

Unit One Stories

قِصص

New Words :

fable	خرافة	genre	نوع (قصة أو فيلم)
mystery	سرغامض	legend	أسطورة
monster	وحش	morals	أخلاق
characters	شخصيات	plot	حبكة
setting	مكان القصة	adventure	مغامرة
storytelling	فن حكي القصص	in common	مشارك - شائع
storyteller	راوي القصة	take place	يحدث
educate	يثقف	climax	ذروة الأحداث
entertain	يسلي	resolution	الحل (كشف الغموض)
proud of	فخور بـ	deliberately	عمداً
admire	يعجب بـ	grabbed	سحب - شد
play a trick	يخدع	patient	صبور - مريض
bear	دُب	creep - crept	يزحف
encourage	يشجع	curl up	يلتف كالشعر المجعد
fill up	يمتلاً - يكتظ بـ	waste	يهدر
president	رئيس	governments	حكومات
complain	يشتكى	earth	أرض
frequent	متكرر	meanwhile	في غضون - أثناء
scream	يصرخ	powerful	قوي
tunnel	نفق	factual	حقيقي - فعلي
break out	(تندلع) النار	passengers	ركاب
escape	يهرب	distance	مسافة

Past Tenses الأزمنة الماضية

تستخدم الأزمنة الماضية لسرد أحداث القصص - و أزمنة الماضي ٣ أزمنة :

(الماضي البسيط - الماضي التام - الماضي المستمر)

Past Simple الماضي البسيط

الماضي البسيط : هو التصريف الثاني للفعل.

و الأفعال نوعان : أفعال عادية و أفعال شاذة.

الفعل العادي يتكون بإضافة **d - ed** لمصدر الفعل، وإذا كان الفعل آخره **y** تحذف وتضاف **ied**

إدرس الجدول الآتي :

regular verbs			irregular verbs		
أفعال عادية			أفعال شاذة		
الفعل	معناه	الماضي	الفعل	معناه	الماضي
play	يلعب	played	go	يذهب	went
help	يساعد	helped	take	يأخذ	took
visit	يزور	visited	swim	يسبح	swam
stop	يتوقف	stopped	ride	يركب	rode

قواعد هامة للفعل العادي :

الفعل المنتهي بـ **e** يضاف له **d** فقط (like - liked) & (arrive - arrived)

الفعل المنتهي بـ **y** وقبلها (**a - e - i - o - u**) تضاف **ed** (play - played)

الفعل المنتهي بـ **y** وقبلها حرف ساكن تقلب لـ **ied** (carry - carried)

الفعل المنتهي بحرف ساكن وقبله متحرك (يضاعف أخر حرف) (stop - stopped)

- Yesterday Ali played football.

WRITE IN THE PAST SIMPLE

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. watch | 8. stop |
| 2. play | 9. study |
| 3. live | 10. visit |
| 4. be | 11. run |
| 5. swim | 12. drink |
| 6. drive | 13. have |
| 7. make | 14. write |

لنفي الفعل في الماضي البسيط نستخدم **didn't** وبعدها مصدر الفعل

- I played football yesterday .

- I didn't play football yesterday.

- I saw Ali yesterday.

- I didn't see Ali yesterday.

- played didn't play

- watched didn't watch

- ate didn't eat

- made didn't make

Put the verbs into negative.

ضع الأفعال في صيغة النفي

1. I saw your brother.

(.....)

2. He slept at 10.00.

(.....)

3. They drank all the water.

(.....)

4. His son wrote homework. (.....)
5. The boys ran home. (.....)
6. You ate too much. (.....)
7. Tom sang very well. (.....)
8. I made the cakes. (.....)
9. She ate 3 apples last week. (.....)

نختار الفعل في الماضي البسيط مع كلمة yesterday (أمس) و last (الماضي) و ago ماضي

- I fish yesterday. (eat - ate - eating)

Choose the correct answer :-

1. Sally (**help - helped - helping**) her mother in the house yesterday.
2. My mother (**drank - drink - drinking**) tea in the morning.
3. My family (**went - going - go**) to the cinema yesterday.
4. Tom (**lives - lived - live**) in London three years ago.
5. He (**go - goes - went**) to the hospital last Friday.
6. The cats (**playing - played - plays**) with a ball.

في السؤال نبدأ بـ Did (هل) و بعدها (افعال ثم المصدر)

Did you help at home ? - Yes, I did.

Did you ride your bike ? - No, I didn't.

الماضي التام Past Perfect

الماضي التام هو فعل تم في الماضي ولكن قبل فعل آخر غيره أيضا في الماضي.

الفعل الأول	الفعل الثاني
We ate lunch.	I washed the dishes.
لربط الجملتين معاً نضع الفعل الأول في الماضي التام had + P.P.	
After we had eaten lunch, we washed the dishes.	

يتكون الماضي التام من had + P.P.

- After I **had watched** the film , I went to bed.
- Before he slept, he **had read** a story.
- She was late because **she had** missed the bus.

لاحظ بعد after - because الفعل دائماً ماضي تام و بعد before الفعل يكون ماضي بسيط.

