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حقوق الطبع هـحفوظة
الطبعة الثانية


توزيع


الوطنية للتوزيع
\&Avis?:
AL Watania Distribution

## بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

قال تعالى: :

صسا اللّه العظيم

## slag







## احجزْ هقْودك من الآن

adent
 (منتديات أبنائي لاختبارات الثياس )
/amal-alqahtani.com/vb

## تْواصل هونا

الفيس بوك
Amal Qhtani

التويتر


AmalQhtani

الماسنجر
xwovowx@live.com

يُعنى هنا الاختبار بتحديد مستوى الكفاية في اللفة الإنجليزية لدى الطالب والطالبة؛ بطرق موضوعية.
هكوّنات انا ختّبار
 الأسئلة على المكوّنات الآتية بالنسب المذكورة :. فی. \% $\%$.
(\%. \%

أهدافـ الاهختبار

- القبول في أقسـام اللفة الإنجليزية.
- الإعفاء من مقررات معينـة في اللغة الإنجليزية .
- تحديد هستوى من يرغب في الالتحاق ببرامـج للفة الإنجليزية.
 مـجالات التدريس، أو الالتحاق ببرامج الدراسات العليا، أو مـجال الأعمال، وغيرهـا من الهـجالات.

الهستْفيلاون هن العاحتّبار
I. الطلاب المتقدمون لأقسـام اللفةا الإنجليزية. r. الطلاب الراغبون الالتحـاق ببرامـج اللفة الإنجليزية في مستويات تتنـاسب مع مستوى كفايتهم في اللغة الإنجليزية.
「. الطلاب الساعون إلى الإعفاء من هقررات باللفة الإنجليزية في بر امجهم الدراسية .
ع. الطلاب المتقدمون لبر امـج الدراسات العليـا .
0. الطلاب الر اغبين في الالتحاق ببعض الكليات العسكرية.
7. هع المهي اللفة الإنجليزية الراغبين في الحصول على شهاديادة. الأشخاص الراغبين في الالتحاق ببعض الوظائف في القطاعات المختلفة. .V

1

 r. r. الزمن الكلي للاختبار الفعلي والتعليمات يبلغ حوالي ثلاث ساعات.


## -Lالم

## الا

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## grammar points

## Short and long forms of am, is and are.

يتكون الفعل (V. to Be) من:



Making suggestions (عرض القيا بعمهل ما ) الاقتراح هو
with"let's / let me"
يأتي الفعل بعد let me ، let's في الهصدر (أي في شككله المجرد بدون إضافات في آخره)

- تستخدم ( have ) كفعل رئيسي بمعنى ( يملك) e.g. Let's have a drink.
- (let me ) بأتي بعدها المصدر ثم (مفعول)

e.g. Let me tell you a little about myself.


## Grammar Points

## Other suggestions: الاقتراح بطرق أخرى

1. Why don't we / you + المصدر
2. What about / How about + ( verb - ing )

## Relative Pronouns

الأسماء الموصولة


1) (Who / That) (تستخدم بدلا من فاعل عاقل )
e.g. I saw a fat man. He couldn't walk.

I saw a fat man who couldn't walk.
2) (Which / That) (تستخدم بدلا من فاعل غير عاقل )
e.g. I live in a house. It is surrounded by trees.

I live in a house which is surrounded by trees.

## 3) (where)

( تستخدم بدلا من المكان )
e.g. I can't remember the name of the street where they live.
 ولكن إذا سبق الاسم الموصول حرف جر فأنتا لا نستخدم that بدلا منه.
e.g. The man to whom you spoke is coming to ten
يمكن حذف ضمير الوصل الذى يحل محل الفاعل العاقل واضافة "ing "للفعل الذى بعده.
e. g. That is the boy who is studying here is my brother.

That is the boy studying here is my brother.

The present simple tense
زمن الهضارع البسيط

تتكون الجملة في زمن المضارع البسيط من
فعل في الهصدر + فاعل

- إذا كان الفاعل مفردا يضاف للفعل ( es / ) .
e.g. He wears a suit. / She reaches early.
تته إضافة ( es ) اذا كان الفعل منتهى بـ ( o / sh / ch / X / s/Ss )

e.g. Pupils come to school every day.
• الهفرد ( He / She / it ) أو أي اسمم مفرد.
• الجمع ( I / they / you / we ) أو أي اسمرجمع. sometimes - always - usually - often - every + period - never - rarely - seldom.

Negative: $\quad$ تْقَ الهضارع البسيط بـ
a) doesn't (مع المفرد )
ويرد الفطل لمصدره ( وتحذف / / es )
b) don't (مع الجمع) (مغر)
e.g. He eats junk food. / He doesn't eat junk food.
They play football. / They don't play football

Interrogative: (الاستفهام في الهضارع البسيط )

## مفرد جمع

1) wh - word + ( do / does )
e.g. He stays seven days in Abha.

Where does he stay seven days?

> (Does / Do ( D مؤال يبدأ بـ D مثلاً
e.g. She draws a nice picture. / Does she draw a nice picture?

Yes، she does. No، she doesn't.
لا أو نعم بـ الإجابة وتكون

The passive form in the simple present:الهبنى للهجهول فى الهضارع البسيط
يتكون المبنى للمجهول في المضادع البسيط من + by + تصريف ثائث + is / are + مفعول
e.g. Mother cooks the food.

The food is cooked by mother.

## Grammar Points

من الممكن حذف ( by ) والفاعل بعدها.


The past simple tense
زمن المـاضي البسيط
تتكون الجملة في زمن المـاضي البسيط من


أهم أجزاء التكوين السابق للجملة هو ( verb ) الفعل ، حيث ينقسم الى قسمين:. ed / d منتظم) وهو الفعل الذي يضاف له regular verb (a
e.g. look $\longrightarrow$ looked
like $\longrightarrow$ liked
irregular verb (b
e.g. go $\longrightarrow$ went buy $\longrightarrow$ bought
sleep $\longrightarrow$ slept take $\longrightarrow$ took
هذه الأفعال الفير منتظمة تُحفظ على حسب تصريفاتها فى نهايات الكتب المدرسية المقررة.

