الستة وميض
الصفار



اللغة الانكليزية
للصناعي بكافة اقسامه

الخيار الأمثل
للنجاح والمعدل العالي

كل مواضيع اللغة الانكليزية
مع الستة وميض الصفار

قواعد واصوات وقطع الكتاب وركن السلامة والمعاكسات
والمرادفات والمواضيع الثانوية المهمة

ابداع لامثيل له

(Unit One)

1.1

1	منتجات الالبانDairy products	Chickens دجاج	Milk حليب
2	معجون الطماطة tomato paste	beef لحم	مخللاتPickled
3	خبازBakery	Vegetables خضروات	Meat لحم
4	جبن Cheese	دواجنPoultry	مأكولات بحريةSeafood
5	خبزBread	Soft drink مشروب غازي	
6	فاكهةfruits	تينFigs	

1.8 حفظ المعاكسات مهمة (opposite)

Spoil X preserve unsafe X safe freezing X boiling

Allow X prevent presence X absence cooled X heated

unnecessary X necessary less X more

هذا التمرين مهم جدا ممكن ينطي كل قطعة ع حدة السؤال الرابع على شكل فراغات اسقاطات

1.2 Complete the following text with words from the list:

(container – temperature – growth – fear – distinguishes – preserved – destroy – toxic – moisture – grow – contaminate – ensure – controlling – heating- frozen – process - dried – promote- bacteria – acid)

1- Food – spoiling bacteria , yeast and molds are naturally present in foods. To grow, these microorganisms need moisture , a low-acid environment (acid prevents bacteria growth), nutrients, and an appropriate (usually room) temperature .

2- Foods are preserved from food spoilage by controlling one or more of the above factors. For instance, frozen foods are stored at temperatures too low for microorganisms (bacteria, yeasts and molds) to grow . When foods are dried, sufficient moisture is not available to promote growth.

3- It is the preservation process that distinguishes canned from other packaged foods. During canning, the food is placed in an airtight (hermetically sealed) Container and heated to destroy microorganisms . The hermetic seal is to ensure that microorganisms do not contaminate the product after it is sterilized through heating . Properly canned foods can be stored unrefrigerated indefinitely without fear of their spoiling or becoming toxic .

الغذاء – الخمائر والعفن البكتيريا موجودة بشكل طبيعي في الاطعمة. لتنمو الكائنات الحية الدقيقة تحتاج الى رطوبة ,بيئة منخفضة الحموضة (يمنع الحامض من نمو البكتريا) , المغذيات , ودرجة حرارة مناسبة (درجة حرارة الغرفة).

يتم الحفاظ على الاطعمة من التلف عن طريق التحكم بواحد او اكثر من العوامل المذكورة اعلاه. على سبيل المثال , يتم تخزين الاطعمة المجمدة في درجة حرارة منخفظة جدا بحيث لا يمكن للبكتريا والعفن ان ينمو. عندما يتم تجفيف الاطعمة, لاتتوفر رطوبة كافية لتعزيز النمو.انها عملية الوقاية التي تميز المعلبات عن الاطعمة المعلبة الاخرى. اثناء التعليب, يتم وضع الطعام في حاوية محكمة الاغلاق ويتم تسخينها لتدمير الكائنات الحية الدقيقة. الختم المحكم ضروري لضمان عدم تلوث الكائنات الحية الدقيقة للمنتج بعد تعقيمه من خلال التسخين. يمكن تخزين الاطعمة المعلبة بشكل صحيح بدون تبريدالى اجل مسمى دون الخوف من افسادها او ان تصبح سامة.

Safty Corner مهم جدا

(الكلمات باللون الاحمر يكون مكانها فارغ وتكتب في الاعلى بين الاقواس يجب حفظ مكاناتها)

True / False وممكن تجي بصيغة

(cut , handling , salad , leftovers , chicken , thermometer ,fish , putting , down , before , same)

-Cook the food thoroughly : this means using a meat 1) thermometer when cooking meat , fish , or 2)chickens .All meats should be cooked to at least 145 degrees , but poultry should be cooked to at least 165 degrees.

-Cook food thoroughly : When putting away 3) leftovers , allow food to cool down We should cool the food before placing it in the refrigerator.(True)

-Hand wash : always wash your hands before cooking , after 4) handling raw foods (such as meat) , after using the restroom , and before eating.

-A void cross-contamination : this is what happens when you use the same knife , counter , or cutting board to 5) cut raw chickens , then raw vegetables for a 6) salad , or fresh fruits for dessert , or a loaf of bread.

1.4

1-Can we preserve food for along time ? how ?(مهم جدا)

هل يمكننا الاحتفاظ بالطعام لفترة طويلة ؟

Yes, we can . By freezing نعم نستطيع بتجميده

We can preserve food for along time.(True)

2-Why do manufacturers heat food before canning? مهم

لماذا يسخن المصنعون الطعام قبل التعليب ؟

To kill bacteria. لقتل البكتريا

وممكن تجي بصيغة ربط (مهم)

-manufacturers heat food before canning to destroy micro-organisms.

المصنعون يسخنون الطعام قبل التعليب لتدمير الكائنات الحية الدقيقة.

3-What are the factors that spoil food if we leave it un canned?

ماهي العوامل التي تفسد الطعام اذا تركناها غير معلبة؟

They are moisture, allow acid environment, nutrient and an appropriate temperature.

العوامل هي :رطوبة ,بيئة منخفضة الحموضة, المغذيات , ودرجة حرارة مناسبة

4-Why and when do you leave some food un refrigerated?

لماذا او متى نترك بعض الطعام خارج الثلاجة؟

Propaply canned food can be left unrefrigerated.

الطعام المعلب جيدا يمكن ان يترك خارج الثلاجة

5-How do you preserve food at home? (مهم جدا)

كيف نحافظ على الطعام في البيت ؟

In freezer. في المجمدة

1.6

1-What is the first step in food canning?(مهم جدا)

ماهي اول خطوة في تعليب الطعام ؟

Placing foods in jars or containers . وضع الطعام في برطمانات او حافظات

2-Why do the manufacturers use a vacuum seal?(مهم جدا)

لماذا يستخدم المصنعون ختم فراغ ؟

To prevents air from getting back in to the products.

لمنع الهواء من دخول الاكياس الى المنتجات

3-How many safe ways of processing food are there? Mention. (مهم جدا)

كم عدد طرق معالجة الطعام ؟

They are two:1-The boiling water bath and -2-pressure canning method.

توجد طريقتين : 1- حمام الماء المغلي 2-طريقة التعليب بالضغط

4-When do we use the boiling water bath method?

متى نستخدم طريقة حمام الماء المغلي

For Tomatoes , Fruits , Jams , Jellies , Pickles.

في الطماطة والفواكه والمربيات والجلي والمخللات

5-What method is usually used for preserving vegetables , meats , poultry , and sea food?

ماهي الطريقة التي تستخدم عادة لحفظ الخضراوات واللحوم والدواجن والطعام البحري

Pressure canning method. طريقة التعليب بالضغط

6-Is pressure processing of food necessary? Why ?

هل معالجة الطعام بالضغط ضرورية ؟ ولماذا ؟

Yes, it is . Because the bacterial cells are killed.

نعم ضرورية. لان الخلايا البكتيرية تقتل

7-Mention some of the acidic foods. اذكر بعض من الاطعمة الحامضية

Fruits , Pickles , Tomatoes and Figs. الفواكه والمخللات والطماطة والتين

8-We can preserve food for along time.(True نستطيع حفظ الطعام لفترة طويلة

9-We can make jam at home. (True) نستطيع صنع المربى في البيت)

10-Canning is an unsafe way of preserving food .(False)

التعليب طريقة غير امنة في حفظ الطعام

11-It is safer and cheap to eat at home. انه اكثر امانا ورخصا تناول الطعام في البيت

(True) ممكن تجي فراغ وممكن صح ام خطأ

12-High acidic foods are meat , seafood , poultry. (False)

الاطعمة العالية الحموضة هي : اللحم والطعام البحري والدواجن

-High acidic foods can be safely canned by using the boiling water bath methods.(True). يمكن تعليب الاطعمة العالية الحموضة بامان باستخدام طريقة حمام الماء المغلي

-(Vegetables , pickled vegetables , meat) are High acidic foods.(True)

13-The first step in food canning is placing foods in jars or containers . (True)

اول طريقة لتعليب الاطعمة بوضعها في برطمانات او حافظات .

14- the manufacturers use a vacuum seal doesn't prevent air from getting back in to the products.(Fals) يستخدم المصنعون مانع تسرب الهواء لكي لايمنع دخول الهواء الاكياس للمنتج

15- the manufacturers use a vacuum seal to prevent air from getting back in to the products.(True)

16- High acidic foods can be safely canned by using the boiling water bath methods.

يمكن تعليب الاطعمة العالية الحموضة بامان باستخدام طريقة حمام الماء المغلي.

17-The first step in food canning is placing foods in jars or containers .

اول طريقة لتعليب الاطعمة هو بوضعها في برطمانات وحافظات.

18-We should cool the food before placing it in the refrigerator.(True)

1.7 Complete the following sentences with information from the text : مهم جدا جدا

1-Lemon juice is added to tomatoes and figs to accomplish the water bath method. يضاف عصير الليمون الى الطماطم والتين لاتمام طريقة الحمام المائي

2-High acidic foods can be canned, using the boiling water bath method.

الاطعمة العالية الحموضة يمكن تعليبها باستخدام طريقة الحمام المائي المغلي

3-The only way to destroy spores is by pressure cooking the food at a temperature of 240F.

الطريقة الوحيدة للقضاء على الابواغ هو طهي الطعام بدرجة حرارة240 فهرنهايت

4-Spores grow well in low acid foods, in the absence of air, such as in canned low acidic foods like meats and vegetables.

تنمو الابواغ بشكل جيد في الاطعمة منخفظة الحموضة , في غياب الهواء كما هو الحال في الاطعمة الحمضية المعلبة مثل اللحوم والخضروات

5-A vacuum seal prevents air from getting back in to the product bringing with it contaminating micro-organisms.

يمنع الختم الفراغ الهوائي من العودة الى النتج حاملا معه الكائنات الحية الدقيقة الملوثة.

- A vacuum seal prevent air from getting back in to the products.(True)
- A vacuum seal (prevent , allow) air from getting back in to the product.
- A vacuum seal prevents (air , water) from getting back in to the product.
- A vacuum seal (prevents , allows , helps) air from getting back in to the product.

6-The boiling water bath method is safer for tomatoes, fruits , jams, pickles and other preserves.

تعتبر طريقة الحمام المائي المغلي اكثر امانا للطماطم والمربيات والمخللات والمعلبات الاخرى

7-Though the bacterial cells are killed at boiling temperatures, they can form spores that can withstand these temperatures.

على الرغم من ان الخلايا البكتيريا تقتل في درجة حرارة الغليان ,فانها يمكن ان تشكل جراثيم يمكنها تحمل درجات الحرارة

اصوات اليونت الاول

تلفظ ((S)) عندما تاتي في نهاية الكلمة بثلاث طرق : ((1- / iz / 2- / z / 3- / s /

1-الحالة الاولى تلفظ / iz / اذا انتهت الكلمة بهذه الحروف وجاء بعدها es :
((S , c , z , sh , ch , tsh , tch , g , x , dg)).

Passes / iz /, churches /iz/,Liz's /iz /, services /iz/ , pushes /iz/,Garages /iz/

2-الحالة الثانية تلفظ / S / اذا انتهت الكلمة بهذه الحروف وجاء بعدها S : ((بتكثف))

((P , t , k , th , f , gh , ph))
Stops /s/ , puts /s/ , looks /s/ , breaths /s/ , Ralf's /s/ , laughs/s/ .

1- الحالة الثالثة تلفظ / z / اذا انتهت الكلمة بهذه الحروف وجاء بعدها S :
((m , n , l , ing , v , i , b , d , g , w)) ((a , e , o , u))

names/z/, pens / z/ , kills /z/ , things/z/ , ladies/z/ , robs /z/ , beds/z/ , bags/z/ ,Cows/z/ .

قواعد الكتاب

* and تربط جملتين متشابهة

I can read-------- write. (or – but – and)(choose the word between brackets)
and الاجابه الصحيحه

* but تربط جملتين متناقضة واكثر الاحيان احدى الجمل تكون منفيه

I can speak English ----------I can't write it.(and – for – but)
But الاجابه الصحيحه

*or تربط شيئين او اسمين تستخدم للتخيير وتوجد علامة استفهام ؟

Do you want tea --------milk? (or – but – and)(choose the word between brackets)
Or الاجابة الصحيحه

* for ياتي بعدها ing
We use a pen ---------writing. (for – but – and)(choose the word between brackets)
For الاجابه الصحيحه

ملاحظة : اذا (and / but / or) كأداة ربط نضعها في الوسط دائما ونحذف الكلمات المتشابها من الجملة الثانية جاءت

1- Although / Though / Even though (بالرغم من) تربط جملتين متناقضتين

2-Because / since (معناها لانه) تربط جملتين لبيان السبب

تأتي هذه الاوات اما في بداية الجملة الاولى او في بداية الجملة الثانيه ويعتمد على :
1- معنى الجملتين .
2-تدخل هذه الادوات على الجملة التي يكون في داخلها افعال مساعدة:
is - are - was - were- has - have - had

Ex. She stayed at home . She was tired . (because)
She stayed at home because She was tired . (because)

3-تدخل هذه الادوات على الجملة التي تبدأ ب :
there is - there was – there are – there were

Ex. I was able to study . There was a lot of noise . (Although)
I was able to study although there was a lot of noise .

4-تدخل هذه الادوات على الجملة التي لا يكون في داخلها افعال ناقصة :

Will/ ll /would / d / Can / can't / could / couldn't / may / might/ should / must

Ex. Ali studies hard. He will pass the exam . (since)
Since Ali studies hard , he will pass the exam.

3- Since / For

- Since منذ تأتي مع الوقت المعلوم

1999 - Monday - July - Two o'clock - this morning - afternoon – this night - young

I have been living in Iraq----------last July . (since – for)

Since الاجابه الصحيحه لانه حدد الشهر

For لمدة تأتي مع الوقت غير المعلوم

Two years – four months – three hours تاتي مع هذه الكلمات

Ex. She was sleeping ---------- two hours. (since – for)

For الاجابه الصحيحه لانه وقت غير معلوم

4- As / while بينما

تدخل دائما على الجملة التي تكون في زمن المستمر:

Is / are / was / were + V. ing

Ex. I was finishing my home work . She began cooking . (while)

While I was finishing my home work , She began cooking

5-Until / Till حتى

عادة تدخل على جملة زمن المضارع البسيط والماضي البسيط

1-تدخل هذه الادوات على الجملة التي لا يكون في داخلها افعال ناقصة :

Will/ ll /would / d / Can / can't / could / couldn't / may / might/ should / must

ملاحظه : لاتدخل الاداة على الجمله التي تحتوي على الفعل wait

Ex. I'll wait . Ali comes . (till)

I'll wait till Ali comes.

Ex. I pay back my debts. I won't buy anything. (until)

Until I pay back my debts , I won't buy anything.

-They won't start the match. The rain stops. (until)

They won't start the match until The rain stops.