الماضي المستمر Past Continuous

- Eissa **was playing** a computer game last night.

- He **wasn't watching** fireworks last night.
- They **were watching** a film at the cinema last night.
- They **weren't playing** football in the afternoon.

من الجمل السابقة تلاحظ أن الماضي المستمر يتكون من :

was - were + الفعل + ing

(I - he - she - it) → **was**

(we - they - you) → **were**

يعبر زمن الماضي المستمر عن حدث كان مستمر في الماضي في فترة معينة

لا نركز على الفعل نفسه كما الماضي البسيط ولكن نركز على وقت استمرار الفعل.

لاحظ الفرق :

Ahmed **played** football yesterday.

Ahmed **was playing** tennis yesterday afternoon.

was - were بعد **not** لنفي الماضي المستمر نضع

Ahmed **wasn't reading** a story last night.

أسئلة من اختبارات زاويتي على (الماضي المستمر والماضي البسيط)

1. What _____ Khalid and Ali doing last Sunday ?
2. Reem _____ playing with her piano last night.
3. I _____ playing computer games last night.
4. What _____ you doing last night at 9 pm ? I was washing my car.
5. _____ you reading a story last Friday night? No, I wasn't.
6. Ali _____ watching the fireworks last night.
7. He _____ studying English last night.
8. What _____ you doing when your father came yesterday ?
9. I _____ watching TV when he came.
10. After I _____ eaten breakfast, I to school.
11. When you _____ at the party, who was there ?
12. Ali was _____ a film when he heard the noise.
13. Yesterday I _____ to the library, next I Salim, later I in the sea.
14. We _____ playing tennis when Ali hurt his arm.
15. What _____ you do at 10 pm last night ?
16. It _____ windy yesterday evening.
17. He _____ taking a shower when the telephone rang.

أسئلة على (الماضي المستمر والماضي البسيط)

Underline the correct verb tense. Past simple or continuous ?

1. It was a lovely day and the sun **shone / was shining**.
2. What were you doing when I **rang / was ringing**?
3. Suddenly, he **heard / was hearing** a loud noise and stopped.
4. The man **was / was** being tall and scruffy.
5. The car **raced/was racing** around a corner when one of the tyres exploded.
6. I **knew / was knowing** he would rescue me.

أسئلة من اختبارات زاويتي على (الأزمنة الماضية Past tenses)

Complete each sentence with ONE word only.

1. Fatma _____ in a bank last year, but now she works in a school.
2. Salem caught a bus to work because he ____ crashed his car last night.
3. She did not come to the meeting because she _____ sick.
4. Many beautiful furniture items _____ lost in the robbery last night.
5. Where _____ you go yesterday ?
6. I ate my breakfast two hours _____.
7. Sultan _____ decided what to buy before he went shopping.
8. Penicillin _____ invented by Alexander Fleming in 1928.
9. I _____ turned on the radio before I started washing the dishes.
10. The mountains in Salalah became green _____ it had rained.
11. Ahmed was very sad because he _____ lost his little cat.
12. I visited my relatives in Dubai three months _____.
13. This project _____ done last week.
14. That book _____ written three years ago.
15. They _____ visited the museum before they returned back to Oman.
16. I visited the Eiffel Tower three years _____.
17. The necklace _____ designed by a famous designer in 1865 .
18. She _____ visited her relatives before she moved to her new house.
19. These coins _____ collected by my grandfather in 1955.
20. I was late to the party _____ my car had a problem.
21. This house _____ built in 1961.
22. The gifts _____ bought by your brother yesterday.
23. When I got home, my mother _____ already cooked dinner for us.
24. He _____ watered the flowers before he went to school.
25. I visited my uncle one week _____.

26. The first question was answered _____ the teacher.
 27. Ibrahim and Ali _____ born in 1998.
 28. I _____ so busy yesterday.
 29. This bag _____ designed by Dior in 2010.
 30. Did Waleed _____ to school yesterday ? - Yes, he went.

أسئلة من اختبارات وزارة سابقة (الأزمنة الماضية Past tenses)

Complete each sentence with ONE word only.

1. The old man fell down while he _____ crossing the street.
 2. My grandfather _____ killed in the Second World War.
 3. We _____ eating lunch when Dad arrived.
 4. The students discussed the story they _____ read the day before.
 5. The students discussed the film that they _____ watched.
 6. When I arrived at Aisha's house, she _____ playing computer games.
 7. It was built more than 1000 years _____.
 8. The packet _____ delivered yesterday morning.
 9. I _____ to walk to school, when I was young.
 10. " When _____ You last see her ? " - " Three days ago."
 11. I met Sarah while I _____ Walking on the beach.
 12. They _____ crossing the road when it happened.

