

Final Revision & Exam Eve

New Hello! & Treasure Island



أسرة إعداد كُتب العمالقة

لقد اجتمعنا...
فإن أحسنا فمن الله
وإن أسأنا فمننا ومن الشيطان
اللهم علماً ينتفع به
والله الموفق

كتاب المراجعة النهائية وليلة الامتحان

الصف الأول الثانوى
الفصل الدراسى الثانى

1) Key Vocabulary

wrap (v)	يلف / يغلف
allergy (n)	حساسية
allergic (adj)	لديه حساسية
hygiene (n)	النظافة الشخصية
hygienic (adj)	صحي
sanitation (n)	النظافة العامة
sanitary (adj)	صحي
soil (n)	تربة زراعية
dust (n)	تراب / غبار
burn (v/n)	يحرق / حرق
bedding (n)	ملاية سرير / مفرش
evacuate (v)	يخلى / يفرغ / يغادر
danger (n)	خطر
dangerous (adj)	خطير
breathe (v)	يتنفس
breath (n)	النفس
bacteria (n)	البكتيريا (جمع)
blanket (n)	بطانية
CPR (n)	تنفس صناعي (انعاش رئوي)
properly (adv)	بشكل صحيح
emergency services	خدمات الطوارئ
respond (v)	يستجيب
response (n)	استجابة
injured (adj)	مصاب
dos and don'ts	الأوامر والمحظورات
immediately (adv)	فوراً / في الحال
waste (v/n)	نفايات / مخلفات / يهدر
separate (v) (adj)	يفصل / منفصل

GPS (n)	نظام تحديد المواقع
click (v/n)	ينقر / نقرة
vehicle (n)	مركبة
hybrid (adj)	هجين
hybrid vehicle	مركبة هجينة
familiar (adj)	معروف / مألوف
quiz (n)	مسابقة أسئلة / امتحان
feedback (n)	تغذية راجعة
navigate (v)	يحدد اتجاه
navigation (n)	الملاحة
benefit (v/n)	يستفيد / فائدة
translation (n)	ترجمة
advantages (n)	مزايا
disadvantages (n)	عيوب
online	على الإنترنت / متصل بالإنترنت
application (n)	طلب التحاق
application (app)	تطبيق
robot (n)	الإنسان آلي
invention (n)	اختراع
consequences (n)	نتائج
complain (v)	يشكو
stressed (adj)	متوتر
fire (v/n)	حريق / يطرد من العمل
cough (v)	يكح / يسعل
sneeze (v)	يعطس
luxury (n)	رفاهية
beneficial (adj)	مفيد
chop (v)	يقطع

2) Expressions & Prepositions

lead to (result in)	يؤدي إلى
at least	على الأقل
go out	يخرج
find out about	يكشف / يعرف عن
with communicate	يتواصل مع
get around	يسافر / يتجول
take off	يقلع / يأخذ أجازة
clean up	التنظيف / يظف
allergic to	لديه حساسية تجاه
do CPR	يقوم بعمل تنفس صناعي
make a suggestion	يقترح
make a mistake	يرتكب خطأ
chopping board	لوح للتقطيع
go up	يرتفع / يزيد
in conclusion	في الختام
concentrate on	يركز على
living things	الكائنات الحية
first aids	إسعافات أولية
connect to	يوصل بـ
click on	ينقر على (المأوس)
keep... clean	يحافظ على نظافة
do a quiz	يجل مسابقة (أسئلة)
turn / switch on	يشغل
get lost	يتوه
electric car	سيارة كهربائية
make progress	يتقدم
familiar to (with)	مألوف لـ
take air in and out	شهيق وزفير

3) Treasure Island

truce (n)	هدنة
chain (n)	سلسلة
paddle (v/n)	مجداف / يجدف
fort (n)	حصن
mist (n)	ضباب
crew (n)	طاقم
pirate (n)	قرصان
trial (n)	محاكمة
sword (n)	سيف
anchor (n)	مرساة
fence (n)	سور
gun fire (n)	إطلاق النار

flag (n)	علم / راية
hill (n)	تل
sand (n)	رمال
cliff (n)	منحدر صخري
weapon (n)	سلاح
attack (v)	يهاجم
supplies (n)	مؤن / إمدادات
corner (n)	ركن
blow (v)	تهب
shot (n)	طلق ناري
hurt (v)	يؤذي
firewood (n)	حطب

waves (n)	أمواج
hide (v)	يختبئ
fight (v/n)	يقاتل / معركة
prepare (v)	يعد / يجهز
fire (v)	يطلق النار
trick (v/n)	خدعة / يخدع
shore (n)	شاطئ
skin (n)	جلد / بشرة
tent (n)	خيمة
steer (v)	يوجه / يحدد اتجاه
rope (n)	حبل
cape (n)	رأس (لسان) / عباءة / خليج

Grammar

Examples

should (مصدر)

يجب للنصيحة

shouldn't (مصدر)

لا يجب للنصيحة

السؤال:

Should

Wh

should

+ فاعل مصدر?

- ✓ You **should** respect your teacher.
- ✓ You **shouldn't** sleep late.
- ✓ **Should** Heba clean this table?
- ✓ What **should** I do to get fit?

should

be

p.p

مجهول

shouldn't

مفعول

be

p.p

?

أداة استفهام

Should

مفعول

be p.p?

- ✓ Your essay **should be revised**.
- ✓ **Should** these tables **be cleaned**?
- ✓ How **should** these tables **be cleaned**?

should = طرق أخرى لإعطاء النصيحة

ought to / had better

I advise you to / It's better to

My advice for you is to

It's advisable to / If I were you, I'd

كل الطرق بعدها (مصدر الفعل)

- ✓ My students **had better** study hard.
- ✓ You **ought to** study hard.
- ✓ I **advise you to** see a doctor.
- ✓ My **advice** for you **is to** see a doctor.
- ✓ It's **advisable to** sleep early.

shouldn't = طرق أخرى

يتم نفي الكلمات والتعبيرات

- ✓ You **oughtn't to** eat fast food.
- ✓ You **had better not** stay up late.

should

have

p.p

لوم شخص على عدم فعل شيء / ماضى

shouldn't

have

p.p

لوم شخص على فعل شيء / ماضى

- ✓ You **should have come** early. The teacher was very angry.
- ✓ You **shouldn't have wasted** your time. You failed your exam.

must

(مصدر)

ضرورة / الزام

تستخدم **must** للتعبير عن:

١- قاعدة عامة / قانون.

٢- دعوة حارة.

٣- نصيحة قوية.

٤- التزام داخلي.

- ✓ I **must** phone my friend Ali to tell him a very important thing.
- ✓ Drivers **must** follow traffic rules.
- ✓ You **must** come and try my mum's food.
- ✓ You **must** stop smoking.

7

mustn't

(مصدر)

لتحريم / منع شيء خطير / غير قانوني
نصيحة قوية

- ✓ You **mustn't** smoke in hospitals.
- ✓ You **mustn't** eat this food. It's poisonous.

8

Mustn't = تعبيرات للتحريم

(be) not allowed to + مصدر
(be) not permitted to + مصدر
It's forbidden (banned) to + مصدر
It's prohibited to + مصدر
It's against the law to + مصدر

- ✓ It's **forbidden to** smoke in hospitals.
- ✓ It is **not allowed to** smoke in petrol stations.
- ✓ It's **against the law to** park your car here- it's non-parking area.

9

السؤال:

Must

فاعل

مصدر?

Wh

must

فاعل

مصدر?

- ✓ **Must** I follow this diet?
- ✓ Yes, you **must**.
- ✓ **No**, you **needn't** / No, you **don't have to**.
- ✓ What **must** I stop eating to get fit?

10

must be p-p

صيغة المبني للمجهول

مفعول

- ✓ The traffic rules **must be** followed.
- ✓ The email **must be sent** before two.

11

يمكن استخدام **mustn't** للتأكيد على المعلومات

- ✓ You **mustn't** forget that tourism is a great source for our national income.

12

للتعبير عن الضرورة (مضارع) (لازم)

(has to)

(needs to)

(have to)

(need to)

كلهم بعدهم مصدر الفعل

كل الضمائر

must

مصدر

إلزام خارجي

- ✓ You **have to** wear a helmet.
- ✓ I **need to** go to bed early.
- ✓ To drive a car, one **must** get a licence first.

13

للتعبير عن عدم الضرورة (مش لازم)

don't need to

doesn't need to

don't have to

doesn't have to

needn't

مصدر

- ✓ You **don't have to** get up early on holidays.
- ✓ She isn't late, so she **doesn't have to / needn't** hurry.

14

had to - needed to

للتعبير عن ضرورة في الماضي (كان لازم)

- ✓ It was raining yesterday, so I **had to** take a taxi.

للتعبير عن عدم ضرورة في الماضي: (مكنش لازم)

didn't have to مصدر

مكنش ضروري، لذلك لم تفعله

needn't have P.P

مكنش ضروري، ولكن فعلته

didn't need to مصدر

✓ I **didn't have to** buy more bread. We already have a lot.

لم أشتري خبز

✓ You **needn't have bought** cheese. We have much.

لكن أشتري بالفعل

15

Unit 8

Grammar

Examples

الحالة الصفرية Zero conditional

If

مضارع بسيط

+

مضارع بسيط

When

✓ If / when we **freeze** water, it **turns** into ice.

✓ If I **need** help with my homework, I **ask** my parents.

1

وجود (always - usually - often)

في جملة جواب الشرط معناه (حاله صفرية)

✓ If I **spend** too much time on the computer, I usually **get** a headache.

2

المبني للمجهول مع جملة (If)

If

(مفعول)

is are

+

p.p

When

✓ If water **is heated**, it boils.

✓ When eggs **are boiled**, they become hard.

3

تكوين السؤال في جواب الشرط

do

+

فاعل

+

? مصدر

4

✓ If we **leave** water in the sun, **does** it **cool**?

✓ When we **mix** red and yellow, **do** we **get** orange?

5

الحالة الأولى من If

للتعبير عن حدث محتمل في المستقبل

If

مضارع بسيط

→ will

+

مصدر

✓ If the bus **arrives** late, I **will take** the bus.

✓ If you feel **tired**, you **should** take a rest.

✓ If you **want** to come first, you **must study** hard.

6

تكوين السؤال في الحالة الأولى

Wh

will

+

مصدر؟ فاعل

✓ **What will you do** if you see a snake?

7

استخدم الأمر المثبت أو (don't)

لو مفيش فاعل في جملة جواب الشرط

✓ If you meet Ali, **ask** him to come.

✓ **Don't** run away if you see a dog.

تعبيرات تدل على الحالة الأولى

8

Let's / 'd better

'd rather / could you tell me

It's صفة to مصدر

- ✓ Let's **take** a rest **if** you are tired.
- ✓ If I **want** to come first, I'd **rather** revise again.

9

الحالة الثانية من If

If

ماضي بسيط

→ would + مصدر

للتعبير عن موقف غير محتمل الحدوث أو تخيلي.

- ✓ If he **studied** more, he **would get** better marks.
- ✓ He **would get** better marks if he **studied** hard.
- ✓ If he **called** me, I **could help** him.

10

المبني للمجهول بعد if

if

مفعول

was, were + p.p.

- ✓ If I **was invited** to the wedding, I **would** go.

11

تستخدم (were/was) مع المفرد ويفضل استخدام were مع المفرد والجمع

- ✓ If I **was / were** busy, I **wouldn't** play football.

12

لو طلب منك معنى الحالة الثانية تفسر في المضارع

- ✓ If I **were** rich, I **would** help you. This means = I **am not** rich, so I **won't** help you.

13

كلمات تدل محل If

Unless

إذا لم

Should

فاعل

(مصدر)

Were

فاعل

(مصدر to)

Were

فاعل

حالة (٢) صفة / وظيفة

Had

فاعل

(مصدر would) اسم

Had

فاعل

p.p + (would have p.p)

- ✓ **Unless** he sleeps early, he **won't get** up early.
- ✓ **Should** he **find** a job, he **will / would** move to a new flat.
- ✓ **Were** I a doctor, I **could** help you.
- ✓ **Were** you **to** help me, I **would** understand.
- ✓ **Had** I a plan, I'd save much time.

14

If = as long as طالما, providing = provided بشرط = on condition that

- ✓ **As long as** he **takes** medicine, he **will** get better.

15

الحالة الثالثة من If

If

+

had p.p.

+

could

+ have p.p

would

- ✓ If I **hadn't bought** that car, I **wouldn't have had** an accident.

16

had been + p.p

مجهول

✓ I **wouldn't have gone** to the party, if I **hadn't been invited**.

17

in case فاعل + فعل

in case of, (أو اسم) (v + ing)

✓ **In case of** emergency, call 122.

✓ **In case** you come, call me.

18

without (v + ing) الاسم /

but for لولا (الاسم)

✓ **Without** studying, you will fail.

✓ **Without** your help, I would fail.

✓ **But for** your help, I'd have failed.

Exercise on Vocabulary

Choose Two correct answers out of the Five options given:

- All the old houses were evacuated After the violent earthquakes. "Evacuated" can be replaced by
 a searched b abandoned c destroyed d deserted e built
- That voice on the phone sounded familiar. The antonyms for "familiar" are
 a unknown b clear c known d strong e strange
- You've a bad mistake, Peter.
 a done b committed c thought d made e remembered
- You should keep calm to deal with this problem. "Calm" has a similar meaning to
 a tired b relaxed c peaceful d angry e excited
- I found that the boat was difficult to steer. The synonyms for "steer" are
 a go b lead c lose d mislead e guide
- Wearing a helmet reduces the of head injuries.
 a risk b safety c danger d security e health
- You can't trick Gamal; he is very cautious. "Trick" here is similar in meaning to.....
 a guide b deceive c take on d mislead e trust
- One of the internet is that it enables us to get the information we need quickly.
 a advantage b drawback c merit d style e demerit
- We should use soapy water to remove bacteria. "Remove" gives the meaning of
 a carry b clear c contain d stop e contact
- The present was beautifully with gold paper.
 a remained b evacuated c wrapped d confused e covered
- The main reason for living here is the good weather. The synonyms of the word "main" are
 a major b secondary c minor d basic e dependable
- What time did you Cairo Airport?
 a arrive at b arrive c reach d come e get
- Do you think technology is always ?
 a unknown b beneficial c cheap d useful e inexpensive
- Parents give their children security and love. The synonyms of "security" are
 a protection b danger c sorrow d safety e honesty

15. What has happened to Amani? She angry suddenly!
 a became b made c got d believed e did
16. You can find information about anything you're online.
 a interested in b sorry about c keen on d different from e full of
17. I usually do sports to keep fit.
 a careful b occasional c daily d every day e rarely
18. The internet is the best invention we have, but it has also problems.
 a done b made c caused d appeared e solved
19. Don't worry; these toys are ; they aren't dangerous.
 a secure b difficult c serious d safe e heavy
20. The danger of war could increase because of political disputes. "Danger" here could be opposite in meaning to " " and " ".
 a risk b security c simplicity d peace e difficulty

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

21. I have a/an to certain foods, so I can't eat any of them.
 a emergency b fluency c allergy d experience
22. The robot is one of the most important
 a discoveries b explorations c inventions d exporters
23. Is it a vehicle or is it powered by petrol only?
 a high-tech b hybrid c electric d petrol
24. To stay healthy, always remember to change your bedding twice.
 a at last b lastly c at least d at most
25. We should change the Regularly to avoid infection.
 a service b leaflet c blog d bedding
26. He later realized the of his bad deeds.
 a sequences b consequences c squads d squires
27. Open the window, please! The children are unable to because of the smoke.
 a sneeze b skin c blanket d breathe
28. A healthy life style includes having a nutritious diet and good personal
 a hygiene b emergency c fantasy d statement
29. The in our fields is very fertile. It is suitable for growing vegetables.
 a seal b sail c soil d sale
30. Doctors ask patients to take a deep while being examined.
 a breeze b breathless c breathe d breath
31. GPS enables you to your journey from one place to another.
 a navigate b lose c arrive d drive
32. We must book in advance. There is only a limited number of tickets
 a possible b avoidable c unavailable d available
33. The government is trying to improve measures on all railways.
 a safety b risk c danger d threat
34. A lot of guests about the bad room service in the hotel.
 a thanked b complained c corrected d planned
35. The in our field is very fertile. It is suitable for growing vegetables.
 a soil b sail c seal d sale
36. The government is trying to improve measures on all railways.
 a safety b risk c danger d threat

37. Don't worry; all the information you need is on our website.
 a forbidden b available c unavailable d hidden
38. There are disadvantages for the internet. The antonym of "disadvantage" is
 a drawbacks b demerits c problems d benefits
39. We managed to first aid to save the two people who were seriously injured.
 a notice b do c make d take
40. We must teach children how to the danger of fire.
 a stick b avoid c involve d fear
41. My uncle is an engineer for a big company in El Obour City.
 a electrician b electricity c electrical d electric
42. The businessman tried to his career problems completely from his family life.
 a join b separate c find d link
43. Do you think this chemical will the stain on my jacket?
 a check b prove c shake d remove
44. A lot of problems because of the increasing rate of pollution.
 a raise b arouse c arise d rises
45. The smell of spices makes me
 a laugh b catch c cough d crash
46. Do you agree that the internet is the best ?
 a recovery b discovery c invention d exploration
47. Karim had the present gently in silver paper before he gave it to his friend.
 a ripened b robbed c rubbed d wrapped
48. In the event of a fire, keep calm and the building quickly.
 a evacuate b remain c attack d remove
49. The internet makes life easier. You can buy anything online with a/an of a button.
 a attack b push c click d delete
50. It's very important to call services if you see a fire.
 a emergency b luxury c energy d industry
51. I don't know who will the next match; the two teams have efficient players.
 a earn b gain c beat d win
52. A is a machine that is controlled by a computer.
 a television b radio c robot d rabbit
53. cars are really environmentally friendly because they don't cause pollution.
 a Electrical b Electric c Electronics d Electrician
54. A/An is software on your smartphone.
 a memory card b machine c email d app
55. Don't get distracted; try to on your own lessons.
 a confuse b concentrate c persist d rely
56. Who is going to for the young child while his parents are away?
 a watch b ignore c care d see
57. You can quizzes about new words to help you remember them.
 a think b do c fail d carry
58. I listen carefully to the lecturer and notes to focus on the important points.
 a forget b do c make d ignore
59. Sadly, only a few passengers the dangerous accident.
 a survived b wounded c lived d killed
60. It's necessary for workers to security rules inside the factory.
 a follow b flow c flow d fail

Exercise on Structure

61. You to eat a lot of sweets; this isn't healthy.
 a shouldn't b ought not c mustn't d needn't
62. Your paragraph must to correct your mistakes.
 a to be rewritten b be rewriting c rewrite d be rewritten
63. If I were busy, I wouldn't come to the party. This means that I busy.
 a am not b am c was not d was
64. You go to bed early to be in good health.
 a would like b would prefer c prefer d had better
65. It is compulsory to follow school rules. It is to do this.
 a unimportant b inadvisable c necessary d forbidden
66. If I were in your position, I in a different way.
 a have behaved b would behave c behaved d will behave
67. such bad treatment if you were in my situation?
 a Would you bear b Did you bear c Are you bearing d Will you bear
68. What will you buy if you to the new shopping centre?
 a go b would go c went d will go
69. If you throw a piece of rock into the sea, it
 a floats b would sink c sinks d sank
70. I can give you a lift to the airport. You to take a taxi.
 a needn't b don't need c must d have
71. There is a No Smoking sign. We smoke here.
 a shouldn't b should c mustn't d must
72. It's a / an to get a doctor at once.
 a necessary b must c should d advice
73. We still have time. We hurry.
 a needn't b don't have c should d have got to
74. What you do if you lost your mobile?
 a will b do c would d did
75. If water freezes, it into ice.
 a will turn b turns c would turn d turned
76. The car You are starting to lose control.
 a must be stopped b should not stop c must stop d should have stopped
77. You make noise in the library. It isn't allowed.
 a needn't b mustn't c had better d ought to
78. You have got plenty of time. You hurry.
 a must b should c have to d don't have to
79. We learn computer skills at school because they are useful.
 a mustn't b should c ought d needn't
80. I advise my brother not to eat a lot of carbohydrates. This means he eat a lot of carbohydrates.
 a would rather b should c ought not d had better not
81. What would you do if your friend an accident?
 a have b would have c has d had

82. I would travel to Alexandria if my car
 (a) had checked (b) was checked (c) is check (d) had been checked
83. If I enough money, I'd have bought this nice T-shirt.
 (a) had (b) had been (c) have had (d) had had
84. If Ali all his money, he would have to borrow.
 (a) spends (b) spent (c) had spent (d) was spending
85. You can't get a driving license you are over 18 years old.
 (a) without (b) in case of (c) if (d) unless
86. Were you the truth, I would help you.
 (a) tell (b) told (c) to tell (d) telling
87. He make that mistake if he read the question carefully.
 (a) won't (b) would (c) should (d) wouldn't
88. he to study harder, he could get high marks.
 (a) Had (b) Should (c) Were (d) In case
89. her courage, the kid wouldn't have been saved.
 (a) If (b) Unless (c) In case of (d) Without
90. Metal expands if it
 (a) heat (b) heated (c) is heated (d) heating
91. If we found our company, we it on our own.
 (a) would run (b) will run (c) would have run (d) ran
92. Nader would be working in Italy if he Italian well.
 (a) has spoken (b) speak (c) should speak (d) spoke
93. You will miss the lecture you come on time.
 (a) if (b) unless (c) because (d) in case of
94. I would visit you if my car well.
 (a) was repairing (b) would repair (c) repaired (d) was repaired
95. you refused to help me, I wouldn't solve that problem. Lots of thanks, Hala.
 (a) Without (b) If (c) In case (d) Unless
96. You keep away from uncovered electric wires or you will be electrocuted.
 (a) ought not (b) mustn't (c) ought (d) must
97. It is illegal to break the law; we all obey it.
 (a) mustn't (b) oughtn't (c) must (d) ought
98. I don't know what to solve this problem; I need your advice urgently.
 (a) should I do (b) did I have to do (c) I should do (d) I needn't do
99. If food in a fridge, it doesn't go bad.
 (a) is keeping (b) keeps (c) is kept (d) was kept
100. What did you do before you came to school yesterday morning?
 (a) have to (b) should (c) must (d) had to
101. Only call us an emergency.
 (a) in case (b) in case of (c) if (d) as long as
102. You do more sports to keep fit; it is highly recommended.
 (a) shouldn't (b) have to (c) would prefer (d) ought to
103. You take photographs here; it is a military area.
 (a) mustn't (b) shouldn't (c) should (d) must
104. he played well, he would have won.
 (a) If (b) Should (c) Had (d) Were

105. If I enough money, I wouldn't be able to spend the summer holidays in Aswan.
 a don't have b have c didn't have d had
106. You won't be allowed to enter the club you hold your membership card.
 a when b if c unless d without
107. It is to turn right.
 a necessary b must c necessity d mustn't
108. No noise; patients need rest. You keep quiet.
 a shouldn't b must c mustn't d ought
109. I advise you unhealthy food.
 a not eat b to not eat c not to eat d don't eat
110. If you an accident, call an ambulance at once.
 a see b will see c saw d must see
111. It a lot if he hit his finger in the door.
 a hurts b will hurt c hurt d would hurt
112. I don't have much money. I would help the poor if I a lot of money.
 a was having b would have c had d have had
113. She better leave now if she wants to catch the train.
 a will b would c could d had
114. If he read the story, he give it to me?
 a will b Does c would d would have
115. Hala is careful as usual. If she careful, she would make mistakes.
 a isn't being b aren't c was d wasn't
116. Wear heavy clothes if you out in such freezing weather.
 a was going b will go c went d go
117. hesitate to help anyone as long as you can.
 a To not b Won't c Shouldn't d Don't
118. If a piece of iron in the open air, it rusts.
 a leave b is left c was left d leaves
119. Your wound looks terrible. If I you, I'd consult a doctor.
 a are b were c would be d am
120. I think Taher surprised if he read the latest news.
 a would be b will be c was d is
121. If the money I had, enough, I'd have bought a new house.
 a had b had been c been d were
122. If I had written works, I it at once.
 a would publish b published c will publish d 'd have published
123. You park here; it's not allowed.
 a must b shouldn't c mustn't d needn't
124. We break traffic signs. It is against the law.
 a shouldn't b mustn't c must d should
125. You take photos here. It's forbidden.
 a shouldn't b mustn't c must d should
126. I'll give you a lift, so you walk to the club.
 a must b mustn't c don't have to d should

Exercise on Treasure Island

1. Why do you think Captain Smollett chose Jim to guard the door of the fort?
.....
.....
2. What would happen to the pirates if they slept outside on the island for long?
.....
.....
3. Silver wasn't frightened of Captain Smollett and his men. How do we know that?
.....
.....
4. Why do you think that Captain Smollett was sure that they could defeat the pirates?
.....
.....
5. Why do you think Jim and the team hoped that the pirates would leave the island with Hispaniola?
.....
.....
6. Captain Smollett proved that he had experience and good foresight. Illustrate.
.....
.....
7. Flint made the fort. What can be inferred from that?
.....
.....
8. Jim's experience while sailing to Cape of Woods was difficult. Do you agree? Why / Why not?
.....
.....
9. Why do you think Jim cut the rope to the anchor of the Hispaniola?
.....
.....
10. Jim proved to be an adventurous person. Illustrate.
.....
.....
11. Why do you think it was dangerous for Dr Livesly to leave the fort after the battle?
.....
.....
12. Captain Smollett's injury was serious. How did we know?
.....
.....
13. The battle against the pirates was fierce and costly. Do you agree? Why / Why not?
.....
.....
14. Gray saved Jim's life. Illustrate.
.....
.....
15. The pirates wanted to attack mostly from the north. What do you think this indicates?
.....
.....

Choose the correct translation:

1. CPR is an essential procedure for saving someone's life in an emergency. That is why everyone must learn how to do this vital task.