Rules of adding (ed ):
قواعد اضافة": " "
" ed " إذا كـان الفعـل منتهى بـحرف سـاكـن يسبقـه حرف متحـرك يضاعف الحـرف الاخيرقبل إضافـة a e.g. stop $\longrightarrow$ stopped
plan $\longrightarrow$ planned

e.g. dry $\longrightarrow$ dried
study $\longrightarrow$ studied
" ed " إذا كان الفعـل منتهى بـ " " " ( " c e.g. play $\longrightarrow$ played
stay $\longrightarrow$ stayed
" d" يضاف لـه فقط " e" إذا انتهى الفعـل بـ (d
e.g. like $\longrightarrow$ liked

## Negative form: النفّئ

ينفى الماضي البسيط باستخدام didn't مع رد الفعل لمصدره
e.g. He caught the train yesterday.

He didn't catch the train yesterday.
e.g. They saw a lion last summer.

They didn't see a lion last summer.

## الاستڤهام :The interrogative form

12

> يوجد فى هذا الزمن نوعين من الأسئلة:. a
?
e.g. We met our grandfather in the bank yesterday.

Where did you meet your grandfather yesterday?
" سؤال يبدأ بـ " did " يجاب عنه بـ "yes " أو " "
e.g. He slept late last night.

Did he sleep late last night?
Yes، he did.
No، he didn't.
" not / n't" الاجابة هع "No " فى كل الأزمنة تتضمن "

The passive form in the past simple
الهبنى للمجهول في الهـاضي البسيط

يتكون المبنى للمجهول في هذا الزمن من
فاعل + by + تصريف ثالث . Was / were + p.p + هفعول
e.g. The government established many projects.

Many projects were established by the government.

## 

تستخدم were / was كأفمال رئيسيـة في صيفة المـاضي البسيط ، بمعنى لا يتبعها فعل آخر ( خاصة مع الجمل الوصفية) e.g. He was a student last year.
e.g. They were absent yesterday.
(I، It ، He ، She (مع الهفردWas
(They ، You ، We ( Were يستخدم مع زمن الماضي البسيط كلمات تُميزه عن غيره من الأزمنة الاخرى مثلاً Yesterday ، last + period ، ago one day ، once.

## The future simple tense

زمن المستقيل البسيط
يتكون زمن المستقبل البسيط من

> الهصدر Will + (inf + فناعل

المصدر ( am / is / are + going to + (inf
لاحظ تختصر will إلى111'

1) will $\longrightarrow$ won't

نفى المستقبل
2) am / is / are going to $\longrightarrow$ not going to $/ n^{\prime} t$

## Interrogative form الاستّفهام

هناك نوعان من الأسئلة-:
a
e.g. : They will answer it. / will they answer it?

Yes، they will. / No، they won't
Are - Is - Am يتم تقديم " going to " يمؤل مع
e.g.: They are going to fix it. / Are they going to fix it?

> (b سؤال يبدأ بكلمة استفهام مثلاً

1) Wh -word + will + sub. + Inf. .......?
2) Wh -word + am / is / are + sub + going to + Inf. . ...... ?
e.g.: He will go to London. / Where will he go ? She is going to study French. / What is she going to study?

## The passive form in the future

الهـجهول في المستقبل

يتكون المجهول في المستقبل من

2. فiعل + am / is / are + going to + be + + + by + تصريف ثُالث +
e.g.: They will punish Ali for his mistakes.

Ali will be punished by them for his mistakes.
e.g.: They are going to carry out the new project.

The new project is going to be carried out by them.

## Comparative and superlative form of adjectives:

صيغة المقارنة والتقضيل
تقسم الصفات عند المقارنة والتفضيل إلى قسمين..
(a صفات ( قصيرة ، طويلة ) .

| Superlative adjective | Comparative adjective |
| :---: | :---: |
| عند التفضيل باستـخدام الصفة القصيرة نتبع الآتي :صفـة be + the (est) e.g. Reem is the tallest girl here. | للمقـارنة باستخـدام الصفة القصيرة نتبع الآتي-: طرف ثان+ be + ber) + than صرف أَول e.g. Reem is taller than Soha. |
| عند التفضيل باستخـدام الصفة الطويلة نتبع الآتي:- <br> صفة + be + the most + طرف أؤين <br> صفـة + be + the least + طرف أول <br> e.g. Maths test was the most difficult one. | للمـقارنة باسـتخـدام الصفـة الطويلة نتبع الآتي:- <br> طرف ثان+ + than+ طفة + be + more طرف أول <br> طرف ثان+ + than + صفة+ be + less + طرف أول <br> e.g. Gold is more expensive than Silver. |

الصفة القصيرة تتكون من مقطع واحد والصفة الطويلة تتكون من أكثر من مقطع.

b b الصفات (الشاذة): هي صفات شاذة لا تنطبق عليها قاعدة المقارنة أو التفضيل ولكنها تتحول إلى كلمة أخرى.

| Adjective | Comparative adjective | Superlative adjective |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Good | Better than | The best |
| Bad | Worse than | The worst |
| Far | Farther than | The farthest |

Comparative adjectives with countable and uncountable nouns:
صفة الهقارنة مع الأسماء المعدودة وغير المعدودة

| Countable | uncountable agatite |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
| Fewer $\qquad$ than | Less ...................... than |
| The most ....................... | The least .................................. |

e.g. Ali has more books than his brother. (countable )
e.g. They have more money than their friends. (uncountable)
e.g. I have fewer pens than my sister. ( countable )
e.g. She cooks less rice than her aunt. (uncountable )

## The conditional clause

## ( If clause )

لها ثالاث حالات وعند توظيفها فی الجملة لابد من توافق " لـا " main clause" " " time clause"

1) If presentsimple ، فاعل +will + الهصدر
e.g. If they study hard ، they will succeed.
2) If past simple ، فاعل + would + المصر
e.g. If he had a car، he would move around the city.
3) If past perfect ، فاعل + would have + تصريف ثالث
e.g. If they had worked hard ، they would have taken money.

## Verbs followed by (verb + ing)

هناك أفعال يأتي بعدهـا فعل أخر منتهى بـ ( ing ) مثلًا enjoy - finish - imagine - look forward to - practice - start - continue - mind e.g. Most women enjoy shopping.