الكلام المنقول Reported Speech

الكلام المباشر direct هو الذى قاله المتحدث بدون أى تغيير لذلك نضعه بين أقواس " " تسمى بعلامات التنصيص
 أما الكلام غير المباشر (indirect - Reported) فهو نقل الكلام عن المتحدث وتغيير فيه الضمائر والأزمنة
 أنواع الكلام المباشر :

1- Statements	جملة خبرية	- Mona said , " My father is in Muscat. "
2- Requests	طلب	- Ali said, " Please , can you open the window, Ayman ? "
3- Imperatives	الأمر	- " Don't make noise, Ayman. " said Ali.
4- Questions	السؤال	- Maha asked Heba, " Did you visit Salalah last summer ? "

تحويل الجملة الخبرية : (Statement) :

- لتحويل الجملة الخبرية من مباشر الى غير المباشر نتبع الاتى :
- 1- نبدأ بالشخص الذى قال الكلام
 - 2- كلمة (said to) تحول الى told أما said فقط تبقى كما هى .
 - 3- نحذف الاقواس ونربط بـ that ويمكن الاستغناء عنها .

٤- تتحول الأزمنة كما يلي :

مضارع بسيط	←	ماضى بسيط
مضارع مستمر	←	ماضى مستمر
ماضى بسيط	←	ماضى تام / ماضى بسيط
مضارع تام	←	ماضى تام

انتبه : تبقى الأزمنة بدون تغيير إذا كان فعل القول مضارع (says - tells - asks - say)

٥- تحول الضمائر حسب المتكلم و المخاطب (كما يلي) .

(أ) ضمائر الفاعل :

I	→	he , she
you	→	I , he , she , we , they
we	→	they

(ب) ضمائر المفعول :

me	→	him , her
you	→	me , him , her , us , them
us	→	them

(ج) ضمائر الملكية :

my	→	his , her
your	→	my , his , her , our , their
our	→	their

لاحظ التحويلات الآتية :

Direct speech مباشر	Reported speech غير مباشر
am / is	was
are	were
has / have	had
will	would
can	could
may	might
must / have to / has to	had to
here	there
today	that day
yesterday	the day before
this	that
tomorrow	the next day

Ahmed said , " I 'm happy . "

ادرس هذه الأمثلة :-

Ahmed said that he was happy.

في هذا المثال كلمة said ظلت كما هي لم تتحول .

Amira said to Azza , " I will leave school early "

Amira told Azza that she would leave school early.

في هذا المثال نلاحظ أن كلمة said to تحولت إلى told .

Ayman said to Samy , " I have mended my bike ."

Ayman told Samy that he had mended his bike.

لاحظ ايضاً أن الفعل الذي يأتي بعد to يوضع في المصدر فلا يتحول إلى ماضي.

Ali said , " I want to buy a car ."

Ali said that he wanted to buy a car.

لو كان فعل القول مضارع (say , says) تتحول الضمائر فقط وتبقى الأزمنة كما هي بدون تغيير.

Ahmed says , " My school is clean ."

Ahmed says that his school is clean.

- Choose the correct answer from a , b , c or d :

1- Ahmed _____ that he would look for a new job.

- a) told b) said c) asked d) saying

2- Robert said that the exam _____ difficult.

- a) will be b) has been c) is d) was

3- Amany _____ me that she was cooking some food .

- a) told b) tell c) said d) saying

4- Hamdi said that he _____ enough money to buy a car.

- a) has b) having c) have d) had

5- Amira told her brother that she _____ writing letter to her uncle.

- a) has b) is c) was d) will

6- Eman told Wael _____ he was trying to save some money.

- a) if b) to c) not to d) that

7- I told Ali that it _____ difficult to find a taxi.

- a) is b) will be c) was d) has been

8- My uncle asked me _____ for him at the railway station.

- a) wait b) to wait c) waiting d) to waiting

9- I asked Salma _____ open the door for me.

- a) too b) to c) if d) that

10- Omar _____ that the film was boring.

- a. asked b. told c. said d. tells

11- Fadia asked me if I _____ some money with me.

- a. had b. have c. having d. has

12- I _____ Ali why he didn't bring his workbook.

- a. told b. asked c. said d. say

13- Nadia said that she _____ travel to Aswan.

- a. would b. was c. had d. have

14- Robert said that the exam _____ difficult.

- a. will be b. has been c. is d. was

15- Hamdy said that he _____ enough money to buy a car.

- a. has b. having c. have d. had

16- Ayman told Wael _____ he was trying to save some money.

- a. if b. to c. not to d. that

(Reported Speech (الكلام المنقول) أسئلة من اختبارات زاويتي على)

Complete each sentence with ONE word only.

1. He said _____ he worked in a bank.
 this **that** **if** **to**
2. He told me that they _____ gone out the day before.
 had **will** **are** **is**
3. she _____ that she was coming.
 asked **told** **said** **tell**
4. Sara told me that she was waiting for the bus when Siham _____ arrived.
 is **had** **are** **has**
5. He told me he hadn't _____ to the party.
 is going **go** **been** **be**
6. She said that Salim _____ arrive later.
 did **would** **are** **will**
7. She said that she hadn't _____ breakfast.
 eat **ate** **is eating** **eaten**
8. Mr. Ali _____ his brother that he could help him the next day.
 told **asked** **went** **met**
9. His mother said that he should _____ to bed early.
 is going **go** **went** **going**
10. Mona _____ me that she didn't like chocolate.
 helped **asked** **told** **visited**
11. Hatem said _____ me, "I won't see you tomorrow".
 is **that** **to** **for**
12. Khaled said, "I'm living in Oman _____ many years".
 since **for** **are** **never**
13. He told me that he _____ living in Muscat.
 had **has** **was** **is**
14. She said that she _____ visited her mother the week before.
 is **had** **has** **have**
15. Maha told her husband _____ she hadn't eaten Sushi before.
 for **those** **this** **that**
16. My mother asked me _____ come quickly.
 to **not** **for** **by**
17. His teacher asked him how his holiday _____
 has **did** **was** **were**
18. The manager told him _____ to be late again.
 not **don't** **didn't** **no**