- (أ) يعد الإنعاش القلبي الرئوي إجراء اختياريًا لإنقاذ حياة شخص ما في حالة الطوارئ. لهذا السبب يجب على الجميع تعلم كيفية القيام بهذه المهمة الحيوية.
- (ب) يعد الإنعاش الصدري الرئوي إجراءً ضروريًا لإنقاذ حياة المصاب في حالة الطوارئ. لهذا السبب يجب على الجميع تطبيق كيفية القيام بهذه المهمة الصعبة.
- (ج) يعد الإنعاش القلبي الرئوي إجراءً ضروريًا لإنقاذ حياة شخص ما في حالة الطوارئ. لهذا السبب يجب على الجميع تعلم كيفية القيام بهذه المهمة الحيوية.
- (د) يعد الإنعاش القلبي الرئوي إجراءً ضروريًا لإنقاذ حياة شخص ما في حالة الحرب. لهذا السبب يجب على الجميع تعلم كيفية القيام بهذه المهمة الصعبة.

2. It's known that modern technology is a double-edged sword. Therefore, we should make use of it and avoid its negative sides.

- (أ) من المعروف أن التكنولوجيا التقليدية سلاح ذو حدين، لذلك يجب الاستفادة منها وتجنب جوانبها السلبية.
- (ب) من المعروف أن التكنولوجيا الحديثة سلاح ذو حدين، لذلك يجب الاستفادة منها وتجنب جوانبها السلبية.
- (ج) من المعروف أن التكنولوجيا الحديثة سلاح ذو حدين، لذلك يجب الاستفادة منها والتخلص من الجوانب السلبية.
- (د) من المعروف أن التكنولوجيا الحديثة سلاح ذو حدين، لذلك يجب الاعتماد عليها وتجنب أي جوانب سلبية.

3. The procession of pharaohs' mummies in the streets of Cairo was really fascinating. It has been watched by millions of people all over the world.

- (أ) كان موكب مومياوات الفراعنة في أحياء القاهرة رائعًا حقًا، وقد تمت مشاهدته من قبل الملايين من الناس في جميع أنحاء العالم.
- (ب) كان موكب مومياوات الفراعنة في شوارع القاهرة رائعًا حقًا، وقد تمت مشاهدته من قبل الملايين من الناس في جميع أنحاء العالم.
- (ج) كان موكب مومياوات الفراعنة في شوارع القاهرة رائعًا حقًا، حيث تمت مشاهدته من قبل الملايين من الشعوب في جميع أنحاء العالم.
- (د) كان موكب حضارة الفراعنة في شوارع القاهرة رائعًا حقًا، حيث تمت مشاهدته من قبل الملايين من الناس في جميع أنحاء العالم.

٢. مركز القلب بأسوان هو مستشفى قلب فريد من نوعه على أحدث طراز، حيث يوفر رعاية القلب مجانًا للفقراء وخاصة في صعيد مصر بكفاءة عالية.

- (a) The Aswan Heart Centre is a unique, state-of-the-art lung hospital. It provides free health care for the poor, especially in Upper Egypt, with high efficiency.
- (b) The Aswan Heart Centre is a unique, state-of-the-art heart hospital. It provides free heart care for all people, especially in Upper Egypt, with high sufficiency.
- (c) The Aswan Heart Centre is a unique, state-of-the-art heart hospital. It provides free heart care for the poor, especially in Upper Egypt, with high efficiency.
- (d) The Aswan Heart Center is a unique, state-of-the-art heart hospital. It provides free health care for the poor, including Upper Egypt, with high efficiency.

٤. عندما ترى حادثًا اتصل بالإسعاف وحاول أن تعمل الإسعافات الأولية المطلوبة. وفي نفس الوقت لا تتردد في الإبلاغ عن أي سائق متهور ليلقي عقابه.

- (a) When you see an accident, call the doctor and try to do the required first aid. At the same time, do not hesitate to report any reckless driver to be punished.
- (b) When you see an accident, call an ambulance and try to give the needful medicine. At the same time, do not hesitate to report any reckless driver to be punished.
- (c) When you see an accident, call the police and try to do the required first aid. At the same time, do not hesitate to report any reckless driver to be punished.
- (d) When you see an accident, call an ambulance and try to do the required first aid. At the same time, do not hesitate to report any reckless driver to be punished.

Read the following passage, then answer the questions:

Bullying is a serious problem that affects many people, especially children and teenagers. It can take many forms, such as physical violence, verbal abuse, or cyberbullying. Bullying can cause a lot of harm to the victim, including low self-esteem, anxiety, and depression. It can also have long-term effects, such as difficulty trusting others or forming healthy relationships.

One way to prevent bullying is to promote kindness and respect in schools and communities. Schools can create anti-bullying programs that teach students how to be empathetic and respectful towards others. Parents can also talk to their children about the importance of treating others with kindness and standing up against bullying. Additionally, bystanders can play an important role in preventing bullying by speaking up when they witness it.

It's important to take bullying seriously and to take action to stop it. If you or someone you know is being bullied, it's important to speak up and seek help. You can talk to a trusted friend, family member, or teacher, or you can reach out to organizations that specialize in helping those who have been bullied.

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

- Who does bullying affect the most?
 a Adults b Teenagers c Seniors d Toddlers
- What are some forms of bullying?
 a Physical violence, verbal abuse, and cyberbullying
 b Cyberbullying only c Verbal abuse only
 d Physical violence only
- What are some effects of bullying on the victim?
 a Low self-esteem, anxiety, and depression b High self-esteem and confidence
 c A sense of empowerment d Trust in others and healthy relationships
- How can schools help prevent bullying?
 a By creating anti-bullying programs b By ignoring the problem
 c By encouraging bullying behavior d By punishing the victim
- How can parents help prevent bullying?
 a By talking to their children about treating others with kindness and standing up against bullying
 b By teaching their children how to bully others c By ignoring the problem
 d By telling their children to stay out of other people's business
- Who can play an important role in preventing bullying?
 a Bystanders b Bullies c Victims d Parents
- What should someone do if they or someone they know is being bullied?
 a Speak up and seek help b Keep quiet and hope the problem goes away
 c Take revenge on the bully d Join in and bully someone else
- Who can someone reach out to for help if they have been bullied?
 a Trusted friends, family members, or teachers b The bully
 c No one, they should deal with it themselves d The victim of the bullying

Write an **Essay** of about (150) words on one of the following:

Hygiene & sanitation

Advantages and disadvantages of technology

1) Key Vocabulary

fire (v/n) حريق / يطرد (من العمل) / يطلق الرصاص	home-schooling (n) تعليم بالمنزل	compassion (n) رافة / شفقة / رحمة
boarding school (n) مدرسة داخلية	schooling (n) دراسة	compassionate (adj) رحيم / عطوف
governess (n) مربية	head teacher (n) مدير المدرسة	apply (v) يطبق / يتقدم لـ / يستخدم
orphan (n) يتيم	upset (adj/v) مززعج / يزعج / يضايق / متضايق	applied (adj) تطبيقي
housekeeper (n) مدبرة منزل	care (v/n) يهتم / يرعى / عناية / رعاية	application (n) تطبيق / طلب التحاق
servant (n) خادم	honest (adj) صادق / أمين	qualify (v) يؤهل / يتأهل
appreciate (v) يشمن / يقدر	reliable (adj) موثوق به	qualified (adj) مؤهل
so-called (adj) ما يسمى	confident (adj) واثق	qualifications (n) المؤهلات
education (n) التعليم	loyal (adj) مخلص / وفي لـ	communicator (n) لبق في التواصل
advertise (v) يعلن (عن ساعة)	attention (n) اهتمام / انتباه	hard-working (adj) جاد في العمل
bully (v/n) متممر / بلطجي / يتنمر	attendant (n) مرافق / حاضر / خادم	practical (adj) عملي
bullying (n) التنمر	flight attendant (n) مضييفة جوية	flexible (adj) مرن
cruel (unkind) (adj) قاسي	casualty (n) مصاب أو متوفى	caring (adj) عطوف / مهتم
problem solver (n) حلال المشاكل	casualty department قسم الطوارئ	apprenticeship (n) التدريب المهني
fail (v) يفشل	contract (n) عقد / اتفاقية	degree (n) شهادة جامعية / درجة (علمية)
failure (n) الفشل	construction (n) بناء / تشييد	fair (adj) (n) عادل / سوق / منتدى / معرض
headmaster (n) ناظر المدرسة	reassure (v) يطمئن	team player (n) يجيد العمل في فريق
honesty (n) الأمانة	reassurance (n) تطمين / سكينه	challenge (v/n) يتحدى / تحدى
conclusion (n) خلاصة / استنتاج		industry (n) صناعة

2) Expressions & Prepositions

do exercises يقوم بتدريبات	cruel to قاسي مع	suitable for ملائم لـ
do a course يدرس مقرر	give reasons for يعطي مبررات لـ	in fact في الواقع
adapt to يتأقلم مع	apply for a job يتقدم لوظيفة	do training يتدرب
find out about يتعرف على	advertise for يعلن عن	do / get a job يحصل على عمل
instead of بدلا من	go along with يتفق في الرأي مع	earn / make money يربح مال
increase in زيادة في	a waste of time مضيعة للوقت	training course دورة تدريبية
make efforts يبذل جهود	global warming الاحتراس الحراري	stressed (adj) متوتر
make mistake يرتكب خطأ	a six-year-old boy ولد عمره ٦ سنوات	punctual (adj) منتظم
lose touch with يفقد الاتصال مع	get on well with يكون علي علاقة جيدة بـ	
keep in touch with يبقى علي اتصال مع	have contact with يكون علي تواصل مع	

3) Treasure Island

wreck (v/n) خطام السفينة / تتحطم	sail (v/n) شراع / يبحر	painfully (adv) بشكل مؤلم
bandage (n) ضمادة	mast (n) صاري السفينة	away from بعيداً عن
catch (v) يقبض على	wet (adj) مبلل	close to قريب من
weapon (n) سلاح	leader (n) قائد	come any closer يقترب أكثر
empty (adj) فارغ	gang (n) عصابة	run into يصطدم بـ / يلتقي بالصدفة
flat (adj) مستوي / مسطح	reach (v) يصل الى	give a cry يصرخ
dead (adj) ميت	steer (v) يوجه	look forward to يتطلع الى
deck (n) سطح السفينة	adventure (n) مغامرة	take back to يعيد الى
wound (v/n) جرح / يجرح	alive (adj) على قيد الحياة	trial (n) محاكمة
rocky (adj) صخري	anchor (n) مرساة	rule (n) قاعدة / قانون
shoulder (n) كتف	trap (v) يحتجز / يقع في الفخ	parrot (n) ببغاء
shallow (adj) ضحل / غير عميق	torch (n) شعلة / كشاف	waste (v) يضيع / يهدر

Grammar

Examples

Past simple الماضي البسيط

التصريف الثاني للفعل

didn't + مصدر

النفى

never + التصريف الثاني

Did + فاعل + مصدر ?

+ + + +

- ✓ We **visited** Cairo yesterday.
- ✓ Tom **bought** some books.
- ✓ He **didn't go** to school late.
- ✓ **Did** the police **arrest** the thief?
- ✓ Where **did** you **go** yesterday?

كلمات دالة:

yesterday, last, ago
once, in the past, one day
in ancient times, in ماضية سنة

- ✓ Two days **ago**, I **went** on a picnic with my family.
- ✓ I **lived** in Cairo **in 2003**.

المبني للمجهول مع الماضي البسيط:

was +
 were P.P

- ✓ The criminal **was arrested** by the police yesterday.

نستخدم الماضي البسيط مع التعبيرات:

I wish بعدها أمنية في الحاضر
I'd rather / it's time

- ✓ I wish they **were** here now.
- ✓ I'd rather you **didn't** do that.
- ✓ It's time she **sent** the email.

للتعبير عن عادة في الماضي نستخدم (used to)

used to + مصدر

didn't + مصدر

النفى

Did + فاعل + use to + مصدر ?

- ✓ I **used to spend** the holiday in the countryside.
- = I **no longer** spend.....
- = I **don't** spend.....

استخدام زمن الماضي التام (had + P.P) للتعبير

عن حدث تم قبل حدث آخر (ماضي بسيط)

- ✓ I **had saved** a lot of money before I **bought** my flat.

before
by the time
when

+ ماضي بسيط + ماضي تام

- ✓ By the time I **went** to bed, I **had checked** my email.

8

after
as soon as
when

+

ماضي
تام

+

ماضي
بسيط

✓ After I **had checked** my email, I **went** to bed.

9

كل الروابط السابقة يمكن استخدام الماضي البسيط في الجملتين إذا لم يوجد فارق زمني بين الحدثين.

✓ After I **paid** the driver, I **got** out of the taxi.

10

before

Before

بدون فاعل

V + ing

✓ Before **watching** the match, I **had finished** my homework.

11

ماضي بسيط غالباً منفي

didn't

wasn't /
weren't

مصدر

صفه

P.P

till /
until

ماضي تام أو

ماضي بسيط

✓ He **didn't** come until I had given him the money.
✓ He **refused to come** until I had given him the money.
✓ He **waited** until the train arrived.
✓ He **denied** stealing the money until the police came.

12

نستخدم الماضي التام بعد أفعال:

realised, thought, knew, said, discovered, admitted (that)

✓ I **realised** that she **had forgotten** my book.

13

Having
Having

been

+

(P.P)

+

معلوم
مجهول

✓ **Having checked** my email, I went to bed.
✓ **Having been arrested**, the thief was taken to prison.

14

It was only when
It wasn't until

ماضي تام

that

ماضي
بسيط

✓ It **was only when** I **had checked** my email, that I **went** to bed.

15

On

(v + ing)

✓ **On looking** at the question, I knew the answer.

16

ماضي بسيط

+

because

+

ماضي تام

✓ I **couldn't** go swimming **because** I **had forgotten** my swimming suit.

17

المبنى للمجهول مع الماضي التام:

had

been

+

P.P

✓ After the food **had been cooked**, it **was served** to us.

18

زمن الماضي التام المستمر

had been

+

v + ing

لتعبير عن حدث استمر لفترة في الماضي

✓ Ali **had been trying** to call me for 10 minutes **before** I **answered** him.

Grammar

Examples

1

الكلام المباشر: هو كلام الشخص الأصلي،
ويوضع بين قوسين " ".
الكلام غير المباشر: هو الكلام الذي تم نقله،
ولا يوضع بين قوسين.

- ✓ Ali said, "I am busy now."
- ✓ Ali said **that he was** busy **then**.
- ✓ She said to me "I will go."
- ✓ She **told** me that she **would** go.

2

الجملة لها تتحول لها ترتيب محدد، مهم جداً
تعرف ترتيب الجملة الخبرية بعد تحويلها لكلام
غير مباشر.

said	+	that	+	فاعل	+	فعل ماضى
told		(ممكن حذفها)				

 said → بعدها فاعل
 told → بعدها مفعول (اسم، ضمير)

- ✓ She **said that she had left** the house early.
- ✓ He **told** me his father **would travel** the next day.
- ✓ He **said that** his teacher rewarded him.
- ✓ He **said his** teacher rewarded him.
- ✓ He **told his** teacher **that** he was very tired.

3

فيه كلمات تساوي **said** أهمها:
complained - explained
admitted - promised...
فيه كلمات تساوي **told** أهمها:
reminded, persuaded
convinced, warned...

- ✓ He **complained** that the food was very spicy.
- ✓ Rania **reminded me** that I should buy my mother a present.

4

لو فيه أكثر من اختياري في الماضي الكلمة
الظرفية ستكون مفتاح الحل يبقى لازم تحفظ
تحويلاتهم:
now → then, today → that day
yesterday → the day before
tomorrow → the following (next) day.

- ✓ He said that he was studying English **then**.
- ✓ My son told me that he would travel to Cairo **the next day**.

5

اختار ماضى تام (had P.P) لو لقيت الكلمات
دى:
the day before - the week before - the previous day
the last day - the last week
by then - before

- ✓ Noha explained that she **had been** to Cairo **the year before**.
- ✓ He said that his car had been **repaired the day before**.
- ✓ Mother said she **had flown** to Cairo **the week before**.

6

لو لقيت الكلمات دى:
the day after - the week after
the following day / week
the next day / week

- ✓ Mona said that she **was making** a special cake **the following day**.
- ✓ My sister said that she **was doing** her homework **then**.

اعرف إن الإجابة ستكون:

would (مصدر)
was / were (v + ing) (then)
was / were (going to) (مصدر)

✓ He promised that he **would visit** me **the week after**.

بلاش تختار زمن ماضى، لو:

✓ كانت الجملة حقيقة.
✓ الكلام قيل منذ فترة قصيرة.
✓ فعل القول مضارع، مثلاً:

say - says - has said - has told - tells -...

✓ Esraa says she **is** tired.
✓ He said that the moon **gets** its light from the sun.
✓ He said just now that no one **is** allowed to leave.

الماضى البسيط يفضل زى ما هو عند وجود كلمات مثل:

yesterday, last, ago.

✓ Nadia **said** that she **finished** her work last week.

الماضى البسيط يفضل زى ما هو بعد:

✓ أمنية فى المضارع (ماضى بسيط) I wish
✓ مصدر → would (ماضى بسيط) If
It is time.

✓ Father **said** it **was** time I **went** to bed.
✓ He **said** if he **were** rich, he **would lend** me some money.

فيه أفعال بعدهم (V + ing) أهمها:

suggest, admit...

وأفعال بعدهم (مصدر to) أهمها:

promise - offered - allowed...

✓ She **suggested looking** for another job.
✓ He **promised to help** me with my homework.

لو هتحول سؤال من مباشر إلى غير مباشر الترتيب هيكون كدة:

asked إذا wh
wanted to know لو If
inquired فاعل + ماضى
wondered whether
asked بعدها مفعول أو لا، الباقي ليس بعدهم مفعول.

✓ He asked **if** I could help him.
✓ She asked me **if** I had been to Cairo before.
✓ Huda asked Mona **whether** she was doing anything then.
✓ She asked me **how long** I had stayed in Assiut.
✓ The teacher asked us **why** we were making noise.

اختار الزمن الأصلي لو فعل القول مضارع.

✓ He **wonders** why I **have told** them all about our plan.

نستخدم **if / whether** لو معاهم **Or not** آخر الجملة.

نستخدم **whether** فقط لو بعد النقط مباشرة **Or not**.

أوعى حد يضحك عليك دى **weather** طقس.

✓ He asked me **if / whether** I would visit him.
✓ He asked me **whether or not** I would visit him. (if ×)

Exercise on Vocabulary

Choose two correct answers out of the five options given:

1. Very high prices are very for me.
 a beneficial b annoying c stressed d stressful e supportive
2. Atef is a kind employer who is keen to jobs for young people with a good salary.
 a take b do c provide d save e prevent
3. Her husband comes from a wealthy family". The antonyms of "wealthy" are
 a benefit b rich c genuine d destitute e poor
4. She is faithful enough to be trusted by all. "Faithful" is a synonym for
 a sincere b different c similar d possible e reliable
5. It's a widely-known fact that working hard success.
 a leads to b results from c leads d brings e buys
6. It is not legal to build on agricultural land. "Legal" is an antonym for
 a unavailable b unlawful c undesired d illegal e lawful
7. You can find information about anything you're online.
 a interested in b sorry about c keen on d different from e full of
8. Keeping animals and birds in Zoos is cruel. The antonyms of "cruel" are
 a strange b merciful c violent d brave e kind
9. Ali was frightened as he saw a snake. The other words for "frightened" are
 a afraid b annoying c unkind d scared e friendly
10. It's unusual for people to use trams nowadays. "Unusual" is similar in meaning to.....
 a familiar b uncommon c repeated d strange e expected
11. My uncle is known for his kindness. "Kindness" is opposite in meaning to
 a cruelty b strength c tolerance d honesty e unkindness
12. I don't like this job as it's stressful. "Stressful" is opposite in meaning to
 a relieving b deceiving c relaxing d believing e challenging
13. I used to cooperate with loyal people. "Loyal" can be replaced by
 a intolerant b common c faithful d ordinary e devoted
14. I enjoy young children.
 a caring for b looking for c looking after d asking for e working out
15. The project is; the profits are very high.
 a successful b a failure c bad d a success e success
16. Try to deal with websites that are only.
 a reachable b reliable c trusted d expensive e fake
17. Most employers prefer to hire people that can various tasks efficiently.
 a carry b do c imagine d perform e refuse
18. You should keep in with your relatives from time to time.
 a contact b correct c touch d advance e fact
19. I think this question is complex. "Complex" can be replaced by
 a very difficult b common c complicated d reachable e expensive
20. That bad boy used to trick his friends. "Trick" here is similar in meaning to
 a deceive b receive c cheat d lead e help
21. We sometimes make
 a notes b well c research d sports e mistakes
22. One of the workers at our school is cruel. "Cruel" here is opposite in meaning to.....
 a violent b unkind c friendly d brave e kind

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

23. In the past, rich families employed to teach their children at home.
 a governesses b servants c housewives d housekeepers
24. The six-year-old child is a/an ; he's lost his parents in a terrible car accident.
 a orphan b adult c teenager d toddler
25. When Ali left school, he had a/an.....with a construction company that builds hotels.
 a leadership b ownership c apprenticeship d citizenship
26. You are lucky; it is a/an job. The salary is high.
 a easy b rewarding c problematic d careful
27. A medical professional must be, caring, and have communication skills.
 a compassionate b compassionately c compassion d uncompassionate
28. must be fought by all members of society as it affects us all.
 a Cooperating b Imagination c Thinking d Bullying
29. He was one of the people who to change the law of old rents.
 a achieved b campaigned c improved d inspired
30. It's important for us to be able to to different situations.
 a adopt b adapt c adept d odd
31. He was sent to a school in Cairo to study architecture.
 a broading b board c boarding d broadening
32. The emergency room in a hospital is called department.
 a casual b causable c community d casualty
33. What do you need to be a successful scientist?
 a qualifications b applications c rewards d stresses
34. The doctor tried to me that my father would be okay.
 a care b know c reassure d insure
35. Mr Omar is a highly..... teacher. That's why he is so successful.
 a applied b reassuring c qualified d stressful
36. To get a good job nowadays, you should have some personal
 a quantities b qualities c disabilities d qualifications
37. The of the new school took six months. Now, it is ready for the new school year.
 a construction b protection c reduction d destruction
38. Finally, I the training courses that are necessary to get the job I wanted.
 a explored b fabricated c created d did
39. Teenagers need love, encouragement and from parents.
 a reassurance b connect c challenge d availability
40. for the job in the bank should have a degree in accountancy.
 a Applying b Applicants c Applications d Apply
41. Basim that he was mistaken. So, he had to apologise.
 a convinced b recognized c realised d told
42. The of the internet is the most important breakthrough in our lives.
 a invention b exploration c discovery d prevention
43. The that struck Turkey and Syria was followed by a lot of aftershocks .
 a earthquake b storm c volcano d wave
44. Rami is very ; he is unkind and usually hurts others.
 a honest b decent c tolerant d cruel
45. She is a student.
 a work hard b hard work c hard-working d works hard

46. The training is ; you are going to practise making things with your hands.
 a oral b practical c theoretical d virtual
47. My brother has a in engineering.
 a mark b licence c degree d sign
48. I am going to for the vacant job as an accountant.
 a reply b pay c respond d apply
49. This kind of work is ; it causes worry.
 a stressful b useful c careful d aimful
50. A good employee must be enough to adapt to different situations quickly.
 a reachable b flexible c narrow-minded d rigid
51. What are the needed for the new job as a sales manager?
 a qualifications b quantities c skulls d scales
52. The new job has a lot of ; you are asked to perform complicated tasks.
 a changes b charges c facilities d challenges
53. Sally never arrives late; she is really
 a careless b avoidable c punctual d funny
54. My brother got a six-month to work as a tour guide for a big tourist agency.
 a membership b contact c ownership d contract
55. Aya hopes to be a flight.....; she expects to enjoy dealing with passengers on board.
 a pilot b attendant c driver d dependent
56. He was a/an and lived with his uncle after his parents died.
 a governess b author c friendship d orphan
57. Mary is leaving next month so we must for a replacement for her.
 a follow b share c advertise d avoid
58. Hospitals are on standby ready to deal with being flown in from the crash site.
 a criminals b preys c casualties d lawyers
59. There are instructors who can advise you about the right exercise program.
 a qualifications b graduates c frustrating d qualified
60. It is the duty of international organisations to give proper care to war
 a criminals b members c orphans d organs
61. The we employ in our house does all the housework perfectly.
 a governess b guest c host d servant
62. You mustn't eat food that has on the ground.
 a fall b fallen c fell d filled
63. Scientists are always trying to find a for every new disease.
 a note b care c cure d healing
64. Our teacher gave us some important tips to to lead healthy lives.
 a flow b follow c allow d fetch
65. My brother had an accident. He returned home with a around his arm.
 a message b passage c bandage d package
66. The building was on , but people were evacuated safely.
 a purpose b fire c duty d fight
67. He had no for them and thought they deserved to be punished.
 a compassion b structure c unkind d availability
68. A/An is a period of time working in order to learn skills needed to do a job.
 a spaceship b scholarship c attention d apprenticeship
69. The man who is able to talk about his ideas and emotions in a way that others understand is called
 a communicator b honest c confident d flexible

Exercise on Structure

70. By the time lunch , the guests had arrived!
 a had been prepared b was prepared c was preparing d prepared
71. My room yesterday because I was busy studying for the exam.
 a wasn't arranged b didn't arrange
 c wasn't arranging d hasn't been arranged
72. As soon as I met my friend, I him about the latest news.
 a had told b told c isn't used to tell d will tell
73. I didn't leave the house until my friend me.
 a had telephoned b was telephoning c will telephone d has telephoned
74. I had done my home assignment, I watched TV.
 a Before b While c By the time d After
75. Before the movie started, my father asleep; he didn't watch the movie as usual!
 a hadn't fallen b has fallen c won't fall d had fallen
76. you hit her car on purpose when you were returning home?
 a Do b Had c Did d Were
77. Having the good news, I hurried to tell my family.
 a have received b had received c received d receiving
78. I enjoyed reading the novel you me. Thanks a lot!
 a had lent b have been lent c hadn't lent d was lent
79. Before home, I had bought some vegetables.
 a returned b have returned c returning d had returned
80. When I visited Faten, she lunch, so I didn't find any food left.
 a will have b was having c has just had d had just had
81. After Tamer to the company, he will meet the general manager.
 a will go b is going c goes d had gone
82. First, I my work. Then I met my friends in the club.
 a will finish b finished c have finished d had finished
83. She says that she drawing; it is her favourite hobby.
 a liked b was liking c like d likes
84. Rami said he to Luxor the following week.
 a had travelled b would travel c will travel d is travelling
85. Hatim asked or not we would join the trip to the pyramids.
 a if b when c whether d how
86. No one knows why angry.
 a was she b is she c she had been d she is
87. Tamer asked the worker why his hat to protect his head.
 a he didn't wear b didn't he wear c he hasn't worn d he doesn't wear
88. Ahmad he was able to write the report on his own.
 a inquired b ordered c said d told
89. Could you tell me why late for work?
 a had you come b did you come c you had come d you came
90. Yasser asked the tourist he came from.
 a when b where c that d if

