



اللجنة الامتحانية المركزية في كلية اللغات

مدة الامتحان : ثلاث ساعات

وقت الامتحان : التاسعة صباحا

تاريخ الامتحان : ٦ / ٣ / 2023م

المرحلة : الاولى

المادة : الصوت

أسئلة الامتحانات النهائية للعام الدراسي 2022 - 2023 (النموذج) رقم ( 1 )

ملاحظة: الاجابة اربعة اسئلة

**Q1. What are these words? ( choose five)**

1 /səʊ/ 2 /bri:ð/ 3 /ðəʊ/

4 /ði:z/ 5 /fʊl/ 6 /laɪk/

(Ten marks)

**Q2 Write the words in phonemic transcription ( choose five)**

1 for 2 from 3 of 4 to 5 at 6 her

(Ten marks)

**Q3. State whether the statements are true or false. (choose five)**

1. Intonation gives information about the speakers feelings .

2. W/ is a gliding consonant/ .

3. / p/ is a weak stop consonant/ .

4. /s/ is a strong friction sound/ .

5. There are nine friction consonant phonemes .

6. A sound is made by definite movements of the organs of speech .

(Ten marks)

**Q4. Give definitions for these terms. (Choose 5)**

1 Consonant

2. Diphthong

3. Dive

4. Larynx

5 phoneme

6. Phonemic transcription

(Ten marks)

**Q5. How are stop consonants made?**

(Ten marks)

أمنياتي لكم بالنجاح

مدرس المادة اميره حسين ثعلب

الدرجة العلمية: مدرس مساعد



## نموذج...73419



1. Q1

1.so

2. Breathe

3. Though

4. These

5. Full

6. Like

Q2.

1. /fə(r)/

2. /frəm /

3. /əv /of

4. /tə /to

5. /ət /at

6. /hə(r)/ her

Q3

1t 2t 3f 4 t5 t 6 t

Q4

1. Consonant : one of a set of sounds in which air from the lungs is seriously obstructed

2. Diphthong : a smooth glide from one vowel position to another , the whole glide acting like one of the long, simple vowel

3. Dive : the falling -rising tune in intonation

4. Larynx: structure at the top of the wind pipe from the lungs, which contains the vocal cords

5. Phoneme : a set of similar sounds which contrasts with such other sets to differentiate words .

6. Phonemic transcription : the representation of each phoneme by a single symbol

Q5. In stop consonants the breath is completely stopped at some point in the mouth, by the lips or tongue-tip or tongue-back. There are four pairs of phonemes containing stops / p,b/ , / t,d/ , /k,g/ and / tʃ , dʒ/ .



اللجنة الامتحانية المركزية في كلية اللغات

مدة الامتحان : ثلاث ساعات

وقت الامتحان : التاسعة صباحا

تاريخ الامتحان : / / 2023م

المرحلة : الاولى

المادة : الاستيعاب

أسئلة الامتحانات النهائية للعام الدراسي 2022 - 2023 (النموذج) رقم ( 1 )

Note: Answer Three question only including question ONE

**Q1// A- Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions below: ( 10 marks)**

The hippopotamus is the third largest land animal, smaller only than the elephant and the rhinoceros. Its name comes from two Greek words which mean "river horse." The long name of this animal is often shortened to the easier to handle term "hippo." The hippo has a natural affinity for the water. It does not float on top of the water; instead, it can easily walk along the bottom of a body of water. The hippo commonly remains underwater for three to five minutes and has been known to stay under for up to half an hour before coming up for air.

In spite of its name, the hippo has relatively little in common with the horse and instead has a number of interesting similarities in common with the whale. When a hippo comes up after a stay at the bottom of a lake or river, it releases air through a blowhole, just like a whale. In addition; the hippo resembles the whale in that they both have thick layers of blubber for protection and they are almost completely hairless.

1. It can be inferred from the passage that the rhinoceros is-----  
A. Smaller than the hippo. C. Equal in size to the elephant  
B. A hybrid of the hippo and the elephant. D. One of the two largest types of land animals
2. The word "float" is closest in meaning to  
A. Sink C. Drift  
B. Eat D. Flap
3. According to the passage, what is the maximum time that hippo have been known to stay underwater?  
A. Three minutes C. Five minutes  
B. Thirty minutes D. Ninety minutes
4. The word "blubber" is closest in meaning to  
A. Fat C. Metal  
B. Water D. Skin
5. The passage states that one way in which a hippo is similar to a whale is that ----  
A. They both live on the bottoms of rivers C. They both have blowholes  
B. They are both named after horses D. They both breath underwater

**B- What do the following idioms mean, illustrate your answers with example? ( 10 Marks)**

- 1- Under the weather
- 2- Come rain and shine.