Ex. We waited . He finished his work . (until)

We waited until he finished his work

6- by the time نفس الوقت
When عندما
Whenever متى ما
every time كل وقت
After بعد
before قبل
as soon as حالما
if اذا الشرطيه
Unless ما لم تعطي معنى النفي
once حالما / في ما مضى

تأتي هذه الأدوات اما في بداية الجملة الأولى او في بداية الجملة الثانية تعتمد على معنى الجملتين
طريقة الحل هى نفس طريقة الحل فى القاعدة السابقة (till) (until)

-تدخل هذه الادوات على الجملة التي في زمن المضارع ولا تدخل على الجملة التي يكون في داخلها افعال ناقصة :

Will/ ll /would / d / Can / can't / could / couldn't / may / might/ should / must

Ex- I will phone you. I arrive there. (as soon as)
I will phone you as soon as I arrive there.
Ex-They sell their house. They will move to Basra. (when)
When they sell their house, they will move to Basra.

زمن الماضي البسيط

تدخل After على جملة الماضي التام (had + p . p .)
لا تدخل هذه الادوات على جملة الماضي البسيط اي تحتوي على (had + p . p .)

8-by the time نفس الوقت
When عندما
Whenever متى ما
every time كل وقت
before قبل
as soon as حالما
if اذا الشرطيه
Whereas بينما تأتي في الوسط
once حالما / في ما مضى
Unless ما لم تعطي معنى النفي
so لذلك تأتي في الوسط

تدخل هذه الادوات على جملة الماضي البسيط

*Ex. She ate . I had left . (before)
Before she ate , I had left.

تدخل After على جملة الماضي التام (had + p . p .)

*Ex. She ate . I had left . (After)
She ate after I had left

7-(if) داة الربط اذا الشرطية ممكن تأتي على شكل فراغات

1-If + مضارع بسيط (s) للمفرد / للجمع (مجرد) , فاعل + will + فعل مجرد

2-If + ماضي بسيط , فاعل + would + فعل مجرد

3- If + ماضي تام (had + P.P.) , فاعل + would have + (P.P.)

1-اذا كانت الجملة الاولى بزمن المضارع نختار (will/ can) وبالعكس اذا كانت (can/will) موجودة نختار فعل مضارع

Ex. If you save money , you …… a new iPhone. (buy , can buy , buying) can buy

2-اذا كانت الجملة الاولى بزمن الماضي نختار (could/ would) او بالعكس اذا كانت (could/wouldl) موجودة نختار فعل ماضي

Ex. If you studied harder, you …… higher marks. (will get , would get, would have get)

3--اذا كانت الجملة الاولى بزمن المضارع التام نختار (would have+p.p) او بالعكس اذا كانت (would have+ p.p) موجودة نختار الفعل المضارع التام

Ex. If they had studied, they……the exam.
(will pass, would pass, would have passed)

8-(both / and)

1-نضع الفاعل والفعل
2- نضع الاداة الاولى both بعد الفاعل والفعل
3- نكمل باقي الجملة الاولى
4- نضع الاداة الثانيه بدل النقطه and
5-نحذف الكلمات المتشابهه من الجملة الثاني

*Ex. We can talk to her family . We can talk to her teacher .(both – and)
We can talk both to her family and to her teacher .

اذا اعطانا فاعلين مختلفين في هذه الحالة نضع :
1-نضع الاداة both
2-نضع فاعل الجملة الاولى الذي يأتي في بداية الجملة الاولى
3-نضع and
4-نضع فاعل الجملة الثانية الذي يأتي في بداية الجملة الثانية ونحذف S من الفعل
5-نكمل الجملة الاولى ونحذف الجملة الثانية بأكملها

EX. Suha likes to speak English. Huda likes to speak English. (both – and)
Both Suha and Huda like to speak English

8- (either / or)

1-نضع الفاعل والفعل
2- نضع الاداة الاولى either بعد الفاعل والفعل
3- نكمل باقي الجملة الاولى
4- نضع الاداة الثانيه بدل النقطه or
5-نحذف الكلمات المتشابهه من الجملة الثاني

*Ex. We go to school by a bus . We go by car.
*We go either to school by a bus or by car.

9-(not only / but also)

يأتي قبلها فعل مساعد حسب زمن الجملة
1- نضع الفاعل
2- نضع الفعل المساعد is – are – was- were
3-نضع not only بعد الفعل المساعد فتصبح : (is not – are not – was not – were not)
4- نكمل الجمله الاولى
5-نضع but also بدل النقطه
6-نحذف المتشابه من الجمله الثانيه فقط

*Ex. He is a doctor .He is a painter
He is not only a doctor but also a painter

ملاحظه : عند عدم وجود فعل مساعد في الجمله نستخدم الافعال مساعده :
(did / does / do) فتصبح :
1-نضع الفاعل
2- نضع did not only اذا كان الفعل ماضي منتهي ب ed
-نضع do not only اذا كان الفعل مجرد
- نضع does not only اذا كان الفعل يحتوي على S الشخص الثالث.
3-نكمل باقي الجملة الاولى
4-نضع الاداة but also بدل النقطه
5--نحذف المتشابه من الجمله الثانيه فقط

Ex. We cleaned the house. We cleaned the garden. (not only / but also)
We did not only clean the house but also the garden.

10-(neither / nor)

هذه الاداة تعطي معنى النفي لذلك سنقوم بحذف النفي من الجملة
1- نضع الفاعل
2-نحذف not من الافعال المساعد is not – are not – was not – were not ونضع بدلها neither
فتصبح is neither – are neither – was neither – were neither
3-نكمل الجمله الاولى
4-نحذف النقطه ونضع nor
5-نحذف المتشابه من الجملة الثانيه فقط
6- نكمل باقي الجمله الثانيه

Ex. She wasn't studying. She wasn't reading. (neither / nor)
She was neither studying nor reading.

في حالة وجود الافعال المساعده المنفيه don't / doesn't / didn't
- نحذف don't كلها ونضع بدلها neither
-نحذف doesn't كلها ونضع بدلها neither ونضيف للفعل S الشخص الثالث
-نحذف didn't كلها ونضع بدلها neither ونضيف للفعل ed

*Ex. Ali doesn't play football. He doesn't play tennis . -(neither / nor)
Ali neither plays football nor tennis.

الفرق بين Whether –or / neither- nor

Ex-He is -----reading ----- giving me the chance to read. (neither / nor ,whether /or)

neither / nor هذا هو الاختيار لان جاء بعد الفراغ فعل

Ex--------it is hot------cold, you have to go to school.(neither / nor , whether / or)

whether / or هذا هو الاختيار لان جاء بعد الفراغ فاعل وفعل

Safety Corner Unit two السؤال الرابع اسقاطات
(hat , hands , away , protection , molten , drilling , gloves)

-Keep hands and clothing 1) away from moving parts.
-Wear eye 2)protection when handling fuel , cleaning fluid , oil or brake fluid.(T)
-wear safety glasses when 3)drilling , grinding or hammering.
-Wear a hard 4) hat and safety shoes , when required.
-Wear 5)gloves to protect your 6) hands when changing cables.
-wear safety goggles and protective clothing when handling 7) molten metals; zinc

انشاء اليونت الاول
صنع المربى في البيت
Jam making at home

We usually use Apple, Figs and water melon to make jam at home. We should cut fruits in to smaller parts before boiling the fruits. We add some lemon juice citric and some sugar. After boiling the fruits, we should leave it to cool.

عادة ما نستخدم التفاح والتين والبطيخ لصنع المربى في المنزل. يجب قطع الثمار الى اجزاء صغيرة قبل سلقها. ثم نضيف بعض من عصير الليمون الحامض والسكر . بعد غليها يجب ان نتركها حتى تبرد.

الطموح يبدأ بحلم ويكتمل بالكفاح

(Unit Two)

ملح صخري rock salt بوتاسيوم potash يورانيوم uranium الماس diamonds

الصخر الزيتي oil shale حجر الكلس limestone ذهب gold حديد iron فحم coal

match

1	rescued انقذ	set free حرر	6	climax أوج	pinnacle أوج
2	emerged مكشوف	surfaced ظاهر	7	ecstatic مسرور	مبتهج overjoyed
3	تصفيق applause	clapping تصفيق	8	entire كامل	whole بالكامل
4	gripped اقلق	on قلق tenterhook	9	in vain عبثا	wasted اهمال
5	glued ملتصق	stuck ملتصق	10	الهام inspiration	motivation دافع

1-What is mining?(ماهو التعدين مهم جدا)

Mining is extracting metals from the earth.

التعدين هو استخراج المعادن من الارض .... ممكن تجي ع صيغة صح وخطأ

Mining is extracting water from the earth.(False)

التعدين هو استخراج الماء من الارض.

2-Since when has mining been done?(منذ متى بدء التعدين مهم جدا)

Since pre – historic times. منذ عصور ماقبل التاريخ

mining has been done since per – historic times.(ممكن صيغة ربط)

3-Why are some mined substances cheap?(مهم جدا)

لماذا بعض مواد التعدين رخيصة ؟

ممكن يجي بصيغة سؤال وممكن يجي بصيغة فراغ وبالحالتين الاجابة نفسها

Because they are found near the surface of the earth.

لانها تكون قريبة من سطح الارض

some mined substances are (cheap , expensive , precious) Because they are found near the surface of the earth.

4-What have modern practices of mining improved?

modern practices of mining have improved safety in mines notable .

ground الارض mining التعدين oil نفط jewelry مجوهرات ore خام

1-Materials recovered by mining include only coal. (false) مهم جدا جدا جدا
المواد المستعادة من التعدين تشمل الفحم فقط

2-The oldest known mine is the " Lion Cave " in Northern Africa. (False
اقدم منجم تعدين في شمال افريقية يسمى كهف الاسد

3-A tunnel is dug in the ground to take out minerals .

4-Mining in a wide sense comprises extraction of any renewable resources.
False

5-Working in a coal mine could be a very dangerous job. (True) مهم جدا جدا ج
العمل في منجم الفحم ممكن ان يكون عمل خطر

6-Working in a coal mine could be a very safe job. (False) مهم جدا جدا
العمل في منجم الفحم ممكن ان يكون عمل امن

7- Working in a coal mine could be a very (safe , dangerous , healthy)job

Rescue	ينقذ	Set free	يحرر
Emerged	ظهرت	Surfaced	ظهرت على السطح
Applause	استحسان	Clapping	يصفق
Gripped	اقلق	On tenterhooks	قلق على احر من الجمر
Glued	ملتصق	Stuck	مل تصق
Climax	ذروة	Pinnacle	قمة
Ecstatic	بسرور جدا	Overjoyed	مبتهج
Entire	كامل	Whole	كامل
In vain	عبثا	Wasted	مهمل / فائض
Inspiration	اللهام	Motivation	دافع

2.8 Fill in the blanks with the appropriate words from the list below:
(oil , ore , ground , jewelry , mining)(مهم جدا)

1-A tunnel is dug in the ground to take out minerals.
تم حفر نفق لاستخراج المعادن

2-There are many methods of mining dependent on where and how mineral deposit is found.
هناك العديد من طرق التعدين التي تعتمد على مكان وكيفية العثور على المعادن

3-The recovered oil is transported to refineries by pipeline.
يتم نقل النفط المستعاد الى المصافي عن طريق خط الانابيب

4-Gold and silver are used in jewelry and high – end electronics.
يستخدم الذهب والفضة في المجوهرات والالكترونيات الراقية

5-A significant amount of processing is needed to convert ore in to usable metal.
هناك حاجة الى قدر كبير من المعالجة لتحويل الخام الى معدن قابل للاستخدام.

اسقاطات مهمة السؤال الرابع

(close , weapons , beginning , underground , mines , used)

Since the 1) beginning of civilization , people have 2) used stone , ceramics and later metals found on or 3) close to the earth's surface . These were used to manufacture early tools and 4) weapons flint 5) mines have been found in chalk areas where seams of the stone were followed 6)underground by shafts and galleries.

اصوات اليونت الثاني

((تلفظ ((d)) عندما تاتي في نهاية الكلمة بثلاث طرق : 1- / id/ 2- / d / 3- / t /))

1-الحالة الاولى تلفظ / id / اذا انتهت الكلمة بهذه الحروف وجاء بعدها ed :

((t , d))

Wanted /id/ , needed /id/

2-الحالة الثانية تلفظ / t / اذا انتهت الكلمة بهذه الحروف وجاء بعدها ed :

((k , sh , f , gh , ph , tch , tsh , p , s , c)) (كشف جبس)

Worked /t/ , washed /t/ , engulfed/t/ , watched/t/ , stopped /t/ , passed /t/ , produced /t/

3-الحالة الثالثة تلفظ /d/ اذا انتهت الكلمة بجميع الحروف التي لم تذكر في النقطة الاولى والثانية بالاضافة لحروف العلة ((a , e , o , I , u)) وجاء بعدها ed تلفظ / d /

Valued / d / , refused / d / , lived / d / , killed / d/ , named / d /

قواعد اليونت الثاني

The Passive Voice:المبني للمجهول

حفظ العنوان // Passive voice // مهم وزاري

((1)) Present Simple Tense : زمن المضارع البسيط

1- حذف الفاعل والذي يكون اول كلمه بالجمله.
2- تقديم المفعول به والذ يكون ثالث كلمه بالجملة في بداية الجملة
3- اذا كان المفعول به مفرد نضع الفعل المساعد (is) اما اذا كان جمع نضع (are)
4- نحول الفعل الى التصريف الثالث والذي يكون رقم اثنين بالجمله (P . P .)
5- نضع by ثم بعدها نضع الفاعل الذي يكون اول كلمه بالجمله الاولى.

النجاح لا يُعطى صدفة بل يؤخذ بالعمل والاجتهاد



هذه طريقه الحل تكون بهذا الترتيب

تصريف ثالث للفعل + is / are + مفعول به

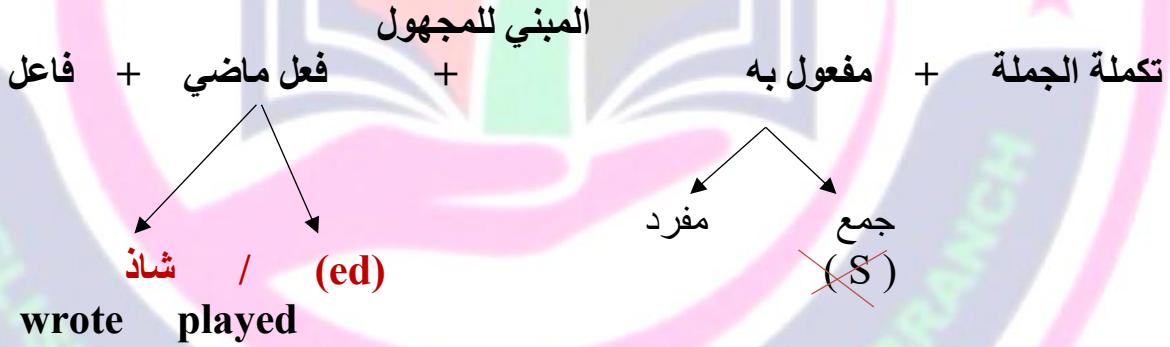
Ex. They make these tools of plastic.(passive voice)

These tools are made by them of plastic.

الحالة الثانية الماضي البسيط

((2)) Past Simple Tense : زمن الماضى البسيط

1- **حذف الفاعل** والذي يكون اول كلمه بالجمله.
2- **تقديم المفعول به** والذ يكون ثالث كلمه بالجملة في بداية الجملة في بداية الجملة
3- اذا كان المفعول به **مفرد** نضع الفعل المساعد (**was**) اما اذا كان المفعول به **جمع** نضع (**were**)
4- نحول **الفعل** الى التصريف الثالث والذي يكون رقم اثنين بالجمله (**P . P .**)
5- نضع **by** ثم **بعدها نضع الفاعل** الذي يكون اول كلمه بالجمله الاولى.