91. Samir asked me how the problem alone.
 (a) will I solve (b) had I solved (c) I had solved (d) I will solve
92. I was that the meeting had been postponed for unknown reasons.
 (a) said (b) ordered (c) advised (d) told
93. Faten says that she her old car because it usually breaks down.
 (a) was going to sell (b) is going to sell (c) have sold (d) has been sold
94. Tamer me why I had travelled to London the week before.
 (a) wanted to know (b) inquired (c) asked (d) ordered
95. She told me that her name Hagar and that she was a nurse.
 (a) will be (b) was (c) had been (d) is
96. I found the gold watch that I last Friday.
 (a) had lost (b) was lost (c) have lost (d) will lost
97. drive a car without holding a driving licence; it's against the law.
 (a) Doesn't (b) Do (c) Never (d) Won't
98. Amina usually some rest if she feels tired.
 (a) will take (b) took (c) take (d) takes
99. The car perfectly after it had broken down on the way to work.
 (a) has repaired (b) was repaired (c) repaired (d) is repaired
100. Rami just come back home when he received the good news of his success.
 (a) was (b) has (c) will (d) had
101. I realised I my handbag in the supermarket when I returned home.
 (a) had forgotten (b) was forgetting (c) have forgotten (d) will forget
102. I had contacted Tamer before him.
 (a) visited (b) had visited (c) visiting (d) will visit
103. By the time I the train station, my friend had already returned from Aswan.
 (a) arrived (b) have reached (c) reached (d) will arrive
104. As soon as I knew that my friend was in hospital, I him.
 (a) had visited (b) have visited (c) was visited (d) visited
105. He stories for three hours before he went to bed.
 (a) had been read (b) has read (c) had been reading (d) has been reading
106. She the new dress until I had given her enough money.
 (a) hadn't bought (b) wasn't bought (c) won't buy (d) didn't buy
107. The customer the shop assistant for some help.
 (a) told (b) said (c) thought (d) asked
108. Seif asked he could leave the lesson early.
 (a) that (b) whether (c) weather (d) to
109. Fatma her sister that she was going to the library to study.
 (a) said (b) asked (c) requested (d) told
110. repaired, the car looked a new one.
 (a) On (b) Having been (c) Having (d) After
111. No sooner the noise than we rushed to the spot.
 (a) had we heard (b) we did hear (c) we had heard (d) do we hear
112. She didn't write any letters she had seen the film.
 (a) after that (b) before (c) by the time (d) until
113. bought a new book, I left the old one.
 (a) Has (b) Having (c) Have (d) Had

114. After my father's car , he went to the police station to report the theft.
 (a) was stealing (b) had been stolen (c) were stolen (d) had stolen
115. I couldn't phone my friend as I my phone at home.
 (a) was leaving (b) has left (c) had left (d) was left
116. A new factory in our town last year.
 (a) built (b) was built (c) was building (d) will be built
117. I read the novel you me; thanks a lot. You can take it back now.
 (a) had lent (b) will lend (c) hadn't lent (d) was lent
118. He tells his family that he next Friday.
 (a) will marry (b) would marry (c) is marrying (d) marries
119. As soon as I met my friend, I him about the latest news.
 (a) had told (b) told (c) will tell (d) was told
120. Aya denied the car window.
 (a) breaking (b) break (c) to breaking (d) to break
121. My friend asked if I to Aswan the following day.
 (a) had travelled (b) will travel (c) would travel (d) have travelled
122. She asked her father why late the night before.
 (a) did he come (b) he had come (c) he has come (d) had he come
123. Mai asked the tourist he came from.
 (a) when (b) that (c) where (d) if
124. Ahmed told me that he had bought his car three years
 (a) then (b) ago (c) after (d) before
125. Mohamed told me that she Arabic then.
 (a) studied (b) is studying (c) was studying (d) had studied
126. I asked him what reading.
 (a) was he (b) is he (c) he is (d) he was
127. Ali if he had had more-free time, he would have joined a club.
 (a) asked (b) wondered (c) said (d) advised
128. The teacher suggested that the exercise again.
 (a) we do (b) we are doing (c) doing (d) did we
129. Can you tell me where ?
 (a) is the hospital (b) the hospital is (c) has the hospital (d) was the hospital
130. Nada said that Cairo the capital of Egypt.
 (a) has been (b) had been (c) is (d) was being
131. She wanted to know if they would meet us in Alex the Friday.
 (a) previous (b) following (c) before (d) after
132. Fortunately, my father found the wallet he
 (a) has lost (b) loses (c) had lost (d) was lost
133. No sooner had we heard the noise we rushed to the balcony.
 (a) then (b) that (c) thus (d) than
134. I drank some tea. I had eaten lunch.
 (a) Before (b) After (c) Before that (d) After that
135. After my homework , I watched the film.
 (a) has been done (b) had done (c) has done (d) had been done
136. He to sit down until he had apologized.
 (a) wasn't allowed (b) doesn't allow (c) hadn't allowed (d) didn't allow

Exercise on Treasure Island

1. The pirates proved to be messy and destructive. Illustrate.
.....
.....
2. What would have happened if Hands was physically fit?
.....
.....
3. If you were Jim, would you accept Hand's offer why / why not?
.....
.....
4. Jim was very helpful to Hands on the deck of the Hispaniola. Explain.
.....
.....
5. If you were Jim, would you trust a pirate like Hands? Why / Why not?
.....
.....
6. Hands proved to be ungrateful and unreliable. Illustrate.
.....
.....
7. Hands presented a good offer to Jim. Do you agree? Why / Why not?
.....
.....
8. Why shouldn't Jim have entered the fort after he noticed a big fire next to it?
.....
.....
9. Why do you think Silver seemed frightened of the other pirates?
.....
.....
10. But for Silver, what might have happened to Jim?
.....
.....
11. In your opinion, why didn't Dr Livesly care about Jim's disappearance?
.....
.....
12. Why do you think the pirates accepted the truce that Dr Livesy offered?
.....
.....
13. Silver showed kindness to Jim. Explain.
.....
.....
14. The pirates wished to kill Jim but they did not dare. Guess why?
.....
.....
15. Why do you think Dr Livesy came with a white flag and wanted a truce?
.....
.....

Choose the correct translation:

1. **Unemployment is a serious problem that affects the stability of any country. So, both the government and the private sector should cooperate to solve it.**

- (أ) الإرهاب مشكلة خطيرة تؤثر على استقرار أي بلد. لذلك، يجب على الحكومة والقطاع الخاص التعاون لحلها.
 (ب) البطالة مشكلة خطيرة تؤثر على أمن أي بلد. لذلك، يجب على الحكومة والقطاع الخاص التعاون لحلها.
 (ج) البطالة مشكلة خطيرة تؤثر على استقرار أي بلد. لذلك، يجب على المواطنين والقطاع الخاص التعاون لحلها.
 (د) البطالة مشكلة خطيرة تؤثر على استقرار أي بلد. لذلك، يجب على الحكومة والقطاع الخاص التعاون لحلها.

2. **It is not easy to get a new job or remain employable unless you have the required skills. That is why ongoing training is highly recommended.**

- (أ) ليس من السهل الحصول على وظيفة كبيرة أو أن تظل قابلاً للتوظيف ما لم تكن لديك المهارات المطلوبة. لهذا السبب يوصى بشدة بالتدريب المستمر.
 (ب) ليس من السهل الحصول على وظيفة جديدة أو أن تظل قابلاً للتوظيف ما لم تكن لديك المهارات المطلوبة. لهذا السبب يوصى بشدة بالتدريب المستمر.
 (ج) ليس من السهل الحصول على وظيفة جديدة أو أن تظل قابلاً للتوظيف ما لم تكن لديك اللغات المطلوبة. لهذا السبب يوصى بشدة بالتدريب المستمر.
 (د) ليس من المستحيل الحصول على وظيفة جديدة أو أن تظل قابلاً للتوظيف ما لم تكن لديك المهارات المطلوبة. لهذا السبب يوصى بشدة بالتدريب المستمر.

3. **The Ministry of Education aims to develop the educational process using modern strategies. This will create a good citizen who can face different challenges .**

- (أ) تهدف وزارة التربية والتعليم إلى تطوير العملية التعليمية باستخدام التكنولوجيا الحديثة، سيخلق هذا مواطنًا صالحًا يمكنه مواجهة تحديات مختلفة.
 (ب) تهدف وزارة التربية والتعليم إلى تطوير العملية التعليمية باستخدام البرامج الفعالة، سيخلق هذا مواطنًا صالحًا يمكنه مواجهة شتى التحديات.
 (ج) تهدف وزارة التربية والتعليم إلى تطوير البرامج التعليمية باستخدام استراتيجيات حديثة، سيخلق هذا متعلمًا فعالًا يمكنه مواجهة تحديات مختلفة.
 (د) تهدف وزارة التربية والتعليم إلى تطوير العملية التعليمية باستخدام استراتيجيات حديثة، سيخلق هذا مواطنًا صالحًا يمكنه مواجهة شتى التحديات.

٤. **تلعب التنمية البشرية دوراً هاماً في تطوير مهارات الإنسان والقدرات. وهذا يمكننا من الوصول إلى الاستفادة القصوى من إمكانياته في مختلف المجالات.**

- (a) Human investment plays an important role in developing human skills and abilities. This enables us to reach the most benefit from its power in various fields.
 (b) Human development plays an important role in developing human skills and abilities. This enables us to get the most benefit from its capabilities in various fields.
 (c) Human development plays an important rule in developing students' skills and abilities. This enables us to get the most benefit from its capabilities in various fields.
 (d) Human development plays an important role in developing human scales and abilities. This enables us to get the most benefit from its capabilities in a lot of fields.
 ٥. **يجب أن يختار المرء الوظيفة التي تتناسب مع قدراته ومهارته، وهذا يساعد كل واحد على التفوق في المجال الذي يحبه ويتقنه.**
 (a) One must choose a job that suits his abilities and age, and this helps each one to achieve in the field that he loves and masters.
 (b) Everyone must choose a job that suits his abilities and skills, and this helps each one share in the field that he loves and desires.
 (c) One must choose a job that suits his abilities and skills, and this helps each one to excel in the field that he loves and masters.
 (d) Everyone must choose a job that suits his abilities and skills, and this helps each one to excel in the company that he loves and desires.

Read the following passage, then answer the questions:

It is commonly believed that only rich businessmen suffer from stress. Anyone may become ill as a result of stress if they have a lot of worry. Stress can be a friend or an enemy. It can warn you that you are under too much pressure and should change your way of life. It can kill you.

When we are very afraid and worried, our bodies produce certain chemicals to help us fight what causes us problems. These produce the energy needed to run away fast from something dangerous like a lion or a snake. The stomach, heart, skin, head and back are badly affected by stress. For example, any student in a final year can be under two stresses. He can be under great pressure preparing for his exams and a disagreement with his parents.

Stress can also cause car accidents, heart attacks, and even suicide. Our living and working conditions, overcrowding in large cities, traffic jams, and competition for jobs may put us under stress. If you have changed jobs or moved house in recent months, you may be stressed. What can we do about stress? As with all illnesses, prevention is better than cure. To avoid stress, one should have a balanced life.

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

- This passage mainly deals with
 (a) committing suicide (b) joining a club
 (c) stress as a psychological problem (d) job competition
- The sentence that can best summarize the third paragraph is
 (a) a happy life (b) stress is the way to a successful life
 (c) we are always frightened (d) some causes of stress and ways to solve the problem
- When we are afraid, our bodies produce
 (a) illnesses caused by fear (b) the stresses we suffer from
 (c) intentions to put an end to our life (d) some chemicals to fight this fear
- The underlined word in the passage "illnesses" means
 (a) health (b) happiness (c) diseases (d) worry
- Businessmen are always under stress because
 (a) they aren't busy thinking (b) they export goods all over the world
 (c) they travel around the world very often (d) they might lose lots of money
- According to the passage, stressful life is
 (a) delightful (b) harmful (c) useful (d) fruitful
- If we beat stress, we would
 (a) suffer from many problems (b) start new problems
 (c) stop progress and development (d) enjoy peace of mind

Write an **Essay** of about (150) words on the following:

Modern technology is a mixed blessing

1) Key Vocabulary

ramp (n)	منحدر	training (n)	تدريب	bury (v)	يدفن
achieve (v)	ينجز / يحقق	powerlifting (n)	رفع أثقال	engaged (adj)	مخطوب
achievement (n)	إنجاز / تحقيق	request (n)	طلب	adopt (v)	يتبنى
campaign (v/n)	حملة / يطالب بـ	sales (n)	مبيعات	adapt (v)	يتأقلم / يتكيف / ينسجم
campaigner (n)	مدافع / مؤيد	athlete (n)	لاعب ألعاب قوى	ensure (v)	يتأكد من
sign off (v/n)	يسجل خروج / خروج	athletics (n)	العاب قوى	prove (v)	يثبت / يبرهن
staff (n)	هيئة العاملين	diversity (n)	تنوع	cottage (n)	كوخ
support (v/n)	يدعم / دعم	employee (n)	موظف	monster (n)	وحش
department (n)	قسم	challenge (v/n)	تحدي / يتحدى	pace (n)	سرعة / وتيرة الأحداث
wheelchair (n)	كرسي متحرك	solve (v)	يحل	legend (n)	أسطورة
compete (v)	ينافس / يتسابق	solution (n)	حل	abandon (v)	يهدر / يترك
competition (n)	مسابقة / منافسة	theme (n)	الموضوع / الفكرة	abandoned (adj)	مهجور
disabled (adj)	معاق	guilty (adj)	مذنب	distant (adj)	بعيد
disability (n)	الإعاقة	guilt (n)	ذنب	page-turner (n)	كتاب شيق
polio (n)	شلل الأطفال	mystery (n)	لغز	treasure (n)	كنز
muscle (n)	عضلة	mysterious (adj)	غامض	community (n)	المجتمع
champion (n)	بطل رياضي	plot (v/n)	حبكة الرواية / مؤامرة / يتآمر	warehouse (n)	مخزن / مستودع
championship (n)	بطولة	disappear (v)	يختفي	confused (adj)	متحير / مرتبك
activist (n)	ناشط			weave (v)	ينسج
train (v)	يتدرب / يدرب			weaver (n)	نساج (صانع القماش)

2) Expressions & Prepositions

equal opportunities	فرص متكافئة	get around	يتجول	get engaged	يخطب
high and low	في كل مكان	in charge of	مسئول عن	be right to	على حق (محق بشأن)
highs and lows	أفراح وأحزان	achieve success	يحقق نجاح	have the right to	يملك الحق في
close to	قريب	go wrong	يتلف / يفسد	mystery stories	قصص الغاز
instead of	بدلاً من	win a medal	يفوز بميدالية	can't stop reading	لا يستطيع التوقف عن القراءة
put pressure on	يضغط على	have a disability	لديه إعاقة	make cloth	يصنع القماش
medical condition	حالة صحية	run away from	يهرب من	lonely life	حياة منعزلة
positive effects	تأثيرات إيجابية	disappear from	يختفي من	solve the mystery	يحل اللغز
come from	يأتي من	hide from	يختبئ من	apply for a job	يتقدم لوظيفة
suitable for	مناسب لـ	worried about	قلق بشأن		

3) Treasure Island

patient (n)	مريض / صبور	trick (v/n)	خدعة / يخدع	play a trick on	يخدع
nod (v/n)	يومي / إيماءة	trial (n)	محاكمة	stay safe	يبقى بأمان
agreement (n)	اتفاق / موافقة	supplies (n)	الذون	be friends with	يصادق
except	فيما عدا / باستثناء	hill (n)	تل	come to an agreement	يتوصل لاتفاق
arrest (v)	يقبض على	attach (v)	يربط / يوصل	skeleton (n)	هيكل عظمي
trust (v)	يثق	spade (n)	جاروف	cave (n)	كهف
kill (v)	يقتل	bottom (adv)	قاع / أسفل	crazy (adj)	مجنون
negotiate (v)	يفاض / يتفاوض	right (n)	حق / صواب	coin (n)	عملة معدنية
malaria (n)	مرض الملاريا	hole (n)	حفرة / فتحة	dig (v)	يحفر
wake (v)	يوقظ	terrible (adj)	سيء / فظيخ	shout (v/n)	صرخة / يصرخ
escape (v)	يهرب	blow (v)	تدفع / تهب	useless (adj)	عديم الفائدة
thief (n)	لص	nervously (adv)	بتوتر / بعصبية		
		smile (v/n)	يبتسم / ابتسامة		

Grammar

Examples

ضمائر الوصل تستخدم لربط الجمل:

فاعل (who) (that) + فاعل عاقل

فعل (who) + (that) فاعل عاقل

= (whom) + فاعل

لو بعد النقط فاعل (that = when = who)

لا تستخدم (that) بعد (,) ولا بعد حرف جر

عند وجود حرف جر مع العاقل نستخدم (whom)

فقط وليس that , who

- ✓ The boy, **who / that / whom** you met, is my cousin.
- ✓ This is the boy **who / that** broke the glass. (whom ×)
- ✓ Mr Ramadan, **who** teaches me English, is very kind. (that ×)
- ✓ That's my uncle **with whom** I live.

نستخدم (whose) للملكية

اسم + (whose) + اسم

يمكن قبلها حرف جر.

- ✓ He has a beautiful girl **whose name** is Sama.
- ✓ My uncle, in **whose house** we live, is very kind.

نستخدم (where) بعد المكان.

- ✓ Assiut is the place **where** I live.

نستخدم (who's) لو:

بعد الفراغات (v + ing)

بعد الفراغات (صفة)

بعد الفراغات (P.P)

بعد الفراغات اسم يبدأ ب (a - an)

- ✓ The boy **who's running** there is my cousin.
- ✓ My father is the person **who's kind** to all people.
- ✓ The man **who's decorated** the house is talented.

نستخدم (when) بمعنى عندما (للزمان)

نستخدم (which) (للزمان) بدلاً من when للوصف

- ✓ Friday is the day **when** I was born.
- ✓ Summer is the time **which is** very hot.

نستخدم (which) بدل من (where) للمكان لو:

١) قبل النقط حرف جر

٢) لو حرف جر يدل على المكان

٣) لو بعد النقط فعل

٤) المكان لا يذكر معه نشاط يتم القيام به مع أفعال مثل:

visited - bought - built - recommended - discovered - saw - suggested.

- ✓ This is the hotel **where** I stayed.
- ✓ This is the hotel **at which** I stayed.
- ✓ This is the hotel **which** I stayed **at**.
- ✓ Cairo is the city **which is** very crowded.
- ✓ This is the restaurant **which** I **recommended**.

يمكن أن نستخدم (what) للربط:

١) أول الجملة

٢) وسط الجملة بعد فعل

٣) بعد حرف الجر أو الضمير

- ✓ **What** you said is unbelievable.
- ✓ I didn't decide **what** to do.
- ✓ Listen to **what** your teacher says.
- ✓ I told him **what** I had known.

8 لماذا (Why) ✓ I didn't know **why** he was absent.

9 ممكن نحذف ضمير الوصل لو جاء بعده (فعل) / (فاعل) ✓ This is the girl **whom** I helped.
✓ He lost the book **which** I lent him last week.

10 ممكن نحذف ضمير الوصل لو الجملة معلوم ونحذف (v. to be) ونستخدم (v + ing) ✓ The man **who is wearing** a jacket is my friend.

11 ممكن أن نحذف ضمير الوصل لو بعده مجهول ونستخدم (P.P) ✓ The school **which was built** last year is fantastic.

12 نستخدم (that) مع صيغة التفضيل. ✓ Ali was the tallest boy **that** I know.

13 نستخدم (that) مع كلمات: the only - all - anything - some - something - nothing - everything ✓ Is this all **that** you need?
✓ Omar was the only friend **that** helped me.

14 نستخدم (which) وليس (that) عندما تشير إلى جملة كاملة قبلها. ✓ Yesterday, I played a long game with my friend **which** made me tired.

15 لو أعطت جملة الوصل معلومة إضافية أو غير ضرورية نضعها بين (,) ✓ Mona, **who** is 15 years old, is my best friend.

16 نستخدم (to+inf) محل عبارة الوصل مع كلمات مثل: (the first / the last / the second) ✓ Youssef was the first **to leave** the class.

17 ممكن أن يأتي بعد (whom) فعل إذا جاء قبلها تعبيرات تنتهي بـ (of): (all of / none of / most of / many of ...) ✓ The class was full of the girls, **most of whom are** my friends.

18 بعض الفراغات فيه كلمات تبان إنها أفعال ولكنها أسماء، نستخدم معها (whose) مثل: help, hope, stay, visit, imports, exports, likes, plays, dislikes ✓ I like the author **whose plays** are shown everywhere.
✓ I like the stories **whose ends** are happy.
✓ Mr Ramadan **whose visit** pleased us, lives in Assiut.

Unit 12

Grammar

Examples

1

نستخدم (must + inf.) بمعنى (أكيد / لا بد) لاستنتاج شيء مؤكد في المضارع والمستقبل.

✓ Ali has a very expensive car. He **must be** rich.

2

نستخدم (must have + P.P) لاستنتاج وتأکید في الماضي.

✓ Winning the first prize last year **must have made** Ali very happy.

3

نستخدم (can't + inf.) بمعنى (لا يمكن) لاستنتاج شيء مؤكد منفي في المضارع والمستقبل

✓ He has a very expensive car. He **can't be** poor.

4

نستخدم (can't have + P.P) لاستنتاج مؤكد منفي في الماضي.

✓ That watch **can't have cost** a lot of money. It's made of plastic.

5

نستخدم (may - might - could + inf.) بمعنى (احتمال / احتمال أن يكون) لاستنتاج شيء محتمل الحدوث في المضارع والمستقبل

✓ I don't know where Ali is. He **may - might / can be** at home.

6

نستخدم:

 للتعبير عن استنتاج شيء كان محتملا في الماضي.

✓ I can't remember where I had left my phone. I **might / may / could have left** it at home.

7

في كلمات تدل على التأكيد نستخدم معها:
 (must / can't)
 I feel sure - certain - certainly - surely - definitely - impossible

✓ I **feel sure** he isn't out. He **must be** in his house.
 ✓ He **can't be** a doctor. I'm **certain**.

8

في كلمات تدل على عدم التأكيد نستخدم معها:
 (may - might - could)
 I'm not sure, I'm not certain
 It's possible, probable, likely
 I don't know, maybe, perhaps
 I don't think / I don't believe

✓ I **don't think** she is in the library. She **could be** in the canteen.
 ✓ **It's probable** that he is out. He **might be** out.