**Q2// A- Answer the following questions concerning the passages you have studied?**



(10 marks)

1. What did Bill Willinks say he was trying to do in the tower?
2. How many telegrams did the editor send?
3. What did Mr. Taylor and his staff throw at the thieves?
4. What convinced the officer that the writer was telling the truth?
5. What did a lady try to do in order to free George's hand?

**B- Give another word or phrase to replace the following words that are used in the passages you have studied? ( 10 marks)**

smashed - rattle - pretend - reluctantly - packed

**Q3//A- Change the following sentences in to past simple tense: ( 10 marks)**

1. I'm reading a novel.
2. She was writing a letter.
3. They were playing football.
4. He doesn't go to the theater.
5. We are helping our friends.

**B- Change the following sentences in to negative using the given prefixes: ( in - il - im - dis - un - ab ): ( 10 marks)**

1. Sam and Alice were able to do the work.
2. These papers are legal.
3. His case is normal.
4. The report is accurate.
5. The chair is comfortable.

**Q4// A- Do as required: (10 marks)**

1. She saves **a little** money every month. (Give the meaning of the word in bold)
2. They haven't many interests **which they share**. ( use a phrase with "in" in place of the words in bold)
3. I prefer to live where the sun is shining all year. ( correct)
4. I (have) my lunch when Ali (call) me. (Put the verbs between brackets in the correct tense).
5. "Please don't be late." ( reported speech)

**B- Write these sentences again beginning each one with the underlined words: (10 marks)**



1. He not only turned up late, he also forgot his book.
2. I have never seen so many people.
3. He little cares whether she lives or dies.
4. I had hardly finished speaking when the door opened.
5. You seldom find traffic wardens who are kind and helpful.

مع أمنياتي لكم بالنجاح

التوقيع:

مدرس المادة: حنان نجم عبد علي

الدرجة العلمية: مدرس مساعد



المادة : الاستيعاب المرحلة : الاولى تاريخ الامتحان : / / ٢٠٢٣ م  
اجوية اسئلة الامتحانات النهائية للعام الدراسي ٢٠٢٢ - ٢٠٢٣ م (النموذج) رقم ( ١ )

Q1//

A- 1-D 2- C 3-B 4-A 5- C

B// 1. **Under the weather**: this idiom means to be ill or feel ill.

Example Sentences

- I did not go to work today, as I was feeling a bit **under the weather**.
- Sally was feeling a bit **under the weather**, so she decided not to go to the movie with her friends.

2. **Come rain or shine**: this idiom means No matter what happens or what it takes. It means also doing something regularly regardless of the circumstances.

Example Sentences:

I'll be at your football game, come rain or shine.

Q2//

A- 1. He said that he went to the tower to repair the clock.

2. He sent four telegrams.

3. They began throwing furniture.

4. The unpleasant smell convinced the officer that the writer telling the truth.

5. She rubbed his hand with soap and butter.

B- broke – clink – act – unwilling - arranged



Q3//

A- 1. I read a novel.

2. She wrote a letter.
3. They played football.
4. He didn't go to the theater.
5. We helped our friend.

B- 1. Sam and Alice were unable to do the work.

2. These papers are illegal.
3. His case is abnormal.
4. The report is inaccurate.
5. The chair is uncomfortable.

Q4// A- 1. It gives a positive meaning. "A little" means some or a small amount.

2. they haven't many interest in common.
3. I prefer to live where the sun shines all year.
4. I was having my hunch when Ali called me.
5. she asked me not to be late.

B- 1. Not only did he turn up late, he also forgot his book.

2. never have I seen so many people.
3. Little does he care whether she lives or dies.
4. hardly had I finished speaking when the door opened.
5. seldom do you find traffic wardens who are kind and helpful.

التوقيع:

مدرس المادة: حنان نجم عبد علي

الدرجة العلمية: مدرس مساعد



اللجنة الامتحانية المركزية في كلية اللغات

وقت الامتحان : التاسعة صباحا  
مدة الامتحان : ثلاث ساعات  
المادة : الانشاء  
المرحلة : الاولى  
تاريخ الامتحان : 11 / 6 / 2023 م  
أسئلة الامتحانات النهائية للعام الدراسي 2022 - 2023  
(النموذج) رقم ( 1 )  
ملاحظة : الاجابة عن اربعة اسئلة فقط .