## How to make questions?

يوجد نوعين أسـاسين من الأسئلة :.
 (b سؤال يبدأ بفعل مساعد أو فعل ناقص.
التوع الوأول (a) يكون على النـحو التّالي :

تكملة + فعل أساسي + الفاعل + فعل مساعد / فعل ناقص + كلمة استفهام

أنكك لابد أن تتعرف على الافعال المساعدةوهي كالاتي .

| V. to Be |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Present | Past |  |
| am | was |  |
| is | Was |  |
| are | were |  |
|  |  |  |
| V. to Do |  |  |
| Present | Past |  |
| Do | did |  |
| Does | did |  |
|  |  |  |
| Present | V. to Have |  |
| Have | Past |  |
| Has | Had |  |

الافْـال النـاقصة

| Present | Past |
| :---: | :---: |
| will | would |
| can | could |
| shall | should |
| may | might |


| Meanings of | ( wh - words ) |
| :---: | :---: |
| what | (مـا / ماذا ) تسأل عن غير العاقل |
| when | ( ( متى ) |
| where | ( ( أين ) |
| who | ( من ) ( |
| why | ( ( لماذ1 ) سأل عن السبب |
| How many | ( كم عدد ) تسأل (1) عن العدد |
| How much | كم للكمية |
| How often | كم عدد المرات |

e.g. She will go to London.

Where will she go?
e.g. He reads Qur>an three times a week.

How often does he read Qur'an?
e.g. He was absent because he was ill.

Why was he absent?
e.g. He travelled abroad three days ago.

When did he travel abroad?

التّوع الثاني (b) يكون على النّ التحو التالي :
سؤال يبدأ بفعل مساعد أو بفعل ناقص ويستخدم الفعل الهساعد على حسب زمن الجملة مثلا."

هذا النوع من الأسئلة يجاب عليه بـ ( yes ) أو. ( No )
e.g. He is climbing over the wall.

Is He climbing over the wall?
Yes, he is.
No, he isn't
e.g. He can speak English.

Can he speak English?
Yes، he can.
No، he can't
e.g. They bought a new house.

Did they buy a new house?
Yes، they did.
No، they didn't
e.g. He eats pizza.

Does he eat pizza?
Yes، he does.
No، he doesn't

## The present continuous tense

الْهضارع الهـستهـر
تتكون الجملة في هذا الزمن كالتالي
/ + (am / is / are ) + verb + (ing )
e.g. We are writing now.

## Negative: النفي

> ينفى المضارع المستمر بـ (not / n’t بعد verb to Be
(a now ، at the moment ، look! ، listen! ، in the present time ، still (b لا لا (bتخدم الأفعال الآتية مع الهضارع المستمر. see, hear , smell ، like ، love ، want , think. c إذا كان الفعل منتهى بـ "e عند إضافة "ing " تحذف
e.g. come $\longrightarrow$ coming
(إذا كان الفعل منتهى بحرف ساكن قبله حرف متحرك قبل إضافة "ing "نضاعف الحرف الأخير.
e.g. run $\longrightarrow$ running

يتم تكوين السؤال فى المضارع المستمر بطريقتين :-
 e.g. He is drawing a giraffe.

Is he drawing a giraffe?
سؤال يبدأ بـ. ( wh - word ) (b
e.g. They are arriving at 7:00 p.m.

When are they arriving?

## The past continuous tense

زمن الهاضي الهستهر
تتكون الجملة في هذا الزمن كالتالي

+ was / were + ( verb - ing )
e.g. They were playing.

e.g. He was working in the garden yesterday.

He wasn't working in the garden yesterday.

## الاستفهام The interrogative form

> يوجد في هذا الزمن نوعين من الأسئلة: . "wh - word " وتكون صياغته كالتالي.

+ was / were + كلمة استفهام
e.g. She was speaking German in the meeting.

What was she speaking in the meeting?
"ويجاب عنه بـ "yes "أو "Nos / were" سؤال يبدأ بـ" (b
e.g. She was watching a movie last night.

Was she watching a movie last night?
Yes, she was.
No, She wasn't

## Grammar Points

يستخدم هذا الزمن مـع الروابط الآتية. When ، While ، as ، just as

ونتبع مع هذه الروابط القواعد الآتية.

As / while past cont. ماضى مستمر past simple ماضى بسيط
When past simple ماضى بسيط ، past cont. ماضى مستمر
e.g. when my friend called II was cooking.
e.g. As she was cooking the phone rang.

## The present perfect tense

زمن الهضارع التام

Has $\longrightarrow$ ( He ، She ، It )
Have $\longrightarrow$ (I We ، You، They )
e.g. I have studied English since 1990.

## Negative: النفي

ينفى الهضارع التام بـ (not / n't ) بعد الفعل المساعد.
He has travelled.
He hasn't travelled.

تستخدم الكلمـات الآتية مع المضارع التام. yet، just، already، never، ever، recently، for، since، so far، still، lately.

## The passive form of the present perfect الهبنى للمـجهول فَى المضارع التام

e.g. Our army has captured many of enemy soldiers.

Many of enemy soldiers have been captured.

## The present perfect continuous tense

## الهضـارع التام المستمـر

تتكون الجملة في هذا الزمن كالتالي
فـاعل + have / has + been + verb + ( ing )
e.g. They have been living here since 1970 .
e.g. I have been waiting for you all the morning.

## Negative: النّفي

ينفى الهضارع التام المستمر بنفس طريقة نفى المضارع التام.
(a live ، wait ، stay ، work ، read ، sleep ، stay .
b (b يستخدم هذا الزمن مع الافعال التي تدل على التكرار. .
" all"الكلمات المستخدمة في هذا الزمن دائما يسبقها كلمة (الانية (c
e.g. All this morning ، all this week ، all day ، all this year (d المضـارع التام.

استخدام ( since ، for ) مع كلا الزمنين ( المضارع التام ، المضارع التام المستمر )

1) For تدل على فترة زمنية ، وغالبا يأتي بعدهـا عدد
e.g. For six days، for ten years.
2) Since تستخدم مع نقطة زمنية محددة ( تاريخ أو وقت محدد )
e.g. Since 1998 / Since his birthday / since his marriage.