تصريف ثالث للفعل + was / were + مفعول به

ملاحظه:

توجد بعض الاحيان

ظروف زمان تدل على زمن الماضي منها :

السنين زمن الماضي الماضي البارحه

yesterday – last - ago – 1990

((الفعل الشاذ لا يأخذ ed))

Ex. They built that skyscraper in 1934 .(change in to passive voice)

That skyscraper was built by them in 1934.

Ex. We stopped the bus.

The bus was stopped by us.

((3)) Present Perfect Tense : زمن المضارع التام

1- حذف الفاعل والذي يكون اول كلمة بالجملة.
2- تقديم المفعول به والذي يكون ثالث كلمه بالجملة في بداية الجملة
3- اذا كان المفعول به مفرد نضع الفعل المساعد (has been) اما اذا كان جمع نضع (have been)
4- نحول الفعل الى التصريف الثالث (P . P .)
5- نضع by ثم بعدها نضع الفاعل الذي يكون اول كلمه بالجمله الاولى.

تصريف ثالث للفعل + have been / has been + مفعول به

تكملة الجملة + مفعول به + فعل مضارع تام + فاعل

مفرد جمع

has + p.p have + p.p

Ali has played They have played

Ex. I have eaten a hamburger. (change in to passive voice)
A hamburger has been eaten by me.

الحالة الرابعة زمن المستقبل

تكملة الجملة + مفعول به + فعل + فاعل

مفرد جمع

(S) may be +p.p can be + p.p will be + p.p

((4)) Will – Future Tense and Models : زمن المستقبل

1- حذف الفاعل والذي يكون اول كلمه في الجملة.
2- تقديم المفعول به والذي يكون ثالث كلمه في الجملة الى بداية الجملة.
3-نضع الفعل المساعد (may be) (must be (should be (can be)(might be)(will be)
4- نحول الفعل الى التصريف الثالث (P . P .)
5- نضع by ثم بعدها نضع الفاعل الذي يكون اول كلمه بالجمله الاولى.

تصريف ثالث للفعل + (will be /may be/ must be / shall be/ can be / may be)+ مفعول به

Ex. You should open the door. (change in to passive voice)
The door should be opened by you .

Ex. I can speak English .
English can be spoken by me.

ممكن يأتي بشكل فراغات :

Ex. The machine ------by the worker yesterday. (oiled , was oiled , were oiled)

((Was oiled)) لان المفعول به في بداية الجملة مفرد

تحويل الضمائر عند وضعها في نهاية جملة passive voice

I = me / he = him / she = her / they = them / we = us / you = you

تصاريف الافعال الشاذة المهمة

Build	built	built	make	Made	Made
Leave	left	left	take	Took	Taken
Lose	lost	lost	show	Showed	Shown
Pay	paid	paid	eat	Ate	Eaten
Sing	sang	sung	win	Wan	Won
Send	sent	sent			

Safety Corner: Unit two

اسقاطات فراغات السؤال الرابع (مهم جدا)

1-Keep hands and clothing a way from moving parts.

ابق يديك وملابسك بعيدة عن الاجزاء المتحركة.

2-Wear eye protection when handing fuel, cleaning fluids , oil , or brake fluid.

ارتد واقي للعين عند التعامل مع الوقود او سوائل التنظيف او الزيت او سائل الفرامل

3-Wear safety glasses when drilling, grinding or hammering.

ارتد نظارات السلامة عند الحفر او الطحن او الطرق

4-Wear a hard hat and safety shoes, when required.

ارتد قبعة صلبة واحذية امان عند الحاجة.

5-Wear gloves to protect your hands when changing cables.

ارتد قفازات لحماية يدك تغيير الكابلات.

6-Wear safety goggles and protective clothing when handling molten metals,
zinc, lead. ارتد النظارات الواقية والملابس الواقية عند التعامل مع المعادن المنصهرةوالرصاص

7-Store dangerous fluids in a suitable place. Allow no smoking in the area.

تخزين السوائل الخطرة في مكان مناسب. لاتسمح بالتدخين في المنطقة.

8-Never start an engine within an enclosed area. Exhaust fumes can kill.

لا تقم ابدا بتشغيل محرك داخل منطقة مغلقة. يمكن لابخرة العادم ان تقتل.

انشاء اليونت الثاني

التعدين

Mining Techniques

Modern mining processes involve prospecting for ore material, analysis of the profit potential of a proposed mine extraction of the desired materials and finally reclamation of the land to prepare it for other uses once the mine is closed.

تقنيات التعدين

تتضمن عمليات التعدين الحديثة التنقيب عن المواد الخام , وتحليل امكانات الربح من استخراج مقترح للمواد المطلوبة , واستصلاح الارض لاعدادها لاستخدامات اخرى بمجرد اغلاق المنجم.

(Unit Three)
The Internet

3-1

1-The internet is also called the __web__ . يسمى الانترنت كذلك بالويب

2-We __surf__ on the web. نحن نتصفح الويب

3-Google is an example of a __search engine__ . (ممكن فراغ وممكن صح وخطأ)
كوكل هو مثال لمحرك البحث (True)

4-The opposite of download is __upload__ . عكس التنزيل هو التحميل

5-People love to download music in MP3 . يحب الاشخاص تنزيل الاغاني على نظام

6-To select an internet link, you __click__ it. اضغط لاختيار رابط الانترنت انقر فوق

7-If something is on the internet, it is __online__ .
اذا يوجد شيئا ما على الانترنت انه متصل

8-A fast internet connection is called a __broadband__ .
الاتصال السريع بالانترنت يسمى موجة عريضة

9-A __blog__ is an online diary or journal. المدونة هي يوميات او مجلة على الانترنت

10-__homepage__ is the index page of a website.
الصفحة الرئيسية هي صفحة الفهرست لموقع الويب

11- Virus is A hidden program that can hurt your computer. (True)
الفايروس هو برنامج مخفي يمكن ان يؤذي جهاز الكومبيوتر الخاص بك.

1- Do you know how the internet works ?(مهم)
هل تعلم كيف يعمل الانترنت

Yes , I do. Through the use of the Internet Protocol.
نعم من خلال استخدام بروتوكول الانترنت

2-What are the advantage of using the internet?
ماهي الفائدة من استخدام الانترنت

We can learn everything and communicate with others.
يمكننا تعلم كل شيء والتواصل مع الاخرين

1-What is a net work? (مهم جدا جدا ماهي شبكة الانترنت)
It is two or more computers connected together.
هي عبارة عن جهازين كومبيوتر او اكثر متصلان ومرتبطان مع بعض

-Network is two or more computers connected together.

2-What does the Internet Protocol provide? بماذا يوفر بروتوكول الانترنت
It provides computers of different types to communicate with each other.
يوفر اجهزة كومبيوترات مختلفة الانواع للتواصل مع بعض

3-Password is a secret word that only you and your parents know

3-Who create and post information through the web pages?(مهم جدا)
من الذي يقوم بانشاء معلومات النشر عبر صفحات الويب

All the users of the internet create and post information through the web pages. **كل مستخدمي الانترنت ينشؤون ويرسلون المعلومات عبر صفحات الويب**

4-How often do you use the internet? **كم مرة تستخدم الانترنت**

I use the internet all the time **انا استخدم الانترنت طوال الوقت**

5-Do you have an internet access at home ?هل لديك انترنت في البيت

Yes we do. **نعم لدينا**

1	E-mail البريد الالكتروني	A letter you send through your computer. رسالة ترسلها عبر جهاز الكومبيوتر الخاص بك
2	Cursor	A mark that can be moved around a computer screen to show where you are working. مؤشر يمكن تحريكه حول شاشة الكومبيوتر لتوضيح مكان عملك
3	Username اسم مستعار	A name you choose for yourself that isn't your real nameاسم تختاره لنفسك ليس اسمك الحقيقي
4	Internet address عنوان بريدي	Another way to say URL طريقة اخرى لقول العنوان البريدي
5	URL	An internet address (uniform Resources locator) عنوان بريدي (يحدد موقع المصدر)
6	Chat Room غرفة الدردشة	A place where you talk by typing مكان تتحدث فيه عن طريق الكتابة
7	Virus فايروس	A hidden program that can hurt your computer برنامج مخفي يمكن ان يضر جهاز الكومبيوتر الخاص بك
8	Password كلمة السر	A secret word that only you and your parents know كلمة سرية لايعرفها احد غيرك انت ووالديك
9	SPAM رسائل الكترونية مزعجة	Advertising that comes to your e-mail address الاعلان الذي يأتي الى عنون بريدك الالكتروني
10	Blog مقالات	A journal you keep on the web: short for web log مجلة تحتفظ بها على الويب : اختصار لمدونة الويب
11	Cyberspace	A worldwide system of computers نظام عالمي لاجهزة الكومبيوتر
12	Internet	The word that only exist in the computer and your head الكلمة التي لاتوجد الا في الكومبيوتر وفي رأسك
13	Web-site موقع الكتروني	A place on the internet you can visit موقع على الانترنت يمكنك زيارته
14	Browser المتصفح	A computer program which allows you to look at pages برنامج في الكومبيوتر يسمح لك بمشاهدت الصفحات

Safety Corner: **Unit Three** مهمات جدا Q4/ السؤال الرابع اسقاطات

(select , uninstall , can , following , under , start)

* you 1) can uninstall software programs, using the 2) following steps:
* Click on 3) start
* Click on control panel.
* 4)Under the programs click on uninstall a program
* 5) Select your software.
* Click 6) uninstall

الأصوات

1-/ p / يلفظ في الحرف (p) مثل lip سايكولوجي
لايلفظ اذا جاء في اول الكلمة وبعده الحرف (s) مثل (psychology)
ف فون
لا يلفظ اذا جاء بعده الحرف (h) مثل(ph) مثل (phone) فهنا يلفظ F
شبرد
يلفظ P في هذه الكلمة (shepherd) لانها من الشواذ مهمه تلفظ P وليس F

2-/ t /يلفظ في الحرف (t) مثل take , put
يلفظ في الحرفين (ed) اذا جاء اخر الكلمة وسبقتها احد هذه الحروف : يلفظ / t /
نكون كلمتين من الحروف لتسهيل الحفظ ((جبس كشف))
((ch – p – S-C – x - k – sh – f – gh – ph))
liked - pushed - stopped - passed - matched - engulfed- fixed
شن ث
لايلفظ اذا جاء مع الحروف التالية (th - tion)
لايلفظ في الكلمات التالية :
لسن كاسل فاسن اوفن كرسمس بوسبوند ووج كاج
(catch - watch - postponed - Christmas -often - fasten - castle listen)

3-/ k / نجده بالحروف التالية : kill make
لايلفظ حرف k جاء بعده الحرف (kn) know هنا لا يلفظ حرف ال K

ب- نجده بالحرف (c) اذا لم ياتي بعده (i - e - y) مثل cook - car ال c هنا تلفظ K
بوكس ايكزام ايكزت
ج- نجده بالحرف (x) مثل box اما اذا جاء بعده الحرف (a) او (i) مثال exam , exit ( )
x لاتلفظ K وانما تلفظ (g) ك او (z)
د- نجده بالحرف (q) مثل Iraq يلفظ K
هـ- نجده بالحرفين (ch)هنا تلفظ ك K وليس ج كما في الكلمات التالية فقط تحفظ :

كاركتر كرسمس تكنيكل ميكانك ايك سكول
(school - ache - mechanic - technical - Christmas - character)

چير
4-/ tʃ / نجده بالحرف (ch) مثل chair بكچر
وكذلك بالحرف (tu)اذا جاء في وسط الكلمة مثل picture

5-/ f / نجده بالحروف التالية : life roof
اوف اوڤ
أ-يلفظ بالحرف (f) مثل Off ما عدا الكلمة (of) تلفظ (v)

ف فون شبرد
ب- يلفظ بالحرفين (ph) phone ماعدا كلمة (shepherd)تلفظ (p)شواذ مهمه
ج- يلفظ بالحرفين (gh) في الكلمات التالية فقط :يلفظ (ف)
درافت لف تف كف رف اينف
(enough - rough - cough - tough - laugh - draught)

6-/ s /

1- نجده بالحرف (s) اذا جاء في اول الكلمة مثل (see)
2- اذا جاء بعده حرف صحيح في وسط الكلمة مثل (first)
3-اذا جاء في اخر الكلمة وقبله احد هذه الحروف (بتكثف)(p - t - k - th - ph - f - gh)

كفس رووفس بتس ستوبس لووكس
(looks - stops - puts - roofs - coughs)

سايكل سيلنك ستي
4-يلفظ بالحرف (c) اذا جاء بعده (i - e - y) مثل (city - ceiling - cycle)

بوكس اكزام اكزت
5-نجده بالحرف (x) box فتلفظ S اما اذا جاء بعده (a - i) مثال exit – exam فان (x) لاتلفظ S

ش ش شي شورت وش
7-/ ʃ / وهو صوت ش (sh) (she) (short) (wish) ونجده كذلك بالحروف التالية:

ش سوشل
أ- نجده بالحرف (cia) تلفظ ش مثل (social)

شن نيشن
ب-نجده في (tion) مثل (nation) تلفظ ش

براشوت مشين
ج- وفي الكلمتين حفظ مهم (machine - parachute) شواذ هنا ال ch تلفظ ش وليس چ

لا يدرك النجاح بالتمني انما يُدرك بالسعي والاجتهاد

ش اكسبانشن
د-نجده بالحروف (sion) (expansion) تلفظ ش
مس هاندل دس أونست
مهم //// لا تلفظ في الكلمات التي تبدأ ب mishandle , dishonest

8- h / نجده بالحرف (h) يلفظ هـ he hot
ف چ ش ف ث
لايلفظ هـ h مع الحروف التالية : (th - gh - sh - ch - ph)

وت وايل وچ واي وين وير
لايلفظ هـ h مع (wh) where , when , why , which , while , what
هول هوم هوز هو
لكن يلفظ في الشواذ حفظ (who - whose - whom - whole) انها تلفظ هـ
اونست ڤيكل اير اونر اور او
لايلفظ هـ h في الكلمات التالية (oh - hour - honor - heir - vehicle - honest)
منث ثري وورث ثوت
9- θ / وهو صوت(ث) ونجده في(th) مثل (thought - worth - three - month)
وت ذو بريذ بريث باذ باث وورذي وورث
(worth/ worthy)–(bath / bathe)–(breath / breathe)–(though / thought)

قواعد اليونت الثالث

As / while بينما

تدخل دائما على الجملة التي تكون في زمن المستمر

is
are + V. ing
was
were

Ex. I was finishing my home work . She began cooking . (while)
While I was finishing my home work , She began cooking

5-Until / Till حتى

عادة تدخل على جملة زمن المضارع البسيط والماضي البسيط وتاتي في وسط الجملة
1-تدخل هذه الادوات على الجملة التي لا يكون في داخلها افعال ناقصة :

Will/ ll /would / d / Can / can't / could / couldn't / may / might/ should / must

ملاحظه : لاتدخل الاداة على الجمله التي تحتوي على الفعل wait

Ex. I'll wait . Ali comes . (till)
I'll wait till Ali comes.