**Q 1- Choose the correct answer : (15 marks )**

- 1- ----- Sarah drives to the cabin several times a year, she is often nervous about finding her way. ( Although / Besides ).
- 2- After spending most of the day in the car, the boys acted ----- at dinner. ( bad / badly).
- 3- Mitchell loves listening to jazz and rhythm and blues. Greg, -----, will only listen to country. ( However / Therefore).
- 4- She seems to wear something ----- every day.( difference / different).
- 5- ----- our low annual fee, you will receive a 20% discount if you sign up this week. ( In spite of / In addition to ).

**Q 2 – Clarify the following : (15 marks )**

- 1- Topic Sentence
- 2- Major Support Sentence
- 3 – Transition Words
- 4- Compound Sentence
- 5- Paragraph

**Q 3- It is often said that " Sometimes you just need to put down your phone and live in the moment ". Write a descriptive composition about (Smartphone Addiction). (15 marks )**



Ministry of Higher Education and  
Scientific Research  
University of Baghdad  
College of Languages  
Department of English Language



وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي  
جامعة بغداد  
كلية اللغات  
قسم اللغة الانكليزية

**Q 4 - Rewrite each sentence correctly. Add punctuation where needed. (15 marks )**

- 1- Are you ready for Adventure Camp asked Mr. Lee.
- 2- We were eagerly to see the animals.
- 3- I did good on the test.
- 4- Our Guide was helpful and spoke clear.
- 5- Is often say that People love blind.

**Q 5- Write a narrative composition about books or movies that have changed how you view the world. (15 marks )**



اللجنة الامتحانية المركزية في كلية اللغات

المادة : الانشاء المرحلة : الاولى تاريخ الامتحان : 11 / 6 / 2023 م  
اجوبة الامتحانات النهائية للعام الدراسي 2022 – 2023 (النموذج) رقم ( 1 )

Q 1-

1- Although 2- Badly 3- However 4- Different 5- In addition to

Q 2 -

**1- Topic Sentence** : is usually the first or second sentence in a paragraph. It introduces a new idea. It presents the topic and explains what the writer will say about the topic.

**1- Topic Sentence** : contains the idea or topic that is developed and explained in the rest of the paragraph . This sentence may be found in any position in a paragraph : at the beginning ,in the middle ,or at the end.

**2- Major Support Sentence** : has only one job ; it develops the controlling idea of a paragraph by telling the reader something new or different about that idea .It directly supports the controlling idea by making that idea more easily understood.

**3- Transition Words** : (also called linking words, connecting words, or transitional words) are used to link together different ideas in your text. They help the reader to follow your arguments by expressing the relationships between different sentences or parts of a sentence.

**Transition Words** : are linking words or phrases that connect your ideas and add cohesion to your writing. They signpost or indicate to the reader the relationships between sentences and between paragraphs, making it easier for the reader to understand your ideas.



**4- Compound Sentence :** is composed of two or more clauses , joined end to end. For example : ( The boy threw the ball, and his friends caught it).

**5- Paragraph :** is a unit of information unified by a controlling idea. The paragraph is a good one only if the reader completely understands the unit of information it contains and if its controlling idea is completely developed.

Q3- Free Answer

Q 4 -

1- “ Are you ready for Adventure Camp? ” asked Mr. Lee.

2- We were eager to see the animals.

3- I did well on the test.

4- Our guide was helpful and spoke clearly.

5- People often say that love is blind.

Q5- Free Answer



اللجنة الامتحانية المركزية في كلية اللغات

مدة الامتحان : ثلاث ساعات

وقت الامتحان : التاسعة صباحا

تاريخ الامتحان : ٣ / ٥ / ٢٠٢٣م

المرحلة : الاولى

المادة : ادب

أسئلة الامتحانات النهائية للعام الدراسي 2022 - 2023 (النموذج) رقم ( 1 )

**Q1 Define the following terms. (Choose 5 only) (15 marks)**

Irony, Carpe diem, Short story, Denotation, Elegy, Onomatopoeia, Narrative poetry.

**Q2 Answer the following questions. (Choose 5 only) (15 marks) (Use short answers)**

1. Why do poets use metaphor, personification and simile when they write poems?
2. Why do writers deliberate to arouse our feelings and emotions?
3. What are the features of a lyric?
4. In what way poetry enriches our experience in life?
5. What is the meaning of climax in a short story?
6. Define dramatic poetry.

