

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

الحمد لله رب العالمين, والصلاة والسلام على المبعوث رحمة للعالمين, محمد وعلى اله وصحبه وسلم, ومن ولاه بإحسان الى يوم الدين وبعد.....

استكمالاً لسلسلة **(ملازم الطريق الى 100)** تم بتوفيق من الله اكتمال **(الحلول الابداعية في اللغة الانكليزية)** للسادس الاعدادي والتي تحتوي على جميع الاسئلة الوزارية مرتبة حسب وحدات الكتاب من عام 2014 ولغاية 2020 الدور الثالث.

قبل البدء في الملزمة يجب على الطالب التعرف على نمط والية توزيع الدرجات في الامتحان الوزاري وعلى الطلاب ان يتعرف ايضاً ممأ يتكون الكتاب في طبعته الحديثة بعد تغير المنهج القديم. اعلم ان هذا الكتاب تم تأليفه عام 2014 ولذلك ستجد الاسئلة الوزارية في هذه الملزمة من عام 2014 الدور التمهيدي. وان هذا الكتاب يحتوي على **"8 وحدات"** حيث تكون **"6 وحدات رئيسية"** ووحدتين تعتبر اعادة. ويحتوي على قصتين للأدب هي الارجوحة والكناري. اما الكتاب القديم فكان يحتوي على **12** وحدة وكتاب خاص بالانشاءات لقصة **"تاجر البندقية"** وان توزيع الدرجات في الاسئلة الوزارية ثابت تقريبا بالنسبة للغة الانكليزية. **# توزيع درجات اللغة الانكليزية في الامتحان الوزاري.**

1-القطعة الخارجية **"يكون نصيبها 10 درجات"** وهي عبارة عن قصة معينة او موقف ما وبعدها توجد **6** اسئلة على القطعة مطلوب الاجابة عن **5** لكل سؤال درجتين.

2-قطع الكتاب **"يكون نصيبها 10 درجات"** وتكون موجودة في جميع الوحدات حيث ترد سنويا **6** اسئلة مطلوب الاجابة عن **5** لكل سؤال درجتين.

3-القواعد ويكون نصيبه **"30 درجة"** وقواعد اللغة الانكليزية موجودة في جميع الوحدات.

4-سؤال الاسقاطات ويكون نصيبه **"10 درجات"** وهو عبارة عن كلمات معينة نضعها في الفراغ المناسب في الجملة.

5-سؤال الاملاء ويكون نصيبه **"5 درجات"** وهو عبارة عن سؤال الإضافات كاضافه ing وما شابه ذلك وهي في جميع الوحدات.

6-سؤال التوصيلات ويكون نصيبه **"5 درجات"** وهو عبارة عن عامودين **A و b** ونقوم بالتوصيل فيم بينهم للكلمة الصحيحة المقابلة لها. وهي موجودة في جميع الوحدات.

7-سؤال الادب ويكون نصيبه **"10 درجات"** وهي عبارة قصتي الارجوحة والكناري حيث ترد سنويا **6** اسئلة مطلوب الاجابة عن **5** لكل سؤال درجتين.

8- سؤال الانشاء ويكون نصيبه **"20 درجة"** حيث يرد سنوياً اثناين مطلوب الاجابة عن واحد فقط وهناك **10** انشاءات مطلوبة للحفاظ موجودة في جميع الوحدات.

في طبعة 2020 تم اضافة ما توفر لدي من نسخ اسئلات للدراسات الاسلامية لنتشابه المنهج تماماً.

وفي النهاية ان كان هناك خطأ او سهو فهو مني فلا يوجد كمال الا لله سبحانه وتعالى ونحن بشر نصيب مره ونخطيء مرات لذا استميحكم عذرا من الان ان كان هناك خطأ املاني فأتمنى من اخواني الطلاب واخواتي الطالبات ابلاغي به لكي اتجاوزه في الاصدارات القادمة للملزمة وفقنا الله لعمل الخير واسئل الله تعالى ان تكون ملازمي مفيدة لجميع الطلبة واتمنى لهم الموفقية في دراستهم وان يقدرنا على مساعدتهم خدمة لهذا الوطن الجريح ومن الله التوفيق.

اخوكم : خالد الحيايلى

مؤسس سلسلة ملازم الطريق الى 100

عزيزي الطالب ستجد نسخة الاسئلة الوزارية يوم الامتحان الوزاري على النحو التالي :

Note: Answer all the Questions

Q1) A – Read this text carefully .then Answer the following. Choose 5 only:

هذا السؤال هو سؤال القطعة الخارجية يكون نصيبه " 10 درجات" وهي عبارة عن قصة معينة او موقف ما وبعدها توجد 6 اسئلة على القطعة المطلوب الاجابة عن 5 لكل سؤال درجتين

Q1\ B - Answer or complete (5) of the following using the information from your textbook:

وهذا الفرع هو قطع الكتاب ويكون نصيبها " 10 درجات" وتكون موجودة في جميع الوحدات حيث ترد سنويا 6 اسئلة مطلوب الاجابة عن 5 لكل سؤال درجتين

Q2) Grammar and functions:

القواعد ويكون نصيبه " 30 درجة" وقواعد اللغة الانكليزية موجودة في جميع الوحدات.ويكون على فرعين.

A)Re-write the following sentences, follow the instructions between brackets: (choose10) (20M)

يرد في هذا الفرع دائما "12جملة" مطلوب الاجابة عن " 10 جمل" لكل جملة درجتين وهي جمل لمواضيع القواعد المتواجدة في كل الوحدات عدا الودحتين الرابعة والثامنة حيث تعتبر وحدات اعادة ولا تحتوي على قواعد خاصة بها.

B)Choose one of the two words between the brackets. (choose 5 only)

وهو الفرع الثاني من القواعد ونصيبه " 10 درجات" ويكون خاص بالاختيارات الموجودة في المواضيع القواعدية . ليصبح مجموع هذا الفرع مع الفرع A " 30 درجة"

Q3 Vocabulary and Spelling: (20M)

A /Complete the sentences with the suitable word from the box. (10M)

سؤال الاسقاطات نصيبه " 10 درجات" وهو عبارة عن كلمات معينة نضعها في الفراغ المناسب في الجملة موجودة

B/ Match the word and the phrase in List A with their meaning in List B:(choose 5 only) (5M)

ونقوم بالتوصيل فيم بينهم للكلمة الصحيحة b وAسؤال التوصيلات ويكون نصيبه " 5 درجات" وهو عبارة عن عامودين لمقابلة لها. وهي موجودة في جميع الوحدات.

ملاحظة/ احيانا يرد بدل سؤال التوصيلات يرد هذا السؤال:

Q) choose the correct word: (5 only) وهو عبارة عن سؤال اختيارات للفعل الصحيح

واحيانا يرد بدل سؤال التوصيلات هذا السؤال :

Q)Complete the following. (Do 5 only) وهو عبارة عن سؤال يطلب فيه اكمال الجملة بالكلمة المناسبة لها

C/ Complete the following with correctly spelt words. (choose 5 only) (5M)

سؤال الاملاء نصيبه " 5 درجات" وهو عبارة عن سؤال الاضافات كاضافة ing وما شابه ذلك وهي في جميع الوحدات

Q4) Literature Focus: (10M)

Answer or complete (5) of the following questions:

سؤال الادب ويكون نصيبه " 10 درجات" وهي عبارة قصتي الارجوحه والكناري حيث ترد سنويا 6 اسئلة مطلوب الاجابة عن 5 لكل سؤال درجتين.

Writing

Q5) choose either A or B.

A)write 100 to 120 words on " يذكر عنوان الانشاء المطلوب "

B)write 100 to 120 words on " يذكر عنوان الانشاء المطلوب "

سؤال الانشاء ويكون نصيبه " 20 درجة" حيث يرد سنويا انشائين مطلوب الاجابة عن واحد فقط وهناك 10 انشاءات مطلوبة للحفظ موجودة في جميع الوحدات.

الاسئلة الوزارية حول "الوحدة الاولى"

1-الاسئلة الوزارية حول "قطع الكتاب الداخلية"

قطع الكتاب (10 درجات)

A-اسئلة القطعة "Zaid Tariq" زيد طارق

(اسئلة الدراسات الاسلامية "تمهيدي" /2015)

1-Zaid Tariq tourist زيد طارق سائح

Sol: from Iraq . من العراق .

("اسئلة الأحيائي" /2020/2)(2015/1)

ستة الدلافين (أ. عضت القرش. ب. عملت الكثير من الضوضاء ج. حرس طارق)

2- Six dolphins.....(a. Bit the shark b. Made a lot of noise c.protected Tariq)

(اسئلة الدراسات الاسلامية /2017/1) (اسئلة خارج القطر /2015/1)

ماذا كان يفعل زيد طارق عندما هاجمة القرش؟

3-What was Zaid Tariq doing when the shark attacked him?

زيد طارق كان يطفو على سريره (فراش مطاطي).

Sol: Zaid Tariq was floating on his airbed(aplastic mattress).

(اسئلة النازحين /2015/1)

4-What saved Tariq? ما الذي أنقذ طارق؟

Sol:Six dolphins saved Tariq. ستة دلافين أنقذت طارق.

(تمهيدي/2019) (2015/2)

5-Who rescued Tariq by boat? من الذي أنقذ طارق بالقارب؟

خفر السواحل جميل العلوي أنقذ طارق على متن قارب

Sol: coastguard , Jameel Elalawi rescued Tariq by boat.

(علمي "تمهيدي" /2020) (اسئلة الموصل 2017/3) (2015/3)

زيد طارق كان (أ- سبح سيء. ب- فى عطلة. ج- يعمل فى مصر)

6-Zaid Tariq was (a. A bed swimmer b. On holiday c. working in Egypt)

("اسئلة التطبيقى" /2020/1) (2016/1)

7-Why did Zaid Tariq scream? لماذا صرخ زيد طارق ؟

(اسئلة خارج القطر /2018/1)

8- Why did Zaid Tariq start praying? لماذا بدأ زيد طارق بالدعاء؟

Sol: Because he thought that he was dying. اعتقد انه كان يموت

(2016/2)(2020/3)

عندما عاد زيد طارق إلى اليابسة، تم نقله (أ. مباشرة إلى فندقه. ب. للحصول على العناية الطبية)

9-When Zaid Tariq got back to the dry land he was taken (a, straight back to his hotel b, to get medical attention)

(2016/3)

زيد طارق تعرض للعض من الدلافين

10-Zaid Tariq was bitten by the dolphins. (true / false)

(تمهيدي/2017) (1 "أسئلة الأحيائي" /2020) ماذا فعل طارق عندما رأى القرش

11-What was Zaid Tariq doing when he saw the shark?

Sol: He was swimming when he saw the shark. كان يسبح عندما رأى القرش.

(2017/1)

أنقذ زيد طارق من قبل (أ. طفلين ب. بحراً)

12-Tariq was rescued by (a. two children b. sea)

("أسئلة الدور التكميلي" /2020/2) (اسئلة الموصل 2017/2)

من سمع صراخ طارق وانقذه على متن القارب

13- Who heard Tariq's screams and rescued him by boat?

Sol: the coastguard ,Jameel Elalawi . خفر السواحل جميل العلوي

(2017/3) (ادبي "تمهيدي" /2020)

14- Was Zaid Tariq bitten by the shark ? هل تعرض زيد طارق للعض من القرش؟

Sol: Yes, he was. نعم لقد كان.

(اسئلة الدراسات الاسلامية "تمهيدي" /2018)

.....حرس طارق. (أ. ستة من أسماك قرش ب. ستة من الدلافين)

15-.....protected Tariq. (a . six sharks b . six dolphins)

(2018/1)

16- What did the shark do to Tariq?

ماذا فعل القرش لطارق؟

Sol: bit his arm. عض ذراعه

(اسئلة الدراسات الاسلامية 2018/1)

17-Where was Zaid Tariq staying ? اين كان زيد طارق يقيم ?

Sol:At Sharm El Sheikh , Egypt . في شرم الشيخ , مصر .

(2/2019)

زيد على الرغم من ان مجرى الهواء قد ضرب.....

18-Zaid though perhaps his airbed had hit.....

Sol: a piece of wood. قطعة خشب

("أسئلة الأدبي" 2020/1)

19-When Zaid Tariq was attacked by the shark , he

(a. was laying on a plastic mattress b. was in a boat c. hit it with a piece of wood)

("أسئلة الأدبي / التطبيقي" 2020/2)

20- Tariq was rescued by two children. (True / False)

B-اسئلة القطعة "I'll always be proud of him" سأكون دائما فخورة به

(تمهيدي/2014)

1. What dose Mustafa's mother suffer from? (or)

من ماذا تعاني والدة مصطفى

(اسئلة النازحين/2015/1)

2. What dose Latifa, Mustafa's mother suffer from?

من ماذا تعاني لطيفة والدة مصطفى

Sol: she suffers from diabetes .

تعاني من مرض السكري

(2014/1) (2015/1) (اسئلة خارج القطر/2016/3) (2017/3)(2020/3)

3. Why was Latifa proud of Mustafa? (or) لماذا لطيفة فخورة بابنها مصطفى

(2015/1)

4. Why was Latifa proud of her son Mustafa? (or) لماذا لطيفة فخورة بابنها مصطفى

(ادبي "تمهيدي" /2020) (اسئلة خارج القطر 2018/2)

ستكون والدة مصطفى فخورة به دائما لانه

5. Mustafa's mother will always be proud of him because.....

لانه كان هادئا وذكي وانقذ حياتها.

Sol: Because he was calm and intelligent and he saved her life.

(اسئلة الموصل 2017/3) (اسئلة النازحين 2015/2) (اسئلة النازحين 2014/2) (اسئلة النازحين 2014/1) (1 "اسئلة الأحيائي" 2020/)

6. Mustafa had to stand on a chair to.... كان على مصطفى ان يقف على الكرسي لـ.....
Sol: to open the front door for the paramedics. لفتح الباب الامامي للمسعفين

(اسئلة الأديبي / التطبيقي " 2020/2) (اسئلة خارج القطر 2018/1) (اسئلة النازحين 2014/1)
7. Why was Mustafa's mother unconscious? لماذا كانت والدة مصطفى فاقدة الوعي؟
(اسئلة خارج القطر 2016/2) (2017/1)

8. Why did Mustafa's mother lose consciousness? لماذا فقدت والدة مصطفى الوعي؟
(اسئلة خارج القطر 2017/1) والدة مصطفى كانت فاقدة للوعي بسبب.....

9. Mustafa's mother was unconscious because..... لان مستوى السكر في دمها قد انخفض جدا
Sol: Because the levels of sugar in her blood had dropped very low.

(اسئلة الموصل 2017/1) (2014/3)
10. Mustafa found his mother in the (a, kitchen b, bedroom c, bathroom)
وجد مصطفى والدته في (أ ، المطبخ. ب ، غرفة النوم. ج ، الحمام)

(اسئلة الأحيائي " 2020/2) (2014/3)
11. How did the paramedics treat Mustafa's mother? كيف عالج المسعفون والدة مصطفى؟
أعطوها حقنة لرفع مستوى السكر في دمها لاستعادة وعيه
Sol: They gave her an injection to raise her blood sugar level to regain consciousness.

(تمهيدي / 2015)
12. Mustafa's father was suffering from diabetes (true/false) كان والد مصطفى يعاني من مرض السكري (صواب / خطأ)

(اسئلة الدور التكميلي " 2020/2) (2018/3) (2016/3) (2015/2)
13. Where did Mustafa find his mother? أين وجد مصطفى والدته؟
Sol: He found her mother in her bedroom. وجد والدته في غرفة نومها.

(اسئلة النازحين 2016/1) (اسئلة خارج القطر 2015/2)
14. Mustafa's mother suffer from high blood pressure . (true/false) والدة مصطفى تعاني من ارتفاع ضغط الدم. (صح / خطأ)

(تمهيدى /2016)

15. Mustafa was puzzled because his mother..... كان مصطفى في حيرة لأن والدته.....
(اسئلة الدراسات الاسلامية) (2017/1)

16-Why was Mustafa puzzled. لماذا كان مصطفى متحيراً
(2019/1)

17. Why was Mustafa a little puzzled? لماذا كان مصطفى في حيرة قليلاً؟
لأن والدته لم تدخل غرفته في الصباح

Sol: because his mother didn't come into his room in the morning.

(2016/2)(2019/3)

18. What did Mustafa tell the emergency operator? ماذا اخبر مصطفى موظفة الطوارئ؟
أخبر مصطفى موظفة الطوارئ أن والدته مريضة وتحتاج إلى طبيب

Sol: Mustafa told the emergency operator that his mother was sick and needed a doctor

(اسئلة خارج القطر 2016/1) ضغط مصطفى انخفض جداً (صح / خطأ)

19. Mustafa's blood pressure dropped too low. (True / False)

(تمهيدى/2017) كيف فتح مصطفى الباب الأمامي للمسعفين

20. How did Mustafa open the front door for the paramedics?

بالوقوف على الكرسي.

Sol: by standing on chair.

(2018/1)(2018/2) (تمهيدى) (اسئلة خارج القطر 2017/2)

21. How did the paramedics know that Mustafa's mother was a diabetic?
كيف عرف المسعفون أن والدته مصابة بالسكري؟

هم علموا أنها مصابة بمرض السكر عندما اكتشفوا بطاقة هوية مستخدم الأنسولين.

Sol: They knew that she was diabetic when they spotted her insulin user's identity card.

(اسئلة التطبيقى " 2020/1) (اسئلة الموصل 2017/2)

22. Latifa, Mustafa's mother, suffers from..... لطيفة, والدته مصطفى تعاني من.....

Sol: diabetes. داء السكري

(علمى "تمهيدى" /2020) وجد مصطفى والدته في المطبخ (صح / خطأ)

23. Mustafa found his mother in the kitchen (True / False)

(اسئلة الأدبى " 2020/1) وجد مصطفى والدته في غرفة نومها (صح / خطأ)

24. Mustafa found his mother in the her bedroom (True / False)

2- الاسئلة الوزارية حول "القواعد"

القواعد (30 درجة)

1-الموضوع الاول: Past Continuous & Past Simple الماضي البسيط والماضي المستمر

الماضي المستمر يتكون من:

(I , He, She, It , اسم مفرد) + was

V + ing

(They , We , You , اسم جمع) + were

اما الماضي البسيط يتكون من: (فعل ماضي + فاعل)

هناك اربع ادوات تستخدم للربط بين الماضي البسيط والماضي المستمر وهي:

1- الأداةين (while / as) يأتي بعدهما ماضي مستمر ، ويكون فعل الجملة الآخر ماضي بسيط كما يأتي:

فعل ماضي + فاعل , was / were + v.ing + فاعل + As / While بينما

was / were + v.ing + فاعل + as / while + فعل ماضي + فاعل

2- الأداةين (and / when) يأتي بعدهما ماضي بسيط ، ويكون فعل الجملة الآخر ماضي مستمر كما يأتي:

was / were + v.ing + فاعل , فعل ماضي + فاعل + عندما And / When

فعل ماضي + فاعل + when + and / and then + was / were + v.ing + فاعل

(اسئلة الدراسات الاسلامية "تمهيدى" / 2018) (تمهيدى/2014)

1-Khalid (play) football when he broke his ankle. (correct)

Sol: was playing.

(تمهيدى/2017) (2014/1)

2-A thief took our clothes as we were (swim). (correct)

Sol: A thief took our clothes as we were swimming.

(اسئلة الدراسات الاسلامية / 2018/1) (اسئلة النازحين / 2014/2)

3-She told us to be quiet as we (make) too much noise.

Sol: were making.

(اسئلة الدراسات الاسلامية 2014/2)

4-I was thinking about you and then you me. (ringing – rang – rings)

(2014/3)

5-I (clean) my room and I (find) £30 under my bed. (put one verb in the past continuous and one in the past simple)

Sol: I was cleaning my room and I found £30 under my bed.

(3/2014)

6-She (walked / was walking) home from school when she heard the police siren.

(اسئلة الدراسات الاسلامية 2014/3)

7-While we (swam / were swimming) , a thief took our clothes.

(اسئلة النازحين 2014/3)

8-I (sit) in the park when someone kicked a ball at me.

Sol: was sitting.

(تمهيدي/2015)

9-My cousin hid my purse under the stair while I (not / look) [put the verb in the correct order]

Sol: wasn't looking.

(2015/1)

10-She (tell) us to be quiet as we (make) too much noise. (put one verb in the past simple and one in the past continuous).

Sol: She told us to be quite as we were making too much noise.

(اسئلة النازحين 2015/1)

11-We were speeding when we (see)the police car. (correct)

Sol: saw.

(2015/2)

12-While my baggage (go) through the X-ray machine, I walked through the metal detector. (correct)

Sol: was going.

(2015/3)

13-Theyin the desert when theya large snake.(camp / see)

Sol: were camping, saw.

(2016/1)

14-Luckily, Sharifa didn't drive very fast. The child ran into the road. (join use: when)

Sol: Luckily, Sharifa wasn't driving very fast when the child ran into the road.

(اسئلة خارج القطر 2016/1)

15-As he was running, he (fall) down. (Put the verb in the correct form)

Sol: fell.

(2016/2)(2020/1 "اسئلة التطبيقية")

16-My sister (hide) my purse under the bed while I (not look). (correct)

Sol: hid, was not looking.

(اسئلة خارج القطر 2016/2)

17-While Salam was driving too fast, a boy (run) on the road.(correct the verb)

Sol: ran.

(اسئلة الدراسات الاسلامية 2016/2)

18-He twisted his ankle while he (Play) football.

Sol: was playing.

(2016/3)

19-My phone rang while we (watch) the movie. (correct the verb)

Sol: were watching.

(3/2016 اسئلة خارج القطر)

20-As she was doing the washing up, she (drop) one.(correct)

Sol: dropped.

(اسئلة خارج القطر 2017/1)

21-He (fall) over as he (come) down the stairs. (Put the verbs in brackets in the correct form)

Sol: fell, was coming.

(اسئلة الدراسات الاسلامية 2017/1)

22-He (drive) too fast when suddenly a boy (run) into the road.

Sol: was driving, ran.

(علمي "تمهيدي" /2020)(ادبي "تمهيدي" /2020)(اسئلة الموصل 2017/1)

23- I(think)about you and then you rang me. (correct the verb)

Sol: was thinking.

(اسئلة خارج القطر 2017/2)

24- While I (read) a story, I (hear) a strange noise. (correct)

Sol: was reading, heard.

(2017/3)

25-While Ali was having a shower, somebody(knock) at the Front door.
(correct the form of the verb)

Sol: Knocked.

(اسئلة خارج القطر 2018/2) (اسئلة الموصل 2017/3)

26- She (tell) us to be quiet as we were making too much noise. (Correct the form of the verb)

Sol: told.

(1 "أسئلة الأحيائي" /2020)(تمهيدي/2018)

27-Khaled was playing football when he (break) his ankle. (correct the form of the verb)

Sol: broke.

(2018/1)

28-I was eating breakfast and a bird (fly) into the kitchen. (Correct the form of the verb)

Sol: flew.

("أسئلة الدور التكميلي" /2020/2)(تمهيدي/2019)

29- When I met her at the airport, Muna (wear) along blue dress. (Correct the form of the verb)

Sol: was wearing.

(2019/1)

30-they (camp) in the desert when they saw a large snake. (Correct the form of the verb in the brackets)

Sol: were camping.

(اسئلة خارج القطر 2019/1)

31-While Ali (have) a shower, somebody(knock) at the Front door. (correct the form of the verb)

Sol: was having , Knocked.

("أسئلة الأحيائي" 2020/2)(2019/3)

32- As she (carry) the shopping from the car, my grandmother slipped and broke her ankle. (Correct the form of the verb in brackets)

Sol: was carrying.

("أسئلة الأدبي" 2020/1)

33-A thief took our clothes while we (swim). (correct the from of the verb)

Sol: A thief took our clothes while we were swimming.

("أسئلة الأحيائي" 2020/2)

34- We were driving to the beach when we (hear / heard) a load crash.

(2020/3)

35-My sister hid my purse under the bed while I (not / look) [Correct the from of the verb]

Sol: wasn't looking

2-الموضوع الثاني: الصفات التي تنتهي بالمقطع (ed) والصفات التي تنتهي بالمقطع (ing)

- 1- اذا بدأت الجملة باسم غير عاقل أو ضميره (it) أو اداة الاستفهام (what) نختار صفة منتهية ب (-ing)
- 2- اذا بدأت الجملة باسم عاقل أو ضمير فننتمد على ما موجود بعد الفراغ أو (الخيارات) فإذا وجدنا اسم (عاقل , غير عاقل) نختار (-ing) عدا ذلك نختار (-ed)
- 3- الصفات المنتهية بالمقطع (ed) تصف شعور أو احساس الشخص (مستمتع , خائف , يشعر بالملل أو مندهش)
- 4- بينما الصفات المنتهية بالمقطع (ing) تصف الشخص أو المكان أو الشيء الذي سبب هذا الشعور (ممتع, مخيف ممل أو مدهش)

(تمهيدي/2014)

1- This book is (bored \ boring)

(اسئلة خارج القطر 2019/1) (2014/1)

2- It was the most (frightened \ frightening) day of my life.

(اسئلة الدراسات الاسلامية 2014/3)

3-I saw a very (interesting / interested) film on TV last night.

(اسئلة النازحين 2015/1)

4- The children were very (frightened \ frightening) when our car broke down in the desert.

(1 "أسئلة الأحيائي" 2020/) (اسئلة خارج القطر 2018/1) (اسئلة النازحين 2015/2)

5- He's a very (interested \ interesting) person. He has lots of great stories to tell.

(علمي "تمهيدي" 2020/) (2019/1) ("اسئلة الدراسات الاسلامية" تمهيدي 2018/) (2016/1)

("أسئلة الأدبي / التطبيقي" 2020/2)

6- This book is very (bored \ boring). I fall asleep whenever I try to read it.

(2016/2)

7- What's the most (excited \ exciting) thing, you have ever done?

(2016/3)

8- My flight was (tired / tiring) because it was a twelve hours' flight.

("أسئلة الأدبي" 2020/1) (تمهيدي/2017)

9- We were very (frightened \ frightening) when our car broke in the desert.

(2017/1)

10- He was very (frightening \ frightened) when he saw the spider.

("اسئلة التطبيقي" 2020/1) (تمهيدي/2018) (2017/3) (2017/2)

11- I saw a very (exciting \ excited) film on TV last night.

("ادبي" تمهيدي/2020)

12- She is not very (interested \ interesting) in fashion.

الموضوع الثالث: الصفات المنتهية بالمقطع (-ful)

الصفات المنتهية باللاحقة (-ful) :

*نضيف اللاحقة (ful) الى بعض الاسماء لتكوين صفات. مثلا:

Peace = peaceful. beauty = beautiful Wonder = wonderful. mercy = merciful

*نضيف اللاحقة (ly) الى الصفات المنتهية بـ (ful) لتكوين ظروف. مثلا:

Peaceful = peacefully. beautiful = beautifully.

*الصفات تصف الاسماء ويكون موقعها غالبا قبل الاسماء او بعد افعال الكينونة (am, is, are, was, were)

(صفة) (am / is /are /was / were) + ful + فاعل

الظروف تصف الافعال ويكون موقعها بعد الفعل الرئيسي او بين الفعل المساعد والفعل الرئيسي او في نهاية الجملة.

(ظرف ينتهي بـly) + فعل رئيسي + فاعل

* الظرف اذا سبقه فعل مساعد يجب ان يتبع بتصريف ثالث للفعل.

(تمهيدي/2016)

1- We hope that we can live (peaceful \ peacefully) together.

(اسئلة خارج القطر 1/2016)

2-The film is (wonderful / wonderfully) directed.

(اسئلة خارج القطر 2/2016) (اسئلة النازحين 1/2016)

3- We all dream of living (peaceful \ peacefully) together.

(اسئلة الدراسات الاسلامية 1/2018) (اسئلة الموصل 1/2017) (تمهيدي/2017)

("أسئلة الدور التكميلي" 2/2020)

4- The story was (beautifully \ beautiful) written.

(2017/3)

5- He drives the car (careful \ carefully)

(2018/1)

6-Sara (carefully / careful) lifted the box.

("أسئلة الأدبي" 1/2020)

7- The picture was a (beautiful / beautifully) painted .

4-الموضوع الرابع: الافعال (التعبيرية , المركبة) Phrasal Verbs

وهي الافعال التي تتشكل بإضافة احد حروف الجر (**up / down / off / on / in / at**) الى الفعل حيث يتشكل جديد. والفعل التعبيري اما يكون مشابه لمعنى الفعل الاصلي او يكون مختلفاً عنه. مثلاً:

*الفعل (**يلتقط: pick up**) يكون مشابه بالمعنى للفعل (**يلتقط: pick up**)

*اما الفعل (**يعطي: give**) يكون مختلفا بالمعنى للفعل (**يتخلى عن: give up**)

1-أذا كان المفعول به (**أسم**) يمكن إن يأتي المفعول به قبل أو بعد حرف الجر.مثلا :

Turn the light off. – Turn off the light.

2- اما اذا كان المفعول به (**ضمير**) فيجب ان يأتي المفعول به قبل حرف الجر.مثلا:

Turn it off ولا يصح ان نقول Turn of it

ضمائر المفعول به*

(I = me / He = him / she = her / it = it / they = them / we = us / you = you)

(اسئلة الدراسات الاسلامية 2014/3) (تمهيدي/2014)

1-I can't remember when I (took it up / took up it).

(ادبي "تمهيدي" /2020) (اسئلة الموصل 2017/3) (تمهيدي/2016) (2014/2)

("أسئلة الأحيائي" /2020/2)

2- I like those shoes. Can I (try \on\ them). (put in the correct order)

Sol: Can I try them on?

(تمهيدي/2017) (تمهيدي/2015) (2014/3)

3- Stamp collecting is a nice hobby, when did you (it-up-take) [put in the correct order]

Sol: when did you take it up?

("اسئلة التطبيققي" /2020/1) (2015/1)

4- smoking is terrible.You should(give / up / it) (put in the correct order)

(تمهيدي/2019) (اسئلة خارج القطر 2018/1) (2017/2) (2015/2) (اسئلة النازحين 2015/1)

(علمي "تمهيدي" /2020)

5- I can't remember when (took up / it). (put in the correct order)

Sol: took it up.

("أسئلة الأدبي / التطبيققي" /2020/2) (2016/1)

6- Most smokers (take up/it) as teenagers. (put in the correct order)

Sol: take it up.

(2016/2)

7- These trousers were too long so (I took up / them) to make them fit. (put in the correct order)

Sol: I took them up.

(2016/3)

8- Can you (turn it down / turn down it)?

(اسئلة خارج القطر 2016/3)

9- Can you (pick up / it)? (put phrasal verb in order)

Sol: pick it up.

(2017/1) (اسئلة الموصل 2017/3) (2020/1 "اسئلة الأديبي")

10- I've already / turn down / it . (put in the correct order)

Sol: turn it down.

(2017/2) (اسئلة الموصل 2020/1) (1 "اسئلة الأحيائي")

11- I'll / turn down / it / in a minute. (put in the correct order)

Sol: I'll turn it down in a minute.

(2018/1)

12- This pencil is really old. You can / throw away / it. (Correct the form of the verb)

Sol: throw it away.

(2019/1)

13- I'll (a. turn down it / b. turn it down) in a minute.

(2020/2 "اسئلة الدور التكميلي")

14- I can't remember when I / took up / it . (Put in the correct order)

Sol: took it up .

(2020/3)

15- Can you / turn down / it ? (Put in the correct order)

Sol: Can you turn it down ?

5-الموضوع الخامس: اعطاء نصيحة بصيغة الامر : Use an imperative to Give Advice

لإعطاء نصيحة بصيغة الامر يجب حفظ التراكيب التالية مع الجواب المناسب لكل حالة:

1. **Get enough sleep.** An average of eight hours a night is about right.
1-احصل على قسط كافٍ من النوم .بمعدل ثمان ساعات في الليل ذلك هو الصواب.
2. **Eat a balanced diet.** Make sure you eat plenty of fresh fruit and vegetables. Avoid excessive amounts of salt, sugar and animal fat.
2-تناول وجبات منتظمة.تأكد من تناول كثير من الفواكه والخضروات الطازجة .تجنب الإفراط بتناول الملح والسكر ودهون الحيوانات.
3. **Never miss breakfast .** It's the most important meal of the day.
3-لا تترك وجبة الفطور.انها اهم وجبة في اليوم.
4. **Take some exercise every day.** Ideally, do sport three times a week for an hour. If you hate sport, go for a 20-minute walk every day.
4-اجري بعض التمارين الرياضية كل يوم.مبدنيا يجب ان تمارس الرياضة ثلاث مرات في الاسبوع لمدة ساعة.واذا كنت تكره الرياضة امشِ عشرين دقيقة كل يوم.
5. **Drink plenty of water.** At least a litre and a half every day. Tea, coffee and soft drinks are not water.
5-تناول كثير من الماء,على الاقل لتر ونصف كل يوم.الشاي والقهوة والمشروبات الغازية ليست مياه.
6. **See the dentist for regular checkups.** And brush your teeth three times a day.
6-راجع طبيب الاسنان لأجراء فحوصات منتظمة.فرش اسنانك ثلاث مرات يوميا.
7. **Don't drink too much coffee.** Tea is better for your heart and can even lower your blood pressure.
7-لا تتناول الكثير من القهوة.الشاي افضل لقلبك ويمكن ان يخفض ضغط الدم.
8. **Don't smoke.** If you do, ask a doctor for help with giving it up.
8-لا تدخن.اذا فعلت, اطلب من الطبيب ان يساعدك في الاقلاع عن التدخين.
9. **Look after your eyes.** Get them tested once a year.
9-اهتم بعينيك.افحصهم مرة في السنة.
10. **Be safe when you travel.** Make sure you are up to date with vaccinations and take malaria medication if necessary.
10-كن أمنا عند السفر .تأكد من انك أجريت كل اللقاحات وتناول أدوية الملاريا اذا تطلب الأمر.

(اسئلة خارج القطر 2018/2)(اسئلة الموصل 2017/1) (تمهيدي/2017) (2014/1)
("أسئلة الدور التكميلي " 2020/2)(ادبي "تمهيدي "2020/)

1-.....An average of eight hours a night is about right.(use an imperative to give advice)

Sol: Get enough sleep.

(اسئلة الموصل 2017/2) (اسئلة الدراسات الاسلامية 2014/3)

2-And brush your teeth three times a day. (use an imperative to give advice)

Sol: See the dentist for regular checkups.

(اسئلة الدراسات الاسلامية 2018/1) (اسئلة الدراسات الاسلامية 2016/1) (اسئلة النازحين 2015/1)
("اسئلة التطبيقي " 2020/1)(اسئلة خارج القطر 2019/1) (2018/2)

3-It's the most important meal of the day. (use an imperative to give advice)

Sol: Never miss breakfast.

(2016/1)

4-..... At least a liter and half every day. Tea, coffee, and soft drinks are not water. (use an imperative to give advice)

Sol: Drink plenty of water.

(2017/1)(2018/3)(2019/3)(2020/1 "أسئلة الأدبي "

5-Get them tested once a year . (use an imperative to give advice).

Sol: Look after your eyes.

(تمهيدي/2019)

6- Tea is better for your heart and can even lower your blood pressure. (use an imperative to give advice)

Sol: Don't drink too much coffee.

6-الموضوع السادس: الاسماء المعدودة والاسماء غير المعدودة **Countable & Uncountable Nouns**

الاسماء المعدودة: وهي الاسماء التي يمكن عدّها وتأتي بصيغته المفرد والجمع وتقبل دخول الارقام عليها

Ex-(eyes , vegetables ,amounts , vaccinations , people , meals , apples e.g.)

الاسماء غير المعدودة: وهي الاسماء التي لا تُعد وتأتي بصيغته واحده وتُعامل معاملة المفرد.

Ex-(sugar , oil , food , exercise , sleep , time , work , orange juice , water , coffee , money e.g.)

* تحتوي الاسماء المعدودة غالباً على (s , es) ما عدا هذه الكلمات التي تعتبر جموع شاذة.

(people , teeth , feet , oxen, mice , men , women) وقد يأتي قبلها احدى ادوات التنكير

(a , an) اذا كانت مفردة

اسماء معدودة Countable nouns	اسماء غير معدودة Uncountable nouns
1. times مرات	1.time وقت
2. sports رياضة معينة (كرة قدم او سلة)...	2. sport رياضة (فعالية بدنية)
3. exercises نشاطات او تمارين	3. exercise تمرين بدني
4. works اعمال(انواع الاعمال)	4. work عمل(مجهود بدني)

* يمكن ان تتحول الكميات الغير معدودة الى معدودة اذا حددت بكمية او مقدار معين.

Ex- (sleep = Hour's sleep , water, litre of water)

((التعبيرات الكمية Expressions of Quantity))

1. (a lot of / plenty of / enough): ومعناها (كمية او عدد كافٍ من / كثير من او كمية كبيرة,) يأتي بعدها اسماء معدودة او غير معدودة.

Ex- a lot of sugar. A lot of sweets. Plenty of water. Enough sleep.

2. (some) ومعناها بعض , يأتي بعدها اسم معدود او غير معدود في الجمل المثبتة فقط.

Ex- He bought some sugar.

3. (any) ومعناها أي , ويأتي بعدها اسم معدود او غير معدود في الجمل المنفية والاستفهامية.

Ex- Do you need any books? Ex- We didn't have any orange juice left.

4. (a few) ومعناها عدد قليل من (many) ومعناها عدد كبير من , يأتي بعدهما اسم معدود.

Ex- They visited us a few times. Ex- How many meals do you eat a day?

5. (a little) معناها كمية قليلة من (much) معناها كمية كبيرة من , يأتي بعدها اسم غير معدود.

Ex- She has got a little work to finish.

Ex- They didn't spend much money

الخلاصة

غير معدود uncountable	كلاهما (معدود وغير معدود) Both	معدود countable
a little	الجمل المثبتة some الجمل المنفية any	تستخدم هذه الكلمتين على الاغلب عند وجود
much	a lot of plenty of الكثير من / enough	s في نهاية الكلمة بعد الاختيارات

تستخدم much / many مع الجمل المنفية

("أسئلة الأحيائي " 2020/1)(2016/2) (اسئلة الدراسات الاسلامية 2014/3) (تمهيدي/2014)

1- How (many \ much) exercise does he take a week?

("أسئلة الأحيائي " 2020/1) ("اسئلة الدراسات الاسلامية" تمهيدي/2015) (2014/2)

2- We need a (little \ few) more oranges

(اسئلة النازحين 2014/2)

3- Hurry up. There isn't.....time before the bus leaving. (Use: a little/much)

(تمهيدي/2015)

4- Put your case in the car. There's stillspace left. (a few / a little)

(ادبي "تمهيدي" /2020)(اسئلة النازحين 2015/1)

5- I've got (a few \ a little) work to finish, so can you wait a minute?

(اسئلة النازحين 2016/2)

6- There isn't (much \ a little) space to put all the stuff.

(اسئلة الدراسات الاسلامية 2016/2)

7-. money do you spend a month? (How much / How many)

("اسئلة التطبيقي " 2020/1) (2019/1) (2017/2)

8- How (much / many) time do you spend on your homework ?

(علمي "تمهيدي" /2020)(2017/3)

9- How (many / much) apples do you need ?

تمهيدي (2018/)

10- How (many / much) time is left?

("أسئلة الأدبي " 2020/1)(اسئلة خارج القطر 2019/1) ("اسئلة الدراسات الاسلامية" تمهيدي/2018)

11- There's only a (few \ little) orange juice left in the bottle.

(علمي "تمهيدي" /2020)(اسئلة الدراسات الاسلامية 2018/1)

12-I have met her (a few / a little) times.