Ex. We waited . He finished his work . (until)
We waited until he finished his work

6- by the time	نفس الوقت
When	عندما
Whenever	متى ما
every time	كل وقت
After	بعد
before	قبل
as soon as	حالما
if	اذا الشرطيه

تأتي هذه الأدوات اما في بداية الجملة الأولى او في بداية الجملة الثانية تعتمد على معنى الجملتين
طريقة الحل هي نفس طريقة الحل في القاعدة السابقة (until) (till)

-تدخل هذه الادوات على الجملة التي في زمن المضارع ولا تدخل على الجملة التي افعال ناقصة : يكون في داخلها

Will/ ll /would / d / Can / can't / could / couldn't / may / might/ should / must

EX. They will finish their work. It gets dark. (before)
They will finish their work before it gets dark.

They have repaired the car. We will go for a trip. (as soon as
As soon as they have repaired the car , we will go for a trip.

Ex. The buyer sends the order. The seller can give the prices.(after)
After the buyer sends the goods, the seller can give the prices.

انشاء اليونت الثالث
الانترنت
The Internet

My family has wireless internet access in our home. We use the internet every day for both fun and education. The internet can help us in learning English . I think the internet will replace the libraries. The young people can communicate through the use of the internet.

عائلتي لديها جهاز اتصال لاسلكي للانترنت في منزلنا.نحن نستخدم الانترنت كل يوم من اجل المتعة والتعلم.يساعدنا الانترنت على تعلم اللغة الانكليزية . اعتقد ان الانترنت سيكون بديلا للمكتبات. الشباب يستطيعون التواصل من خلال استخدام الانترنت.

Unit Five

5.1

robot الرجل الالي sensor المستشعر actuator المشغل الميكانيكي crane الرافعه

5.5

1-What is Mechatronics?(ماهو الميكاترونك مهم جدا)

It is a branch of engineering which involves the idea of mechatronics and electronic engineering.

وهي فرع من فروع الهندسة تتضمن الهندسة الميكانيكية والهندسة اللاكترنية.

2-What do actuators do ?(عمل المشغل الميكانيكي مهم ماهو)

They make things move. تجعل الاشياء تتحرك

3-Do sensors allow the microprocessor to monitor the state?

هل يسمح المستشعر للمعالج ان يعالج الحالة؟

Yes, they do. نعم

4-What do electronics connect? باي الاشياء تتصل اللالكترونات

They connects the other parts together. تصل او تربط الاجزاء مع بعض

5-How does mechatronics change ? (كيف يتغير الميكاترونك مهم)

It changes daily with the rapid improvements in technology and computer systems.

يتغير يوميا بتحسن سريع في تكنلوجيا وانظمة الحاسوب.

6-Which products are better, mechatronics products or their counterparts?

اي منتج افضل , منتجات الميكاترونك او نظيراتها ؟(مهم جدا جدا)

Mechatronics products are better than their counterparts.

منتجات الميكاترونك افضل من نظيراتها

-Mechatronic products are (worse, better ,less) than their counterparts.

- Mechatronic products are better than their counterpar ممكن تجي فراغ

7- Are mechatronics products better their counterparts?

هل منتجات الميكاترونك افضل من نظيراتها؟

Yes , Mechatronics products are better than their counterparts. نعم افضل

(مهم جدا

8-Is mechatronics a dynamic filed?(

هل الميكاترونك مجال ديناميكي ؟

Yes , it is نعم

9-mechatronic is a dynamic filed. (True) مهم جدا جدا
الميكاترونك مجال ديناميكي

10- Are mechatronics systems exist only in mechanical fields?
هل انظمة الميكاترونك موجودة فقط في المجالات الميكانيكية؟

No ,it isn't. كلا

11-mechatronic systems exist only in mechanical fields. (False)(مهم جدا)
انظمة الميكاترونك موجودة فقط في المجالات الميكانيكية

12-(Actuator , sensor , electronics) are devices that measure a physical quality

13- Mechatronic can be self-adjusting.(True)
يمكن للميكاترونك ان يكون ذاتي الضبط

14-Electronics connected the parts together.

15-Robots are mechatronics devices that can do many jobs.

16-mechatronics products have many advantages over their counterparts.T
تتمتع منتجات الميكاترونك باعديد من المزايا مقارنة بالمنتجات المماثلة

17-The demand for mechatronics graduates is high. (T)
الطلب على الميكاترونك مرتفع

4-mechatronics washing machines can't sense the amount of dirt in the washing load.(F)لا تستطيع غسالات الميكاترونك استشعار كمية الاوساخ في حمولة الغسيل

7-(Actuator , sensor) are devices that measure a physical quality and convert it in to a signal .(False)
المشغل والمستشعر هي اجهزة لقياس الجودة المادية ويحولها الى اشارة

		List A		List B
	1	Actuator المشغل	A	A mechanical device for moving or controlling a machine or system. جهاز ميكانيكي لتحريك او التحكم في الة او نظام.
	2	Sensor المستشعر	B	A device that measures a physical quality and convert it in to a signal. جهاز يقيس الجودة الفيزيائية ويحولها الى اشارة
	3	Microwave oven فرن المايكرويف	C	A kitchen appliance that cooks or heats food by dielectric heating جهاز مطبخي يقوم بطهي وتسخين الطعام عن طريق التسخين العازل للكهرباء
	4	Interface واجهة المستخدم او ربط او وسيط	D	A point of interaction between two systems or work groups. نقطة ربط بين نظامين او مجموعتين عمل
	5	Calculus حساب التفاضل والتكامل	E	A branch of mathematics which focuses on limits , functions and derivations. فرع من فروع الرياضيات الذي يركز على حدود و الوظائف والاشتقاق

Safety Corner Unit Five

نصائح مهمة تأتي بشكل اسقاطات السؤال الرابع

(parts , future , top , record , manuals , perform)

1- 1)Perform maintenance on a regular schedule. 2) Record the dates of maintenance for each piece of equipment for 3) future reference .

اجراء الصيانة وفقا لجدول زمني منتظم. سجل تواريخ الصيانة لكل قطعة من المعدات للرجوع اليها في المستقبل.

2-Follow the maintenance recommendations in your user 4) manuals and routinely adjust breaks, clutches , and drives.

اتبع توصيات الصيانة الواردة في ادلة المستخدم الخاصة بك وقم بضبط الفواصل والقوابض والمحركات بشكل روتيني.

3-Keep all 5) parts of your equipment, especially steering , ignition, exhaust system, and brakes , in 6) top condition.

احتفظ بجميع اجزاء اجهزتك , خصوصاالتوجيه ونظام العادم والمكابح , في افضل حالاتها .

1) mechatronics is a branch of engineering which 2) involves the idea of mechanical and 3) electronic engineering in to a whole .In particular, it 4)covers those areas of engineering 5) connected with the increasing integration of mechanical, electronic and software engineering in to a production 6)process.

(expect , Calculus, courses, require , specific)

If you want to study Mechatronics, you would 1) requires taking a good deal of engineering 2) courses you could 3) expect to take a good deal of 4)calculus , computer classes, and also some 5) specific engineering classes.

(lose , things , feelings , jobs , dull , humans)

A robot can perform many 1) jobs such as moving 2) things. Many people will 3) lose jobs if robots do all the jobs 4(Human can do and life would be 5) dull with all these machines. Which have no 6) feelings.

من لم يذق مر التعلم يوما

تجرع ذل الجهل طول حياته

اصوات اليونت الخامس

1- b /يوجد هذا الحرف في (b) في جميع الكلمات book ball
بوم
لا يلفظ اذا جاء في اخر الكلمة وقبله الحرف mb مثل (bomb)
بلمر داوت ديت
لايلفظ في الكلمات هذه حفظ شواذ (debt - doubt - plumber)

2- d /يلفظ اذا جاء في اول الكلمة او وسطها ما عدا : door dad dear
أجست برج
أ-لا يلفظ اذا جاء بعده حرفي (j - g) مثل (adjust - bridge) فانها تلفظ جـ وليس د

اجيوكيت سولجر
ب-لايلفظ في الشواذ : (educate - soldier) فانها تلفظ جـ وليس د

ج- يلفظ / d/ اذا جاء في اخر الكلمة وسبقه الحروف التالية :(a - e - i - o -u) وهي حروف العله

وكذلك اذا جاءت قبله هذه الحروف الصحيحه هذه الحروف :
((m - n - l - v - I - y - g - b - z - h - r - w))

گود گو
3- g /يلفظ گ في الحرف (g) : go , good

اگزت اگزام
الحرف x يعطي حرف گ اذا جاء بعده (i , a) مثل (exist , exam)

ايجبت نايت
أ-لايلفظ اذا جاء بعده (gh - gy) مثل (Egypt - night)

اوريجينل جينتل جم
ب- لايلفظ اذا جاء بعده(gi - ge) يلفظ (ج) وليس (گ) gem , gentle , original
گفت گيل گف گيت
لكن يلفظ في الشواذ (gift - girl - give - get) حفظ يلفظ گ

ساين سگنل
ج- لايلفظ اذا جاء بعده (n) وقبله (i) مثل (sign) لكنه يلفظ في الشواذ (signal - signature)
سگنچر)

4- ð / وهو صوت ذ ونجده في المقطع (the) مثل

ايذر ذس ذير فاذر مذر سموذ برذر
(brother - smooth - mother - father - there - this - either)
فلج لف
5-/ v / نجده في الحرف (v) مثل live village

ونجده كذلك بالحرف (f) في كلمة (of) تلفظ (V)
6-/ z / يوجد في الحرف (z) . مثل كلمة Zoo
از كلوز
نجد صوت ال Z في الحرف (s) اذاجاء قبله حروف العلة مثل (close / is)(a e o u i)
اگزام اگزت
نجده في حرف x اذا جاء بعد (i , a) (exam) (exist)

اذا جاء حرف (s) في نهاية الكلمة وجاء قبلها الحروف التالية :
هولدز ليفز سنگز لوريز روبز نيمز كلز بينز كارز
(cars – pens – kills – names – robs – lorries – sings – leaves –holds)

7-/ ʒ /وهو صوت (ژ) وياتي من الحروف (sion - sure - g)كجزأ من كلمة مثال

تيليفـژن يوژولي روژ گاراژ ميژر ترژر بلژر
(pleasure – treasure – measure – garage – rouge – usually – television)
برشر
لا يلفظ في كلمة (pressure) لانها من الشواذ فتلفظ ش
جست
8-/ ʤ / وهو صوت (ج) ونجده في الحرف (j) مثل كلمة (just)

جنتل جم ايج فلج كارج برج
(bridge – carriage – village – age – gem – gentle) مثل (ge) ب-نجده في الحرف
ايجبت اوريجينل
ج-نجده في الحرف (gy) مثل (Egypt) د- نجده في الحرف (gi) مثل (original)
اجيوكي سولجر
هـ نجده في الكلمات التالية (soldier – educate) تلفظ ج حفظ مهمه لانها من الشواذ

گف گيل گف گيت
اما الكلمات التالية فهي شواذ لاتلفظ ج (get – give – girl – gift -) فهي تلفظ گ

9-/ m /وهو يلفظ في الحرف (m) moon name
10-/ n /يلفظ في الحرف n man when
اوتم
لايلفظ اذا جاء في نهاية الكلمه و قبله الحرف mn مثل (autumn)

هانـگ ثنـگ انـگري ثنـگ ونـگ
11-/ ŋ / نجده في (ng - nk) مثل (wing – thing – angry – think – hang)

12-/ L / يلفظ في الحرف (L) مثل (call – like – kill – live – tall)

فوك هاف كام بام ود شود كود توك ووك جوك
لاتلفظ (chalk – walk – talk – could – should – would- palm– calm – half – folk

13-/ r / يلفظ اذا جاء بعده حروف العله(a – e –i – o – u – y) مثل
برنـگ درنك فراي ريدي
(ready – fry – drink – bring)
بات كون بيد
لايلفظ 1-اذا جاء بعده حرف صحيح (– bird – corn - part)

وايا نيا كا كيا
لايلفظ 2- اذا جاء في نهاية الكلمة او جاء بعده e /// wire , near , car , care

14-/ w /صوت الواو ونجده في الحرف (w) اذا جاء في اول الكلمة (will)
تون ونس ون ويف ووندە ون ويك
(week – won – wonder – wave — one – once – twin)
كوك
وكذلك يلفظ (w) في الحرف (q) اذا بعده علة (quick)
رايت رونـك
لايلفظ (w) اذا جاء بعده الحرف (wr) مثل (write) (wrong)

يو يس
15-/ j / وهو صوت (ياء) ونجده في الحرف (y) اذا جاء اول الكلمة مثل (yawn – you – yes
يون -Yesterday يستردي Yellow يلوو)

منيو فيول مسيوز فيوز يوز
كذلك نجده في الحرف (u) يلفظ (يو) مثل (use – fuse – misuse- fuel – menu -)
Europe يورب)

قواعد اليونت الخامس

(Who - whose - whom - which - that - where)

تستخدم ضمائر الوصل للربط بين جملتين :

اذا كان فاعل الجملة الاولى في نهايتها :

Who

1-نضع الجمله الاولى كما هي
2-who نضعها في وسط الجملة مكان النقطة
3-نحذف الفاعل من الجملة الثانية والذي يكون اول كلمه في الجمله الثانيه :

He / she / we / they / I / you / it

4- نضع باقي الجمله الثانيه .

Ex. I saw the engineer. He was in the party. (Who)
I saw the engineer who was in the party

Whose

اذا كان فاعل الجملة الاولى في نهايتها :
1-نضع الجمله الاولى كما هي
2-whose نضعها في وسط الجملة مكان النقطة
3-نحذف الفاعل من الجملة الثانية والذي يكون اول كلمه في الجمله الثانيه :

His / Her / Our / Them / My / your / its

4- نضع باقي الجمله الثانيه .نقوم بالخطوات التالية :

Ex. We met the girl. Her mother is a doctor. (whose)
We met the girl whose mother is a doctor.

(Which) تستخدم مع غيرالعاقل

اذا كان فاعل الجملة الاولى في نهايتها :

1-نضع الجمله الاولى كما هي 2-نضع الاداة في وسط الجملة مكان النقطة .3-نحذف الفاعل من الجملة الثانية 4- نضع باقي الجمله الثانيه .

Ex. I ate the fish . We bought it yesterday . (which)
I ate the fish which We bought yesterday.

Whom

اذا كان فاعل الجملة الاولى في نهايتها :
1-نضع الجمله الاولى كما هي
2-Whom نضعها مكان النقطة .
2-نحذف الفاعل من الجملة الثانية والذي يكون في وسط الجمله الثانيه

her / him / their/you/me

4- نضع باقي الجمله الثانيه .

Ex. He met the girl. You invited her yesterday. (whom)
He met the girl whom you invited yesterday.