**Q3. Answer the following questions about the short stories. (Use short answers) (Choose 5 only) (15 marks).**

1. Why does Nuttel leave in such a hurry?
2. Why did the swallow not leave the prince and go to Egypt?
3. What does the swallow do for the Happy Prince?
4. Describe the character of Vera.
5. Who does the Happy Prince ask the swallow to help?
6. What is the final fate of the Happy Prince and the swallow?
7. Why did the swallow not leave the prince and go to Egypt?
8. Who is Vera, and what is her role in the story?



المادة : المرحلة : تاريخ الامتحان : / / 2023 م  
اجوبة اسئلة الامتحانات النهائية للعام الدراسي 2022 - 2023 م (النموذج) رقم ( 1 )

Q1

1. Irony: Irony is a rhetorical device or figure of speech in which there is a discrepancy between what is said and what is meant or between what is expected to happen and what actually happens.
2. Carpe diem: Carpe diem is a Latin phrase that translates to "seize the day." It often encourages people to make the most of the present moment and not waste time.
3. Short story: A short story is a fictional narrative that is shorter in length than a novel. Typically, a short story focuses on a single event, character, or theme, ranging from a few hundred to several thousand words.
4. Denotation: Denotation refers to a word's literal or dictionary definition, without any emotional or cultural associations. It is the objective meaning of a word, as opposed to its connotation, which refers to the emotional or cultural associations attached to a word.
5. Elegy: An elegy is a type of poem that is written to lament the dead. It is often a reflective and sorrowful poem that is meant to honor the deceased and express grief and loss.
6. Onomatopoeia: Onomatopoeia is a figure of speech in which words are used to imitate the sounds of the things they describe. For example, the words "buzz," "hiss," and "crash" are all examples of onomatopoeia.
7. Narrative poetry: Narrative poetry is a type of poetry that tells a story. It is often longer than other types of poetry and contains a plot, characters, and



المادة: **الاردب** المرحلة: **الاروى** تاريخ الامتحان: / / 2023 م  
اجوبة اسئلة الامتحانات النهائية للعام الدراسي 2022 - 2023 م (النموذج) رقم ( 1 )

Q1

1. Irony: Irony is a rhetorical device or figure of speech in which there is a discrepancy between what is said and what is meant or between what is expected to happen and what actually happens.
2. Carpe diem: Carpe diem is a Latin phrase that translates to "seize the day." It often encourages people to make the most of the present moment and not waste time.
3. Short story: A short story is a fictional narrative that is shorter in length than a novel. Typically, a short story focuses on a single event, character, or theme, ranging from a few hundred to several thousand words.
4. Denotation: Denotation refers to a word's literal or dictionary definition, without any emotional or cultural associations. It is the objective meaning of a word, as opposed to its connotation, which refers to the emotional or cultural associations attached to a word.
5. Elegy: An elegy is a type of poem that is written to lament the dead. It is often a reflective and sorrowful poem that is meant to honor the deceased and express grief and loss.
6. Onomatopoeia: Onomatopoeia is a figure of speech in which words are used to imitate the sounds of the things they describe. For example, the words "buzz," "hiss," and "crash" are all examples of onomatopoeia.
7. Narrative poetry: Narrative poetry is a type of poetry that tells a story. It is often longer than other types of poetry and contains a plot, characters, and



setting, much like a short story or novel. Examples of narrative poetry include epics, ballads, and verse novels.

Q2

1. Poets use metaphor, personification, and simile to enhance the imagery and language of their poetry. By comparing two unlike things, these devices create connections and associations that help readers better understand and appreciate the poet's message. They also make the poem more vivid and memorable.
2. Writers deliberate to arouse our feelings and emotions because it helps to engage readers and make them invested in the story or message. By evoking strong emotions, writers can create a sense of empathy and connection between the reader and the characters or subject matter.
3. Some features of a lyric include a focus on personal emotions and feelings, a musical quality often meant to be sung or recited, and a reflective or introspective tone. Lyric poems are often shorter than other types of poetry and are characterized by their use of imagery and figurative language.
4. Poetry enriches our experience in life by providing a means of expressing and exploring the human experience. Poetry can help us to better understand our own emotions and experiences, and can help us to connect with and empathize with others. It can also inspire us, challenge us, and provide us with new perspectives on the world around us.
5. The climax in a short story is the point of maximum tension or conflict, where the plot reaches its highest point and the outcome is in question.