Now ، all the time : ويستخدم هذا الزمن مع كلمات أخرى مثل

## The past perfect tense

الهاضي التام تتكون الجملة في هذا الزمن كالتالي
( التصريف الثالث للفعل ( . had + p.p. فاعل
e.g. I had finished the exercise before you come.

ينفى الماضي التام بـ (not / n't ) بعدhad
e.g. He hadn't worked.

## Interrogative form:

يتكون السؤال فى هذا الزمن مثل باقي الأزمنـة حيث يوجد نوعين من الأسئلة:. a
(wh - word ) + had + تصريف ثالث + فاعل
e.g. He had completed the project.

When had he completed the project?

e.g. He had completed the project.

Had he completed the project?
Yes, he had.
No, he hadn't.

## The passive form of the past perfect المبيني بلمـجهول في الماضي التّام

يتكون المبنى للمجهول في زمن الماضي التام كالتالي فاعل + had + been + p.p. + by
e.g. The boys had eaten some cakes.

Some cakes had been eaten by the boys.
يستخدم زمن الماضي التام مع الكلمـات الآتية.

After . as soon as ، when ، until ، till ، before ، by the time.

قاعدتي استخدام ( before ، after ) مع الماضي التام تكون كالتالي
 Before ماضي بسيط ، مـاضي تام (vi

قاعدتي استخدام ( until ، till ) مع الماضي التام تكون كالتالي

e.g. She didn't cook the food till (until) she had cleaned the kitchen.

## Be used to / used to ستخدام

Used to + الanدر (inf. )
تدل على عادة كانت تحدث في المـاضي
لقد اعتاد أن يدخن في الماضي.e.g. He used to smoke

Be ( am / is / are ) used to + verb ( ing ). تدل على عادة كانت تحدث في الماضي هو الآن يدخن. e.g. He is used to smoking

تتفى "used to "بـ didn't مع ردها للمصدر. e.g. He didn't use to sleep late.
تتفى " " be used to " بـ " بدون تغيير

e.g. He isn't used to sleeping late.

Rules of changing singular nouns into plural
قواعد تحويل الاسم الهفرد لـجمع
" es" عادوة يحول الاسم المفرد إلى جمع بإضافة " (a

b (b هناك كلمات تجمع جمعا شاذ اولا ينطبق عليها قاعدة من القواعد السـابقة وهى كالتالي

| Singular | Plural | Singular | Plural |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Foot | Feet | Woman | Women |
| Goose | Geese | Tooth | Teeth |
| Ox | Oxen | Mouse | Mice |
| Penny | Pence | Louse | Lice |
| Child | Children | Fish | Fish |
| Sheep | Sheep | man | Men |

## The uses of ( some ) and ( Any )

1) Some (بیض من ):
a) الجملة المثبتة
b) أسئلة يجاب عنها بـ الـبـة "yes"
2) Any (أي)
a) الجهملة المنفية
b) أسئلة يـجاب عنها بـ "No "

The uses of ( too ) and (very )
كلتا الكلمتين تعنيـان "جدا "ولكن بينهما فرق وهو كالتالى e.g. The exam was too difficult، I couldn't answer.

هـع "too " لا يمكن القيام بالفعل ،وغالباً يتبعها نفى.
e.g. The exam was too difficult، I couldn't answer.


هع " very" " يمكن القيام بالفعل. e.g. the exam was very difficult ،I could answer.

## Causative case

To have something done
تستخدم هذه الصيغة عندما يقوم شخص ما بعمل لك ، وتكوينه كالتالي. الصيغة الأولىى

```
* + have + possessive pronoun + object + p.p.
                                    تصريف ثالث + مفعول + ضمير ملكية + have + فاعل (
+ get + possessive pronoun + object + p.p.
e.g. The barber has cut my hair.

I have had my hair cut.
e.g. We will install the lights.

We will have the lights installed.

\section*{Transitive and Intransitive verbs}

الأفعال اللازمة والأففال المتعدية

\section*{Transitive verb}
e.g. He raises his hand. (TV)

\section*{Intransitive verb}

هو الفعل الذى يسمى ( لازم ) وهو الذى لا يتبعه مفعول. e.g. The Sun rises. (IV)

من الممكن استخدام ( الفعل المتعدى TV ) فى صيغة المبنى للمجهول ( passive ) e.g. His hand is raised. \((\sqrt{ })\)

ولكن لا يمكن استخدام ( اللازم IV ) فی صيفة المبنى للمجهول Passive
e.g. The Sun is risen (X)

\section*{Possessive using ( apostrophe )}

تستخدم كلمة الاستفهام ( whose ) عند السؤال عن الملكية ويكون السؤال كالتالي Whose + اسم الشيء + is it ?
 e.g. Whose pen is it?

It's Saad's pen.
\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { وبالتالى تضاف ( S' ) للدلالة على أن ما قبلها يملك ما بعدها. } \\
& \text { " s" ( S' ( ) للاسمَ المفرد والاسم الجمع الذى لا ينتهى بـ (a }
\end{aligned}
\]
e.g. The boy's book.
" S" (b apostrophe ) فقط للاسم الجمع الذى ينتهى بـ (b) e.g. The girls' school.

\section*{Joining sentences with:}

ربط جملتين باستخدام ) ( and - but - or - too )
1) " and" تستخدم لربط جملتين متصلتين ببعضهها ( بينههـا معنى مشترك)
e.g. The boy opened the door and walked into the room.
2) "But" تستخدم لربط جملتين بينهما تناقض فی المعنى e.g. Ali is a clever boy but he can't get up early.
3) " or" تستخدم للتخيير e.g. You can stay or go.
4) "too" " " " e.g. I played piano ، Ahmed played piano too.

\section*{Definite and indefinite Articles}
أدوات النكرة وأدوات الـعرفة
1) The indefinite articles: \(a /\) an
( an )
تستتخدم قبل الاسمى المفرد ( المعدود ) البـادئ بحرف متحرك
e.g. She's an engineer.
(a)

تستخدم قبل الاسم المفرد ( المعدود ) البادئ بحرف ساكن
e.g. Is your father a football fan، too?
2) The definite article" the"
a) inventions.
```