Exercise on Vocabulary

Choose Two correct answers out of the Five options given:

1. I work hard to achieve more success in life. The synonyms for “achieve” are
 a carry b carry out c accomplish d recognize e do
2. Smoking our health badly.
 a increases b decreases c affects d improves e influences
3. I’m sorry to you, but the music is really loud.
 a bother b believe c annoy d relieve e deceive
4. It’s a thrilling film to see. “Thrilling” here has the opposite meaning of
 a interesting b unexciting c long d boring e short
5. I think COVID-19 is no longer after we have had the proper vaccine.
 a serious b clear c available d dangerous e safe
6. Great! You’re doing a brilliant job. “Brilliant” can be replaced by
 a temporary b hard c splendid d dull e bright
7. He felt depressed and miserable. “Miserable” is a synonym for
 a rich b sad c worried d unhappy e glad
8. he played well, he lost the game.
 a Although b But c If d Because e Though
9. The synonyms of the word “engaged” are
 a disengaged b dismissed c involved d unemployed e tidied up
10. The antonyms of the word “disappear” are
 a appear b vanish c come out d materialize e dissolve
11. The antonyms of the word “complain” are
 a criticize b protest c object d accept e tolerate
12. The synonyms of the verb “governess” are
 a prince b ruler c educator d tutor e governor
13. Agatha Christie wrote mystery novels. “Mystery” is a synonym for
 a secret b accustomed c known d well-known e unidentified
14. Doing sports increases his fitness. The synonyms of increase are
 a decrease b limit c reduce d raise e improve
15. Modern means make it easy to reach remote areas, the synonyms of remote are.....
 a furious b isolated c nearby d close e distant
16. I need advice about how to make new friends.
 a a piece of b a few c some d many e a lot
17. They wondered which sport I used to....when I was young, but I refused to tell them.
 a fill b cause c do d make e play
18. To means to try very hard to achieve something although it's very difficult.
 a strive b study c store d stab e struggle
19. We are worried by the rise in crime. The antonyms of the word “worried” are.....
 a anxious b nervous c concerned d relaxed e calm
20. He continued to research.
 a feed b achieve c conduct d do e make
21. What an amazing book! It’s interesting. “Amazing” here can be replaced by
 a old b wonderful c expensive d astonishing e boring
22. We should all face global problems. “Face” is an antonym for
 a avoid b deal with c incorrect d cope with e escape

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

23. Our company is with foreign companies to increase its sales.
 a competing b completing c achieving d believing
24. My friend has had a terrible accident. Now, he has a/an; he can't walk.
 a ability b disability c activity d opportunity
25. You must concentrate more to make better ; you are always absent-minded.
 a discouragement b movements c amusement d achievements
26. The two companies could reach a/an ; now they can work together.
 a agreement b disagreement c conflict d dispute
27. We are going to launch a against pollution in our town.
 a company b campaign c camp d campfire
28. Most athletes usually have strong
 a cells b bones c muscles d minds
29. The best part of being a charity is the possibility of improving my community.
 a specialist b activist c geologist d artist
30. is the scientific study of societies and the behaviour of people in groups.
 a Sociology b Psychology c Archaeology d Geology
31. I hope I'll the photography competition.
 a earn b win c gain d beat
32. Faten is hospitable; she welcomes her warmly and makes delicious food.
 a guests b hosts c owners d hostesses
33. A/An is a chair with wheels used by someone who can't walk.
 a seat b sofa c bike d armchair
34. I for the job of secretary, but I haven't received a reply yet.
 a complained b applied c completed d responded
35. I made a bad mistake for which I have to
 a recognise b realise c memorise d apologise
36. You can a complaint when you receive bad treatment.
 a make b sit c do d cause
37. Do you think Ukraine and Russia can to end the war between them?
 a compete b quarrel c negotiate d forgive
38. A/An is someone who leads or takes part in actions that are intended to achieve a particular social or political result.
 a programmer b campaigner c player d plotter
39. This is a very interesting book, and I'd it to all of you to read.
 a think b advise c arouse d recommend
40. This charity helps disabled people find jobs. It campaigns.... equal job opportunities.
 a for b with c by d of
41. Ali loves his job because it's very
 a stressful b rewarding c qualified d boring
42. Gamal wants to do a / an to learn how to be a builder.
 a attendant b industry c apprenticeship d degree
43. The most important skill for a teacher is to be a good
 a reward b communicator c construction d qualification
44. Becoming a world champion in your sport is an amazing
 a competition b winner c medal d achievement
45. I'm going to start a/an against cutting down trees in my town.
 a camp b campaign c chaos d advice

46. To compete in the Paralympic Games, athletes must have a recognised
 a muscular b muscle c disabled d disability
47. A career as a teacher may be stressful, but it is very..... .
 a frightened b training c rewarding d confident
48. Getting through the year with this extremely limited budget would be the company's biggest yet.
 a training b challenge c skill d stress
49. Earning this award would be my greatest..... of all!
 a medal b achievement c athlete d charity
50. There are several of land for sale.
 a mysterious b themes c plots d villagers
51. They're to be married in June.
 a solved b engaged c emptied d guilty
52. A/An baby was found in a box on the hospital steps.
 a distant b equally c abandon d abandoned
53. We were sinking fast, and the captain gave the order to ship.
 a disappear b abandon c adopt d bury
54. Her latest novel is a real
 a page-turner b engaged c weaver d pirate
55. I can't believe that he's plotting his own father.
 a in b against c to d over
56. If a book, record, film, etc. , it becomes available for people to buy or see
 a published b plotted c comes out d publish
57. I feel so about forgetting her birthday.
 a cottage b mystery c engaged d guilty
58. They hope this new evidence will her innocence.
 a weave b solve c prove d bury
59. Let's reason the matter out of quarreling.
 a solution b instead c mystery d lonely
60. The development of artificial will be a hallmark of this century.
 a unintelligent b intelligent c intelligence d disappearance

Exercise on Structure

61. Mr Ahmed, teaches us English, is very friendly.
 a who b that c whom d what
62. How can I meet Mr Ali? I don't know he comes to the club.
 a who b where c when d whom
63. I visited my uncle in the new factory he works in.
 a where b which c when d who
64. Amany is an Egyptian Paralympic powerlifter has won a bronze medal.
 a whom b which c who's d who
65. He didn't get any sleep last night, so he tired.
 a must have b must be c can't be d might have
66. She..... be her sister; they look nothing like each other!
 a can't b might c must d mustn't
67. This is the shop from I bought the new T-shirt.
 a what b that c which d where

68. "Around the World in Eighty Days", I read last week, is a very interesting novel.
 a where b which c what d that
69. Aswan, which is in the south of Egypt, is my father was born.
 a where b which c when's d where's
70. These are the two men helped us solve the problem.
 a whom b which c who've d who's
71. "Oliver Twist", by Charles Dickens, was a great success.
 a writing b written c was written d which written
72. Did you know that Marie Curie was the scientist discovered radium?
 a whom b which c what d who
73. I met Omar, brother was rewarded, at school yesterday.
 a who's b whose c that d who
74. We bought a big saw, with we cut up all the wood.
 a which b whose c that d what
75. I will never forget the brave young man we met in the park last month.
 a who's b whom c whose d where
76. The neighbours recognised the lady flat was on fire last night.
 a who's b who c that d whose
77. What bad news! The manager, I work, has had a terrible accident.
 a who's b whom c with whom d that
78. I like the worker painting my flat now.
 a who's b whom c whose d who
79. Did you see my mother bought from the new mall?
 a who b what c that d which
80. You must revise the composition you wrote yesterday; it's full of mistakes.
 a who b what c when d that
81. Miss Amany is a nurse, so she be very caring.
 a must b can c mustn't d have to
82. That be my book. I have mine in my bag.
 a must b can c can't d doesn't
83. Mona was absent from school yesterday, so she ill.
 a must have been b can't be c had to be d mustn't be
84. Look! That is the gold medal the athlete won at the Paralympics.
 a who b which c where d when
85. Sara didn't study at all and her answers are identical to John's; she have cheated.
 a can b can't c must d mustn't
86. You your eyes on the road ahead, or you'll cause an accident.
 a mustn't keep b should be kept c must keep d shouldn't have kept
87. Allow me to introduce Jane, designed our website.
 a whom b which c where d who
88. That's the lady I was telling you about earlier.
 a her b which c she d whom
89. For this recipe, you'll need potatoes, you'll find in any supermarket.
 a whom b that c which d where
90. I'll look in my bag to see if it's there, but I it at home because I don't remember picking it up.
 a might leave b might have left c can't have left d can't leave
91. I've organised a trip to the village my grandmother was born.
 a which b that c in d where

92. Can you tell me the name of the person to I should address the application letter?
 (a) where (b) which (c) whom (d) That
93. Tom very happy when he arrived and found out it was actually a party. He hates surprises!
 (a) must be (b) can't have been (c) mustn't be (d) might have been
94. John's very good at the piano, isn't he? He..... practise all the time.
 (a) can't (b) mustn't (c) must (d) might have
95. The 18:15 is the train we need to catch.
 (a) that (b) who (c) where (d) whom
96. J.K. Rowling is the author wrote the Harry Potter series.
 (a) which (b) where (c) whom (d) who
97. My keys be in that drawer; I've already checked it.
 (a) must (b) can't (c) mustn't (d) might
98. I don't know where Jill is, but she didn't look very well earlier, so she ill.
 (a) might be (b) can't have been (c) might have been (d) can't be
99. At 19, I started to learn Spanish, I had always wanted to study.
 (a) that (b) whom (c) which (d) where
100. If you can't reach John at the office, he at home.
 (a) might be (b) must (c) can't be (d) must have
101. I really hate the teacher..... gave me detention.
 (a) he (b) who (c) where (d) whom
102. The thieves..... have stolen everything in the night when we were sleeping; we would have heard them in the daytime.
 (a) must (b) can (c) mustn't (d) can't
103. I prefer the castles in France, I grew up, to the ones in England.
 (a) there (b) whom (c) which (d) where
104. Jane doesn't know any other languages; she you when you spoke Chinese!
 (a) might have understood (b) can't understand
 (c) must understand (d) can't have understood
105. He always does his work seriously. He careless.
 (a) can be (b) can't be (c) must be (d) should be
106. My friend won the gold medal. He happy now.
 (a) can't be (b) must have (c) must be (d) should have
107. I didn't see who knocked on the door, but it the mailman.
 (a) must have (b) should have (c) may have been (d) should be
108. I can't find the compass. I dropped it earlier.
 (a) couldn't have (b) might have (c) might be (d) should be
109. Sara is absent. She ill; I'm not sure.
 (a) must be (b) couldn't be (c) might be (d) can't be
110. She arrived by now. I'm sure.
 (a) must (b) must be (c) might have (d) must have
111. Adel be a bad person. All his customers like him.
 (a) must (b) can't (c) might (d) should
112. Ibrahim lazy as he got high marks.
 (a) may have been (b) must have been (c) couldn't have been (d) should have been
113. There's still no answer so they be out for the evening.
 (a) must have (b) should to (c) must (d) can't

114. You been late for the meeting.
 a might b shouldn't c should have d shouldn't have
115. I regret the meeting.
 a not attend b attending not c not attending d attend not
116. The players are all very happy. They won the match!
 a might been b must have c can't d can't have
117. He be a doctor. We don't really know.
 a should to b must c might d can't
118. You've been working all day. You tired.
 a must have b must be c should to d can't be
119. I'm going to a meeting we're going to discuss women's role in society.
 a to which b where c at which d after which
120. That Ali because he's in Canada.
 a might be b can't be c might have be d might have
121. The ground was dry. Now it's very, very wet. It
 a must rain b must have rain c can't have rained d must have been raining
122. I like the manager kind and co-operative.
 a who b who's c whose d that
123. These are the farms we grow corn.
 a in which b for which c on which d at which
124. That is the school I had my primary education.
 a in which b whom c whose d when
125. It easy for the man to walk last week because he had a broken leg.
 a can't be b should be c can't have been d must have been
126. All the students answered that question well; it so easy.
 a had to be b mightn't be c mustn't have been d must have been
127. I have quarreled with my friend; I really regret it.
 a should b must c shouldn't d can't
128. I rang you this morning, but you didn't answer. - Sorry, I have been asleep.
 a can b can't c must d oughtn't
129. They had lunch. Their food is in the fridge.
 a can't have b must have c might have d mightn't have
130. Nader cold. He isn't wearing a jacket.
 a must be b can't be c might be d must have
131. Ahmed happy. He has just won a gold medal.
 a might be b mightn't be c must be d can't be
132. I'm sure she been telling the truth. Everyone said the same thing as she said.
 a must have b can't have c might have d can have
133. I don't know where he is. He missed the train.
 a must have b can't have c can have d might have
134. The thieves have escaped through the balcony, but we have no evidence.
 a should b must have c might d mustn't
135. Surely he finished his tea already. It was really hot.
 a might have b must have c shouldn't have d can't have
136. The flight from Paris was four hours late. There bad weather in France.
 a must have been b should be c ought to be d can't have been
137. It have started raining. Everyone put their umbrellas up.
 a ought to b can't c might d must
138. Nada forgotten. She's got a good memory.
 a might have b mightn't have c must have d can't have

Exercise on Treasure Island

1. "I'll answer each reason," said Silver. What do think these words reflected about Silver's character?
.....
.....
2. Why do you think Jim was surprised when Silver showed them the treasure map?
.....
.....
3. In your opinion, was Dr Livesy mistaken to treat the pirates? Why / Why not?
.....
.....
4. Why do you think the pirates were worried when Dr Livesy could talk to Jim privately?
.....
.....
5. Why do you think Silver is successful in his relationship with the pirates?
.....
.....
6. Silver was helpful to Dr Livesy and Jim. Explain.
.....
.....
7. Why do you think Jim cried when Dr Livesy blamed him for leaving them?
.....
.....
8. To what extent was the treasure important for Silver? Justify your answer.
.....
.....
9. The pirates were disappointed when they reached the place of the treasure. Illustrate.
.....
.....
10. The treasure affected the men positively. Illustrate.
.....
.....
11. In your opinion, what does the treasure symbolizes?
.....
.....
12. Growing up is a journey. Is this applied to Jim Hawkins in "Treasure Island"?
.....
.....
13. Do you think that the novel "Treasure Island" has a happy ending? Why / Why not?
.....
.....
14. Jim was confused about Silver. Do you agree? Why / Why not?
.....
.....
15. What morals can we learn from the novel?
.....
.....

Choose the correct translation:

1. **Body language has a great impact in transmitting messages. Facial expressions and eye movements are extremely important.**

(أ) لغة الإشارة لها تأثير كبير في نقل الرسائل. تعابير الوجه وحركات العين مهمة للغاية.
 (ب) لغة الجسد لها تأثير كبير في نقل الرسائل. تعابير الوجه وحركات العين مهمة للغاية.
 (ج) لغة الجسد لها تأثير كبير في قول الرسائل. تعابير الوجه وحركات العين مهمة للغاية.
 (د) لغة الجسد لها تأثير كبير في نقل الرسائل. تعابير الجسد وحركات العين مهمة للغاية.

2. **The rapid population growth is a major problem that hinders the development projects implemented by the government.**

(أ) يعتبر التلوث السريع مشكلة كبيرة تعيق المشاريع التنموية التي تنفذها الحكومة.
 (ب) يعتبر النمو السكاني السريع مشكلة كبيرة تعيق المشاريع الصناعية التي تنفذها الحكومة.
 (ج) يعتبر النمو السكاني السريع مشكلة كبيرة تعيق المشاريع التنموية التي تنفذها الحكومة.
 (د) يعتبر النمو السكاني السريع مشكلة كبيرة تعيق المشاريع التنموية التي تشرف عليها الحكومة.

3. **If you want to be an athlete, you need to have strong will. Never smoke and always have healthy food.**

(أ) إن كنت تريد ان تكون رياضيا فأنت تحتاج إلى إدارة قوية. ولا تدخن أبدا وتناول الطعام الصحي.
 (ب) إن كنت تريد ان تكون رياضيا فأنت تحتاج إلى إرادة قوية. ولا تدخن أبدا وتناول الطعام الصباحي.
 (ج) إن كنت تريد ان تكون رياضيا فأنت تحتاج إلى إرادة قوية. ولا تدخن أبدا ودايما تناول الطعام الصحي.
 (د) إن كنت تريد ان تكون رياضيا فأنت تحتاج إلى إرادة قوية. ولا تدخن أبدا وأحيانا تناول الطعام الصحي.

٤. **يجب علينا ان نحافظ على العادات الحسنة مثل التعاون ومساعدة الآخرين لكي نعيش حياة سعيدة.**

- (a) We should keep the good hobby like co-operation and helping others to live a happy life.
 (b) We should deep the good habits like operation and helping others to live a happy live.
 (c) We should keep the same habits like co-operation and helping others to live a high life.
 (d) We should keep the good habits like co-operation and helping others to live a happy life.

٥. **المتطوعون لا يعملون من أجل المال ولكن من أجل رؤية الابتسامة على وجه شخص مريض او فقير.**

- (a) Voluntary do not work for money, but to see the smile on the face of a sick or poor person.
 (b) Volunteers do not work with money, but to see the smile on the face of a sick or poor person.
 (c) Volunteers do not work for money, but to seeing the smile on the face of a sick or poor person.
 (d) Volunteers do not work for money, but to see the smile on the face of a sick or poor person.

٦. **بالرغم من أن مواقع التواصل الاجتماعي ظهرت من فترة قصيرة، إلا أنها تلعب دوراً هاماً ومؤثراً في حياة الأفراد.**

- (a) Although social networking sites had appeared recently, they played an important and influential role in individuals' lives.
 (b) Although social networking media have disappeared recently, they played an important and influential role in individual's lives.
 (c) Although social networking media has appeared recently, they play an important and influential role in individual's lives.
 (d) Although social networking sites have appeared recently, they play an important and influential role in individuals' lives.

Read the following passage, then answer the questions:

The internet has become a vital part of our lives. From communication to entertainment, it has revolutionized the way we live. However, with all the benefits it brings, there are also some drawbacks. One of the major drawbacks of the internet is the spread of false information. With the rise of social media, it has become easier for people to share information without fact-checking it. This can lead to the spread of fake news and conspiracy theories, which can have serious consequences.

Another issue with the internet is the problem of addiction. With the availability of endless content and the ability to constantly connect with others, it can be difficult for people to disconnect and take a break. This can lead to problems with sleep, productivity, and mental health.

Despite these issues, the internet continues to be an important tool for communication, education, and entertainment. It is up to each individual to use it responsibly and to be aware of its potential dangers.

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. What has the internet revolutionized?

a Education	b Fashion	c Transportation	d The way we live
--------------------	------------------	-------------------------	--------------------------
2. What is one major drawback of the internet?

a The rise of social media	b The availability of endless content
c The spread of false information	d The ability to connect with others
3. What can the spread of fake news and conspiracy theories lead to?

a Productivity	b Mental health problems
c Good decision-making	d Healthy communication
4. What is one problem associated with internet addiction?

a Increased productivity	b Better mental health
c Better sleep	d Difficulty disconnecting
5. Despite its issues, what is the internet an important tool for?

a Shopping	b Sleeping	c Education	d Cooking
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6. What is up to each individual when it comes to using the internet?

a To use it responsibly and be aware of its potential dangers	b To use it irresponsibly and not be aware of its potential dangers
c To use it only for entertainment	d To use it only for communication
7. What is the problem with constantly connecting with others on the internet?

a It can be difficult to disconnect and take a break	b It can lead to better mental health	c It can lead to better sleep
d It can increase productivity		
8. What is the main idea of the passage?

a The internet has revolutionized the way we live	b The internet is a tool for communication, education, and entertainment	c The internet has no drawbacks
d The internet is a dangerous tool that should not be used.		

Write an Essay of about (150) words on one of the following:

- Modern means of communication have pros and cons**
The importance of sports

Giants



مراجعة ليلة الامتحان

للفصل الأول الثانوى الفصل الدراسى الثانى

وتشمل ...

- ✓ أهم كلمات ومصطلحات وحرف جر المنهج.
- ✓ جدول خاص بأهم المرادفات والمضادات وتمارين عليهم بـ 5 اختيارات.
- ✓ 170 جملة اختيارى على الكلمات.
- ✓ شرح القواعد بطريقة مبسطة ومختصرة.
- ✓ 150 جملة اختيارى على القواعد.
- ✓ أهم كلمات الترجمة.
- ✓ طريقة مبسطة لكتابة المقال والاميل.

اللهم علم ينفع به



Unit 7

Unit 8

Unit 9

hygiene	النظافة الشخصية	click	ينقر / نقرة	orphan	يتيم
hygienic	صحي	vehicle	مركبة	wealth	ثروة
sanitation	النظافة العامة	familiar	معروف / على علم	wealthy	ثري
bedding	ملاية سرير / مفرش	familiarity	معرفة / دراية	employ	يوظف
pet	حيوان أليف	robot	إنسان آلي	nearby	قريب / مجاور
CPR	تنفس صناعي (انعاش رئوي)	online	على الإنترنت / متصل بالإنترنت	secret	سر / سري
allergy	حساسية	invent	يخترع	boarding school	مدرسة داخلية
allergic	لديه حساسية	inventor	مخترع	governess	مربية
evacuate	يخلي / يفرغ / يغادر	invention	اختراع	upset	منزعج / يزعج / يضايق / متضايق
mess	فوضي	navigate	يحدد اتجاه	housekeeper	مديرة منزل
messy	فوضوي	navigation	الملاحة	servant	خادم
dust	تراب / غبار	hybrid	هجين	appreciate	يشمن / يقدر
first aids	إسعافات أولية	hybridise	يهجن	cruel (unkind)	قاسي
mild burns	حروق متوسطة	hybridization	التهجين	cruelty	القسوة
emergency	طوارئ	hybrid vehicle	مركبة هجينة	care	يهتم / يراعى / عناية / رعاية
bacteria	البكتيريا (جمع)	benefit	يستفيد / فائدة	compare	يقارن
danger	خطر	chat	يدردش / دردشة	argue	يجادل
dangerous	خطير	technology	التكنولوجيا	author	مؤلف
breathe	يتنفس	technological	تكنولوجي	advertise	يعلن (عن سلعة)
breath	النفس	software	برامج الكمبيوتر	fire	حريق / يطرده (من العمل) / يطلق الرصاص
breathing	التنفس	lead to (result in)	يؤدي الى	confidence	ثقة
leaflet	منشور	get around	يسافر / يتجول	confident	واثق
immediately	فوراً / في الحال	admit	يعترف بـ	character	شخصية
injured	مصاب	feedback	تغذية راجعة	article	مقال / سلعة / أداة
wrap	يلف / يغلف	quiz	مسابقة أسئلة	glad	سعيد
tissue	نسيج / منديل	application (app)	تطبيق	failure	الفشل
blanket	بطانية	share	يشارك	success	النجاح
respond	يستجيب	device	جهاز	education	التعليم
response	استجابة	distance	مسافة / يبعد	respect	احترام
cough	يكح / يسعل	related to	متعلق بـ	choice	اختيار
sneeze	يعطس	separate	يفصل / منفصل	conclusion	ختام
chop	يقطع	GPS	نظام تحديد المواقع	guess	يخمن
take off	يخلع / تقلع / يأخذ أجازة	floor	أرضية / طابق	stressful	شاق
complain	يشكو	include	يتضمن / يشمل	stressed	متوتر
at least	على الأقل	soil	تربة زراعية	for instance	على سبيل المثال

Unit 10

Unit 11

Unit 12

attention	اهتمام / انتباه	wheelchair	كرسي متحرك	bury	يدفن
qualify	يؤهل / يتأهل	achieve	ينجز / يحقق	cloth	قطعة قماش / قماش
qualified	مؤهل	achievement	إنجاز / تحقيق	solve	يحل
qualifications	المؤهلات	campaign	حملة / يطالب بـ	solution	حل
choose	يختار	campaigner	مدافع / مؤيد	guilty (guilt)	مذنب (ذنب)
choice	اختيار	champion	بطل رياضي	mystery	لغز
apply	يطبق / يتقدم لـ / يستخدم	athlete	لاعب ألعاب قوى	mysterious	غامض
applied	تطبيقي	athletics	العاب قوى	theme	الموضوع / الفكرة
application	تطبيق / طلب التحاق	compete	ينافس / يتسابق	engaged	خاطب / مخطوبة
attendant	مرافق / حاضر / خادم	competitor	متنافس	plot	حبكة الرواية / مؤامرة / يتآمر
flight attendant	مضيفة جوية	competition	مسابقة / منافسة	disappear	يختفي
communicator	لبق في التواصل	medal	ميدالية	weave	ينسج
compassion	رأفة / شفقة	ramp	منحدر	weaver	نساج (صانع القماش)
apprenticeship	التدريب المهني	muscle	عضلة	close (to)	قريب من
industry	صناعة	powerlifting	رفع أثقال	pace	سرعة / وتيرة الأحداث
challenge	يتحدى / تحدى	request	طلب	legend	أسطورة
deadline	الموعد النهائي	inspire	يلهم / يحفز	abandon	يهدر / يترك
contract	عقد / اتفاقية	high and low	في كل مكان	abandoned	مهجور
construction	بناء / تشييد	highs and lows	أفراح وأحزان	adopt	يتبنى
reassure	يطمنن	weight	حمولة	adapt	يتأقلم / يتكيف / ينسجم
reassurance	اطمئنان / سكيننة	loyal	مخلص / وفي لـ	artificial intelligence	ذكاء اصطناعي
availability	إتاحة	Paralympian	لاعب أولمبي من ذوي الاحتياجات	confused	متحير / مرتبك
characteristics	سمات / خصائص	Paralympics	أولمبياد ذوي الاحتياجات الخاصة	confusing	مثير / مربك
award	يكافئ / مكافأة	reward	يكافئ / مكافأة	ensure	يتأكد من
department	قسم	complain	يشكو	instead (of)	بدلاً من
rewarding	مجزي	complaint	شكوى	cave	كهف
casualty department	قسم الطوارئ	disabled	معاق	moral	مغزى / أخلاقي
IT skills	مهارات تكنولوجيا المعلومات	disability	الإعاقة	puzzle	لغز / فزوره
fair	عادل / سوق / منتدى / معرض	championship	بطولة	monster	وحش
honest	صديق / أمين	celebrity	شخص مشهور	souvenir	هدية تذكارية
reliable	موثوق به	colleague	زميل عمل	argument	جدال / نقاش جاد
practical	عملي	involve	يشكل / يتضمن	traditional	تقليدي
patient	صبور / مريض	variety	تنوع	career	مهنة
treasure	كنز	degree	شهادة جامعية / درجة (علمية)	organisation	منظمة
		page turner	كتاب شيق	in charge of	مسئول عن

أهم كلمات القصة

flag	علم / راية	tent	خيمة	sword	سيف
trial	محاكمة	weapon	سلاح	supplies	مؤن / إمدادات
paddle	مجداف / يجدف	cape	رأس (لسان) / عباءة / خليج	steer	يوجه / يحدد اتجاه
cliff	منحدر صخري	mist	الضباب	gang	عصابة
crew	طاقم	truce	هدنة	sail	شراع / يبحر
fort	حصن	trick	خدعة / يخدع	shallow	ضحل / غير عميق
fence	سور / سياج	pirate	قرصان	mast	صاري السفينة
anchor	مرساة	deck	سطح السفينة	wound	جرح / يجرح
bandage	ضمادة	trap	يحتجز / يقع في الفخ	torch	شعلة / كشاف

المصطلحات وحروف الجر

Expressions and Idioms

make a complaint	يشكو	electrical cable	كابل كهربائي
make a mistake	يرتكب خطأ	on fire	مشتعل / محترق
make a suggestion	يقترح	soapy water	ماء بصابون
make a plan	يضع خطة	chopping board	لوح للتقطع
make a choice	يختار	living things	الكائنات الحية
make sure	يتأكد	complain to	يشكو الى شخص
make progress	يتقدم	complain of	يشكو من (مرض)
make a difference	يحدث فرق	get to	يصل الى
make friends	يكون صداقات	connect to	يواصل بـ
make electricity	يولد كهرباء	turn / switch on	يشغل
make efforts	يبدل جهود	popular with	محبوب
earn / make money	يربح مال	communicate with	يتواصل مع
make you feel good	يجعلك تشعر بالراحة	find out about	يكشف / يعرف عن
make a request	يقدم طلب	decide on	يحدد / يختار
make a note of	يدون ملاحظات	on the other hand	من الناحية الأخرى
do / get a job	يحصل على عمل	electric car	سيارة كهربائية
do work	يقوم بعمل	in fact	في الحقيقة
do some of the things	يقوم ببعض الأشياء	get on well with	يكون علي علاقة جيدة بـ
do a quiz	يحل مسابقة (أسئلة)	give reasons for	يعطي مبررات لـ
do better	يتحسن (الأداء)	apply for a job	يتقدم لوظيفة
do things	يفعل أشياء	keep in touch with	يكون علي تواصل مع
do CPR	يقوم بعمل تنفس صناعي	have contact with	يكون علي تواصل مع
do exercises	يقوم بتدريبات	on the other hand	علي الناحية الأخرى
do an online course	يدرس مقرر علي النت	go along with	يتفق في الرأي مع
do / play a sport	يمارس رياضة	from my point of view	من وجهة نظري
lonely life	حياة منعزلة	police officer	ضابط شرطة
(keep - feel - stay) clean	يبقي نظيف	office worker	عامل مكتبي

tell the truth	يقول الحقيقة	shop assistant	موظف بمحل
achieve success	يحقق نجاح	global warming	الاحتباس الحرارى
win a medal	يفوز بميدالية	work on	يطور
have a disability	لديه إعاقة	suitable for	ملائم لـ
stay fit	يحافظ على اللياقة البدنية	adapt to	يتأقلم مع
give a talk	يلقي خطاب	interested in	مهتم بـ
live on a farm	يعيش بمزرعة	essential for	ضروري لـ
have an argument with	يتجادل مع	get an apprenticeship	يحصل على تدريب مهني
be right to	على حق (محق بشأن)	degree in science	شهادة جامعية في العلوم
have the right to	يملك الحق فى	national team	الفريق القومى
solve the mystery	يحل اللغز	put pressure on	يضغط علي
take place	يحدث	equal opportunities	فرص متكافئة
feel like	يشعر بالرغبة تجاه	medical condition	حالة صحية
go wrong	يتلف/ يفسد	positive effects	تأثيرات ايجابية
score a goal	يحرز هدف	come from	يأتي من