This is often the turning point of the story, where the protagonist faces their greatest challenge and must take decisive action to resolve the conflict.

6. Dramatic poetry is a type of poetry that is written in verse and is meant to be performed or spoken aloud, much like a play.

Q3

1. Nuttel leaves in such a hurry in the short story "The Open Window" by Saki (H.H. Munro) because he is frightened by Vera's story about her aunt's tragedy .
2. In the story "The Happy Prince" by Oscar Wilde, the swallow does not leave the prince and go to Egypt because he chooses to stay and help the prince, even though it means delaying his journey south for the winter.
3. In "The Happy Prince" by Oscar Wilde, the swallow serves as the eyes and hands of the Happy Prince, carrying out his requests to help the poor and needy of the city.
4. Vera is a character in Saki's short story "The Open Window" (H.H. Munro). She is a young girl who enjoys telling stories and uses her talent for storytelling to play a trick on the nervous visitor, Nuttel. Vera creates a story about her aunt's tragedy that is so vivid and believable that it scares Nuttel and makes him flee in terror .
5. In "The Happy Prince" by Oscar Wilde, the Happy Prince asks the swallow to help the poor and needy of the city. He instructs the swallow to take the ruby from his sword hilt and give it to a poor seamstress who cannot feed her sick child, and later to give the sapphire eyes from his statue to a starving playwright who cannot afford to buy food or firewood .





6. In 'The Happy Prince' by Oscar Wilde, the final fate of the Happy Prince and the swallow is that they both die. The Happy Prince gives away all of his precious materials to help the poor and becomes damaged and no longer beautiful. He asks the swallow to take the gold leaf from his body to help the poor, and in doing so, the swallow becomes too weak to fly and dies. The mayor of the city orders the statue of the Happy Prince to be torn down and melted, and the swallow's body is thrown into the dust heap .
7. The swallow does not leave the Happy Prince and go to Egypt because the prince's kindness and generosity move him towards the poor and needy of the city.
8. She is a young girl who enjoys telling stories and uses her talent for storytelling to play a trick on the nervous visitor, Nuttel. Vera creates a story about her aunt's tragedy that is so vivid and believable that it scares Nuttel and makes him flee in terror.

Q4

1. F
2. F
3. F
4. F
5. F
6. F
7. F
8. T

Ministry of Higher Education and  
Scientific Research  
University of Baghdad  
College of Languages  
Department of Language



الجامعة العراقية  
كلية اللغات  
قسم اللغة الانكليزية  
بغداد

9. T

10. T

11. T

Q5

Essay

التوقيع:

مدرس المادة:

الدرجة العلمية:



اللجنة الامتحانية المركزية في كلية اللغات

وقت الامتحان : التاسعة صباحا

مدة الامتحان : ثلاث ساعات

تاريخ الامتحان : ١٥ / ٦ / ٢٠٢٣ م

المرحلة : الاولى

المادة : القواعد

أسئلة الامتحانات النهائية للعام الدراسي ٢٠٢٢ - ٢٠٢٣ (النموذج) رقم ( ١ )

ملاحظة : الاجابة عن اربعة اسئلة فقط

**Q. 1 (A) Make information questions substituting a question word for the underlined words & phrases: (10 Marks)**

1. Jack watches movies on Saturday.
2. This is Betty's book.
3. I met an Indian singer at the Party.
4. The children are playing football in the park.
5. Bill doesn't like movies.

**(B) Put the following words in the plural form making the necessary changes: (5 marks)**

1. ox
2. tomato
3. Leaf
4. Crisis
5. family

**Q.2 (A) Add possessive pronouns in appropriate places: (10 marks)**

1. I eat breakfast at 8 O'clock every morning.
2. Mr. Allen is smoking a pipe.
3. We have English class at 11 O'clock.
4. Betty wears a new dress today.
5. Bill is listening to records.

**(B) Supply the past tense for the following verbs: (5 marks)**

1. Carry
2. Build
3. Catch
4. have
5. write

**Q.3 (A) Change the following sentences in such a way that you use a reflexive pronoun in each, do not change the meaning: (10 marks)**

1. Betty always enjoys dancing.
2. Sometimes Jack cuts his face.
3. After finishing the lecture, they put on their headphone
4. They study French alone.
5. Bill cleans his garden, no one helps him.