("أسئلة الأحيائي " 2020/2)(تمهيدي/2019)

13- I don't think I can fit in that parking place. There isn't (many / much) space.

("أسئلة الأدبي " 2020/1)

14- How (many / much) meals do you eat a day?

("أسئلة الأحيائي " 2020/2) ("اسئلة التطبيقي " 2020/1)

15- You'll have to wait a (few /little) minutes .

("أسئلة الأدبي / التطبيقي" 2020/2)

16- There weren't (many / much) people at the meeting.

("أسئلة الأدبي / التطبيقي" 2020/2)

17- We need a (little / few) more fruit to take on the picnic.

("أسئلة الدور التكميلي" 2020/2)

18- Here were only a (few / little) people at the party .

("أسئلة الدور التكميلي" 2020/2)

19- How (many / much) hours' sleep did you get the night before ?

(2020/3)

20- I've met her a (few / little) times .

7-الموضوع السابع: قاعدة used to اعتاد على

used to: معناها اعتاد على وتعبير عن حالات وعادات ونشاطات في الماضي ولم تحدث في الوقت الحاضر.
1- اذا كان في الجملة **but now** نستخدم القاعدة التالية:

فعل مضارع (مجرد) + فاعل جمع + **but now** , فعل مجرد + **used to** + فاعل

S + فعل + فاعل مفرد + **but now** , فعل مجرد + **used to** + فاعل

1- نستخدم هذه القاعدة اذا ما كان في وسط الجملة **but now**

2- اذا كان **الفاعل مفرد** نضيف **s** الى **الفعل** , اما اذا كان **الفاعل جمع** فيبقى **الفعل مجرد**.

*في حالة النفي نستخدم القاعدة التالية

فعل مجرد + **doesn't** + فاعل مفرد + **but now** + مجرد + **didn't use to** + فاعل

فعل مجرد + **don't** + فاعل جمع + **but now** + مجرد + **didn't use to** + فاعل

2- اذا كان في الجملة **but** نستخدم القاعدة التالية:

ago , **yesterday** , فعل ماضي + فاعل + **but** + فعل مجرد + **used to** + فاعل

*في حالة النفي نستخدم القاعدة التالية

فعل مجرد + **didn't** + فاعل + **but** + مجرد + **didn't use to** + فاعل

*الجملة التي تحتوي على (**used to**) تتكون من عبارتين. نطبق غالبا قاعدة (**used to**) في العبارة الاولى اما العبارة الثانية فتكون اما بزمن المضارع او الماضي البسيط حسب الدليل الزمني لها.

*دلائل المضارع البسيط: (**now, always, usually, sometimes, never, often, every month**)

*دلائل الماضي البسيط: (**yesterday, last year, ago, in the past, previously, 2015**)

(تمهيدي/2018/3)(2017/3)(2014/2)

1- She (wear) glasses, but now she has contact lenses. (use the correct form of -used to)

Sol: She used to wear glasses, but now she has contact lenses.

(اسئلة النازحين/2014/2)

2- (Films/funny/used to be).(Use: as....as to make a comparison)

Sol: Films are not as funny as they used to be.

(2014/3)

3- He (have) his hair cut at the hair dresser's but now his wife (cut) if for him. (use the correct form of [use to] and the present or past simple)

Sol: He used to have his hair cut at the hair dresser's but now his wife cuts if for him.

(علمي "تمهيدي"/2020/1) (2015/1)

4- I (have) a bicycle, but someone (steal) it last week. (use the correct form of [use to] and the present or past simple)

Sol: I used to have a bicycle, but someone stole it last week.

(2020/3)(2020/1 "أسئلة الأحيائي") (2018/2)(2015/2)

5- She (not / be) so thin, but she got very ill last year and lost a lot of weight. (use the correct form of :use to)

Sol: She didn't use to be so thin, but she got very ill last year and lost a lot of weight.

(2020/1 "أسئلة التطبيقي") (2015/3)

6- He (like) going out, but now he always wants to stay at home, (use the correct form of: use to)

Sol: He used to like going out, but now he always wants to stay at home.

(تمهيدي/2016)

7- Cities (not be) polluted. (used to)

Sol: Cities didn't use to be polluted.

(اسئلة خارج الفطر /2016/1)

8- Girls (not go) to school (used, use to)

Sol: girls didn't use to go to school.

(2016/3)

9- I (like) travelling, but I don't like it any more. (use: used to)

Sol: I used to like travelling, but I don't like it anymore.

(اسئلة الدراسات الاسلامية 2016/2)

10-She (doesn't use to talk / didn't use to talk) much, but now she never stop talking.

(اسئلة خارج القطر 2016/3)

11- How/you have/fun? (used to)

Sol: How did you use to have fun?

(اسئلة خارج القطر 2017/1)

12- (education/good). compare today with 50 years.

Sol: Education is better now than it used to be.

(اسئلة خارج القطر 2017/1)

13- (girls / go to school)?. (question with used to)

Sol: Did girls use to go to school?

(اسئلة الموصل 2017/1)

14- I used to have a bicycle, but someone(steal) it last month.

Sol: stole.

(ادبي "تمهيدي" 2020/)(2019/3)(2017/2)

15- There (be) a house here, but they (knock) it down two years ago.(Use the correct form of "used to" and present or past simple)

Sol: There used to be a house here, but they knocked it down two years ago.

("اسئلة الأدبي / التطبيقي" 2020/2)(اسئلة الدراسات الاسلامية 2017/1)(اسئلة الموصل 2017/1)

16- She (not / talk) so much, but now she never stops talking.(use the correct form of: used to)

Sol: She didn't use to talk so much, but now she never stops talking

(اسئلة خارج القطر 2017/2)

17- (You / go)to work by car? (Use: used to)

Sol: Did you use to go work by car?

(اسئلة الموصل 2017/1)

18- There (be) a house here, but they knocked it down two years ago. (Use the correct from of used to)

Sol: used to be.

("اسئلة الدراسات الاسلامية" تمهيدي/2018)

19- We (not walk) around talking on these silly mobile things like you people today.

Sol: We didn't use to walk around talking on these silly mobile things like you people today.

(2018/1)

20- Salwa (eat) meat, but now she (be) a vegetarian. (used to)

Sol: Salwa used to eat meat, but now she is a vegetarian.

("اسئلة الأدبي" 2020/1)

21- He (have) his hair cut at the hair dresser's but now his wife cuts if for him. (use the correct form of " used to")

Sol: He used to have his hair cut at the hair dresser's but now his wife cuts if for him.

("اسئلة الأحيائي" 2020/2)

22- Life is (fast / faster) than it used to be.

("اسئلة الدور التكميلي" 2020/2)

23- Films (be) black and white, but now they are usually in colour. (Use the correct form of " used to ")

Sol: Films used to be black and white, but now they are usually in colour.

3- الاسئلة الوزارية حول " سؤال المعاني "

سؤال المعاني (10 درجات)

Q) Complete the sentences with the suitable word from the box:

take up , sneezed , sore , pills , twisted, medical, ankle , medication, broken , health, painkillers , hurts , throat, sneeze , sick , bit , dizzy , faint, pain ,goes up , dry , chemicals , sneezes , swollen , proper , coughs

- 1) "أسئلة الأحيائي" (2020/) (علمي "تمهيدي" (2020/) (2017/2) (2015/1) (تمهيدي/2014) ظهر لي يوئمني طوال الوقت ، أشعر أنني بحالة جيدة عندما أكون مستلقية.
1. My back hurts all the time, it only feels Ok when I'm lying down.
- (2014/1) (2017/3) يجب أن تتناول اثنين من هذه الأقراص ثلاث مرات في اليوم.
2. You have to take two of these pills three times a day.
- (2014/1) معظم المدخنين بيدوون عادة التدخين عندما يكونوا مراهقين
3. Most smokers take up the habit of smoking when they are teenagers.
- (2014/2) انا ملتوية كاحلي من لعب كرة القدم.
4. I twisted my ankle playing football.
- (2014/2) (2017/2) الجلد على ساقي جاف جداً .
5. The skin on my legs is very dry .
- (2014/2) (اسئلة النازحين/2014) (ادبي "تمهيدي" (2020/) (اسئلة النازحين/2014) لدي صداع فظيع هل يمكنني الحصول على بعض المسكنات
6. I've got a terrible headache Can I have some painkillers
- (2014/3) انا دائما اعطس عندما اضغ الفلفل على طعامي
7. I always sneeze when I put pepper on my food.
- (2015/) (تمهيدي/2015) ("اسئلة الأديبي" (2020/1) عيني متقرحة من المواد الكيميائية الموجودة في المسبح.
8. My eyes are sore from the chemicals in the pool.
- (2015/) (تمهيدي/2015) سمكة القرش عضت ذراع زيد.
9. The shark bit Zaid's arm.
- (2015/1) (ادبي "تمهيدي" (2020/) (اسئلة الموصل (2017/1) (تمهيدي/2017) (اسئلة النازحين/2015) اشعر بالدوار اعتقد انه سوف يغمى علي.
10. I feel dizzy. I think I'm going to faint.

(1 "أسئلة الأحيائي" /2020) (اسئلة النازحين /2015/1)

11. I can't swallow. I have a **sore** throat. لا استطيع البلع. لدي **التهاب** في الحلق.

(ادبي "تمهيدي" /2020) (2015/2)

12. In Britain, the number of diabetics **goes up** every year. في بريطانيا ، **يرتفع** عدد مرضى السكر كل عام.

(اسئلة خارج القطر /2016/3)

13. I **twisted** my ankle playing football. **لويت** كاحلي من لعب كرة القدم.

("اسئلة التطبيقي" /2020/1) (علمي "تمهيدي" /2020) (اسئلة الموصل /2017/1) (تمهيدي /2017)

لا يمكنها لعب التنس. لقد **كسرت** ذراعها اليمنى

14. she can't play tennis , she has **broken** her right arm .

(علمي "تمهيدي" /2020) (اسئلة خارج القطر /2018/1) (2017/3) (تمهيدي /2017)

("أسئلة الأدبي" /2020/1)

أين هو **الألم** بالضبط وكم من الوقت كنت تعاني من ذلك؟

15. Where exactly is the **pain** and how long have you had it ?

(2017/1)

16. Have you taken any **medication** for the pain ? هل تناولت اي **دواء** للألم؟

(اسئلة الموصل /2017/1)

17. Smoking is destroying a lot of people's **health**. **التدخين يدمر الكثير من صحة الناس**

(1 "أسئلة الأحيائي" /2020) (اسئلة الموصل /2017/3)

18. I can't swallow. I have a sore **throat**. لا استطيع البلع. لدي **التهاب في الحلق**.

(تمهيدي /2018)

19. Ali covered his mouth when he **sneezed** . غطى علي فمه عندما **عطس**.

(2018/3)

ذهبت للسباحة أمس وعيني الآن **متقرحة** من المواد الكيميائية الموجودة في حمام السباحة

20. I went swimming yesterday and now my eyes are **Sore** from the chemicals in the pool.

(2018/3)

إنها طالبة **طب عام**. يجب أن تتأهل كطبيبة في غضون عامين.

21. She's a **medical** student. She should qualify as a doctor in two years' time.

(علمي "تمهيدي" /2020)

22. the story was **beautifully** written. كانت القصة مكتوبة بشكل **جميل**.

(ادبي "تمهيدى" /2020)

هل اصبت بالبرد؟ لا. ان دائما أعطس عندما اضع الفلفل في طعامي.22. Have you got a cold ? No . I always sneeze when I put pepper on my food.

(1 "أسئلة الأحيائي" /2020)

23. My lips are really dry and sore . شففتي حقا جافة ومؤلمة.

("أسئلة الأدبي" /2020/1)

جلد ساقي جاف جداً لذا يجب ان اضع هذا الكريم كل يوم.24. The skin on my legs is very dry so I have to put this cream on every day.

("أسئلة الأدبي" /2020/1)

اصبع قدمي ينزف لقد قطعتة على قطعة زجاج على الشاطئ25. My toe is bleeding I cut it on a piece of glass on the beach.

("اسئلة التطبيقى" /2020/1)

غالبا ما نقول "بارك الله فيك" عندما يعطس شخص ما.26- We often say " Bless you " when somebody sneezes .

("أسئلة الأحيائي" /2020/2)

لدي ألم في ركبتى. انها منتفخة حقا27- I've got a pain in my knee. It's really swollen

("أسئلة الدور التكميلي" /2020/2)

لا ينبغي للحكومة أن تدفع مقابل رعاية الناس ما لم يأخذوا الاقتباس المناسب بأنفسهم.28- The government shouldn't pay for people's health care unless they take proper care of themselves.

("أسئلة الدور التكميلي" /2020/2)

لا نقول "بارك الله فيك" إذا سعل احد29- We don't say " Bless you " if somebody coughs

4- الاسئلة الوزارية حول " سؤال التوصيلات "

سؤال التوصيلات (5 درجات)

Q) Match the words or phrases in list A with their meaning in list B.

السنة التي وردت في الوزاري	List A	List B
(تكميلي 2014/2) (نازحين 2014/1) (2016/2) (نازحين 2015/1)	1- medical helpers	a- to no avail بلا جدوى
(الموصل 2017/1) (تمهيدي 2014)	2- surprised	b-the emergency services خدمات الطوارئ
(نازحين 2015/1) (تمهيدي 2014) (2017/1)	3- without success.	c- puzzled. متحير
(تمهيدي 2014)	4-dropping liquids.	d- paramedics طبيب معاونو
(2015/3)	5-the police , fire department , ambulance	e-spilling يسكب

الاجوبة:

1- d. 2- c. 3- a. 4- e. 5- b.

Q)choose the correct option.

(تمهيدي 2016)

1-My (ankle / elbow) hurts. I can't walk.

(اسئلة النازحين 2016/1)

2-An elbow is a join \ joint in the arm.

(اسئلة خارج القطر 2016/2)

3-I've got a sore throat. It hurts so much that I can't(swallow /swollen)

5- الاسئلة الوزارية حول سؤال " الاملاء "

سؤال الاملاء (5 درجات)

(تمهيدي/2014)

1. like , dislike ; legal , **illegal**
(خارج القطر (2019/1) (2016/2) (النازحين/2014/1)
- "اسئلة (2020/2) ("اسئلة التطبيقية" (2020/1)
("اسئلة الدور التكميلي" (2020/2) (الأحيائي"
3. joint in the arm , E **lbow**
(2014/2)
4. polite , impolite ; popular , **unpopular**
(2014/2)
5. pushing , shaking ; surprised , **puzzled**
(2014/2)
6. big , bigger ; funny , **funnier**
(2014/2)
7. attract , attractive ; delight , **delightful**.
(2014/2)
8. boy , boys ; church , **churches**
(اسئلة النازحين/2014/2)
9. pleasant , unpleasant ; efficient , **inefficient**
(2014/3)
10. fair , unfair ; patient , **impatient**
(2014/3)
11. fast , faster ; safe , **safer**
(تمهيدي/2015)
12. approve , disapprove ; fortunate , **unfortunate**
(تمهيدي/2015)
13. direct , indirect ; polite , **impolite**
(تمهيدي/2015)
14. pain , painful ; peace , **peaceful**
(2015/1)
15. act , acted ; stitch , **stitched**
(1 "اسئلة الأحيائي" (2020/1) (2020/2) ("اسئلة الأدبي / التطبيقية"
16. joint in the leg K **nee**
(2015/1)
17. happy , unhappy ; correct , **incorrect**
(اسئلة النازحين/2015/1)
18. joint in the arm , S **houlder**

(تمهيدي/2018) (2017/2) (2014/1)
("اسئلة الأدبي" (2020/1)

19. joint in the arm , W **rist**
(2015/3)
20. small , smaller ; good , **better**
(2016/1)
21. teach , teacher ; rob , **robber**
(اسئلة النازحين/2016/1)
22. polite , impolite ; conscious , **unconscious**
(2016/2)
23. happy , unhappy ; efficient , **inefficient**
(2016/2)
24. fast , faster ; funny , **funnier**.
(2016/3) (2017/3) (2018/1) (2019/1)
25. joint in the leg ; **ankle**
(2016/3)
26. legal , illegal ; moral , **immoral**.
(تمهيدي/2017)
27. correct , incorrect ; happy , **unhappy**.
(تمهيدي/2017)
28. small , smaller ; expensive , **more expensive**
(2017/1)
29. fair , unfair .. convenient , **inconvenient**.
(2017/2)
30. healthy , unhealthy ; polite , **impolite**.
(2018/1)
31. healthy , unhealthy ; legal , **illegal**
(2018/2)
32. happy , unhappy ; legal , **illegal**
(تمهيدي/2019)
33. big , bigger ; funny , **funnier**.
(تمهيدي/2019)
34. usual , unusual : patient , **impatient**
(2019/1)
35. fast , faster ; good , **better**.

(اسئلة النازحين 2015/1)

36.polite , impolite ; usual , **unusual**

(اسئلة النازحين 2015/1)

37.big , bigger ; dangerous , **more dangerous**

(2015/2)

38.healthy , unhealthy ; moral , **immoral**

(ادبي "تمهيدي" 2020/)

39. correct , incorrect ; polite , **impolite**

(ادبي "تمهيدي" 2020/)

40. joint in the arm ; **wrist**

(ادبي "تمهيدي" 2020/)

41. go , went ; know , **knew**

(ادبي "تمهيدي" 2020/)

42. big , bigger ; fast , **faster**

(1 "أسئلة الأحيائي" 2020/)

43.fair , unfair ; pleasant , **unpleasant**

("أسئلة الأدبي" 2020/1)

44.tall , taller , funny , **funnier**

(2019/1)

45.see , seen ; bite , **bitten.**

(خارج الفطر 2019/1)

46. Fair , unfair ; moral , **immoral.**

(خارج الفطر 2019/1)

47.see , seen ; break , **broken.**

(علمي "تمهيدي" 2020/)

48.usual, unusual : happy , **unhappy.**

(علمي "تمهيدي" 2020/)

49.play, playing : cut , **cutting.**

("أسئلة التطبيقي" 2020/1)

50.usual ,unusual : healthy , **unhealthy .**

("أسئلة التطبيقي" 2020/1)

51.small , smaller : cheap , **cheaper .**

("أسئلة الأدبي / التطبيقي" 2020/2)

52.happy , unhappy ; possible , **impossible**

("أسئلة الأدبي / التطبيقي" 2020/2)

53.job , jobs ; bar , **bars**

("أسئلة الدور التكميلي" 2020/2)

54.correct , incorrect ; polite , **impolite**

(2020/3)

55.Joint in the leg : a **nkle**

(2020/3)

56.Fair , unfair ; intelligent , **unintelligent**

6- الاسئلة الوزارية حول " انشاء الوحدة الاولى "

الانشاء (20 درجة)

تمهيدي/2014	خارج القطر/2015/1	اسئلة النازحين/2015/1	تمهيدي/2016	تمهيدي/2017
اسئلة الموصل/2017/1	اسئلة خارج القطر/2017/2	تمهيدي/2019	2019/3	
("اسئلة الأحيائي" /2020/2)	(ادبي "تمهيدي" /2020/)	(علمي "تمهيدي" /2020/)		

Write 100-120 words on this topic: 'cigarette advertising should be illegal' .

Cigarettes are very harmful to the health of both smokers and passive smokers. Cigarette advertising should be illegal for the following reasons. In the first place ,cigarette advertisements can be seen everywhere in public areas, on TV, in the streets, in magazines and newspaper and everybody can see them especially the children and young people. Next, they give a bad sort of message because they show successful, popular and attractive people smoking and the young will try to immedate them. Furthermore, these advertisements don't mention the dangers of smoking because the companies only care for making money. Last but not least, young people are easily influenced and they can be influenced by cigarette advertisements. Generally speaking, cigarette advertisements make: smoking very common among young people, so they should be illegal.

الدعاية للتدخين يجب أن تكون غير قانوني

التدخين مضر لصحة المدخنين و غير المدخنين . الدعاية للتدخين يجب أن تكون غير قانوني للأسباب التالية . في البداية ، دعائيات التدخين يمكن مشاهدتها في كل مكان في الأماكن العامة ، في التلفزيون ، في الشوارع ، في المجلات و الجرائد و أي شخص يستطيع أن يراها خصوصا الأطفال و الشباب . ثم أن هذه الدعائيات تعطي نوع سيء من الرسائل لأنها تظهر الناس المشهورين و الناجحين و الجذابين أنهم مدخنين و ان الشباب سوف يحاولون تقليدهم . علاوة على ذلك فأن هذه الدعائيات لا تبين مخاطر التدخين لأن الشركات لا تهتمها سوى تكوين الأموال . أخيرا و ليس آخرا ، فأن الشباب يتأثرون بسهولة لذا فأنهم يتأثرون بدعائيات التدخين . عموما ، دعائيات التدخين تجعل التدخين شائعا بين الشباب ، لذلك يجب أن تكون غير قانوني.

الاسئلة الوزارية حول "الوحدة الثانية"

1- الاسئلة الوزارية حول "قطع الكتاب الداخلية"

قطع الكتاب (10 درجات)

1- "The duties of police" واجبات ضباط الشرطة

("أسئلة الأحيائي" 2020/2) (تمهيدي/2018) (2015/1)

1- How can witnesses help the police? كيف يمكن ان يساعد الشهود الشرطة؟
بإخبارهم كيف يبدو المجرم أو في أي وقت ترتكب الجريمة.

Sol: By telling them what a criminal looks like or what time a crime committed.

("أسئلة الأدبي / التطبيقي" 2020/2) (اسئلة خارج القطر 2019/1) (اسئلة النازحين 2015/1)

("أسئلة الدور التكميلي" 2020/2)

2- Why do some officers direct traffic? لماذا ينظم بعض رجال الشرطة المرور.
يقوم بعض الضباط بتوجيه حركة المرور للتأكد من أن السائقين يمكنهم استخدام الطرق بسهولة والتعرض للحوادث

Sol: Some officer direct traffic to make sure that the drivers can use the roads easily and without having accidents.

Or: to avoid accidents. لمنع الحوادث

Or: to let the drivers drive safely. لجعل السائقين يقودوا بأمان.

("اسئلة خارج القطر 2016/1) (تمهيدي/2016)

3- One of the duties of a police officer is to واحدة من مهام ضباط الشرطة هو.....
تنظيم حركة المرور للتأكد من أن السائقين يمكنهم استخدام الطرق بسهولة. (أو) التحقيق في الجرائم (أو)
مساعدة الناس في الحياة اليومية.

Sol: Direct traffic to make sure that drivers can use the roads easily.
(Or) investigate crimes (Or) help people in every day life.

("ادبي" تمهيدي" 2020/) (اسئلة خارج القطر 2016/2)

4- Why do people have to follow the law? لماذا يجب على الناس اتباع القانون؟

("أسئلة الأدبي" 2020/1) (علمي "تمهيدي" /2020) (3/2019) (اسئلة خارج القطر 2018/1)

5- People have to follow the law so that..... يجب على الناس اتباع القانون حتى.....

يجب على الناس اتباع القانون حتى نتمكن من العيش معاً بأمان.

Sol: People have to follow the law so that we can all live together safely.

(تمهيدي /2017) هل ضباط الشرطة لديهم الكثير من المهام المختلفة؟

6- Do the police officers have a lot of different duties ?

Sol: Yes, they do . نعم لديهم

("1 أسئلة الأحيائي" /2020) (اسئلة الموصل 2017/1)

يجب على الناس اتباع القانون حتى نتمكن من العيش معاً (صواب / خطأ)

7- People have to follow the law so that we can all live together safely

(true/false)

("اسئلة التطبيقي" 2020/1) (2019/2)

يمكن استخدام بصمات الاقدام وبصمات الاصابع من قبل ضباط الشرطة لاجل.....

8- Footprints and fingerprints can be used by police officers to

Sol: identify and arrest the criminal. تحديد او القاء القبض على المجرم.

(2020/3)

السرعة هي احد الاسباب الرئيسية للوفاة على الطريق (صح / خطأ).

9- Speeding is one of the leading causes of death on the road .

(True / False)

2- اسئلة القطعة الثانية "Radar speed gun" الرادار

(تمهيدي/2014)

1- Can radar guns take pictures? هل يمكن لجهاز قياس السرعة التقاط الصور

Sol: Yes, some can take pictures. نعم يمكن للبعض التقاط الصور.

("أسئلة الأدبي / التطبيقي" (2020/2)(2018/2)(تمهيدي/2016)(2014/1)

2-what is a radar detector ? ما هو كاشف الرادار

(2016/3)(2017/3)

3- A radar detector is..... كاشف الرادار هو.....

إنها آلة تستخدم للكشف عن اجهزة قياس السرعة.

Sol: A machine that detects radar speed guns.

(اسئلة خارج القطر (2019/1)(2018/3)(اسئلة الموصل/2017/2)(2015/3)(2014/2)

("أسئلة الدور التكميلي" (2020/2)

4-How does the radar speed gun work ? كيف يعمل جهاز الرادار

إنه يعمل عن طريق إرسال موجات الراديو نحو السيارة.

Sol: it works by sending radio waves towards the car.

(1/2018)(الدور التكميلي (2014/2)

5-why do police use radar speed guns? لماذا تستخدم الشرطة اجهزة قياس السرعة.

Sol: to catch the speeders . للقبض على المسرعين .

(التكميلي (2014/2) يمكن الحفاظ على اجهزة قياس السرعة لو يتم

6- Radar speed guns can be maintained if they are.....

Sol: Checked and fixed regularly. فحصها وتصليحها بانتظام.

(اسئلة النازحين (2014/2) تستخدم اجهزة الرادار لـ منذ أكثر من 50 عامًا.

7- Radar guns are used to over 50 years ago.

Sol: to catch the speeders on the roads. للقبض على المسرعين على الطرق .

(1 "أسئلة الأحيائي" (2020/3)(2018/3)(2014/3) اجهزة الرادار لا تحتاج إلى أي صيانة. (صح / خطأ)

8-Radar guns don't need any maintenance. (true/false)

(تمهيدي/2015) يمكن الحفاظ على اجهزة قياس السرعة لو يتم فحصها وتصليحها بانتظام. (صح / خطأ)

9- radar speed guns can be maintained if they are checked and fixed regularly. (true/false)

("أسئلة الأدبي" (2020/1)(2015/1)

لم تعد دوائر الشرطة تستخدم اجهزة قياس السرعة بعد الآن. (صح / خطأ)

10-Police departments don't use radar guns anymore . (true \ false)

("اسئلة التطبيقى" (2020/1)(2015/2)

يجب ان يكون رجال الشرطة مدربين على استخدام قياس السرعة بالشكل الصحيح(صح / خطأ)

11- Police must be trained to use the radar correctly . (true \ false)

(اسئلة خارج القطر (2017/2) (2017/1) (اسئلة النازحين (2016/1)

تعمل اجهزة قياس السرعة عن طريق إرسال.....

Sol: radio waves towards a car. بارسال موجات الراديو باتجاه سيارة.

(2017/2) (اسئلة خارج القطر (2016/3)

بدأ ضباط الشرطة باستخدام جهاز سرعة الرادار من أجل.....

13-Police officers started using radar speed guns to.....

Sol: catch speeders .

(اسئلة خارج القطر (2017/1)

14- The radar was invented during the..... (or)خلال

(اسئلة الموصل(2017/3)

15- When was the radar invented?

متى تم اختراع الرادار؟

Sol: during the Second World War II.

خلال الحرب العالمية الثانية.

(علمي"تمهيدي"(2020/3)(2020/1)(اسئلة الموصل(2017/1)

بعض الرادارات بشكل يشبه بعض الشيء البنادق. (صح / خطأ)

16- Some radar guns are shaped a bit like guns. (True / False)

(تمهيدي(2018)

البعض يعتقد ان جهاز السرعة لا تعمل بشكل جيد. (صح / خطأ)

17-Some people think radar guns don't work well. (True / False)

(ادبي"تمهيدي"(2020/1)

كيف يمكن للسائقين تجنب جهاز قياس السرعة؟

يستخدمون أجهزة كشف الرادار التي تكتشف ما إذا كان يستخدم جهاز قياس السرعة في مكان قريب

Sol: They use radar detectors that detect if a radar gun is being used nearby.

("أسئلة الأحيائي" (2020/2)

يمكن لاجهزة الرادار فقط حساب سرعة السيارة التي تتحرك باتجاههم.(صح / خطأ)

18- Radar guns can only calculate the speed of a car moving towards them.

(True / False)

2- الاسئلة الوزارية حول "القواعد"

القواعد (30 درجة)

الموضوع الاول: الافعال المشروط (Modal Verbs: Must , have to ,))

وهي افعال تستخدم للتعبير عن الالتزام (Obligation) او الضرورة (Necessity) او الحاجة (Need) ويأتي بعدها فعل مضارع مجرد.

1- نستخدم قاعدة الالتزام (Obligation) عندما يتوجب علينا القيام بشيء ما

تكملة + فعل مجرد + (must , have to , need to) + فاعل

2- نستخدم قاعدة المنع او التحريم (Prohibition) عندما نريد ان نمنع شخص من القيام بفعل معين

تكملة + مصدر مجرد + mustn't + فاعل

3- نستخدم قاعدة غياب الضرورة (Lack of obligation) عندما نريد ان نقول ليس من الضروري القيام بشيء معين

تكملة + مصدر مجرد + (don't – doesn't) have to, needn't + فاعل

("اسئلة الأحيائي" 2020/2) (تمهيدي/2014)

1-I (mustn't \ needn't) be back later than 8 o'clock tonight or my parents will be angry.

(اسئلة الدراسات الاسلامية "تمهيدي"/2014)

2-You mustn't (drove) without your seat belt

Sol: drive.

(الدراسات الاسلامية 2015/1) (اسئلة الدراسات الاسلامية 2014/3) (اسئلة النازحين 2015/2) (2014/2)

3-Please. Put out your cigarette . You (mustn't \ must) smoke in the hospital.

(اسئلة النازحين 2014/2)

4-You..... smoke in the police station. (Use: must, mustn't, or needn't)

Sol: mustn't.

(تمهيدي/2016) (2014/3)

5-You are driving fast. You (**have to** \ needn't) slow down.

(علمي"تمهيدي"/2020) (اسئلة النازحين 2015/1)

6-When you get in a car, you (**must** \ mustn't) put on your seat belt.

(2016/2)

7-Hiba (**needn't** \ mustn't) go to the supermarket today because Dana went yesterday.

(اسئلة النازحين 2016/1)

8-You (**don't have to** \ needn't) give me a lift, I'll take a taxi .

(اسئلة النازحين 2016/2)

9-Drivers (**mustn't** \ don't have to) jump red signals.

(اسئلة الدراسات الاسلامية 2016/2)

10-You (**mustn't** / don't have) smoke in police station.

(2016/3)

11-You(**mustn't** / don't have to)speak to the driver when the bus is moving.It is dangerous.

(2017/1)

12-There's petrol in the car, so you (**need to** / **needn't**) go to the petrol station.

(1 "أسئلة الأحيائي"/2020) (اسئلة الدراسات الاسلامية 2017/1)

13-You are driving too fast . You (**must** / mustn't) slow down.

(تمهيدي/2018)

14-Abla needn't (**go/to go**) to the supermarket today because Dana went yesterday.

("اسئلة التطبيققي " 2020/1)(2019/1)

15-Please. Put out your cigarette . You (a.**need to** \ **b.mustn't**) smoke in the police station.

(2020/3) (اسئلة خارج القطر 2019/1)

16-You (**don't have to / must**) pick me up in the car.I'll get the bus.

(ادبي "تمهيدي" /2020)

17-I (**must / mustn't**) be back later than 8 o'clock tonight or my parents will be angry.

("أسئلة الأدبي" /2020/1)

18-Police officers (**must / don't have to**) prevent crimes .

("أسئلة الأدبي / التطبيقي" /2020/2)

19-When you get in a car, you (**need to \ needn't**) put on your seat belt.

("أسئلة الدور التكميلي" /2020/2)

20- Abla (**need to / needn't**) go to the supermarket today because Dana went yesterday.

الموضوع الثاني: الطلبات المؤدبة polite requests

* لطلب شيء من شخص نستخدم التعابير التالية لعمل طلب مؤدب :

- Would you
- Could you
- Can you
- May I

+ (الجملة المعطاة في السؤال) + فعل مجرد +

("أسئلة الدور التكميلي" /2020/2) (اسئلة الموصل 2017/1) (2016/1)

1- Give me your passport. (polite request)

Sol: Could (Can, Would) you give me your passport ,please?

(اسئلة الدراسات الاسلامية 2016/2) (اسئلة خارج القطر 2017/2) (اسئلة النازحين 2016/2)

2-Show me your passport. (make a request)

Sol: Can you show me your passport,please?

(اسئلة الدراسات الاسلامية "تمهيدي" /2018) (2019/1) (2018/1) (تمهيدي/2018)

3-see your ticket. (polite request)

Sol: May I see your ticket, please ?

("أسئلة الأدبي / التطبيقي" 2020/2)

4- (Show me your passport). (Polite request use: 'could')

Sol: Could you show me your passport , please ?

الموضوع الثالث: اعطاء نصيحة Give advice

تستخدم (should , shouldn't) لإعطاء أو طلب نصيحة

فعل مجرد + should / shouldn't + فاعل

(اسئلة الموصل 2017/3)(2017/2)(2015/1)(تمهيدى/2015) (2014/2)

("اسئلة التطبيقي" 2020/1)

1-Keep your passport in a safe place. (give an advice)

Sol: You should keep your passport in a safe place.

(اسئلة خارج القطر 2016/1)

2-(leave keys in the flower pot). (Give advice)

Sol: You shouldn't leave keys in the flower pot.

الموضوع الرابع: عمل الاقتراحات Making suggestions

تستخدم التعبيرات التالية لعمل اقتراحات :

- Shall we	}	+ فعل مجرد	؟ (الجملة المعطاة في السؤال)
- Let's		+ فعل	. (الجملة المعطاة في السؤال)
- We could			

("أسئلة الأدبي" 2020/1)(2019/3)(2014/1)

1-Take a taxi to the airport. (suggestion)

Sol: Shall we take a taxi? Or) Let's take a taxi. Or) We could take a taxi.

(تمهيدى/2019) (2015/2)

2-Go to the shops before the plane leave. (suggestion)

Sol: We could go to the shops before the plane leaves.

Or) Shall we go to the shops before the plane leaves.?

Or) Let's go to the shops before the plane leaves?.

(اسئلة النازحين 2016/1) (اسئلة خارج القطر 2015/2)

3-Buy some magazines before boarding the plane. (suggestion)

Sol: let's buy some magazines before boarding the plane.

(اسئلة النازحين 2015/2)

4-Meet at 3.00 in the departure lounge. (suggestion)

Sol: We could meet at 3.00 in the departure lounge.

Or) Shall we meet at 3.00 in the departure lounge?

Or) Let's meet at 3.00 in the departure lounge.

(2020/3)

5- Let's (watch / watched) the film.

الموضوع الخامس: العرض offer

وهو عرض شيء لشخص مثل مساعدة أو شراب أو فعل معين ، ولعمل العروض نستخدم احد الصيغ التالية:

1- Would you like + (noun) + الشيء المراد تقديمه للضيف ؟

2 – Would you like me to + فعل مجرد + الفعل بعد السؤال في السؤال المعطاة في السؤال بعد الفعل + فعل مجرد ؟

3- Shall I + الفعل بعد السؤال في السؤال بعد الفعل + فعل مجرد ؟

4- I'll + الفعل بعد السؤال في السؤال بعد الفعل + فعل مجرد .

1- عندما تبدأ الجملة باسم (شيء معروض) نستخدم الصيغة الأولى ، أما إذا بدأت الجملة بفعل نستخدم إحدى الصيغ الأخرى

2- أحيانا المعروض الشيء يبدأ (a, an ,the , some , any).

(2018/3) (2018/1) (تمهيدي/2016) (اسئلة النازحين 2015/1) (2014/3)

1-Help you with your baggage. (offer)

Sol: Shall I help you with your baggage?

Or) I'll help you with your baggage.

("أسئلة الأحيائي" 2020/2)

2- (Open the window). (Offer. Use "shall")

Sol: Shall I open the window ?

الموضوع السادس: التوقع Expectation

نستخدم (should / shouldn't) للتوقع بما سيحدث او مالا يحدث حسب القاعدة التالية:

فعل مجرد + should / shouldn't + فاعل

* توجد عبارتان في جملة التوقع. نجري التغيير على العبارة التي تحتوي على (I think , I don't think , will) والتي غالبا تكون الثانية. نضع العبارة الأولى في الحل دون أي تغيير. تكون الجملة منفية عندما تحتوي على اداة النفي (not) بعبارة (I don't think).

"أسئلة الدور (2020/2)(تمهيدي/2019)(2018/3)(2017/2)(اسئلة النازحين/2015/1)(2014/1)
(علمي "تمهيدي"/2020)(التكميلي"

1-I've studied hard for the test, so I think I'll pass. (expectation)

Sol: I have studied hard for the test, so I should pass.

(ادبي "تمهيدي"/2020) (2019/2)(2017/3)(2014/2)

2- You like exercising, so I don't think you'll have trouble getting fit.
(expectation)

Sol: You like exercising ,so you shouldn't have trouble getting fit.

(اسئلة خارج القطر/2018)(اسئلة الموصل/2017/1)(2015/2)(اسئلة النازحين/2014/2)
(1 "أسئلة الأحيائي"/2020)

3- You have always wanted to fly. I think you will like the air force. (use
should\shouldn't to express expectation)

Sol: You have always wanted to fly. you should like the air force.

("أسئلة الأدبي"/2020/1)("اسئلة التطبيققي"/2020/1)(2018/2)(2018/2)(تمهيدي/2018)(تمهيدي/2015)

4- This is a new computer, so I think it is faster than the other one. (Rewrite
the sentence with should or shouldn't)

Sol: This is a new computer, so It should be faster than the other one.

(اسئلة خارج القطر/2015/1)

5- The hotel is luxurious. I think you will enjoy being there. (expetation)

Sol: The hotel is luxurious ,You should enjoy there.

(اسئلة خارج القطر 2015/2)

6- They trained hard. I don't think they will lose match. (expectation) (or)

(اسئلة النازحين 2014/2)

7-They trained hard. I don't think they will lose the match.(should/ shouldn't for expectation)

Sol: They trained hard, they shouldn't lose the match.

(اسئلة الدراسات الاسلامية "تمهيدي" 2015/)

8-She's in 6th preparatory. She graduate this summer. (choose: should / shouldn't)

(2016/2)

9- The journey normally takes four hours so I think we will get there about six. (use should\shouldn't for expectation)

Sol: The journey normally takes four hours ,so we should get there about six.

(2016/3)

10- Mary has so many friends, so I think there will be a very big crowd at the party.(expectation)

Sol: Mary has so many friends, so there should be a very big crowd at the party.

(2017/2)

11-I have studied hard for the test, so I think I'll pass. (use should/ shouldn't to express expectation)

Sol: I've studied hard for the test ,so I should pass.

("أسئلة الأحيائي" 2020/2)(2019/1)

12-He learnt about computers in the military.so I think he will be able to help me fix mine . (expectation)

Sol: He learnt about computers in the military , so he should be able to help me fix mine.

(2017/3)

13- You like exercising. So I don't think you'll have trouble getting fit . (expectation use 'shouldn't')

Sol: you like exercising , so you shouldn't have trouble getting fit .

(2018/1)

14- They left three hours early. I think they will be here by now. (expectation)

Sol: They left three hours early ,they should be here by now.

(2016/1)

15- He studied hard. He (should \ shouldn't) pass the exam.

(اسئلة الدراسات الاسلامية 2016/2) (تمهيدي/2017)

16- We left two hours early. We (should \ shouldn't) miss the plane.

(2017/1)

17- There are security cameras in the building. The security guard (should/shouldn't) see if anyone comes in .