اذا جاءت ادوات الربط في حالة فراغات نتبع الخطوات التالية في الحل :

1-اذا جاء قبل الفراغ فاعل عاقل وبعد الفراغ فعل (فعل ---------- فاعل عاقل)نختار who

Ex. I saw the man---------- drives the car. (Who - where - whose)

Who هذا هو الاختيار لان جاء قبل الفراغ عاقل وبعد الفراغ فعل

2- اذا جاء قبل الفراغ اسم وبعد الفراغ اسم (اي ليس فعل) نختار الاداة (whose)

This is the boy----------father is a teacher.(Who - Whose)

Whose اخترناها لان جاء قبل الفراغ اسم وبعد الفراغ اسم (اي ليس فعل)

3- اذا جاء قبل الفراغ عاقل وبعد الفراغ ضمير (I / we /you / she / he / they)
نختار (Whom)

I was invited by the manager------I met the party. (who-where- whom)

whom اخترناها لان جاء قبل الفراغ عاقل وبعد الفراغ ضمير

4-اذا جاء قبل الفراغ فاعل غير عاقل وبعد الفراغ فعل نختار which

Ex. He didn't wait for the traffic lights---------were red. (Who- which)

Which جاء قبل الفراغ فاعل غير عاقل وبعد الفراغ فعل

5- Ex. I go to the bank---------I put my money. (where - who)

Where اخترناها لان قبل الفراغ جاءت كلمة بنك تدل على المكان وبعد الفراغ فاعل

Where اين تستخدم للمكان

place , country , park , shop , house , bank , born توجد ادلة على المكان

-Do you know the country----------she comes from?(when – why – where)

When متى للسؤال عن الوقت

time - o'clock – توجد ادلة على الوقت

Do you know the time ----------they come home ?(where – when – why)

Why لماذا لبيان السبب

reason توجد ادلة على السبب

Do you know the reason ----------he didn't come to school?
(where – when – why)

انشاء اليونت الخامس
فائدة الميكاترونك في الحياة
The Advantages of Mechatronics in Life

Mechatronics exist along with a long list of applications. It exist in every science and in our daily life. Everyday we use the products of mechatronics such as car, CD and DVD players , microwaves and washing machines. Mechatronic products have many advantages over their counterparts.

توجد الميكاترونك جنبا الى جنب مع قائمة طويلة من التطبيقات. انها موجودة في كل علم وفي حياتنا اليومية.كل يوم نستخدم منتجات الميكاترونك مثل : السيارات , الاقراص المدمجة , واقراص DVD . المايكروويف , الغسالات. تتمتع منتجات الميكاترونك بالعديد من المزايا مقارنة بمثيلاتها .

العلم يبني بيوتا لا عماد لها والجهل يهدم بيوت العز والكرم

UNIT SIX
Industrial Pollution
التلوث الصناعي

acid rain امطار حامظية atmosphere الغلاف الجوي Ecology علم التنبئ
Carbon monoxide اول اوكسيد الكاربون contaminated تلوثت harmful مؤذي
Detergentمنظفات balance موازنه Inhale تستنشق waste نفايات
ديزل diesel pollution التلوث النووي nuclear pollution تسرب Leaked out
تلوث السياره traffic pollution تلوث الماء water pollution بقاء conservation
تلوث البيئة environment pollution تلوث المجاري Drainage pollution
تلوث الهواء Air pollution

1.hazardous waste النفايات الخطرة	Garbage that is harmful ازبال التي تؤذي
2.pollution الثلوث	The contamination of the environment تلوث البيئة
3.ventilation التنفس	The replacement of unclean air with fresh air استبدال الهواء الغير نظيف بالهواء النظيف
4.acid rain امطار حمضية	rain that contains harmful chemicals المطر الذي يحتوي ع مواد كيميائية مؤذيه
5.pollutant الملوث	Something that cause damage to the environment شئ ما الذي يسبب ضرر للبيئة
6.domestic waste	garbage that is produced by people in a household.

النفايات المنزلية	الازبال الناتجه من قبل الناس في منازلهم
7.smog دخان	Air pollution caused by a reaction between chemicals تلوث الهواء يتسبب بواسطة ردود الافعال بين المواد الكيميائية
8.toxins سموم	Poisonous materials that can cause disease المواد السامة التي يمكن ان تسبب المرض
9.sewage مياه المجاري	Waste that human put down drains مكان لجمع المياه المستعمله
10.dumping الاغراق	Placing waste in an area that is not appropriate مكان القاء النفايات في الاماكن الغير مخصصة

1-pollution is caused by industrial waste. (T) (مهم)
التلوث يتسبب من قبل الفضلات الصناعية

2-pollution is not caused by industrial waste. (F)
التلوث لا يتسبب من قبل الفضلات الصناعية

3-water pollution is dangerous to life. (T) (مهم جدا جدا جدا)
تلوث المياه خطر على الحياة

water pollution is not dangerous to life. (F)
تلوث المياه لا يشكل خطورة على الحياة

4-factory workers should reduce industrial waste. (T) (مهم جدا جدا)
عمال المصانع يجب ان يللوا من الفضلات الصناعية

factory workers shouldn't reduce industrial waste. (F)

5-Industrial pollution hurts only human life. (F)
التلوث الصناعي يؤذي الانسان فقط

- Industrial pollution has a (negative , positive) impact on human lives and health.
- Industrial pollution has a negative impact on human lives and health. (T)

6-global environment is affected by factory waste. (T) (مهم جدا جدا)
البيئة العالمية تتأثر بفضلات المصانع

7- global environment can't be affected by factory waste. (F)(مهم جدا جدا)
البيئة العالمية لا يمكن ان تتأثر بفضلات المصانع

8- The brain is not the largest Oxygen consumer in our body. (F)
الدماغ ليس اكبر مستهلك للاوكسجين في اجسامنا.

9-Carbon Monoxide is not emitted by cars. (F)
لاينبعث اول اوكسيد الكاربون من السيارات

1.what are the causes of water pollution?
ماهي اسباب تلوث المياه
They are dumping of industrial waste in to water or improper containment of waste.
السبب في تلوث المياه هو القاء النفايات الصناعيه في مجاري المياه
2-Does industrial pollution have a negative impact on human lives and health? How
هل التلوث الصناعي له تأثير على حياة وصحة البشر ؟ ولماذا ؟
Yes, it does. It can degrade the quality of life.
نعم له تأثير . يمكنه ان يحط من شأن نوعية البشرية.
3-Do nations impose restrictions to reduce pollution?
هل الامم فرضت تقييدات ع تقليل التلوث .
Yes , they do. نعم وضعت
Nations impose restrictions to (reduce , increase , develop) pollution.
9-pollution is dangerous to our environment. (True)
10-Smoking may lead to Al-Zheimer disease. (False)
11-We should save ground water from contamination.(True)
12.what are the causes of water pollution?
They are dumping of industrial waste in to water or improper containment of waste.
13-Does industrial pollution have a negative impact on human lives and health? مهمة
Yes, it does. It can degrade the quality of life.
(مهم جدا جدا
15- The earth atmosphere is a thin layer of gasses that surrounds the earth.
4-What are some types of pollution? (مهم جدا جدا)
ماهي بعض انواع التلوث
They are water pollution, nuclear pollution, and industrial pollution.
تلوث المياه , التلوث النووي , التلوث الصناعي
5-How can you reduce pollution in your country?
كيف تستطيع ان تقلل التلوث في بلدك
By putting wastes in dustbins , controlling poisonous gases and recycling.

6-Do you think global warming is real?
ها تعتقد ان الاحتباس الحراري حقيقي ؟
Yes , I do.
7-What are something that you recycle?
ماهي بعض المواد التي يمكن تدويرها واعدة استعمالها ؟
They are plastic , paper , and metal wastes.
هي البلاستك , الورق والنفايات المعدنية

8-What do you think of people who smoke cigarettes indoors ?
ما هو رأيك بالناس الذين يقومون بالتدخين في الاماكن المغلقة ؟

They don't care for the environment and the health of other people .
لايكترثون للبيئة ولا لصحة الاخرين

Safety corner :

افعال يأتي بعدها فعل يحتوي على ing

1-Avoid spitting in public places.
-Keep on + v.ing
-Keep away from polluted sites
Ex. Avoid ---------- any mistake. (make , making , makes) making
2-Put wastes in dustbins.
-put wastes in dustbins .
3-Don't spill oil in to the sewage pipes. (True)
-Spilling oil in to the sewage pipes. (False)
4-Don't inhale poisonous gases. (True)
- Inhale poisonous gases. (False)
5-Keep away from polluted sites. (True) ممكن تجي فراغ او تجي
6- Record the dates of maintenance for each piece of equipment for future reference.
7-Wash your hands before cooking .
8-Store dangerous fluids in a suitable place.
9-Is the gas tank empty?
10-Carbon Monoxide is emitted by cars.
11-Carbon Monoxide is not emitted by cars.(F)
11-There are many types of pollution .
12-Using the same knife to cut raw meat or chicken or fruits. (False)
13-Air pollution is harmful to everyone.

VOWEL SOUND
اصوات العله

1-/ i / sit , hit , it , kit , fit , in , rich ((i , y)) يأتي هذا الصوت من الحرفين
symbol , system , cycle ill

2-/ i: / feel , wheel , seen , been , heel ((ee / ea)) يأتي من الحرفين

complete east , eagle , breast , seat , each , meal ,

3-/ e / net , let , web , red , head , bury (e) يأتي من الحرف نفسه

4-/ a / cat , mad , man , woman , art و can , (a)يأتي من الحرف نفسه

5-/ a: / car , part , smart , art , hard , can't , vase

ask , task , mask , fast , laugh , father , rather , clerk
calm , half , palm
(as , ar , al , can't) الطويله يأتي بعدها / a : /

6-/ o / spot , on , off , lot, want (شاذة) تأتي من حرف (o) نفسه
, court , warm (or , all)يأتي من الحروف

7-/ o: / port , sort , fork , work
Fall , mall , all , tall , ball

8-/ u / book , took , look , foot , wool (oo , u)يأتي من الحروف
Shut , should , would , must

9-/ u: / moon , tooth , roof , food , use (شاذة) (oo) يأتي من الحروف

10- / ə / ago , among , about , along , above , almost , aloud
Leader , weather , father , mother (er , or) يأتي من الحروف
actor , visitor , sailor

11-/ə:/ ear , hear , wear , clear , dear
burn , turn , ear (ur ir , or) يأتي من الحروف
Sir , girl , fire

12- /8 cut , but , sun , run , put , cup , fun
Done , love , open , over , son

قواعد اليونت السادس

(so – that)
(such – that)

جدا لذلك
فاعل + is / are +So + صفة + that +الجملة الثانية بدون تغيير.

جدا لذلك
فاعل + is / are +Such a / an + صفة + that +الجملة الثانية بدون تغيير.

1-نضع الفاعل والفعل المساعد
2-نحذف (very / too) من الجملة الاولى ان وجدت لانها تعطي معنى الاداة.

3-نضع so / such بعد الفعل المساعد حسب ما يعطينا بين الاقواس .
4-اذا جاء بعد الفعل المساعد a / an نضع قبلها such
5-نحذف النقطة ونضع that
6- نكتب الجملة الثانية باكملها.

Ex. Ali is very clever. He passes the exam. (so – that)
Ali is so clever that he passes the exam.

Ex. She is a good woman. She wins the prize.(such – that)
She is such a good woman that she wins the prize.

1- الفرق بين So / Such

1- Such يأتي بعد ها a / an
2- So لايأتي بعدها a / an
Ex. Such a sunny day.
Ex. So clever .

(too – to)

جدا
تكملة الجملة + فعل مجرد + to + صفة + is / are +too + فاعل

1-نضع الفاعل والفعل المساعد
2-نحذف (so / very) من الجملة الاولى ان وجدت لانها تعطي معنى الاداة.
3-نضع too بعد الفعل المساعد حسب ما يعطينا بين الاقواس .
4-نكمل الجملة الاولى
5-نحذف النقطة ونضع to
6-نحذف فاعل الجملة الثانية والذي يكون اول كلمة بالجملة الثانية .
7-نحذف الفعل الناقص (can –cannot - could – couldn't – may – may not)
8-نضع الفعل المجرد
9-تكملة الجملة 10-نحذف it ان وجدت في نهاية الجملة

Ex. The engine is so hot. It may not start. (too …. to)
The engine is too hot to start.

انشاء اليونت السادس
التلوث الصناعي
Industrial Pollution

Industrial pollution is the pollution which can be linked with industry. Some types of pollution are, water pollution , air pollution , desert pollution and traffic pollution. Industrial pollution hurts human life , animals , and plants.

التلوث الصناعي هو التلوث الذي يمكن ربطه بالصناعة. بعض انواع التلوث : تلوث المياه , تلوث الهواء , تلوث الصحراء , تلوث المروري . التلوث الصناعي يضر بحياة الانسان والحيوان والنبات.

Unit Seven

Maintenance الصيانة

7.2 **Fill in the blanks with the suitable word from the list below:**

(Available , valve , emergency , electrical , main , systems)

انظمة رئيسي كهربائي طوارىء صمام متوفر

1- The main water shut – off valve. صمام اغلاق الماء الرئيسي

2-The gas shut-off valve. صمام اغلاق الغاز الرئيسي

3-The shut-off switches for the heating and air conditioning systems.

اغلاق مفاتيح انظمة التدفئة وتكييف الهواء

4-The electrical shut-off switches. مفاتيح الاغلاق الكهربائية

5-Extra house keys are available in case of an emergency.

تتوفر مفاتيح المنزل الاضافية في حالة الطوارىء

6-A list of emergency phone numbers. قائمة بارقام هواتف الطوارىء

7.4 Answer the following questions:

1-What does maintenance mean ? ماذا تعني الصيانة

Maintenance means all actions which retain or restore an item in or state in which it can perform its required function.

الصيانة تعني جميع الاعمال التي تحفظ او تجدد مادة او في حالة التي يمكن ان تؤدي وظيفتها المطلوبة.

2-What do routine actions of maintenance help keeping?

ماهي الاجراءات الروتينية للصيانة التي تساعد في الحفاظ على؟

They help keeping the device working. انها تساعد في الحفاظ على عمل الجهاز

3- What do the actions of maintenance include ?؟ماذا تتضمن اعمال الصيانة

They include the combination of all technical and corresponding administrative , managerial and supervision actions.

انها تتضمن مجموعة من من كل الاجراءات الفنية والادارية والتنظيمية والاشرافية

4-What are the types of maintenance ? ماهي انواع الصيانة (مهمه)

They are preventive and corrective maintenance. انها الصيانة الوقائية والتصحيحية

5-Which is more expensive: the preventive or the corrective maintenance ?
ايهما اكثر غلاء الصيانة الوقائية ام التصحيحية؟

The corrective maintenance is more expensive because worn equipment can damage other parts and cause multiple damage.

الصيانة التصحيحية اكثر غلاءا لان المعدات البالية يمكن ان تلحق الضرر باجزاء اخرى وتسبب في اضرار متعددة.

6-What are the things you can fix at home?
ما هي الاشياء التي يمكنك تصليحها في البيت

Fixing any simple sort of electrical or mechanical device

7.6 Complete the following :

1-Maintenance includes fixing any out of order device.
الصيانة تشمل اصلاح اي جهاز عاطل

2-Performing routine actions mean preventive maintenance.
اداء الاجراءات الروتينية تعني الصيانة الوقائية.

3-In a closed loop supply chain , product remains the property of the customer.
في سلسلة التوريد ذات الحلقة المغلقة , يظل المنتج ملكا للعميل.

4-In an opened loop supply chain , product is bought by reprocessing organization.
في سلسلة التوريد ذات الحلقة المفتوحة , يتم شراء المنتج من قبل منظمة المعالجة.

