



دورة مراجعة لاختبار اللغة الإنجليزية

SATURDAY-SUNDAY

8-10 PM

- مراجعة شاملة
للقواعد
المطلوبة
- مراجعة للكلمات
المطلوبة في
الاختبار
- تدريب على
قطع القراءة.
- تدريب على
الكتابة
- جميع الحصص
مسجلة +
ملزمة تدريب



للتسجيل التواصل على
الرقم
0567078886

[HTTPS://EXAMOLOGY.ONLINE](https://examology.online)



Lesson 1:

Perfect participle clauses

Perfect participle clauses show that the action they describe was finished before the action in the main clause. Perfect participles can be structured to make an active or passive meaning.

Having walked in the park, he was tired.
Having finished her workout, she left the gym.
Standing in line, I realised I forgot my wallet.

Having finished their training, they will be fully qualified doctors.

Having been made redundant, she started looking for a new job.

Having said that, I would still like to follow my original plan.

Opening the door, I noticed the bathroom was flooded. Both the action of opening the door and seeing the flood happen at the same time.

Exercise 1:

Complete the following sentences using "having + past participle."

1. _____ dinner, they decided to watch a movie. (finish)
2. _____ her hair, she put on her makeup. (brush)
3. _____ his work, he took a break. (complete)
4. _____ the book, he returned it to the library. (read)
5. _____ the game, they celebrated their victory. (win)

Exercise 2:

Rewrite the following sentences using "having + past participle."

1. She drank a cup of coffee before starting her work.
2. He cooked breakfast before leaving for work.
3. They cleaned the house before their guests arrived.
4. She finished her homework before going out with her friends.
5. He mowed the lawn before it started raining.

Lesson 2:

Present Perfect Continuous:

Alia has been thinking about going on holiday.

I haven't been working on the presentation today.

What have you been doing until now?

Function: we use the present perfect continuous to talk about an action that started in the past and is continuing in the present.

Present perfect continuous tense

have / has + been + verb (ing)

1. I _____ (paint) the house all day.
2. They _____ (study) English for three months.
3. She _____ (work) on the project for two weeks.
4. We _____ (wait) for the train for an hour.
5. He _____ (practice) the guitar for hours.
6. They _____ (travel) around Europe for six months.
7. She _____ (learn) to dance for a year.
8. We _____ (play) tennis since this morning.
9. He _____ (write) his novel for several months.
10. They _____ (watch) the movie for two hours.

Lesson 3: Past Perfect

The past perfect refers to a time **earlier than before now**. It is used to make it clear that **one event happened before another** in the past. It does not matter which event is mentioned first - the tense makes it clear which one happened first.

Examples:

The past perfect tense is used to indicate an action that was completed before another action in the past. It is formed with the auxiliary verb "had" followed by the past participle of the main verb. Here are some examples:

1. She **had studied** French for three years before she moved to Paris.
2. They **had already eaten** dinner by the time we arrived.
3. He **had finished** his work before he went home.
4. The plane **had landed** before the storm hit.
5. She **had never seen** the movie before last night.

Exercise 1:

Complete the following sentences using the past perfect tense.

1. By the time we got to the party, everyone _____ (leave).
2. She _____ (study) for two hours before taking a break.
3. They _____ (already/see) the movie before it came out on DVD.
4. He _____ (never/be) to New York City before last year.

5. The teacher _____ (grade) all the papers before giving them back to the students.

Exercise 2:

Rewrite the following sentences using the past perfect tense.

1. They finished the project before the deadline.
2. She wrote the report before the meeting.
3. He ate breakfast before leaving for work.
4. They cleaned the house before their guests arrived.
5. She took a shower before going to bed.

Exercise 3:

Fill in the blanks with the appropriate past perfect tense:

After I (1) ____ (graduate) from college, I decided to travel around Europe. By the time I (2) ____ (arrive) in Paris, I (3) ____ (already visit) several countries. I (4) ____ (never see) the Eiffel Tower before, so I was excited to explore the city. Once I (5) ____ (check) into my hotel, I (6) ____ (immediately go) to the top of the tower. It was breathtaking to see the city from above. By the end of the week, I (7) ____ (meet) many new friends and I (8) ____ (become) an expert at navigating public transportation. All in all, I (9) ____ (have) an amazing time and I (10) ____ (never forget) my adventures in Europe.

Lesson 4: Cleft Sentences

Cleft sentences are a type of sentence structure that is used to emphasize a particular part of a sentence. They are constructed using the word **"it"** **plus a form of the verb "be," followed by the emphasized part of the sentence.** Here are some examples:

It-cleft sentences: It + be + noun + that/who relative clause

Wh- cleft sentences: Wh- clause + be + emphasized word / phrase

I saw your brother Ahmad at the gym yesterday. No, it was Ali that you saw!