(اسئلة الموصل 2017/3)

17- police found fingerprints at the scene.they(should \ shouldn't) arrest the thief soon. (Choose)

(اسئلة خارج القطر 2019/1)

18- They learnt a lot in the military,so I don't think they'll have trouble getting a job. (expectation)

Sol: They learnt a lot in the military,so they shouldn't have trouble getting a job.

("أسئلة الأدبي / التطبيقي" 2020/2)

19- She's in 6th preparatory . I think she will graduate this summer. (Expectation : use " should ")

Sol: She should graduate this summer .

(2020/3)

20- We (should / shouldn't) get lost . We have a GPS system in our car .

الموضوع السابع: الافعال السببية ((have / get / make)) Causative verbs

*وهي افعال تستخدم عندما نريد ان نقول بأن شخصا او نحن قد تم اجراء فعل لنا وتأثرنا به (سواء كان لمصلحتنا او لا)

1) Have , Get

القاعدة هي تصريف ثالث p.p + مفعول به + had / got + فاعل

- 1- اذا ذكر في السؤال (asked someone to) ونضع بدلا عنها (had/got) والفاعل قبلها يصبح فاعل الحل.
- 2- اذا بدأت الجملة بـ (someone / some body) او اي (فاعل / ضمير فاعل) مع وجود ضمائر التملك قبل المفعول به يحذف الفاعل ونشتق من ضمير التملك (للمفعول به) ضمير فاعل ليصبح فاعل الحل.
ضمائر الفاعل (بداية في جملة الحل): (I , she , he , they , We , You , it)
ضمائر التملك (تأتي قبل المفعول به): (my , her , his , their , our , your , its)

(اسئلة الدراسات الاسلامية "تمهيدي"/2014)

1-My parents (make) me go back to my room.

Sol: made.

(اسئلة الدراسات الاسلامية 2016/2) (تمهيدي/2016) (اسئلة النازحين2014/2)

2- My father asked someone to fix the computer. My father (use get)

Sol: My father got the computer fixed.

(2016/1)

3-My mother asked somebody to paint the house. (rewrite using the correct form of get or make)

Sol: My mother got the house painted.

(2016/2)

4-I asked the mechanic to check the brakes.(rewrite with the correct form of -have \ make -)

Sol: I had the brakes checked.

(2017/1)

5-A photographer took her picture.she(Re-write the sentence using "have")

Sol: She had her picture taken.

(اسئلة الدراسات الاسلامية 2017/1)

6-She (got / made) her window fixed.

(اسئلة الموصل 2017/1)

7-I asked somebody to cut my hair.(Re-write using the correct form of "have")

Sol: I had my hair cut.

(اسئلة الدراسات الاسلامية "تمهيدي" 2018/)

8-I had my hair (cuts / cut).

("أسئلة الأحيائي" 2018/1)(2020/2)

9-A photographer took a picture of the witness. The witness..... (Rewrite the sentence with the correct form of "have")

Sol: The witness had (her)(his) picture taken.

(2018/2)

10-He asked somebody to cut his hair.(Re-write using the correct form of "get")

Sol: He got his hair cut.

(ادبي "تمهيدي" 2020/)

11. My father asked somebody to fix the computer . My father (Re - write with the correct form of have)

Sol: My father had the computer fixed .

("أسئلة التطبيقي" 2020/1)

12- My father asked somebody to clean the car (Re- writer with the correct form of have)

Sol: My father had the car cleaned .

("أسئلة الأدبي / التطبيقي" 2020/2)

13- My father asked somebody to fix the computer. (Re-write with the correct form of " have ")

Sol: My father had the computer fixed.

("أسئلة الدور التكميلي" 2020/2)

14- Somebody stole their television. They (Re-write with the correct form of " have ")

Sol: They had their television stolen .

(علمي "تمهيدي" 2020/)

15- Somebody stole my television. I had my television (steal / stolen)

2) Make

القاعدة هي

فعل مجرد + مفعول به + made + فاعل

1- اذا احتوت الجملة على (because / because of) تحذف والمفعول به بعدها يصبح فاعل الحل والفاعل الاصلى قبلها يصبح مفعول به. ونطبق قاعدة (made)

(اسئلة النازحين 2016/1)

1-They arrived late because of the traffic jam. The traffic jam(complete the sentence use: made)

Sol: The traffic jam made them arrive late.

(2017/1)(2019/1)(2020/3) (اسئلة خارج القطر 2018/1) (تمهيدي 2017/1)

2-The leaves fell because of the wind.The wind(Re-write with the correct form of: make)

Sol: The wind made the leaves fall.

(2016/3) (2020/1"اسئلة الأحيائي")

3-He looked outside because he heard a noise.(rewrite with the correct form of: make)

Sol: A noise made him look outside.

(2018/1)(2020/1"أسئلة الأدبي") (تمهيدي 2018/1)

4-My mother told me to turn down the music. (Re-write the sentence using" make")

Sol: My mother made me turn down the music.

(2014/1)

5-The red signal made him (stop / stopped)

(2014/2)

6- The noise (made \ had) her look outside.

(2016/3)(2019/1) (تمهيدي 2019/1)

7- She had her picture (take \ taken)

(2017/2)(2017/3)

8- She asked somebody to fix the window.She got the window (fix / fixed)

(2020/1) (ادبي "تمهيدي")

The wind made the leaves (fall/ fallen).

3- الاسئلة الوزارية حول " سؤال المعاني "

سؤال المعاني (10 درجات)

pickpockets , register , commit , enhance , supervise , occurred , burglar , investigated , ignition , fingerprints , unattended , pay , replace , Footprints , property , empty , robbery , drive , obey , screen , arrest , helmet

(2014/2)

1- Don't leave your keys in the **ignition** لا تترك المفاتيح في مكان **التشغيل**

(اسئلة الناظرين 2014/2)

2- None of the missing **Property** has been found. لم يتم العثور على أي من **الممتلكات** المفقودة .

(2014/3)

3- **Footprints** can tell you what type of shoes a thief was wearing. يمكن أن تخبرك **أثار الأقدام** بنوع الأحذية التي كان يرتديها لص.

(تمهيدي/2015)

4- When the police got to the crime scene they found footprints and **fingerprints** عندما وصلت الشرطة إلى موقع الجريمة ، وجدوا آثار أقدام و**بصمات أصابع**

(2015/1)

5- Don't leave your wallet **unattended** on a bus bench . لا تترك محفظتك **دون رقابة** على مقعد الباص

(اسئلة خارج القطر 2015/1)

6-To get a better, you have to **enhance** your skills. للحصول على أفضل ، عليك ان **تحسين** مهاراتك.

(1 " أسئلة الأحيائي " 2020/) (2015/2)

7- Crowded areas attract **pickpockets** who try to steal people's wallets. تجذب المناطق المزدحمة **النشالين** الذين يحاولون سرقة محافظ الناس

(تمهيدي/2016)

8-There is nothing in the bag. It's **empty** لا يوجد شيء في الحقيبة. انها **فارغة**

(2016/1)

9- A **burglar** can hide behind trees and bushes. يمكن **للسارق** الاختباء وراء الأشجار والشجيرات

(اسئلة خارج القطر 2016/1)

10-I have to **replace** the door it is not solid. لا بد لي من **استبدال** الباب أنه غير صلب .

(اسئلة خارج القطر 2016/2)

11-The police officer **investigated** the criminal and put him in prison. ضابط الشرطة **حقق** مع المجرم ووضعه في السجن

- (اسئلة خارج القطر 2017/1) تحتاج شركتنا إلى فنيين ليشرفوا على الموظفين الجدد
12-Our company needs technicians to supervise new employees.
- (اسئلة خارج القطر 2017/1) وقعت عملية سطو بالأمس وسرقت أشياء ثمينة
13-A robbery Occurred yesterday and valuable things were stolen.
- (اسئلة التطبيقى " 2020/1)(اسئلة الموصل 2017/2) يجب أن تدفع غرامة عندما تحصل على تذكرة
15-You must pay A fine when you get a ticket. (2017/3)
تلقت الشرطة مكالمة حول السرقه الليلة الماضية.
16-The police got a call about a robbery last night
- (2017/3) لا يجب أن تقود السيارة بدون حزام الأمان .
17-You mustn't drive without your seat belt on . (2017/3)
(ادبي "تمهيدى " /2020)(اسئلة الموصل 2017/3) اذا ترتكب جريمة فسوف تعتقلك الشرطة..
18- If you commit a crime, the police will arrest you.. (2020/1 "أسئلة الأحيائي")
20- Drivers must obey the speed limit . يجب على السائق الامتثال لحدود السرعة.
(2020/1 "اسئلة التطبيقى") رأى حارس الامن اللصوص لانه كان يشاهد الشاشة.
21- The security guard saw the thieves because he was watching the screen
- (2020/2 "أسئلة الأحيائي") اذا ارتكبت جريمة فسوف تعتقلك الشرطة .
22- If you commit a crime, the police will arrest you. (2020/2 "أسئلة الدور التكميلي")
عند ركوبك دراجة نارية, يجب عليك ارتداء خوذة
23- When yor ride a motorcycle , you must wear a helmet .

(2015-1)(2017/3)

1-You must be 18 years old to the military. (**join** / belong)

(2015-1(2016/1))(2016/تمهيدي)

2-In the military, you can take a test to become an..... (**officer** / official)

(2016/1)(2020/2 "أسئلة الأحيائي")

3-(**This** \ that)is Samir Esam

(2016/1)(2020/2 "أسئلة الأحيائي")

4- I'm calling (**about** \ because) your advert in yesterday's paper.

(2017/3)

5- If you pass the last,you have more responsibility and you (investigate / **supervise**)

(2017/3)(2020/2 "أسئلة الأحيائي")

6-Good morning . (**is that** / are you) Mr. Hazim?

(2017/3)(2020/1 "اسئلة التطبيقى")

7-If you pass this test, you have more responsibility and you(investigate / **supervise**) other people.

(2018/1)

8-The Land Force, the Navy and Air Force are all (**branches** / types) of the military.

(2019/1 اسئلة خارج القطر)

9-When the plane takes off, you have to (**fasten** / attach) your seat belt.

(2020/1 "اسئلة التطبيقى")

10- When you leave the military , your training can help you find a (criminal / **civilian**) job .

(2020/1 "اسئلة التطبيقى")(2020/2 "أسئلة الأحيائي")

11- The military needs people to (care for / **maintain**) its equipment and vehicles .

(2020/2 "أسئلة الأحيائي")

12- (**Could I speak to** / I want to talk to) Mr. Hazem ?

(2020/2 "أسئلة الأحيائي")

13- You must be 18 years old to (belong / **join**) the military.

Q) complete the sentence with a suitable word .

(2015-1)(2017/3)

1-If you **commit** a crime , the police will arrest you.

4- الاسئلة الوزارية حول " سؤال التوصيلات "

سؤال التوصيلات (5 درجات)

السنة التي وردت في الوزاري	List A	List B
(نازحين/2015/1)	1- arrest يقبض على	a- a person who steals money from your pocket الشخص الذي سرق المال من محفظتك
(2014/2)(نازحين/2014/1) (2015/3)	2- witness الشاهد	b-without someone looking after it دون وجود أي شخص يراقبك
(تمهيدي/2014)	3- pickpocket. النشال	c- a person who saw or heard something at the time of a crime الشخص الذي رأى أو سمع شيئاً ما في وقت الجريمة
(2016/3)(2017/3) (ادبي "تمهيدي"/2020) (أسئلة الأدبي " /2020/1)	4-empty فارغ	d- put someone in prison بالسجن شخصاً يضع
(2014/2020) (تمهيدي/2014) (ادبي "تمهيدي" (أسئلة الأدبي " /2020/1)	5-unattended غير مراقب	e-There is nothing in it لا يوجد شيء بداخله
(2014/1) (علمي "تمهيدي"/2020)	6-You shouldn't have any trouble doing the work	f- be in charge of
(2014/1) (علمي "تمهيدي"/2020)	7-They should be very comfortable	g-He should know how to use this software
(2014/3) (علمي "تمهيدي"/2020)	8-If he's used computers before	h-Because it is very easy.
(2014/3)	9-I must get up early tomorrow	i-outside the military
(2014/3)	10-We mustn't forget	j-Because it is very nice hotel.

(2014/3) (علمي "تمهيدي" /2020)	11-You need to get a special license	k-Because I don't want to be late again
(تمهيدي /2017) (علمي "تمهيدي" /2020)	12-I can speak English and Arabic	l-To drive a lorry
(2015/1)	13- You needn't take so much baggage	m-To take our passport
(2014/3)	14-I don't have to	n-So I should be able to talk to most of the visitors
(نازحين /2015/1)	15-supervise	o- on a weekend trip
(نازحين /2015/1)	16-civilian	p- leave so soon
(ادبي "تمهيدي" /2020)	17-dispose of	q-Wear a uniform at her new job
	18-If he's used computer before	r- throw away.
	19-She has to	s-He should know how to use this software
(تمهيدي /2019) (1 "أسئلة الأحيائي" /2020)	20-conveyor	t-belt
(1 "أسئلة الأحيائي" /2020)	21-x-ray	machine
(1 "أسئلة الأحيائي" /2020)	22-security	camera
(1 "أسئلة الأحيائي" /2020)	23-crime	scene
(1 "أسئلة الأحيائي" /2020)	24-metal	detector
(1 "أسئلة الأحيائي" /2020)	25-speeding	ticket
(1 "أسئلة الأحيائي" /2020)	26-declare	Say you are carrying something you need to pay duty on .

الاجوبة :

1- d. 2- c. 3- a. 4- e. 5- b. 6- h. 7- j. 8- g 9-k. 10-m 11-l 12-n.
13-o. 14- p. 15- f. 16-l 17-r 18-s 19-q. 20-t

5- الاسئلة الوزارية حول " سؤال الأملء "

سؤال الأملء (5 درجات)

(تمهيدي/2014)

1.Computer , comp ; experience , **exp.**

(2014/1) (2015/2)

"اسئلة (2020/1)(تمهيدي/2017)(النازحين/2015/3)
"التطبيقي"2.Appt , appointment ; co , **company**

(2014/1)

3.Injured , hurt ; alerted , **called**

(اسئلة النازحين/2014/2)

4. freq , frequent ; lic , **license**

(اسئلة النازحين/2014/2)

5.Detect , detector ; secure , **security**

(2014/3)

6.Exp , experience ; yrs , **years**

(2015/1) (2016/1) (2018/1) (خارج القطر)

("أسئلة الأحيائي" /2020/2)

7.Appt , appointment ; exp , **experience**

(اسئلة خارج القطر/2015/1)

8.A ppointment ,can abbreviated into:**app.**

(2015/2)(اسئلة النازحين/2015/1)

9.Frequent , freq ; computer , **comp.**

(2015/2)

10.Alerted , called ; investigate , **find out.**

(اسئلة النازحين /2016/1)(اسئلة خارج القطر/2015/2)

11.The abbreviation of computer is: **comp.**

("أسئلة الدور التكميلي" /2020/2)(2018/2)(2015/3)

12.Injured , hurt ; investigate , **find out**

(اسئلة الموصل /2017/2)(تمهيدي/2017)

13.Injured , hurt : occurred , **happened.**

(تمهيدي/2017)

14.Appointment , appt : company , **co.**

(2017/1)

15.Freq , frequent : driving licence.

(اسئلة خارج القطر /2017/1)

16.The abbreviation of (speak) is: **spk.**

(2017/2)

17.Computer , comp. ; 18 years , **yrs.**

(2017/2)

18.Alerted , called ; property , **stuff**

(اسئلة خارج القطر/2017/2)

19.(comp)The abbreviation of **computer**

(2017/3)

20.Computer , comp. ; appointment, **appt.**

(2017/3)

21.Injured , hurt ; alerted , **called**

(اسئلة الموصل /2017/3)

("1" أسئلة الأحيائي" /2020/)

22.Frequent ,Freq : company ; **co.**

(تمهيدي/2018)

23.18 yrs,18 years ;office bldgs,**buildings**

(2018/1)

24.Co. , company ; comp. , **computer**

(تمهيدي/2016)

13.Company , co ; years , yrs .

(تمهيدي/2016)

14.Show , display ; stuff , property

(2016/1)

15.Deep ,shallow ;military ,civilian Or) civil

(2016/2)(2019/1)

16.18 years,18yrs ;driving licence
,driving lic

(اسئلة خارج الفطر/2016/2)

17.exp, experience ;avail : available.

(2016/3)

18.years , yrs. : buildings , bldgs.

(اسئلة خارج الفطر/2016/3)

19.Available , avail ; Computer, comp.

(ادبي "تمهيدي"/2020)

computer , comp. ; appointment , appt.

(2020/3) (ادبي "تمهيدي"/2020)

investigate , find out ; property , stuff

(اسئلة الدور التكميلي " /2020/2)

Co , company ; freq , frequent

(2020/3)

Computer , comp ; frequent , freq

(2018/2)

32.Driving lic , licence ; office bldgs ,
buildings.

(2018/3)

33.Computer, comp ; experience, exp.

(تمهيدي/2019)

34. appt, appointment; freq,frequent.

(تمهيدي/2019)

35. occurred, happened; alerted,called.

(اسئلة خارج الفطر/2019/1)

36.yrs , years. : freq,frequent.

(1 " الأحيائي"/2020) (اسئلة خارج الفطر/2019/1)
("الأدبي" /2020/1)

37. property, stuff; occurred, happened.

("أسئلة الأدبي" /2020/1)

38-co , company ; appt , appointment.

("اسئلة التطبيقي" /2020/1)

39- occurred , happened ; injured , hurt.

("أسئلة الأحيائي" /2020/2)

40- alerted , called ; Injured , hurt.

("أسئلة الأدبي / التطبيقي" /2020/2)

41- driving lic , driving licence ; avail. at
w-e , available at weekends

("أسئلة الأدبي / التطبيقي" /2020/2)

42- investigate , find out ; alerted ,
called

6- الاسئلة الوزارية حول "انشاء الوحدة الثانية"

الانشاء (20 درجة)

(2014/2)

(اسئلة النازحين 2014/2)

(اسئلة خارج القطر 2015/2)

(اسئلة النازحين 2016/1)

(اسئلة خارج القطر 2016/2)

(2016/3)

(2017/1)

(تمهيدي/2018)

(2020/3)

(اسئلة خارج القطر 2018/1)

(اسئلة خارج القطر 2019/1)

(1 "أسئلة الأحيائي"/2020)

Ahmed wants to be a security guard. He is meeting the manager of a security company tomorrow morning at 9.00. It take thirty minutes to go from his house to the security company. The manager sent him directions and map. Write a letter to Ahmed of 100-120 words giving him advice on how to get the job. Use you should \ shouldn't in your letter at least five times. Write two paragraphs:

* Advice on getting to the interview

* Advice on the interview; what wear, what to say, etc..

Dear Ahmed,

I am writing to you to tell you that if you are interested in security jobs, a security guard is perfect for you. Before you get the job, you are going to have an employment interview with the manager of the security company. You should know something about the firm. . You shouldn't stay up late tonight since you have to get up early tomorrow. You should leave the house at least at 8:30. You should follow the directions and the map that are sent by the manager.

On the interview, you should dress formally. You should be friendly and calm. you shouldn't argue the interviewer . You should remember the dates you attended each school. you shouldn't look confused or hesitated, you should concentrate before answering the questions and show self confidence. I think if you follow the above mentioned advice, hope you will get the job.

Best wishes.

أنا اكتب لك لأخبرك انك اذا كنت تهتم بالوظائف الأمنية ، فإن وظيفة الحارس الأمني مناسبة لك . قبل الحصول على الوظيفة ، سوف تكون لديك مقابلة توظيف مع مديرة الشركة الأمنية . يجب أن تعرف بعض الأشياء عن الشركة . لا يجب أن تبقى مستيقظا لوقت متأخر هذه الليلة لأنه يجب عليك أن تنهض مبكرا غدا . يجب أن تغادر المنزل على الأقل في الساعة ٨:٣٠ . يجب أن تتبع الاتجاهات و الخارطة التي أرسلت من قبل المدير . في المقابلة ، يجب أن ترتدي ملابس رسمية . يجب أن تكون ودودا و هادئا . يجب أن لا تجادل الشخص الذي يجري المقابلة معك . يجب أن تتذكر تواريخ كل مدرسة التحقت بها . يجب ألا تبدو مرتبكا و مترددا و يجب أن تركز قبل الأجابة على الأسئلة و ابدي ثقة بالنفس . أعتقد انك اذا اتبعت النصائح المذكورة اعلاه ، أتمنى انك سوف تحصل على الوظيفة مع تمنياتي ،

الاسئلة الوزارية حول "الوحدة الثالثة"

1- الاسئلة الوزارية حول "قطع الكتاب الداخلية"

قطع الكتاب (10 درجات)

(تمهيدي/2014)

1-What is samira Al-mahmoud ? من هي سميرة المحمود ؟

(2017/2)

2- Who is Samira Al mahmoud?

Sol: Samira Al-mahmoud is a conference interpreter سميرة المحمود هي مترجمة مؤتمرات

(اسئلة خارج القطر/2019/1) (2014/2)

3-Samira's active language is لغة سميرة النشطة هي.....

Sol: Arabic. العربية

(اسئلة النازحين/2014/2)

4-How is it if there are two interpreters working together in the same booth? كيف هو الامر اذا كان هناك مترجمان يعملان في نفس المقصورة؟

سيكون اقل ارهاقاً ويمكنهم تبادل الادوار

Sol: it will be less stressful because they can take turns.

(2014/3) (2018/1) (2018/3) (2020/1) (2020/3) ("أسئلة الأحيائي")

5-Why shouldn't an interpreter waste time thinking? لماذا لا ينبغي للمترجم ان يضع الوقت في التفكير

Sol: in order not to miss the rest of the speech. حتى لا يفوته بقية الخطاب

(2014/3) (2016/3)

6- The course in conference interpreting was very. (easy / difficult) كانت الدورة في الترجمة الفورية للمؤتمرات (أ-سهله. ب-صعبه)

(تمهيدي/2015)

العمل الحر يعني الذين لا يستطيعون تحمل البقاء بعيداً عن المكتب لأكثر من بضع ساعات. (صح / خطأ)

7-Freelance means people who can't bear to be away from the office for more than a few hours. (True / False)

("أسئلة الأحيائي" (2020/2)(2015/1)

سميرة المحمود (مترجمة / مصرفية)

8- Samira Al-mahmoud is (an interpreter \ a banker)

(2015/2)

سميرة قرأت عن موضوع النفط من اجل.....

9- Samira read about the subject of oil in order to

Sol: ان تتعود على المصطلحات التقنية.

(تمهيدي/2019) (اسئلة النازحين 2015/2)

10- Why should interpreters read newspapers ? لماذا يجب على المترجم قراءة الصحف.

لكي يكون لديك معرفة عامة جيدة ومعرفة ما يجري في العالم.

Sol: To have good general knowledge and to know what is going on in the world.

(اسئلة النازحين 2016/1) (تمهيدي/2016)

للتدريب كمترجم فوري تحتاج الى الحصول على شهادة في.....و.....في الترجمة الفورية

11- To train as interpreter, you must get a degree in And a In interpreting.

اللغة الانكليزية او العربية و شهادة دبلوم في الترجمة الفورية

Sol: in English And a postgraduate diploma In conference interpreting.

(اسئلة خارج الفطر 2016/2)

12- What are the qualifications of an interpreter? ما هي مؤهلات المترجم الفوري؟

يبقى هادئاً تحت الضغط ، ينقل المعنى ويكون قادراً على التفكير بسرعة.

Sol: remaining calm under pressure, conveying the sense and to be able to think fast.

("اسئلة التطبيقي" (2020/1)(تمهيدي/2018) (تمهيدي/2017)

يجب ان يكون لدى المترجمين الفوريين ثلاث لغات (صح / خطأ)

13- Interpreter must have three active languages. (true \ false)

(2017/1)

14- What does " working freelance " mean ? ماذا تعني عبارة العمل الحر؟

العمل الحر يعني " العمل متى ما تريد وللمنظمة التي تريد العمل لها.

Sol: working freelance means “ working when you want and working for any organization you want to work for”.

(ادبي "تمهيدي" / 2020) (2018/2) (2017/3)

يجب أن يقوم مترجم المؤتمر بترجمة كل كلمة حرفياً (صح / خطأ)

15- Conference interpreter must translate each word literally? (True /False)

(2019/1)

بعد مغادرتها المدرسة ، حصلت سميرة على شهادة في اللغة الإنجليزية من جامعة في لندن. ؟ (صح / خطأ)

16- After leaving school, Samira did a degree in English at the University of London. ? (True /False)

(2019/2)

المترجم الجيد يتابع الاخبار ويطلع على العديد من المواضيع (صح / خطأ)

17- A good interpreter follows the news and is well- informed on many topics. (True / False)

(علمي "تمهيدي" / 2020)

سميرة المحمود ولدت في (أ.العراق / ب.بريطانيا)

18- Samira Al Mahmoud was born in (a . Iraq / b. Britain)

("أسئلة الأدبي" / 2020/1)

من السهل جدا الحصول على مكان في دورة ترجمة شفوية (صح / خطأ)

19- It is very easy to get a place on an interpreting course . (True / False)

("أسئلة الأدبي / التطبيقي" / 2020/2)

لغة سميرة النشطة هي العربية (صح / خطأ)

20- Samira's active language is Arabic . (True / False)

("أسئلة الدور التكميلي" / 2020/2)

سميرة ولدت في بريطانيا (صح / خطأ)

21- Samira was born in Britain . (True / False)

الطريق الذى 100

2- الاسئلة الوزارية حول "القواعد"

القواعد (30 درجة)

الموضوع الاول- عرف الوظائف Define the jobs

لتعريف الوظائف نستخدم القاعدة التالية:

(التكملة + s/es فعل) + is a person / someone who + الوظيفة + A / An

(2014/1)

1-Define a cameraman. Use (operate the camera for films or programes)

Sol: A cameraman is someone who operates the camera for film or programs.

(2014/3)(2017/2)(2020/"علمي"تمهيدي)

2-Define an architect. Use (designs buildings)

Sol: An architect is someone (a person) who designs buildings

(2016/2)(2019/2)

3-Define a tour guide.

Sol: A tour guide is a person (someone) who shows a tourists around.

(2016/3)(2017/1 اسئلة الموصل)("أسئلة الأدبي" 2020/1)

4-Define a nurse. (use looks after sick people)

Sol: A nurse is a person who looks after sick people

(تمهيدي/2017)

5- Define a secretary . (use . does general office work)

Sol: A secretary is someone who does general office work.

(2017/1)(2020/"ادبي"تمهيدي)"أسئلة الأدبي / التطبيقي" 2020/2)

6- Define a cartoonist . (use draws amusing pictures)

Sol: A cartoonist is someone who draws amusing pictures.

(اسئلة الدراسات الاسلامية تمهيدي/2018/3)

7- Define a lawyer . (use ' give advice to people about the law)

Sol: A lawyer is a person who gives advice to people about the law .

("أسئلة الدور التكميلي" 2020/2)(تمهيدي/2019)

8- Define a surgeon. (Use: "operates on people in hospital")

Sol: A surgeon is a person(someone) who operates on people in hospital

(اسئلة خارج القطر/2019/1)

9- Define a marketing manager. (Use: "responsibe for advertising and selling products")

Sol: A marketing manager is a person(someone) who is responsibe for advertising and selling products

(1 "أسئلة الأحيائي"/2020)

10- Define a plumber. (Use : " fixes and installs pipes for water ")

Sol: A plumber is someone (a person) who fixes and installs pipes for water .

("اسئلة التطبيقي" 2020/1)

11- Define a pilot. (Use " flies a plane ")

Sol: A pilot is someone (a person) who flies a plane .

("أسئلة الأحيائي" 2020/2)

12- Define a lifeguard. (Use " Is responsible for the safety of swimmers ")

Sol: A lifeguard is someone (a person) who os responsible for the safety of swimmers .

(2020/3)

13- Define a flight attendant . (Use: "looks after passengers on a plane ")

Sol: A flight attendant is someone (a person) looks after passengers on a plane

الموضوع الثاني: حالات (إذا) الشرطية If

معناها (إذا) وهي أداة شرط تربط بين جملتين, وتتكون الجملة الشرطية من اداة الشرط (if) وعبارة الشرط (if clause) والعبارة الرئيسية (main clause)

العبرة الرئيسية (main clause) , عبارة الشرط (if clause) + اداة الشرط (If)

* اذا جاءت (if) في بداية الجملة نضع فارزة بين العبارتين, اما اذا جاءت (if) في وسط الجملة نضع العبارة الرئيسية في بداية الجملة.

عبارة الشرط (if clause) + اداة الشرط (If) + العبارة الرئيسية (main clause)

حالات (if) الشرطية: If Conditionals

لها اربع حالات:

1. Zero conditional.
2. First conditional.
3. Second conditional.
4. Third conditional.

1- حالة (if) الخالية من الشرط. Zero conditional.

تستخدم هذه الحالة للتعبير عن الاحداث الحقيقية (غالبا حقائق علمية) وفقا للقاعدة التالية:

فعل مضارع + فاعل , فعل مضارع + فاعل If
(مفرد) (s / es)

في حالة المثبت

فعل مضارع + فاعل If مجرد + don't + فاعل جمع
(مفرد) (desn't)

في حالة النفي

2- حالة (if) الشرطية الاولى. First conditional.

تستخدم هذه الحالة مع الاحداث المحتملة الوقوع في المستقبل حسب القاعدة التالية:

فعل مجرد + (will / can / may) + فاعل , فعل مضارع + فاعل If
(مفرد) (s / es)

. فعل مضارع + فاعل If فعل مجرد + (will / can / may) + فاعل
(مفرد) (s / es)

*في حالة النفي نستخدم القاعدة التالية

مجرد + (will / can / may) + فاعل , مجرد + don't + فاعل If
مجرد + (won't / can't / may not) + فاعل , مجرد + doesn't + فاعل (مفرد)

1- في الحالة الشرطية الاولى ما لم (Unless) يمكن ان تحل محل (if)

2- في الحالة الاولى قد يرد محل (will / can / may) افعال اخرى لها نفس دلالة الحالة الشرطية الاولى

مجرد + (might / should / must) + فاعل , فعل مضارع + فاعل If
(مفرد) (s / es) am / is / are + v.ing

(اسئلة الدراسات الاسلامية تمهيدي/2014)

1-If you want to work in the media, You (get) well paid. (correct)

Sol: will get

(2014/2)

2- If my plane (not leave) on time, I'll miss my connection this afternoon.

(correct)

Sol: If my plane doesn't leave on time, I'll miss my connection this afternoon

(تمهيدي/2015)

3- If she (not apply) for a scholarship, of course she won't get one.(put the verb in the correct order)

Sol: If she doesn't apply for a scholarship.

(2015/1)

4- If the traffic isn't too heavy, I (be) at the airport at 12:30 (correct the form of the verb)

Sol: If the traffic isn't too heavy, I will be at the airport at 12:30.

(2015/2)

5- If Noor (go) to the shop tomorrow, I won't have to go. (correct)

Sol: If Noor goes to the shop tomorrow. I won't have to go.

(اسئلة النازحين/2016/1) (اسئلة خارج القطر/2015/2)

6- If I (see \ saw) him, I will tell him your news.

(2015/3)

7- If he (log on) to the British council site,he (find) quite a lot of useful information about course in Britain. (correct)

Sol: If he logs on to the British council site,he will find quite a lot of useful information about course in Britain

(2016/1)

8- Unless he makes a big effort this term, he (not get through) the end of - year exams.(correct)

Sol: He will (may, can) not get through the end of year exam.

(اسئلة الدراسات الاسلامية 2016/2)

9-If you study hard, (Complete with first conditional)

Sol: marks good get will you أو pass will you أو football. play will you.

(2017/1)

10- If we don't hurry, we'll be late. The train (leaves/ will leave) at 11.00.

(اسئلة الدراسات الاسلامية 2017/1)

11-I won't help you if you (not lend) me your camera .

Sol: don't lend

(اسئلة الموصل 2017/1)

12- If I don't pass the high school exam this year, I (take) it again next year.

(Correct the form of the verb)

Sol: will take.

(2017/2)

13- If anyone (need) advice about their application forms, I'll be here tomorrow to help.(correct the verb).

Sol: If anyone needs advice about their application forms. I'll be here tomorrow to help.

(اسئلة خارج القطر 2019/1)

14- If he (want) to do a degree in Britain,he (have to) do a one-year foundation course first.(correct the form of the verbs in brackets).

Sol: wants , will have to do.

("اسئلة الأحيائي" 2020/1)

15- He gets angry if his sister (borrow) his CDs. (Correct the form of the verb)

Sol: borrows

3- حالة (if) الشرطية الثانية.. Second conditional..

نستخدم هذه الحالة للتعبير عن أحداث غير حقيقية او غير محتملة او مستحيلة الحدوث في المضارع والمستقبل.

If فاعل + فعل ماضي + (would / could / might)

في حالة المثبت

فعل ماضي + فاعل + (would / could / might) if

If + فاعل + didn't + مجرد

في حالة المنفي

(علمي "تمهيدي"/2020) (اسئلة الدراسات الاسلامية تمهيدي/2014)

1-If I had lost of money, I (buy) a racehorse.

Sol: would buy

(2014/1)

2- If I (have) lots of money , I would buy a race house. (put the verb into the correct form)

Sol: If I had lots of money , I would buy a race house.

(الدور التكميلي/2014/2)

3- If I (play) tennis, I would join the tennis club, (correct)

Sol: If I played tennis, I would join the tennis club.

(تمهيدي/2016) (اسئلة خارج القطر 2015/1)

4- What would you buy if you (win) a million pounds? (complete using the correct conditional)

Sol: What would you buy if you won a million pounds?

(اسئلة النازحين/2015/1)

5- Ali would be happy if he (can) spend the summer studying in London. (put the verb in the correct form)

Sol: could.

(2015/2)

6- If I (had \ have) a computer, we could search the internet.

(2019/1)

7- What would you first if you (win) a million pounds? (correct the form of verb in the brackets)

Sol: won .

(2016/2)

8-He (be) more attractive if he shaved his beard off. (correct)

Sol: would be or:could be or:might be

(اسئلة خارج القطر 2016/2)

9-If I were you , I (study) hard.(put the verb in correct form)

Sol: I would study.

"أسئلة الدور التكميلي" (2016/3)(2020/2)

10- I would learn to parachute if my friend (say) she would do it with me.
(correct the verb)

Sol: I would learn to parachute if my friend said she would do it with me.

(2017/3)

11- She would look much nicer if she (wear / wore) contact lenses instead of glasses.

(2019/2)

12- If I played tennis, I (join) the tennis club. (Correct the form of the verb between brackets)

Sol: would join (or) could join.

(2019/3)

13- She would look much nicer if she (wear) contact lenses instead of glasses. (Correct the form of the verb brackets)

Sol: wore.

"أسئلة الأدبي" (2020/1)

14- What would you like to change if you can change one thing about your appearance ? (Correct the from of the verb)

Sol: could

"أسئلة الأحيائي" (2020/2)

15- If I (have) my own car , I'd take my friends on picnics every weekend .
(Correct the verb)

Sol: If I had

"أسئلة الأدبي / التطبيقي" (2020/2)

16- I (not / marry) him even if he was the last man on earth! (Correct the form of the verb)

Sol: I wouldn't marry

(2020/3)

17- If you (find) a snake in your bed , what would you do ? (Correct the form of the verb)

Sol: found

-4 حالة (if) الشرطية الرابعة.. Third conditional..

نستخدم هذه الحالة للتعبير عن احداث غير مستحيلة الحدوث.

If فاعل + had + P.P , فاعل + would have + P.P

حالة المثبت

فاعل + would have + P.P if + فاعل + had + P.P

If + hadn't + P.P ,

If + wouldn't have + P.P

حالة النفي

(اسئلة النازحين 2016/1) (اسئلة خارج القطر 2015/2)

1- If you had told me about your problem,.....(complete the sentence using your own idea)

Sol: I would have solved it .

(2016/1)

2- If I had passed the test,I (would become \ would have become) a pilot.

(2016/3)

3- She wouldn't have got sunburnt if she (had worn / wore) a hat.

(تمهيدي/2017)

4- If I (see) him yesterday. I would have told him your news. (correct)

Sol: If I had seen him yesterday. I would have told him your news.

(2017/1)

5- If I (not have) the operation, I would have died. (correct)

Sol: If I hadn't had the operation, I would have died.

(اسئلة الموصل 2017/2)

6- You should have met my aunt salima if you (come) to our party.(correct the form of verb)

Sol: had come.

(تمهيدي/2018)

7- If Nour (not get) a loan,he wouldn't have been able to buy a car.

Sol: If Nour hadn't got a loan,he wouldn't have been able to buy a car.

(ادبي "تمهيدي" /2020)

8- I would have studied medicine if my parents (have) enough money to pay for the course (Correct the form of the verb)

Sol: had had

("اسئلة التطبيقى" /2020/1)

9- You would have met my Aunt Salima if you (come) to our party. (Correct the form of the verb)

Sol: If you had come to our party .

الموضوع الثالث: السؤال المنقول: Reported Question

لتحويل السؤال من سؤال مباشر إلى سؤال غير مباشر (منقول) نتبع الخطوات التالية:

1- نضع فعل القول الذي يتكون من: (مفعول به + asked + فاعل) بداية جمل الحل (الجواب) مثل :

They asked him , She asked us , He asked me , I asked Ali ,

2- إذا بدأت جملة الكلام المباشر بأداة سؤال , فإن الأداة تبقى نفسها عند التحويل إلى السؤال المنقول ونضع بعدها الفاعل ثم الفعل الرئيسي الذي يجب أن يكون بزمن أقدم أي إذا كان مضارعاً نحوله إلى ماضيا , وإذا كان ماضيا نحوله إلى ماضيا تاما ثم التكملة .

3- إذا بدأت جملة الكلام المباشر بـ (Do/ Does) يجب أن نحذفها ونضع , (if / whether) بدلا عنهما ثم نكتب الفاعل ونحول الفعل الموجود إلى ماضي ثم التكملة.

4- إذا بدأت جملة الكلام المباشر بـ (Did) يجب أن نحذفها أيضا , ونضع , (if / whether) بدلا عنها ثم نكتب الفاعل , ثم نضع (had) ونحول فعل الجملة الموجود إلى صيغة التصريف الثالث ثم التكملة.

5- إذا بدأت جملة الكلام المباشر بأحد الأفعال المساعدة مثل (Is, Are, Will, Can ...) يجب أن نضع قبلهم , (if / whether) ثم الفاعل ونحول هذه الأفعال إلى من ابعد (أقدم) ثم التكملة.

تحويل الضمان في السؤال المنقول you الضمير

- * يتحول (you) إلى (I) عند وجود (me) بعد (asked) .
- * يتحول (you) إلى (he) عند وجود (him) أو اي اسم مذكر (ولد) بعد (asked) .
- * يتحول (you) إلى (she) عند وجود (her) أو اي اسم مؤنث (فتاة) بعد (asked) .
- * يتحول (you) إلى (we) عند وجود (us) بعد (asked) .

* ضمائر الغائب (he / she / they) لا تتغير عند التحويل:

* يتحول الضمير (I) إلى (he) (she) حسب الفاعل الموجود قبل (asked) .

* ضمير التملك (your) يستبدل بضمير اخر يتناسب مع الضمير الموجود بعد asked

("أسئلة الأدبي / التطبيقى" /2020/2)(اسئلة خارج القطر /2015/1)(تمهيدي/2014)

1- "can I borrow some money? " she asked me.....(reported question).

Sol: She asked me , if she could borrow some money .

(2014/1)

2- I asked Saab "How do you start your business? " (reported question)

Sol: I asked Saab how he started his business.

(2014/2)

3- Latifa asked Zaha "when did you decide to be an architect? " (reported question)

Sol: When she had decided to be on architect.