19. She said that she _____ sleeping when Marwa had called.
 have is was does
20. Mr. Ahmed says that he _____ reading a wonderful story.
 was is are has
21. Khalsa _____ her mother she will do the washing up.
 tell ask said told
22. My English teacher asked me _____ I liked English.
 if is did does
23. His father told him _____ buy some bread on his way home.
 doesn't no not to
24. The teacher asked the students why _____ wanted to learn English.
 they them their this
25. I told my friend that I wanted to meet _____.
 who him his he
26. The sign advises us _____ to throw rubbish in the street..
 is at not for
27. The police asked him _____ slow the speed.
 for not not to to
28. The electrician told Adham _____ to touch the wires.
 no none any not
29. My friend Salim says to me, " _____ forget my book".
 Don't Can't Didn't Haven't
30. Kamal advised me _____ study hard.
 in to by for
31. The police said, "There _____ been an accident".
 is have are has
31. She said that she _____ sorry for being late.
 is was did will
32. He said to me that I _____ got a lot of parcels.
 had is have has

New Words :

brain	مخ	fierce	شرس
footprints	أثار أقدام	violent	عنيف
step into	يخطو	commute	بارز
whistle	يصفّر	slim	نحيف
gloomy	كئيب	knowledge	معرفة
bring	يُحضّر	emotions	مشاعر - أحاسيس
growl	يعوي	handcuffs	كلبشات - مقابض
voice	صوت بشر	prison	سجن
annoyed	متضايق	technique	تقنية
scared	مرعوب	kraken	الشرخ أو الصدع
impatient	قلق	crew	طاقم
whisper	همس	anxious	متوتر
island	جزيرة	pirate	قرصان
colossal	ضخم	ghost	شبح
tentacle	أذرع - أطراف	tremble	يرتعش
disappear	يختفي	massive	هائل
rustling		landscape	منظر - تضاريس
stepmother	زوجة الأب	senses	إحساس
crooked	ملتوي	images	صور
wicked	شرير	cruel	قاسي
creature	مخلوقات	synonym	مرادف
simile	تشبيه	metaphor	استعارة

Synonyms , similes and metaphor المرادفات والتشبيه والاستعارة

Synonym هو المرادف وهو كلمة قريبة جداً في المعنى.

old, ancient, antique, aged – all of these words mean 'not new'.

جميع الكلمات معناها قديم

Simile هو تشبيه للمقارنة بين شيئين قريبين الشبه من بعضهم.

The **thunder** roared like **an angry lion**.

Metaphor الاستعارة هي تشبيه شيء بشيء آخر مختلف عنه ولكن يحمل نفس الصفة.

He has a heart of gold.

General Exercises on Unit 1

GRAMMAR 1

For each item, Shade in the bubble under the correct option.

امتحان ٢٠١٥ - ٢٠١٦ ترم أول - دور ثاني

Speaker A : Maryam, don't forget (1) _____ help your mother in the kitchen!

Speaker B : Sorry, Dad, I can't. I (2) _____ to study for my exams.

Speaker A : That's (3) _____ you said yesterday!

Speaker B : I know, (4) _____ then my friends came here and stopped me working.

Speaker A : That's (5) _____ a very good excuse, is it ?

Speaker B : OK, you're right. So what kind of help does Mum need ?

	but	for	had	have	how	no	not	so	to	what
1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
2.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
3.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
4.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
5.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

امتحان ٢٠١٣ - ٢٠١٤ ترم أول - دور أول

Speaker A : Hi, Faisal! So, (1) _____ you have a nice weekend ?

Speaker B : Yes, great! I visited (2) _____ beautiful island in the UAE.

Speaker A : Tell me more. You know I'm interested (3) _____ finding out about new places!

Speaker B : Really ?

Speaker A : Yes! If I (4) _____ rich, I'd visit lots of places.

Speaker B : OK. Let's go (5) _____ next weekend !

	a	am	anywhere	did	do	in	somewhere	on	the	were
1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
2.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
3.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
4.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
5.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

امتحان ٢٠١٣ - ٢٠١٤ ترم أول - دور ثاني

Speaker A : Where (1) _____ you been ? I was looking for you everywhere !

Speaker B : I went to see Salim. He's in hospital after (2) _____ road accident.

Speaker A : Really? When did that happen ?

Speaker B : Three days (3) _____.
His car hit a tree, and he broke his arm.

Speaker A : I'm sorry to hear that! But (4) _____ is he now ?