The fact is that we can't go back in time and change the past.

What we'll do is take the train from France.

It- cleft sentence

1. **It was the book that** I wanted to read.
2. **It is the concert that** I am most excited about.
3. **It was the pizza that** he ordered for dinner.
4. **It is her singing that** always impresses me.
5. **It was the movie that** we saw last night.

Wh- Cleft sentences:

Here are examples of cleft sentences using "who," "when," "where," and "why":

- 1. Whom I saw at the party was my old friend from college.**
- 2. Who visits me daily is my friend Ahmad.**
- 2. When I first arrived in the city was the moment I fell in love with it.**
- 3. Where we met for the first time was at the library.**
- 4. Why he decided to quit his job is still a mystery to me.**

Exercises 1:

Choose the correct word to fill in the gap to complete the cleft sentence using "it."

1. ____ was the book that I wanted to read.

a) This

b) That

c) It

2. ____ won the race was my friend.

- a) He
- b) She
- c) Who

3. ____ I realized I had forgotten my keys was after I got to work.

- a) Where
- b) When
- c) What

4. ____ I lost my phone was at the park.

- a) When
- b) Where
- c) Who

5. ____ he decided to quit his job was because of his boss.

- a) Why
- b) What
- c) When

6. ____ was the movie that we saw last night.

- a) That
- b) This
- c) It

7. ____ wrote the letter was my sister.

- a) Who
- b) When
- c) What

8 ____ I first met her was in college.

- a) What
- b) When
- c) Where

9. ____ I found my lost keys was in the car.

- a) What
- b) When
- c) Where

10.____ she missed the party was because she was feeling sick.

a) What

b) Why

c) Who

Lesson 5: Subordinating conjunctions

Conjunctions: subordinating

'since' (=because) + sub-clause

Sam had no reason to take a taxi to work _____his apartment was near enough to walk there.

_____fast food is so accessible, people have forgotten traditional cooking methods.

_____her husband hated holidays so much, she decided to go with her sister.

More Examples:

Subordinating Conjunctions Examples:

After I finish work, I'm going to the gym.

Although it was late, he stayed up to finish his work.

As I was walking home, I saw a shooting star.

She stayed home **because** she was feeling sick.

Before I go to bed, I always brush my teeth.

Even though it was his first time, he did a great job.

If it rains, we'll stay inside.

Once you finish your homework, you can play video games.

Since he started working out, he's lost weight.

Though it was cold outside, she didn't wear a coat.

Unless you study, you won't pass the test.

She didn't leave **until** the movie was over.

When I saw him, he was reading a book.

Whenever I have free time, I like to go for a walk.

She found her keys **where** she left them.

While I was cooking dinner, she was doing her homework.

Exercise 1:

Choose the appropriate subordinating conjunction to complete the sentence:

1. I'm going to stay home ____ it's too late to go out.

a) once

b) before

c) unless

d) because

2. ____ I finish my work, I'm going to take a break.

a) If

b) As

c) Before

d) Once

3. He's going to take a nap ____ he feels better.

a) so that

b) whenever

c) until

d) although

4. ____ she finishes her report, she can go home.

a) If

b) While

c) Once

d) Because

5. I'm going to the store ____ I need some bread.

- a) unless
- b) because
- c) as
- d) when

6. ____ she studies, she'll do well on the test.

- a) Once
- b) Unless
- c) Although
- d) Whenever

7. ____ he was driving, he saw an accident.

- a) As
- b) Because
- c) Until
- d) If

8. ____ she's allergic to dairy, she can't eat cheese.

- a) Although
- b) Because
- c) When
- d) Unless

9. I'm going to finish my work ____ I go to bed.

- a) as
- b) before
- c) even though
- d) once

10. ____ you don't want to go, you don't have to.

- a) If
- b) Unless
- c) When
- d) Because

Lesson 6: Gerund (immediate future with 'on the point of' + VP gerund)

He's **on the point of** joining a training session.

She is **on the point of** missing her flight. She needs to hurry up!

They are **on the point of** finishing their coursework tonight.

A gerund is a verb form that **ends in "-ing"** and functions as a **noun in a sentence**. It is created by adding "-ing" to the base form of a verb and can be used as the **subject** or **object** of a sentence, or in **phrases**.

1. Singing is my favorite hobby.
2. I enjoy playing the piano.
3. Running can be good exercise.
4. She is interested in learning new languages.
5. My favorite activity is reading.
6. Withdrawing money from the bank is easy.
7. I am tired of studying all day.
8. He is good at playing basketball.
9. The teacher suggested writing a research paper.
10. Swimming in the ocean is fun.