تستخدم مع

```
b) Oceans and seas. ( the telescope) ( the pacific)
c) Hotels. ( the Ritz)
d) When there is only one thing. (The Sun ، The Moon )

\section*{Question tags}
\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { كثير ا مـا نقول جهلة خبرية ونؤكدهـا بسؤال ، ويسـاوى فى اللفة العربيـة "أليس كذلك § " } \\
& \text { a } \\
& \text { (إذا كان بالجملة فعل مساعد يستخدم في السؤال ، وإذا لمى يكن بها فعل مساعد نستخدم (b } \\
& \text { does ، do ، did } \\
& \text { (c }
\end{aligned}
\]

Question tag : that expect the answer ( yes )
e.g. Ahmed travelled yesterday didn't he ?

Yes، he did.
" إذا كانت الجملة مثبتة يكون السؤال بعدها منفى وتكون الاجابة بـ " yes"
e.g. They wash their car. don't they?

Yes، they do.
Question tag : that expect the answer ( No )
e.g. Huda doesn't eat fish، does she?

No، she doesn't.
e.g. They aren't workers، are they?

No، they aren't.

\section*{Gerund and infinitive}

Other beginning of a sentence.
إذا بدأت الجملة بفعل ، فإنه إما أن ينتهى بـ "ing " to" "أو يكون المصدر مسبوقا بـ "
e.g. Eating a lot of sweets is bad for you.
e.g. To eat a lot of sweets is bad for you.

\section*{Grammar Points}

\section*{The imperative form}
```