("أسئلة الأحيائي" (2020/2) ادبي "تمهيدي" (2020/3) (2017/3) (2014/3)

4- Will you be able to come to the party? I asked Layla (reported question)

Sol: I asked Layla if she would be able to come to the party.

(2015/1)

5- What's your favorite route ? (write the direct question as a reported question begin with:he asked me)

(اسئلة خارج القطر (2015/2)

6- What's your favorite route? he asked me. (reported question)

Sol: He asked me what my favourite route was.

(2015/2)

7- How long have you been waiting for Samir? (write the direct question as a reported question: begin with : he asked me)

Sol: He asked me how long I had been waiting for Samir.

(تمهيدي/2018) (تمهيدي/2016)

8- "what are you doing? " he asked me (report the question)

Sol: What I was doing.

(2016/1)

9- have you ever had a scary experience when flying?" she asked (reported question)

Sol: if I had ever had a scary experience when flying.

(اسئلة خارج القطر (2016/2) (اسئلة خارج القطر (2016/1)

10- When are you going to get out of bed? My mother asked me (reported question)

Sol: When I was going to get out of bed.

(2016/2)(2020/3)

11- How long was the training? He asked me(reported question)

Sol: He asked me how long the training had been .

(2016/3)

12- Do you still like the job ? She asked me (reported question)

Sol: She asked me If I still liked the job.

(اسئلة خارج الفطر 2016/3)

13- "How long have you been a pilot"? He asked me.... (complete with a reported question)

Sol: He asked me how long I had been a pilot.

(تمهيدي/2017)

14- How often do you clean your teeth ? He asked me.....(reported question)

Sol: He asked me how often I cleaned my teeth.

(اسئلة خارج الفطر 2019/1)(تمهيدي/2018)

15- What are you doing on Friday afternoon? Adam asked me (reported question)

Sol: what I was doing on Friday.

(2017/2)

16- ' is the red jacket OK for you ? 'The shop assistant asked me(report question)

Sol: If the red jacket was ok for me.

(2018/3)

17- Will you be able to come to my party? I asked Layla..... (Reported question)

Sol: If she would be able to come to my party.

("أسئلة الأدبي" 2020/1)(2019/1)

18- why have't you answered all the questions?My English teacher asked me (Reported question)

Sol: why I hadn't answered all the questions.

(علمي "تمهيدى" (2020/2) (2019/2)

19- How short do you want your hair?" The hairdresser asked me
..... (Reported question)

Sol: The hairdresser asked me how short I wanted my hair.

(2019/3)

20- Where has she been? I asked (Reported question).

Sol: where she had been.

("أسئلة الأحيائي" (2020/1

21- Where did you lose your purse? I asked her (Reported question).

Sol: where she had lost her purse.

("أسئلة الدور التكميلي" (2020/2

22- How did you feel on your first solo flight ? She asked me
(Reported question)

Sol: She asked me how I had felt on my first solo flight

الموضوع الرابع: الندم Regret

* تستخدم (if only , I wish) والتي تعني (يا ليت أو لو أن) للتعبير عن الندم في الماضي .

التصريف الثالث P.P + had / hadn't + فاعل + If only / I wish

- 1- يتم اختيار (had / hadn't) وفقاً لمعنى الجملة لكن في اغلب الاحيان اذا كانت الجملة مثبتة في السؤال فالجواب يكون منفي باستخدام (hadn't) واذا كانت الجملة في السؤال منفية يكون الجواب مثبت.
- 2- يجري التغير في الجملة التي تحوي السبب اما باقي العبارات فتحذف عند الاجابة.
- 3- نحذف عبارة (Unfortunately) وكذلك نحذف العبارة التي تحتوي على (That's why) أن وجدت والعبارة التي تبدأ بـ (now , and)
- 4- عند وجود الأداتين (but أو because) في السؤال نقوم بحذف الجملة التي قبلها ونأخذ الجملة التي بعدها لتكون جملة الندم.
- 5- إذا جاء بعد الفاعل (Was أو Were) فيجب أن تحولان إلى been في الحل.
- 6- عند وجود الفعل (decided) لا يُعتمد عليه في جملة الندم بل ينبغي أن نأخذ الفعل الذي يرد بعد . to

(2014/1)

1- She lost their address. That's why she couldn't write to them.(regret. Use
"I wish")

Sol: I wish she hadn't lost their address.

(علمي "تمهيدي"/2020)(اسئلة الموصل 2017/1) (2014/2)

2- Unfortunately, I ate three bars of chocolate. That's why I felt sick. (regret use : if only)

Sol: If only I hadn't eaten three bars of chocolate.

(2014/3)(2017/1)

3- Unfortunately, I spent all my money at the weekend. That's why I can't buy those bags (regret)

Sol: I wish (if only) I hadn't spent all my money at the weekend.

(2015/3) (تمهيدي/2015)

4- They didn't train every day. That's why they lost the match. (regret starting with if only or I wish).

Sol: I wish (if only) they had trained everyday

(2015/1)(2016/1)

5- Unfortunately, I didn't wake up early. That's why I missed my bus.(regret use: I wish)

Sol: I wish I had woken up early.

(اسئلة خارج القطر 2015/1)

6- You failed the driving test because you didn't follow the rules . (Show Regret)

Sol: I wish I had followed the rules .

(اسئلة النازحين 2015/1)

7- Unfortunately, my sister phoned me but I wasn't at home.(regret use: I wish)

Sol: I wish (if only) I had been at home .

(2015/2)

8- Unfortunately, he fell over during the race. That's why he didn't win. (regret use: If only)

Sol: If only he hadn't fallen over during the race.

(اسئلة النازحين 2016/1) (اسئلة خارج القطر 2015/2)

9- You parked illegally and you got a fine.(if only)

Sol: If only I hadn't parked illegally.

(تمهيدي/2016)

10- They lost the match. (show regret using if only)

Sol: If only they hadn't lost the match.

(اسئلة خارج القطر /2016/1)

11- Unfortunately, You drove through the red light. You failed the driving test. (show Regret)

Sol: If only I hadn't driven through the red light .

(1 "أسئلة الأحيائي"/2020/2016/2)

12- You bought some shoes last week. You've decided you don't like them. (regret use : if only)

Sol: If only I hadn't bought these shoes.

(اسئلة خارج القطر /2016/2)

13- He exceeded the speed limit . As a result , he failed the driving test . Show, regret ;Use "if only"

Sol: If only he hadn't exceeded the speed limit

("أسئلة الأحيائي " /2020/2/2018/2) (2016/3)

14- You decided not to go to the park with your friends. Now you regret it. (use:if only)

Sol: If only I had gone to the park with my friends.

(اسئلة خارج القطر /2016/3)

15- Your team didn't train well . They lost the match . Regret use "if only"

Sol: If only they had trained well .

(ادبي "تمهيدي"/2020/2018/2017/1)

16- You drank a lot of coffee . now you are in bed and you can't sleep. (regret use : if only)

Sol: If only I hadn't drunk so much coffee .

(اسئلة الموصل /2017/1)

17- If only I hadn't (eaten / eat) three bars of chocolate

(2017/2)

18- Unfortunately, she forgot their address. That's why she couldn't write to them. (Regret .Use: if only)

Sol: If only she had remembered their address

(2017/3) (اسئلة خارج الفطر 2019/1)

19- Unfortunately , you were rude to your brother , now he won't give us a life to the cinema . (regret use ' if only')

Sol: If only (I / you) hadn't been rude to (my / your) brother .

(2018/1)

20- Unfortunately, I missed my flight. That's why I won't get to Boston in time for the meeting. (regret)

Sol: I wish I hadn't missed my flight.

(2018/2)

21- You decided not to go to the park with your friends. Now you regret it. (Regret use: "I wish")

Sol: I wish I had gone to the park with my friends.

(2019/1) (تمهيدي 2020/1) ("أسئلة الأدبي")

22- You didn't revise for your English exam and you got a bad mark. You feel sorry about this. (Regret use: "I wish")

Sol: I wish I had revised for my English exam.

(2019/1)

23- You've eaten too much chocolate and now you feel sick .(Regret use: "I wish")

Sol: I wish I hadn't eaten too much chocolate.

(2019/2)

24- Unfortunately, I went to bed so late yesterday. That's why I was tired. (Regret use "I wish")

Sol: I wish I hadn't eaten gone to bed so Late yesterday

("أسئلة الدور التكميلي" (2020/2)(2019/3)

25- Unfortunately, she lost their address. That's why she couldn't write to them. (Regret use :if only)

Sol: If only she hadn't lost their address.

("اسئلة التطبيقى" (2020/1

26- Unfortunately, they didn't train every day. That's why they lost the match. (Regret use " if only)

Sol: If only they had trained every day.

("أسئلة الأدبي / التطبيقى" (2020/2

27- Unfortunately, I left my camera at Faten's house. That's why I couldn't get a picture of the dolphin . (Regret : use " If only ")

Sol: If only I hadn't left my camera at Faten's house .

(2020/3)

28- Unfortunately, he fell over during the race. That's why he didn't win. (regret use: "I wish")

Sol: I wish he hadn't fallen over during the race.

100 الطريق الى

3- الاسئلة الوزارية حول " سؤال المعاني "

سؤال المعاني (10 درجات)

Literal , postgraduate , permit, Freelance , translation , conference , lifeguard , architect , astounded, canteen , booth , tour guide , title, scared , secretary , tour guide , terms , staff , stressful , qualifications , ecology

(2014/1)

لم أكن مرشدًا سياحيًا جيدًا لأنني لم أتحدث بلغات كافية1-I wasn't a good tour guide because I didn't speak enough languages.

(2014/2)

تدفع المال من عملها الحر غير النظامي للزوجين2- She pays money from her irregular freelance work into the couple.

(اسئلة النازحين 2015/1)

من صمم هذا المبنى المذهل؟ "عمي. إنه مهندس معماري مشهور3- "who designed that amazing building?" my uncle. He's a famous architect.

(اسئلة خارج القطر 2015/1)

لقد كان مذهولاً حقاً من المساعدة المتاحة في البنك4-He was really astounded by the help available in the bank.

(اسئلة خارج القطر 2016/1)

5- Literal translation doesn't convey the sense. الترجمة الحرفية لا تنقل دائما المعنى.

(اسئلة خارج القطر 2016/3)

6-The lifeguard saved my brother who was about to drown .

(اسئلة الموصل 2017/1)

كان هناك متحدثون من كل دولة منتجة للنفط في المؤتمر7-There were speakers from every oil - producing country' at the conference

(اسئلة الموصل 2017/1)

تعمل سلوى مع مدير الشركة تكتب كل رسائله وتجيب على الهاتف. هي سكرتيرته

8-Salwa works with the director of the company. She writes all his letters and answers the telephone. She is his secretary.

(اسئلة خارج القطر 2017/2)

الترجمة الحرفية لا تعطي دائما المعنى الصحيح10-Literal **translation** doesn't always give the right meaning.

("اسئلة التطبيقى" 2020/1)(اسئلة الموصل 2017/2)

11-What is your **title**? Is it Mrs, Miss or Dr? ما هو **لقبك**? هل هو السيد ام الدكتور؟

(اسئلة الموصل 2017/2)

أنا جائع. دعنا نتناول الغداء في **كافيتيريا** الكلية12-I'm hungry.Let's have lunch in the college **canteen**

(2018/1)

المقصورة عبارة عن غرفة تشبه الصندوق حيث يعمل المترجمون الفوريون13- A **booth** is a box - like room where interpreters work

(2018/2)

14- I'm a bit **scared** of heights. أنا **خائف** قليلا من المرتفعات.

("أسئلة الأدبي / التطبيقى" 2020/2)(تمهيدي 2019)

معظم المساكن الخاصة لا **تسمح** بالتدخين في الداخل15. Most private homestays do not **permit** smoking indoors

("أسئلة الأدبي" 2020/1)

اختي **مرشدة سياحية** تأخذ السائحين لمشاهدة معالم لندن كل يوم.16- My sister is a **tour guide** she takes tourists sightseeing in London every day .

("أسئلة الأحيائي" 2020/2)

دراسة الهندسة تحتاج الى معرفة من **الناحية** فنية.17- Studying engineering needs knowledge in technical **terms**.

("أسئلة الأحيائي" 2020/2)

جميع **الموظفين** ودودون ومتعاونون حقاً18- All the **staff** are really friendly and helpful .

("أسئلة الأدبي / التطبيقى" 2020/2)

مهنتي كمتترجمة **مرهقة**.19- My career as an interpreter is **stressful** .

("أسئلة الأدبي / التطبيقى" 2020/2)

لا استطيع الحصول على هذه الوظيفة لاني لا املك **المؤهلات** المناسبة20- I can't get that job because I don't have the right **qualifications**.

("أسئلة الدور التكميلي" 2020/2)

انا مهتم جدا بـ **علم البيئة** و البيئة.21- I'm very interested in **ecology** and the environmet

4- الاسئلة الوزارية حول " سؤال التوصيلات "

سؤال التوصيلات (5 درجات)

السنة التي وردت في الوزاري	List A	List B
(نازحين 2015/1)(2014/2) "أسئلة الدور 2020/2)(2015/3) (التكميلي "	1- unemployed	a- A company has a space for new employee
(الموصل 2017/1)(تمهيدي/2014)	2- annual	b- want to succeed
(2015/2) (تمهيدي/2014) ("أسئلة الأدبي " 2020/1)	3- vacancy	c- yearly سنوي
(2014/1)	4- Food goes bad	d- out of a job بلا وظيفة
(2014/3)	5- ambitious	e- unless you keep it in the Fridge.
(2018/3)	6-They didn't stay for dinner because	f- She should get it by Sunday
(2018/3) (علمي "تمهيدي " 2020/)	7-If you send the letter today	g-they were having dinner with a friend
(ادبي "تمهيدي " 2020/)	8-in demand	k- the box-like room where interpreters work
(ادبي "تمهيدي " 2020/)	9-headphone	h-wanted and needed
(ادبي "تمهيدي " 2020/)	10-booth	r- things you put over your ears to listen privately
(" الدور التكميلي " 2020/2)	11-in a difficult situation	s- under pressure

الاجوبة:

1- d. 2- c. 3- a. 4- e. 5-b 6-g. 7-f. 8.h 9.r 10.k 11.s

5- الاسئلة الوزارية حول " سؤال الاملاء "

سؤال الاملاء (5 درجات)

(تمهيدي/2014)

1-like , dislike ; legal , **illegal**

(2014/1)

2- correct , incorrect ; encourage , **discourage**.

(تمهيدي/2015)

3- approve, disapprove ; fortunate, **unfortunate**.

("أسئلة الأحيائي"/2020)

4- pushing , shaking ; yearly , **annual**.

("أسئلة الأدبي" /2020/1)

5- obey , disobey ; encourage , **discourage**

("أسئلة الأحيائي" /2020/2)

6- like , dislike ; connect , **disconnect** .

(2014/3)

7- Unemployed , out of job ; in a difficult situation , **under pressure**الاسئلة الوزارية حول " اختر ما بين الاقواس "
سؤال اختر ما بين الاقواس (5 درجات)

("أسئلة الأدبي / التطبيقي" /2020/2)

1-If you disconnect your TV, you : (a. can still see a picture / **b. can't see the picture anymore**)2- I would have become an engineer if I hadn't been (a. scared of blood / **b. scared of heights**)3- If you disobey someone , you : (a. do what they say / **b. don't do what they say**)4- If you dislike something , you : (**a. don't like it** / b. like it very much)5- If you discourage someone , you : (a. make them feel ill / **b. make them feel they can't do something**)6- If something has disappeared , you : (a. can see it / **b. can't see it**)

6- الاسئلة الوزارية حول "انشاء الوحدة الثالثة"

الانشاء (20 درجة)

(2014/1)

(اسئلة النازحين 2014/2)

(تمهيدي/2015)

(اسئلة النازحين 2015/1)

(اسئلة النازحين 2015/2)

(2015/3)

(اسئلة خارج القطر 2016/1)

(2016/3)

(اسئلة خارج القطر 2017/1)

(اسئلة الموصل 2017/1)

(" الأدبي" 2020/1)

(التكميلي" 2020/2)

Write 100-120 words on the advantages of studying English in Britain.

Every year, thousands of students from all over the world came to Britain to study English programmes ranging from language courses of one week to university degrees because there are a lot of advantages to study it there. You can hear people speaking English all day in many different situations. You will also have lots of opportunities to practise speaking, especially if staying with a British family which will enable you to practise your English in the evenings.

In the same time, you can get many opportunities to listen to English through watching TV and films in English and listening to radio.

Furthermore, reading English newspapers, advertisements and notices will make you immerse in the language and improve your English communication skills. Living in your own in Britain will give more chance to observe their ways of life and practise a new culture. I think staying with a British family is the best way to learn English perfectly.

فوائد دراسة اللغة الانكليزية في بريطانيا

كل سنة ، آلاف الطلبة من كل انحاء العالم يأتون الى بريطانيا لدراسة برامج في اللغة الانكليزية تتراوح من دورات لأسبوع واحد الى شهادات جامعية لأن هناك العديد من الفوائد لدراستها هناك . تستطيع أن تستمع الى أناس يتحدثون اللغة الانكليزية على طول اليوم في مواقف مختلفة ، كذلك تكون لديك العديد من الفرص لتمارس التحدث باللغة ، و خاصة عندما تقيم مع عائلة بريطانية الذي يجعلك قادرا على ان تمارس اللغة في المساء . و في نفس الوقت ، يمكنك الحصول على فرص عديدة للأصغاء الى اللغة الانكليزية من خلال مشاهدة التلفزيون و الأفلام باللغة الانكليزية و الاستماع الى الراديو . علاوة على ذلك ، قراءة الجرائد باللغة الانكليزية ، و الاعلانات و التوضيحات تجعلك تنغمس في اللغة و تحسن مهارات التواصل باللغة الانكليزية لديك . العيش لوحده في بريطانيا سوف يمنحك الفرصة لملاحظة طريقة حياتهم و تجرب ثقافة جديدة . اعتقد ان الإقامة مع عائلة بريطانية هي الطريقة المثلى لتعلم اللغة الانكليزية بصورة مثالية .

الاسئلة الوزارية حول "الوحدة الخامسة"

1- الاسئلة الوزارية حول "قطع الكتاب الداخلية"

قطع الكتاب (10 درجات)

لماذا العطل جدا مهمة? Why are holidays so important?

(2019/3)(تمهيدي/2014)

1- Who are the workaholics ? من هم مدمني العمل؟

مدمني العمل هم أشخاص يعتقدون أن عملهم مهم للغاية من تركه بأيدي الآخرين

Sol: the workaholics are people who think that their work is too important than to leave in hands of other

(2014/1)(تمهيدي/2019)(اسئلة الناظرين 2015/1)

2- What can high blood pressure cause? ماذا يمكن ان يسبب ارتفاع ضغط الدم؟

ارتفاع ضغط الدم يمكن أن يسبب السكتات الدماغية والنوبات القلبية ولها تأثير على أذهاننا.

Sol: High blood pressure can cause strokes and heart attacks and it has an effect on our minds.

(2014/2)

3- Some people don't take holidays because لان بعض الناس لا ياخذون عطلات لان لا يعتقدون أن الآخرين يمكنهم القيام بعملهم.

Sol: They don't think other people can do their work.

(2014/2)(اسئلة الموصل 2017/3)(اسئلة الناظرين 2015/3)

4- Holidays are important for everyone, not just the businessman .(true\ false) العطل مهمة للجميع, وليس فقط رجال الاعمال.(صح / خطأ)

("أسئلة الأدبي / التطبيقي" 2020/2)(تمهيدي/2017)(2014/3)

يمكن أن تمنحنا العطلة فرصة لـ ... (أ ، تعلم أنشطة جديدة ب. التعافي من الأمراض ج. التوقف عن التفكير في مشاكلنا)

5- Holiday can give us a chance to (a, learn new activities b. recover from illnesses c. stop talking about our problems)

("اسئلة الأحيائي" (2020/2)(2016/1)(2015/2)

6- Workaholics are those people who..... . مدمنى العمل هم اولئك الذين يعتقدون.....
لا يتركون عملهم في يد أشخاص آخرين

Sol: they don't leave their work in the hand of other people.

(اسئلة النازحين (2016/1)(اسئلة خارج القطر (2015/2)

7- Define a workaholic? عرف مدمن العمل؟

هو الشخص الذي لا يترك عمله في أيدي الآخرين

Sol: is person who doesn't leave his work in hands of other.

(اسئلة خارج القطر (2016/2)(تمهيدي(2016/

8- Why are holidays important? لماذا العطلات مهمة؟

Sol: For many reasons : أي نقطة يختارها الطالب صحيحة

أ-الحياة سريعة جدًا ويقضي الكثير من الناس جزءًا كبيرًا من وقتهم في العمل

A. Life is so fast and many people spend such a large part of their time working

(or)

ب- قد يسبب ضغوط الحياة والعمل مشاكل صحية .

B. The stress of life and work can cause health problems.

(or)

ج- كل شخص بما في ذلك الأشخاص الذين يعملون ، بحاجة إلى تغيير المشهد وسرعة الحياة كلا الدماغ

والجسم بحاجة إلى استراحة

C. Everyone including people who work, need a change of scene and pace of life both brain and body need a break

(اسئلة خارج القطر (2018/2)(2016/2)

9- Why do brain and body need a break? لماذا يحتاج الدماغ و الجسم الى استراحة؟

يحتاج الجسم والدماغ الى استراحة لاننا اذا ضغطنا عليها اكثر من اللازم سوف يخذلونا.

Sol: Brain and body need a break because if we push them too far they will eventually let us down .

(اسئلة النازحين(2016/2)(اسئلة خارج القطر (2016/2)

10- Both the brain and the body need كل من الدماغ والجسم بحاجة الى.....

Sol: a break. استراحة.

(علمي"تمهيدي"/2020) ("أسئلة الأحيائي" 2020/1)(اسئلة الموصل 2017/1)

ضغط الحياة سوف (أ. يسبب مشاكل صحية . ب. تجعلنا نفقد وظائفنا)

11- The pressure of life will (a. cause health problems b. make us lose our jobs)

("اسئلة التطبيققي" 2020/1)(2017/2)

نحتاج إلى منح العائلات والأصدقاء (أ. على الأقل ساعة من وقتنا . ب. كثير من وقتنا)

12- We need to give families and friends (a. at least an hour of our time b. a lot of our time)

(اسئلة خارج القطر 2019/1)

ضغط الحياة سوف يسبب مشاكل صحية. (صح | خطأ)

13- The pressure of life will cause health problems. (true \ false)

(ادبي"تمهيدي"/2020)

يجد بعض الناس بعد فوات الاوان ان (أ. فاتهم أجازتهم ب. العمل ليس الشيء الوحيد في الحياة. ج. يجب ان يكون لديهم وظيفة مختلفة).

some people find out too late that (a. they missed their holiday b. work isn't the only thing in life c. they should have a different job)

("أسئلة الأدبي" 2020/1)

ضغوط الحياة الحديثة يمكن ان تسبب.....

14- The stress of modern life can cause

مشاكل خطيرة أو ارتفاع ضغط الدم أو مشاكل صحية. أو السكتات الدماغية و النوبات القلبية

Sol: severe problems Or high blood pressure Or health problems

Or strokes and heart attacks.

(2020/3)

يكتشف بعض الناس بعد فوات الاوان ان العمل ليس هو الشيء الوحيد في الحياة. (صح / خطأ)

15- some people find out too late that work is not the only thing in life

(True / False)

2- الاسئلة الوزارية حول "القواعد"

القواعد (30 درجة)

الموضوع الاول: المضارع التام البسيط Present Perfect Simple

هو زمن يعبر عن حدث وقع في الماضي وما تزال اثره ونتائجه في الوقت الحاضر او يستمر الى الوقت الحاضر.

فاعل + has / have + P.P

المثبت

فاعل + hasn't / haven't + P.P

المنفي

Has / Have + فاعل + P.P ?

السؤال

(I, we, you , they) → have فاعل

(he , she , it) → has فاعل

* تستخدم الافعال التالية دائما مع الزمن المضارع التام البسيط

(know, like, be, understand, live, see).

* تستخدم الظروف الزمنية التالية مع الزمن المضارع التام البسيط:

منذ - since - مسبقا - already - ابدا - never - ابدا / من قبل / مرة - ever

لمدة / لفترة - for - لحد الان - so far - لحد الان / بعد - yet - توا - just

القاعدة	الاستخدام والموقع	الظرف
فاعل + (Have, Has) + ever + p.p ?	يستخدم مع الجمل الاستفهامية ويأتي بعد الفاعل وقبل P.P	ever
فاعل + (Have, Has) + never + p.p	يستخدم مع الجمل متضمنة النفي ويأتي بعد (has / have) وقبل P.P	never
فاعل + (Have, Has) + already + p.p	يستخدم مع الجمل المثبتة ويأتي بعد (has / have) وقبل P.P	already
فاعل + (Have, Has) + just + p.p	يستخدم مع الجمل المثبتة ويأتي بعد (has / have) وقبل P.P	just
فاعل + (Haven't, Hasn't) + فاعل + p.p + yet	يستخدم مع الجملة المنفية والاستفهام ويأتي في نهاية الجملة.	yet

(2014/2) (اسئلة النازحين 2014/1)

1- (you \book) a hotel yet? (complete with the correct form of the present perfect)

Sol: Have you booked a hotel yet?

(2014/2)(2017/3)

2- Have you (ever \ never) camped in the desert ?

(2014/3)(2020/3)

3- How many letters (did you write\ have you written) so far today ?

(تمهيدي/2015)

4- I haven't(pack) my suitcase yet.

Sol: Packed.

(تمهيدي/2015)

5- (you-ever-sleep) under the stars in the desert? (use: present perfect simple)

Sol: Have you ever slept under the stars in the desert?

(2015/1)

6- Can I borrow that book after you? Here you are. I.....(complete the response using [just] and an appropriate verb)

Sol: I have just finished it.

(2015/1)(2017/1 (اسئلة الموصل "أسئلة الأدبي" 2020/1)

7- Fadia didn't speak to me since her sister's wedding. (rewrite the sentence correctly)

Sol: Fadia hasn't spoken to me since her sister's wedding.

(اسئلة خارج القطر 2015/1)

8- I am reading a novel now and I have (cover) ten chapters so far. (Put the verb in brackets in the correct form)

Sol: covered.

(علمي "تمهيدي" /2020/)("أسئلة الأحيائي" /2020/2)(اسئلة النازحين /2015/1)

9- Let's take Jameel to the new Italian restaurant. He never went there.

(Rewrite the sentence correctly)

Sol: He has never been there.

(اسئلة النازحين /2015/1)

10- Have you (ever \ never) seen our new website?

("أسئلة الدور التكميلي" /2020/2)(اسئلة النازحين /2015/1)

11- I'm in a really good mood because (I've just finished \I've just been finished) my exams

(2015/2)

12- My sister (not be) to college for three days because of a cold. (correct the form of the verb)

Sol: hasn't been

(2015/2)(اسئلة خارج القطر /2016/2)(/2016/3)

13- What time (have they gone) to bed last night ? (correct the sentence)

Sol: What time did they go to bed last night ?

(اسئلة النازحين /2015/2)

14-(you\ buy) any maps of Landon or guidebooks yet? (complete with the correct form)

Sol: Have you bought any maps of London or guidebooks yet?

(اسئلة النازحين /2016/1)(اسئلة خارج القطر /2015/2)

15- Did Salwa's family moved house yet ? (correct the sentence)

Sol: Has Salwa's family moved house yet ?

("أسئلة الأحيائي" /2020/1)(تمهيدي /2017/)(/2015/3)

16- Adam has come back from Beirut yesterday . (correct the sentence)

Sol: Adam came back from Beirut yesterday .

(2016/1)

17- A scorpion (hold) [write true sentence with "never" about you]

Sol: I have never held a scorpion.

(اسئلة خارج القطر 2016/1)

18- I have been reading a story and so far, I (finish) three sections
(put the verb in the correct tense)

Sol: have finished.

(اسئلة خارج القطر 2016/1)

19- You (ever/ ride) an elephant ? (Correct the verb)

Sol: Have you ever ridden an elephant ?

(2017/1)

20- We have all been to the park last weekend. (rewrite in the passive form)

Sol: We all went to the park last weekend .

(2017/1)

21- My parents aren't at home this evening. They have (gone/go) out

(2017/1)

22- If you see Khalid, can you ask him about tonight? He can come. I
(complete the response using "already" and an appropriate verb)

Sol: have already asked him.

(اسئلة خارج القطر 2017/1)

23- What time have you come home yesterday ? (Correct the sentence)

Sol: What time did you come home yesterday ?

(اسئلة خارج القطر 2017/1)

24- (never / touch a snake) . Make a true sentence about yourself

Sol: I have never touched a snake .

(اسئلة خارج القطر 2017/1)

25- I never tried Chines food.(state if the sentence is right or wrong and
correct if wrong)

Sol: Wornng I have never tried Chines food .

(2017/3)(2020/1)"(اسئلة التطبيقى)"(2020/2 "أسئلة الأدبى / التطبيقى"

26- I bought him a new mobile phone last week and he already lost it.(correct
the sentence)

Sol: I bought him a new mobile phone last week and he has already lost it.

(2018/2019/2) تمهيدي

27- I 've woken up really late this morning and I was late for school. (correct)

Sol: I woke up really late this morning and I was late for school .

(2018/ تمهيدي)

28- Sabah has (ever / never) travelled outside Iraq.

(2018/ تمهيدي)

29- My sister isn't at home at the moment . She has (been / gone) shopping .

(2019/ تمهيدي)

30- Have you (ever / never) stayed in a really unusual hotel?

(2019/ تمهيدي)

31- You look nice. Did you change your hairstyle? (Correct the sentence)

Sol: You look nice. Have you changed your hairstyle?

(2019/2)

32- Would you like a cup of coffee? No, thanks. one. (Complete the response using " just " and an appropriate verb)

Sol: I've just had. (or) I have just had / drunk.

(2019/3)

33- The teacher (not know) the class for a long time. (Correct the form of the verb in brackets)

Sol: hasn't Known.

(2020/3) ادبي تمهيدي

34- What time have they gone to bed last night? (correct the sentence)

Sol: What time did they go to bed last night?

(2020/1) اسئلة الاحيائي

35- (Have you ever / Did you ever) spent the whole night awake looking at the stars ?

Sol: Have you ever

(2020/1) اسئلة التطبيقي

36- I've never (ride / ridden) an elephant.

("أسئلة الأدبي / التطبيقي" 2020/2)

37- Have you (ever / never) bought airplane tickets online ?

الموضوع الثاني: لمدة / منذ since

1- نستخدم (since) والتي تعني (منذ) مع المدة الزمنية المحددة (نعرف بدايتها) في الزمن المضارع التام (البسيط والمستمر)

(مدة زمنية محددة) تكملة + since + تصريف ثالث (have, has) + فاعل

*غالبا تأتي بعد (since) المدد الزمنية التالية:

Monday , 7th 6 o'clock , 7a.m. , 4 p.m. , breakfast , lunch , dinner, Sunday
April , yesterday , July, 2010, last (week / month / year) , birthday, the war
, the marriage , I was ten, I was born.

2- نستخدم (For) مع المدة الزمنية الغير محددة (تعطينا طول الفترة الزمنية) في الزمن المضارع التام (البسيط والمستمر)

(مدة زمنية محددة) تكملة + for + تصريف ثالث (have, has) + فاعل

*غالبا تأتي بعد (since) المدد الزمنية التالية:

ten minutes , an hour , six days , two weeks , three months , five years ,
ages , centuries , a long time

(تمهيدي / 2019) (2017/2) (2016/3) (تمهيدي / 2014)

1- She has been talking on the phone (for / since) the last 20 minutes.

(2014/1)

2- They've been talking (for \ since) eight o'clock .

(اسئلة الناظرين / 2015/1)

3- I haven't seen her (since \ for) three month.

(2015/2)

4- Have you worked here (since \ for) you graduated ?

(2016/1)

5- He has had that motorbike (since \ for) three years.

(اسئلة الموصل 2017/1) (اسئلة خارج القطر 2016/1)

6- We haven't met (since / for) we were in school .

("ادبي" تمهيدى/2020) (تمهيدى/2017)

7- I have had this car (since \ for) November.

(اسئلة خارج القطر 2017/1)

8- I haven't seen a good film (since / for) last January .

(2020/3) (اسئلة الموصل 2017/2)

9- They have been married (since /for) three years .

("أسئلة الأحيائي" 2020/2) (2017/3)

10- I haven't seen her (since / for) 2001.

(تمهيدى/2018)

11- The teacher hasn't known the class (since \ for) along time.

(اسئلة خارج القطر 2018/1)

12- He lived there (for / since) two years .

("أسئلة الأحيائي" 2020/1)

13- my family has lived in the same house .(since / for) 15 years .

("اسئلة التطبيقى" 2020/1)

14- my family has lived in the same house .(since / for) 1970 .

(علمى" تمهيدى"/2020)

15- You have been married (for / since) 2003 .

الموضوع الثالث: المضارع التام المستمر Present Perfect continuous

يستخدم الزمن المضارع التام المستمر للتعبير عن احداث بدأت في الماضى وانتهت للتو او ما تزال قائمة الى الان. يصف الزمن المضارع التام المستمر نفس الفترة الزمنية التي يصفها المضارع التام البسيط لذا نستخدم (since, for, how long) مع هذا الزمن ايضاً

تكملة + فعل -ing + been + (have, has) + فاعل

*الدلالات الزمنية لهذا الزمن: مؤخراً / all morning / all day / recently / طول المساء / all evening
لمدة / for / منذ / since

(2014/3)

1- Layla is in the kitchen. She (**has been cooking\ cooks**) for three house now.

(اسئلة خارج القطر/1/2015)

2- They are films producers(make) films *since* they graduated from university.(put the verbs in brackets in the correct form.

Sol: They have been making.

(اسئلة النازحين/1/2015)

2- She's writing letters. She started at two o'clock. (write in present perfect continuous with *since\for*)

Sol: She has been writing letters since two o'clock.

(اسئلة النازحين/1/2016)

3- Look ! Somebody (**has dropped \ has been dropping**) his wallet here.

(اسئلة خارج القطر/2/2016)

4- I (cook) for two hours . (Use present perfect simple or continuous)

Sol: I have been cooking for two hours.

4-الموضوع الرابع: ما المدة How long

وهي اداة استفهام تستخدم مع الزمن المضارع التام (البسيط والمستمر) نسأل بها عن طول فترة زمنية تبدأ في الماضي وتستمر الى الوقت الحاضر أو تأثيرها يكون موجود الان. نستخدم هذه الاداة في الزمن المضارع التام البسيط مع الافعال التالية:

(be – have – know – live)

How long + has / have + فاعل + P.P (مضارع تام بسيط) ؟

How long + has / have + فاعل + been + v.ing (مضارع تام مستمر) ؟

(تمهيدي/2017)(2015/3)

1- You meet a pilot. You ask : (how long\ be a pilot). (write a question using the words in bracket)

Sol: How long have you been apilot ?

(تمهيدي/2016)

2- (how long\you\be a pilot?) [question use present perfect simple or continuous]

Sol: How long have you been a pilot?

(اسئلة خارج القطر/1/2016)

3- You know your friend .(Question , use how long)

Sol: How long have you known your friend ?

(اسئلة خارج القطر/3/2016)

4- Your sister is busy cooking.(How long/ cook)(Question:present perfect simple or continuous)

Sol: How long have you been cooking ?

(2017/1)

5- You have a friend who is learning Japanese . you ask: (how long/learn/Japanese) (write a question using the word in brackets)

Sol: How long have you been learning Japanese?

(اسئلة خارج القطر/1/2017)

6- I am sorry . I am late (how long /you / wait)? (Present perfect simple or continuous)

Sol: How long have you been waiting ?

(اسئلة خارج القطر/2/2017)

7- He is a writer . He (write) for twenty years . (Present perfect simple or continuous)

Sol: He has been writing for twenty years.

5-الموضوع الخامس: الماضي البسيط و الماضي التام (Past Simple and Past Perfect)

1-الماضي البسيط (Past Simple) : هو الزمن الذي يتحدث عن نشاط او حدث معين حدث و انتهى في الماضي:

* يستخدم من الماضي البسيط للتحدث عن احداث منتظمة متسلسلة بزمن الماضي.(أي يستخدم للاحداث التي وقعت وانتهت في الماضي (الحقائق التاريخية) وصيغته:

فعل ماضي + فاعل

* تستخدم الدلائل التالية مع الماضي البسيط:

(Yesterday, last week, on Tuesday, two years ago , how long , how many , how often)

2-الماضي التام (past perfect) : وهو الزمن الذي يتحدث عن أحداث أو أنشطة وقعت في وقت سابق قبل وقوع الاحداث الماضيه الاخرى. أي ان الماضي التام يشير الى حدث يقع في فترة زمنية تبدأ في الماضي وتنتهي في الوقت الحاضر او تستمر الى المستقبل.ويكون دائما له اثر او نتيجة في الحاضر وتكون صيغته كالتالي:

فاعل + had + p.p

* تستخدم الدلائل التالية مع الماضي البسيط:

(ever, never, just, already, yet, so far, since, for, how long, how many, how often)

* يستخدم الماضي التام مع الماضي البسيط عندما:

1- نستخدمه عندما يكون الحدث الاول توضيح لما حدث لاحقا ، باستخدام (so , because)

2-عندما نريد ان نبين اي حدث بدأ اولاً (before , after)

• نستخدم الادوات التالية لربط الماضي التام مع الماضي البسيط

(لان because) و (لذا so) و (عندما when) و (قبل before) و (بعد after), وحسب القواعد الاتية:

1- because / after

فاعل + had + P.P + (because / after) + فعل ماضي + فاعل

فعل ماضي + فاعل , had + P.P + (Because / After)

2- when / before / so

فعل ماضي + فاعل + (when / before / so) + had + P.P + فاعل

فاعل + had + P.P , فعل ماضي + فاعل + (when / before / so)

(2014/2)(تمهيدي/2014)

1- After we (speak) to the teacher, we left the classroom. (correct)

Sol: After we had spoken to the teacher, we left the classroom.

(2014/2)

2- A thief got into their house because they (haven't locked\ **hadn't locked**) the door properly.

(اسئلة خارج القطر/1/2015)

3- I couldn't board the plane because I(lose) my boarding card .

Correct

Sol: had lost.

(أسئلة الأدبي/ التطبيقي " 2020/2)(تمهيدي/2017)(اسئلة خارج القطر/3/2016)(اسئلة النازحين/2/2015)

4- When we got to the cinema, the film (has\ **had**) started.

(تمهيدي/2016)

5- I(lock) the door before I left the house . (Use the past perfect or past simple)

Sol: had locked

(اسئلة خارج القطر/1/2016)

6- He couldn't recognize the place because it (changed / **had changed**) a lot .

(2017/2)

7- The wedding went well because they (organize) everything carefully.

(correct the verb)

Sol: The wedding went well because they had organized everything carefully.

(اسئلة خارج القطر/2/2017)

8- When I entered the classroom , the teacher (start) the lesson .(Use the past simple or past perfect)

Sol: had started.