5- preventive maintenance is effective in preventing age related failures of the equipment.
الصيانة الوقائية فعالة في منع الاعطال المرتبطة بعمر المعدات

6-In preventive maintenance, equipment is maintained before break down.
في معدات الصيانة الوقائية يتم صيانتها قبل الانهيار

7-Wherease in corrective maintenance, equipment is maintained after down break
بينما في معدات الصيانة التصحيحية , تتم صيانة المعدات بعد الانهيار

8-The action of maintenance includes performing routine actions.
يشمل اجراء الصيانة اداء الاجراءات الروتينية

(اسقاطات مهمة السؤال الرابع)

7.7 (system , matched, effective, device, retaining, expensive)

1-Maintenance keeps the device in a working order.

الصيانة تبقي الجهاز في حالة عمل

2-It aims at retaining an item to a state in which It can perform its required function.

يهدف الى الاحتفاظ بالعنصر في حالة يمكنه فيها اداء الوظيفة المطلوبة

3-In the closed loop system, the demand for a product is matched with the supply of a used product.

في سلسلة التوريد ذات الحلقة المغلقة يتم مطابقة الطلب على المنتج مع المعروض من المنتج المستخدم

4- Preventive maintenance is effective in preventing age related failure of the equipment.

الصيانة الوقائية فعالة في منع الاعطال المرتبطة بعمر المعدات

5- The corrective maintenance is more expensive because worn equipment can damage other parts

الصيانة التصحيحية اكثر غلاءا لان المعدات البالية يمكن ان تلحق الضرر باجزاء اخرى وتسبب في اضرار متعددة

1-There are two types of maintenance. (True) يوجد نوعين من الصيانة

2-Maintenance keeps the device in a working order.(True)

الصيانة تبقي الجهاز في حالة عمل

3-Maintenance aims at retaining an item to a state in which it can perform its function.(True)

تهدف الصيانة الى اعادة عنصر الى حالة تمكنه من اداء وظيفته

4-There is one way of maintenance.(True) توجد طريقة واحدة للصيانة

5- The corrective maintenance is more expensive than the preventive maintenance. (True) الصيانة التصحيحية اكثر غلاءا المعدات البالية

اسقاطات مهمة السؤال الرابع

(– vender – gauge – help – panel- purchase)

-General Motors Emergency Line. How can I 1) help you?
-My car ran fine a week and now it won't go anywhere!
-Is the gas tank 2) empty ?
-Huh! How do I know?
-There's a little 3) gauge on the front 4) panel with a needle and marking from "E" to "F".
-Where's the needle pointing?
-It's pointing to "E". What does this mean?
-It means you have to visit a petrol 5) vender and 6) purchase some more petrol.

(fix – motherboard – computer – fault – specialists – order)

1)Computer Help Line . How can I help you, sir?
My Laptop is out of 2) order .Can you fix it for me ?
What do you think the 3)fault is?
I think it's the 4)motherboard .
Could you bring it to our maintenance unit opposite the University of Technology? Her, our 5)specialists will 6)fix it.
Yes sir, thanks.

(fix – motherboard – Computer – fault – specialists – order)

-1) Computer Help Line. How can I help you , sir? -
My laptop is out of 2)order can you fix it for me?
What do you think the 3)fault is?
I think it's the 4)motherboard .
Could you bring it to our maintenance unit opposite the University of Technology?
Here , our 5) specialists will 6) fix it.
Yes , sir , thanks.

(maintenance – help – engine – cause – thanks – fix)

-Automobile Help Line. How can I 1) help you sir ?
- My car is out of order. can you 2) fix it for me?
- What do you think the 3) cause is?
- I think it's the 4) engine again.
- Could you bring it to our 5) maintenance workshop in Al-Mashtal near the post office?
-Yes , sir , 6) thanks .

English Diphthong
(دمج صوتين علة لينتج صوت واحد)

1-/ou/ يلفظ او غالبا نجده في (o +حرف صحيح + e) او نجده في (oa) هو (ow) مثل
(open – go- over – low –road – sew - grow)

2-/ au / غالبا نجده في (ou) (ow) مثل (out – loud – now – how – cloud)مثل لفظ كلمة (فاو) (آو)

3-/ ai /مثل لفظ (شاي) (آييي) توجد في الحرف (i) غالبا في (i + حرف صحيح + e)
او في حرف (y) او في الحرفين (ie / ei) مثال
(nice - buy – sky - – why – cry - mind - kind – fly – diet – neither)

4-/ ei / تلفظ مثل (ليث) (أي) وغالبا يوجد في (a + حرف صحيح + e) وايضا (ai) مثال
cave – say -ache– made – gate – face – mail – tail – rain – pain – fail – sail
تأتي مع الحروف (ay) في نهاية الكلمه مثل (day – may – say – pay)

5-/ oi / يلفظ مثل (أوي) يوجد في (oi) وكذلك (oy)
مثال (destroy – toy – joy –employ – boys)

6-/ i ə / غالبا نجده في(ايا) (ere) (ier) (eer) (ear)
مثل (dear beer – we're – easier)

7-/ u ə / نجده غالبا في (ure) او (wer) مثل (اوا)
(fewer -pure– sure – poor – newer)

8-/ e ə /نجده غالبا في (air) (are) (ar) (eir) مثال (اييييه) بدون لفظ حرف ال r
(fear – hair – fare – dare – wear – tear – their – heir)

قواعد اليونت السابع

اداة ربط بين جملتين متناقضة بالمعنى معناها (لكن) اغلب الاحيان تكون احدى الجمل منفية

But
Yet مع ذلك

تستعمل هذه الادوات للربط بين جملتين وتوضع بالوسط لكن بشرط تجي وراه جملة النتيجة :

Ex. Noor is poor . She is happy. (but)
Noor is poor , but she is happy .

Ex. They played badly. They won the match. (yet)
They played badly ; yet they won the match.

Although
Though
Even though بالرغم من

Ex. Adil has a very important job . He didn't well-paid. (although)
Although Adil has a very important , he didn't well-paid.

اذا كانت احدى الجمل منفية تدخل الاداة على الجملة المثبتة .

In spite of
Despite
In spite the fact that
Despite the fact that
} بالرغم من

تستخدم هذه الادوات للربط بين جملتين متناقضتين و تأتي هذه الادوات في بداية الجمل التي تحتوي على:

1- ضمير الفاعل و/ is / are /was / were وصفة :
(طريقة الحل)
1-نضع الاداة في بداية الجملة
2-نحذف الفاعل
3-نحذف is / are .
4-نضع being .
5-نكمل الجملة الاولى
6-نضع الجملة الاخرى بدون تغيير.

Ex. She is beautiful. Nobody loves her. (in spite of)
In spite of being beautiful, Nobody loves her.

2- اذا كانت الجملة محتوية على اسم وليس انسان و/ is / are /was / were وصفة :
(طريقة الحل)
1-نحذف الافعال المساعدة is / are / was / were .
2- نضع الاداة في بداية الجمله
3-نقدم الصفة التي جاءت بعد الفعل المساعد على الاسم الذي جاء قبل الفعل المساعد .
4- نضع الجملة الاخرى بدون تغيير.

اسم صفه
The weather was bad. We went out. (in spite of)
اسم صفه
In spite of the bad weather, we went out.

4-اذا بدأت الجملة بـ There is / There are / There were / There was
1-نحذفها نضع بدلها اداة الربط التي بين الاقواس ثم نضع The
2- نضع الجملة الاخرى بدون تغيير

We went out . There was a rain. (despite)
We went out despite the rain .

In spite of the fact that
Despite the fact that
} بالرغم من

تدخلان على الجملة التي تحتوي على فاعل وفعل مساعد بدون ان نجري اي تغيير على الجملتين

We went out. The weather was bad. (Despite the fact that)
We went out despite the fact that the weather was bad.

ملاحظه حول فيما اذا جاء السؤال في صيغة الفراغات:

1-نختار (but / though / Although) اذا جاء بعد الفراغ جملة كاملة تبدأ بفاعل وفعل.

2-نختار (in spite of / despite) اذا جاء بعد الفراغ فعل ينتهي (ing).

3- نختار (in spite of / despite) اذا جاء بعد الفراغ اسم / صفة.

4- نختار (in spite of / despite) اذا جاء بعد الفراغ (the fact that)

5- نختار (in spite of / despite) اذا جاء بعد الفراغ (of)

Ex. The children slept well---------- the noise. (though / despite)

الاختيار لان جاء بعد الفراغ اسم Despite

Ex.---------- he is strong, he can't lift the weight. (Although / in spite of)

Although الاختيار لان جاء بعد الفراغ جملة فعلية متكونه من الفاعل والفعل

ضمير الفاعل	ضمير التملك
I	My
You	Your
They	Their
We	Our
He	His
She	Her
It	Its

انشاء اليونت السابع

E-Mail

Q/ Write an e-mail message to a maintenance mobile workshop asking for assistance to repair your house security system. Your letter should contain references to how, when it can be done and how much you should pay.

اكتب رسالة الكترونية تطلب المساعدة لتصليح نظام الحماية الخاص لبيتك: يجب ان تحتوي الرسالة على كيف , ومتى يمكن اصلاحه وكم يجب عليك دفعه.

I'm writing to ask for your assistance to repair my house security system. Please tell me how and when it can be done and how much should I pay with my best regard.

انا اكتب لطلب مساعدتك لتصليح نظام الحماية في بيتي. ارجوك اخبرني كيف , ومتى يمكن اصلاحه وكم يجب عليه ان ادفع مع اطيب تحياتي .

تمارين تدريب حول الاصوات الوزارية المرشحة

1-/ i /	2-/ iz /	3-/ t /	4-/ r/	5-/ id /	6-/ f /
a-needed	b-read	c-phone	d-fill	e-stopped	f-rose
2-/ iz /	2-/ a: /	3-/ t /	4-/g /	5-/ id /	6-/ʒ /
a-arm	b-goal	c-looked	d-faded	e-phrases	f-measure
3-/ ʃ /	2-/a: /	3-/ iz /	4-/d/	5-/ dʒ /	6-/ h /
a-calm	b-heel	c-pressure	d-judge	e-traces	f-side

4-/z /
a-quick
2-/ ð /
b-fainted
3-/ a /
c-plays
4-/ w /
d-packed
5-/ g /
e-mother
6-/ id /
f-goal

5-/z /
a-laughed
2-/ u: /
b-close
3-/ t /
c-shook
4-/ r /
d-fill
5-/ʒ /
e-range
6-/i /
f-pleasure

6-/ʌ /
a-feels
2-/s/
b-needed
3-/ k /
c-cry
4-/ z /
d-mud
5-/ id /
e-stops

7-/ s /
a-waited
2-/ i: /
b-rough
3-/id /
c-face
4-/z/
d-feel
5-/ f /
e-phase

8-/ h /
a-phone
2-/ t /
b-boys
3-/d3 /
c-looked
4-/ z /
d-heel
6-/ f /
e-joy

9-/ iz /
a-comb
2-/ k /
b-measure
3-/ i:/
c-finishes
4-/ 3 /
d-cried
5-/ d /
e-east

10-/ z/
a-goal
2-/ id /
b-wanted
3-/ u: /
c-bodies
4-/o: /
d-chat
5-/ g /
e-food

11-/ ʃ /
a-lock
2-/o /
b-heel
3-/ z /
c-nation
4-/ id/
d-spans
5-/ d ʒ /
e-village
6-/ h /
f-landed

12-/ d ʒ /
a-chat
2-/ s /
b-heat
3-/ i: /
c-thin
4-/ t ʃ /
d-geometry
5-/ θ /
e-hits

13-/ s /
a-hats
2-/ i /
b-chart
3-/z/
c-feels
4-/ t ʃ /
d-fit

14-/f/
a-twin
2-/w /
b-laugh
3-/id/
c-leisure
4-/ ʒ /
d-call
5-/ o: /
e-brings
6-/ z /
f-sounded

15-/ z /
a-opened
2-/a /
b-shell
3-/ ʃ /
c-call
4-/ o: /
d-jump
5-/ d ʒ /
e-phrase
6-/ d/
f-mat

16-/ s /
a-landed
2-/ f /
b-check
3-/ tʃ /
c-enough
4-/ u: /
d-bang
5-/ g /
e-sit
6-/ id /
f-shook

17-/ z /
a-ship
2-/ id /
b-village
3-/ ʃ /
c-boy
4-/ b /
d-week
5-/ w /
e-days
6-/ d ʒ /
f-started

18-/ f /
a-yellow
2-/ i: /
b-passed
3-/ t /
c-enough
4-/ iz /
d-father
5-/ j /
e-fences
6-/ a: /
f-feed

19-/ t /
a-passed
2-/o /
b-queen
3-/ g /
c-damages
4-/iz /
d-older
5-/ k /
e-game

20-/ f /
a-quick
2-/j/
b-change
3-/ w
c-hard
4-/ t ʃ /
d-laugh
5-/a:/
e-young

21-/ i /
a-boxes
2-/ o /
b-feel
3-/ i: /
c-elephant
4-/ f /
d-added
5-/ iz /
e-print
6-/ id /
f-on

22-/ iz /
a-year
2-/id /
b-sounded
3-/ ŋ /
c-bring
4-/d /
d-mother
5-/ð/
e-door
6-/ j /
f-matches

23-/ i:/
a-shut
2-/u:/
b-bridges
3-/ t /
c-spoon
4-/ iz /
d-year
5-/j /
e-seat

24-/ id /
a-bridge
2-/d3 /
b-helped
3-/ t /
c-sounded
4-/ iz /
d-yearly
5-/l /
e-boxes

25-/ z /
a-quick
2-/w/
b-sounded
3-/ t /
c-days
4-/g /
d-laughed
5-/ð/
e-mother
6-/id /
f-goal

26-/l z /
a-seat
2-/j/
b-year
3-/ u: /
c-spoon
4-/i: /
d-bridges
5-/ t ʃ /
e-exchange

27-/i z /
a-cuts
2-/o: /
b-hut
3-/ v /
c-foxes
4-/s /
d-of
5-/ ʌ /
e-all

28-/ z /
a-rough
2-/d /
b-cleaned
3-/ ʒ /
c-cars
4-/s /
d-puts
5-/ f /
e-pleasure

29-/z /
a-ring
2-/p /
b-like
3-/ j/
c-wash
4-/r/
d-cars
5-/l /
e-few
6-/ ʃ /
f-put

30-/o: /
a-vision
2-/f /
b-law
3-/z /
c-national
4-/ ʃ /
d-music
5-/ ʒ /
e-laugh
6-/ŋ /
f-think

31-/iz /
a-cry
2-/d /
b-wash
3-/θ /
c-you
4-/ ʃ /
d-thin
5-/ j /
e-boxes
6-/r /
f-snowed

32-/a: /
a-quick
2-/iz /
b-father
3-/id /
c-stopped
4-/ t /
d-places
5-/w/
e-faded

33-/ j /
a-sport
2-/ k /
b-that
3-/ ð /
c-branches
4-/ o: /
d- new
5-/ f /
e-cave
6-/ iz /
f- phrase

طريقة حل القطعة الخارجية

علما انها تأتي في س1 / A

1- اذا بدأت الجملة بأداة السؤال What / when /where / why /how / نحذفها ونحذف الافعال المساعدة التي تأتي بعدها Do / Did / Does

اما الافعال is / are / was / were / am فنضعها بعد الفاعل ونبحث عن الجملة بأكملها في القطعة وعند الاجابة يكون الحل من النقطة للنقطة.