صيغة الأمر
تبدأ الجهملة فى الإنجليزية بالفعل فى المصدر عند الطلب والأمر.

```
e.g. Stop here.
e.g. Stop here 'please.
" Don't" وعند النهى يسبق الهصدر بـ
e.g. Don't play with fire.

Indirect speech
الكالام غير المباشر
يسمى الكالام الفير مباشر فى بعض الكتب "Reported speech "ولا فرق. أقسامهـ كالآتيْ
Statement
Command and Request
a
b- الأمر أو الطلب
Question c
e.g. He says" I am very happy".

He says that he is very happy that day.
e.g. Ali said" I am preparing the lesson".

Ali said that he was preparing the lesson.
b
ask - asked - advice - order \({ }^{\text {mتخخدم }}\)
نستخدم to للربط إذا كانت الجملة مثبتة ، واما إذا كانت الجملة منفية نستخدم ، not to ونغير باقي أجزاء الجملة الخبرية.
e.g. He said" copy these words."

He asked us to copy these words.
e.g. He said to us ، "Don't make any noise."

He told us not to make any noise.
c
" ويمكن استخدام " \({ }^{\text {" }}\) " asked"

e.g. He said to me" Have you brought my bag? "

He asked me if I had brought his bag.
- إذا كان السؤال يبدأ بكلمة استفهام فإنتا نستخدمها كأداة ربط.

نقدم الفاعل على الفعل لأنتا نـحول السؤال إلى جملة ، ثم نتبع جميع القواعد فى الجملة الخبرية ، ونحذف علامة " full stop" الاستفهام ونضع
e.g.: She said to him ، " where have you been ?"

She asked him where he had been.

هناك كلمات تتفير عند التحويل من مباشر إلى غير مباشر وهي كالتالي:
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline amburys &  & timupts &  \\
\hline now & Then & here & there \\
\hline this & That & these & Those \\
\hline Yesterday & The day before & To night & That night \\
\hline Ago & Before & Tomorrow & The next day \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{Asking for and giving opinions:}

نستخدم الأسلوب الآتى للسؤال عن الر أي والرد عليه.
? مفعول + فعل + فاعل ( Don't you think )
Yes، I think.
( Do you think) مفعول + فعل + فاعل ?
No، I don't think so.
e.g. Do you think it is serious?

No ، I don't think so.

\section*{Grammar Points}

\section*{Linking words (The conjunction)}
1) Although ، even and though تستخدم هذه الروابط للتعبير عن التناقض e.g. Although he trained every day، he couldn't improve his speed.
2) Because / as تستخدم كالتالي
\[
\text { نتيجة } \quad \text { because / as }
\]
e.g. He couldn't go to school yesterday because / as was ill.
3) in order to / to / so as to معناها "ككي "ويتبهها جميعا المصدر e.g. I go to a pharmacy to get medicine.
4) in the hope that ، in order that ، so that
\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { تستخدم هذه الروابط بين جهلتين بسيطتين بينهما علاقة غرض أو سبب ونتيجة } \\
& \text { ويأتى بعدها ( فاعل + فعل ناقص + مصدر ) }
\end{aligned}
\]
e.g. He works hard so that he may / can get high marks.

\section*{Negative and affirmative sentences}
1) Both \(\qquad\) and ......
e.g. Ali is clever ، Ahmed is clever too.

Both Ali and Ahmed are clever.
2) neither \(\qquad\) nor
تستخدم بمعنى لا .... ولا تعتبر نفى للجمل المثبتة والفعل يتبع الفاعل الثانى بمعنى اذا كان الفاعل مفرد يكون الفعل فى دلالة المفرد.
e.g. Neither Ali nor his friends are lazy.

3 ) either \(\qquad\) or
تستخدم للتعبير عن الاختيار بمعنى ( إما ....... أو ) فى الاثبات
e.g. Either you must study hard or you will not get high marks.
4) It is .... صف الهصدر ...
نستخدم التعبير التالى فى الجملة الوصفية
e.g. It is good to find out about peoples' customs.

Had better
تستخذدم في تقديم النصيحة ( من الأفضل ) يأتي بعدها المصدر
e.g. You had better sleep early.

تختصر إلى ( (d better ' ) وهي مساوية ( 'd rather ) عند تكوين سؤال لها تقدم "had " فقط في بداية السؤال
e.g. Had he better sleep early?

About to
معناها ( أوثك أن ) ويتبعها المصدر
e.g. We were about to go when the phone rang.

Be + supposed to +inf. المصدر = should

فاعل + was / were + supposed to + inf.
e.g. She was supposed to arrive late.

فاعل +am/is / are + supposed to + inf.
e.g. They are supposed to attend the lecture .

Would you mind + ( Verb - ing )
e.g. Would you mind turning the light off? هل تمانع : هي أسلوب للطلب المهـذب.

\section*{Countable and uncountable nouns:}
1. Uncountable nouns : الأسماء غير المعدودة

هي الأسماء التي ليس لها جمع، ومنها الآتي :
Accommodation, advice, behavior, bread, copper, (and all other metals, English, (and all other languages), Furniture, information, Knowledge, luggage, news, progress, research, rice, (and all other grains and cereals) salt, (and all other condiments e. g. pepper), travel, traffic, trouble, water, (and all other liquids), weather, work.
2. Some nouns can be both count and non count, depending on context. Look at the examples.
a) Egg :
- Would you like a boiled egg for breakfast? (Count)

\section*{b) Glass :}
- Pass me a glass and I'll pour you a drink. (Count)
- What did people use for windows before they invented glass ? ( un Count)

\section*{Grammar Points}
c) Words for drinks e.g. Coffee, tea, beer. The countable nouns mean a glass of , a cup of, a bottle of, etc.
d) Tim, space, room.

\section*{Relative clauses :}

استّحثـام حروفِ الجـر في هباراتا الوصل :
يهكن استخد ام حروف الجر قبل ضمـائر الوصل أو في نهاية عبـارة الوصل، اعتماداً على مـا إذا كانت الجهملة رسمية أو غير رسمية.
e.g. The person to whom I spoke told me the hotel was fully booked. (Formal) e.g. Jane, who I bought my car from, has gone to the states. (informal).

\section*{Hypothetical meaning}

Wish :
a) Wish + ماضي بسيط
تستخخدم لـ :
- التعبير عن أمنيـة لن تتحقق في الحاضر .
- التعبير عن أمنيات ريما تتحقق في المستقبل.
e.g. I wish Khalid still lived here.

لعا حضّ : إذا كان الفعل (verb. to . be) من الممكن استخدام .
I/she / he / it \(\longrightarrow\) was الماضي منه
We / you / they \(\longrightarrow\) were
أو تستخدم (were) مع كل الضمائر.
e.g. we all wish the exam wasn't / weren't tomorrow.
b) wish + would could.
- التعبير عن أمنيات عامة للمستقبل
e.g. I wish I could come to your party, but I'll be a way that week end
c) wish + ماضي تام (had + p. p)
- التعبير عن الندم على أشياء في الماضي
e.g. I wash I had studied harder.
** I'd rather \(=\) would rather)
a) I'd rather+ past simple ( ماضي بسيط)
e. \(\mathbf{g}\) : I'd rather you didn't stay out too late tomorrow night.
b) I'drat her + past perfect (ماضي تام)
- عندما نتحدث عما كنا نريد حدوثه في الماضي.
e.g: I'd rather she had gone out more warmly dressed.

\section*{Modal verbs}

Form : modal verbs do not change in the third person. They are followed by the infinitive without to.

ا- تستخـدم للتعبيـر عن المقدرة (القدرة على القيام بعمل هـا ):
1. Can
e.g: I can pick you up on Saturday morning.

\section*{2. Could}
- في الماضي e.g : Could Enstein speak English when he went to live in the USA?
r- لطلب وإعطاء الإذن للقيام بعمل ما نستخدم :
1- Can
e.g. Can I borrow your Calculator for a few minutes?

2- Could
e.g: A: Could I ask you a few questions ?