6-الموضوع السادس: عبارات الوصل Relative Clauses

وهي عبارة تبدأ بضمير وصل تعطي معلومات اساسية ضرورية او اضافية عن الاسم الموصوف (اسم شخص او مكان او شيء) الذي نتحدث عنه هذه العبارة. تتكون جملة الوصل من الاسم الموصوف (اسم شخص او مكان او شيء) وضمائر الوصل (who, which ,that ,where whose) ومن ثم تكملة عبارة الوصل.
* تقسم (عبارات الوصل) الى قسمين:

1-عبارات وصل مُعرفة : Defining relative clauses

2-عبارات وصل غير مُعرفة : Non- Defining relative clauses

1- عبارات الوصل المعرفة : وهي العبارات التي تحتوي على معلومات اساسية (ضرورية) . تستخدم ضمائر الوصل التالية :

للمتلك (whose) / للمكان (where) / للأشياء (which/that) / للأشخاص (who)

2- عبارات الوصل غير المعرفة : وهي العبارات التي تعطي (معلومات اضافية غير ضرورية) ، وتستخدم نفس ضمائر الوصل السابقة باستثناء (that) وعند التكلم عن شيء (اسم غير عاقل) نستخدم (which) :

* كيفية ربط جملتين لتكوين جملة واحدة باستخدام ضمائر الوصل:

* يحتوي السؤال حول عبارة الوصل على جملتين:

1- تحتوي الجملة الاولى على الاسم الموصوف (اسم شخص او مكان او شيء) الذي تعرفه عبارة الوصل ويكون موقعه اما في بداية الجملة او وسطها او نهايتها.

2- تحتوي الجملة الثانية على ضمير يعود على الاسم الموصوف (في الجملة الاولى) ومن خلال هذا الضمير يمكننا اختيار ضمير الوصل المناسب. تكون الجملة الثانية عبارة وصل بعد حذف الضمير العائد على الاسم الموصوف في الجملة الاولى.

* عند دمج جملتين لتكوين عبارة وصل نتبع ما يلي:

أ- إذا كان الاسم الموصوف للجملة الاصلية في وسط الجملة

1- نكتب الاسم من الجملة الاولى فقط. 2-نأتي بضمير الوصل المناسب للاسم.

3-نكتب الجملة الثانية كاملة كما هي بعد حذف الضمائر التي تعود على الاسم في الجملة الاولى .

4-نكتب ما تبقى من الجملة الاولى بعد الاسم.

ب- إذا كان الاسم الموصول للجملة الاصلية في وسط الجملة ، نتبع ما يلي:

1-نكتب الاسم مسبقا بـ (the) .

2-نضع ضمير الوصل المناسب.

3-ندرج ما تبقى من الجملة الاولى كاملا .

4-ندرج الجملة الثانية كاملة بعد حذف الضمير العائد على الاسم في الجملة الاولى

ج - إذا كان الاسم الموصوف للجملة الاصلية في نهاية الجملة ، بهذه الحالة لا يحدث قطع في الجملة ، ولا يتم استخدام الفوارز . نتبع ما يلي:

1-ندرج الجملة الاولى كاملة.

2-نأتي بضمير الوصل المناسب.

3-ندرج الجملة الثانية بعد حذف الضمير العائد على الاسم الموجود في الجملة الاولى .

ملاحظات:

1- اذا كانت الجملة معرفة فلا نضع فوارز ما قبل او بعد الجملة الوصلية . اما اذا كانت الجملة غير معرفة بهذه الحالة نضع فوارز ما قبل او بعد عبارة الوصل ونضع نقطة في نهاية الجملة الوصلية بدلاً عن الفارة في حالة عدم وجود التكملة.

2- غالباً يأتي قبل الاسم الموصول ادوات المعرفة والتنكير (a , an , the)

(اسئلة خارج القطر 1/2016) (تمهيدي/2014)

1- Salwa wants to be an interpreter. She speaks three languages .join by using the correct relative pronoun.

Sol: Salwa, who speaks three languages, wants to be an interpreter.

(2014/1)

2- The story won the first prize. It pleased many writer. (combine with a relative clause)

Sol: The story which (that) pleased many writer won the first prize .

(تمهيدي/2018) (اسئلة الموصل 2/2017) (2014/2)

3- My uncle Ali still ride a bike. (he is 80). (join - use - who)

Sol: My uncle Ali, who is 80, still rides a bike.

(2014/3)

4- His car has broken down. He bought it last month. The car has broken down,(combine these sentences with a relative clause)

Sol: that he bough last month.

(2015/1)(2020/2 "أسئلة الأحيائي")

5- The Tigris hotel has a fabulous pool. (the pool opened two month ago).

[use the correct relative pronoun to make one sentence]

Sol: The Tigris Hotel has a fabulous pool which/that opened two months ago.

(تمهيدي/2017) (اسئلة النازحين 2/2015)

6- The Star Restaurant has a lovely garden.(you can have a meal there on summer evenings). (use the correct relative pronoun to make a sentence)

Sol: The Star Restaurant has a lovely garden where you can have a meal on summer evenings

(اسئلة خارج القطر 2015/2)

7- The person stole the money . He must be punished . Combine with "who"

Sol: The person who stole the money must be punished .

(2016/1)

8- Bashir is going to buy a car very soon. (he passed his driving test last week) [use the correct relative pronoun to make one sentence]

Sol: Bashir, who passed his driving test last week, is going to buy a car very soon.

(اسئلة خارج القطر 2016/1)

9- The university hostel was comfortable . I stayed there for four years .

Combine use "where"

Sol: The university hostel , where I stayed for four years ,was comfortable

(اسئلة خارج القطر 2016/2) (اسئلة النازحين 2016/1)

10- My friend Adam caught three huge fish yesterday. He loves fishing.

(combine the two sentence with a relative pronoun)

Sol: My friend Adam, who loves fishing , caught three huge fish yesterday .

(2016/3)

11- The hotel has a swimming pool.(is very big).[use the correct relative pronoun to make one sentence]

Sol: The hotel has a swimming pool that (which) is very big.

(اسئلة خارج القطر 2016/3)

12- My uncle is 70 . He still rides a bike . Combine with "relative pronoun"

Sol: My uncle , who is 70 , still rides a bike .

("أسئلة الدور التكميلي" 2020/2) (2018/2) (2017/1)

13- I always go to that garage for repairs. It was closed today. The garage was closed today . (combine to make a defining relative clause)

Sol: The garage where I always go for repairs was closed today

(اسئلة خارج القطر 2017/1)

14- My grandmother still remembers her childhood. She is ninety years old .(Combine with relative pronoun)

Sol: My grandmother , *who is ninety years old* , still remember her childhood .

(اسئلة خارج القطر 2018/2)

15- My grandmother still remembers her childhood. (He is 80) (combine with a relative pronoun)

Sol: My grandmother, who is 90, still remembers her childhood.

("أسئلة الأدبي / التطبيقي" 2020/2) ("ادبي" تمهيدي/2020) (تمهيدي/2019)

16- I spoke to a lady on the phone. She told me to call back later. The lady told me to call back later. (Combine the sentences to make defining relative clause)

Sol: who I spoke to on the phone.....

(2020/3) ("أسئلة الأحيائي" 2020/1)

17- The book was missing. It has the information I wanted. The book (Combine to make defining relative clause)

Sol: The book which (that) has the information I wanted was missing .

("اسئلة التطبيقي" 2020/1)

18- They've knocked down the restaurant. We had a meal there last year . They've knocked down the restaurant..... (Combine to make defining relative clause)

Sol: They've knocked down the restaurant , where we had a meal there last year .

* كيفية استخدام ضمائر الوصل في الفراغات

اسم (عاقل غير عاقل)	whose	اسم (عاقل غير عاقل) , شيء يمتلكه يعود على (العاقل)
اسم عاقل	who	فعل (رئيسي / مساعد)
اسم غير عاقل	which / that	فعل (رئيسي / مساعد) , اسم
اسم مكان	where	فاعل / اسم يعود على اسم المكان

(2014/2)

18- Babylon city , (**which \ where**) people like to go sightseeing, is a beautiful place .

("ادبي" تمهيدي/2020)

19- Babylon city , (**that \ where**) people like to go sightseeing, is a beautiful place .

(تمهيدي/2015)

20- Horse riding,.... Is my brother Andy's favourite sport, is expensive.(use: whose-which)

Sol: Which.

(2015/2)

21- Souhaib,(who's \ whose) brother lives in California,is planning a trip to USA soon.

(تمهيدي/2016)

22- Beirut, (where \ which) is full of cafes, is very interesting.

(2017/2)

23- The person(who / whose) stole the money must be punished .

("أسئلة الدور التكميلي" 2020/2)

24- Fatima, (who / whose) photo was in the newspaper yesterday , Is a very talented girl .

("أسئلة الأدبي" 2020/1)

25- Khalil Gibran , (who / whose) wrote a book called the prophet , was a famous Lebanese poet .

3- الاسئلة الوزارية حول "سؤال المعاني"

سؤال المعاني (10 درجات)

fasten , exceptionally, wellbeing , excursion , boarding card , honestly , vital , seafront , sightseeing , hospitality , thoroughly

(2014/3)

1- I can honestly say that it was the best holiday I ever had .
أن أقول بصراحة أنه كان أفضل عطلة قضيتها على الإطلاق

(اسئلة النازحين 2015/1)

لا يمكنني العثور على بطاقة الصعود إلى الطائرة ولن أتمكن من ركوب الطائرة إذا لم أجدها2- I can't find my boarding card I won't be able to get on the plane if I don't find it.

(2016-2)

غالباً ما تعطيك الفنادق غداء مرزوم إذا كنت في رحلة بدوام كامل.3- Hotels will often give you packed lunch if you're going on a full-time excursion.

(اسئلة الموصل 2017/3) (تمهيدي/2017)

عندما تطلع الطائرة، عليك ربط حزام المقعد4- When the plane take off , you have to fasten your seat belt .

(اسئلة خارج القطر 2017/2)

أخذ العطلات و ترك هاتفك المحمول مغلقا هو أمر جيد لصحتك.5-Taking holidays and leaving your mobile switched off is good for your wellbeing.

(2018/2)

6-The food was exceptionally good . الطعام كان جيد للغاية.

("أسئلة الأحيائي" 2020/2)

7- Holidays are vital to our general wellbeing .

("أسئلة الأدبي / التطبيقي" 2020/2) (2015/2)

دعنا نمشي على طول الواجهة البحرية هذا المساء.8- Let's go for a walk along the seafront this evening .

("أسئلة الأدبي / التطبيقي" 2020/2)

9- In the afternoon we did sightseeing .

(اسئلة خارج القطر 2015/2)

10-Arabs are famous for their hospitality . العرب مشهورين بحسن ضيافتهم.

(اسئلة خارج القطر 2016/1)

لقد خدمونا مع مجموعة متنوعة من الطعام ، كرم الضيافة كان لا يصدق.11-They served us with a variety of food ,Their hospitality was incredible.

(اسئلة خارج القطر 2016/2)

استمتعنا جيداً بعطلتنا مع جولة سفر12-We thoroughly enjoyed our holiday with Safar tour.

4- الاسئلة الوزارية حول "سؤال التوصيلات"

سؤال التوصيلات (5 درجات)

السنة التي وردت في الوزاري	List A	List B
(2015/2)	1- Boarding card	a- five star hotel
(2016/2)	2- Seat belt	b- If you lose this, you can't get on an airplane
(اسئلة الموصل/3/2017)	3- luxurious place to stay	c- This protects you when you are driving or flying
(اسئلة الموصل/1/2017)	4- a fine welcome	d- A place to stay where you cook your own food
(تمهيدي/2018)	5- Self-catering apartment	e- hospitality
(تمهيدي/2019)	6- boarding	f- front
(تمهيدي/2019)	7- sea	g- deal
(تمهيدي/2019)	8- package	h- card
"اسئلة الدور 2/2020" (التكميلي)	9-luxurious	i- extremely comfortable
"اسئلة الدور 2/2020" (التكميلي)	10-speciality	j- something special to a locality
"اسئلة الدور 2/2020" (التكميلي)	11-ferry	k- a boat that transports people and goods
"اسئلة الدور 2/2020" (التكميلي)	12-hospitality	l- a fine welcome

الاجوبة:

1- b. 2- c. 3- a. 4- e. 5-d. 6-h .7-f 8-g 9-i 10-j 11-k 12-l

(2015/1)

1-We (considerably \ **thoroughly**) enjoyed all the entertainment.

(2015/1)(2017/3)

2- To cross the river we had to (sail \ **board**) a ferry .

("اسئلة التطبيقي " 2020/1)

3- The holiday completely lived up to my (wishes / **expectations**) .

("اسئلة التطبيقي " 2020/1)

4- The ferry (works / **operates**) throughout the year .

5- الاسئلة الوزارية حول "سؤال الاملاء"

سؤال الاملاء (5 درجات)

(تمهيدي/2014)

1-do , done ; spend , **spent**

(تمهيدي/2014)

2-colour , colourful ; luxury , **luxurious**

(2014/1)

3-see, seen ; buy , **bought**

(2014/2)

4-be , been ; spend , **spent**

(2014/2)

5-attract , attractive ; delight , **delightful.**

(اسئلة النازحين/2014/2)

6-sing , sung ; catch , **caught**

(2014/3)

7-go , gone ; break , **broken**

(2014/3)

8-excite , exciting ; peace , **peaceful**

(تمهيدي/2015)

9-leave , left ; buy , **bought**

(تمهيدي/2015)

10-pain , painful ; peace , **peaceful**

(2015/1)

11-attract , attractive ; spectacle ,

spectacular

(2015/1)

12- Vital , very important ; health , **well**

being

(2015/3)

13- Make certain , ensure ; taken quickly

, **snatched**

(تمهيدي/2016)

14-wonder , wonderful ; luxury ,

luxurious

(2018/1)

15-luxury , luxurious ; colour, **colourful**

(تمهيدي/2019)

16-delight, delightful; spectacle,

spectacular

(1 "أسئلة الأحيائي"/2020)

17- go , gone ; ride , **ridden.**

("أسئلة الأدبي"/2020/1)

18- delight , delightful ; luxury ,

luxurious

("اسئلة التطبيقي"/2020/1)

19- luxury, luxurious ; delight, **delightful**

("أسئلة الأحيائي"/2020/2)

20- peace , peaceful ; spectacle ,

spectacular

("أسئلة الأدبي / التطبيقي"/2020/2)

21- go , gone ; spend , **spent**

("أسئلة الدور التكميلي"/2020/2)

22- ride , ridden ; write , **written**

("أسئلة الدور التكميلي"/2020/2)

23- delight , delightful ; colour , **colourful**

(2020/3)

24- do , done ; leave , **left**

(2020/3)

25- excite , exciting ; attract , **attractive**

(علمي/تمهيدي"/2020)

26- go , gone ; see , seen

6- الاسئلة الوزارية حول "سؤال الانشاء"

الانشاء (20 درجة)

2014/2

2016/1

اسئلة خارج الفطر 2016/3

اسئلة الموصل 2017/2

2018/1

2019/1

("أسئلة الأحيائي " 2020/2)

(ادبي "تمهيدي" /2020)

(علمي "تمهيدي" /2020)

1) Write a short article for a travel magazine of 100-120 words about a wonderful holiday I have had.

a wonderful holiday I have had.

I and my family have recently returned from a wonderful holiday in Sharm El Sheikh in Egypt. It was wonderful and luxurious. It was a package deal and cost us only \$ 300. This included the flight, transfers, accommodation, two meals a day and entertainment. The accommodation was in a four-star hotel. There were three swimming pools, a gym and tennis courts The atmosphere was really peaceful. The food was exceptionally good .There was a variety of dishes and you can eat as much as you can.

We weren't bored for a moment. One day, we went to see the pyramids and we took many beautiful pictures. Another day we went for a camel ride. The next day, we hired surfboards from the hotel and learnt to windsurf. In the evening we enjoyed the free entertainment in the hotel. We met so many people from all over the world. We enjoyed every minute, so the time went fast and we hope to go for several holidays every year.

عطلة سعيدة ذهبت اليها

انا وعائلي عدنا مؤخرا من عطلة رائعة في مدينة شرم الشيخ في مصر . كانت رائعة و مرفهة . انها كانت صفقة كاملة و التكلفة ** دولار ، و هذه تتضمن الطائرة ، التنقلات ، السكن ، وجبتان في اليوم و التسلية . السكن كان في فندق خمس نجوم . كان هناك ثلاث أحواض للسباحة ، صالة العاب ، و ملاعب للتنس . الجو كان فعلا هادئا . الطعام كان جيدا بشكل استثنائي كان هناك أطباق متنوعة و تستطيع أن تأكل قدر ما تشاء . لم نشعر بالملل ولو لحظة . في يوم ذهبنا لنرى الأهرامات و أخذنا العديد من الصور الجميلة . و في يوم آخر ذهبنا لركوب الجمال . و في اليوم التالي استأجرنا ألواح ركوب الموج من الفندق و تعلمنا ركوب الموج . في المساء أستمتعنا بالتسلية المجانية الموجودة في الفندق. التقينا بالعديد من الناس من كل أنحاء العالم . استمتعنا بكل لحظة ، لذلك الوقت مر بسرعة و نأمل أن نذهب الي عدة عطل .

2015/1

تمهيدي/2017

2017/2

اسئلة خارج القطر/2017/2

2017/3 اسئلة الموصل

2018/2

("اسئلة التطبيقية" /2020/1)

("أسئلة الأدبي / التطبيقية" /2020/2)

2)) Write a short article for a travel magazine of 100-120 words about advice to tourists in Iraq.

advice to tourists in Iraq.

When you decide to go for a holiday, you should choose the best places to do so. Iraq is the best holiday destination since it has all the features of tourism. First of all you will be attracted by the hospitality of its people. Then, You will find hotels in all prices ranges to suit all budgets which overlook the beach of the Arab Gulf, Tigris and Euphrates. Iraq also is full of beautiful sites and. you can go on tours around the country. For example, there are a lot of historical places such as Babylon City, Ur in the south of Iraq and Hatra ruins and castles of Zakho in the north. In addition to that you should enjoy the beautiful views in the north where the spectacular nature and the high mountains and that only to name a few. You should visit the religious cities and the National Museum of Iraq. You should do sightseeing in Baghdad and visit Al-Mutanbbi Street. In the evening, you can have a walk along the banks of Tigris and you should try the Iraqi food dishes especially the roasted fish (Al-masgoof). I think if you visit Iraq once, you will thoroughly enjoy it and will extend your stay by couples of days.

نصيحة للسواح في العراق

عندما تقرر أن تذهب في عطلة ، يجب عليك أن تختار أحسن الأماكن للقيام بذلك ، العراق هو أحسن وجهة لقضاء العطل لأنها تحتوي على كل مقومات السياحة . قبل كل شيء سوف تدهش بحسن ضيافة شعبه . و أنك تجد العديد من الفنادق بكل الأسعار التي تناسب كل الميزانيات و التي تطل على شواطئ الخليج العربي و نهري دجلة و الفرات . و العراق كذلك مليء بالمناظر الجميلة . تستطيع أن تذهب في سفرات على طول البلد . على سبيل المثال ، هناك العديد من الأماكن التاريخية مثل مدينة بابل ، أور في جنوب العراق و آثار حضر و قلاع زاخو في الشمال . بالإضافة الى ذلك أنك سوف تستمتع بالمشاهد الجميلة في الشمال الذي فيه الطبيعة الخلابة و الجبال الشامخة و هذا غيض من فيض .

سوف تزور المدن المقدسة و المتحف الوطني العراقي . و تقوم برؤية المعالم السياحية في بغداد و تزور شارع المتنبي . في المساء ، تمشي على ضفاف نهر دجلة و تجرب الأكلات العراقية و خاصة السمك (المسكوف) . أعتقد أنك عندما تزور العراق مرة واحدة ، سوف تستمتع كثيرا و تمدد أقامتك لعدة أيام .

الاسئلة الوزارية حول "الوحدة السادسة"

1- الاسئلة الوزارية حول "قطع الكتاب الداخلية"

قطع الكتاب (10 درجات)

A- اسئلة القطعة " Meet a banker " مقابلة مصرفي

(اسئلة خارج القطر 2015/1)

1- One of the banker's skills is to be good at

Sol: Math. الرياضيات.

(تمهيدي/2015)

واحدة من المهارات المصرفية هو ان تكون جيدا في

2- A banker needs to be a good architect.(true/false)

(اسئلة خارج القطر 2016/2) (اسئلة خارج القطر 2015/1)

3- A difficult part of a banker's job is that he.....

Sol: Can't always approve a loan. لا يمكنه دائما الموافقة على منح قرض.

واحدة من المهارات المصرفية هو ان تكون جيدا في الرياضيات (صح / خطأ)

4- One of the banker's skills is to be good at Math (true/false).

(اسئلة النازحين 2016/1) (اسئلة خارج القطر 2015/2)

ما هي واحدة من المهارات المطلوبة من المصرفي؟

5- What is one of the skills required from a banker?

Sol: Be good at Math. ان يكون جيدا في الرياضيات.

(اسئلة خارج القطر 2018/2) (2016/1)

يمكن للبنوك التي تعمل مع الشركات الكبيرة

6- Banks that work with large companies can

مساعدتهم على تحسين وتوسيع أعمالهم.

Sol: Help them improve and extend their businesses.

(2016/2)(2018/1)(2019/1)

7- What is the difficult part of the banker's job ? ما هو الجزء الصعب في عمل المصرف؟
الجزء الصعب من وظيفة المصرفي, لا يمكن دائماً الموافقة على قرض.

Sol: the difficult part of the banker's job , he Can't always approve a loan.

عندما لا يوافق على منح قروض لعملائه

(or) when he doesn't agree to give a loans to his clients.

(2019/3)(اسئلة خارج القطر 2016/3)

8- What makes a banker's job interesting? ما الذي يجعل وظيفة المصرفي مثيرة للاهتمام؟

Sol: The variety التنوع

(2017/2)(اسئلة الموصل 2017/1)

9- Bankers only need to know about financial subjects . (True / False)
يحتاج المصرفيون فقط الى معرفة الموضوع المالي

(2019/1)(اسئلة خارج القطر 2019/1)(تمهيدي 2019)

10- How can bankers attract students to open accounts?
كيف يستطيع المصرفيون جذب الطلاب لفتح حسابات؟

Sol: by offering special student accounts. من خلال تقديم حسابات الطلاب الخاصة.

B- اسئلة القطعة "Making Money" تكوين المال

(2014/1)

1- why is investing in stocks and shares a risky business?
لماذا الاستثمار في الأسهم والاوراق المالية في أعمال محفوفة بالمخاطر؟

(2017/2)(اسئلة خارج القطر 2017/1)

2- Why is it a risk to invest in stocks and shares?
لماذا يعتبر الاستثمار في الأسهم والاوراق المالية مخاطرة؟

Sol: because people may lose a lot of money as well as gain it and there are no guarantees. لأن الناس قد يخسرون الكثير من المال بالإضافة إلى كسبها لانه لا توجد ضمانات.

(2014/2)

3- why are spreadsheets used a lot in businesses ?
لماذا تستخدم جداول البيانات كثيراً في الشركات؟

لأنهم يعرضون المعلومات في شكل جدول وهي جيدة لعرض المعلومات المالية

Sol: because they show information in table form and they are good for showing financial information

(تمهيدي/2015)

الأشخاص ذوو التفكير المالي الذين يتبعون الأسواق يستثمرون في أسهم والاوراق المالية.

4- financially-minded people who follow the markets invest in stocks and shares.(True / False)

(تمهيدي/2015)

حسابات التوفير تفيد الأشخاص الذين لا يحتاجون للوصول إلى المال.

5- Saving accounts benefit people who don't need to access the money. (True / False)

(2019/3)(2018/2) (اسئلة النازحين 2015/2)

لماذا يجب على الناس توفير المال للمستقبل؟

6- Why should people save money for the future?

يجب على الناس توفير المال للمستقبل لأن ذلك يمكن أن يتمتع بمستوى معيشة جيد عندما يكبرون.

Sol: People should save money for future because that can enjoy a good standard of living when they become older.

(2018/3) (2016/1)

الاستثمار في الاسهم والاوراق المالية (أ. هو متعة لبعض الناس ب. سوف يحقق ربحاً دائماً)

7- Investing in stocks and shares .(a. Is fun for some people b. Will always make a profit)

(اسئلة خارج القطر 2016/1)

8- How can we invest our money? (or) كيف يمكننا استثمار اموالنا؟

(اسئلة خارج القطر 2016/2)

9- Money can be invested in ?

(أ في الأسهم والاوراق المالية. ب) في حساب التوفير ج-الاستثمار في العقارات د. خطط التقاعد.

Sol: A)In stocks and shares. B) In saving account C) Property.

D)pension plans.

(2019/1) (اسئلة خارج القطر 2018/1) (2016/3)

ما هو الاستثمار الأكثر شعبية في المملكة المتحدة في الوقت الراهن؟

10- What is the most popular investment in the UK at the moment?

الاستثمار في العقارات هو الاستثمار الأكثر شعبية في المملكة المتحدة

Sol: Investment in property is the most popular investment in the UK

(2017/1)

يدخر الناس المال لتقاعدهم حتى يتمكنوا من

11- People save money for their retirement so that they can

Sol: live in good standard of living.

العيش بمستوى جيد من الحياة.

(2018/1)

الاسهم والاوراق المالية لكثير من الناس يمكن ان تكونو.....

12- Stocks and shares, for many people can be both.....and.....

Sol: a fun and a way of making a lot of money.

متعة وطريقة لكسب الكثير من المال.

(اسئلة خارج القطر 2018/1)

13- Savings accounts benefit people who تفيد حسابات التوفير الاشخاص الذين.....

Sol: don't need to access the money. لا يحتاجون الوصول الى اموالهم.

(2019/2)

عندما نبدأ العمل, نشجع على وضع الاموال في خطط التقاعد الى.....

14-When we start work, we are encouraged to put money into pension plans to

باستثناء التقاعد الخاص بنا حتى نتمكن من الاستمرار في التمتع بمستوى معيشة جيد عندما نكون اكبر سناً

Sol: save for our retirement so that we can continue to enjoy a good standard of living when we are older.

2- الاسئلة الوزارية حول "القواعد"

القواعد (30 درجة)

1-الموضوع الاول" المبني للمجهول Passive Voice

نستخدم صيغة المبني للمجهول عندما لا نعرف او لا نريد ان نعرف من قام بالفعل او عندما يكون الفاعل اقل اهمية من الحدث اذ يمكن ان نضيف الفاعل في نهاية الجملة مسبوق بحرف الجر (By)

* لتحويل الجملة من المبني للمعلوم للمبني للمجهول نتبع الخطوات التالية:-

1- نحذف فاعل الجملة ونضع محله المفعول به في بداية الجملة.

2-نضع فعل كينونة مناسب بعد المفعول به وهنا فعل الكينونة يكون حسب الزمن وحسب المفعول به إذا كان مفرد أو جمع

3-نحول فعل الجملة المعلوم إلى تصريف ثالث للفعل ونضعه بعد فعل الكينونة.

4-نضع التكملة ثم نختار الجواب مع ملاحظة ان الظروف الزمنية وجمل الوصل توضع في نهاية الحل .

5-إذا كان المفعول به في جملة المعلوم ضمير مفعول عند الحل نحوله إلى ضمير فاعل وكما يلي:

Me --- I / Her --- she / him --- he / them --- they / us --- we
/ you --- you

6-يمكن اضافة الفاعل المحذوف في نهاية الجملة مسبوق بحر الجر : (الفاعل المحذوف + by) ملاحظات مهمة:

1- يكون موقع المفعول به في جملة المبني للمعلوم بعد الفعل الرئيسي ويكون موقع الفعل الرئيسي بعد الفاعل او الفعل المساعد ان وجد كالتالي:

تكملة + مفعول به + فعل (رئيسي / مساعد) + فاعل

2- من الممكن يكون المفعول به اكثر من كلمة . مثلاً اذا جاء احد ضمائر التملك

(his , her , my , their , our)

او اسماء الاشارة : (this , that these , those) فان هذه الضمائر او اسماء الاشارة و الاسم الذي يأتي بعدها يعتبر مفعول به واحد مثلاً (the gate , these books,.....)

3- يمكن تحديد الزمن (من اي جملة) من خلال الظروف الزمنية او الافعال الرئيسية او المساعدة .

الظروف الزمنية	جملة المبني للمجهول	الزمن
(usually , at the end of, sometimes, always, every , often, seldom, rarely)	تكملة + P.P + am / is / are + م . به	المضارع البسيط
(last , yesterday, ago, old time, in the past , 2010)	تكملة + P.P + was / were + م . به	الماضي البسيط
(Now, right now, at the time, at the moment, all the day, today, look)	تكملة + P.P + am / is / are + being + م . به	المضارع المستمر
	تكملة + P.P + was / were + being + م . به	الماضي المستمر
(ever, never, just, already, yet, so far, since, for)	تكملة + P.P + has / have + been + م . به	المضارع التام
(all day , all morning , recently)	تكملة + P.P + had + been + م . به	الماضي التام
(tomorrow, in the future, next, soon)	تكملة + P.P + will be + م . به	المستقبل البسيط

1-الصيغة الاولى للسؤال

صيغة المبني للمجهول Re-Write the sentence اعد كتابة

(تمهيدي/2015) (تمهيدي/2014)

1- Somebody will grade our homework over the weekend. (Re-write in the passive form)

Sol: Our homework will be graded over the weekend.

(تمهيدي/2016) (2014/1)

2- Somebody is cleaning the room right now. (rewrite in the passive form)

Sol: The room is being cleaned right now .

(2014/2)

3- Somebody took my wallet last week. (change into passive)

Sol: My wallet was taken last week.

(تمهيدي/2015)

4- Somebody teaches English every month. (Rewrite the sentence in the passive form)

Sol: English is taught every month.

(اسئلة الناظرين/2015/1) (2019/1)

5- Somebody left these books in the classroom. (Rewrite the sentence in the passive) form)

Sol: These books were left in the classroom.

(اسئلة خارج القطر/2015/1)

6- They are presenting the new play right now .the new play.....(Complete in the passive form)

Sol: The new play is being presented right now .

(اسئلة الموصل/2017/2) (2015/2)

7- Somebody was opening the gates when we arrived. (Rewrite in the passive form)

Sol: The gate were being opened when we arrived.

(اسئلة خارج القطر/2016/2) (2015/3)

8- The previous owner cut down the trees last year. (put the sentence into passive)

Sol: The trees were cut down by the previous owner .

(2016/1)

9- My father wrote this letter. (rewrite in the passive form)

Sol: This letter was written (by my father)

(اسئلة الناظرين/2016/1)

10- The police found fingerprints in the crime scene. (change into passive)

Sol: Fingerprints were found in the crime scene.

(اسئلة خارج القطر/2016/1)

11- They signed the cheque last week . (put the sentence into passive)

Sol: The cheque was signed last week .

(2016/2)

12- Somebody stole my wallet last week. (rewrite in the passive form)

Sol: My wallet was stolen last week.

(اسئلة النازحين 2016/2)

13- The previous owner cut down the trees last year. (put the sentence into passive)

Sol: The trees were cut down last year .

(اسئلة الدراسات الاسلامية 2016/2)

14-Someone left these books in the classroom. (Put into passive)

Sol: These books were left in the classroom.

(2017/1)

15- My uncle deposited the money last week. (rewrite in the passive form)

Sol: The money was deposited last week .

(اسئلة الدراسات الاسلامية 2017/1)

16-He is repairing the machine at the moment. (Put the sentence into passive)

Sol: The machine is being repaired at the moment.

(اسئلة الدراسات الاسلامية "تمهيدي" 2018/)

17-Somebody stole my wallet yesterday. (Change into Passive voice)

Sol: My wallet was taken last week.

(2018/1)

18- Somebody will clean the house every Saturday. (Rewrite in the passive)

Sol: The house will be cleaned every Saturday.

(اسئلة خارج القطر 2015/2)

19- Yesterday a message (display / was displayed) on the screen .

(اسئلة خارج القطر 2017/1)

20- Somebody has stolen my wallet . My wallet Complete in passive

Sol: My wallet has been stolen.

(2016/1)

21- The machine (is repaired \ is being repaired) at the moment .

(2016/2)

22- My bedroom (is being painted \ is painted), so I'm sleeping in the living room.

(اسئلة خارج القطر 2017/1)

23- The loan (is paid / pays) back at the end of the year .

(اسئلة الموصل 2017/1)

24- Many wind turbines (have / has) been built in Europe.

(2017/2)

25- The business (started / was started)by two brothers two years ago .

(2019/3)

26-Somebody will pay the bill tomorrow. (Rewrite the sentence in the passive form)

Sol: The bill will be paid tomorrow.

2-الصيغة الثانية للأسئلة: في هذه الصيغة يطلب ترتيب الجملة بصيغة المبني للمجهول
اعد ترتيب الكلمات لتكون جملة مبني للمجهول.

Unscrambled the words to make passive sentence

(2014/1)

1- (Egypt are in used coins these) . (unscramble the words to make a passive sentence)

(تمهيدي 2017/1)

2-(Egypt\ are \ in \ used \ coins \ these)(unscramble the words to make a passive sentence)

Sol: These coins are used in Egypt .

(2014/3)

3- (was\the\yesterday\bank\robbed). (unscramble the words to make a passive sentence)

Sol: The bank was robbed yesterday.

(2015/1)

4- (tomorrow- bill-will-the-be-paid) [unscramble to make a passive sentence]

Sol: The bill will be paid tomorrow.

(2016/3)

5- (renovated /bank / is / the/ being).[unscramble the words to make a passive sentence]

Sol: The bank is being renovated.

(2017/1 اسئلة خارج القطر)

6- (a last restaurant month opened new was) (Unscramble these words to make passive)

Sol: A new restaurant was opened last month .

(2017/2)

7- (wallet/ week/ was/ my/ last/ stolen) (unscramble the words to make a passive sentence)

Sol: My wallet was stolen last week.

(2018/3) (تمهيدي/2018/2) (اسئلة خارج القطر/2019/1)

8- (have – stairs – avoid – been – The – accident – to – repaired) (put the words in the correct order to make a passive sentence)

Sol: The stairs have been repaired to avoid accidents.

(2018/3)

9- (by, The, down, the, pervious, owner, were, trees, cut). (put the words in the correct order to make a passive sentence)

Sol: The trees were cut down by the previous owner.

(2019/2) (تمهيدي/2019)

10.(next , being , are, week,The , replaced, windows).(Put the words in the correct order to make a passive sentence)

Sol: The windows are being replaced next week .

(2019/2)

11. { was, delivered, when mail, the? } (Put the words in the correct order to make a passive question)

Sol: When was the mail delivered ?

3- الصيغة الثالثة للأسئلة: في هذه الصيغة يعطى فعل بين قوسين والمراد تصحيح الفعل (الجملة) بصيغة المبني للمجهول

(تمهيدي/2014)

1- If birds fly into wind turbines they (kill). (correct)

Sol: will be killed.

(تمهيدي/2015)

2- The loan (pay back) with interest at the end of the year.

Sol: is paid back.

(2015/3)

3- My bedroom (paint) , so I'm sleeping in the living room. (complete with the correct passive form)

Sol: is being painted.

الموضوع الثاني: الرسائل الرسمية وغير الرسمية Formal & Informal Letters

في الرسائل الرسمية : لا نستخدم الاختصارات مثل : Thank you / I am / I enclose
الرسائل الغير رسمية : نستخدم الاختصارات مثل I'm / here's / thanks

(2016/3)

1- When you say you are sending something with the letter, you say (here's....\ I enclose...) for formal

3- الاسئلة الوزارية حول " سؤال المعاني "

سؤال المعاني (10 درجات)

Spectacular , hospitality , maintain, branch , withdrawal , current , balance , value , cancel , online , Valid , instalments , invest , statement , loan , withdraw

(تمهيدي/2014)

1- I'm afraid your card is no longer valid. أخشى أن بطاقتك لم تعد صالحة.

(2014/2)

2- There must be a mistake in my statement. I didn't make this withdrawal يجب أن يكون هناك خطأ في بياني. لم أقم بهذا الانسحاب

(اسئلة خارج القطر/2015/1)

أنا في انتظار كشف البنك للتحقق من رصيدي

3-I'm waiting for the bank statement to check my balance.

(اسئلة خارج القطر/2015/2)

4-Arabs are famous for their hospitality العرب مشهورون بحسن ضيافتهم

(اسئلة خارج القطر/2015/2)

5- The total balance was less than a million. مجموع الأموال في الرصيد الكلي أقل من مليون

(اسئلة النازحين/2015/2)

6-If you have internet access you can bank online. إذا كان تتمكن من الوصول إلى الإنترنت ، يمكنك إجراء العمليات المصرفية عبر الإنترنت

(اسئلة النازحين/2015/2)

قيمة الاستثمار يمكن أن تنخفض أو ترتفع.

7-The value of an investment can go down as well as up.

(2016/1)

عندما بدأت الشمس تغرب ، كان لدينا منظر رائع للمدينة

8-As the sun began to set, we had a spectacular view of the city

(اسئلة خارج القطر/2016/2)

9-He took a loan to pay for his car. أخذ قرضا لدفع ثمن سيارته

(اسئلة خارج القطر/2016)

الرصيد هو إجمالي المبلغ الذي تملكه في حسابك10- **balance** is the total amount of money you have in your account.

(تمهيدي/2017)

11-The minimum **balance** is 1000 Iraq dinars . الحد الأدنى **للرصيد** هو 1000 دينار عراقي.

(اسئلة خارج القطر/1/2017)

إذا كان لديك حساب جاري ، فيجب عليك **المحافظة** على رصيد حسابك12-If you have a current account, you have to **maintain** your balance.

(اسئلة خارج القطر/2/2017)

حاول أن **تستثمر** أموالك. لا تحتفظ بها في صندوق أسفل سريرك13-Try to **invest** your money.Don't keep it in a box under your bed.

(تمهيدي/2018)

14-A **current** account comes with a cheque book . **الحساب الجارى** يأتي مع دفتر شيكات.

(تمهيدي/2018)

إذا **ألغينا** البطاقات الخاصة بك الآن ، فلن يتمكن أي شخص آخر من استخدامها15-If we **cancel** your cards now, no one else will be able to use them

(تمهيدي/2018)

يوجد **فرع** لبنكنا بالقرب من الجامعة.16-There is a **branch** of our bank near the university .

(2018/1)

يوضح هذا **الكشف** المصرفي أن لدي الكثير من المال في حسابي17-This bank **statement** shows I have a lot of money in my account.

(تمهيدي/2019)

كم عدد **الأقساط** التي يتعين عليك سدادها لسداد القرض الخاص بك؟18. How many **instalments** do you have to make to pay back your loan?

(تمهيدي/2019)

يمكنك **سحب** الأموال من جهاز الصراف الآلي19. You can **withdraw** money from an ATM machine.

4- الاسئلة الوزارية حول " سؤال التوصيلات "

سؤال التوصيلات (5 درجات)

السنة التي وردت في الوزاري	List A	List B
(2015/2)	1- Transaction	a- Ability to use more money, than you have in your account at the moment
اسئلة (2014/1) (2016/3) (2014/3) (النازحين)	2- Withdrawal	b- When I will receive my card ?
(2014/3)	3- Overdraft facilities	c- money taken out of your account.
(2014/1)	4- I'm writing to inquire	d- activity in your bank account.
(تمهيدي/2017) (2014/3) (2018/3)	5- Could you please let me know	e- About my ATM card.
(تمهيدي/2017)	6- If I had an ATM card	f- I would save a lot of time
(تمهيدي/2017)	7- If I could check my account balance by telephone	g- I could withdraw money on my way to work
(اسئلة الموصل/2017/3)	8- deposit	h- money you pay the bank every year if you have Credit card
(اسئلة الموصل/2017/3)	9- credit card fee	k- The total amount of money in your account
(تمهيدي/2018)	10- balance	l- money that you put in your bank account

الاجوبة:
1- d. 2- c. 3- a. 4- e. 5-b 6- g 7- f 8-l 9-h 10-k

(2015/1)

1- Some accounts (cost \ pay) more interest than other .

(2015/1)

2-My father (opened \ made) an account for me when I was quite young.

(تمهيدي/2016)

3-I (deposited \ installed) 5 million Iraqi dinar this morning.