Speaker B : He's fine. I think he (5) _____ go back to work next week.

	a	ago	are	before	have	is	how	the	will	where
1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
2.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
3.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
4.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
5.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

GRAMMAR 2

امتحان الوزارة ٢٠٠٨ - ٢٠٠٩ ترم أول

Complete the dialogue. In each space, write ONE WORD only.

Speaker A : Where are you going (1) _____ spend your summer holiday ?

Speaker B : I'm not sure. I'll either go to Malaysia (2) _____ Thailand.

Speaker A : I visited Thailand last year, but I (3) _____ never been to Malaysia. What's it like ?

Speaker B : It's full (4) _____ interesting places, and of course, it is famous (5) _____ the Twin Tower in Kuala Lumpur.

READING 3

Read the text. Then, complete the task.

امتحان الوزارة ٢٠٠٩ - ٢٠١٠ ترم أول

Published in 1847, Wuthering Heights has long been one of the most popular novels in English literature. It was the only novel written

by Emily Bronte, who died the following year at the age of thirty. Emily was part of a very famous literary family - both her elder sister, Charlotte, and her younger sister, Anne, wrote successful novels. Wuthering Heights is set in the countryside of northern England during the early 19th century. 'Wuthering Heights' is actually the name of a house owned by a rich factory owner called William Earnshaw. When visiting Liverpool, Earnshaw meets a young boy called Heathcliff, who has recently lost his parents, and decides to adopt him as a member of the family. His own children react very differently to this decision. His daughter, Catherine, gradually falls in love with the mysterious stranger, but his son, Hindley, hates him and thinks of him as a servant. Heathcliff's situation becomes much worse when old Mr Earnshaw dies. Hindley starts to treat him very cruelly, and Catherine decides to marry a richer man in a higher social position. As a result of all this, Heathcliff becomes more and more bitter and angry, and dies at an early age. Wuthering Heights may be a very famous novel, but personally I didn't enjoy it at all. Some of the descriptions of the northern English landscape are very good. Indeed, but the novel is full of cruelty, suffering and terrible events — after reading it, I felt sad for weeks! I was also not at all keen on the novel's main characters, especially the Earnshaw children. Hindley is very nasty to everybody for no real reason, and I just don't understand Catherine - if she really loves Heathcliff, why does she go and marry that other guy? It doesn't make sense - people don't behave like that in real life!

For each item, choose the correct option: A, B or C.

12. Emily Bronte died in _____.
 1815 1847 1848
13. In the novel, Heathcliff is a _____.
 cheerful optimist rich manufacturer a smoking cigarette
14. Catherine gets married because of _____.
 money love her father's wishes
15. The writer of the review complains that Wuthering Heights' is _____.
 depressing too long old fashioned
16. However, he liked the book's _____.
 characters descriptions plot

READING 3**Read the text. Then, complete the task.**

Almost everyone has heard the story of a little girl who meets a wolf on her way to her grandma's house, and the terrible events that follow. For about a thousand years, the story has been passed down for one generation to the next to teach young girls that it is dangerous to talk to strangers.

However, it was not until 1697 that the famous story was finally written down. The French author, Charles Perrault, discovered it while he was travelling through France interviewing old people and collecting stories from them. As in the traditional story, the girl innocently gives the wolf information about her grandma, and both the girl and the old woman end up being eaten. However, Perrault adds one important detail: the red cape that the girl wears over her head — since then, the story has been known as 'Little Red Riding Hood'.

The next new version of the story appeared in Germany in 1812, and was produced by two brothers called Wilhelm and Jacob Grimm. They decided to give the story a happy ending. A hunter suddenly appears and saves the girl and the old woman. He does this by cutting open the wolf's stomach and pulling them out alive!

New versions of the story continue to be produced today. -For example, an Arabic story called 'Leila and the Wolf' was written by Hadi Elkhoury in 1988. It is similar to the Grimm Brothers' version, but the writer adds a friendly bird that warns the hunter about the wolf.

More recently, and the Scottish writer, Andrew Thompson, told the story again, but this time from the wolf's point-of-view. In his version, the wolf does not actually want to eat the grandmother and the girl. He is forced into the situation, because he himself is afraid that wolf-haters will kill him. It is all the result of a misunderstanding, and In the end, and everyone becomes friends.

Task 1 : For each item, write a short answer (not more than FOUR WORDS).**12.** How old is the story of 'Little Red Riding Hood' ?

_____.

13. Who saves the grandmother in the Grimm Brothers' version ?

_____.

14. Which new character appears in Elkhoury's story ?

_____.

Task 2: For each item, shade in the bubble next to the correct option.

15. The story has usually been told to _____ children.

warn **entertain** **encourage**

16. Perrault got his story from _____.

listening to **reading books** **his own imagination people**

17. In Thompson's story, the writer wants readers to feel _____ the wolf.

afraid of **sorry for** **inspired by**

امتحان ٢٠١٣ - ٢٠١٤ ترم أول - دور ثاني

READING 3

Read the text. Then, complete the task.