(B) Give a cardinal number for an ordinal, an ordinal for a cardinal:

(5 Marks)

1. 8<sup>th</sup>      2. 44      3. 73<sup>rd</sup>      4. 21<sup>st</sup>      5. 10<sup>th</sup>

Q.4 Do as required:

1. It rained heavily yesterday. (Change to negative)
2. That pen is mine. Where is \_\_\_\_\_? (Use possessive pronoun)
3. Indefinite *you* in a sentence.
4. Kate got home late. I called my father (Use *when* to combine the sentence)
5. They have been studying \_\_\_\_\_ two hours. (Use *for* or *until*)
6. (Then) refers to a time previously mentioned.
7. We do not have many students from Spain. (Use contraction)
8. George needs a \_\_\_\_\_ help. (Use *a few* or *a little*)
9. One of my friends plays \_\_\_\_\_ guitar. (Use *an, a* or *the*)
10. "is going to" in a sentence.


(15 marks)

Q.5 (A) Make Yes/no question from the following sentences: (10 Marks)

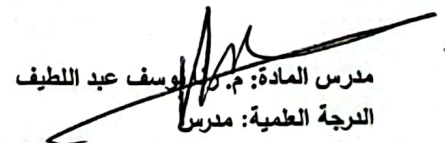
1. Bill is a foreign student.
2. Jack doesn't have classes on Thursdays.
3. They have breakfast at 8 O'clock every morning.
4. Mrs Baker prepared her dinner last night.
5. I receive my check once a month.

(B) Fill in the blanks with the appropriate *preposition*:

1. They visit their relative \_\_\_\_\_ Sundays .
2. Betty goes home \_\_\_\_\_ five O'clock.
3. I work in the office \_\_\_\_\_ noon.
4. Bill usually calls his mother \_\_\_\_\_ the evening.
5. The central library is \_\_\_\_\_ Main Street.

  
مدرس المادة: د. هدى عبد الكريم  
الدرجة العلمية: استاذ مساعد

مع أمنياتي لكم بالنجاح

  
مدرس المادة: م. يوسف عبد اللطيف  
الدرجة العلمية: مدرس



المادة: القواعد المرحلة : الاولى تاريخ الامتحان : / / ٢٠٢٣ م  
اجوية اسئلة الامتحانات النهائية للعام الدراسي ٢٠٢٢ - ٢٠٢٣ م (النموذج) رقم ( ١ )

ملاحظة : الاجابة عن اربعة اسئلة فقط

**Answer of Q.1 (A)**

1. When does Jack watch movies?
2. Whose book is this?
3. Whom did you meet at the party?
4. Where are the children playing football?
5. What doesn't Bill like?

(B)

1. oxen 2. Tomatoes 3. Leaves 4. crises 5. families

**Answer of Q.2 (A)**

1. I eat my breakfast at 8 O'clock every morning.
2. Mr. Allen is smoking his pipe.
3. We have our English class at 11 O'clock.
4. Betty wears her new dress today.
5. Bill is listening to his records.

(B) 1. carried 2. Built 3. Caught 4. Had 5. Wrote

**Answer of Q.3 (A)**

1. Betty always enjoys dancing herself.
2. Sometimes Jack cuts his face himself.
3. After finishing the lecture, they put on their headphone themselves.
4. They study French by themselves.
5. Bill cleans his garden by himself.



(B) 1.eight 2. Forty fourth 3. Seventy three 4.twenty first 5 one hundred  
and second

**Answer of Q. 4**

1. It didn't rain heavily yesterday.
2. Yours?
3. You should obey your parents.
4. When Kate got home late I called my father.
5. For
6. Bill talked for five minutes .Then he hung up .
7. We don't have many students from Spain.
8. A little .
9. The
- 10.She's going to visit her aunt tomorrow.

**Answer of Q. 5 (A)**

1. Is Bill a foreign student?
2. Doesn't Jack have classes on Thursdays.
3. Do they have breakfast at 8 O'clock every morning.
4. Did Mrs Baker prepare her dinner last night.
5. Do you receive your check once a month.

(B) 1. on 2. At 3.at 4.in 5. On

التوقيع :  
مدرس المادة: ا.م.د. ابتهاج مهدي عبد الكريم  
الدرجة العلمية : استاذ مساعد

التوقيع :  
مدرس المادة: م.م. رنا يوسف عبد اللطيف  
الدرجة العلمية : مدرس