B: Yes ,of course you can.
3-may
تستخدم لطلب وإعطاء الإذن في الموقف الرسمية :
e.g: May I leave early today ? I've got a dentist appointment.

1- Can
e.g: Anyone can learn to use a word processor:

\section*{2- Could}
e.g: Uncle Tony Could be very funny sometimes. obligation / necessity
1) Must : التعبير عن الإلز ام في الحاضر المستقبل ، ويكون الإلزام صادر من فكر المتحدث
e.g: I must remember to tell Omar a bout the meeting.
2) Have to / have got to :

تستخدم للتعبير عن الإلزام القوى في الحاضر والهستقبل، ويكون الإلزام صادر عن مؤثر خارجي .
British English:
American English have got من British English لاحظ تستخدم
e.g: We have to wear uniforms at our school .

Lack of obligation
Needn't , don't need to and don't have to .
e.g: you don't need to/ needn't come to the airport. I'll get a taxi.

تفي الأفهال الناقصة Negation with modal verbs
\begin{tabular}{|l|l|}
\hline 1. Can not = can't & 1. might not = usually not contracted \\
\hline 2. Could not = couldn't & 2. Ought not = usually not contracted. \\
\hline 3. Will not = won't & 3. have to = doesn't have to/ don't have to \\
\hline 4. Would not = wouldn't & 4.Shall not = never contracted \\
\hline 5. should not = shouldn't & 5. may not = never contracted \\
\hline 6. must not = mustn't & 6. had better = never contracted. \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{Adverbs of frequency}
1. Adverbs of definite frequency:
- once
- twice
-
-
- Five times
- Several times
a day / week / month / Year.
*every day/week/ month/year/morning

e.g: My telephone rings several times a day:

\section*{2. Adverbs of indefinites frequency :}
يمكن ترتيب هذه الظروف كالآتي :

1- always
2- almost always
3- generally / normally/ usually
4- frequently/ often
5- sometimes
6- Occasionally
7- Almost never/ hardly / rarely
8- Not \(\qquad\) Ever/ never
least often
(main verb)
- تأتي هذه الظروف في الجمل والأسئلة على حسب موقع الفعل الرئيسي 1 after be when it is the only verb in the sentence.
e.g: I am always glad to see you .
\(2 /\) after the first auxiliary verb when there is more than one verb.
e.g: I have often walked down this street before.

3 / before the main verb when there is only one verb.
e.g: we sometimes go to a restraunt for lunch on Sundays.

4/ in questions, after the subject.
e.g: Don't you usually go home by train / taxi?

5/ In negative sentences they come in the middle of the sentence as follows :
a) Not comes before always and usually
b) Not comes after sometimes and frequently .

Prepositions of time
\begin{tabular}{|c|l|l|}
\hline English & \multicolumn{1}{|c|}{ Usage } & \multicolumn{1}{c|}{ Example } \\
\hline On & \multicolumn{1}{|c|}{ Days of the week } & On Monday \\
\hline In & \begin{tabular}{l}
-\begin{tabular}{l} 
months / seasons \\
\(-\quad\) time of day \\
\(-\quad\) year
\end{tabular} \\
\hline At
\end{tabular} \begin{tabular}{l} 
in August \\
in the morning \\
in 2006 \\
in an hour
\end{tabular} \\
\hline for night \\
\(-\quad\) for weaken d & \begin{tabular}{l} 
at night \\
at the week end \\
at half past nine
\end{tabular} \\
\hline Since & \begin{tabular}{l} 
from a certain Point of time \\
past till now
\end{tabular} & Since 1980 \\
\hline to & telling the time & Ten to six (5.50) \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{Prepositions of place}
\begin{tabular}{|c|l|l|}
\hline English & \multicolumn{1}{c|}{ Usage } & \multicolumn{1}{c|}{ Example } \\
\hline in & \begin{tabular}{l} 
- room, building, towns, street, country. \\
- book, paper etc. \\
- car, taxi \\
- picture, world
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{l} 
- in the kitchen. \\
-in the book \\
- in the picture.
\end{tabular} \\
\hline at & \begin{tabular}{l} 
- meaning next to, by an object \\
- for table \\
- for events. \\
- Place where you are, to do something typical \\
(watch a film, study, work)
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{l} 
- at the station \\
- at the table .
\end{tabular} \\
\hline on & \begin{tabular}{l} 
- attached \\
- for place with a river. \\
- Being on a surface.
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{l} 
- on the table \\
- on the left. \\
- on Tv
\end{tabular} \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{** other important prepositions:}
from, of, by, on, off, out of, about, from, onto, towards, into , through across, above, over, below.

\section*{Types of punctuation :}

1-full stop :

> تستخدم في :

نهاية الجملة التامة المعنى .
نهاية مجموعة من الكلمات لا تكون جملة حوارية .
في بعض الاختصارات
المواقع وعناوين البريد الإلكتروني .

\section*{Examples:}
e.g: My name's Ali and I was 17 in July.
e.g: p.m.
e.g: www.oup.com

2_ Comma (, )
تستخدم في : " الثقوائم .

3- Semi colon (;)
الفاصلة المنقوطة
تستتخدم في :
كوقفه أقوى من الفاصلة ، ولكنها لا تعبرعن النهاية مثل النقطة .
بين عبارتين رئيستين ، بمعنى أن الجملة الثانية تفسر معنى الأولي أو مساوية لها .
e.g: The road runs through a beautiful wooded valley; the railway lines follows it.

\section*{4- Colon (:)}


قبل الاقتباس وأحياناً قبل الكلام المباشر.

\section*{5_ Apostrophe (' )}

> تستـخلدم في : ■
e. g: I'm short for I am .
\(\mathrm{I}^{\text {' } \mathrm{m}} \longrightarrow\) short for (Iam)

\section*{6. Hyphen (-)}

e.g: good - looking
muddle - headed.
e.g : re- cover (= provide something with a , new cover .

\section*{7. Exclamation mark (!)}

e.g: OW! That hurt !
e.g: she says she's stopped feeling in secure (!) since she met him .

8_ Question mark (?)
تستتخدم في :
الدلالة على نهاية السؤال . داخل أوْواس (? الدلالهالة على عدم اقتّتاع الكاتب بعبـارة مـا .
e. g: Have you seen the film yet?
e. g: I'm about to get started on the new project, which is apparently quite straightforward ?

\section*{Choose the best correct answer to complete the following sentences:}

I know that he \(\qquad\) in the library at this moment.
(a) work
(b) working
(c) is working
(d) worked

Listen ! your mother \(\qquad\) don't interrupt her.
(a) talked
(b) has talked
(C) is talking
(d) has talked


I bought this car last month Now It \(\qquad\) .to me.
(a) belonged
(b) is belonging
(c) is belonged
(d) belongs

Ali never smokes a pipe he \(\qquad\) a cigar now.
(a) smoke
(b) is smoking
(c) smoked
(d) smokes

My father has \(\qquad\) working for the army forces for 15 years.
(a) to be
(b) be
(c) been
(d) being
(a) teaches
(b) will teach
(c) had been teaching
(d) has been teaching

8
All the players of the team \(\qquad\) already trained.
(a) has
(b) have
(c) will
(d) are

0
I've been studying English \(\qquad\) 4 years.
(a) while
(b) since
(c) for
(d) ago
i)
sad couldn't give me the book \(\qquad\) ?
(a) couldn't he
(b) could he not
(c) could he