'Cinderella' is a classic fairy-tale with a happy ending. The basic story has been known for centuries, but has not changed a lot in that time. It's about a pretty girl whose mother dies. Her father re-marries, and the new wife, who has two daughters of her own, mistreats Cinderella and forces her to do all the housework. However, Cinderella gets help from a friend, and finally she falls in love, gets married and 'lives happily ever after'.

The first known version of the story was written in China by Tuan Ch'ing-Shih in 850 AD. In his story, Cinderella's only friend is a talking goldfish. Seeing that she is sad and lonely, the fish promises to give her whatever she asks for. So, when she hears that a prince is holding a big party, she asks for a silk dress and gold shoes, so that she can attend. In the end, she succeeds in marrying the prince. The stepmother is very angry, catches the fish and cooks it for lunch. But then she and her two daughters die in a rain storm. In a Japanese version of the story, written in 1145, their punishment is even worse - they are blinded and spend the rest of their lives in prison!

In the 17th century, the French writer and collector of old stories, Charles Perrault, wrote a new version. This time, it is a kind, old woman who helps Cinderella, providing her with a beautiful dress and shoes made of glass. Cinderella then goes to the party and meets the prince, but as she leaves in a hurry, she loses one of her shoes.

Luckily, the shoe fits only Cinderella, and no one else - certainly not her two fat, ugly stepsisters! So the prince's servants are able to identify her. In Perrault's story, however, Cinderella forgives the whole family and they all live together - 'happily ever after', of course - in the palace.

Since then, other authors, including the famous Grimm brothers from Germany, have written their own versions of 'Cinderella'. However, it is still Perrault's version which is the most widely read - and loved - by children.

Task 1 : For each question, write a short answer (not more than TWO WORDS).

12. At the beginning of the story, what does Cinderella spend most of her time doing ?

_____.

13. In the Chinese story, what kind of shoes does she wear for the party ?

_____.

14. Where was a new 'Cinderella' story written in the 12th century ?

_____.

Task 2 : For each item, shade in the bubble next to the correct option.

15. In the Chinese story, Cinderella is helped by _____

- her father a magic animal an old woman

16. The French story is different from previous stories because ____.

- the stepmother is not punished Cinderella does not get married there is only one stepsister

17. Nowadays, the most popular version of the story is the ____ one.

- German Chinese French

VOCABULARY 1

For each item, shade in the bubble next to the correct option.

امتحان ٢٠١٦ - ٢٠١٧ ترم اول - دور اول

The Old Man and the Sea is a short novel written by the American (1) _____ Ernest Hemingway in 1951. It (2) _____ the story of a battle between an old fisherman and his greatest catch of a huge fish, called marlin. Santiago is the main (3) _____ in the novel. He gets rid of his bad luck of returning home empty-handed for 84 days by catching the (4) _____ marlin. The Old Man and the Sea was the last major work of fiction by Hemingway that was (5) _____ during his lifetime.

1. athlete archeologist author forecaster
 2. draws speaks tells writes
 3. character plot setting theme
 4. enormous surprising tiny week
 5. disappeared examined predicted published

امتحان ٢٠١٣ - ٢٠١٤ ترم اول - دور اول

People choose friends in different ways. Some people (1) _____ friends who are (2) _____ very to themselves, with the same opinions and interests. Others are (3) _____ by new people who are different from them. People also look for specific (4) _____ like patience, kindness and generosity. I myself like people who are serious and (5) _____, who I can depend on in difficult situations.

1. prevent prefer protect prohibit
 2. suspicious successful similar skillful
 3. attracted donated replaced twisted
 4. ingredients predictions characteristics conclusions
 5. careless brilliant wicked responsible

امتحان ٢٠١٢ - ٢٠١٣ ترم اول - دور اول

Last Saturday, when Ahmed was (1) _____ the weekend at my house, we decided to go and see some football. The (2) _____ started at three, so we left home at twelve-thirty. Football is our (3) _____ sport, so we didn't want to miss a minute ! We reached the (4) _____ very early, so we walked around and took some photos for a while. Then we decided to have a look round the shops. We bought a few things, and so when we got back, it was already too late - the (5) _____ were closed, and we couldn't get in !

1. doing spending driving visiting
 2. spectator display umpire match
 3. favourite brilliant successful responsible
 4. court track stadium museum
 5. tickets gates widows published

GRAMMAR 1 (Items 1 – 5)

Complete the text/dialogue. Use **five** of the words in the box.

Write **ONE** word in each space. (There are three extra words in the box.)

When I was a child, I always wanted to be (1) _____ journalist, and my dream came true three (2) _____ ago when I (3) _____ working for the Sun newspaper. The job's great because it allows me (4) _____ travel so much. Since joining the Sun, I've (5) _____ to thirty different countries!

	a	are	been	start	started	the	to	years
1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
2.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
3.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
4.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
5.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

GRAMMAR 2 (Items 6 – 10)

Complete each sentence. Write **ONE WORD only**.

- How _____ books did you buy yesterday?
- Silver is cheaper _____ gold.
- She's been sleeping _____ two hours.
- I usually start work _____ 8 o'clock.
- The office _____ cleaned everyday.