Synonyms & Antonyms

word	meaning	Synonym المرادف	Antonym العكس
evacuate	يخلى	abandon - leave - move out	remain - stay - occupy
messy	فوضوى	untidy - confused	tidy - organised
respond	يرد / يستجيب	reply - answer - react	depart - leave - ignore
available	متاح	possible - accessible - free	unavailable - limited- occupied
safety	أمان	protection - well - being	danger - risk - exposure
complain	يشكو	criticize - oppose - protest	accept - approve - compliment
damage	يدمر / ضرر	blow - destruction - harm	improvement - development
beneficial	مفيد	useful - profitable - helpful	harmful - useless - bad
luxurious	فخم / مترف	fancy- comfortable - splendid	common - economical
familiar	مألوف / معتاد	usual - recognisable	strange - abnormal - different
advantage	ميزة	gain - merit - pros	disadvantage - demerit - cons
admit	يعترف	confess - reveal	deny - reject
improve	يحسن	boost - enhance - increase	decline - decrease - descend
popular	مشهور / محبوب	famous - attractive - trendy	unknown - old-fashioned
wealthy	ثرى	rich - prosperous - affluent	poor - broke - penniless
comfortable	مريح / يشعر بالراحة	relaxed - relaxing - pleasant	annoying - nervous- miserable
nearby	قريب	neighbouring - close	far - faraway
success	نجاح	triumph - benefit- profit	failure - defeat - loss
previous	سابق	past - earlier	current - present - on time
confident	واثق	assured - positive - certain	doubtful - fearful -uncertain
lucky	محظوظ	fortunate - happy	unlucky - unfortunate
lovely	جميل	beautiful - awesome	bad - inferior - awful

word	meaning	Synonym المرادف	Antonym العكس
stress	ضغط / توتر	pressure - tension	comfort - relaxation
rewarding	مجزى / مريح	fruitful - valuable	vain - boring - unproductive
reassure	يطمئن	encourage - comfort - inspire	annoy - depress - discourage
caring	عطوف	loving - friendly- sympathetic	uncaring - unfriendly - cruel
flexible	مرن	changeable - adaptable	fixed - inflexible
understanding	متفهم / فهم	considerate - forgiving	selfish - impatient - intolerant
construction	بناء / تشييد	development - structure	destruction - ruin
active	نشط	alive - effective - operating	useless - lazy - ineffective
compete	يتنافس	race - contest- challenge	give up - surrender
support	يدعم / دعم	assist - boost - promotion	refuse - weaken -frustration
terrible	فظيع	awful - horrible - frightful	beautiful- good - happy
interest	شغوف	concern - importance	dislike - boredom - hate
inspire	يلهم	impress - encourage- excite	discourage - depress -bore
change	يغير	reform - alter -adjust	keep - stay - remain
achievement	انجاز	success - accomplishment	loss - failure
guilty	مذنب	sorry - responsible - convicted	innocent - good - truthful
disappear	يختفي	vanish - fade - leave	appear - come - grow
mystery	لغز	secret - puzzle - riddle	
argument	جدال	debate - disagreement	agreement - peace
distant	بعيد	away - far - faraway	close - near - nearby
confused	مرتبك	puzzled - distracted	alert - conscious

Notice the Difference

skin	جلد الإنسان	→ leather	جلد للتصنيع
health	صحة	→ wealth	ثروة
remove	يزيل	→ move	يحرك / ينتقل
regularly	بانتظام	→ gradually	بالتدرج
injure	يصيب	→ injured	مصاب
chopping	تقطيع	→ shopping	تسوق
damage	تلف / يدمر	→ damages	تعويضات
licence	رخصة	→ license	يرخص / يعطي إذن
base	قاعدة	→ basic	أساسي
science	علم / علوم	→ scientific	علمي
hygiene	النظافة الشخصية	→ sanitation	النظافة العامة
rule	قاعدة / يحكم / قانون	→ role (in)	دور
breathe	يتنفس	→ breath	النفس
dust	غبار / أتربة	→ dusty	مترب / ملى بالأتربة
contain	يحتوي على (عدة أشياء بداخله)	→ include	يشمل / يتضمن
unlikely	غير محتمل	→ unlike	علي النقيض
choice	اختيار	→ choose	يختار
fortunately	لحسن الحظ	→ unfortunately	لسوء الحظ

follow	يتبع	رفيق
benefit from	يستفيد من	فائدة
improve	يحسن	يثبت
distance	مسافة	بعيد
system	نظام	الانضباط
reason for	سبب لـ	سبب لـ
affect	يؤثر علي	تأثير
download	يحمل	يرفع علي النت
online	علي النت	غير موصل بالانترنت
increase	يزيد	يقبل
download... from	يحمل ... من	يرفع ... على
on my own	وحيد / بمفردي	(ملكي) تدل على الملكية
famous	مشهور	شهرة
quite	إلى حد ما	هادئ
everyday	يومي (صفة)	كل يوم (حال)
alone	وحيد	يشعر بالوحدة
earn	يكسب (مال)	يكسب شيء معنوي / يزداد الوزن
employee	موظف	صاحب عمل
take part	يشارك في	يحدث في
practice	ممارسة	يمارس / يتدرب
stranger	شخص غريب (غير معروف)	شخص أجنبي (من دولة أخرى)
bully	متنمر / بلطجي / يتنمر	التنمر
true	حقيقي	الحقيقية
lovely	محبوب / جميل	محب
qualify	يؤهل / يتأهل	مؤهل
chemist	كيميائي / صيدلي	صيدلية
interviewer	شخص يجري مقابلة	شخص يجري معه مقابلة
award	يكافئ / مكافأة (رسمي)	يكافئ / مكافأة (غير رسمي)
stress	يضغط	مجهد
succeed	ينجح	النجاح
degree	شهادة جامعية / درجة	صف / درجة امتحان
confident	واثق	ثقة
care	رعاية / عناية	مهتم / مراعى
firefighter	رجل إطفاء	إطفاء الحرائق
response	رد	يرد / يستجيب
member	عضو (فريق / أسرة / ...)	عضو (في الجسم)
complain	يشكو	شكوى
campaign	حملة / يطالب بـ	مدافع / مؤيد
athletics	ألعاب قوى	لاعبي ألعاب قوى
champion	بطل رياضي	بطولة
celebrity	شخص مشهور	احتفال
colleague	زميل عمل	كلية
champion	بطل رياضي	بطل (حقيقي / قصة / فيلم)
guilty	مذنب	ذنب
hard	صعب / شاق / قاس	بالكاد / بالعافية
confused	متحير / مرتبك	محير / مربك
adopt	يتبنى	يتأقلم / يتكيف / ينسجم
move	يتحرك	يزيل
fellow	رفيق	
benefit of	فائدة	
prove	يثبت	
distant	بعيد	
discipline	الانضباط	
cause of	سبب لـ	
effect	تأثير	
upload	يرفع علي النت	
offline	غير موصل بالانترنت	
decrease	يقبل	
upload... to	يرفع ... على	
of my own	(ملكي) تدل على الملكية	
fame	شهرة	
quiet = calm	هادئ	
every day	كل يوم (حال)	
lonely	يشعر بالوحدة	
gain	يكسب شيء معنوي / يزداد الوزن	
employer	صاحب عمل	
take place	يحدث في	
practise	يمارس / يتدرب	
foreigner	شخص أجنبي (من دولة أخرى)	
bullying	التنمر	
truth	الحقيقية	
loving	محب	
qualified	مؤهل	
chemist's	صيدلية	
interviewee	شخص يجري معه مقابلة	
reward	يكافئ / مكافأة (غير رسمي)	
stressful	مجهد	
success	النجاح	
grade	صف / درجة امتحان	
confidence	ثقة	
caring	مهتم / مراعى	
firefighting	إطفاء الحرائق	
respond	يرد / يستجيب	
organ	عضو (في الجسم)	
complaint	شكوى	
campaigner	مدافع / مؤيد	
athlete	لاعبي ألعاب قوى	
championship	بطولة	
celebration	احتفال	
college	كلية	
hero	بطل (حقيقي / قصة / فيلم)	
guilt	ذنب	
hardly	بالكاد / بالعافية	
confusing	محير / مربك	
adapt	يتأقلم / يتكيف / ينسجم	
remove	يزيل	



Choose two answers

1. Your grandfather is well to the new medicine. I hope he will get better soon.
 a falling b responding c replying d reacting e answering
2. The words are antonyms.
 a succession b succeed c failure d schooling e success
3. To your benefit, you have to take this medicine. The antonyms of "benefit" are
 a profit b harm c advantage d contact e damage
4. We must look after children disabilities.
 a with b who's c who've d who're e whose
5. The exam was easy, so I could pass it. The antonyms of "easy" are
 a difficult b amazing c hard d answered e simple
6. Modern technology has a lot of advantages in our life. The synonyms of "advantages" are
 a negatives b merits c cons d benefits e disadvantages
7. "I'll do my best to get around this problem." The phrasal verb "get around" here means
 a overcome b travel c invent d solve e persuade
8. "Clean" and "messy" are
 a synonyms b equal c antonyms d opposites e the same meaning
9. It is the job of teachers to students.
 a educate b learn c teach d advice e punish
10. It's important to friends when they are in need.
 a deal b aid c evacuate d attain e help
11. Don't worry! These toys are, they aren't dangerous.
 a difficult b secure c serious d safe e heavy
12. The synonyms of "lucky" are
 a unlucky b helpless c fortunate d poor e happy
13. Don't a word of that to anyone. It is a top secret conversation between us.
 a breathe b wrap c hear d listen e say
14. When you breathe, you take air
 a up b down c off d in e out
15. If you go, you will see surprising things.
 a board b progress c online d abroad e broad
16. We passed stressful time last week. The antonyms of "stressful" are
 a confusing b relaxing c ambiguous d tough e easy
17. Our army evacuates every metre looking for the terrorists. The synonyms of the word "evacuate" are
 a remain b uncover c understand d abandon e empty
18. The advantages of practising sports are a lot. The antonyms of "advantages" are
 a merit b good c pros d cons e disadvantages
19. It's more useful to try doing your homework
 a lonely b on your own c of your own d only e alone
20. The great writer met his end 69.
 a at the age of b in the age of c aged d when e since
21. She had a stressful job as a sales assistant. "Stressful" is the same meaning of
 a relaxing b easy c tough d reassuring e uncomfortable

22. There is a increase in the number of students. The antonym of "increase" is
 a decrease b growth c reduction d rise e flow
23. Two of these words are the synonyms of "familiar"
 a common b upsides c close d dear e known
24. The antonyms of "advantages" are
 a merits b disadvantages c causes d downsides e results
25. He didn't respond to question. The closest meanings of "respond" are
 a ask b reply c request d question e answer
26. I asked my father to close as I was so frightened.
 a stay b take c set d keep e play
27. Education has a positive role on everyone. The synonyms of "positive" are
 a effective b hilarious c dangerous d productive e comfortable
28. It's better to be hardworking. The antonyms of "hardworking" are
 a industrious b inefficient c careless d conscientious e useful
29. I answered the question immediately. The synonym of "immediately" is
 a at once b later c seriously d fairly e instantly
30. We passed stressful time last week. The antonyms of "stressful" are
 a confusing b relaxing c difficult d complex e comfortable
31. The two men died when they were in a burning house.
 a free b trapped c locked d single e given
32. I took my children to the North Coast
 a in car b by car c in the car d on car e in bus
33. The internet has many advantages. The antonyms of the word "advantages" are
 a demerits b purpose c objectives d disadvantages e reasons
34. Ali should use soapy water to remove the bacteria. "Remove" gives the meaning of....
 a carry b clear c contain d stop e contact
35. The job of a nurse is not easy. "Not easy" means
 a calm b natural c stressful d comfortable e hard
36. It is to take this medicine.
 a must b advise c a must d necessary e necessity
37. We must look after children disabilities.
 a with b who's c who've d whom e whose
38. To help means to
 a assist b persist c insist d aid e protest
39. It is to take this medicine.
 a must b advise c a must d necessary e necessity
40. Two antonyms for "messy" are
 a orderly b nut c neat d cheat e cube
41. is very important in hospitals.
 a Clean b Cleans c Cleanliness d Cleaners e Sanitation
42. Your opinion will not my decision.
 a affect b effect c effective d influence e affection
43. Pollution so much damage to the environment.
 a does b makes c reasons d causes e helps
44. Powerlifting is a challenging sport to
 a go b make c practice d practise e do
45. He wrote his first successful novel 24.
 a age b in the age c at the age of d aged e old



Exercise on Vocabulary

46. Ali arrived an hour late for the interview. He's not very
 (a) punctual (b) honest (c) flexible (d) loyal
47. Winning the silver medal in powerlifting was the greatest
 (a) achievement (b) campaign (c) competitor (d) activist
48. I can't eat strawberries because I have a/an..... .
 (a) allergy (b) hygiene (c) bacteria (d) danger
49. Hana loves animals, so she wants to be a
 (a) teacher (b) plumber (c) vet (d) baker
50. After the accident, Lara couldn't walk and she had to use a/an..... .
 (a) wheelchair (b) armchair (c) pair of glasses (d) muscle
51. I want to go to university to study for a/an
 (a) skill (b) degree (c) apprenticeship (d) contract
52. There's water all over the kitchen floor. We should call a
 (a) vet (b) farmer (c) police officer (d) plumber
53. Nadia wants to in the national swimming championships next year.
 (a) achieve (b) compete (c) cycle (d) campaign
54. My sister has a new job but it is very so she's unhappy and tired.
 (a) rewarding (b) practical (c) reliable (d) stressful
55. Wael wants to help other people and keep them safe, so he's training to be a/an
 (a) weaver (b) police officer (c) office worker (d) baker
56. Is an Olympic sport?
 (a) campaign (b) diversity (c) paralympics (d) powerlifting
57. Mustafa Kamel was a great for Egypt's independence.
 (a) campaign (b) campaigned (c) campaigner (d) campaigns
58. This solution is..... . It is impossible to carry it out.
 (a) theory (b) theoretical (c) practice (d) practical
59. Is the English course you have recently useful for you?
 (a) acted (b) made (c) done (d) carried
60. Women naturally have more for children.
 (a) community (b) compassion (c) degree (d) experience
61. They couldn't because of the smoke of the fire.
 (a) use (b) breeze (c) breathe (d) feed
62. The engine of my car does not work
 (a) proper (b) properly (c) property (d) a & b
63. The police the building before attacking the criminals.
 (a) wrapped (b) complained (c) evacuated (d) burnt
64. Mohammed Salah has great with all Egyptians.
 (a) familiar (b) familiarity (c) stress (d) stressful
65. I like watching about ancient Egyptian civilization.
 (a) consequences (b) cycles (c) documentaries (d) technology
66. I what my parents do to help me succeed.
 (a) reply (b) check (c) save (d) appreciate
67. Online learning has become with students nowadays.
 (a) familiar (b) press (c) click (d) download
68. She works as a/an to look after the whole house.
 (a) engineer (b) teacher (c) mechanic (d) housekeeper

69. To means to take part in a race or a competition.
 (a) compete (b) complete (c) complain (d) benefit
70. He got a for his great efforts.
 (a) fine (b) mistake (c) loss (d) reward
71. I believe what you say because I you.
 (a) hate (b) doubt (c) trust (d) distrust
72. He for a job as an accountant in a bank.
 (a) put (b) worked (c) applied (d) had
73. I this file from an educational website.
 (a) downloaded (b) clicked (c) posted (d) uploaded
74. I really my family. I look forward to going back home.
 (a) lose (b) miss (c) employ (d) fail
75. He won a gold as he came the first runner.
 (a) medal (b) books (c) role model (d) schools
76. people should be given due care as they are in great need of that.
 (a) Healthy (b) Sound (c) Abled (d) Disabled
77. GPS is short for Global System.
 (a) Positive (b) Prison (c) Positioning (d) Poisoning
78. A/An is a woman who teaches children in their home.
 (a) orphan (b) housekeeper (c) servant (d) governess
79. A/An is a period of time working in order to learn skills needed to do a job.
 (a) apprenticeship (b) apprentice (c) scholarship (d) degree
80. Before we drove into the shop, we had to drive up some
 (a) pumps (b) rocks (c) ramps (d) rockets
81. My cousin has Artificial Intelligence.
 (a) graduated in (b) graduated from (c) graduated of (d) graduate at
82. He enjoys with his online friends in his free time.
 (a) cycling (b) printing (c) chatting (d) benefiting
83. You can get medical services at the public hospital.
 (a) bedding (b) emergency (c) hygiene (d) growth
84. If you to school, it helps you keep fit.
 (a) support (b) graduate (c) cycle (d) stress
85. My mother changes our twice a week. She wants to make our room very healthy.
 (a) drink (b) food (c) pudding (d) bedding
86. Ali is a/an His parents died when he was young.
 (a) rich (b) cruel (c) orphan (d) pilot
87. He can't walk, so he has to use a
 (a) wheelchair (b) chair (c) seat (d) sofa
88. You must trust him. He is a/an man.
 (a) dishonest (b) honest (c) generous (d) liar
89. The of her high-heeled shoes can be easily heard from outside the office.
 (a) treks (b) tricks (c) clicks (d) tracks
90. Your father's condition is really serious. He needs to be taken to the at once.
 (a) casualty (b) railway (c) aquarium (d) swing
91. The on the book shows that it hasn't been opened for a long time.
 (a) dust (b) bacteria (c) hygiene (d) aid
92. use both petrol and electricity to power their engine.
 (a) Gas cars (b) Steam trains (c) Search engines (d) Hybrid vehicles

93. When she was nine, she was sent to a/an school where she lived and studied.
 (a) board (b) boarding (c) abroad (d) holding
94. These shoes are comfortable because their leather is
 (a) visible (b) terrible (c) flexible (d) eatable
95. A/An is not a good member of a society.
 (a) bully (b) governess (c) orphan (d) author
96. Most players feel sad when they
 (a) campaign (b) retire (c) apply (d) score
97. Criticism and advice are kinds of
 (a) buttons (b) robots (c) philosophy (d) feedback
98. We are running a/an to collect money for the disabled children.
 (a) campaign (b) fountain (c) mountain (d) disability
99. People who have an allergy always if they smell the smoke.
 (a) sneeze (b) freeze (c) breeze (d) tweeze
100. must be fought by all members of society as it affects us all.
 (a) Cooperating (b) Imagination (c) Thinking (d) Bullying
101. We can't make a cake without sugar. It is an important
 (a) tool (b) compound (c) ingredient (d) factor
102. The manager hasn't replied to the I've made.
 (a) interview (b) complaint (c) agreement (d) decision
103. Mohammed Salah is very popular Liverpool fans.
 (a) for (b) to (c) with (d) in
104. A is something you do to help someone breathe again.
 (a) UK (b) UN (c) CPR (d) GPS
105. It's important for people to from their spare time.
 (a) protect (b) benefit (c) deny (d) decline
106. Both petrol and electricity are used to drive the engine in a/an car.
 (a) diesel (b) electric (c) petrol (d) hybrid
107. Generally, our children must be treated with
 (a) suffering (b) compassion (c) cruelty (d) consolidation
108. Ayman took a deep then jumped into the pool.
 (a) breeze (b) breathe (c) breathless (d) breath
109. Physical exercise can protect you heart diseases.
 (a) against (b) with (c) by (d) for
110. Students should find a role model to them.
 (a) hinder (b) mean (c) inspire (d) lift
111. My parents employed a to teach me at home when I was a child.
 (a) governess (b) housekeeper (c) servant (d) maid
112. The emergency room in a hospital is called department.
 (a) casual (b) causable (c) community (d) casualty
113. Mobile phones are useful in especially car accidents.
 (a) CPR (b) sports (c) emergencies (d) least
114. Nada spends hours on the phone with her friends.
 (a) penning (b) chatting (c) commenting (d) understanding
115. I've heard from sources that the company is in trouble.
 (a) flexible (b) confident (c) necessary (d) reliable
116. The police are looking for the two girls who while walking home from school.
 (a) appeared (b) missed (c) disappeared (d) lost

117. A good teacher can get very well with all students.
a in **b** on **c** out **d** up
118. The doctor put plaster on my cut to stop from getting to it.
a bacteria **b** blood **c** birds **d** pets
119. Many are so helpful but somehow make people lazy.
a discoveries **b** explorations **c** inventions **d** memories
120. He worked hard for years and finally made a great
a achieve **b** achievement **c** achieved **d** achieving
121. Google store is full of useful
a vehicles **b** feedback **c** GPS **d** apps
122. Due to expansion, the factory started to new people.
a employ **b** achieve **c** discharge **d** apply
123. I am always happy to to different situations when necessary.
a adopt **b** adaptable **c** adapt **d** adapted
124. Regular exercise helps strengthen your
a muscles **b** lungs **c** brain **d** cells
125. The governorate started a to stop people throwing rubbish in the Nile.
a course **b** medal **c** campaign **d** fight
126. A is a qualification you receive when you finish university.
a reward **b** degree **c** cuisine **d** flexible
127. People who need urgent treatment should go to the department at hospitals.
a casualty **b** compassion **c** medical **d** reassurance
128. is one of the most important morals accepted by society.
a Wealthy **b** Unkindness **c** Cruelty **d** Honesty
129. When we returned home after six months abroad, everything was
a allergic **b** hardy **c** dusty **d** infectious
130. Shall I take the bottles for recycling?
a full **b** filled **c** empty **d** milky
131. Adam is a good boy. You can on him.
a reliance **b** reliable **c** reliability **d** rely
132. You can ask about the of the new T-shirts next week.
a availability **b** patience **c** loyalty **d** punctuality
133. Everyone wants to their goals in life.
a compete **b** achieve **c** inspire **d** support
134. Do you have any of working with kids? Have you worked with them?
a experts **b** experiments **c** stations **d** experience
135. The rich man the diver who returned a bag of money to him.
a rewarded **b** awarded **c** won **d** gained
136. All the necessary steps had been taken to their safety.
a endanger **b** economize **c** ensure **d** rationalize
137. The man looked surprised when a little boy threw a stone at his car.
a quit **b** quiet **c** quietly **d** quite
138. We our product with the price we wanted for it in the local newspaper.
a employed **b** advertised **c** forgot **d** taught
139. All the employees should be They should attend their offices on time.
a flexible **b** punctual **c** bad **d** painful
140. The athlete felt that the medal he had in the Olympics is his greatest
a achievement **b** ointment **c** agreement **d** disagreement

141. I took my father's place in our company while he was
 (a) abroad (b) board (c) aboard (d) broad
142. I used to enjoy going to the theatre, but I don't get much now.
 (a) competition (b) chances (c) opportunity (d) achievement
143. This special present is for my dear mother. Kindly, it luxuriously.
 (a) wrap (b) discover (c) evaluate (d) qualify
144. Rania Olwany was the greatest Egyptian in swimming.
 (a) hero (b) championship (c) power (d) champion
145. How can young people succeed while they waste their time on the social media?
 (a) chatting (b) working (c) studying (d) imagining
146. To stay healthy, always remember to change your bedding twice a week.
 (a) at last (b) lastly (c) at least (d) at most
147. My father has been from an assistant manager to the manager of the company.
 (a) lifted (b) promoted (c) owned (d) competed
148. When one moves to a new city, it's not easy to new friends.
 (a) make (b) gain (c) earn (d) do
149. Some migrating birds can by the moon.
 (a) control (b) notice (c) navigate (d) relax
150. The internet is the best that we have today.
 (a) invitation (b) navigation (c) concentration (d) invention
151. My friend was when he saw the snake in the field.
 (a) frighten (b) frightening (c) frightened (d) fright
152. There are with new technology that can worry us.
 (a) advantages (b) benefits (c) dangerous (d) dangers
153. Firefighters should be and flexible to help and save people.
 (a) cruel (b) weak (c) reliable (d) tricky
154. STEM means science, technology, and maths.
 (a) engineers (b) engine (c) engineering (d) engineer
155. I'm sure you will solve this problem your own.
 (a) on (b) from (c) with (d) by
156. Nadeem the present in gift paper before he gave it to his friend.
 (a) crept (b) swept (c) clapped (d) wrapped
157. The we employed in our house does all the housework carefully.
 (a) governess (b) servant (c) guest (d) host
158. It is easy to in touch with your friends.
 (a) serve (b) save (c) safe (d) keep
159. The offer only to new members.
 (a) applies (b) develops (c) blogs (d) shares
160. He is You can depend on him.
 (a) dependent (b) independent (c) reliable (d) dependence
161. Mum asked me to tea in the shopping list.
 (a) include (b) advertise (c) improve (d) care
162. Ali loves his job because it is very
 (a) stressful (b) rewarding (c) boring (d) qualified
163. We should follow the of hygiene.
 (a) rules (b) rolls (c) reels (d) roles
164. You should your language to get this job.
 (a) improve (b) prove (c) proof (d) provide



إسداء النصيح
باستخدام يجب ولا يجب

Giving Advice :Should & Shouldn't

نستخدم **should / shouldn't** للنصيحة يأتي الفعل في المصدر (بدون أي إضافات وبدون **to**).

should

- ✗ You ought to + inf.
- ✗ If I were you, I would + inf.
- ✗ I advise you to + inf.
- ✗ My advice to you is to + inf.
- ✗ You had better + inf.
- ✗ It is better to + inf.
- ✗ It is advisable for you to + inf.
- ✗ It is desirable for you to + inf.

shouldn't

- ✗ You ought **not** to + inf.
- ✗ If I were you, I wouldn't + inf.
- ✗ I advise you **not** to + inf.
- ✗ My advice to you is not to + inf.
- ✗ You'd better **not** + inf.
- ✗ It is better **not** to + inf.
- ✗ It is **unadvisable** for you to + inf.
- ✗ It is **undesirable** for you to + inf.