Exercise 1:

1. Which of the following is a gerund?
 - a) walking
 - b) walked
 - c) walks
 - d) walk
2. Which part of speech does a gerund function as in a sentence?
 - a) verb
 - b) noun
 - c) adjective
 - d) adverb

3. Which of the following sentences contains a gerund?

- a) He went to the store.
- b) She is running late.
- c) They enjoy hiking in the mountains.
- d) The cat is sleeping on the couch

4. Which of the following is an example of a gerund phrase?

- a) Running around the park
- b) The dog ran around the park
- c) She is running late
- d) They enjoy running around the park

5. Which is the correct definition of a gerund?

- a) A verb form that ends in "-ing" and functions as an adjective in a sentence.
- b) A verb form that ends in "-ing" and functions as a noun in a sentence.
- c) A verb form that ends in "-ing" and functions as an adverb in a sentence.
- d) A verb form that ends in "-ing" and functions as a conjunction in a sentence.

6. Which of the following sentences contains a gerund phrase?

- a) The boy ran away from the dog.
- b) After finishing her homework, she went to bed.
- c) The teacher gave a lecture on gerunds.
- d) She is walking to the store.

7. Which of the following is an example of a gerund used as the object of a verb?

- a) I love to sing.
- b) He enjoys playing tennis.
- c) She is interested in learning Spanish.
- d) They avoid eating spicy food.

8. Which of the following sentences contains a gerund used as the subject of the sentence?

- a) Running is good exercise.
- b) I enjoy running.
- c) She is reading a book.
- d) They went to the store.

Exercise 2:

Fill in the blanks with the appropriate gerund:

After (1) ____ (finish) high school, I decided to take a gap year and travel before starting college. I spent the year (2) ____ (explore) different countries and (3) ____ (meet) new people. One of my favorite experiences was (4) ____ (hike) in the mountains of Nepal. I also enjoyed (5) ____ (volunteer) at a local school in Thailand and (6) ____ (learn) about the culture.

Lesson 7: Correlatives

The information is not only well presented but also accurate.

The children _____ like cakes and chocolates, but they also like healthy foods too.

Fatima not only paints beautiful pictures, _____ plays the piano brilliantly.

Correlatives are **pairs of words that work together to express a particular meaning** and show the relationship between two ideas or actions. Common examples include **"either...or," "neither...nor," "both...and," "not only...but also," "whether...or," "as...as," "such...that," and "the more...the more."** Correlatives are important in English because they help to create clear and concise sentences.

Some examples of how correlatives can be used in sentences:

1. Either...or:

- You can either come to the party or stay home.
- We need to decide either to buy a new car or to keep the old one.

2. Neither...nor:

- Neither the red shirt nor the blue shirt looks good on me.
- I neither like coffee nor tea.

3. Both...and:

- She is both intelligent and kind.

4. Not only...but also:

- He not only finished the race, but also set a new personal record.
- She is not only a great singer, but also a talented dancer.

5. Whether...or:

- Whether you take the bus or the train, the journey will take about an hour.
- We need to decide whether to go to the beach or the mountains for our vacation.

6. As...as:

- The new car is as fast as a sports car.
- She is as smart as her sister.

7. Such...that:

- The rain was such heavy that the streets were flooded.
- The movie was such a success that they decided to make a sequel.

8. The more...the more:

- The more you practice, the better you will become.
- The more you exercise, the more energy you will have.

Exercise 1:

Choose the correct correlative to complete the sentence:

1. ____ the red dress ____ the blue dress looks good on her.

- a) Either...or
- b) Neither...nor
- c) Both...and
- d) Not only...but also

2. ____ the exam ____ the project is due tomorrow.

- a) Either...or
- b) Neither...nor
- c) Both...and
- d) Not only...but also

3. ____ you practice, ____ you will improve.
- a) Either...or
 - b) Neither...nor
 - c) Both...and
 - d) The more...the more
4. ____ you finish your homework ____ you can watch TV.
- a) Either...or
 - b) Neither...nor
 - c) Both...and
 - d) Not only...but also
5. ____ the morning ____ the evening, he always drinks coffee.
- a) Either...or
 - b) Neither...nor
 - c) Both...and
 - d) Not only...but also
6. ____ the rain stopped ____ the sun came out.
- a) Either...or
 - b) Neither...nor
 - c) Both...and
 - d) Not only...but also

7. ____ you want to go to the beach ____ you want to go to the mountains; we can plan a trip.

- a) Either...or
- b) Neither...nor
- c) Both...and
- d) Whether...or

8. ____ she studies hard ____ she will fail the exam.

- a) Either...or
- b) Neither...nor
- c) Both...and
- d) The more...the more

Lesson 8: 'as if / though'

'as if / though' with the past perfect (equivalent to third conditional)

as if / though + subject + compliment clause in past perfect (had + past participle)

He looked as if he had worked there for months.