(اسئلة النازحين/2016/1)

4-I can (make \ take) a withdrawal at an ATM at any time

5- الاسئلة الوزارية حول "الانشاء"

الانشاء (20 درجة)

2014/1	تمهيدى/2015	2015/1	2015/2	اسئلة خارج القطر/2015/2	2016/2	2017/3
2018/1	اسئلة خارج القطر/2018/1	2018/3	2019/3			

Write a letter to your bank to complain about a withdrawal shown on your statement that you didn't make. Write 100-120 words

Dear Mrs. Nahla,
I am writing to inform you of a problem that I have discovered when I received my latest bank statement. I opened a new account in your bank three months ago. At the beginning everything went on properly and I even received my ATM card on the second day. The bank statements were sent to me for the first two months without any mistakes. But last week I was surprised when I got the new bank statement saying that I have made a withdrawal of 100,00 IQD on the 5th. I am sure I didn't withdraw that sum from my balance. I immediately informed the Customers Care Department and I was told that it was mere a print mistake and they would solve it within five days, but to no avail. It is really disappointing that the bank took so long time to solve such a simple mistake. I will be very grateful if you look into the problem yourself. Would you please be in touch with me to inform me with the updates?
Thank you for your help.
Yours sincerely,
Nadia Khalil.

عزيزتي السيدة نهلة
انا اكتب لك لأخبرك عن مشكلة اكتشفتها عندما استلمت كشف حسابي الأخير . أنا فتحت حساب جديد في مصرفكم قبل ثلاثة أشهر مضت . في البداية كل شي جرى بصوره صحيحة حتى انني استلمت بطاقة الصراف الآلي في اليوم الثاني . الكشوفات المصرفية ارسلت اليّ للشهرين الأوليين من دون أية أخطاء . و لكن الأسبوع الماضي اندهشت عندما استلمت الكشف المصرفي الجديد يقول انني قمت بسحب مبلغا قدرها ١٠٠٠٠٠٠ دينار عراقي في الخامس من الشهر . أنا متأكدة انني لم أقم بهذا السحب من رصيدي .
مباشرة أعلمت قسم خدمة الزبائن و قيل لي أنه مجرد خطأ مطبعي و سيتم حل المشكلة خلال خمسة أيام و لكن بلا جدوى . حقيقة أصبت بخيبة أمل أن البنك يستغرق كل هذه المدة الطويلة في حل مشكلة بسيطة كهذه .
أكون شاكرًا منك لو نظرت الى المشكلة بنفسك . هل تفضلت و تبقيين على اتصال معي و تخبريني بالمستجدات ؟
أشكرك على المساعدة .
المخلصة ،
نادية خليل

الاسئلة الوزارية حول "الوحدة السابعة"

1- الاسئلة الوزارية حول "قطع الكتاب الداخلية"

قطع الكتاب (10 درجات)

(2018/2)(2016/1)

كيف للمجموعات اليومية للصحف والمجلات في المكتبة ان تكون مفيدة

1- How is the daily selection of newspaper and magazines in a library useful?

Sol: It is useful to know what jobs are available. من المفيد معرفة الوظائف المتاحة.

من خلال البحث عن هذه للعثور على عروض العمل لأنه من الجيد معرفة الوظائف المتاحة.

(or) By looking through these to find job offers because it's good to know what jobs are available.

(2019/3)(2016/2)

في المكتبة ، يمكن للكاتب تعلم كيفية التقديم للوظائف.

2- At the library the writer can learn how to apply for jobs. (True\False)

(اسئلة خارج القطر 2017/1) (اسئلة النازحين 2016/2)

ذهب الكاتب إلى المكتبة المركزية في بغداد إلى

3- The writer went to the central library in Baghdad to

للبحث عن المعلومات التي قد تساعد في العثور على وظيفة أحلامه

Sol: Look for information that might help him to find a job .

(اسئلة خارج القطر 2018/2) (2017/1)

يمكن للكاتب استعارة أقراص DVD من المكتبة.

4- The writer can borrow DVDs from the library. (true/ false)

(2017/3)

لقد تعلم الكاتب الكثير عن مدى أهمية لغة الجسد في المقابلة.

5-The writer has learnt a lot about how important body language is in an interview . (True / False)

(تمهيدي/2018)

لماذا يحتاج الكاتب إلى تحسين لغته الإنجليزية؟

6- why does the writer need to improve his English language?

Sol: Because he wants to travel. لأنه يريد السفر

(2018/1)

قرر الكاتب البحث عن وظيفة جديدة لأنه فشل في عمله في البنك.

7- The writer decided to look for a new job because he failed in his work the bank . (true \ false)

(2018/3)

يمكن للكاتب الحصول على معلومات حول الدورات المسائية والصيفية في المكتبة

8- The writer could get information about evening and summer classes at the library (True /False)

(تمهيدي/2019)

عندما كان الكاتب يعمل في أحد البنوك ، أعطى معلومات للناس عن السفر.

9- When the writer was working in a bank, he gave people information about travelling. (True / False)

(2019/1)

الكتب ذات النصائح في المكتبة تساعد الناس على

10- Books with advice in the library help people to.....

العثور على وظائف شاغرة. (أو) الاستعداد لإجراء المقابلات والحصول عليها.

Sol: find job vacancies. (or) prepare for and get through interviews.

2- الاسئلة الوزارية حول "القواعد"

القواعد (30 درجة)

1-الموضوع الاول: ازمة المستقبل Future tenses

1- المستقبل البسيط : (Future Simple) تستخدم هذه الصيغة للتعبير عن التوقع (I expect) او ابداء الرأي (I think) او التمني (I hope) او اعطاء الوعود (I promise) تأتي غالباً هذه العبارات مع اعطاء الوعود.

(Help you, give you , send you, carry for you, get you)

تكملة + مجرد + will + فاعل

(2016/3)

1- I think he (will like \ will be liking) the work.

2- صيغة (Going to) للتعبير عن المستقبل (خطط ونوايا Plans and intentions) تستخدم هذه الصيغة في الحديث عن الخطط والنوايا للقيام بعمل معين. تأتي احيانا احد الافعال التالية مع هذه الصيغة.

(manage, decide, intend, plan, arrange)

تكملة + مجرد + going to + am / is / are + فاعل

(2015/2)

1- Your room is a mess. When (are you going to clean it up\ do you clean it up) ?

(2016/1)

2- He (tell) Dana she passed the exam. (put the verb in the correct future form)

Sol: Is going to tell.

(اسئلة النازحين 2016/1)

3- I'm sorry, I can't go with you. I (have) an interview with the security manager. (use the correct future form)

Sol: I'm going to have an interview with the security manager.

3- المستقبل المستمر: (Future Continuous)

تستخدم هذه الصيغة لتأكيد استمرارية الحدث في المستقبل لفترة من الوقت قد تكون ساعه او سنه او اكثر.

تكملة + will be + v.ing + فاعل

(تمهيدى/2017) (2014/2)

1- She (learns \ is learning) a lot of new things in the course.

4- المضارع البسيط: (Present Simple)

تستخدم هذه الصيغة للتكلم عن احداث مستقبلية ضمن جدول مواعيد ثابتة (مواعيد دروس و وسائل نقل... الخ)

(train, bus, plane, class, course, lesson, lecture, semester, term, meeting, film, play, trip, match, show, programme)

تكملة + فعل مضارع (مجرد) + فاعل جمع
تكملة + (s / es) فعل (مفرد)

* تأتي هذه الافعال دائما مع صيغة المضارع البسيط ويأتي بعدها وقت او تاريخ معين (start, begin, leave)

(2016/3)

1- If we don't hurry, we'll be late. The train (leaves / will leave) at 11:00 .

5- المضارع المستمر: (Present Continuous)

تستخدم هذه الصيغة للتحدث عن خطط مستقبلية محددة او ترتيبات ثابتة (غالبا يستخدم مع الفاعل العاقل و

تكملة + am / is / are + v.ing + فاعل

يأتي مع وقت وتاريخ)

(2014/1)

1- She (is meeting \ meets) the manager tomorrow morning.

(اسئلة النازحين 2016/1)

2- She (learns \ is learning) a lot of new things in the course.

(2016/2)

3- He(leave) at 10:00 (put the verb in the correct future form)

Sol: He is leaving at 10:00.

2-الموضوع الثاني: المستقبل في الماضي Future in the past

- *عندما نتحدث عن الماضي, نريد احياناً ان نقول كيف كان يبدو المستقبل في ذلك الوقت. لعمل ذلك نستخدم نفس صيغ المستقبل ولكن بتحويلها الى الماضي
- *لتحويل أي جملة من زمن المستقبل الحالي الى المستقبل في الماضي
- 1-نحول الفعل الرئيسي من المضارع الى الماضي.
 - 2- تتحول الافعال المساعدة من المضارع الى الماضي .
 - 3- اذا سبق الفعل الرئيسي (will / would / can could) و (to) فالفعل الرئيسي بعدها يكون مجرد ولا يتحول.
 - 4- التحويل يكون حسب الجدول التالي:

صيغة المستقبل الحالي	صيغة المستقبل بزمن الماضي
1.Future Simple المستقبل البسيط الفاعل + will + مجرد + com .	1. Future simple in the past المستقبل للماضي تكملة + مجرد + would + الفاعل
2. going to صيغة تكملة + مجرد + going to + is/ are/am+ الفاعل	2. going in the past صيغته في الماضي تكملة + مجرد + was / were + going to+ الفاعل
3. Present Continuous المضارع المستمر تكملة + is / are / am + v.ing + الفاعل	3. Past Continuous ماض مستمر تكملة + was / were + v.ing + الفاعل
4. Future Continuous المستقبل المستمر التكملة + will be + -v-ing + الفاعل	4-Future continuous in the past في الماضي التكملة + would be + -v-ing + الفاعل
5. Present Simple مضارع بسيط تكملة + فعل مضارع + الفاعل	5. Past Simple ماضي بسيط تكملة + فعل ماضي + الفاعل

ملاحظة// في سؤال الاختيارات تكون الاجابة على اساس الفعل الرئيسي
(اذا كان مضارع نختار فعل مساعد في زمن المضارع ، واذا كان ماضي نختار فعل مساعد في زمن الماضي)

(2014/2) (2016/3)

1- He is going to be a librarian. He decided he (future in the past)

Sol: was going to be a librarian.

(2014/3) (2016/2)

2- She is going to her computer course tomorrow night. I found out she.....
(future in the past)

Sol: was going to her computer course tomorrow night.

(اسئلة الدراسات الاسلامية 2014/3)

3-Basim thinks he will enjoy a career in graphic design(future in the past)

Sol:Basim thought he would enjoy a career in graphic design .

(2019/2)(تمهيدي/2018) (تمهيدي/2015)

4- He's going to a painting class this evening. I found out he

(Rewrite using the future in the past)

Sol: He was going to a painting class that evening.

(2015/1)

5- The internet connection will be working again soon. Our teacher promised that (future in the past)

Sol: Would be working.

(2015/2)(2017/3)

6- Hasan think he will enjoy a career in graphic design. Hasan thought, but now he isn't so sure (future in the past)

Sol: Hasan thought he would enjoy a career in graphic design.

(2019/3)(2017/2) (اسئلة الموصل 2017/1)(تمهيدي/2017) (2015/3) (اسئلة النازحين 2015/2)

7- I'm going to learn Chinese. I decided (future in the past)

Sol: I was going to learn Chinese.

(تمهيدي/2016)

8- He is going to register in an English course. He decided..... (complete using future in the past)

Sol: He was going to register in an English course.

(اسئلة الدراسات الاسلامية 2016/2)

9-I am going to be a pilot.(future in the past)

Sol: I decided I was going to be a pilot .

(اسئلة خارج القطر 2016/3)

10- I am going to join the military . I decided(future in the past)

Sol: I decided I was going to join the military .

(2017/1)

11- Ammar will be working late, so I won't call him early in the morning. I knew ammar , so I didn't call him early in the morning. (future in the past)

Sol: I knew Ammar would be working , so I didn't call him early in the morning.

(اسئلة خارج القطر 2017/1)

12- I know the classes start in summer . I knew the classes (future in the past)

Sol: I knew the classes started in the summer .

(اسئلة الموصل 2017/2)

13- I know the course will start in September. I knew (future in the past)

Sol: I knew the course would start in September .

(2017/2)

14- I'm going to learn English . I decided . (future in the past)

Sol: I was going to learn English .

(اسئلة خارج القطر 2019/1) (2018/2) (2018/1)

15- I'm very disappointed to hear that the health club is closing down. I was (future in the past)

Sol: was closing.

(2018/3)

16- The Internet connection will be working again soon. Our teacher promised that (future in the past)

Sol: The internet connection would be working again soon.

(2014/1) (2016/3)

17- In my old job, my shift (started / starts) at 6:00 every Wednesday, and I worked until 9:00.

(2016/1)

18- The volunteer promised the children he (was \ would be) back the following week.

(تمهيدي/2019)

19- They can't come to the beach because they're taking an exam the next day. They couldn't (Future in the past)

Sol: come to the beach because they were

(2019/1)

20- They can't come to the party because they are taking an exam the next day. They couldn't (Future in the past)

Sol: come to the party because they were taking an exam the next day.

3- الاسئلة الوزارية حول " سؤال المعاني "

سؤال المعاني (10 درجات)

graphic design , course-fees , maximum, placement test , register , qualification , enroll , mandatory , conference , librarian , body language , workshop , information , application , intensive, enhance , enrol , workshop

(تمهيدي/2014)

عندما تركت المدرسة ، كان لدي القليل من المؤهلات لكنني حصلت على وظيفة جيدة بعد أخذ دورة في الكمبيوتر

1-When I left school. I had few qualifications, but I got a good job after taking a computer clas.

(تمهيدي/2014)

2-You have to pay your course-fees in advance. عليك دفع رسوم الدورة مقدما

(تمهيدي/2014)

أود التدريب كأمين مكتبة لأنني أحب الكتب والمكتبات

3-I'd like to train as a librarian because I love books and libraries.

(2014/1)

القدرة على قراءة لغة الجسد أمر حيوي للتواصل الاجتماعي الجيد.

4-Being able to read body language is vital for good social communication.

(2017/3) (2014/3)

يمكنك تحسين مهارات الكمبيوتر الخاص بك عن طريق أخذ فصل مسائي.

5-You can enhance your computer skills by taking an evening class.

(تمهيدي/2015)

تحتوي المكتبة على مجموعة من المعلومات للأشخاص الذين يبحثون عن الوظيفة المناسبة

6-The library has range of information for people who are looking for the right career.

(2015/1)

قد يرغب المصورون في أخذ دروس في تصميم الجرافيك الرقمي

7-Photographers may want to take classes in digital graphic design

(اسئلة خارج القطر /2015/1)

للحصول على وظيفة أفضل ، عليك تعزيز مهاراتك

8-To get a better job,you have to enhance your skills.

(2015/2)

في اليوم الأول ، يأخذ الطلاب اختبار تحديد المستوى9-On the first day the students take a placement test

(2015/3) (اسئلة النازحين 2015/2)

يجب أن ترسل طلبك إلى المدرسة بحلول 10 مايو إذا كنت تريد أن تبدأ في يوليو10- You must sent you application to the school by 10 May if you want to start in July .

(اسئلة خارج الفطر 2015/2)

11-I'm going to enroll in computer class. سوف أنظم في دورة كمبيوتر

(تمهيدى/2019)(2015/3)

التأهيل في اللغة الإنجليزية الزامى إذا كنت ترغب في الدراسة في إنجلترا12- A qualification in English is mandatory if you want to study in England.

(2016/2)

يمكنك أن تسجل في هذه الدورة عن طريق ملء استمارة عبر الإنترنت13-You can register for this class by completing a form online .

(اسئلة الموصل 2017/3)

14-The maximum number of the students is 10. الحد الأقصى لعدد الطلاب هو 10.

(تمهيدى/2018)

يأخذ العديد من الطلاب دورة لغة مكثفة15-Many students take an intensive language course.

(2018/2)

أنا في طريقي للتسجيل في ورشة كمبيوتر16-I'm on my way to register for a computer workshop

(تمهيدى/2019)

في الصيف الماضي ، حضر والدي ، وهو عالم ، مؤتمرا كبيرا في لندن.17- Last summer my father, who is a scientist, attended a big conference in London.

(اسئلة خارج القطر 2018/2)

يمكنك التسجيل في هذه الفئة عن طريق ملء نموذج عبر الانترنت.18-You can register for this class by completing a form online.

(اسئلة خارج الفطر 2015/2)

19-I'm going to enrol in a computer class. سوف اسجل في فصل كمبيوتر.

(2018/2)

أنا في طريقي للتسجيل في ورشة كمبيوتر.20-I'm on my way to register for a computer workshop.

4- الاسئلة الوزارية حول " سؤال التوصيلات "

سؤال التوصيلات (5 درجات)

السنة التي وردت في الوزاري	List A	List B
(2014/2)	1- A large meeting to discuss something	a- Working quickly and well
(2016/2)	2- application	b- you will get there on time.
(2016/3)	3- Efficient	c- A written request
(2015/1)	4- Next semester we	d- conference
(2015/1)	5- If you leave now, I think	e- will be studying Biology at school.
(تمهيدي/2017)	6- I can't stay long because	f- I'm meeting my brother at 6:00
(تمهيدي/2019)	7- course	g- connection
(تمهيدي/2019)	8- internet	h- fees

الاجوبة:
1- d. 2- c. 3- a. 4- e. 5-b 6- f. 7-h. 8-g.

5- الاسئلة الوزارية حول " سؤال الاملاء "

سؤال الاملاء (5 درجات)

- (تمهيدي/2014)
1- Apply , application ; enhance , **enhancement**
- (اسئلة النازحين/2014/2)
2- Enrol , enrolment ; apply , **application**
- (اسئلة النازحين/2015/1)
3- Attend , attendance ; register , **registration**
- (2015/2)
4- Register , registration ; apply , **application**
- (2015/3)
5- Enhance . Enhancement ; admit , **admittance**
- (تمهيدي/2016)
6- Apply , application ; enhance , **enhancement**

6- الاسئلة الوزارية حول " الانشاء "

الانشاء (20 درجة)

2014/3

اسئلة خارج الفطر 2015/2

اسئلة النازحين 2015/2

2015/3

2016/3

اسئلة الموصل 2017/3

2018/1

تمهيدي 2019/1

2019/1

Write a short essay giving your opinion about this statement: 'studying while you're working is worth all the hard work'. Your essay should have a short introduction and a conclusion. Remember to use linking words and phrases. You should write 100-120 words.

Nowadays, the number of people who are studying while they are working is increasing. Because of the difficulties and the high expenses of life, people have to work in certain jobs even if they don't suit their desires. But they have to do that until they gain higher studies and get a better job. To enhance their job prospects, people have to study. Some study languages or businesses. That not an easy process, however they may suffer from some difficulties, for example, when they get home after a long day work, they have to study and do a lot of homework and all this is at the expenses of their and their families rest. In addition to that, they have to pay the course fees. On the whole , I think all these efforts will pay off, in spite of all these difficulties. In the end your dream job will make you proud of yourself and it is worth all the hard work.

الدراسة و أنت تعمل تستحق كل الجهد

في هذه الأيام ، عدد الاشخاص الذين يدرسون و هم يعملون في ازدياد . بسبب الصعوبات و التكاليف العالية للمعيشة ، الناس يجب أن يعملوا في مهن خاصه حتى ولو لم تكن هذه المهن تلائم رغباتهم . و لكن يجب عليهم ان يقوموا بها حتى يحصلوا على شهادات دراسية اعلى و يجدوا الوظيفة المناسبة . لكي يحسنوا مهاراتهم الوظيفية ، يجب على الناس أن يدرسوا ، بعضهم يدرسون اللغات أو التجارة ، الخ ... هذه ليست عملية سهلة . على اي حال ، ربما يعانون من بعض الصعوبات ، على سبيل المثال ، عندما يعودون الى البيت بعد يوم طويل من العمل ، عليهم ان يدرسوا و يعملوا الواجبات البيتية و كل هذا على حساب راحتهم و راحة عائلاتهم . بالاضافة الى ذلك ، عليهم ان يسددوا رسوم الدراسة . اجمالا ، أعتقد ان كل هذه الجهود سوف تثمر ، بالرغم من كل هذه الصعوبات . و في النهاية فإن وظيفة حلمك تجعلك فخورا بنفسك و إنها تستحق كل الجهد .

الاسئلة الوزارية حول "الوحدة الثامنة"

1- الاسئلة الوزارية حول "قطع الكتاب الداخلية"

هذه الوحدة هي اعادة للوحدات 5 و6 و7 لذلك لا تحتوي على قواعد

قطع الكتاب (10 درجات)

(2016/2) (اسئلة النازحين 2015/1) (2014/1)

ما هو اهم جانب من جوانب طاقة الرياح

1- what is the most important aspect of wind power?

Sol: Wind power is clean energy . طاقة الرياح هي طاقة نظيفة.

(اسئلة الموصل 2017/2) (2015/1)

لماذا لا يمكننا استخدام طاقة الرياح فقط لتزويد طاقتنا؟

2- Why can't we only use wind power to supply our energy ?

طاقة الرياح لا توفر احتياجاتنا من الطاقة

Sol: Wind power doesn't supply our needs of energy

(or) Because it's not enough to supply energy لانها لا تكفي لتوفير الطاقة.

(تمهيدي 2017) (2015/2)

لماذا يقول المؤلف أن طاقة الرياح فعالة؟

3- Why does the author say wind power is efficient ?

(اسئلة خارج القطر 2015/1)

4- wind power is efficient because لان.....

لأنه لا يزال من الممكن استخدام الأرض الواقعة تحت التوربينات في الزراعة

Sol: Because the land under turbines can still be used for agriculture

(اسئلة النازحين 2016/1) (اسئلة النازحين 2015/2)

يشكو الناس من توربينات الرياح و

5- People complain that wind turbines are and

Sol: Unattractive and noisy . غير جذابة وصاخبة.

(تمهيدي/2016)

يعتقد الناس أن توربينات الرياح غير جذابة و

6- People think that wind turbines are unattractive and

Sol: noisy. صاخبة.

(تمهيدي/2019)(2016/1)

ما شكاوي اثنين من الناس الذين يعيشون بالقرب من توربينات الرياح عنهم؟

7- What two complaints do people who live near wind turbines have about them ?

Sol: They are unattractive and noisy . انها غير جذابة وصاخبة.

(اسئلة خارج القطر/2016/1)

8- wind power is renewable because it طاقة الرياح قابلة للتجديد لانها.....

Sol: doesn't run out . لن تتوقف ابداً (or) will never run out. لا تنفذ.

(2016/3)(2018/3)(2019/3)

ما هي الطرق التي استخدمت فيها طاقة الرياح لآلاف السنين؟

9- In what ways has wind power been used for thousands of years ?

استخدم الناس طاقة الرياح لتشغيل القوارب الشراعية في جميع أنحاء العالم والذرة الطاحنة في الدقيق للخبز.

Sol: People have used wind power to power sailing boats all over the world and the grind corn into flour for bread.

(2017/2)(2018/2)

الميزة الرئيسية لطاقة الرياح هي أنها

10- The main advantage of wind power is that it is

Sol: Clean energy . طاقة نظيفة.

(تمهيدي/2018)

في أوروبا ، استخدمت الرياح لمدة طويلة حتى

11- In Europe the wind was used for a long time to

Sol: grind corn into flour for bread. طحن الذرة في الدقيق للخبز.

(اسئلة خارج القطر/2018/1)

12- Wind is caused by..... الرياح ناتجة عن.....

Sol: changing temperatures in the air. تغيير درجات الحرارة في الهواء.

(اسئلة خارج القطر/1/2019)

طاقة الرياح لا تنتج أي نفايات أو غازات الدفيئة (صواب / خطأ)

13- Wind power doesn't produce any waste or green house gases(True/False)/
(2019/2)

الناس الذين يعيشون بالقرب من التوربينات يجدونها ويفكرون.....

14- People who live near the turbines find them and think

Sol: unattractive, they spoil the landscape. غير جذابة , تفسد المشهد.



الاسئلة الوزارية حول "الادب"

في منهج السادس الاعدادي توجد قصتين ادبيتين مطلوبة للحفظ وهي (The Swing الارجوحة) و (The Canary الكناري) ويكون نصيبها من الاسئلة الوزارية (10 درجات)

1- الاسئلة الوزارية حول القصة الاولى " The Swing الارجوحة"

a- حياة الكاتب (محمد خضير (Mahammed Khudhair)

(2019/1)(2017/1)(تمهيدي/2014)

1- Mahammed Khudhair is..... محمد خضير هو

Sol: an Iraqi writer . كاتب عراقي .

(2019/1)(2017/1)(2014/1)

2- Where was Mohammed Khudhair born? اين ولد محمد خضير .

Sol: He was born in Basra . ولد في البصرة .

(2015/2)(2014/1)

3- When did Mohammed Khudhair write "The Swing"? متى كتب محمد خضير الارجوحة؟

Sol: After the summer war 1967 against Israel. بعد حرب صيف عام 1967 ضد اسرائيل .

(2014/2)(2014/3)(2020/1" ادبي)

4- What is Mohammed Khudhair? من هو محمد خضير؟

(" احيائي" 2020/1)

5- Who is Mohammed Khudhair? من هو محمد خضير؟

Sol: He is an Iraqi writer . هو كاتب عراقي .

(2020/1)(2019/3)(2018/3)(2018/1)(2017/3)(اسئلة الموصل 2017/2)(2014/2)

(" احيائي" 1)

6- In 1967 1967 في عام

Sol: Iraq was at war against Israel. كان العراق في حالة حرب مع اسرائيل .

("احيائي" 2020/1) (2019/2) (2018/2) (تمهيدي / 2018) (2014/3)

تم ترجمة قصص محمد خضير القصيرة الى

7- Mohammed Khudhair's short stories are translated into

Sol: English, Russian and French . الانكليزية, الروسية و الفرنسية.

(تمهيدي/2015)

حقق محمد الشهرة في الشرق الاوسط بعد نشر قصة القصة القصيرة حول الارجوحة و.....

8- Mohammed Khudhair achieved fame in the Middle East after publishing his short stories the swing and.....

Sol: The melodies on the string of Rubaaba . الالحان على وتر الربابة .

(2017/3) (2015/1)

وجد محمد خضير من (السهل / الصعب) التحكم في مشاعره الشخصية التي اقتحمت داخله.

9- Mohammed Khudhair found it (easy / difficult) to control his personal feeling storming inside him.

("تطبيقي" 2020/1) (2015/1)

الارجوحة كتبت (قبل / بعد) حرب صيف 1967

10- " The swing " was written (before\ after) the summer 1967 war.

(تمهيدي/2018) (2015/2)

11- Name two of Mohammed Khudhair's work? سمي اثنين من اعمال محمد خضير؟

(اسئلة خارج القطر/2016)

اثنان من اعمال محمد خضير هما..... (او)

12-Two of Mohammed Khudhair's work are (or)

(تمهيدي / 2018) (2016/3) (2016/2)

افضل اعمال محمد خضير تشمل 1-..... و 2-.....

13- Mohammed Khudhair best works include 1- and 2-

المملكة السوداء, في درجة 45 مئوية , حلم الخريف , التحنيط , حدائق الوجوه , ورواية البصرييات.

Sol: "the Black Kingdom " , "At 45 centigrade" , "Autumn Dream" ,

"Embalmmnt" , " Gardens of faces" and the novel Basriata.

(اي اثنين يختارها الطالب تكون صحيحة)

(اسئلة النازحين / 2016) (اسئلة خارج القطر/2015)

كتب محمد خضير قصة عن الحرب رغم انه كان يتمتع.....

14- Mohammed Khudhair wrote a story about war although he had a crude....

Sol: خبرة بسيطة في الحرب والسياسة.

(2016/1)

ظهرت قصة محمد خضير في

15- Mohammed Khudhair's short stories appeared in

Sol: the Beirut Arts magazine. مجلة فنون بيروت.

(اسئلة خارج القطر 2016/1)

16- What does Mohammed Khudhair think of war? ما رأي محمد خضير في الحرب؟

(اسئلة خارج القطر 2016/2) محمد خضير يعتقد ان الحرب.....

17- Mohammed Khudhair thinks that war

(اسئلة خارج القطر 2016/3) محمد خضير يؤمن ان تلك الحرب.....

18- Mohammed Khudhair believes that war

تدمر كل شيء ، ولا تؤدي إلا إلى الموت والحرمان والدمار.

Sol: destroys everything, it leads to nothing but death, deprivation and destruction.

("تطبيقي" 2020/1) (2016/2)

19- How old Mohammed Khudhair when he wrote " The swing"

Sol: He was 25 years old. كان عمره 25 سنة.

(تمهيدي 2016)

الارجوحة هي قصة كتبها والذي ولد وتعلم في.....

20- The swing is a story written by who was born and educated in

Sol: Mohammed khudair , Basra. محمد خضير , البصرة.

(اسئلة خارج القطر 2016/2)

متى حقق محمد خضير شهره؟

21- When did Mohammed Khudhair achieve fame?

حقق محمد خضير الشهرة في الشرق الأوسط بعد نشر قصصه القصيرة على الأرجوحة والألحان على وتر الربابة.

Sol: Mohammed Khudhair achieved fame in the Middle East after publishing his short stories the swing and Melodies on the String of Rubaba

(اسئلة خارج القطر 2016/3)

اشتهر محمد خضير بعد ان نشر.....

22- Mohammed Khudhair became famous after publishingh

له قصتان قصيرتان في الارجوحة والالحن على وتر الربابة.

Sol:his two short stories the swing and the Melodies on the string of Rubaaba

(2017/1)

ولد محمد خضير في (أ-الناصرية . ب- البصرة)

23- Mohammed Khudair was born in (a. Nassiriya b. Basra)

(اسئلة خارج القطر 2017/1)

كيف كانت تجربة محمد خضير في الحرب والسياسة؟

24- How was Mohamed Khudhair's experience in war and politics?

كانت تجربة محمد خضير في الحرب والسياسة بسيطة (تجربة بسيطة)

Sol: Mohamed Khudhair's experience in war and politics was crude.

(" احيائي " 2020/1) (علمي " تمهيدي " 2020/) (اسئلة الموصل 2017 /1)

الارجوحة كتبها (أ- كاترين مانسفيلد . ب- محمد خضير.)

25- "The Swing" is written by (a. Katherine Mansfield b. Mohammed Khudhair)

(2017/2)

كتب محمد خضير الارجوحة قبل حرب صيف 1967 ضد إسرائيل (صح / خطأ).

26- Mohammed Khudair wrote the swing before the summer 1967 war Against Israel . (True / False)

(" التكميلي " 2020/2)

27- Mohammed Khudair wrote "the swing" after the summer 1967 war Against Israel . (True / False)

(اسئلة خارج القطر 2017/2)

متى اصبح محمد خضير معروفاً؟

28- When did Mohammed Khudair become well known?

محمد خضير اصبح معروفاً جيداً بعد نشر قصتيه القصيرتين الارجوحة والالحن على وتر الربابة.

Sol: Mohammed Khudhair became well known after publishing his two short stories the swing and the Melodies on the string of Rubaaba.

(اسئلة الموصل 2017/2)

محمد خضير فاز بالعديد من الجوائز (صح / خطأ)

29- Mohammed Khudair has won many prizes . (True / False)

(2017/3)

وجد خضير انه من السهل التحكم في مشاعره الشخصية التي اقتحمت داخله (صح / خطأ)

30- Khudair found it very easy to control the personal feelings storming Inside him . (True / False)

(اسئلة الموصل 2017/3)

انهى محمد خضير دراسته المتوسطة والثانوية والابتدائية في (أ-الديوانية. ب-البصرة)

31- Mohammed Khudhair finished his primary , intermediate and secondary study in(a. Diwaniyya b. Basra)

(اسئلة خارج القطر 2018/1)

ما هي الجوائز التي فاز بها محمد خضير.

32- What prizes has Mohammed Khudhair won?

جائزة السلطان عويس في دولة الإمارات العربية المتحدة في عام 2004 وجائزة القلم الذهبي من الاتحاد

العام العراقي للكتاب ، في عام 2008.

Sol: the Sultan Owais's Award in the United Arab Emirates in 2004 and the gold pen award from the General Union of Iraqi writers in 2008.

(2019/1)

ظهرت اول قصة لمحمد خضير في

33- Mohammed Khudhair's first short stories appeared in

في مجلة الكاتب العراقي (الاديب العراقي) في عام 1962

Sol: the Iraqi writer (AL Adeeb AL Iraqi) magazine in 1962.

(2020/2)

ظهرت اولى قصص محمد خضير القصيرة في مجلة الاديب العراقي للكاتب العراقي عام 1962 (صح / خطأ)

34- Mohammed Khudhair's first short stories appeared in the Iraqi writer AL Adeeb AL Iraqi magazine in 1962. (True / False)

("احيائي" 2020/2)

كان محمد خضير على علم تام بشروط كتابة القصة. (صح / خطأ)

35- Mohammed Khudhair was fully aware of the conditions of the story-writing. (True / False)

(2020/3)

محمد خضير من مواليد بغداد. (صح / خطأ)

36- Mohammed Khudhair born in Baghdad. (True / False)

(2020/3)

كان محمد خضير على علم تام بشروط كتابة القصة

37- was Mohammed Khudhair fully aware of the conditions of the story-writing.

Sol: Yes he was. نعم كان كذلك.

(" التكميلي " 2020/2)

حقق محمد خضير شهرة في الشرق الاوسط بعد نشرة قصة القصيرة "الارجوحة" و.....
38-Mohammed Khudhair achieved fame in the Middle East after publishing his short stories "the swing" and

Sol: Melodies on the String of Rubaba. الحان على وتر الربابة.

" -b The Swing " الارجوحة

(" التكميلي " 2020/2)

1- What moral lessons does Mohammed Khudhair try give in "the swing" ?

(تمهيدي / 2014)

ما هي الدروس الاخلاقية التي يقدمها الكاتب في الارجوحة.

2- What moral lessons does the writer to give in the swing ?

1. "الأرجوحة" هي إدانة شديدة للحرب أينما حدثت.

Sol: 1. "The swing" is a sever condemnation of war wherever it happens.

2. إنها دعوة مخلص لل حفاظ على الحياة الأسرية

2. It is a sincere invitation to sustain family life.

3. لجعل الطفولة آمنة ومحبة لبعضنا البعض.

3. To make childhood secure and to love one another.

4. تؤكد القصة على أن الحرب تدمر كل شيء. لا يؤدي إلا إلى الموت والحرمان والدمار.

4. The story stresses on that war destroys everything. It leads to nothing but death, deprivation and destruction.

(2018/3) (تمهيدي / 2014)

ناقش كيف حاول الزائر ان ينقل رسالته.

3- Discuss how the visitor tried to convey his message?

حاول ان يخبر الفتاة ان والدها مثل الدخان وأنها لا تستطيع رؤيته إلا اذا اغلقت عينها.

Sol: He tries to convey the girl that her father is like smoke and she can see him only when she closes her eyes.

(اسئلة الموصل 2017/1) (2016/1) (تمهيدي / 2015) (2014/3) (تمهيدي / 2014)

(" احياي " 2020/2) (علمي " تمهيدي " 2020/) (اسئلة خارج القطر 2018/2)

4- Sattar and Haleema ate before lunch. تناول ستار وحليمة قبل الغداء.

Sol: رغيف حار من الخبز . a hot loaf of bread .

(2019/2)(تمهيدي/2014)

5- Sattar came to his friend's house to give جاء ستار الى منزل صديقه لأعطاء
لهم رسالة ان صديقه علي قتل في المعركة.

Sol: them a message that his friend Ali was killed in the battle.

(2016/3)(اسئلة النازحين 2015/1)(2014/1)

6- The visitor described the child's father as وصف الزائر والد الطفل انه مثل

(اسئلة خارج القطر 2016/3)

7- sattar told Haleema that her father is like..... اخبر ستار حليلة ان والدها يشبه

(2020/3)

8- sattar described the child's father as وصف ستار والد الطفل بانه ك

Sol: smoke دخان

اسئلة خارج 2018/1)(تمهيدي/2018)(تمهيدي/2017)(2016/3)(2016/2)(2014/3)(2014/1)

(تمهيدي/2019)(2018/2)(القطر)

9- In "The Swing" Sattar came to his friend's house to في الارجوحة" جاء ستار الى منزل صديقه لـ

("التكميلي" 2020/2) ("علمي" تمهيدي " 2020/2)

("ادبي" 2020/1)

10- Sattar came to his friend's house to..... جاء ستار الى منزل صديقه لـ

ليخبر عائلة علي ان صديقه علي قتل في المعركة.

Sol: tell Ali's family that his friend Ali was killed in the battle.

(اسئلة النازحين 2016/1)(اسئلة النازحين 2015/1)(تمهيدي/2015)

("ادبي" 2020/1) (2019/1)(2018/2)

11- What does the story of The Swing stress on? على ماذا تشدد قصة الارجوحة؟

12- The Swing stresses that war (ادبي "تمهيدي" 2020/)

تؤكد القصة أن الحرب تدمر كل شيء. إنه لا يؤدي إلا إلى الموت والحرمان والدمار.

Sol: The story stresses that war destroys everything. It leads to

nothing but death, deprivation and destruction.

(2020/ (تمهيدي/2017)(اسئلة النازحين 2015/2)(اسئلة النازحين 2015/1)(2014/2)

(ادبي" تمهيدي "

..... والشخصيتان الرئيسيتان في الارجوحة هما

13- The two main characters in The Swing are and

Sol: Sattar and Haleema . ستار وحليمة.

(تمهيدي / 2015)

استطيع رؤيته يخرج من الحقبة ويتجه نحونا بدون رأس أو يدين وساقين مثل

14- I can see him coming out of the bag and heading toward us. Without a head or hands and legs just like

Sol: smoke. الدخان.

(اسئلة خارج القطر 2015/2) (2015/1)

15- What does "The Swing" tell about? ماذا تخبرنا "الارجوحة"

(2018/1)

16- In two lines what does "The swing" tell us about? في سطرين ماذا تخبرنا الارجوحة.

تخبرنا الارجوحة عن الجندي ستار، الذي عاد لتوه من جحيم الحرب كان يحمل رسالة لعائلته صديقه ليخبرهم انه صديقه علي قتل في المعركة. ، تاركا والدته وزوجته وابنته الصغيرة ، حليمة.

Sol: The "swing" tells about a soldier, sattar, who has just returned from hell of war carrying a message for the family of his friend, Ali, was killed in the battle, leaving his mother , wife and his little daughter, Haleema.

(ادبي "تمهيدي" / 2020) (2018/3) (اسئلة الموصل 2017/1) (تمهيدي / 2017) (2015/1)

تعتبر الارجوحة قصة (مأساوية / كوميدية)

17- The Swing is considered as (comedic / tragic) story.

(2019/3) (اسئلة الموصل 2017/3) (2015/2)

18- Why did sattar come to his friend's house? لماذا جاء ستار الى منزل صديقه؟
لكي يقول لهم انه صديقه علي قتل في المعركة.

Sol: To tell them that his friend Ali was killed in the battle.

(علمي "تمهيدي" / 2020) (ادبي "تمهيدي" / 2020) (اسئلة الموصل 2017/1) (2015/2)

وصف الزائر والد الطفل بأنه (دخان / ماء)

19- The visitor described the child's father as (smoke/water)

(2018/2) (اسئلة النازحين 2016/1) (اسئلة خارج القطر 2015/2)

20- The Swing is an invitation to الارجوحة هي دعوته للحفاظ.....

("احيائي" / 2020/2) (اسئلة خارج القطر 2017/1)

الارجوحة هي دعوته صادقة للحفاظ على.....

21- The Swing is an sincere invitation to sustain.....

الحفاظ على الحياة الاسرية , وجعل الطفولة امنه ومحبة لبعضها البعض.

Sol: sustain family life, make childhood secure and to love one another.