Modal verbs of regret (blame)

نستخدم **should (shouldn't) have + P.P** أو **ought to (ought not to) have + P.P** للتعبير عن اللوم أو الندم.

- ✗ You **shouldn't have wasted** your time. Sorry! I **ought to have come** on time.

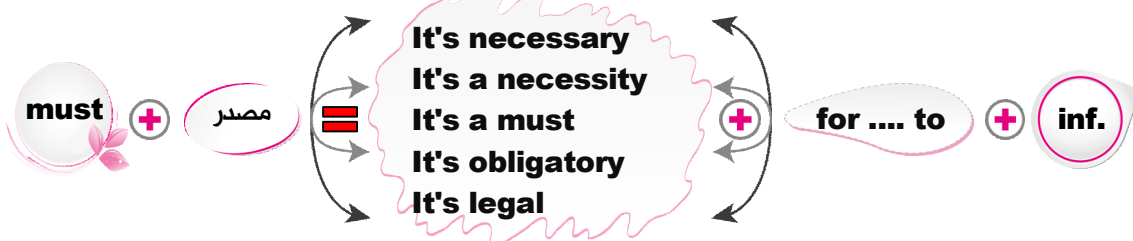
الإلزام
والضرورة

Obligation & Necessity

نستخدم **must / mustn't** للتعبير عن (الإلزام أو الضرورة أو التحريم) يأتي الفعل في المصدر (بدون أي إضافات وبدون **to**).

- ✗ You **must fasten** your seatbelt when driving. القواعد والقوانين
- ✗ I **must work** hard for the exams next week. إلزام شخصي
- ✗ I **must buy** a present for my mother. مشاعر قوية
- ✗ You **must come** to my party tonight. دعوة قوية
- ✗ They **mustn't eat** that cheese. It's green! -You **must stop** smoking. نصيحة قوية
- ✗ We **must buy** souvenirs for our friends here. تذكرة بفعل شيء

يمكننا استبدال **must** بالتعبيرات التالية:



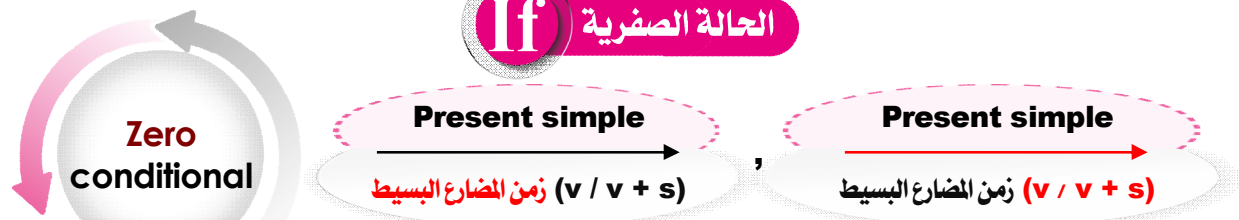
يمكننا استبدال **mustn't** بالتعبيرات التالية:



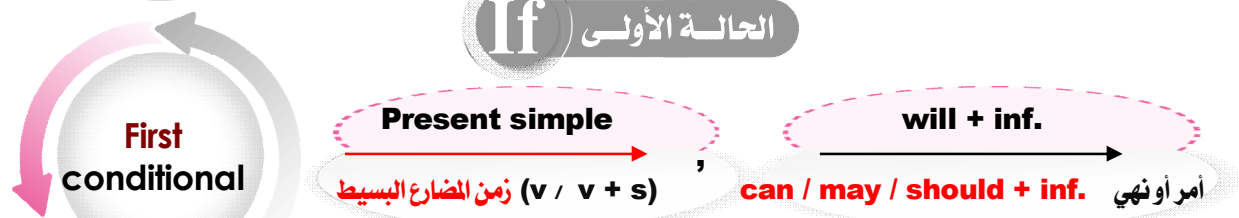
Necessity & lack of necessity

Modal Verbs	must	have to / has to	need to
إلزام في المضارع	must + inf.	have to + inf. has to + inf.	need to + inf. needs to + inf.
عدم إلزام في المضارع	-	don't have to + inf. doesn't have to + inf.	don't need to + inf. doesn't need to + inf. needn't + inf.
إلزام في الماضي	had to + inf.	had to + inf.	needed to + inf.
عدم إلزام في الماضي	didn't have to + inf.	didn't have to + inf.	didn't need to + inf. needn't have + P.P
إلزام في المستقبل	must + inf.	will have to + inf.	will need to + inf.
عدم إلزام في المستقبل	-	won't have to + inf.	won't need to + inf.

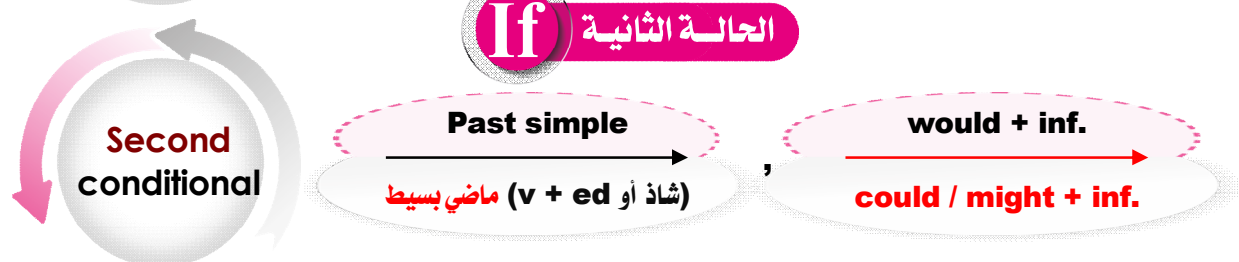
If الحالة الصفرية



If الحالة الأولى



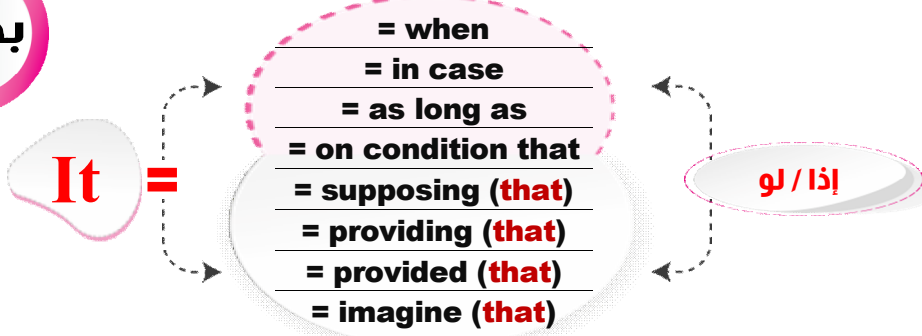
If الحالة الثانية





يتم حل جمل الاختيار عن طريق النظر إلى الجملة الكاملة سواء كانت جملة فعل الشرط أو جملة جواب الشرط ثم تحديد الحالة من الجملة الكامل.

If بدائل



unless = except if = Ifnot..... (جملة) إذا لم - لو لم

without / but for / If it weren't for + noun / v + ing إذا لم - لو لم

حذف if الحالة الأولى

نستخدم بدلا من (If) (Should.....+ inf.) كالتالي:

If Toka **studies hard**, she will succeed.
= **Should** Toka **study hard**, she will succeed.

حذف if الحالة الثانية

نستخدم بدلا من (If)

① إذا كانت (were) فعل أساسي في الجملة تأتي مكان (if) وتكون بمعنى لو كنت:

If I **were** you, I'd help **poor** people.
= **were** I you, I'd help poor people.

② إذا كانت (had) فعل أساسي في الجملة تأتي مكان (if) وتكون بمعنى لو امتلك:

If I **had** much **money**, I'd buy a car.
= **Had** I much money, I'd buy a car.

③ إذا وجد فعل أساسي غير (were) تأتي (Should + inf.) مكان (if):

If Toka **studied hard**, she'd succeed.
= **Should** Toka **study hard**, she'd succeed.

④ إذا وجد فعل أساسي غير (were) تأتي (were) + subject + to + inf. مكان (if):

If Toka **studied hard**, she'd succeed. = **Were** Toka **to study hard**, she'd succeed.

حذف if الحالة الثالثة

نستخدم بدلا من (If) (Had + subject + P.P) كالتالي:

If Toka **had left** earlier, she **wouldn't have missed** the train.
= **Had** Toka **left** earlier, she **wouldn't have missed** the train.





1 after = before that
as soon as - when
because = as = since

had + P.P.
حدث أول

v + ed أو شاذ تصريف ٢
حدث ثاني

في حالة عدم وجود فاعل (after) + V + ing

⚡ After he **had read** the novel, he **watched** TV.
⚡ After **reading** the novel, he **watched** TV.
⚡ Having + P.P. (معلوم) ⚡ Having been + P.P. (مجهول) لاحظ
⚡ **Having arrested** the thief, the police took him to prison. (Active)
⚡ **Having been arrested**, the thief was taken to prison. (Passive)

2 before = after that
by the time - when

v + ed أو شاذ تصريف ٢
حدث ثاني

had + P.P.
حدث أول

في حالة عدم وجود فاعل (before + V + ing)

⚡ Before he **watched** TV, he **had read** the novel.
⚡ Before **watching** TV, he **had read** the novel.

3 didn't + inf.
wasn't / weren't

ماضي بسيط غالباً منفي

till
until

had + P.P.

في حالة عدم وجود فاعل until + (V + ing)

⚡ He **didn't watch** TV until he **had read** the novel.

4 had + فاعل

no sooner
hardly
scarcely

+ P.P.

than
when
when

V + ed
أو تصريف ٢ شاذ

إذا جاءوا أول الكلام يأتي بعدهم صيغة سؤال:

⚡ We **had no sooner finished** painting our new house **than** we **moved** into it.
⚡ **No sooner had we finished** painting our house **than** we **moved** into it.

5 (by - until) + سنة سابقة , had + P.P.

✍ By 2020, the project **had been completed**.

6 I wish
I'd rather فاعل had + P.P. + كلمة تدل على الماضي
It was time

✍ I **wish** I **had worked** harder **last year**.

7 نستخدم الماضي التام مع كل كلمات المضارع التام + جملة ماضي بسيط
(just / already / ever / never / for / since)

✍ When we **arrived**, the film **had already started**.

✍ I **met** Mai. I **hadn't met** her since 2020.

يمكن استبدال الماضي التام بالماضي البسيط وهذا يعني أنه لا يوجد فاصل زمني كبير بين الحدثين:

✍ After I **saw** the criminal, I **called** the police.



الكلمات الدالة (كل الروابط التي تأتي مع الماضي التام بالإضافة إلى)

all... (وقت) طوال ✍ After he **had been studying** all day, he **slept**.
✍ He was tired because he **had been working** in the farm all day.

for **لمدة** ✍ When we visited my cousins in Canada, they **had been living** there for six months.

Since **منذ** ✍ He was covered in paint. He **had been painting** the room since we **left**.

حالات لا يمكننا استخدام الماضي التام المستمر ونستخدم الماضي التام.

1 هناك أفعال لا تستخدم في الأزمنة المستمرة عموماً وهي أفعال الشعور والحواس والملكية والمعرفة.

know - believe - owe - want - understand - wish - like
- dislike - love - hate - prefer - enjoy..

✍ We **were** good friends. We **had known** each other for 10 years.

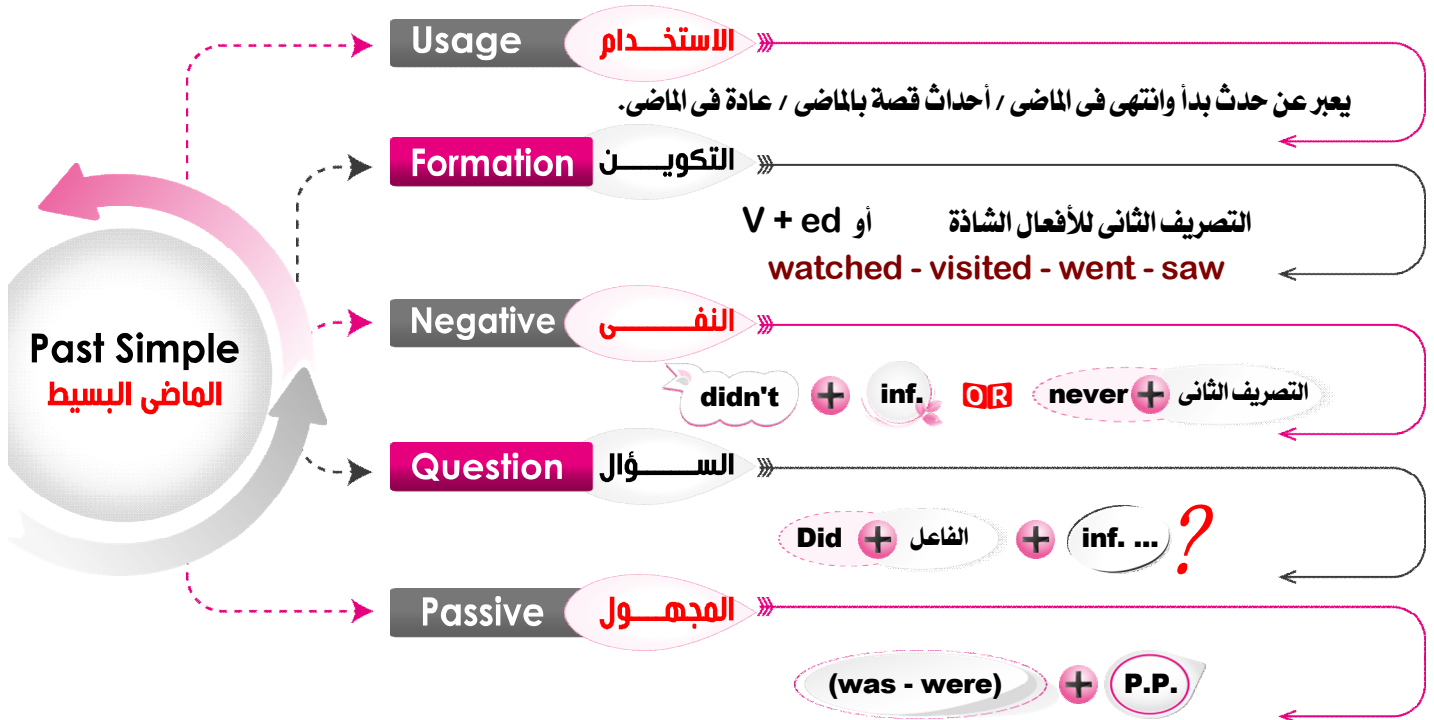
2 لا يستخدم الماضي التام المستمر مع الأفعال التي لا تستغرق عادة فترة طويلة في حدوثها.

break down - stop - close - open - finish

✍ She **was** late for the meeting because her car **had broken** down.

3 إذا ذكرنا مرات حدوث الفعل لا يستخدم الماضي التام المستمر ونستخدم الماضي التام.

✍ When I **met** Ali, he **had finished** typing 3 reports.



- yesterday
- last
- ago
- in the past
- in سنة سابقة
- once = one day
- How long ago did
- just now
- the other day

✍ We **were** in Alexandria two months **ago**.

✍ I **was** busy doing my homework **yesterday**.

I wish

It is time

I'd rather

الفاعل

V + ed

أو شاذ تصريف 2

ماضي غير حقيقي

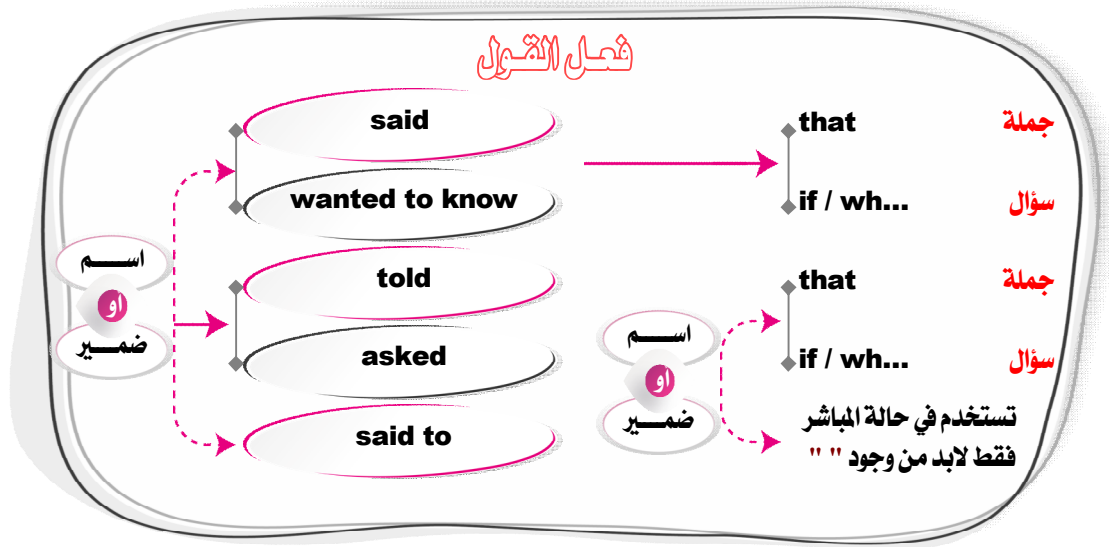
► I'd rather Ali **visited** Paris.

► It is time they **went** home from school.
مع أظرف التكرار للتعبير عن العادات في الماضي

(always - usually - often - never..)

✍ My father **always went** to work by train when he was young.

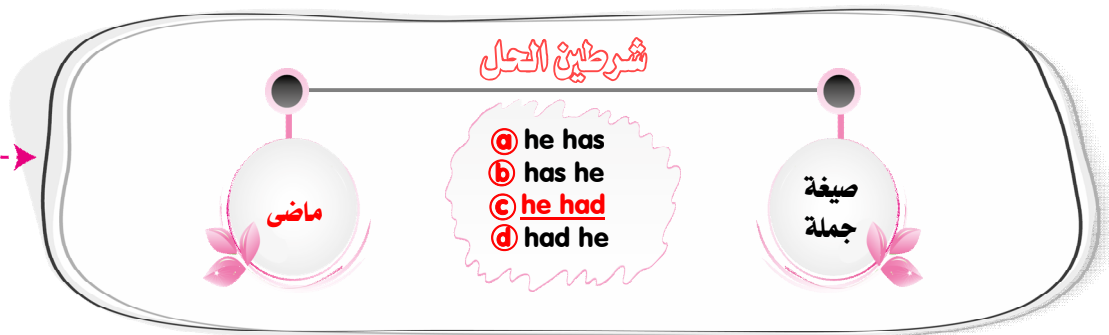
شمال القول



الروابط

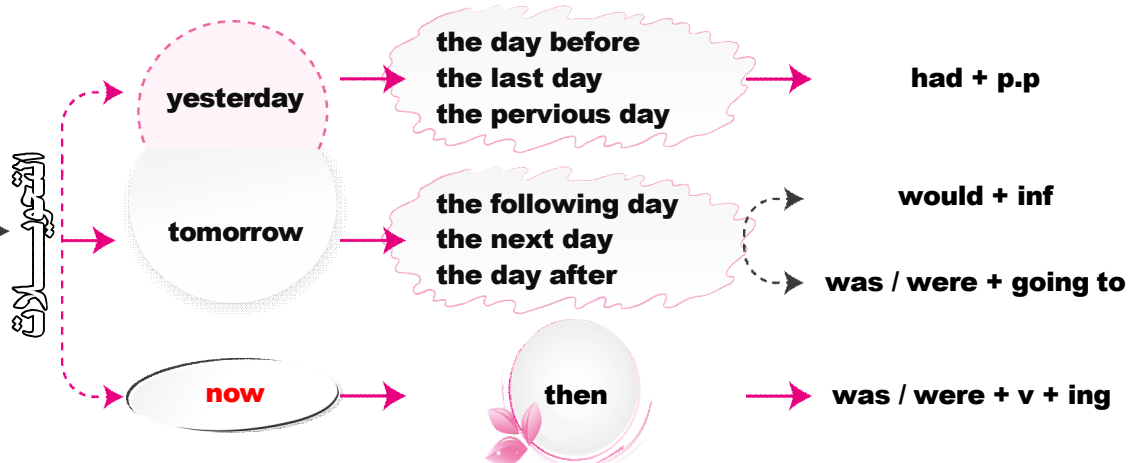


شروطين الحال



Direct and indirect
المباشر والغير مباشر

التحريك
الات



يبقى الزمن كما هو

1 لا تتغير الأزمنة (وكذلك الظروف الزمنية) إذا كان فعل القول في المضارع أو المستقبل:

✗ Toka says, "I don't believe this story."

↪ Toka says she doesn't believe this story.

2 لا تتغير الأزمنة إذا كانت الجملة تعبر عن حقيقة:

✗ Jana said, "If water freezes, it changes into ice."

↪ Jana said that if water freezes, it changes into ice.

3 لا تتغير الأزمنة إذا كانت الجملة قيلت منذ فترة وجيزة ويبدل على ذلك كلمات مثل:

now / just now / a moment ago / a minute ago / a short time ago / recently

✗ Ahmed said just now, "I have already done my homework."

↪ Ahmed said just now he has already done his homework.

4 لا تتغير الأزمنة مع بعض التعبيرات مثل:

would like / would rather / had better / should / would / could / might

✗ Ahmed said, "I'd rather work." ↪ Ahmed said that he'd rather work.

5 في حالة وجود **if** يتغير الزمن في الحالة الأولى فقط (لا يتغير في الحالة الثانية والثالثة):

✗ He said to me, "If you don't get into hospital, you won't get well."

↪ He told me if I didn't get into hospital, I wouldn't get well.

6 في حالة وجود **wish / If only** للتعبير عن التمني أو الندم:

✗ He said, "I wish I traveled abroad." ↪ He said that he wished he traveled abroad

7 في حالة وجود **used to** بمعنى اعتاد على:

✗ Seif said to Jana "I used to cry much when I was young."

↪ Seif told Jana that he used to cry much when he was young.

8 لا يوجد بعد زمني أي لم يمر وقت على نقل الكلام (تعرف بعدم تحويل الأظرف الزمنية):

✗ Seif said to Jana "I will meet you tomorrow."

↪ Seif told Jana that he will meet her tomorrow.

فعل القول

فاعل
(اسم / ضمير)

deny - admit - suggest

+ V + ing.

decide - promise - refuse

+ to + inf. المصدر

أفعال
يأتي بعدها



✗ He **denied** stealing any money.

✗ She **admitted** doing this crime.

✗ He **refused to** give Adel any money.

✗ He **decided to** give up smoking.

suggest / recommend

+ V + ing.

suggest / recommend that

+ فاعل + inf. + (should + inf.)

✗ He **suggested going** for a walk.

✗ He **suggested that we go (should go)** for a walk.

advise / recommend / allow

+ مفعول + to / not to + inf.
+ V + ing.

✗ He **advised me to sleep** early.

✗ She **advised having** fruits.

✗ I **recommended him to study** hard.

✗ I **recommended studying** hard.

استخدام الأفعال في الغير مباشر

في حالة الاتهام
accuse

accuse ... of + V + ing

- ▶ Nada said to Aya, "You stole my wallet."
- ↪ Nada **accused** Aya **of** stealing her wallet.

في حالة الاقتراح
suggest
في حالة التوصية
recommend

suggest / recommend + v + ing
suggest / recommend that + فاعل + should + inf. (فاعل + inf.)

- ▶ He said, "Let's sing"
- = He **suggested** singing.
- ↪ He **suggested** that they should sing.

في حالة الوعد
promise

promise to + inf. / promised that + جملة

- ▶ His father said, "If you get high marks, I'll buy you a bike."
- ↪ His father **promised to** buy him a bike if he got high marks.

في حالة النصيحة
advise

advise someone to / not to + inf.

- ▶ He said to me, "You'd better sleep early."
- ↪ He **advised** me **to** sleep early.
- * إذا بدأت الجملة داخل الأقواس بـ **If** الافتراضية (للنصيحة) تحول كالاتي:
- ▶ He said, "If I were you, I would study hard."
- ↪ He **advised** me **to** study hard.

في حالة الاعتراف
admit

admit + v + ing / admit that + جملة

- ▶ She said, "I did this crime."
- ↪ She **admitted** doing that crime.

في حالة الإنكار
deny

deny + v + ing / deny that + جملة

- ▶ The thief said, "I didn't rob the house."
- ↪ The thief **denied** robbing the house.
- ↪ The thief **denied** that he had robbed the house.

في حالة الاعتذار
apologise

apologise for + V + ing

- ▶ He said, "I'm sorry I didn't attend your wedding party."
- ↪ He **apologised** for not attending my wedding party.

في حالة التحذير
warn

warn someone not to + inf.
warn someone against + V + ing

- ▶ He said to me, "Don't cross the road."
- ↪ He **warned** me **not to** cross the road.
- ↪ He **warned** me **against** crossing the road.

لا يأتي
قبلها حرف جر

عاقل

who = that

يأتي بعدها فاعل

يأتي بعدها فعل

يمكن أن يأتي
قبلها حرف جر

عاقل

whom = that

يأتي بعدها فاعل

يمكن أن
يأتي قبلها
حرف جر

غير عاقل

which = that

يأتي بعدها فاعل

يأتي بعدها فعل

مكان
(وصف) (كشيء)

قبلها مكان

where

أو شيء يستخدم
كمكان

يمكن أن تأتي مع

in which = which ... in

article - book

novel - story

conversation

يمكن أن تأتي مع

at which = which ... at

meeting - age

Relative pronouns ضمائر الوصل

اسم عاقل

أو

اسم غير عاقل

يأتي قبلها

whose

يأتي بعدها

اسم عاقل

أو

اسم غير عاقل

اسم عاقل

يأتي قبلها

who's

who is

الذي يكون

who has

الذي يمتلك

وقت when

in

at

on

which

مع الشهور والسنين

مع الساعة

مع أيام الأسبوع

يأتي قبلها
فعل

what

ما / ماذا

يأتي قبلها عاقل

و

غير عاقل

that

لا تستخدم مع

تستخدم مع

جملة اعتراضية,

all - only
many - much
any - some
few - little

عاقل وغير عاقل

the best -
the most

(التفضيل)

حذف ضمير الوصل

1 يمكن حذف كل من (who - which - that) في حالة وجود فعل بعدهما كما يلي:
في المبني للمعلوم نحذف ضمير الوصل ويضاف للفعل (ing):

◆ Ali, **who is** playing tennis, is my friend.
= Ali **playing** tennis is my friend.