2- عندما يبدأ السؤال بفعل مساعد مثل do / did / does او can / will / is / are / were / was / have / has يكون المطلوب اما بـ yes / No في هذه الحالة نبحث الكلمات الموجودة في السؤال في القطعة الخارجية ان كانت نفسها فتكون الاجابة بـ Yes ونكتب الجملة بأكملها.. اما ان كان هناك اختلاف فتكون الاجابة ب No ثم نكتب الجملة الموجودة في القطعة.

3-عندما يعطينا سؤال نبحث عن اول كلمه فأن لم نجدها نبحث عن الكلمة التي تليها فأن لم نجدها نبحث عن الاخرى الى ان نجد الكلمة الموجودة في السؤال فتكون هي الاجابة لأنه يحول الفاعل الى ضمير.

4-عندما يعطينا جملة Give suitable title معناها اعطي عنوان للقطعة في هذه الحالة اذا بدأت القطعة بداية اول السطر كلمة او كلمتين وبعدها الفعل المساعد /is / are / was / were معناها هي العنوان وان لم نجد فعل مساعد في السطر الاول نختار الكلمات التي تكررت كثيرا في القطعة.

5-عندما يكون السؤال ب how many المطلوب يكون تعداد واكثر الاحيان تكون موجودة فوارز بين الكلمات من خلالها راح نعرف الجواب .

6- عندما يكون السؤال ب Name المطلوب يكون تعداد واكثر الاحيان تكون موجودة فوارز بين الكلمات من خلالها راح نعرف الجواب .

7- من يكون موجود بالسؤال كلمة means / meant المطلوب تعريف الكلمة التي بعدها .اكثر الاحيان تكون الاجابة في بداية القطعة.

8- اذا بدأ السؤال ب why الجواب يكون اما من وراء because او من وراء to لبيان السبب.

9- عندما يبدأ السؤال بكلمة Define المطلوب تعريف الكلمة التي بعدها .اكثر الاحيان تكون الاجابة في بداية القطعة.

Q1/ **Financial accounting is the field of accounting concerned with summary analysis and public consumption. Stockholders , suppliers , employees and government agencies are examples of people interested in receiving such information for decision making purposes. Financial accountancy is governed by both local and international accounting standards. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) is the standard framework of guidelines for financial accounting used in any given jurisdiction. It includes the standards , conventions and rules that accounting follows in recording and summarizing and in the preparations of financial statements.**

1-What do we mean by (GAAP) ?
2-Is financial accounting governed by local accounting standards only ?
3-Who are interested in receiving information of financial accounting for decision making purposes?
4-How can we define the financial accounting?
5-What does (GAAP) include ?

Q2/ Human rights are the fundamental rights that human have by the fact of being human, and that are neither reacted nor can be abrogated by any government .The term came in to wide use after World War 11. Human rights have been classified historically in terms of the nation of three " generations " of Human rights. The first generation of civil and political rights is associated with the Enlightenment and the English, American , and French revolutions, the second generation of economic , social , and cultural rights, the third generation of solidarity rights is associated with the political and economic aspirations of developing and newly decolonized countries after World War II. "The Universal Declaration of Human Rights " was adopted by the United General Assembly in 1948.

1-When did the term "Human Rights" come in to wide use?
2-How many generations " of Human rights" are there?
3-What are Human rights?
4-when was The Universal Declaration of Human Rights " was adopted?
5-What do we mean by solidarity of human rights adopted?
6-Give the passage a suitable title.

Read the following passage carefully and then answer the questions below :

Computer program may be categories a long functional lines. The main functional categories are system software and application software. System software includes the operating system which couples computer hardware with application software. The purpose of operating system is to provide an environment in which application software executes in convenient and efficient manner. In addition to the operating system, system software includes utility programs that help manage and tune the computer. If a computer is not system software then it is application software which includes middleware and utility programs.

1-What are the main functional categories ?
2-what does system software include?
3-Does operating system couple computer hardware with application software?
4-What does application software include?
5-What is the purpose of operating system?
6-Give a suitable title to the passage .

Read the following passage carefully and then answer the questions below :
(choose Five only) (10 points)

Insurance is a contract between a person called the insured and an insurance company. If you want to be insured you have to a form called the proposal form. Insurance gives people protection against dangers of all kinds. There are several kinds of insurance, some of these are life insurance , fire insurance, car insurance, etc. Insurance contracts are usually valid for one year. After singing the policy, the insured must pay some money to the insurance company, this money is called the premium. If the person gives false information , the whole policy can be made useless, it can be invalidated.

1- Name three types of insurance.
2- For how long are policies usually valid?
3- What does insurance give?
4- What is insurance ?
5- If you want to be insured , you have to----------.
6- If a person gives false information , ---------- .

Bookkeeping is the recording of financial transactions, and is a part of the process of accounting in business. Transactions include purchases, sales, receipts and payments by an individual person or an organization. There are several standard methods of bookkeeping including the single-entry and double-entry bookkeeping systems. Bookkeeping is the work of a bookkeeper who records the day-to-day financial transactions of a business. They usually write the daybooks and document each financial transaction, whether each or credit in to the correct daybook.

1-What do transactions include?
2-Who records the day to day financial transactions of a business?
3-what is a bookkeeping?
4-There are several standard methods of bookkeeping including--------and--------Bookkeeping systems.
5-They usually write the daybooks and document each financial transaction, whether----------or---------- in to the correct daybook.
6- Give the passage a suitable title

When two people want to buy or sell goods , they have to take some steps which bring the act of buying and selling to an end. The business letter is the principle means of communications are sometimes convenient, yet a letter is often preferred because it leaves a record for future reference. These are the main types of business letters that are exchanged between the buyer and seller in order to complete the transaction. They are the enquiry, the quotation, the order, the invoice and the bill of exchange . In any letter, there are seven parts which are: heading, the date, inside address, salutation, the body, complimentary close and signature. Also there are supplementary letters and document which help to achieve the transportation of goods: bill of loading, shipping permit, dock receipt and freight note.

1-What are business letters?
2-What are the seven parts of the business letter?
3-A letter is often preferred because……
4-What are the main types of business letters?
5-There are supplementary letters and documents which help to achieve the ……
6-Give the passage a suitable title.

Unit One
اسئلة قواعد الصناعي

1-They cant visit us today. They have an exam. (since)
2-They couldn't deliver the parcel. No one was there to answer the door. (since)
3-Ahmed didn't passed the exam . The questions were very difficult. (because)
4-All people are sent lockdown. Coronavirus has spread everywhere. (because)
5-My brother can't travel to Mosul. His daughter is sick. (because)
6- He went to the dentist. His teeth were aching. (because
7-Mustafa went to the dentist. His teeth were aching . (because)
8-Faisal has to tidy the room. Everything is in a mess there. (because)
9-You should stay away from bears. They are dangerous.(because)
10-She doesn't feel well. She will attend our party. (although)
11-These questions are very difficult. Samer passed the exam . (although)
12-Linda got the work. She has no experience. (even though)
13-Muna wasn't wearing a coat. It was very cold. (although)
14- Ahmed has no experience. He will get the job. (even though)
15-Salwa trained well. She couldn't win the prize. (although)
16-They were tired. They kept on working. (although)
17-They have to wait in class. The teacher comes. (till)
18-I pay back my debts. I won't buy anything. (until)
19-They won't start the match. The rain stops. (until)
20-We are going out to eat. We finish taking the test. (after)
21-I arrive Paris. I will phone you. (as soon as)
22-Sinan will move to Hilla. He buys a new house. (as soon as)
23-All the players in the team will go on holiday. The match is over. (as soon as)
24-We'll help you. We get much money. (as soon as)
25- I will phone you. I arrive there. (as soon as)
26-They sell their house. They will move to Basra. (when)
27-Ahmed will move to Hilla. He finds the job.(when)
28-I finish writing the report. I will go out with my friends . (join by using " when ")
29-You tell them the truth. They will forgive you . (if)
30-I drove carefully. I wouldn't have an accident. (if)
31-I see Waleed. I will tell him to come to the party. (if)
32-I d like the job. The salary was better. (if)
33-Jamal was waiting in the bus station. He saw a friend coming towards him. (while)
34- I was waiting in the bus station. I saw a car accident. (while)
35-I was waiting in a bus station. I saw a car accident. (while)
36-Anwar was eating dinner. His friend called to ask about the assignment. (while)
37-We hear a noise in the garden. We are cleaning the house. (while)
38-We will never get there on time. Mother gets ready quickly. (unless)
39-Ali studies hard. He doesn't pass the exam. (however)
40-Huda reads stories. Jamal reads stories. (both – and)
41-Suha likes to speak English. Huda likes to speak English. (both – and)
42-He is not reading. He is not giving me the chance to read. (neither …. Nor)
43-he is cleaning the garage. He is watering the garden. (either … or)

44-You can read story. You can read poetry. (either ….. or)
45-Ahmed studies French. He studies English, too. (not only ….. but also)
46-She writes poems. She writes letters. (not only … but also)
47-This book is mine. This book is yours . (either …. Or)
48-Malik is not ill. He is not tired. (neither…. Nor)
49-He is clever. He is genius. (join by using " either …… or ")
50-Sinan doesn't enjoy hunting. He doesn't enjoy fishing. (neither … nor)
51-Hassan doesn't read stories. He doesn't watch films. (neither … nor)
52-They went to the book store. They didn't have time for the art gallery. (but)
53-They went to the market. They didn't buy anything. (but)
54-Bob speaks French. He speaks Italian too. (and)
55-They went to the bookstore. They went to the art gallery. (and)
56-The team played well. They won the match. (so)
57-Lets meet at the museum . Let's meet in front of the park. (or)
58-This Laptop is too expensive. Don't dream of buying it. (so)
59-I go to Erbil. I'll book a room. (before)
60-He has to paint the room tonight. He cannot make it to her birthday party.
61-We talked to her teachers. We talked to her family. (both-and)
62-Yesterday, we watched a film. We watched a football game. (and)
63-They can't visit us today. They have an exam. (since)
64-Sinan enjoys hunting. He enjoys fishing. (both ……and)
65-We are watching the movie . My friend knocks the door. (while)
66-Muna washed the floor. She was watching the soccer match. (while)
67-Suha draws a beautiful portrait. Nada draws a beautiful portrait. (both …. And)

1-Mazin felt cold ---------he put on a coat. (so , or , but)
2-My brother couldn't buy me a present------he didn't have any money. (so, because ,to)
3-He is ----------intelligent that he can speak five languages. (so , such , since)
4-If Ahmed reaches the sales target this year, the company---------- him.
(awards , will award , would award)
5-Suha looked for the pen--------- she didn't find it. (but , nor , or)
6-You could take the cup --------- the glass. (but , or , nor)
7-Unless Mazin---------for his misbehavior, I will be very angry.
(apologize , apologizes , apologizing)
8-Fareeds family --------to Basra after he gets a new job. (moved , moving , will move
9-------- he is talented, he isn't successful. (in spite of , although , so)
10-He feels cold------- he put on a coat. (but , so , since)
11-This book is ------- mine or yours. (either , neither , whether)
12-She was ------ tired to finish her homework. (so , too , that)
13-If I find your wallet, I--------you immediately. (inform , will inform , informed)
14-He s ---------- a lazy person that he cant do anything. (so , such , too)
15-Avoid--------- waste in the street. (throw , throws , throwing)
16-He is -------- a clever boy that he can solve the problem. (such , so , or)
17-When I finish my work, I -------- watch TV. (would , will , will going to)

18-My friend lives in------- a small town that he goes to work on foot. (such , so , too)
19-The---------- machine is still unrepaired. (break , broke , broken)
20-The film is--------tragic nor comic. (so , neither , either)
21------we were busy packing the things, the trip was postponed. (if , unless , while)
22-The exam was----------difficult to pass. (too , but , for)
23-The student is---------lazy---------pass the exam. (whether/or , too/to , neither/nor)
24-Jawad felt cold,--------- he put on a coat. (to , so , but)
25-Avoid-------- any mistake. (make , making , makes)
26-We (will phone , phone) you as soon as we arrive Paris.
27-Ahmed loves (help , to help) others.
28-The house is ……. Small to live in. (two, too , to)
29-……. The apartment is close to the beach, we daily go to swim. (until , so , since)
30---------- Ali feels better. He will join us . (so , if ,though))
31-They can't visit us today (since , and)they have an exam.
32-Let's meet at the restaurant (or , but) in front of the park.

33-The crane ---------- in the site last week. (used , is used , used)
34-They have to wait in class---------- the teacher comes. (yet , but , till)
35-He works---------- slowly that he never finishes in time. (so , such , as)
36-I'd take that job---------- the salary was better. (as soon as , if , unless)
37-I heard some noise---------- I was watching T.V. (where , while , which)
38-Keep away --------- bad people. (in , on , from)
39-Everything depends on (whether , nor , neither) he repairs his old car or buys a new one.
40-A void (smoke , smoking , smokes) cigarettes .
41-Ahmed will sell his car…… he travel abroad. (before , until . after)
42-If you leave early, you (get , will get , would get)
43-We (will phone , phone) you as soon as we arrive Paris.
44-avoid ------- your car very fast. (drive , drives , driving)
45-Was the water-------yesterday? (sent , sends , sending)
46-He will put on the coat----- he feels cold . (so , both , if)
47-If you have money, you -------- a new car. (buy, can buy, could buy)
48-I go to Erbil. I'll book a room. (before)

الاجوبة

1-They **can't** visit us today **since** They have an exam.
2-They **couldn't** deliver the parcel **since** No one was there to answer the door.
3-Ahmed didn't passed the exam **because** The questions **were very** difficult.
4- all people are sent lockdown **Because** Coronavirus has spread everywhere.
5-My brother can't travel to Mosul **because** his daughter **is** sick.
6- He went to the dentist **because** his teeth **were** aching.
7-Mustafa went to the dentist **because** His teeth **were** aching .
8-Faisal has to tidy the room **because** Everything **is** in a mess there.
9-You should stay away from bears **because** They **are** dangerous.
10-**Athough** she doesn't feel well, She **will** attend our party.
11-**Although**These questions **are very** difficult, Samer passed the exam .
12-**Even though** Linda got the work, She has no experience.
13-Muna wasn't wearing a coat **although** It was very cold.
14- **Even though** Ahmed has no experience, He **will** get the job.
15-**Although** Salwa trained well, She **couldn't** win the prize.
16-**Although**They **were** tired,They kept on working.
17-They have to **wait** in class **till** The teacher comes.
18- I **won't** buy anything **, Until** I pay back my debts,.
19-They **won't** start the match **until** The rain stops.
20-We are going out to eat **after** We finish taking the test
21-**As soon as** I arrive Paris, I will phone you.
22-Sinan **will** move to Hilla **as soon as** He buys a new house.
23-All the players in the team **will** go on holiday **as soon as** The match **is** over.
24-We**'ll** help you **as soon as** We get much money.
25- I **will** phone you **as soon as** I arrive there.
27-**When** they sell their house, They **will** move to Basra.
28-Ahmed **will** move to Hilla , He finds the job.
29-**When** I finish writing the report ,I will go out with my friends .
30-**If** You tell them the truth, They **will** forgive you .
31-**If** I drove carefully. I **wouldn't** have an accident.
32-**If** I see Waleed, I **will** tell him to come to the party.
33-I d like the job **if** The salary was better.
34-**While** Jamal **was waiting** in the bus station. He saw a friend coming towards him.
35-**While** I **was waiting** in the bus station, I saw a car accident.
36-**While** I **was waiting** in a bus station, I saw a car accident.
37-**While** Anwar **was eating** dinner. His friend called to ask about the assignment.
38-We hear a noise in the garden **while** We **are cleaning** the house.
39-We **will** never get there on time **unless** Mother gets ready quickly.
40-Ali studies hard **however** He doesn't pass the exam.
41-**Both** Huda **and Jamal** reads stories.
41-**Both** Suha **and Huda** likes to speak English.
42-He is **neither** reading **nor** giving me the chance to read.
43-he is cleaning **either** the garage **or** watering the garden.