(d) will you

Come and see me tomorrow, \(\qquad\) ?
(a) don't you
(b) do you
(c) will you
(d) Is he

Khalid usually \(\qquad\) late at night.
(a) stays
(b) is staying
(c) will stay
(d) had stayed

12 while i was driving to Qassim , the engine \(\qquad\)
(a) stops
(b) stopped
(c) had stopped
(d) was stopping

13 Are ................................... a student?
(a) he
(b) she
(c) him
(d) you
(14) He was \(\qquad\) when the phone rang.
(a) work
(b) works
(c) worked
(d) working ......... English is very important because it is an international language.
(a) learn
(b) learns
(c) learnt
(d) learning

He \(\qquad\) to go regularly, but now he never goes.
(a) uses
(b) is used
(c) used
(d) was used


After he \(\qquad\) the meal, he slept.
(a) had eaten
(b) would eat
(c) has eaten
(d) was eating

1(8) I enjoy \(\qquad\) in the afternoon.
(a) rest
(b) to rest
(c) resting
(d) be resting


If you \(\qquad\) the dog a bone, he will bury it at once.
(a) give
(b) will give
(c) gave
(d) giving


I look forward to \(\qquad\) a doctor .
(a) be become
(b) become
(c) becoming
(d) be came


He let me \(\qquad\) it again.
(a) write
(b) to write
(c) writing
(d) wrote
Did they anew car?
(a) buy
(b) buys
(c) bought
(d) buying


The plane \(\qquad\) leave at ten tomorrow .
(a) am going to
(b) is going to
(c) are going to
(d) was going


Gothic hand writing is \(\qquad\) beautiful than roman hand writing.
(a) more
(b) the most
(c) the least
(d) most


Much progress \(\qquad\) made since 1952 .
(a) is
(b) was
(c) has
(d) has been

He in 1460 .
(a) is born
(b) born
(c) was born
(d) bearing

she. \(\qquad\) the house every day.
(a) clean
(b) cleans
(C) cleaned
(d) cleaning

280
Those are \(\qquad\) shoes.
(a) men
(b) man
(c) men's
(d) menses

I still have two \(\qquad\) work to do.
(a) days,
(b) day's
(c) days
(d) days

30
Mohanad is the \(\qquad\) student in the class.
(a) good
(b) better
(c) bad
(d) best

3 .................. pen is this? It is Ali's.
(a) where
(b) what
(c) who
(d) whose
(32) I have \(\qquad\) money in my pocket.
(a) any
(b) some
(c) a few
(d) many
 .do you do that? because I enjoy it.
(a) How
(b) why
(c) when
(d) what ........................ time is it? It's eight o'clock.
(a) when
(b) where
(c) How
(d) what

(a) Although
(b) when
(c) As soon as
(d) while

He is in Saudi Arabia \(\qquad\) he can do al - Hajj.
(a) because
(b) although
(c) when
(d) so that

37 In the past, cavemen \(\qquad\) in caves.
(a) live
(b) lives
(c) lived
(d) living

He always says that he never. \(\qquad\) a lie.
(a) tells
(b) had told
(c) had been told
(d) tell
\(\qquad\) did he come nor did he bring his brother with him.
(a) Neither
(b) Either
(c) Not only
(d) Both
(41) This coffee is \(\qquad\) strong that I can't drink.
(a) such
(b) so
(c) 100
(d) to

If he had \(\qquad\) 5,000 riyals, he would have bought a new computer.
(a) have
(b) has
(C) had
(d) having
we want to know \(\qquad\) you will come.
(a) what
(b) if
(c) when
(d) who


Ahmed is \(\qquad\) runner in the team.
(a) fast
(b) faster
(C) fastest
(d) the fastest

He's bought Avery good - looking cat, \(\qquad\) ?
(a) doesn't he
(b) wasn't he
(c) hasn't he
(d) is he

\section*{Grammar Points}

you had better \(\qquad\) your work if you want to pass.
(a) to do
(b) doing
(C) have don't
(d) do
4.6 would you mind \(\qquad\) me your book, please?
(a) lend
(b) lends
(c) lent
(d) lending


I remember the time \(\qquad\) I fell and broke my leg .
(a) which
(b) when
(c) which
(d) why

498 you can drink tea with \(\qquad\) without sugar.
(a) and
(b) but
(c) or
(d) also


There are 45 \(\qquad\) in this room.
(a) man
(b) men
(c) child
(d) woman


After I \(\qquad\) some biscuits, I had a drink.
(a) have had
(b) had had
(c) had
(d) have


Is he \(\qquad\) move to a new apartment next year?
(a) go to
(b) goes to
(c) went
(d) going to


The doctor told me \(\qquad\) the medicine carefully.
(a) take
(b) for taking
(C) to take
(d) takes


The earth \(\qquad\) a star, is it?
(a) do
(b) be
(c) is
(d) isn't

Saleh likes bananas. Khalid likes bananas,
(a) and
(b) but
(c) or
(d) 100


This computer is \(\qquad\) than the previous one.
(a) worst
(b) worse
(c) bad
(d) good

Horses \(\qquad\) eat fish.
(a) does
(b) doesn't
(c) didn't
(d) don't

Can you guess \(\qquad\) We will go to.
(a) anything
(b) any where
(c) anybody
(d) anyone


Can you open \(\qquad\) to ventilate the room?
(a) something
(b) somewhere
(c) some
(d) sometimes

He \(\qquad\) written 5 reports already.
(a) was
(b) has
(c) have
(d) were

He has his car \(\qquad\)
(a) repair
(b) repairing
(c) repaired
(d) is repairing
(6) You broke your wrist, didn't you? Yes, \(\qquad\) did.
(a) You
(b) he
(c) me
(d) I
(6)

Where \(\qquad\) they sleeping yesterday?
(a) are
(b) was
(c) were
(d) been
(3)

A horse is an animal \(\qquad\) carries people.
(a) who
(b) where
(c) which
(d) whose
(04)

Nada usually eats either meat \(\qquad\) chicken.
(a) nor
(b) or
(c) and
(d) but

05
The whole idea \(\qquad\) since he travelled abroad.
(a) was neglected
(b) has been neglected
(c) had been neglected
(d) was neglecting

I told him \(\qquad\) about what had happened.
(a) not to worry
(b) not worrying
(c) not to have worried
(d) not worried

Gamal is about \(\qquad\) to his work.
(a) to drive
(b) drives
(C) drove
(d) for driving

\section*{Grammar Points}

Let explain it to you.
(a) I
(b) my
(c) me
(d) mine
(69) A doctor is a \(\qquad\) who examines patients.
(a) person
(b) thing
(c) place
(d) animal

The letter had \(\qquad\) written.
(a) be
(b) is
(c) been
(d) being


Antarctica is the \(\qquad\) to us.
(a) far
(b) farther
(c) farthest
(d) less far


They haven't got any money, \(\qquad\) they?
(a) has
(b) have
(c) had
(d) having


This tent is a \(\qquad\) tent.
(a) two - man
(b) two - men
(c) two men
(d) two man

She finished \(\qquad\) her home work.
(a) do
(b) does
(c) \(\operatorname{did}\)
(d) doing

He is Saudi, isn't he? \(\qquad\)
(a) Yes, he is
(b) No, he isn't
(c) Yes, he does
(d) No, he doesn't

\section*{Key answers \\ Grammar Points}


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\hline 52 & a b \\
\hline 53 & a b \\
\hline 54 & a b \\
\hline 55 & a \\
\hline 56 & a b \\
\hline 57 & \\
\hline 58 & b \\
\hline 59 & a \\
\hline 60 & a b \\
\hline 61 & a b \\
\hline 62 & a \\
\hline 63 & a \\
\hline 64 & a \\
\hline 65 & \\
\hline 66 & b \\
\hline 67 & b \\
\hline 68 & a b \\
\hline 69 & b \\
\hline 70 & a b \\
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\section*{(1) \\ Luasillyar aryctume}



\section*{قبول كِمامه}


(3)

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Job


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