Choose the correct option: A, B, C or D.

- Last night I saw a horror film. It was so _____ that I couldn't sleep afterwards.
A. biased B. boring C. relaxing D. scary
- Don't worry! You can trust me. I shall _____ finish the report today.
A. deliberately B. unfortunately C. definitely D. regularly
- Her hobby is _____ stamps. She has thousands and some are very valuable.
A. catching B. protecting C. holding D. collecting
- "It's raining and my clothes are getting wet. Please get my _____!"
A. torch B. umbrella C. sunglasses D. camera
- People who live in the forest use spears and arrows to _____ animals.
A. collect B. gather C. hunt D. discover
- "How many lions and tigers are kept here ? "

- "I don't know. Ask the _____.

- A. shopkeeper B. farmer C. zookeeper D. gardener

7. "There's too much _____ here! I can't hear you !"

- A. noise B. danger C. smoke D. pollution

8. "That _____ man needs help. He can't cross the road by himself !"

- A. brave B. blind C. ugly D. ambitious

امتحان الوزارة ٢٠٠٨ - ٢٠٠٩ ترم أول

VOCABULARY 1 (Items 1 – 5) Complete the text. Use five of the words in the box.

Write ONE word in each space.

(There are three extra words in the box.)

cruel disappointed funny honest kind successful
surprised wise

It's a very nice film. It's about a businessman who is very **(1)** _____ In his work and makes a lot of money, but isn't a very good father. Actually, he loves his son and is very **(2)** _____ to him. And he is always **(3)** _____ and able to make his son laugh. The problem is, he sometimes tells lies and breaks his promises. One day, he forgets his son's birthday party, and the boy is so **(4)** _____ that he makes a special wish. "Just for one day, I want my father to be completely **(5)** _____ He has to tell the truth all day." Amazingly, the boy's wish comes true!

WRITING 1 (5 marks)

امتحان ٢٠١٢ - ٢٠١٣ ترم أول - دور ثاني

Write at least **60** words on the following topic :

" Everyone should learn how to cook. "
Do you agree ? Give your reasons.

Your writing should be **clear** and **interesting**.

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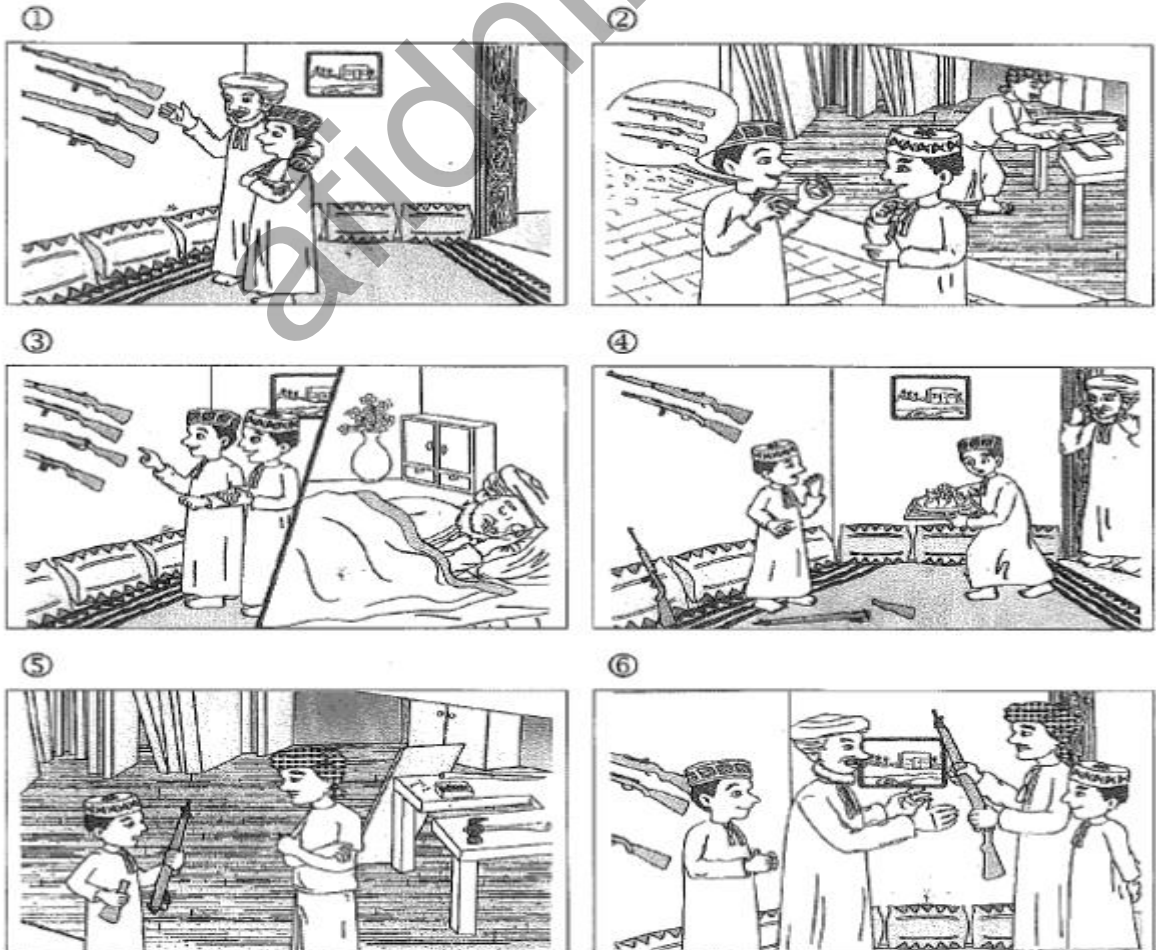
WRITING 2 (5 marks)

Write a **story** of at least 100 words based on the following pictures. You can use the words in the box to help you.