(اسئلة النازحين 2016/1) (اسئلة خارج القطر 2015/2)

لم يجد ستار اي طريقة اخرى سوى اخبار الطفله ان والدها

22- Satter couldn't find any other way than to tell the child that her father.....

Sol: was dead than to tell her that he just like smoke.

(اسئلة خارج القطر 2017/1) (اسئلة خارج القطر 2016/1) (تمهيدي 2016/)
("تطبيقي" 2020/1) ("احيائي" 2020/2)

كيف نقل ستار رسالته للفتاة الصغيرة؟

23- How did Satter convey his message to the little girl?

أخبرها أن والدها يشبه الدخان ولا يمكنها رؤيته إلا عندما تغلق عينيها.

Sol: He conveyed his message by telling her that her father is like smoke and she can't see him only when she closes her eyes.

(تمهيدي 2016/)

24- The Swing is about a soldier Satter الارجوحة تدول حول الجندي ستار.....

الذي عاد لتوه من جحيم الحرب يحمل رسالة لعائلة صديقه ، علي كان قد قتل في المعركة ، تاركا والدته وزوجته وابنته الصغيرة ، حليلة.

Sol: who has just returned from the hell of war carrying a message for the family of his friend, Ali was killed in the battle, leaving his mother , wife and his little daughter, Haleema.

(2017/1)

25- What does Satter try to tell Haleema? ماذا يحاول ستار ان يخبر حليلة؟

هو حاول ان يخبر حليلة ان والدها قد قتل في المعركة.

Sol: He tries to tell Haleema that her father was killed in the battle.

(اسئلة الموصل 2017/3) (2020/2)

الأرجوحة هي واحدة من أفضل القصص القصيرة عن (السلام / الحرب).

26- The swing is one of the best short stories about (peace / war).

("تطبيقي" 2020/1)

الأرجوحة هي واحدة من أفضل القصص القصيرة عن الحرب (صح / خطأ).

27- The swing is one of the best short stories about war (True / False)

(اسئلة خارج القطر 2017/2)

في الارجوحة يحاول الكاتب ان يقول ان الحرب لا تؤدي الا الى

28- In The Swing, the writer tries to say that war leads to nothing but.....

Sol: death, deprivation and destruction. الموت والحرمان والدمار.

(اسئلة خارج القطر 2017/2)

29- How did Haleem's father die? كيف مات والد حليمه؟

Sol: Haleem's father (He) died in a battle. والد حليمه قتل في الحرب.

(2019/3) (اسئلة الموصل 2017/2)

في الارجوحة وجد الزائر (أ-من السهل. ب-من الصعب) نقل وفاة صديقه.

30- In "The Swing" the visitor found it (a.easy b.diffict) to convey the death of his friend.

("الديبي" 2020/1)

وصف الزائر والد الطفله بأنه دخان (صح / غلط)

31- The visitor described the child's father as smoke (True / False)

("الديبي" 2020/1)

وجد ستار انه من (السهل / الصعب) نقل وفاة صديقه علي.

32- Sattar found it (easy / difficult) to convey the death of his friend Ali.

(2020/3)

وجد ستار انه من السهل نقل وفاة صديقه. (صح / غلط)

33- Sattar found it easy to convey the death of his friend. (True / False)

2-الاسئلة الوزارية حول القصة الثانية "The Canary الكناري "

a-حياة الكاتبة "كاثرين مانسفيلد Katherine Mansfield "

(تمهيدى / 2015)

1- هو مؤلف كتاب الكناري. "The Canary" was the author of

Sol: Katherine Mansfield. كاثرين مانسفيلد

(2019/2)(2015/1)

الكناري كتبت من قبل (محمد خضير / كاثرين مانسفيلد)

2- " the canary " was written by (Katherine Mansfield\mohammed Khudhair)

(اسئلة النازحين 2016/1) (اسئلة خارج القطر 2015/2)

3- The Canary is a story written by قصة الكناري هي قصة كتبها.....

Sol: Katherine Mansfield كاثرين مانسفيلد

(تمهيدي / 2016)

4- Where was Katherine Mansfield born? اين ولدت كاثرين مانسفيلد؟

Sol: She was born in New Zealand. ولدت في نيوزيلندا.

(2016/1)(2017/1)

لماذا لا تزال كاثرين مانسفيلد مشهورة؟

5- Why does Katherine Mansfield remain famous? (or)

(اسئلة خارج القطر / 2016/1)

متى أصبحت كاثرين مانسفيلد مشهورة؟

6- when did Katherine Mansfield become famous? (or)

(2019/3)(تمهيدي / 2019)

7- why did Katherine Mansfield remain famous? لماذا بقيت كاثرين مشهورة؟

هي بقيت (أصبحت) مشهورة بسبب مجموعاتها من القصائد والقصص القصيرة وخاصة the Bliss and the Garden party.

Sol: She remain (become) famous because for her collections of poems and short stories especially the Bliss and the Garden party.

("ادبي" / 2020/1) (2016/2)

في عام 1917 اصبحت كاثرين مانسفيلد مريضة بـ (أمرض السكري. / ب-مرض السل)

8- In 1917 Katherine Mansfield became ill with (a. diabetes / b. tuberculosis)

(اسئلة خارج القطر / 2016/3)

9- where and when was Katherine Mansfield born? اين ومتى ولدت كاثرين مانسفيلد؟

Sol: In 1888 in New Zealand. في عام 1888 في نيوزيلندا.

(2017/1)

كاثرين مانسفيلد انتقلت الى لندن عام 1933 لدراسة في كلية الملكة.

10- Katherine Mansfield moved to London in 1903 to study at Queen's college.

Sol: Music. الموسيقى.

(2020/3)

11-Why did Katherine Mansfield moved to London in 1903?

Sol: she moved to London in 1903 to study Music at Queen's college.

(اسئلة خارج القطر 2017/1)

ولدت كاثرين مانسفيلد في نيوزيلندا. (صح / خطأ)

12- Katherine Mansfield was born in New Zealand.(True / False)

(اسئلة خارج القطر 2017/2)

ولدت كاثرين مانسفيلد عام 1888 في.....in 1888
Sol: New Zealand. نيوزيلندا.

(اسئلة الموصل 2017/2)

ولدت كاثرين مانسفيلد في (أ. نيوزيلندا / ب. لندن)

14- Katherine Mansfield was born in (a. New Zealand / b.London)

(علمي "تمهيدي" /2020)

15- Katherine Mansfield was born in 1888 in (a. New Zealand / b.London)

("احيائي" /2020/2) (2018/3) (تمهيدي/2018)

جاءت كاثرين مانسفيلد من عائلة (فقيرة / ب. ثرية).

16- Katherine Mansfield came from a (a. poor b. wealthy) family.

(2018/1)

17- What is Katherine Mansfield? من هي كاثرين مانسفيلد ؟

Sol: She is a famous (well known) modernist writer.. هي كاتبة محدثة مشهورة.

"The Canary" الكناري

(تمهيدي/2014)

هل تجد من السهل التعاطف مع المراه؟ لماذا؟

1- Do you find it easy to sympathise with the woman? Why?

نعم ، لأنها كانت امرأة وحيدة ، كانت في حاجة إلى شخص ما أو شيء لتقاسم حياتها معه.

Sol: Yes, because she was lonely woman, she was in need to someone or something to share her life with.

(2018/2) (2017/2) (تمهيدي /2014)

المرأة في الكناري تنسى عندما جاء الكناري في حياتها.

2- The woman in the canary forget when the canary came into her life. (or)

("احيائي" /2020/1) (2020/3)

المرأة في الكناري تنسى عندما جاء الكناري في حياتها.

3-in "the canary" The woman forget when the canary came into her life.

Sol: the evening star. نجمة المساء.

(اسئلة خارج القطر /2018/1) (تمهيدي/2014)

4- The woman bought the canary from اشترت المرأة الكناري من
"الكناري" اشترت المرأة الكناري من

5- "The Canary" the woman bought the canary from.....

Sol: a Chinaman. رجل صيني

(2020/2) (2019/1) (تمهيدي /2019) (2017/1) (2016/2) (2014/1)

أين استخدمت المرأة في "الكناري" لتعليق قفص الكناري؟

6- Where did the woman in "The Canary" use to hang the canary cage?

Sol: To the right of the front door. الى يمين الباب الامامي.

(2020/2) (2019/1) (تمهيدي /2019) (تمهيدي/2018) (2014/1)

ما الذي عانت منه المرأة في "الكناري"؟

7- What did the woman in "The Canary" suffer from?

Sol: She suffered from loneliness. هي عانت من الوحدة.

(اسئلة النازحين /2016/1) (اسئلة خارج القطر/2015/2) (اسئلة نازحين /2015/1) (2015/1) (2014/2)
("ادبي" /2020/1) (2018/1) (2017/3) (2017/2) (تمهيدي/2017)

8- How does the story of "The Canary" end? كيف تنتهي قصة "الكناري"؟

Sol: The story ends by the death of the Canary. تنتهي القصة بموت الكناري.

(2014/2)

في "الكناري" ، كانت المرأة سعيدة بالحصول على الكناري لأنه

9- In "The Canary" the woman was happy to have the canary because.....

("احيائي" 2020/2) (اسئلة خارج القطر 2018/1) (2016/1)

لماذا كانت المرأة في "الكناري" سعيدة بالحصول على الكناري؟

10- Why was the woman in "the canary" happy to have the canary?

(تمهيدي / 2017)

11- Why the woman happy to have the canary? لماذا المرأة سعيدة بالحصول على الكناري؟

لأنه عاش وحيدا (أو) جعلها تنسى الوحدة

Sol: because he lived lonely (or) he made her forget loneliness.

(2019/3) (اسئلة خارج القطر 2018/2) (2017/3) (اسئلة الموصل 2017/2) (2015/3) (2014/3)

("تطبيقي" 2020/1)

أعاد المسمر الموجود على يمين الباب الأمامي ذكريات الطائر الحلوة إلى المرأة (سيدتها) (صحيح/ خطأ)

12- The nail to the right of the front door brought back the sweet memories of the bird to the woman (Missus). (True / False)

(" احياي " 2020/1) (2019/2) (2016/2) (2014/3)

هل استطاعت المرأة في الكناري أن تربي بطائر آخر؟

13- Could (will) the woman in the canary have another bird?

Sol: No, she couldn't. لا لم تستطع.

(2018/3) (2015/1)

في الكناري ، بماذا انجذب الناس؟

14- In the canary, what were the people carried away by?

تم جذب الناس عن طريق الغناء الرائع للكناري

Sol: The people were carried away by the wonderful singing of the canary.

("التكميلي" 2020/2) (2019/1) (اسئلة الموصل 2017/2) (2015/1)

15- What did the canary do to attract the attention of his owner?

قفز ، قفز وقفز من غصن إلى آخر، ونقر على القضبان لجذب انتباهها.

Sol: He hopped, hopped and hopped from one perch to another, tapped against the bars to attract her attention.

(اسئلة خارج القطر 2016/1) (اسئلة خارج القطر 2015/1)

كيف وصفت المرأة في "الكناري" قلبها بعد وفاة الكناري؟

16- How did the woman in "The Canary" describe her heart after the death of The Canary? (or)

(2019/2)

وصفت المرأة في "الكناري" قلبها بعد وفاة الكناري ك.....
17- The woman in "The Canary" describe her heart after the death of The Canary as.....

Sol: as hollow or empty cage. كقفص اجوف او فارغ.

(اسئلة خارج القطر 2015/1)

الكناري هي قصة عن..... والذين وجدوا شركتها في.....
18- The Canary is a story about a.....who found her company in the.....

Sol: lonely woman , Canary. امرأة وحيدة , كناري.

(اسئلة خارج القطر 2015/1)

في الكناري ، لم تتمكن المرأة من إخراج البسمار لأنها أرادت.....
19- In The Canary ,the woman couldn't take the nail out because she wanted to.....

Sol: remember her good memories with The Canary.. تذكر ذكرياتها الجيدة مع الكناري.

(اسئلة النازحين 2015/1)

لماذا نسيت المرأة في الكناري نجمة المساء؟
20- Why did the woman in The Canary forget the evening star?

Sol: Because the canary came into her life .

("تطبيقي" 2020/1) (اسئلة النازحين 2015/1)

كانت المرأة في الكناري سعيدة بالحصول على الكناري لأنها عاشت (وحيدا / ليست وحيدة)
21- The woman in "The Canary" was happy to have the canary because she lived (lonely/unlonely)

(علمي "تمهيدي" 2020/1) (2016/1) (2015/2)

هل كانت الكناري شريكاً مثالياً للمرأة. هل كانت الكناري شريكاً مثالياً للمرأة.
22- Was the canary perfect company to the woman?

Sol: Yes, he was. نعم , لقد كان.

(تمهيدي 2018/) (2015/2)

لماذا شعر قلب المرأة بالفراغ؟
23- Why did the woman's heart feel hollow?

Sol: Because the canary had died. لأن الكناري قد مات.

(اسئلة النازحين (2016/1) (اسئلة خارج القطر (2015/2)

وصفت المرأة الكناري بأنها مثالي

24- The woman described the canary as a perfect.....

Sol: Company. شريك

(2015/3)(2016/3)

عندما قال سيدتها " عندما وجدته ملقى على ظهره وعيناه قاتمة" كانت تعني أنه

25- When Missus said "When I found him lying on his back with his eyes dim "She meant he was

Sol: dead مات

(ادبي "تمهيدي" (2020/1) (اسئلة الموصل (2017/1)(2015/3)

لدى الناس فكرة أن الطيور مخلوقات صغيرة بلا قلب وباردة المشاعر. (صح / خطأ)

26- People have idea that birds are heartless and cold little creatures.

(True / False)

(تمهيدي/2016)

في الكناري كانت المرأة حزينة للغاية لأن

27- In The Canary the woman was very sad because

Sol: She had lost the canary. قد فقدت الكناري

(2016/ تمهيدي (2020/2)

28- What was the canary to the woman? ماذا كان الكناري يمثل للمرأة؟

Sol: He was her perfect company. كان شريك مثالي.

(اسئلة خارج القطر (2016/1)

انجذب الناس بـ..... الكناري

29- The people were attracted by the of the canary.

Sol: wonderful singing. الغناء

(2016/2)(2019/3)

كيف يحيي الكناري صاحبه في الصباح؟

30- How did the canary greet his owner in the morning?

استقبلها مع نغمة صغيرة ناعسة.

Sol: He greeted her with a drowsy little note.

(اسئلة خارج القطر 2016/2)

لماذا لا تستطيع المرأة في "الكناري" إزالة المسمار؟

31- Why couldn't the woman in "The Canary" take the nail out?

Sol: She should like to think that it was there. يجب عليها أن تعتقد أنه كان هناك.

Or: to remember him. لتتذكره.

(اسئلة خارج القطر 2016/2)

32- How did the woman scold her canary? كيف توبخ المرأة الكناري؟

Sol: By saying " You're a regular little actor" " أنت ممثل صغير"

(2016/3)

33- In "The Canary" What did the washerwoman used to say every Monday? في "الكناري" ماذا كانت الخادمة معتاده ان تقول كل يوم اثنين؟

Sol: Why she didn't keep a nice fox terrier. لماذا لم تحتفظ جحر الثعلب لطيفاً.

(2016/3)(2018/2)

34- How did the canary sing? كيف غنى الكناري.

Sol: wonderfully. رائع

(اسئلة خارج القطر 2016/3)

كيف شعرت المرأة بعد وفاة الكناري؟

35- How did the woman feel after the death of the canary?

Sol: she felt lonely (or) she felt that her heart became hollow. شعرت بالوحدة (أو) شعرت أن قلبها أصبح فارغاً.

(2017/1)

ماذا كانت المرأة في الكناري معتادة ان ترى من النافذة؟

36- What did the woman in the Canary used to see from the window?

كانت المرأة ترى الناس يتوقفون عند البوابة للاستماع إلى الكناري

Sol: The woman used to see people stop at the gate to listen to the canary.

(اسئلة خارج القطر 2017/1)

المراة في الكناري لم تستطع ازالة المسمار لانها ارادت الاعتقاد.....

37- The women in The Canary couldn't take the nail out because she wanted to think.....

Sol: That he was always there. بأنه موجود هناك دائماً.

(اسئلة خارج القطر 2017/1)

اعتقدت المراة أن الأزهار تستجيب بشكل رائع لكنها لا

38- The women believed that flowers respond wonderfully but they do not

Sol: Sympathize. تتعاطف.

(اسئلة الموصل 2017/1)

هل كان الكناري رفيقاً مثالياً للمراة؟

39- Was the canary perfect company to the woman?

Sol: Yes. he (it) was. نعم, لقد كان.

(2017/2)

كانت المراة سعيدة بالحصول على الكناري لأنها

40- The woman was happy to have the canary because she.....

Sol: lived lonely. عاشت وحيدة.

(اسئلة خارج القطر 2017/2)

لماذا لم يكن الكناري مثل الكناريات الأخرى؟

41- why wasn't the canary like the other canaries?

الكناري لم يكن مثل الكناري الأخرى بسبب غناؤه

Sol: the canary wasn't like the other canaries because of his singing

(اسئلة خارج القطر 2018/2) (اسئلة خارج القطر 2017/2)

ماذا قررت المراة بعد وفاة الكناري؟

42- what did the woman decide after the death of the canary?

قررت المراة بعد وفاة الكناري ان لا تحصل على طائر اخر.

Sol: the woman decide after the death of the canary not to get another bird.

(2017/3)

لا يمكنك تخيل كيف هو غنى بشكل رائع " هو تشير الى

43- "You can't imagine how wonderfully he sung" he referred to the.....

(2018/3)

لا يمكنك تخيل كيف هو غنى بشكل رائع (هو وتشير الى

44- You can not imagine how wonderfully he sung. (he referred to the.....)

Sol: Canary. الكناري.

(علمي "تمهيدي" /2020)

عانت المرأة في الكناري من الوحدة (صح / خطأ)

45- The woman in "The Canary" suffered from loneliness. (True / False)



الاسئلة الوزارية حول " القطعة الخارجية "

سؤال القطعة الخارجية يكون عادة اول سؤال في الاسئلة الوزارية ويكون نصيبه (10 درجات) من مجموع الاسئلة الوزارية. تكون هناك (6 اسئلة) حول القطعة مطلوب الاجابة عن (5 اسئلة) لكل سؤال درجتين

(تمهيدي/2014)

A man who had broken his right leg was taken to a hospital a few weeks before Christmas . He was afraid of spending Christmas in hospital .Though the doctor did his best , the patient's recovery was slow . On Christmas day the man still had his right leg in plaster . he spend a miserable day in bed thinking of all the fun he was missing . The following day ; however the doctor comforted him by telling him that his chance of being able to leave hospital in time for new year celebrations were good .when the man left the hospital he was excited and sure enough on New year's Eve be was able to walk with the help of a stick to a party . the man enjoyed himself completely and kept telling everybody how much he hate hospitals . He was still saying something about hospitals at the end of party when he slipped on a piece of ice and broke his left leg .

Now answer (five) of the following questions ?

- 1 . What hopes did the doctor give the patient ?
- 2 . How was the patient's day in the hospital ?
- 3 . When was the man taken to hospital ?
- 4 . How did the man break his left leg ?
- 5 . Choose a suitable title for the passage .
- 6 . What was the patient afraid of ?

Sol:

1. the doctor comforted him by telling him that his chance of being able to leave hospital in time for new year's celebration were good
2. the patient's day was miserable .
3. he was taken to the hospital a few week before Christmas .
- 4 . he broke his left leg by slipping on a piece of ice
- 5 . Christmas in hospital.
- 6 . he was afraid of spending Christmas in hospital

(2014/1)

Diabetes is a disease that affects millions of people around the world . About 1.5 million people a year die from diabetes , and on real cure has been discovered for the disease .people who suffer from diabetes have high blood sugar levels , because their bodies are not able to produce enough insulin . Diabetes can be sometime inherited from your parents . but also be caused by your lifestyle ; being overweight ,having a poor diet or being stressed can also case diabetes . the effects of diabetes can include feeling very thirsty or hungry , losing weight very quickly , problems with your eyes and skin and heart disease . although there is no cure for diabetes,it can be treated by injections of insulin , as well as losing weight and taking regular exercise.

New answer (five) of the following questions?

- 1 . What is diabetes ?
- 2 . Write two causes of diabetes .
- 3 . How can diabetes be treated ?
- 4 . Scientists have discovered cure for diabetes .(a, true b, false)
5. Diabetes can be treated by (a. drinking water b. eating more c. regular exercise)
6. Give a suitable title to the passage .

Sol:

- 1 . diabetes is disease that affects millions of people around the world
- 2 . the causes of diabetes are ;
a. the inherit it from their parents . b. it's caused by the lifestyle .
c. being overweight d. having a poor diet e. being stressed
- 3 . it can be treated by ;
a. injection of insulin . b. losing weight . c. taking regular exercise.
4. b. false. 5. c. regular exercise . 6. Diabetes.

(2014/2)

Smoking is considered to be dangerous to the health, it is especially difficult for children. Our tobacconist, Mr.kamal has always been careful about this. if his customers are very young , he always asks them whom the cigarettes are for . one day, a little girl walked boldly into his shop and demanded twenty cigarettes . she had the exact amount of money in her hand and seemed very sure of herself. Mr.Kamal was so surprised by her confident manner that he forget to ask his usual question. Instead, he asked her what kind of cigarettes she wanted. The girl replied promptly and handed him the money . while he was giving her the cigarettes Mr.Kamal said laughingly that as she was so young , she should hide the packet in her pocket in case a policeman saw it . however , the little girl didn't seem to find this very funny. Without smiling, she took the pocket and packet and walked towards the door. Suddenly she stopped and looked steadily at Mr.kamal and declared "My dad is a policeman" and with that she walked quickly out of the shop.

Now answer (five) of the following questions?

1. why did the little girl go to the shop ?
2. what did Mr.kamal advise the girl after giving her the cigarettes?
3. what was the reason that the girl wasn't afraid of police ?
4. what was Mr.kamal ?
5. did Mr.kamal ask the girl whom the cigarettes were for ?
6. give a suitable title to the passage .

Sol:

1. the little girl went to the shop to demand (buy) twenty cigarettes .
2. Mr.kamal advised the girl to hide the packet in her pocket .
3. the girl wasn't afraid of the police because her father was a policeman.
4. Mr.kamal was a tobacconist .
5. no, he didn't .
6. the tobacconist Mr.kamal .

(اسئلة النازحين 2014/2)

We usually laboratory during chemistry lessons. There we do experiments . yesterday the teacher poured some acid into one glass . then we poured some water into the other glass ."Now look at me" the teacher said to us" Put the acid into the water . but don't put the water into the acid . it's very dangerous to do that " the teacher looked at us. Then he said . "Ameen come here and do it . here are the two glasses " Ameen was not listening to the teacher . he was looking through the window . when the teacher called him , he went to the table . he held the two glass . he did not know what to do . at last he put the water into the acid ! " stop !stop! don't do that . it's dangerous " shouted the teacher . but it was too late . soon there was a lot of smoke coming out of the acid . all of us left laboratory and went back out our class .

Now answer (five) of the following questions?

1. where do we go during chemistry lessons ?
2. what did the teacher ask us to pour?
3. did Ameen understand the experiment ?
4. did Ameen make a mistake ?
5. what did Ameen pour ?
6. what came out of the acid ?

Sol:

1. we go to the laboratory during chemistry lessons .
2. the teacher asked us to put the acid into water .
3. no, he didn't.
4. yes , he did .
5. Ameen poured the water into the acid .
6. a lot of smoke came out the acid

(2014/3)

You do not have to be passenger to go inside an airport . sometime you may have to pay enter an airport . but it is always a small amount. An airport is usually full of people. Some of them well be passengers. Some have just arrived by plane and they are now waiting for a car or a bus to take them home. Other are waiting to go planes that will take them to another city or another country. They are buying books to read on the plane or talking to their friends or relatives. Many of the people at an airport are not passengers. They have come to meet passengers who are arriving or to say goodbye to friends or relatives who are leaving .

Now answer (five) of the following questions?

1. why do some passengers buy books ?
2. only passengers can enter an airport (true/false)
3. how much do you sometimes have to pay to enter an airport ?
4. some of the people are not passengers. Why are they at the airport ?
5. an airport is usually crowded (true /false)
6. give a suitable title .

Sol:

1. some passengers buy books to read on the plane or talking to their friends relatives.
2. false .
3. we sometimes have to pay to enter an airport a small amount .
4. they are at the airport to meet passengers who are arriving to say goodbye friends or relatives who are leaving .
5. true .
6. airport or passengers .

(تمهيدي / 2015)

Once upon a time , a great caliph oh Baghdad had a servant. He was very ugly to look at. Yet the caliph loved him very much. One day his courtiers asked the caliph, "oh lord how is it this servant more than other? He is very ugly." The caliph answered " once as I was going through the streets of Basra , a camel of my train slipped and fell in the street. From the camel's back there fell an ivory box containing my most precious pearls. The pearls rolled away on the muddy street. I said to my servants. " there are all my precious pearls. Go and pick them up. Everybody will keep what he finds "all the servants went away to pick up the pearls except this ugly servant. I asked him. "my good fellow, why don't you go and join your friends? " the man replied, "you are the most precious pearl. I am staying to guard you.. " the courtiers said in one voice. " oh caliph, you are wise to love him" .

Now answer (five) of the following questions?

1. whom did the caliph love?
- 2.what happened to one of the camels of the caliph's train?
- 3.what was there in the ivory box? 4.why did the servants go away?
5. did the ugly servant join his friends? why?
6. give the passage a suitable title .

Sol:

1. the caliph loved a servant
2. one of the camel of the caliph's train slipped and fell in the street.
3. the ivory box was containing the precious pearls.
4. the servant went a way to pick up the pearls.
5. no, he didn't, because, he was staying to guard the caliph.
6. The caliph .

(2015/1)

A professor of medicine wanted to test his students who were to be doctors. He told them that in order to be good doctors there were two things most important for them. One was to observe well and carefully and the other was not to be disgusted at unpleasant things. In front of him was a bowl of dirty dishwater with a bad smell. To test them , he put a finger first in the water and then in his mouth and asked them all to do the same thing. In spite of the unpleasantness of water , the students came up one by one and put a finger in the water and then in the mouth bearing the unpleasant test as they could. At the end of it all the professor said " I must congratulate you , on all having one of the qualities necessary , but one alone. You do not let horrible things disgust you , but neither unfortunately , do you observe carefully, or you would have noticed that I put my second finger in that water , it was the third one that I put in my mouth.

Now answer (five) of the following questions?

1. what did the professor do to test his students ?
2. what quality did the students succeed in ?
3. what qualities did the professor think that young doctors should have ?
4. why did the students fail in the other?
5. which finger did the doctor put in his mouth?
6. give suitable title to the passage .

Sol:

1. the professor put his finger in the water and then in his mouth and ask them all to do the same thing.
2. the students succeeded in bearing the unpleasant taste of the dirty water.
3. the professor thought that young doctor should have two qualities: observing well and carefully and not to be disgusted at unpleasant thing.
4. because they didn't observe carefully.
5. he put the third finger in his mouth.
6. the good professor.

(اسئلة خارج القطر 2015/1)

A few years ago, if a new electronic item broke down, most people took it to a repair shop. Not anymore! These days, if a new item breaks, more and more people simply throw it away and buy a new one, Why have we become a throwaway society? The easy answer is price. You can buy a TV for \$99, but what if breaks? If a major part needs to be replaced, it could cost more than the price, so the TV would cost more to repair than to replace. Some repair shops have a minimum charge of \$25 just to look at a crashed computer. Are they making millions of dollars? No. A recent survey found that more and more repair shops are closing because they cannot afford to stay in business. In 1992 there were more than 20,000 repair shops in the United States; by 2004, there were fewer than 9000. But price is not the only reason. According to a repair shop owner, customer psychology has changed. 'It is a disposable society.....people want the newest and the hottest.' the only way to change it is to make it expensive to throw things away, but we do not do that until the mountains of rubbish are so high we can't breathe.

Now answer (five) of the following questions?

1. What do people do if an electronic item breaks down?
2. What makes people dispose their broken items?
3. In the last twenty years, the number of repair shops..... (increased, decreased, stay the same)
4. How can we prevent people from throwing away their broken items?
5. Why are some repair shops closing?
6. Choose the suitable title . a. Repair...don't replace b. Low prices cause mountains of rubbish.

Sol:

1. They throw it away and buy a new one.
2. It could cost more than the price
3. decreased.
4. By making things expensive.
5. Because they cannot afford to stay in business.
6. b. Low prices Cause mountains of rubbish.

(اسئلة النازحين 2015/1)

As Anna and Emily were on their way to visit some friend, their car broke down. Anna , like many people, knew nothing about cars. Luckily, there was garage not far away from the spot and with the help of some people the car was brought there. Soon the mechanic came and without noticing the engine he claimed that the matter was serious and they had to leave the car there for it needed a full day's work. The mechanic had certainly discovered that his visitors knew nothing about cars. Emily suggested that he should at least look at the engine for it might need some fitting. The mechanic opened the bonnet and again insisted that it was serious. Then he turned to his workshop waiting for their decision. It happened that Emily noticed a loose wire and asked Anna to put it in place. She did so and to their great

pleasure, the engine started. The mechanic was astonished to find out that the car had disappeared when he came out later .

Now answer (five) of the following questions?

1. was the mechanic honest?
2. why was the mechanic surprised?
3. what was the matter with the car ?
4. what did the mechanic claim?
5. what did Emily suggest to the mechanic?
6. give the passage a suitable title.

Sol:

1. no, he wasn't honest.
2. the mechanic was surprised to find out that the car had disappeared when he came out later.
3. it was broken down.
4. the mechanic claimed that the matter was serious.
5. Emily suggested to the mechanic that he should at least look at the engine for it might need some fitting.
6. the dishonest mechanic.

(2015/2)

After living and working in London for more than a year. Linda still felt lonely. She had done all kinds of things in order to make friends but she still had none. Her only friend was Prince Albert that belonged to the old woman who rented Linda a room in her home. One day Linda and Prince Albert were walking in small street when the dog pulled her towards a lamp post. There was a car parked there. A man was sitting behind the wheel " hey !clear off ! don't come near this car ! understand ! " he said in low but clear voice. Linda heard another voice behind her " get away from the car ! " the dog began to bark at the second man who was holding a large bag and jumped at him. A police car came suddenly and the two men were caught. They were bank robbers .

Now answer (five) of the following questions?

1. was Linda happy in London ?
2. what was the second man carrying ?
3. what were the two men ?
4. did Linda have many friend ?
5. what was the name of the dog ?
6. give suitable title to the passage .

Sol:

1. Linda wasn't happy
2. the second man was carrying a large bag .
3. they were baking robbers .
4. no, she didn't have .
5. Price Albert .
6. Linda and her dog .

(اسئلة خارج القطر 2015/2)

Social networking sites become more and more popular every day, and they are popular all around the world. Now, the top site all over the world is the Face book. In fact. Face book is one of the most popular social networking sites in the world. Why is the social networking spreading so quickly? One reason is that because people are sociable. We like to communicate with other people; we make friends with people in school, at work, and on line. Most people like to stay closely connected to their friends and family. We use call phones, email, messaging and websites to learn what our friends are doing. The internet is a good way to socialize and communicate, and social websites allow people to do this in many ways. Social networking is interactive and personal. People can share photographs of themselves and of others. They can tell people what they are doing at any moment and keep in touch. They can join groups with others who share their interests.

Now answer (five) of the following questions?

1. Skim the paragraph and tell what is it about?
2. Why is the face book spreading quickly?
3. How can people keep connected with their friends and family?
4. The word sociable means.....a. Like to use the internet b. like to communicate
5. Why is social networking personal?
6. Net working sites are all personal (True/False)

Sol:

- 1 – It's about social networking sites.
- 2 – Because people are sociable.
- 3 – By using : call phones, e-mail, messaging and websites.
- 4 – b. Like to communicate.
- 5 – Because people can share photographs of themselves, friends and family only.
- OR to stay closely connected to their friends and family. 6 – False.

(2015/3)

Mary and her husband Harry lived in a tiny village. One of Mary's prize possession was a little white lamb which her husband had given her. One evening the lamb was missing. The rope had been cut , so it was obvious that the lamb had been stolen. When Harry came in from the fields. His wife told him what had happened , so he set out to find the thief. After telling several of his friends about the theft , Harry found out that his neighbor , Bert had suddenly acquired a new lamb. Harry immediately went to Bert's house and angrily accused him of stealing the lamb. He told him he had better return it or he would call the police. Bert denied taking it and led Harry in to his back - yard. I was true that he had just bought a lamb. He explained , but his lamb was black. Harry apologized to Bert for having

accused him. While they were talking, it began to rain and Harry stayed in Bert's house until the rain stopped. When he went outside half an hour later, he was astonished to find that the little black lamb was almost white. It's wool, which had been dyed black , had been washed clean by the rain .

Now answer (five) of the following questions?

1. what did Harry accuse Bert of?
2. had the lamb been dyed ?
3. why did Harry stay in Bert's house for half an hour?
4. what colour was Mary's lamb ?
5. why did Harry get a surprised when he went outside ?
6. did Bert show Harry his new lamb ?

Sol:

1. Harry accused Bert of stealing the lamb .
2. yes, it had.
3. because it was raining .
4. Mary's lamb was white.
5. he was astonished to find that the little black lamb was almost white .
6. yes, he did .

(تمهيدي / 2016)

An important businessman went to see his doctor because he could not sleep at night. The doctor examined him carefully and said to him. "your trouble is that you need to learn to relax. Have you got and hobbies?" the businessman thought for a few moment and then said. "no, doctor, I haven't. I don't have any time for hobbies." Well, the doctor answered, "that is you main trouble, you see you don't have time for anything except your work. Yo must find some hobbies, and you must learn to relax with them, or you'll be dead in less than five years. Why don't you learn to paint pictures? "all right doctor " the businessman said . " I'll try that" the next day he telephoned the doctor and said "that was a very good idea of your , doctor . thank you very much . I have already painted fifteen pictures since I was you "

Now answer (five) of the following questions?

- 1.why did the businessman go to his doctor ?
2. what did the doctor advise him to do ?
3. what would happen to the businessman if he didn't listen to the doctor's advice?
4. the businessman had a lot of time for hobbies?
5. the businessman painted 52 pictures . (true/false)
6. choose the suitable title : a. the doctor's hobbies b. not able to sleep

Sol:

1. because he could not sleep at night .
2. the doctor advised him to fine some hobbies .
3. he would die in less than five years.
- 4.false , he hadn't had a lot of time for hobbies.
5. false. 6. b. not able to sleep

(2016/1)

Famous writer who was visiting Japan was invited to give a lecture at university to a large group of students. As most of them couldn't understand spoken English. She had to have an interpreter. During his lecture he told an amusing story which went on for rather a long time. At last he stopped to allow the interpreter to translate it into Japanese, and was very surprised when the man did this in a few seconds, after which all the students laughed loudly, after the lecture, the writer thanked the interpreter for his good work and then said to him "Now please tell me how you translated that long story of mine into such a short Japanese one." " I didn't tell the story at all." The interpreter answered with a smile. " I just said," " the honorable lecturer has just told a funny story. You will all laugh , please."

Now answer (five) of the following questions?

1. did the famous writer speak Japanese well ?
2. why was the writer surprised?
3. what invitation did the writer in the story receive?
4. who took rather a long time to tell the story?
5. the interpreter told the story a different funny story (true/false)
6. why did the students laugh?

Sol:

1. the writer (he) didn't speak Japanese well.
2. the writer was surprised because the interpreter translated an amusing story in a few seconds .
3. the writer in the story received an invitation to give a lecture at a university to a large group of students.
4. a famous writer or the lecturer
5. false
6. the interpreter told the students to laugh. Or because interpreter told them to laugh.

(اسئلة خارج القطر 2016/1)

Sarah Chris is a freelance who work at home. She bought a laptop from a superstore at a last price. When she took it home, she discovered that the screen was scratched. The store agreed to exchange it. When a new laptop was brought to her home, Sarah found that the outside cover was broken. Again she complained, so the store offered her another computer but this one didn't work right, either. Some of the keys on the keyboard were loose. Finally she was offered an over checked one, but it was out of work a week after she started using it. At this point, Sarah got angry and she wrote the manager a letter explaining that she was losing work because of all the computer problems. The store offered Sarah the full price of the computer price 1000\$ for all the problems she had suffered.

Now answer (five) of the following questions?

1. How many laptops did Sarah receive from the store?
2. Where does Sarah work ?
3. Why was Sarah angry?
4. The price of the computer was 1000 \$. (True/False)
5. Why did Sarah lose work?
6. Choose the suitable title a. The keys were loose b. Sarah's laptop

Sol:

1-Four laptops Sarah received from the store

or: Four laptops

2-Sarah (she) works at home.

Or: at home.

3- Sarah (She) was angry because she was losing work because of all the computer problems.

or: she lost her work.

or she was beginning to lose her work.

4- False.

5- Because of the computer problems

6- (b) Sara's laptop

(اسئلة الناشرين 2016/1)

Social networking sites become more and more popular every day. And they are popular all around the world. Now , the top site all over the world is the face book. In fact. Face book is one of the most popular social networking sites in the world. Why is the social networking spreading so quickly? One reason is that because people are sociable . we like to communicate with other people; we make friends with people in school, at work, and on line. Most people like to stay closely connected to their friends and family. We use call phones, email, massaging and websites to learn what our friend are doing. The internet is a good way to socialize and communicate, and social websites allow people to do this in many ways. Social networking is interactive and personal. People can share photographs of themselves and of others. They can tell people what they are doing at any moment and keep in touch. They can join groups with others who share their interests.

Now answer (five) of the following questions?

1. skim the paragraph and tell what is it about?
2. why is the face book spreading quickly?
3. how can people keep connected with their friends and family?
4. the word sociable means a. like to use the internet. b. like to communicate.
5. why is social networking personal ?
6. net working sites all personal . (true/false)

Sol:

1. the paragraph about social networking sites.
2. the face book spreading quickly because people are sociable.
3. people can keep connected with their friends and family by using call phones, email, massaging, and websites to learn what our friend are doing.
4. b. like to communicate.
5. social networking is personal because people can share photographs of themselves and others.
6. false .

(2016/2)

Mr.Jones had a few days holiday, so he said " I'm going to go the mountains by train. " he put on his best clothes, took a small bag, went to the station and got into the train. He had a beautiful hat, and he often out his head out of the window during the trip and looked at the mountains. But the wind pulled his hat off. Mr.Jones quickly took his old bag and threw that out of the window too. The other people in the carriage laughed. " is your bag going to bring your beautiful hat back? " they asked. "no. " Mr.Jones answered, "but there's no name and no address in my hat , and there's a name and an address on the bag. Someone's going to find both of them near each other, and he's going to send me the bag and the hat. "

Now answer (five) of the following questions?

1. how did Mr.Jones go to the mountains?
2. Mr.Jones threw his hat out of the window.(true/false)
3. why did the people in the carriage laugh at Mr.Jones?
4. why did Mr.Jones threw his bag out of the window ?
5. what did Mr.Jones often do during the trip?
6. give a suitable title

Sol:

1. Mr.Jones went to the mountains by train.
2. False .
3. the people laugh at him because Mr.Jones threw his old bag out of the window.
4. he threw his bag because there's no name and no address in his hat , and there's a name and an address on the bag .
5. Mr.Jones often out his head out the window during the trip and look to the mountains .
6. The wind pulled my hat

(اسئلة خارج القطر 2016/2)

Newspaper in Japan recently reported that tests show that the average Japanese teenager is significantly weaker than the average teenager forty years ago. At the same time newspapers in England carried similar story. In both countries, the same four things are identified as the causes. The first one was too much television. The second was too much food and the third was not enough exercise. However the fourth cause was the computer game. Doctor found the children who spend a lot of time playing electronic games are fatter than those who do not. These children tend to eat more sugar and fat and that many of them get too little exercise to burn up these things. This is not the only thing, some children steal money from parents and school mates to buy games. The head of a primary school also claimed that many children steal each others lunch, money for the same reason. Last but not least, children who play these games may suffer from pains in their wrist, elbow and shoulders.