The local gym looked as though it _____ closed for years. (be)

She was acting _____ she hadn't met me before.

1. He _____ at her as though he had never seen her before.
(look)
2. She spoke to him _____ she had known him all her life. (as since, as though)
3. The dog barked as though it _____ a ghost. (see)
4. The child clung to his mother as though he had just been through a traumatic experience. (cling)
5. He walked out of the room as though he _____ something to hide.
(have)

Functional Grammar:

Expressing opinion:

I'm **absolutely certain** that people live more comfortable lives nowadays than they did in the past.

I'm of the opinion that the modern lifestyle does not promote health like the old, traditional ways of living used to.

As far as I am concerned, people in the past may have worked harder, but they were happier and healthier than people today.

Functional language point	<u>Expressing opinion</u>
Associated grammar	Pronouns, present modals, prepositional phrases

Comparing and Contrasting

What's the difference between soccer and American football?

The survey showed that people were more interested in playing computer games inside than exercising outdoors.

On the one hand, I'd like to spend more time with my family, but on the other hand, I enjoy spending my free time with my friends.

Functional language point	<u>Comparing and contrasting</u>
Associated grammar	Adjectives, nouns, comparatives, superlatives, coordinating conjunctions

Describing past experiences and Events

When I was a child, my teacher would read to us every day.

I finished school in 2020, the year the pandemic began.

After studying for three years, I left university with a good degree in media studies.

I had heard that entrepreneurs can make a difference.

As soon as I graduated, I applied and got a job supporting the manager.

Functional language point	<u>Describing past experiences and events</u>
Associated grammar	Adverbial phrases of time, past simple and past continuous, past perfect, adjectives

Making Predictions:

I reckon working four days a week gives you time to manage your life. Do you think Khalid will attend the meeting tomorrow? In the next five years, I can see myself living in the countryside.	
Functional language point	<u>Making predictions and hypothesising</u>
Associated grammar	Adverbial phrases, prepositional phrases, future tenses, present tenses

word	class	definition	sentence
weakness	noun	the opposite of strength, the experience when part of you is not strong	After the accident, I felt a weakness in my hand and I couldn't play tennis any more.
vary	verb	when something (for example, the amount) changes in different situations	The side effects can vary a lot depending on how old the patient is.
fatigue	noun	a feeling of being tired, exhausted	The flu left her with a feeling of fatigue, and she slept much of the day.
indigestion	noun	a feeling of pain in your stomach, sometimes after you eat too much	I wish I hadn't eaten that second cake. I have bad indigestion now.
memory loss	noun phrase	the condition when you suddenly can't remember certain things	The head injury caused memory loss, so he couldn't tell the ambulance what happened.
mood swings	noun phrase	when your emotions keep changing from positive to negative	I switched from really happy to really angry over that one thing. I wish I could control these mood swings.
anxiety	noun	the state when you feel very nervous or worried about many things	His social anxiety was really affecting him, so he sat in the corner on his own.

word	class	definition	sentence
bruise	noun	a (usually) purple mark when you hurt part of your body	She had a nasty bruise on her leg from where she fell on the stairs.
muscles	noun		After two weeks of this exercise, the muscles in your arm will be much bigger.
strain	noun/verb	an injury in your muscles	I pushed myself too hard at running practice, and I strained my legs.
sprain	noun/verb	an injury where your bones connect to each other	He had a sprain in his ankle after he fell awkwardly.
symptoms	noun	the various effects of an illness or disease on the body	A cough, a runny nose and a headache are the symptoms of this flu.
nausea	noun	a feeling of sickness in your stomach	She thought she might have food poisoning. She was feeling a lot of nausea.
contagious	adjective	describes an illness or disease that is very easy to give to other people	If you have the disease, stay away from other people because it is very contagious.

بشرى سارة لطلبة الثاني عشر ٢٠٢٣-٢٠٢٤



الدورة المتكاملة لطلاب الحادي عشر بجميع فروعه



تبدأ الدورة من
June 16 2023

SUN- TUES- THU تنتهي الدورة بنهاية
الفصل الدراسي الأول

- 8-10 PM
- تأسيس لاختبار
الامسات من
الصف (قواعد،
كلمات، قراءة،
كتابة)
- متابعة الطالب
بمنهاج الثاني
عشر خلال
الفصل الدراسي
الأول كاملاً.
- الدورة فقط
لطلاب الثاني
عشر
لعام 2023-
2024



للتسجيل التواصل على
الرقم
0567078886

[HTTPS://EXAMOMOLOGY.ONLINE](https://examology.online)

سجل الآن للدورة المتكاملة للاختبار النهائي واحصل على اشتراك مجاني بالموقع وحصل أسبوعية لتضمن الحصول على
الدرجة الكاملة. 0567078886 Mohammad Abumuslem