You can also put in more details to make your story lively and interesting.

امتحان ۲۰۱۳ - ۲۰۱۴ ترم اول - دور ثاني

grandfather	show	collection / guns	invite
break	upset	father / carpenter	repair



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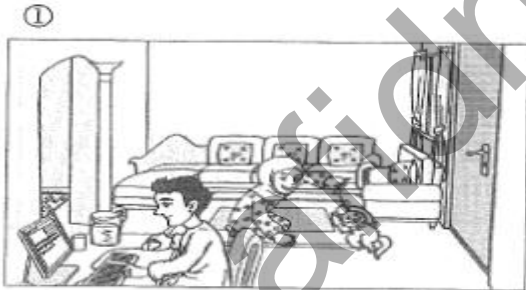
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امتحان ٢٠١٤ - ٢٠١٥ ترم أول - دور أول

cat	spill / water	damage / laptop	angry
faraway	upset	advert	bring back



READING 3

Read the text. Then, complete the task.

Almost everyone has heard the story of a little girl who meets a wolf on her way to her grandma's house, and the terrible events that follow. For about a thousand years, the story has been passed down for one generation to the next to teach young girls that it is dangerous to talk to strangers.

However, it was not until 1697 that the famous story was finally written down. The French author, Charles Perrault, discovered it while he was travelling through France interviewing old people and collecting stories from them. As in the traditional story, the girl innocently gives the wolf information about her grandma, and both the girl and the old woman end up being eaten. However, Perrault adds one important detail: the red cape that the girl wears over her head — since then, the story has been known as 'Little Red Riding Hood'.

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saves the girl and the old woman. He does this by cutting open the wolf's stomach and pulling them out alive!

New versions of the story continue to be produced today. For example, an Arabic story called 'Laila and the Wolf' was written by Hadi Elkhoury in 1988. It is similar to the Grimm Brothers' version, but the writer adds a friendly bird that warns the hunter about the wolf.

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Task 1: For each item, write a short answer (**not more than FOUR WORDS**).

- How old is the story of 'Little Red Riding Hood'?
- Who saves the grandmother in the Grimm Brothers' version?
- Which new character appears in Etkhoury's story?

Task 2. For each item, shade in the bubble next to the correct option.

4. The story has usually been told to _____ children.

A. warn

B. entertain

C. encourage

5. Perrault got his story from _____.

A. listening to people

B. reading books

C. his own

imagination

6. In Thompson's story, the writer wants readers to feel _____ the wolf.

A. afraid of

B. sorry for

C. inspired by

WRITING 1

Write at least **60 words** on the following topic:

"The best place to watch a film is in the cinema."

Do you agree or not? Give your reasons.

Your writing should be **clear** and **well-organised**.

Checking your Students' memorizing of New Words

Fill in the gaps with The full English equivalent words in the following tables :

.....	خرافة	.....	نوع (قصة أو فيلم)
.....	سرغامض	.....	أسطورة
.....	وحش	.....	أخلاق
.....	شخصيات	.....	حبكة
.....	مكان القصة	.....	مغامرة
.....	فن حكي القصص	.....	مشترك - شائع
.....	راوي القصة	.....	يحدث
.....	يثقف	.....	ذروة الأحداث
.....	يسلي	.....	الحل (كشف الغموض)
.....	فخور بـ	.....	عمداً
.....	يعجب بـ	.....	سحب - شد
.....	يخدع	.....	صبور - مريض
.....	دُب	.....	يزحف
.....	يشجع	.....	يلتف كالشعر المجعد
.....	يمتلاً - يكتظ بـ	.....	يهدر
.....	رئيس	.....	حكومات
.....	يشتكي	.....	أرض
.....	متكرر	.....	في غضون - أثناء
.....	يصرخ	.....	قوي
.....	نفق	.....	حقيقي - فعلي
.....	(تندلع) النار	.....	ركاب
.....	يهرب	.....	مسافة
.....	صوت بشر	.....	شرس
.....	متضايق	.....	عنيف
.....	مرعوب	.....	بارز
.....	قلق	.....	نحيف
.....	يهمس	.....	معرفة
.....	جزيرة	.....	مشاعر - أحاسيس
.....	ضخم	.....	كليشيات - مقابض
.....	أذرع - أطراف	.....	سجن

Feedback

With my Best Wishes, I hope you get FULL MARKS