V + ing عاقل أو معلوم

في المبني للمجهول نحذف ضمير الوصل و (v. be) ويبقى التصريف الثالث للفعل:

◆ Days, **which was** written by Taha Hussein, is boring.
= Days **written** by Taha Hussein is boring.

غير عاقل p-p

◆ The man, **who is** called Al Daifi, helps the poor.
= The man **called** Al Daifi helps the poor.

2 يمكن حذف كل من (who - which - whom - that) في حالة وجود فاعل بعدهم كما يلي:

✍ This is the girl **who** I called yesterday.
= This is the girl I called yesterday.

3 يمكن استخدام **which** بعد المكان إذا استخدم كشيء أو وصف ويمكن استخدام **where** بعد الغير عاقل إذا استخدم كمكان.

important
notes

✍ This is my house **which** I bought.
✍ This is my house **where** I was born.

4 لابد من تحديد علي ما يعود ضمير الوصل

✍ I played a match with my friends **which** was exciting.
✍ I met Ahmed in the street **who** was very tired.

5 يمكن فقط استخدام حرف جر قبل **whom / which / whose / what**

✍ He didn't ask **for whom** I had voted. ✍ This is the city **in which** I live.
✍ The boy, **to whose** question I replied, got the full marks.
✍ He said something **for which** he should apologize.

6 لا نستخدم حرف جر قبل (who - that - when - where) ولكن يمكن أن يأتي بعد (who - that) حرف جر

✍ This is my friend **who** I play **with**.

7 يمكن استخدام (to + inf.) بدلا من عبارة الوصل إذا كان ضمير الوصل في الجملة يحل محل الفاعل مع كلمات مثل:

The first / second / last ...

✍ I was the first person **who** left the ship. = I was **the first person to** leave the ship.

8 يمكن استخدام (with) بدلا من عبارة الوصل (who have / that have / which have)

✍ I live in a flat **which has** four rooms. = I live in a flat **with** four rooms.

9 تستخدم (whose) بين اسمين ولاحظ ان بعض الأفعال تستخدم كاسم:

play / stay / exports / likes / visit / help ...

✍ I like Adel Emam **whose plays** are very famous.
✍ He was a writer **whose works** are very genius.
✍ The company **whose exports** are good, will receive a prize.

10 تستخدم (that) مع (all / much / many / few / every / ..).

أما إذا جاء بعدهم حرف الجر **of** نستخدم (whom / which)

✍ I chatted with ten girls, **all of whom** are teenagers. (Not: All of that)

الاستنتاج

Modal verbs of deduction

Key words

Present Deduction

استنتاج في المضارع

Past Deduction

استنتاج في الماضي

- I'm sure
- I'm certain
- I think
- I believe
- Certainly
- Impossible

must + inf.

استنتاج مؤكد في المضارع

He owns a very expensive flat. He **must be** rich.

must have + p.p.

استنتاج مؤكد في الماضي

He succeeded in his exam. He **must have studied** hard.

can't + inf.

استنتاج مستبعد في المضارع

He owns a very expensive flat. He **can't be** poor.

can't have + p.p.

استنتاج مستبعد في الماضي

He failed in his exam. He **can't have studied** hard.

- I'm not sure
- I'm not certain
- perhaps
- I suppose
- It is probable
- It is possible

might (may - could) + inf.

استنتاج محتمل (ضعيف) في المضارع

I don't know whose book this is. It **might be** Toka's.

might (may-could) have + p.p.

استنتاج محتمل (ضعيف) في الماضي

I couldn't find my wallet, I **might have left** it at home.



Exercise on Grammar

1. Mai the nurse that she was feeling ill.
 (a) asked (b) said (c) made (d) told
2. How you feel if you won the competition?
 (a) do (b) are (c) would (d) will
3. A nurse is a hard-working person is caring and reliable.
 (a) who (b) she (c) which (d) what
4. You use your phone while you're driving. It's dangerous.
 (a) must (b) can (c) mustn't (d) should
5. The person is teaching us this week is not our usual teacher.
 (a) whose (b) who (c) which (d) what
6. If Aya the entrance test, she will go to Cairo University next year.
 (a) would pass (b) will pass (c) passes (d) passed
7. The teacher asked the students had understood the explanation.
 (a) what (b) to (c) so (d) whether
8. Luxor is a city is famous across the world.
 (a) who (b) when (c) where (d) which
9. You are tired. You have some rest.
 (a) mustn't (b) should (c) need (d) has to
10. The emergency services have arrived. There have been an accident.
 (a) must (b) can't (c) should (d) mustn't
11. The lady taken to hospital in an ambulance after the fire last night.
 (a) will be (b) had been (c) is (d) was

12. We learn computer skills at school because they are very useful.
 (a) **mustn't** (b) **should** (c) **can't** (d) **don't**
13. Sherif his dad to give him a lift to school because he was late.
 (a) **asked** (b) **questioned** (c) **said** (d) **wondered**
14. I don't know where Mona is. She have gone to the sports centre.
 (a) **can** (b) **shouldn't** (c) **might** (d) **mustn't**
15. to smoke in a petrol station.
 (a) **You should not** (b) **It is banned** (c) **It is a must** (d) **You are banned**
16. As soon as he the photograph, he showed it to his friend.
 (a) **had taken** (b) **taken** (c) **takes** (d) **take**
17. His father, was a lawyer, paid for his studies.
 (a) **which** (b) **where** (c) **who** (d) **when**
18. She advised him sun cream.
 (a) **putting on** (b) **put on** (c) **to putting on** (d) **to put on**
19. You touch that pan. It's very hot.
 (a) **should** (b) **must not to** (c) **mustn't** (d) **must**
20. After her clothes on, she went out.
 (a) **had put** (b) **putting** (c) **put** (d) **puts**
21. You will not pass the exam you start revising immediately.
 (a) **as long as** (b) **provided** (c) **unless** (d) **if**
22. I had lunch. After that, I to bed.
 (a) **had gone** (b) **went** (c) **go** (d) **gone**
23. This is the company Hind works in.
 (a) **when** (b) **that** (c) **where** (d) **whose**
24. The company he works has gone bankrupt.
 (a) **for which** (b) **in that** (c) **in where** (d) **which**
25. Someone has forgotten money on the table.
 (a) **his** (b) **her** (c) **their** (d) **its**
26. Sama she was living in Cairo.
 (a) **told** (b) **asked** (c) **says** (d) **said**
27. Seif asked he could leave the lesson early.
 (a) **that** (b) **whether** (c) **weather** (d) **to**
28. You make a loud noise in the library or you will get into trouble.
 (a) **can** (b) **should** (c) **mustn't** (d) **must**
29. Grandma usually a short nap if she feels tired.
 (a) **will take** (b) **takes** (c) **took** (d) **take**
30. Having the good news, I hurried to tell my family.
 (a) **received** (b) **receiving** (c) **had received** (d) **have received**
31. No sooner the noise than we rushed to the spot.
 (a) **we heard** (b) **we did hear** (c) **we had heard** (d) **had we heard**
32. Yosry is pleased with his new mobile last week.
 (a) **which bought** (b) **he bought** (c) **which buys** (d) **who bought**
33. done her homework, Fareeda watched Tom and Jerry on TV.
 (a) **Having** (b) **After** (c) **Until** (d) **Before**
34. Youssef said that he 16 the following month.
 (a) **will be** (b) **had been** (c) **was** (d) **would be**
35. Cars in front of the entrance of houses, this is not allowed.
 (a) **mustn't be parked** (b) **must park** (c) **must park** (d) **shouldn't be parked**

36. Having TV, he went to bed.
 (a) watching (b) been watched (c) watch (d) watched
37. Ali lost all his money, so he borrow some from a friend.
 (a) had to (b) needn't (c) didn't have to (d) has to
38. To drive a car, I get a driving licence first.
 (a) may (b) must (c) need (d) don't have to
39. She told me that she to London the day before.
 (a) is going (b) will go (c) had gone (d) has gone
40. If I hungry, I would have something to eat.
 (a) were (b) am (c) had (d) had been
41. The teachers, skills in computers are limited, will face a big challenge next year.
 (a) who (b) who's (c) whose (d) that
42. Before his lunch, my brother finished his homework.
 (a) having (b) had (c) had had (d) has
43. My father asked me where my previous weekend.
 (a) did I spend (b) I spend (c) I had spent (d) do you spend
44. I can't remember you told me about Ali.
 (a) who (b) which (c) whom (d) what
45. The car fixed last week. It will be fixed tomorrow.
 (a) didn't (b) weren't (c) wasn't (d) hadn't
46. If I stay up too late tonight, I tired tomorrow.
 (a) feel (b) will feel (c) would feel (d) felt
47. I asked him what
 (a) was he reading (b) is he reading (c) he was reading (d) he is reading
48. The referee will wear two watches on both hands one of them stops.
 (a) unless (b) if (c) without (d) in case
49. Ahmed cut his leg and go to hospital for treatment.
 (a) should (b) needs to (c) had to (d) has to
50. If you red and green paint, you get brown paint.
 (a) mixed (b) will mix (c) had mixed (d) mix
51. Nada said a moment ago that she very hungry.
 (a) was (b) is (c) had been (d) be
52. If you don't hear a person's question, them to repeat it.
 (a) will ask (b) would ask (c) can ask (d) ask
53. If I were you, I in a different way.
 (a) have behaved (b) would behave (c) behaved (d) will behave
54. You spend much time watching TV. It's a waste of time.
 (a) should (b) must (c) can (d) shouldn't
55. No one break the law.
 (a) should (b) must (c) can (d) shouldn't
56. He denied at the scene of the crime.
 (a) to be (b) had been (c) was (d) being
57. The bus when I arrived at the station, so I didn't miss it.
 (a) leaves (b) left (c) has left (d) had left
58. Our neighbours have lost their key as they are breaking the window.
 (a) must (b) can't (c) could (d) might
59. Charlotte Bronte's famous book is Jane Eyre.
 (a) more (b) many (c) must (d) most

60. The sunglasses I bought last week were not expensive.
 (a) who (b) which (c) where (d) when
61. If he were faster, he a good footballer.
 (a) be (b) will be (c) would be (d) were
62. Do you come to school early today?
 (a) must (b) should (c) need (d) have to
63. The man with I live is my uncle.
 (a) who (b) whom (c) whose (d) which
64. If there is much traffic, you be patient.
 (a) should (b) would (c) will (d) ought
65. Ali to hospital yesterday.
 (a) takes (b) was taken (c) took (d) is taken
66. I'm sorry, you speak loudly in the library.
 (a) have to (b) needn't have (c) doesn't have (d) mustn't
67. finished school, he went to university.
 (a) Has (b) Having (c) Had (d) Have
68. Amr said that he had begun to live in that flat five years
 (a) ago (b) then (c) before (d) after
69. she is here, she won't know what will happen.
 (a) If (b) Unless (c) Provided (d) Without
70. He need much sleep, but he does now.
 (a) didn't use to (b) isn't used to (c) used (d) uses
71. Before Cairo, I had visited all of my close friends.
 (a) leave (b) leaving (c) I was leaving (d) being left
72. Have you heard this presenter? He that people in the past were 5 meters tall.
 (a) said (b) is said (c) was said (d) say
73. The dog chased me belongs to my neighbours.
 (a) who (b) whom (c) where (d) which
74. Abdu looked very happy after the exam. He well.
 (a) must have done (b) must do (c) can't have done (d) might be
75. Thousands of machines produced before the factory was closed.
 (a) has been (b) had (c) had been (d) was
76. Every team needs a leader is able to inspire its members.
 (a) which (b) who (c) whose (d) whom
77. taken two aspirins, I felt a lot better.
 (a) After (b) On (c) While (d) Having
78. If it had continued raining, the town
 (a) will flood (b) would have flooded (c) would flood (d) could flood
79. English before I travelled to New York.
 (a) had been studied (b) had studied (c) studied (d) studies
80. The book is on the desk is mine.
 (a) who (b) whom (c) which (d) what
81. Amira was at the doctor's yesterday. She ill.
 (a) must be (b) must have been (c) can't be (d) can't have been
82. The Lighthouse of Alexandria by earthquakes in the 14th century.
 (a) damages (b) is damaged (c) has damaged (d) was damaged
83. After he had left school, he to work in a company.
 (a) goes (b) had gone (c) went (d) was going

84. I didn't know the shop was shut or not.
 (a) that (b) why (c) whether (d) unless
85. If you mix yellow and blue, you green.
 (a) get (b) would get (c) got (d) would have got
86. I write to my brother. I haven't written to him for long.
 (a) have to (b) must (c) mustn't (d) shouldn't
87. Ali asked me if to the club the day before.
 (a) had I gone (b) I had gone (c) did I go (d) I will go
88. I have just told my son that I him a car next week.
 (a) would buy (b) was buying (c) will buy (d) bought
89. The man car is white is my teacher.
 (a) who (b) whose (c) that (d) which
90. No sooner finished cooking than we ate.
 (a) my sister had (b) has my sister (c) had my sister (d) did my sister
91. If water freezes, it into ice.
 (a) will tum (b) turns (c) would tum (d) turned
92. If my sister has a baby boy, she him "Ahmed".
 (a) calls (b) would call (c) will call (d) would have called
93. Having my homework, I started to watch the match.
 (a) I did (b) done (c) I had done (d) do
94. "Did you go to the party?" - No, I
 (a) didn't invite (b) hadn't invited (c) wasn't invited (d) invited
95. We have a licence to drive a car.
 (a) should (b) have to (c) don't have to (d) mustn't
96. It is my mother gives us help and support.
 (a) which (b) whose (c) whom (d) that
97. You speak up. I can hardly get your voice!
 (a) ought (b) should to (c) need to (d) mustn't
98. She didn't answer the questions she had read them carefully.
 (a) since (b) until (c) so (d) because
99. You the car. You are starting to lose control.
 (a) has to stop (b) should be stopped (c) must be stopped (d) must stop
100. If you asked me, I you.
 (a) help (b) am helping (c) would help (d) will help
101. No sooner studied my lessons than I watched TV.
 (a) I had (b) had I (c) do I (d) I do
102. The manager me that I could have a rest that day.
 (a) explained (b) asked (c) said (d) told
103. My father asked me why late.
 (a) I was (b) was I (c) you were be (d) were you
104. August is the month we go to Alexandria.
 (a) where (b) when (c) which (d) whose
105. My parents really enjoyed through the Alps last year.
 (a) travel (b) to travel (c) travelled (d) travelling
106. Everyone in the photo is wearing a coat. It very cold when the photo was taken!
 (a) must be (b) must have been (c) ought to be (d) couldn't have been
107. I didn't go out with my friends I had finished my homework.
 (a) until (b) unless (c) if (d) since

108. Mr Al Daifi, is our new teacher, is very friendly and kind.
 (a) that (b) whom (c) what (d) who
109. I would have that mobile if I enough money.
 (a) have (b) have had (c) had (d) had had
110. Before to bed, she had finished her homework.
 (a) had gone (b) going (c) goes (d) went
111. You try doing exercises. It is great for your health.
 (a) need (b) shouldn't (c) ought (d) should
112. What if you get lost in a big city?
 (a) did you do (b) will you do (c) would you do (d) you would do
113. The woman, clothes are made of wool, must feel warm.
 (a) which (b) who (c) that (d) whose
114. You make noise in the library. It isn't allowed.
 (a) needn't (b) mustn't (c) had better (d) ought to
115. Energy nowadays, is renewable and non-renewable.
 (a) used (b) which used (c) is used (d) which are used
116. It a lot if you get your finger caught in the door.
 (a) hurt (b) hurts (c) would hurt (d) will hurt
117. Samy why she came late.
 (a) said (b) told (c) asked (d) said to
118. That is the shop sells toys.
 (a) when (b) which (c) who (d) where
119. Before the medicine, he had eaten a lot.
 (a) took (b) take (c) had taken (d) taking
120. Ahmed Adel hadn't watched the match the day before.
 (a) told (b) asked (c) tells (d) said
121. After lunch, I did my homework.
 (a) had (b) had had (c) having (d) have
122. be happy if you won a prize?
 (a) You would (b) You will (c) Will you (d) Would you
123. Traffic rules
 (a) must break (b) must be broken (c) mustn't break (d) mustn't be broken
124. The manager refused her a day off, so she asked for a sick leave.
 (a) giving (b) to give (c) to giving (d) give
125. You revise well before your exams. It's advisable.
 (a) needs (b) ought (c) have (d) should
126. They told us that they Alexandria Library the following week.
 (a) will visit (b) were visiting (c) had visited (d) are visiting
127. Last year, I visited Tanta, the city my father was born.
 (a) where (b) in which (c) both a & b (d) on which
128. If cats enough food, they become weak.
 (a) don't get (b) get (c) didn't get (d) gets
129. This is the school I learn.
 (a) whose (b) who (c) when (d) where
130. Merna that her friend was helpful throughout her life.
 (a) said (b) asked (c) told (d) wondered
131. If he arrived early, he us on time.
 (a) would meet (b) will meet (c) meet (d) would have met

132. You try some of this chocolate cake. It's delicious.
 (a) can't (b) had to (c) must (d) shouldn't
133. We our grandfather in the countryside last week.
 (a) have visited (b) visited (c) visit (d) visiting
134. training hard, you can't win the match.
 (a) Without (b) Unless (c) In case of (d) If
135. He to sit down until he had apologized.
 (a) didn't allow (b) doesn't allow (c) wasn't allowed (d) hadn't allowed
136. My mother wants to know where at the moment.
 (a) I am (b) I was (c) am I (d) was I
137. Aswan, is in the south of Egypt, is where I currently work.
 (a) where (b) which (c) in which (d) that
138. My sister wrote a report after the whole story.
 (a) had read (b) has read (c) reading (d) read
139. Has your boss sent you an e-mail? - Yes, I it an hour ago.
 (a) received (b) was received (c) had received (d) was receiving
140. you have to buy this expensive dress?
 (a) Must (b) Do (c) Should (d) Are
141. Ahmed said that he his friends the previous week.
 (a) had met (b) met (c) would meet (d) was meeting
142. The criminal admitted the woman on purpose.
 (a) kill (b) killing (c) killed (d) kills
143. If you meet Emad, him not to forget our next meeting.
 (a) will tell (b) would tell (c) tell (d) tells
144. I a car, I would be happy.
 (a) Had (b) If (c) Were (d) Unless
145. A new school in our village last year.
 (a) built (b) was built (c) was building (d) had been built
146. What would you do if your friend an accident?
 (a) have (b) would have (c) has (d) had
147. We learn computer skills at school because they are very useful.
 (a) mustn't (b) should (c) can't (d) don't
148. Sherif his dad to give him a lift to school because he was late.
 (a) asked (b) questioned (c) said (d) wondered
149. I think he surprised if he read the latest news.
 (a) was (b) will be (c) would be (d) is
150. I didn't leave the house until my friend me.
 (a) had telephoned (b) was telephoning (c) will telephone (d) has telephoned
151. I would travel to Alexandria tomorrow if my car
 (a) was repairing (b) would repair (c) repaired (d) was repaired
152. As a doctor, my best advice to you is that you eat a lot of sweets.
 (a) may not (b) ought not to (c) wouldn't (d) need not
153. Our car broke down again; it repaired properly yesterday.
 (a) can't have (b) can't have been (c) mustn't have been (d) shouldn't have
154. You will miss the lecture you come on time.
 (a) if (b) unless (c) because (d) in case of

لكتابة المقال
جميع صفوف
المرحلة الثانوية

طريقة مبسطة
للطلاب ضعاف
المستوي



How to write an essay >>

كيف
تكتب مقال

يتكون المقال من ثلاث فقرات أو أكثر ويمكننا تقسيمه إلى:

العنوان:

نضعه في وسط أول سطر بين علامات تنصيص و نبدأ بحرف كبير مثل
"Technology"

الفقرة الأولى:

نترك مسافة أربع حروف ثم نبدأ بحرف كبير وتشمل على التعريف

We should put into our consideration that this topic has become one of the most important (**serious**) things in our life and has an effective role nowadays. **Technology** means as well as that there are a lot of kinds of **technology** for example,, and

الفقرة الثانية:

نترك مسافة أربع حروف ثم نبدأ بحرف كبير وتشمل على المميزات أو العيوب

On one hand there are a lot of advantages of **technology** that can benefit us such as in addition to that on the other hand there are a lot of disadvantages of **technology** that can harm us such as more than that

يمكننا الاكتفاء بالمميزات فقط أو العيوب فقط طبقاً لموضوع المقال

الفقرة الثالثة:

نترك مسافة أربع حروف ثم نبدأ بحرف كبير وتشمل دور الحكومة والمجتمع

As a result of that the government and its foundations should do their best to support this subject by we can add that they have to face any problems and try to solve them to improve this subject as it plays a great role in our life. At the same time all members of the society should co-operate to

الفقرة الرابعة:

نترك مسافة أربع حروف ثم نبدأ بحرف كبير وتشمل على دور الفرد

Last but not least, we have to help the government and society to support and improve this subject so we should do our best in order to

الفقرة الخامسة:

نترك مسافة أربع حروف ثم نبدأ بحرف كبير وتشمل على رأيك في الموضوع

As far as I am concerned and from what we have said above, we can say that due attention must be paid to this subject and never be neglected as it is very **important** (سليبي **serious**).

هذا المقال لا يعمم في كتابة أي مقال بل هو محاولة بسيطة للطلاب الضعاف لفهم كيفية الكتابة وتنظيم الأفكار:

- * الشكل العام للكتابة هو الطريقة للوصول إلى أعلى الدرجات في المقال .
- * حسن خطك قدر الإمكان ولا بد أن تكتب ما لا يقل عن ١٥٠ كلمة (١ ش)
- * لا تقم بالشطب نهائياً في موضوعك أو ترك أي مسافة فارغة داخل الفقرة.
- * حاول الابتعاد قدر الإمكان عن أي تعبيرات أو كلمات صعبة حتى لا تقع في الخطأ.





Email

كتابة رسائل البريد الإلكتروني

* يكتب هنا عنوان البريد الإلكتروني للشخص الذي أرسل الرسالة

From: Ahmed 2024@yahoo.com

الجزء الذي يسبق @ يسمى (user name)

الجزء الذي يتبع @ يسمى (domain name)

* يكتب هنا عنوان البريد الإلكتروني للشخص المرسل إليه الرسالة

To: Al Daifi 2024@yahoo.com

الجزء الذي يسبق @ يسمى (user name)

الجزء الذي يتبع @ يسمى (domain name)

* يكتب هنا موضوع الرسالة الإلكترونية

Subject (About): Giants' series

لابد أن يصاغ اسم الموضوع بشكل جيد وواضح ومختصر ليشرح المستلم علي فتح الرسالة.