Now answer (five) of the following questions?

1. why are young people in Japan weaker than young people forty years ago?
2. too much love for electronic games can make children
3. young people in England are weaker than young people forty years ago. (true/false)
4. why do children who spend too much time playing electronic games get fat?
5. what health problems can be caused by electronic games?
6. give suitable title .

Sol:

1. Because of: 1.too much television.
2. too much food .
3.not enough exercise
4. the computer games .
2. fatter . 3. true
- 4.because these children tend to eat more sugar and fat and that many of them get too little exercise to burn up these things.
5. suffer from pains in their wrist, elbow and shoulder.
6. Teenagers. (o) computer games. (or):Health problems.

(2016/3)

At last firemen have put out a big forest fire. Since then, they have been trying to find out how the fire began. Forest fires are often caused by broken glass or by cigarette ends which people carelessly throw a way. Yesterday the firemen examined the ground carefully, but were not able to find any broken glass. They were also quite sure that a cigarette end did not start the

the fire. This morning, however, a fireman accidentally discovered the cause, he noticed the remains of a snake which was wound round the electric wires. In this way, he was able to solve the mystery. The explanation was simple but very unusual. A bird had snatched up the snake from the ground and dropped it on to the wires. The snake then wound itself round the wires. When it did so, it sent sparks down to the ground and these immediately started a fire.

Now answer (five) of the following questions?

1. What caused the fire ?
2. Who has just solved the mystery ?
3. Were the firemen able to put out the fire ?
4. The fire was caused by a cigarette end. (true/false)
5. Where did the snake wind itself ?
6. Give a suitable title .

Sol:

1. A snake caused the fire .
2. Fireman has just solved the mystery .
3. Yes, they were .
4. False
5. The snake wound itself round the wires.
6. Forest fire caused by snake

(اسئلة خارج القطر 2016/3)

There are a few simple rules about how to make life easier both before and after the journey. First of all, you must always check the time of the flight. This is definitely essential because sometimes if you are not careful, you may miss the flight. Secondly, you should remember that you have at least a little of the local currency. This can be absolutely essential if you are flying to a place few tourists normally visit. A few years ago, I was sent to a small town in Britain. I arrived there at midnight and the bank at the airport was closed. The only way to get to the hotel was by a taxi and, since I had no British pounds, I offered to pay in American dollars instead. "Listen, I only take real money!" The driver said angrily. Luckily, I was able to borrow a few pounds from a clerk at the hotel, but it was very embarrassing. The third and the last rule is to find out about the weather of the country you visit. It may be very different from the weather at home. I feel sorry for some of my friends who travel in heavy suites and raincoats in March and April when it still fine in places like London, Berlin or New York.

Now answer (five) of the following questions?

1. Why was the driver angry?
2. How did the writer finally pay the taxi driver?
3. When you travel, you must check the leaving and the arriving time of your flight. (True/False)
4. Why does the writer feel sorry for his friends?
5. How is the weather in Britain in April?
6. Choose a suitable title:
 - a. Make your journey easy.
 - b. British currency

Sol:

The driver was angry because he didn't want to take American dollars from the writer (a tourist) or: Because he said I only take real money

2.The writer paid the taxi driver by borrowing (taking) a few pounds from a clerk at the hotel . 3.True

4.The writer feels sorry for his friends who travel in heavy suits and I raincoats in March and April when it is still fine in places like London Berlin or New York

5.It's fine. 6.a. . Make your journey easy

(تمهيدي / 2017)

One day a traveller was riding along quiet road carrying a bag of precious jewels . suddenly , a thief came out of the trees with a pistol in his hand . He ordered the traveller to hand him the bag, saying that if he refused to do so, he would shoot him. The traveller waited a moment and said “ as there is another criminal behind you, I will have to give you my bag. “ the thief was so surprised that he looked behind to see who the other thief was. The traveller immediately killed the thief and in this way he saved his jewels. As he was riding away, he thought of his cleverness for if he had not played a trick upon the thief, he would have lost both his jewels and his life.

Now answer (five) of the following questions?

1. what was the traveller carrying ?

2. Why was the traveller afraid of the thief ?

3.The traveller was killed.(true/false) 4.What did the thief order the traveller?

5. What foolish thing did the thief do ?

6. Give a title to the passage .

Sol:

1. He was carrying a bag of precious jewels .

2. the traveller afraid of the thief as there is another criminal behind him.

3. False.

4. The thief order the traveller to hand him the bag .

5. The thief looked behind to see who the other thief was .

6. The traveller and the thief .

(2017/1)

Mr. Grey was the manager of a small office in London. He lived in the country, and came up to work by train. He liked walking from the station to his office unless it was raining, because it gave him some exercise. One morning he was walking along the street when a stranger stopped him and said to him, “you may not remember me, sir, but seven years ago I came to London without a penny in my pockets, I stopped you in this street and asked you to lend me some money, and you lent me five pounds, because you said that you were willing to take a chance so as to give a man a start on the road to success. “Mr. Grey thought for a few moments and then said, “ yes, I remember you. Go on with your story.” “ well,” answered the stranger, “are you still willing to take a chance? “

Now answer (five) of the following questions?

1. Where did Mr. Grey work ?
2. Why did Mr. Grey like walking from the station to his office ?
3. Now the stranger wanted to give Mr. Grey his money back. (true / false)
4. How much did Mr. Grey lend the stranger seven years ago ?
5. How did Mr. Grey get from his house to office ?
6. Give the passage a suitable title .

Sol:

1. In a small office in london.
2. Gave him some exercise.
3. False.
4. Five pounds.
5. By train.
6. Mr. Grey (or) the stranger .

(اسئلة خارج القطر 2017/1)

I have recently become very worried about my 16 years – old son, Nick. Although he was never brilliant in school, he always used to get reasonable go marks. But now his work has become so bad that his teachers say he is way sting his time there. He used to be such a good swimmer that he won several prizes. But now he was given up training. And instead of the neat clothes he used to wear all he over puts on is the same pair of old jeans and a dirty sweater. But that doesn't all – last Sunday, I got up early than usual. Nick was in the kitchen. The radio was on so loud that he didn't hear me come in behind him. My hand bag was on the table he had taken some money out of it and about to put it in his pocket. We had a terrible fight. Finally, he broke down and told me everything. He has ben going every day to a big amusement shop near his school and play electronic games. I had always thought they were harmest. But now I realize that he's so keen on them, he'll even steal from his own mother in order to pay for the habit. He has promised he won't go there again, but I think he can't stop it even if he won't to be couldn't and he doesn't . what can I do to help him?

Now answer (five) of the following questions?

1. Why was the mother worried about her son?
2. What did Nick steal?
3. What is Nick Keen on?
4. Nick so his mother coming into the kitchen. (True / False)
5. Where did Nick spend his money?
6. A good title is: a. Bad habit b. Electronic games.

Sol:

- 1- The mother was worried because her son couldn't stop playing electronic games.
- 2- Nick(He) stole some money.
- 3- Nick(He) is keen on electronic games. (or) electronic games
- 4- False
- 5- Nick(He) spent his money on playing electronic games.
- 6- (a) bad habit

(اسئلة الموصل 2017/1)

Zaid heard a cry and turned round but he couldn't see anybody. At the same moment, a boy ran up to him and pointed towards the river. They both ran along the river bank and after a short time, they saw a girl in the water. The girl was holding on a piece of wood, but the river was deep and it was carrying her away. Zaid acted quickly. He took off his clothes at once, jumped into the water and saved the girl's life.

Now answer (five) of the following questions?

1. Did Zaid save the girl's life?
2. What did Zaid and the boy see in the water?
3. Where did the boy point?
4. What did Zaid hear?
5. How did Zaid act to save the girl's life?
6. Give the passage a suitable title.

Sol:

- 1- yes, he did
2. they saw a girl in the water.
3. the boy pointed towards the river
4. Zaid heard a cry
5. Zaid acted quickly
6. Saving the girl's life Or: Zaid and a boy

(2017/2)

A woman in blue jeans stood at the window of an expensive shop. Then she went in and asked to see a dress that the dress was in the window. The assistant who served her did not like the way she was dressed. He told her that the dress was sold. The woman walked out of the shop angrily and decided to punish the assistant next day. She returned to the shop the following morning dressed in a fur coat, with a handbag in one hand and a long umbrella in the other. After looking for the assistant, she asked for the same dress. Not realizing who she was , the assistant was happy to serve her this time. He climbed into the shop window to get the dress. As soon as she was it, the woman said she didn't like it. She enjoyed herself making the assistant bring almost everything in the window before buying the dress she had first asked for .

Now answer (five) of the following questions?

1. Where did the woman stand?
2. Why didn't the assistant like to serve the woman for the first time?
3. How did the woman enjoy herself?
4. What did the woman finally buy?
5. The woman wanted to buy a (a.shirt b.dress)
6. Give the passage a suitable title .

Sol:

1. The woman stood at the window of an expensive shop.
2. The assistant didn't like to serve the woman because she didn't like the way she was dress.
3. Making the assistant bring almost everything in the window
4. The woman brought the dress.
5. B. Dress
6. The dress (A woman)

(اسئلة خارج القطر 2017/2)

A lot of people go to the seaside for their holidays, and the various towns try to organize entertainment for them. In one seaside holiday , arrangements were made for a group of singers to sing outdoors in a public park every evening for a week. Unfortunately it rained the first evening, and although they performed well, there was only one person. The man was sitting in a chair, wearing waterproof hat and a coat. After an hour', one of the singers came to the man and asked him if he had a special request." Yes I have," said the man please finish as soon as you can. I'm the keeper of this park, and I want to lock the gates and go home."

Now answer (five) of the following questions?

1. Where did the group of singers sing?
2. Why weren't there many people?
3. What was the man wearing?
4. Did the man really want to listen to the singers?
5. How many people who were on holiday had come to hear singers?
6. Give the story a title.

Sol:

The group of Singers (They) sang outdoors in a public park every evening or :outdoors. or: in a public park

2. Because of the rain.

or: Because it was raining. or: Because it rained.

3-The man (He) was wearing a waterproof hat and a coat

4-. No, he didn't 5- No one

6- A group of singers. Or: The man. or :Holidays. او اي عنوان اخر مناسب

(اسئلة الموصل 2017/2)

One day a man went into a chemist's shop and asked him for something to cure a headache. The chemist without any question, took a bottle from a shelf held it under the man's nose and opened it. The smell was so strong that the man began to cry. When he got well again, he was very angry and asked the chemist why he had done that. But the chemist told him that the medicine would soon cure his headache. "It's my wife that has the headache not me." Said the man.

Now answer (five) of the following questions?

1. Why did the man go into a chemist's shop?
2. What did the chemist do?
3. Why did the man begin to cry?
4. Who had a headache?
5. How was the man when he got well?
6. Give the passage a suitable title.

Sol:

- 1- to ask him for something to cure a headache
 - 2- took a bottle from a shelf held it under the man's nose and opened it.
 - 3- became the smell was so strong
 - 4- the man's wife
 - 5- he was very angry
 - 6- unluckily man
- Or Astronomy medicine the man and the chemist.

(2017/3)

Ahmed was a very just judge. One day he sent a thief to prison for two years stealing some money. When the thief came out of prison, he went to the judge and said, 'How should I make a living?' 'No one will give to a job to a man who has been in prison'. The judge realized that the thief had become a good man. He decided to let him work in his house as a gardener. One day some thieves tried to rob the judge's house. The gardener made loud cries that frightened the thieves. The judge realized again that bad people could be good ones if they had good chances.

Now answer (five) of the following questions?

1. Why did the judge put the thief in prison?
2. The judge realized that the thief became a good man. (True / false)
3. How was the gardener able to frighten the thieves?
4. Could bad people be good ones one day?
5. Give the passage a suitable title.

Sol:

1. For stealing some money.
2. True.
3. By making loud cries.
4. Yes, they could.
5. Yes, he was.
6. The judge and the thief.

(اسئلة الموصل 2017/3)

A dog once stole a bone from a butcher's shop and ran away with it. He came to a bridge. He stopped on the bridge and looked down into the water. There he saw another dog with a bone in his mouth too. 'I'll cry at the dog in the water and frighten him.' he thought. Then he'll drop his bone and I will have two bones. So he cried at the dog in the water. The bone fell out of his mouth into the river, and so the dog lost own bone.

Now answer (five) of the following questions?

1. What did the dog run away with?
2. What did the dog see in the water?
3. Why did he cry at the dog in the water?
4. Did he get the other dog's bone?
5. What did the dog lose?
6. Give the passage a suitable

Sol:

- 1- the dog ran away with a bone
- 2- the dog saw another dog with a bone in his mouth
- 3- to fright him
- 4- No, he didn't
- 5- the dog lost his own bone
- 6- The dog and the bone

(تمهيدي / 2018)

Salim went to England on business last year . His flight home left at 9 O'clock in the morning . so on the last night , he went to bed early and set his alarm clock for 6 O'clock . unfortunately , the clock stopped in the middle of the night because the battery was old . he didn't wake up until 7 O'clock and he didn't have time for breakfast. As he was so late, he decided not to go to the airport by bus. He called a taxi. Since he was in a hurry, he left his passport on the desk at the hotel reception. He forgot to take it. On the way to the airport, he realized that he didn't have his passport. He asked the taxi driver to go back to the hotel. When he picked up his passport, the traffic was heavy and he reached the airport too late. He flight had already left .

Now answer (five) of the following questions?

- 1) Why did the man ask the taxi driver to go back to the hotel ?
- 2) Did the man catch the plane ?
- 3) When did the man wake up ?
- 4) Why didn't the man have his breakfast ?
- 5) When did the alarm clock stop ?
- 6) Give a suitable title to the passage .

Sol:

1. Because he forgot his passport .
2. No, he didn't .
3. 7 O'clock .
4. Because he didn't have time for breakfast .(he was so late)
5. The alarm clock stopped in middle of the night .
6. Unlucky passenger.

(2018/1)

Water is the most important liquid on Earth. We can't live without water we will die of thirst. Three quarters of our planet is covered by water. Most is in oceans, seas and rivers. Some is frozen and forms ice caps at the north and south poles. Water goes round and round in a process called the water cycle/ clouds in the sky contain water as gas-water vapour. This gas becomes liquid and falls to earth as rain or snow. The rain bring water to seas, rivers and lakes. Water also goes into the soil and it is taken up by plants. Like all animals, you need water to stay alive. Your body loses water when you breathe or sweat. You can go for many weeks without food, but if you go for three or four days without water ,you could die. Plants too, need water to live. It is therefore necessary that we make use of our water carefully. We must try not to pollute the water sources in the would. We should also use water wisely so that there will be enough of it left for our future generation .

Now answer (five) of the following questions?

- 1) What is the water cycle ?
- 2) Three quarters of our plants is covered by water . (true / false)
- 3) When does your body lose water ?
- 5) Why is water very important to us ?
- 6) Give a suitable title .

Sol:

1. Water goes round and round in a process .
2. True
3. My body loses water when I breathe or sweat .
4. Clouds in the sky contain water as gas - water vapour
5. Because we can't live without water
6. Water cycle

(اسئلة خارج القطر 2018/1)

There were once two brothers who worked together on their father's farm. They were both honest, hardworking men and they got along together very well. One day their father died and in his will he left the farm and all his property to his two sons. However, in his will the father wrote that the two brothers should divide the property between them. The two brothers were unable to agree about a division of the property. Each one wanted to have the better part for himself. At last, they quarrelled and for some months they didn't speak to each other. Finally, they took the case to Paul Henry, a judge in the section in which they lived in Wales. Henry was well known for always being good at deciding such matters. He listened carefully as each one of them presented his argument." The matter is very simple ", Henry said " We shall divide the property in this way. One of you will divide the property in the way that he thinks is best and the other one will then have the right to choose which ever of the two parts he prefers." In this way the case was settled

Now answer (five) of the following questions?

1. Why were the two brothers unable to agree over the division of the property?
2. What did the father write in his will?
3. What is Paul Henry?
4. What kind of men were the two brothers?
5. How was the case settled?
6. Give the passage a suitable title.

Sol:

- 1-Because each one wanted to have the better part of him self
- 2- he wrote that the two brothers should divide The property between them.
- 3- Ajudge in the section in which the two brothers lived in Wales
- 4-The two brother were honest, hardworking men.
- 5- one of them will divide the property in the way he thinks is best and the other one will then have the right to choose which ever of them the two parts he prefers.
- 6-The will or the two brother, and will

(2018/2)

Mr.brown used to travel by train and always liked more comfort. So , when he got into a train, he used to put his suitcase on the seat beside him and pretend it belonged to another passenger who had gone to buy something. One day he did this when the train was very crowded. Other passengers came and sat in the other seats, except the one that his suitcase was lying on. Then , an old man arrived , looked at Mr.Brown's suitcase and said "is this somebody's seats? " 'yes' , answered Mr.Brown ' a friend of mine is travelling with me, and he has gone to buy a newspaper. He will return soon ' Mr.Brown opened the window and looked out to make the old man think that he was anxious about his friend. ' all right ' , said the old man. ' I will sit here until your friend comes back, and then I'll stand somewhere. ' Mr.Brown could say nothing and all the other passengers were watching and listening. Several minutes passed, the whistle blew, and the train began to move. Mr.Brown's friend didn't come back . the old man jumped and said, 'I'm sorry , your friend seems to have missed the train. We don't want him to be separated from his suitcase. So , I'll throw it out of the window '

Now answer (five) of the following questions?

1. Mr.Brown put the suitcase on the seat beside him to
(a. book the seat for his friend b. sit comfortably)
2. Whom did the suitcase belong to ?
3. Why did the old man throw the suitcase out of the window ?
4. On that day there were (a. a lot of b. few people on the train) .
5. Did the old man sit on the seat beside Mr.Brown ?
6. Give the passage a suitable title .

Sol:

- 1) b
- 2) Mr.Brown
- 3) He didn't want him to be separated from his suitcase .
- 4) a
- 5) Yes , he did
- 6) Mr.Brown

(اسئلة خارج القطر 2018/1)

How does television affect our lives? It can be very helpful to people who carefully choose the show they watch. Television can make us know more about the outside world; there are good programmes help us understand many subjects: Science, medicine. The arts, and so on. Moreover, television helps the old and the sick who can't leave the house or the hospital. It also gives learners of a foreign language lots of chances to practise the language and improve their vocabulary and listening. On the other hand, there are several serious disadvantages to television. Of course, it gives us a pleasant way to relax and spend our free time, but in some countries people watch television for over six hours a day. Many children watch TV for more hours each day than they do anything else, including studying and sleeping. It's clear that television has a powerful influence on their lives and that its influence is often very bad.

Now answer (five) of the following questions?

1. What is the benefit of television for foreign language learners?
2. Television gives us information about the world around us. (True/ False)
3. What is one of the disadvantages of television?
4. How can television help the old and sick people?
5. Does television have an influence on the lives of children?
6. Give the passage a suitable title.

Sol:

- 1-It gives us a lot of chances to practise the language and improve their vocabulary and listening
- 2- True.
- 3-The disadvantages of television, that people watch Television for over a six hours a day
- 4 Television can help the old and sick who can't leave the house or the hospital
- 5-Yes, it does
- 6-Advanbages and disadvantages of television.

(2018/3)

Some-plays are so successful that they run for years on end. A famous actor was once cast in the role of an aristocrat who had been imprisoned for twenty year. In the last act, a jailer would always come on to the stage with a letter which he would hand it to the aristocrat, The aristocrat always insisted that the letter should be written out no full One night the jailer decided to play a joke on his colleague to find out if he had managed to lean the content of the letter by heart. The curtain went up on the final act of the play. The aristocrat . But the copy he gave him had not been written out as usual. The letter was simply a blank sheet of paper. The jailer looked on eagerly to see if his fellow actor had at last learned his lines. The aristocrat said "The light is dim. Read the letter to me." The jailer replied " The light is indeed dim. I must get my glasses." With this, hehurried off the stage. Then the jailer returned a few moments later with a pair of glasses and the usual copy of the letter which he proceeded to read to the aristocrat.

Now answer (five) of the following questions?

1. What would the jailer bring to the aristocrat in the last act?
2. Why did the jailer decide to play a joke on his colleague?
3. Where was the aristocrat sitting?
4. Who read the letter at last?
5. Did the aristocrat learn the letter by heart?
6. Give the passage suitable title..

Sol:

- 1) The jailer would bring to the aristocrat in the last act a letter
- 2) The jailer decided to play a joke on his colleague to find out if he had managed to learn the content of the letter by heart .
- 3) The aristocrat was sitting alone behind bars in his dark cell .
- 4) The jailer read the letter .
- 5) No , he didn't .
- 6) The jailer .

(تمهيدي / 2019)

John lived with his mother in a rather big house, and when she died, the house became too big for him so he bought a smaller one in the next street. There was a very nice old clock in his first house, and when the men came to take his furniture to the new house. John thought, " I'm not going to let them carry my beautiful old clock in their truck. Perhaps they'll break it, and then mending it will be very expensive." So he picked it up and began to carry it down the road in his arms. It was heavy, so he stopped two or three times to have a rest. Then suddenly a small boy came along the road. He stopped and looked at John for a few seconds. Then he said to John, " You're a stupid man, aren't you? Why don't you buy a watch like everybody else?"

Now answer (five) of the following questions?

1. Why did John buy a smaller house?
2. How did John take the clock to the new house?
3. Why did he not want to let the men carry his clock in their truck?
4. What did the small boy say?
5. Why did John stop two or three times on the way?
6. Give the passage a suitable title

Sol:

- 1-Because his mother died and he thought the house became too big for him too live alone in it.
- 2-John took the clock to the new house by picking it up and began to carry it down the road in his arms.
or by carrying it in his arms.
or in his arms.
3. Because they'll break it, and then mending it will be very expensive.
4. The small boy said " You're a stupid man, aren't you?
Why don't you buy a watch like everybody else?"
5. Because it was heavy. and he wanted to havel arest.
- 6-" Big clock", John and Clock". A stupid man", "John "
short story (or) nice story. او اي عنوان اخر مناسب ما عدا

(2019/1)

Q)Read this text carefully then answer (5) of the questions that follow.

Fareed was the son of a farmer. His father's farm was poor, and Fareed worked on it for a long time, but then his father died. Fareed said " I needn't stay there now. I'll sell this farm and buy one in a better place. Then I'll soon be rich." He bought a farm in the north of the country, but then his new neighbours said to him, " The weather's often very bad here. The wind's very strong, and it breaks windows and doors. You must build a room under the ground, and then you and your family can go down there, and you'll be safe from the wind." So Fareed built a room under the ground. It was a lot of work, because the ground was hard. But after that, the weather was good for a very long time. There was no wind, and Fareed spoke angrily. He said, "Why did I listen to my neighbours? I didn't have to make that room under the ground. The wind never blows strongly here." But then one day there was a very strong wind, and Fareed and his family had to go down into their room under the ground. They were there for a long time. Then the wind stopped, and they came up. All the windows and doors in their house were broken. Fareed was not angry about his work now. He smiled happily and said "Ah! I'm glad I built that room!"

1. What was Fareed's father?
2. Why did Fareed leave his father's farm?
3. What did the wind do to Fareed's house?
4. Why did he build a room under the ground?
5. Who went with Fareed into the room under the ground?
(a. His family did b. His new neighbours did)
6. Give the passage a suitable title.

Sol:

1-Fareed's father was a farmer

Or: He was a farmer.

2- Fareed left his father's farm because the farm was poor.

Or: because his father died.

Or: to be (soon) rich.

Or: because he wanted to buy a farm in a better place .

3- The wind (it) broke all the windows and doors in their house.

or : All the windows and doors in their house were broken.

4- He built a room under the ground because

his new neighbours told him that the weather was very bad here.

Or) to avoid wind.

Or) because of the bad weather (wind)

5- a. His family did.

6-Fareed", "The farm", "Bad weather ", "The strong wind"

او اي عنوان اخر يناسب القطعة ما عدأ short nice story

(2019/2)

Q) Read this text carefully then answer(5) of the questions that follow.

Ibrahim sold cheap shoes. He had a small lorry, and he bought the shoes from the factory and took them from one house to another and tried to sell them to people. He sold a lot of his shoes in small villages, because there were not many shops there, and people did not want to go to the town and buy their shoes there. One day Ibrahim drove along the street of 8 village and stopped in front of one of the houses. There was a small boy beside the door. Ibrahim opened the window of his lorry and called to the boy." Hello. Is your mother at home?" The boy looked at him. Then he answered, " Yes, she is." "That's good, " Ibrahim said, and he smiled. He got out of his lorry, took some shoes from the back and went to the door of the house. He knocked at the door again and waited for two minutes, but again the door didn't open. Then Ibrahim looked at the small boy and said in an angry voice, "your mother is not at home." "She is," the small boy answered. Then why hasn't she opened the door?" Ibrahim asked." Because this isn't my house." The small boy answered.

1. What did Ibrahim sell?
2. Who bought a lot of Ibrahim's shoes?
3. What did Ibrahim see in front of one house in a village?
4. The boy's mother was not in the house because: (a. She was at the shops. b. It was not her house.)
5. Ibrahim took the boy in his lorty. (a. True b. False)
6. Give the passage a suitable title.

Sol:

1- Ibrahim sold cheap shoes.

Or) cheapShoes

Or) shoes.

2- people in small villages.

Or) people

3- Ibrahim (he) saw a small boy beside the door

Or) he saw a small boy in front of one house in a village

Or) small boy.

4. b. It was not her house.

5. False.

6- "Ibrahim" or "The village" or "a small boy" or "Cheap shoes"
short story (or) nice story. او اي عنوان اخر مناسب ما عدا

(2019/3)

Q) Read this text carefully then answer (5) of the questions that follow.

Whitebridge was a small village, and old people often came and lived there. Some of them had a lot of old furniture, and they often did not want some of it, because they were in a smaller house now, so every Saturday morning they put it out, and other people came and looked at it, and sometimes they took it away because they wanted it. Every Saturday, Mr. and Mrs. Morton put a very ugly old bear's head out at the side of their gate, but nobody wanted it. Then last Saturday, they wrote, " I'm very lonely here. Please take me." On a piece of paper and put it near the bear's head. They went to the town, and came home in the evening. There were now two bears' heads in front of their house, and there was another piece of paper. It said, " I was lonely too."

1. Why did old people in Whitebridge often sell their old furniture?
2. What did Mr. and Mrs. Morton put out every Saturday?
3. What did Mr. and Mrs. Morton write on a piece of paper?
4. Where did they put the paper?
5. Nobody wanted the bear's head. (True / False)
6. Give the passage a suitable title.

Sol:

- 1- because they often did not want some of it.
or, because they were in a smaller house now.
- 2- Every Saturday, Mr. and Mrs. Morton put a very ugly old bear's head out at the side of their gate.
- 3- They wrote, "I'm very lonely here. Please take it away."
- 4- They put it near the bear's head.
- 5- True
- 6- "A small village" or "Whitebridge village" or "Mr. and Mrs. Morton"
- او اي عنوان اخر مناسب ما عدا short story (or) nice story.

(علمي "تمهيدي / 2020)

Q) Read this text carefully then answer (5) of the questions that follow,
Food is one key to a comfortable life. We eat vegetables and fruit. We also eat animal products like milk, eggs and meat. Food is necessary for us to live, move and work. To be useful, it should be organized with correct amounts. Food can be in different groups. A group of food gives us power. A second group gives us vitamins. A third group builds our body. The way we feel may be the result of the kind of food we eat. We may feel happy when we eat chocolate. We may feel sleepy when we eat fat rich food. We may be upset when we eat the food we don't like. Food is essential, but we should choose the food that is healthy and belongs to different groups.

1. What do we eat?
2. Why is food necessary?
3. Food is one key to a comfortable life. (True False)
4. Food can be in different groups. (True / False)
5. What food should we choose?
6. We may feel happy if we eat fat rich food. (True / False)
7. Give the passage a suitable title.

Sol:

- 1 - we eat vegetables and fruit, we also eat animal products like milk, eggs and meat
2. Food is necessary for us to live, move and work.
- 3- True 4. True
5. We should choose the food that is healthy and belongs to different groups. 6- False
- 7-"Food" or "Healthy food"

او اي عنوان مناسب اخر ما عدا

short story nice story

(ادبي "تمهيدي"/2020)

Q) Read this text carefully then answer (5) of the questions that follow

When George Jones finished collage , he became a clerk in a big company , hoping to advance to higher positions as time went on . He did his work reasonably well but he wasn't very smart so when the older employees retired from higher positions it was never Jones who was promoted after he had been with the company for fifteen years without ever being promoted a smart young man straight from collage came to work in the same department and after a year he was promoted above Jones . Jones as angry that he hadn't been promoted instead of this young man so he went his manager and said I've had sixteen years experience on this job yet a new man has been promoted over my head after having been here only one year . I'm sorry

Jones " answered the manager patiently but you haven't had sixteen year's experience you've had year's experience sixteen times

- 1 – What job George Jones get after leaving college ?
- 2 – What was his ambition ?
- 3 – Why didn't he get promoted ?
- 4 – Who joined the same department fifteen years after him?
- 5 – Why did Jones go to see the manager ?
- 6 – Give the passage a suitable title ?

Sol:

- 1 – A clerk in a big company
- 2 – His ambition was hoping to advance in a higher positions
- 3 – Because he wasn't very smart
- 4 – A smart young man straight from college
- 5 – Because he didn't been promoted instead of this young man
- 6 – George Jones

(احيائي 2020/1)

Q) A. Read this text carefully then answer (5) of the questions that follow.

A certain old gentleman was very unhappy about modern education, and thought that young people nowadays were not being taught the importance of knowing the difference between right and wrong. One day he was taking a walk in the park near his home when he saw some young boys standing around a small cat. The old gentleman went up to the boys and asked them what was happening. One of the boys said to him, " We're having a game. We're telling lies, and the one who tells the biggest one gets to keep the cat." The old gentleman thought that this was a good opportunity to teach the boys a useful lesson, so he said to them. " I've never told a lie in my life." All at once there was a great shout from all the boys, and they said, "You've won! You can take the cat!"

- 1- How did the old gentleman feel about modern education?
2. The boys let the old gentleman have the cat because
(a. he had told the biggest lie b. he was older than they were)
3. What did the old gentleman think young people should be taught?
4. What did the old gentleman see in the park one day?
5. The old gentleman wanted more attention to be paid to morals.
(a. True b. False)
6. Give the passage a suitable title.

Sol:

1- The old gentleman (He) felt very unhappy about modern education. or. He was very unhappy.

2- a. he had told the biggest lie

3. The old gentleman (He) thought that young people (now a day's) should be taught the importance of knowing the difference between right and wrong.

4- The old gentleman (He) saw some young boys standing around a small cat.

5-a. True

6- The old gentleman", The biggest lie , Modern education", "A useful lesson"

او اي عنوان اخر له علاقة بالقطعة ماعدا

nice story. Short story

(اسئلة التطبيقى 2020/1)

Q) Read this text carefully then answer (5) of the questions that follow.

Mr. Johnson was a rich old man. He lived in a beautiful house in the country with lots of servants, but his wife was dead, and he did not have any children. Then he died suddenly, and people said, " His servants killed him, because they wanted his money." But the servants said, "No, he killed himself." The police came and asked the servants a lot of questions, and after a few weeks, there was a big trial. There were two famous lawyers and several important witnesses. "Tell me," one of the lawyers said to a witness one day, " did Mr. Johnson often talk to himself when he was alone?" " I don't know," the witness answered at once. " You don't know?" the lawyer repeated angrily. " You don't know? But you were his best friend, weren't you? Why don't you know?" " Because I was never with him when he was alone," the witness answered.

1. Mr. Johnson was a rich old man. (True / False)
2. Where did Mr. Johnson live?
3. What did people say when Mr. Johnson died?
4. What did the police do?
5. The witness said, " Mr. Johnson often talked to himself." (True / False)
6. Give the passage a suitable title.

Sol:

1-True

2-He lived in a beautiful house in the country.
or/in a beautiful house, or in the country.

3- "His servants Killed him."

or people said that his servants I had killed him.

4- The police came and asked the servants a lot of questions

5- False /F

6. Mr. Johsan. | Mr. Johson's death.

او اي عنوان اخر مناسب ماعدا

Short story , nice story

(ادبي 2020/1)

Q) Read this text carefully then answer (5) of the questions that follow.

Whitebridge was a small village, and old people often came and lived there. Some of them had a lot of old furniture, and they often did not want some of it, because they were in a smaller house now, so every Saturday morning they put it out, and other people came and looked at it, and sometimes they took it away because they wanted it. Every Saturday, Mr. and Mrs. Morton put a very ugly old bear's head out at the side of their gate, but nobody wanted it. Then last Saturday, they wrote, "I'm very lonely here. Please take me." On a piece of paper and put it near the bear's head. They went to the town, and came home in the evening. There were now two bears' heads in front of their house, and there was another piece of paper. It said, "I was lonely too."

1. Where did Mr. and Mrs. Morton put the paper?
2. Nobody wanted the bear's head. (True / False)
3. Why did old people in Whitebridge often sell their old furniture?
4. What did Mr. and Mrs. Morton write on a piece of paper?
5. What did Mr. and Mrs. Morton put out every Saturday?
6. Give the passage a suitable title.

Sol:

1. Mr. and Mrs. Morton (they) put the paper near the bear's head.
2. True
3. Because they were in a smaller house now,
or: They often did not want some of it.
4. They wrote "I'm very lonely here, please take me"
5. Mr. and Mrs. Morton (they) put a very ugly old bear's head out at the side of their gate
6. Whitebridge Or A small village
or: Mr. and Mrs. Morton

او اي عنوان اخر مناسب للقطعة عدا

Nice story , short story , good story

(احيائي 2020/2)

Q) Read this text carefully then answer (5) of the questions that follow.

Mr. Scott thought that he was very good at fixing household appliances when they broke, so when Mrs. Scott told him that she needed a new vacuum cleaner, he said, "What's wrong with the old one? I can easily fix it." Mr. Scott fixed the vacuum cleaner, but the same thing happened again several times, until one day, after he had unscrewed all the parts, and had gone to have lunch, Mrs. Scott added a few extra pieces to the pile on the floor." Do you know," She said to her friend, Mrs. Brown, the next morning, " If I'd just taken away a few pieces, he'd have noticed that they were missing, and would have gone out and bought some more. But when he couldn't find places for all the pieces that were on the floor, he gave up and agreed to buy me a new machine."

1. What did Mr. Scott say when his wife asked for a new vacuum cleaner?
2. How many times did he fix the vacuum cleaner?
3. What did Mrs. Scott do one day when her husband went to have lunch?
4. What would Mr. Scott have done if some of the pieces of the vacuum cleaner were missing?
5. Mrs. Scott was smart enough to get a new vacuum cleaner. (True / False)
6. Give the passage a suitable title.

Sol:

- 1 - Mr. Scott said "what's wrong with the old one? I can easily fix it"
2. He fixed the vacuum cleaner several times!
3. Mrs. Scott added a few extra pieces to the pile on the floor.
4. Mr. Scott would have gone out and bought some more.
5. True.
- 6- "Mr. Scott" or " Mrs. Scott"
or
A new vacuum cleaner"
Or Household appliances

اي عنوان اخر مناسبه للقطعة ما عدا

Short nice story

(ادبي وتطبيقي 2020/2)

Q) Read this text carefully then answer (5) of the questions that follow

The computer is one of the most important inventions of the modern world . Computers were huge and very expensive so no one could buy them . Now they are much smaller and there is a computer in almost every house . The strange thing about computer is that they are developing all the time . Computers help doctors to know the diseases in order to decide the best medicine . They also help scientists to solve problems . Pilots use computers to help them know their directions . Teachers also use them to make lessons interesting . Students can use computers to find the information they need . However , most young people use them for playing games .

- 1 . How do computers help doctors ?
- 2 . How were computers in the past different from computers now ?
- 3 . How do computers help scientists ?
- 4 . Pilots use computers to know directions. (True / False)
- 5 . Computers are developing all the time . (True / False)
- 6 . Give the passage a suitable title .

Sol:

- 1 – Computers help doctors to know the diseases .
- 2 – Computers were huge and very expensive , but now they are much smaller and they aren't expensive
- 3 – They help scientists complicated problems
- 4 – True
- 5 – True
- 6 – “ The Computers “

(التكميلي 2020/2)

Q) Read this text carefully answer (5) of the questions that follow.

Mr. Harris use to work in Derver , but then he changed his job , and he and his wife moved to another town . They did not have many friends there , but they soon met a lot of interesting people , and after a few weeks they often went to diner or to parties at other people's houses. Then Mrs. Harris said to her husband , " we've been to a lot of other people's houses, and now we must invite them to our house, mustn't we ? " yes, certainly " answered her husband Mrs. Harris was beginning to write the invitations when her husband saw that she was writing

" party 6:30 to 8:30 pm " " that isn't very nice , is it ? " he said. " you're telling our guests that they must go at 8:30. "So Mrs. Harris just wrote, "Party 6:30 p.m.

" "A lot of guests came, and they all had a good time, so they did not go home at 8.30. In fact, they were still there at midnight when the door bell rang and a policeman arrived. He said, " You must stop making a noise, because someone has complained. "Mr. Harris said he did not want to quarrel with the policeman, so everyone went home. They were sorry to have to go. When Mr. and Mrs. Harris were alone again, she said to him, " That was a surprise, wasn't it? who complained about the noise?" "I did," Mr. Harris answered in a tired voice.

- 1- Why did Mrs. Harris want to invite people to her house?
2. Mr. Harris did not want his wife to (a- write the invitations b. write to "8.30" on the invitations)
3. Did Mr. and Mrs. Harris's guests go home at 8.30?
4. Why did the guests go home?
5. Who had complained to the police? (a. Mrs. Harris b . Mr. Harris)
6. Give the passage a suitable title.

Sol:

- 1 - Because they have been to a lot of other people's houses.
- 2.b
- 3- No, they didn't
4. Because someone has complained and a policeman arrived and said they must stop making a noise.
- 5.b
- 6-"Mr. Harris and Mrs. Harris's party"

(2020/3)

Q) Read this text carefully then answer (5) of the questions that follow.

Soon after Dave left college, one of his uncles, who was rich and had no children of his own, died and left Dave a lot of money, so he decided to set up his own real estate agency. He found a nice office, bought some new furniture and moved in. He had only been there for a few hours when he heard someone coming towards the door of his office. "It's my first customer!" he thought. He quickly picked up the telephone and pretended to be very busy answering an important call from someone in New York who wanted to buy a big and expensive house in the country. The man knocked at the door for the agent to finish his conversation. Then he said to him, "I'm from the telephone company, and I was sent here to connect your telephone."

1. How did Dave get money to set up his real estate agency?
2. What did Dave do to set his estate agency up?
3. What happened after he had been in his office for a few hours?
4. What did Dave pretend to be?
5. The man was Dave's first customer? (True / False)
6. Give the passage a suitable title.

Sol:

- 1- Dave got money from his dead uncle.
2. He found a nice office bought some new furniture and moved in.
- 3- He heard someone coming towards the door of his office.
- 4- He pretended to be very busy answering an important call from someone in New York who wanted to buy a big and expensive house in the country.
- 5- False
6. Dave" or Estate agency" or "Dead uncle"

او اي عنوان مناسب اخر للقطعة ماعدا

Short story \ nice story

تم بحمد الله انتهاء "ملزمة الحلول الابداعية في اللغة الانكليزية" مع تمنياتي لكم بدوام الموفقية والنجاح .
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