44-You can read **either** story **or** poetry.
45-Ahmed **does not only** study French **but also** English.
46-She **does not only** write poems **but also** letters.
47-This book is **either** mine **or** yours .
48-Malik is **neither** ill **nor** tired.
49-He is**either** clever **or** genius.
50-Sinan **neither** enjoys hunting **nor** fishing.
51-Hassan **neither** reads stories **nor** watch films.
52-They went to the book store **but** didn't have time for the art gallery.
53-They went to the market **but** didn't buy anything.
54-Bob speaks French **and** Italian .
55-They went to the bookstore **and** to the art gallery.
56-The team played well **so** They won the match.
57-Lets meet at the museum **or** in front of the park.
58-This Laptop is too expensive **so** Don't dream of buying it.
59-**Before** I go to Erbil, I'll book a room. (before)
60-He has to paint the room tonight **but** He cannot make it to her birthday party.
61-We talked **both** to her teachers **and** to her family. (both-and)
62-Yesterday, we watched a film **and** a football game. (and)
63-They can't visit us today **since** They have an exam. (since)
64-Sinan enjoys **both** hunting **and** fishing. (both ……and)
65-**While** we are watching the movie . My friend knocks the door. (while)
66-Muna washed the floor **while** She was watching the soccer match. (while)
67- **both** Suha **and** Nada draw a beautiful portrait.
-1---------- Ali feels better, He will join us . (so , **if** , although)
2----------living here for years, they didn't like it. (and , but , **in spite of**)
3-Mazin felt cold ---------he put on a coat. (so , or , but)
4-My brother couldn't buy me a present---------he didn't have any money. (so, **because** , to
5-He is ----------intelligent **that** he can speak five languages. (**so** , such , since)
6-If Ahmed reaches the sales target this year, the company---------- him.
(awards , **will award** , would award)
7-Suha looked for the pen--------- she didn't find it. (but , nor , or)
8-You could take the cup --------- the glass. (but , **or** , nor)
9-Unless Mazin---------for his misbehavior, I will be very angry.
(apologize , **apologizes** , apologizing)
10-Fareeds family --------to Basra after he gets a new job. (moved , moving , **will move)**
11-------- he is talented, he isn't successful. (in spite of , **although** , so)
12------- working hard, Noor couldn't finish the essay. (or , although , **in spite of**)
13-He feels cold------- he put on a coat. (but , **so** , since)
14-This book is ------- mine **or** yours. (**either** , neither , whether)
15-She was ------ tired **to** finish her homework. (so , **too** , that)
16-If I find your wallet, I--------you immediately. (inform , **will inform** , informed)
17-He s ---------- a lazy person **that** he cant do anything. (**so** , such , too)
18-**Avoid**-------- waste in the street. (throw , throws , **throwing**)
19-He is -------- **a** clever boy that he can solve the problem. (**such** , so , or)

20-When I finish my work, I -------- watch TV. (would , **will** , will going to)
22-If you **repaired** your car, you-------- it in a good price.
(will sell , **would sell** , would have sell)
23-My friend lives in------- **a** small town that he goes to work on foot. (**such** , so , too)
24-The---------- machine is still unrepaired. (break , broke , **broken**)
25-The film is--------tragic **nor** comic. (so , **neither** , either)
26---------we **were busy packing** the things, the trip was postponed. (if , unless , **while**)
27-The exam was----------difficult **to** pass. (**too** , but , for)
28-The student is---------lazy---------pass the exam. (whether/or , **too/to** , neither/nor)
29-Jawad felt cold,--------- he put on a coat. (to , **so** , but)
30-**Avoid**-------- any mistake. (make , **making** , makes)
31----------of his efforts, he couldn't finish the work. (so , **in spite of** , even though)
32-We (**will phone** , phone) you as soon as we arrive Paris.
33-Ahmed loves (help , **to help**) others.
34-The house is ……. Small **to** live in. (two, **too** , to)
35-……. The apartment **is** close to the beach, we daily go to swim. (until , so , **since**)
31-They can't visit us today (**since** , and)they have an exam.
32-Let's meet at the restaurant (**or** , but) in front of the park.

33-The crane ---------- in the site last week. (**was used** , is used , used)
34-They have to wait in class---------- the teacher comes. (yet , but , **till**)
35-He works---------- slowly that he never finishes in time. (**so** , such , as)
36-I'd take that job---------- the salary was better. (as soon as , **if** , unless)
37-I heard some noise---------- I was watching T.V. (where , **while** , which)
38-Keep away --------- bad people. (in , on , **from**)
39-Everything depends on (**whether** , nor , neither) he repairs his old car or buys a new
40-A void (smoke , **smoking** , smokes) cigarettes .
41-Ahmed will sell his car…… he travel abroad. (**before** , until . after)
42-If you leave early, you (get , **will get** , would get)
43-We (**will phone** , phone) you as soon as we arrive Paris.
44-avoid ------- your car very fast. (drive , drives , **driving**)
45-Was the water-------yesterday? (**sent** , sends , sending)
46-He will put on the coat----- he feels cold . (so , both **, if**)
47-If you have money, you -------- a new car. (buy, **can buy**, could buy)
48-**Before** I go to Erbil. I'll book a room. (before)

Unit two

1-Jwan rescued three cats. (change in to passive voice)

2-The museum ----------by million of people last year. (visited , is visited , was visited)
3-The roof---------- yesterday. (was repaired , repairs , repaired)
4-The story----------two years ago. (is written , was written , is writing)
5-Production will be --------- next year. (increase , increased , increases)
6-The grocery ---------by Samer yesterday. (buy , buys , was bought)
7-They were-------- to hospital. (took , take , taken)
8-The garden was ------ this morning. (waters , watered , watering)
9-The course will----------by July. (finished , be finished , finish)

10-The bag has been----------by someone. (taken , took , takes)
11-The room--------furnished yesterday. (is , was , will be)
12-That skyscraper---------last year. (build , was built , will be built)
13-These boats are (make – made) of plastic.
14-The students have finished the reports. (change in to passive voice)
15-The man paid the bills yesterday. (change in to passive voice)
16- These tools are (make , made) of plastic .
17-The students handed the reports. (change in to passive voice)
18-My father has paid the bill. (change in to passive voice)
19-The lesson has …… early. (finished , be finished , been finished)
20-They make these tools of plastic. (change in to passive voice)
21The students will finish the course next week. (change in to passive voice)
22-The work will -------- tomorrow.(finished, been finished, be finished)
23-The crane…….in the site last week.(uses , is used , used)

الاجوبة

1-Jwan rescued three cats. (change in to passive voice)
Three cats **were rescued**
2-The museum ----------by million of people **last year**. (visited , is visited , **was visited**)
3-The roof---------- **yesterday. (was repaired** , repairs , repaired)
4-The story----------**two years ago**. (is written , **was written** , is writing)
5-Production will be --------- **next year**. (increase , **increased** , increases)
6-The grocery ---------by Samer **yesterday**. (buy , buys , **was bought**)
7-They **were**-------- to hospital. (took , take , **taken**)
8-The garden **was** ------ this morning. (waters , **watered** , watering)
9-The course will----------by July. (finished , **be finished** , finish)
10-The bag **has been**----------by someone. (**taken** , took , takes)
11-The room--------furnished **yesterday**. (is , **was** , will be)
12-That skyscraper---------**last year**. (build , **was built** , will be built)
13-These tools **are** (make – **made**) of plastic.
14-The students have finished the reports. (change in to passive voice)
The reports **have been** finished by the student .
15-The man paid the bills yesterday. (change in to passive voice)
The bills **was paid by the man yesterday.**
16- These tools are (make , **made**) of plastic .
17-The students handed the reports. (change in to passive voice)
The reports **was handed** by the students.
18-My father has paid the bill. (change in to passive voice)
The bill **has been paid** by my father.
19-The lesson has …… early. (finished , be finished , **been finished)**
20-They make these tools of plastic. (change in to passive voice)
These tools **are made** by them of plastic.
21The students will finish the course next week. (change in to passive voice)
The course **will be finished** by the students next week.

22-The work will -------- tomorrow.(finished, been finished, **be finished)**
23-The crane…….in the site last week.(uses , is used , **used**)

Unit Five

1-We admire the teacher. He works hard to help his students. (who)
2- Do you know the carpenter? He made this chair. (who)
3-Is that your father? Your father helps poor people. (who)
4-I don't like films. The films have sad endings. (which)
5-I hate coffee shops. They are noisy places. (which)
6-Will you bring me the bag? The bag is on the chair. (which)
7-The film was interesting .We saw the film yesterday. (which)
8-This is Mahmud's father. He is a policeman. (who)
9-Do you know the boy ? His father is a fireman. (whose)
10-I admire people . They have travelled a lot. (who)
11-Where is the book. The book was on the shelf an hour ago. (which)
13-This is the house. Ahmed was born. (where)
14-Will you bring me the books? The books are on the shelf. (which)
15-Show me the girl. Her father came to school last week. (whose)
16-Ahmed was invited by the professor. He met him in the party. (whom)
17-Suhad doesn't like films. Films have sad endings. (which)
18- I admire people ---------- have travelled a lot. (which , whose , who)
19-I visit my friend …… father is dead. (whom – whose – who)
20-That's the house---------- I was born. (which , where , when)
21-Do you know the time ------- they came home? (where , when , why)
22-Do you know------- this machine works? (who , how , which)
23-Tell me the time--------- you go to the bookshop . (why , when , where)
24-Tell me the time ---------- you arrive there. (who , when , which)
25-I saw the river----- you told me about. (which , who , whom)
26-What's the name of the lady. She was wearing the blue dress.(who)
27-Hassan is invited by the engineer. His project is succeeded. (whose)
28- that is the girl. She helped the blind man. (who)
29-The goods ---------arrived this morning are in the store . (which, whose , whom)

الاجوبة

1-We admire the teacher **who** works hard to help his students.
2- Do you know the carpenter **who** made this chair.
3-Is that your father **who** helps poor people.
4-I don't like films **which** have sad endings.
5-I hate coffee shops **which** are noisy places.
6-Will you bring me the bag **which** is on the chair.
7-The film was interesting **which** saw the film yesterday.
8-This is Mahmud's father **who** is a policeman.
9-Do you know the boy **whose** father is a fireman.
10-I admire people **who** have travelled a lot.
11-Where is the book **which** was on the shelf an hour ago.
12-My friend come to the party **who** is a policeman.

13-This is the house **where** Ahmed was born.
14-Will you bring me the books **which** are on the shelf.
15-Show me the girl **whose** father came to school last week.
16-Ahmed was invited by the professor **whom** He met in the party.
17-Suhad doesn't like films **which** have sad endings.
18- I admire people ---------- have travelled a lot. (which , whose , **who**)
19-I visit my friend my friend…… father is dead. (whom – **whose** – who)
20-That's **the house**---------- I was born. (which , **where** , when)
21-Do you know **the time** ------- they came home? (where , **when** , why)
22-Do you know------- this machine works? (who , **how** , which)
23-Tell me **the time**--------- you go to the bookshop . (why , **when** , where)
24-Tell me **the time** ---------- you arrive there. (who , **when** , which)
25-I saw the river----- you told me about. (**which** , who , whom)
26-What's the name of the lady **who** was wearing the blue dress.(who)
27-Hassan is invited by the engineer **whose** project is succeeded. (whose)
28- that is the girl **who** helped the blind man. (who)
29-The goods ---------arrived this morning are in the store . (**which**, whose , whom)

Unit Six

1-The story was very amazing. Cannot forget it .(too …. To)
2-The plane is flying high. It cannot be seen. (too … to)
3-The engine is hot. It may not start. (too … to)
4-The question is very difficult. I cannot answer it. (too …. To)
5-Democracy is very hard. They can't achieve it. (too … to)
6-The exam was very easy. Every one passed it. (so …… that)
7-Ahmed studied very hard. He got high marks. (so … that)
8-The exam was very easy. Everyone passed it. (so … that)
9-This book is very interesting .I cannot stop reading it. (so … that)
10-It was a short holiday. We couldn't visit all the places. (such … that)
11-Amjed has a big feet. He can't buy shoes to fit him . (such … that)
12-Rana was very nervous. She lost her bag. (so …….. that)
13- The teacher spoke fast. I couldn't understand the lesson. (so- that
14- He has a big feet. He can't buy shoes to fit him. (such – that
15----------high buildings. (so , such)
16---------much dust. (so , such)
17---------- a crowd of people . (so , such)
18----------heavy rain. (so , such)
19-)--------- a long queue. (so , such)
20-He works----------slowly that he never finishes in time. (so , such , as)
21-The house is too---------- to live in . (small , smaller , smallest)
22-He is (so , such , too) a slow worker that he never finishes in time.
23-He is------a strong man that he can carry the big table alone. (too , so , such)
24-The house is ------- small to live in. (two , too , to)
25- He is------ strong that he can carry the big table alone. (too , so , such)

لأجوبة

1-The story was **too** amazing **to** forget it .
2-The plane is flying **too** high **to** be seen.
3-The engine is **too** hot **to** start.
4-The question is **too** difficult **to** answer it.
5-Democracy is **too** hard **to** achieve it.
6-The exam was **too** easy **to** pass it.
7-Ahmed studied **too** hard **to get** high marks.
8-The exam was **so** easy **that** Everyone passed it.
9-This book is **so** interesting **that** I cannot stop reading it.
10-It was **such** a short holiday **that** We couldn't visit all the places.
11-Amjed has **such** a big feet **that** He can't buy shoes to fit him .
12- The teacher spoke **so** fast **that** I couldn't understand the lesson.
13- He has **such** a big feet **that** He can't buy shoes to fit him.
14- Rana was **so** nervous **that** She lost her bag.
15---------much dust. (**so** , such)
16---------- a crowd of people . (so , **such**)
17----------heavy rain. (**so** , such)
18-)--------- a long queue. (so , **such**)
19-He works----------slowly that he never finishes in time. (**so** , such , as)
20-The house is too---------- to live in . (**small** , smaller , smallest)
22-He is------a strong man that he can carry the big table alone. (too , so , **such**)
23-The house is ------- small to live in. (two , **too** , to)
24- He is------ strong that he can carry the big table alone. (too , **so** , such)
25-)----------high buildings. (**so** , such)

Unit Seven

1-They were tired. They kept on working. (in spite of)
2---------- working hard, Noor couldn't finish the essay. (or , although , in spite of)
3---------- of his efforts , he couldn't finish the report.(so , in spite of , even though)
4---------- living here for years, they didn't like it. (and , but , in spite of)
5-Salwan couldn't buy a laptop----------the fact that she was saving money.
(although, yet , despite)

الاجوبة

1-Inspite of being tired, They kept on working.
2-**in spite of** working hard, Noor couldn't finish the essay.
3-**In spite** of his efforts , he couldn't finish the report
4-**In spite of** living here for years, they didn't like it.
5-Salwan couldn't buy a laptop **despite** the fact that

لا تستسلم فكل بداية صعبة

تمنياتي لكم بالنجاح

الست وميض الصفار
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