* تختلف التحية باختلاف نوع اليمين فهناك:

① اليمين الرسمي: وهو يميل يرسل إلى جهة رسمية (عمل / دراسة / شكوى /)

② اليمين الغير الرسمي: وهو يميل يرسل إلى جهة غير رسمية (صديق / أقارب /)

التحية
Salutation / Greeting

formal email	informal email
Dear , Dear Sir, Dear Madam,	Hi , Hello , Hey,

* يحتوي موضوع البريد الإلكتروني على هدف الرسالة

formal email	informal email
contractions لا تستخدم اختصارات لا تستخدم كلمات مختصرة	يمكننا استخدام مقدمة للترحيب يمكننا استخدام الاختصارات والكلمات المختصرة وصيغة الأمر
abbreviated words imperatives لا تستخدم صيغة الأمر يكتب في صيغة المجهول	active voice يكتب في المعلوم
passive voice	

* تحتوي الخاتمة على شكر أو توديع للمرسل إليه:

formal email	informal email
Yours sincerely, Yours faithfully, Best wishes, Regards,	Bye, See you later, See you soon, Cheers, love,

يمكننا توقيع الرسائل الإلكترونية الغير رسمية باسم المرسل، لكن رسائل البريد الإلكتروني الرسمية أو التجارية بها أقسام توقيع تتضمن شركة المرسل

التوقيع
Signature

الأجزاء الرئيسية
لرسالة البريد
الإلكتروني

الموضوع
Body

الخاتمة
Closing

economy ⁽ⁿ⁾	الاقتصاد	terrorism ⁽ⁿ⁾	الإرهاب	drugs ⁽ⁿ⁾	عقاقير / مخدرات
tourism ⁽ⁿ⁾	السياحة	solve ^(v)	يحل	politics ⁽ⁿ⁾	السياسة
industry ⁽ⁿ⁾	الصناعة	democracy ⁽ⁿ⁾	ديمقراطية	benefits ⁽ⁿ⁾	فوائد
trade ^{(v)(n)}	التجارة / يتاجر	freedom ⁽ⁿ⁾	حرية	aim to / at ^(v)	يهدف إلى
culture ⁽ⁿ⁾	الثقافة	reduce ^(v)	يقلل	reinforce ^(v)	يقوي / يدعم / يعزز
agriculture ⁽ⁿ⁾	الزراعة	national income ⁽ⁿ⁾	الدخل القومي	consume ^(v)	يستهلك
progress ⁽ⁿ⁾	التقدم	pollution ⁽ⁿ⁾	التلوث	manufacture ^(v)	يصنع
invest ^(v)	يستثمر	over population ⁽ⁿ⁾	الزيادة السكانية	housing ⁽ⁿ⁾	الإسكان
investor ⁽ⁿ⁾	مستثمر	birth control ⁽ⁿ⁾	تنظيم النسل	migration ⁽ⁿ⁾	هجرة
investment ⁽ⁿ⁾	الاستثمار	stimulate ^(v)	ينشط / يحفز / يحث	crime ⁽ⁿ⁾	الجريمة
prosperity ⁽ⁿ⁾	الرخاء	vital role ⁽ⁿ⁾	دور حيوي	safety ⁽ⁿ⁾	الأمّن
welfare ⁽ⁿ⁾	الرفاهية	hard currency ⁽ⁿ⁾	العملة الصعبة	loyalty ⁽ⁿ⁾	الولاء
flourish ^(v)	يزدهر	backbone ⁽ⁿ⁾	عمود فقري	tolerance ⁽ⁿ⁾	التسامح
reform ⁽ⁿ⁾	إصلاح	natural resources ⁽ⁿ⁾	موارد طبيعية	factors ⁽ⁿ⁾	عوامل
improve / develop ^(v)	يحسن / يطور	self-reliance ⁽ⁿ⁾	الاعتماد على الذات	peace ⁽ⁿ⁾	السلام
development ⁽ⁿ⁾	التنمية	self-sufficiency ⁽ⁿ⁾	الاكتفاء الذاتي	relations ⁽ⁿ⁾	علاقات
globalization ⁽ⁿ⁾	العولمة	self-control ⁽ⁿ⁾	ضبط النفس	attitude ⁽ⁿ⁾	سلوك / اتجاه / موقف
loyalty ⁽ⁿ⁾	انتماء	self-sacrifice ⁽ⁿ⁾	التضحية بالذات	eliminate ^(v)	يقضي على
legal ^(adj)	شرعي / قانوني	revolution ⁽ⁿ⁾	ثورة	get rid of ^(v)	يتخلص من
mass media ⁽ⁿ⁾	وسائل الإعلام	destruction	تخريب / دمار	book fair ⁽ⁿ⁾	معرض الكتاب
overcome ^(v)	يتغلب على	principles ⁽ⁿ⁾	مبادئ	illiteracy ⁽ⁿ⁾	الأمية
issue ⁽ⁿ⁾	قضية	civilization ⁽ⁿ⁾	حضارة	immigration ⁽ⁿ⁾	الهجرة
protect from ^(v)	يحمي من	equality ⁽ⁿ⁾	مساواة	national ^(adj)	قومي / وطني
awareness ⁽ⁿ⁾	الوعي	set up ^(v)	ينشئ / يؤسس	field ⁽ⁿ⁾	مجال
unemployment ⁽ⁿ⁾	البطالة	disputes ⁽ⁿ⁾	نزاعات / خلافات	owe ^(v)	يدين
including ⁽ⁿ⁾	متضمناً	rights ⁽ⁿ⁾	حقوق	heritage ⁽ⁿ⁾	التراث
rationalize ^(v)	يرشد / يقتصد	project ⁽ⁿ⁾	مشروع	politician ⁽ⁿ⁾	سياسي (شخص)
a source of	مصدر له	service ⁽ⁿ⁾	خدمة	politics ⁽ⁿ⁾	علم السياسة
hinder ^(v)	يعوق / عائق	shortage ⁽ⁿ⁾	نقص / عجز	harness ^(v)	يسخر / يستغل
prevent ^(v)	يمنع	society ⁽ⁿ⁾	مجتمع	pillars ⁽ⁿ⁾	ركائز
crisis ⁽ⁿ⁾	أزمة	education ⁽ⁿ⁾	التعليم	involve ^(v)	يشمل / يتضمن
seek to ^(v)	يسعى إلى	ignorance ⁽ⁿ⁾	الجهل	be aware of	على وعي به
devote ^(v)	يكرس / يتفرغ له	charming ^(adj)	جذاب / جذاب	generation ⁽ⁿ⁾	جيل / توليد (للطاقة)
citizen ⁽ⁿ⁾	مواطن	efforts ⁽ⁿ⁾	جهود	ignore ^(v)	يتجاهل
unite ^(v)	يتحد	value ⁽ⁿ⁾	قيمة	national duty ⁽ⁿ⁾	واجب وطني
rate ⁽ⁿ⁾	معدل	reclamation ⁽ⁿ⁾	استصلاح	motives ⁽ⁿ⁾	دوافع
job opportunities ⁽ⁿ⁾	فرص عمل	recycling ⁽ⁿ⁾	إعادة تصنيع	enrich ^(v)	يشري / يعزز
slogan ⁽ⁿ⁾	شعار	organisation ⁽ⁿ⁾	منظمة / مؤسسة	glory ⁽ⁿ⁾	المجد
slums ⁽ⁿ⁾	العشوائيات	contribute to ^(v)	يساهم في	obstacles ⁽ⁿ⁾	عقبات
spread ^{(v)(n)}	انتشار / ينتشر	cooperation ⁽ⁿ⁾	التعاون	rights ⁽ⁿ⁾	حقوق
renaissance ⁽ⁿ⁾	نهضة	developing countries	الدول النامية	service ⁽ⁿ⁾	خدمة / يخدم
disaster ⁽ⁿ⁾	كارثة	impact ^{(v)(n)}	تأثير	conflict ⁽ⁿ⁾	صراع
disastrous ^(adj)	مدمر / كارثي	bullying ⁽ⁿ⁾	البلطجة / التنمر	prevention ⁽ⁿ⁾	وقاية
procedures ⁽ⁿ⁾	إجراءات	justice ⁽ⁿ⁾	العدالة	supplies ⁽ⁿ⁾	موارد
independence ⁽ⁿ⁾	الاستقلال	injustice ⁽ⁿ⁾	الظلم	criticism ⁽ⁿ⁾	نقد
influence ^{(v)(n)}	يؤثر / تأثير	homeless ^{(n)(adj)}	متشرد / مشرد	honour ⁽ⁿ⁾	شرف / شهامة / يكرم



Vocabulary and Structure

Choose the TWO (2) correct answers out of the (5) options given :

- If someone or something is to you, you recognize them or know them well.
 a unknown b familiar c unfamiliar d well-known e rare
- He is a reliable man. You can him.
 a depend on b suspect c trust d arrest e complain

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

- I'm from Luxor, is a town in the south of Egypt.
 a that b which c where d whom
- I don't like cats. I'm to them.
 a sensible b allergy c allergic d sense
- If he were free, he would go to the club. This means that he free.
 a was b wasn't c is d isn't
- A good education always brings in a student's later life.
 a success b succeed c successful d successive
- Qualifications are important, but experience is always a plus.
 a particle b practise c practice d practical
- You mustn't smoke here. It's
 a allowed b not allowed c permitted d not prohibited
- The police are looking for a that robbed a bank last night.
 a gauge b judge c bang d gang
- Look! The lock is broken. Someone broken into the house.
 a must have b can't have c must be d mustn't have
- If you are, you do something or arrive somewhere at the right time and are not late.
 a lazy b tardy c puncture d punctual
- Before shopping, she had finished the housework.
 a go b went c going d had gone
- I work for a big company which has five hundred
 a employees b employers c employment d unemployment
- This villa by a famous architect last year.
 a designed b was designed c is designed d has been designed
- Ten athletes are to win the gold medal.
 a completing b competing c taking place d computing
- Mother wanted to know I would have breakfast or not.
 a when b how c whether d that

Reading Comprehension

Read the following, then answer the question:

'Hybrid work' is a term that people are using more and more often today to talk about new ways of working. The word 'hybrid' means a combination of two or more different things, so 'hybrid work' means working from home and working in an office, with other people. This way of working usually provides a lot of flexibility for employees because they can decide for themselves when they want to work at

home. They may only have to come into the office once or twice a week to attend a face-to-face meeting.

Surveys show that the employees who work in this hybrid way tend to be happier and more motivated than other employees. **This** seems to be because they have more control over their schedule and they can avoid the **unpleasant** aspects of office work, such as travelling into a city in a crowded train or bus. They can go to the gym at lunchtime or work from home when a sick child needs to be taken care of. Motivated employees are usually more productive, meaning that their company can make better progress. A final important advantage of 'hybrid work' is the fact that it's also cheaper than full-time work in the office because electricity and other bills are lower if you're only using half the capacity of your office. The only disadvantage is that 'hybrid work' is only available to people who do office jobs, so its benefits can't be enjoyed by everyone.

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. According to the passage, 'hybrid work'
 - a is working at the workplace in the formal work hours every day
 - b allows employees to work partly in the workplace, and partly at home
 - c is working from home in case of pandemics only
 - d allows employees to work
2. The main idea of the passage is
 - a Why 'hybrid work' increases.
 - b The demerits of 'hybrid work'.
 - c How to make 'hybrid work' spread in places of manual production.
 - d The impact of 'hybrid work' on the environment.
3. 'Hybrid work' usually provides a lot of flexibility for
 - a clients dealing with the employees at the workplace
 - b employers in different workplaces
 - c people working at workplaces
 - d candidates hoping to find work at any workplace.
4. The underlined word 'unpleasant' can be replaced by
 - a agreeable
 - b satisfying
 - c nice
 - d bad
5. According to the passage, what is the only demerit of 'hybrid work'?
 - a Getting a lower salary.
 - b Doing more tasks at home.
 - c It can't be applied to people doing manual work like those in factories
 - d Having much free time.
6. 'Hybrid work' provides flexibility to choose
 - a the face-to-face meetings to attend
 - b the time to work at home
 - c the kind of work to do at home
 - d the salary to receive
7. The underlined word 'This' refers to
 - a the data from surveys
 - b avoiding the unpleasant aspects of office
 - c having more control over their schedule
 - d being happier and more motivated than other employees



Choose the correct Arabic translation from a, b, c or d :

Young people can contribute to the economic growth and development of our country, so we should train them in self-reliance and teamwork.

- (أ) الشباب يمكنهم المساهمة في النمو الاجتماعي والتنمية في بلدنا ولذلك ينبغي علينا تدريبهم علي الاعتماد علي النفس والعمل الجماعي.
- (ب) الشباب يمكنهم المساهمة في النمو الاقتصادي والتنمية في بلدنا ولذلك ينبغي علينا تدريبهم علي الاعتماد علي النفس والعمل الفردي.
- (ج) الشباب يمكنهم المساهمة في النمو الاجتماعي والتنمية في بلدنا ولذلك ينبغي علينا تدريبهم علي الاعتماد علي النفس والعمل الفردي.
- (د) الشباب يمكنهم المساهمة في النمو الاقتصادي والتنمية في بلدنا ولذلك ينبغي علينا تدريبهم علي الاعتماد علي النفس والعمل الجماعي.

Choose the correct English translation from a, b, c or d :

البطالة من أخطر المشكلات التي يعاني منها معظم الخريجين، لذلك علي الشباب قبول أي وظيفة مناسبة سواء في الحكومة أو القطاع الخاص.

- (a) Unemployment is one of the most serious problems that a lot of graduates suffer from, so young people must accept any suitable job, whether abroad, or in the public sector.
- (b) Unemployment is one of the most serious problems that most graduates suffer from, so young people should accept any suitable job, whether in the government or the private sector.
- (c) Unemployment is one of the most serious problems that most employees suffer from, so young people must accept any suitable job, whether in the government, public or private sector.
- (d) Unemployment is one of the most serious problems that most graduates suffer from, so young people must accept any suitable job, whether in the government or the public sector.

Answer the following questions :

- Silver, the pirate, proved to have a good side in his character. Do you agree? Why? Why not?
.....
.....
- Finding the treasure changed Jim's life positively. Illustrate.
.....
.....
- "I am sorry doctor! I was wrong" Do you think it was a good idea for Jim to leave the team? Why? Why not?
.....
.....

Write an essay of about (150) words on the following topic

Your goals for the future and how to achieve them

**A Vocabulary and Structure**

Choose the TWO (2) correct answers out of the FIVE (5) options given : >>>

- I need a mechanic to repair my car. The synonyms of "repair" are and
 a fix b replace c reclaim d mend e reform
- The child's bad behaviour always bothers me. The antonyms of bother are and
 a annoy b please c interest d satisfy e support

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d: >>>

- Leila El-Baz has been an equal opportunities for almost ten years.
 a campus b champion c campaigner d colleague
- We should use a when we sneeze to stop the bacteria spreading in the air.
 a sponge b tissue c board d paper
- They to the manager of the hotel about the bad service.
 a complained b suggested c argued d explained
- GPS helps ships and planes to
 a communicate b negotiate c connect d navigate
- are often employed by rich families to teach their children.
 a Servants b Governesses c Housekeepers d Authors
- After graduation, he got a two-year to work for an IT company.
 a application b degree c contract d qualification
- Despite the long hours and hard work, my job in the bank is
 a stressful b frustrating c tiring d rewarding
- I only failed the test because I ill when I took it.
 a have been b had had c had been d would be
- If our food hygienically, we can have some health problems.
 a doesn't prepare b isn't prepared c is prepared d will prepare
- You offer to help clean up after dinner at a friend's house.
 a should b can't c mustn't d ought
- My brother studied sociology he found really interesting.
 a who b where c when d which
- The interviewer wanted to know whether any work experience.
 a had I had b I had had c I have had d I was having
- I admire all the music by Omar Khairat.
 a wrote b written c was written d which written
- My father me if I got high marks, he would buy me a present.
 a told b asked c inquired d said

B Reading Comprehension

Read the following, then answer the question: >>>

Sleep has a powerful influence on our lives. The traditional theory about sleep is that our brain needs rest for several hours to refresh **itself** and to "**file**" in our memory everything that happened to us during the day. If we are not allowed to sleep, we eventually die.

However Ray Meddis, a scientist at university, has a fascinating new theory. He suggests that we don't really have to sleep at all. We sleep only because our brain is "programmed" to make us do so. According to him, the "tiredness" we feel at the end of the day is produced by a chemical mechanism in the brain which makes us sleep. We are "programmed" to feel "sleepy" at midnight, even if we have spent the day relaxing or doing nothing. He believes that the unpleasant symptoms we suffer when we don't sleep enough are not because we have not rested but because we disobeyed our brain's programming. But he believes that if scientists could "turn off" the sleep mechanism in our brain, we could live completely normal lives without sleeping.

So, is sleeping a waste of time? Even Dr. Meddis doesn't deny the great psychological value of sleep, and he asks us "If scientists invented a pill which keeps you awake forever, would you take it?"

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

- The traditional view is that we sleep because
 a we are programmed to do so b the brain needs to rest
 c the body needs to rest d the memory needs to rest
- Dr. Meddis thinks the reason for tiredness is because
 a the brain needs to refresh itself b we haven't taken a rest
 c of a chemical mechanism in the brain d we have done nothing
- The main idea of the passage is
 a the traditional and new theory about sleep b how to feel relaxed
 c the importance of having enough sleep d the power of the brain
- The word "file" means
 a to cut b to fill c to find d to record
- According to Dr. Meddis
 a people couldn't live without sleeping b people die if they don't sleep
 c people don't have to sleep at all d taking pills helps us to sleep
- The synonym of the word "influence" in the first line is
 a effect b affect c reason d defect
- The underlined reflexive pronoun "itself" refers to our
 a memory b life c brain d body



Writing

Choose the correct Arabic translation from a, b, c or d :

We should spread awareness among individuals to protect themselves from disasters when they take place. TV shows can do that well because most people watch them.

- (أ) يجب علينا نشر الوعي بين الأفراد لحماية أنفسهم من الكوارث عند حدوثها وتستطيع العروض التلفزيونية فعل ذلك جيدا لان معظم الناس يشاهدونها.
- (ب) نشر الوعي بين الأفراد لحماية أنفسهم من الكوارث عند حدوثها واجب علينا، وتستطيع البرامج التلفزيونية فعل ذلك جيدا لان معظم الناس سيشاركونها.
- (ج) يجب علينا نشر الوعي بين الأفراد لحماية أنفسهم من الكوارث عند أخذ مكانها وتستطيع العروض التلفزيونية فعل ذلك جيدا لان معظم الناس لا يشاهدونها.
- (د) يجب علينا نشر الوعي بين الأفراد لحماية أنفسهم من الكوارث عند أخذ مكانها وتستطيع العروض التلفزيونية فعل ذلك جيدا لان معظم الناس لن يشاهدونها.

Choose the correct English translation from a, b, c or d : >>

تتقدم الأمم بالعلم والثقافة والتخطيط الجيد والعمل الجاد وكل ذلك ينتج من التعليم الجيد .

- a** Nations achieve application through science, culture, good plan, hard work. This can result in good education.
- b** Through progress and science, agriculture, good planning, hard work. Nations can produce good education.
- c** Nations achieve progress through science, culture, good planning and hard work. This can result from good education.
- d** Through progress and science, culture, good planning and hard work. Nations can have good education.

Answer the following questions : >>

1. Jim saved the lives of his friends many times on that journey. Illustrate mentioning two examples from the novel.
.....
.....
2. Jim Showed great skill in sailing by boat, even it was full of waves. Illustrate giving an example from the novel.
.....
.....
3. "I like this boy" Silver said. In your opinion, what qualities did Jim had that made Silver loved him?
.....
.....

Write an essay of about (150) words on the following topic >>

The pros and cons of the mobile phone

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

**A Vocabulary and Structure**

Choose the TWO (2) correct answers out of the FIVE (5) options given : >>>

- You should avoid eating unhealthy food. The synonyms of the word "avoid" are and
- The thief admitted stealing my money. The antonyms of "admit" are and

- a** face **b** avert **c** evade **d** confuse **e** support
- a** deny **b** exhausted **c** confess **d** acknowledge **e** conceal

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d: >>>

- You do all this work now; you can finish it later.
- If the boy hit his sister, his father angry with him.
- you to go to bed early, you would get up early.
- After my homework, I watched TV.
- Ali his father was reading then.
- This is the hotel we stay in.
- Ahmed asked me what the previous night.
- is to send people away from a dangerous place to a safe place.
- I'm a graduate Suhag University.
- The sailors dropped the to stop the ship at the shore.
- The rich man got a to teach his children. She lives with them in their Villa.
- Achieving your aim needs a lot of
- My father signed the of our new flat yesterday.
- I have a / an to see the dentist at ten p.m. tomorrow.

- a** don't need **b** needn't **c** have to **d** haven't to
- a** is **b** will be **c** would be **d** would have been
- a** Were **b** if **c** Should **d** Unless
- a** finish **b** had finished **c** finished **d** finishing
- a** said **b** told **c** said to **d** says
- a** who **b** where **c** which **d** whom
- a** I have done **b** I did **c** had I done **d** I had done
- a** Evaluate **b** Evacuate **c** vacant **d** Vocabulary
- a** of **b** from **c** in **d** about
- a** weapon **b** flag **c** gun **d** anchor
- a** servant **b** governess **c** housekeeper **d** nurse
- a** determines **b** determined **c** determine **d** determination
- a** contact **b** contract **c** concept **d** context
- a** appointment **b** conference **c** meeting **d** Interview

B Reading Comprehension

Read the following, then answer the question: >>>

An American salesman used to go from house to house selling vacuum cleaners. He always took one with him to show the housewives what the machines he was selling could do. One day, he went to a house on a farm. The farmer's wife opened the

door, and the salesman went in at once to demonstrate his machine to her. "This powerful vacuum cleaner will remove all the dust and dirt from your carpets and rugs, he said, "No more old, fashioned beating with a stick, making more dust than you get out of the carpet".

"It's no use to me," the woman said "You're wasting your time here, young man". "Just let me show you!" the salesman said. Then he opened a bag he was carrying and threw a great pile of dirt over the carpet. "Good Heavens! What are you doing?" she exclaimed. "Don't worry, madam!" he answered, adding some ashes from the fireplace to the pile of dirt. "I'll eat every bit of dirt that my vacuum cleaner doesn't pick up." "Well, in that case I'll get you a spoon at once," the woman answered, "I was only trying to tell you that we don't have electricity on this farm."

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

- What can a vacuum cleaner do?
 - It can remove dirt from floors
 - It can make the air fresh
 - It can eat rubbish
 - It can preserve food in the vacuum bags
- The salesman took a vacuum cleaner with him to
 - clean houses
 - show it to customers
 - clean dust and ashes from streets
 - repair it
- Why did the housewife seem surprised at the salesman's behavior?
 - Because the man was very clever
 - Because the man talked quickly
 - Because the man threw dirt and ashes on the ground
 - Because the vacuum cleaner was effective
- Why did the salesman say that he would eat every bit of dirt that the vacuum cleaner didn't eat?
 - He was confident that the cleaner would work well.
 - He was hungry.
 - He wanted the housewife to bring him a spoon.
 - He was at a farm.
- The housewife told the salesman that he was wasting his time because
 - she didn't have money to buy the vacuum cleaner
 - she wasn't interested in the vacuum cleaner
 - her husband wasn't at home
 - the house didn't have electricity to operate the machine
- The underlined word "demonstrate" means
 - watch
 - sell
 - show
 - repair
- What does the underlined pronoun "It" refer to?
 - The carpet
 - The dirt
 - The vacuum cleaner
 - Electricity



Writing

Choose the correct Arabic translation from a, b, c or d :

The government is carrying out many projects in Upper Egypt. This leads to providing job opportunities for the citizens there.

- تنفذ الحكومة الكثير من المشروعات في صعيد مصر بسبب قلّة فرص العمل للمواطنين هناك.
- تنفذ الحكومة الكثير من المشروعات في كل أنحاء مصر مما يؤدي إلى استهلاك فرص العمل للمواطنين هناك.
- تنفذ الحكومة الكثير من المشروعات في صعيد مصر لكن يؤدي ذلك إلى توفير فرص العمل للمواطنين هناك.
- تنفذ الحكومة الكثير من المشروعات في صعيد مصر مما يؤدي إلى توفير فرص العمل للمواطنين هناك.

Choose the correct English translation from a, b, c or d :

لكل فرد في المجتمع حلم يتمنى تحقيقه في المستقبل ويجب عليه العمل بجد لكي يتمكن من تحقيقه .

- a) Everyone in the society have a dream they hope to achieve in the future and they should work with hardness to achieve it
- b) Everyone in the society has a dream he hopes to achieve in the future and they should work with hardness to achieve it.
- c) Everyone in the society has a dream they hope to achieve in the future and they should work hard to achieve It.
- d) Everyone in the society has a dream they hope to achieve in the future and they should to work hard to achieve them.

Answer the following questions :

1. What the pirates found at the treasure location was far below their expectations. Illustrate.
2. "I don't have the ship. But if you save me, I can save you" How do you think Jim could be helpful to Silver?
3. If you were Dr Livesy, would you believe easily that Jim had got the Hispaniola? Why? Why not?

Write an essay of about (150) words on the following topic

A visit to place that will never forget



A Vocabulary and Structure

Choose the TWO (2) correct answers out of the FIVE (5) options given :

- I need to tidy the house and get rid of a lot of junk.
 a useless b unwanted c helpful d important e useful
- The police him for drinking and driving.
 a forgave b sent c arrested d gave e caught

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

- The company ran a T.V advertising just before Christmas.
 a bandage b champion c champagne d campaign
- It's very warm outside. You take a coat with you.
 a must b should c don't have to d could
- This book is I can't stop reading it.
 a disappointing b nasty c boring d a page-turner
- He studied in Rome, is the capital of Italy.
 a what b which c whose d when
- I must go to the doctor if my knee still tomorrow.
 a is hurting b hurting c hurt d hurts
- My neighbor told me that she a new car a month before.
 a can buy b had bought c was buying d will buy
- Treasure Island 140 years ago.
 a had written b wrote c was written d is writing
- In case of fire, keep calm and evacuate the building quickly. This synonym of evacuate is
 a ignore b leave c observe d clean
- I'm sure you will solve this problem your own.
 a on b from c with d by
- I didn't enjoy that novel because the was very complicated.
 a plot b publisher c poet d poem
- GPS helps you to your journey from one place to another.
 a navy b navigation c navigator d navigate
- Do something before going to bed; read a book or take a hot bath.
 a tired b tiring c relaxed d relaxing
- The gates were locked with a padlock and a heavy steel
 a serial b chain c chin d gain
- If I were you, I poor people .
 a will help b help c would help d helped

B Reading Comprehension

Read the following, then answer the question:

Firefighters are often asked to speak to school and community groups about the importance of fire safety, particularly fire prevention and detection. Because smoke detectors reduce the risk of dying in a fire by half, firefighters often provide audiences with information on how to install these protective devices in their homes.

Specifically, they tell them these things: A smoke detector should be placed on each floor of a home. While sleeping, people are in particular danger of an emergent fire, and there must be a detector outside each sleeping area. A good site for a detector would be a hallway that runs between living spaces and bedrooms.

Because of the dead-air space that might be missed by turbulent hot air bouncing around above a fire, smoke detectors should be installed either on the ceiling at least four inches from the nearest wall, or high on a wall at least four, but no further than twelve inches from the ceiling. Detectors should not be mounted near windows, exterior doors, or other places where drafts might direct the smoke away from the unit. Nor should they be placed in kitchens and garages where cooking and gas fumes are likely to cause false alarms.

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d: 

1. What is the main idea of this passage?
 - a) How firefighters carry out their responsibilities.
 - b) The proper installation of home smoke detectors.
 - c) The detection of dead-air space on walls and ceilings.
 - d) How smoke detectors prevent fires in homes.
2. According to the passage, the dead-air space is most likely to be found
 - a) on a ceiling, between four and twelve inches from a wall
 - b) close to where a wall meets a ceiling
 - c) near an open window to the garden
 - d) in kitchens, bedrooms, dining rooms and garages
3. The synonym of the underlined word "installed" is
 - a) discovered
 - b) lost
 - c) fixed
 - d) destroyed
4. What does the underlined word "they" refer to?
 - a) Audience
 - b) Firefighters
 - c) Smoke detectors
 - d) Fires
5. Compared with people who do not have smoke detectors, persons who live in homes with smoke detectors have a
 - a) 50% better chance of surviving a fire.
 - b) 50% better chance of preventing a fire.
 - c) 75% better chance of detecting a hidden fire.
 - d) 100% better chance of not being injured in a fire.
6. A smoke detector should be placed on each floor of
 - a) a car
 - b) a bus
 - c) a home
 - d) a train
7. Detectors shouldn't be placed in kitchens and
 - a) stairs
 - b) schools
 - c) garages
 - d) hospitals



C

Writing

Choose the correct Arabic translation from a, b, c or d : 

Giving help to others and sharing their happiness and sadness are the most sublime qualities that every individual in our society should be marked with.

- (أ) تقديم العون للآخرين وعدم مشاركتهم أفراحهم وأحزانهم من أسمى الصفات التي يجب أن يتحلى بها كل فرد في مجتمعنا.
- (ب) تقديم العون للآخرين ومشاركتهم أفراحهم وأحزانهم من أسمى الصفات التي يجب أن يتحلى بها كل فرد في مجتمعنا.
- (ج) تقديم العون للآخرين وعدم مشاركتهم أفراحهم وأحزانهم من أسوأ الصفات التي يجب أن يتحلى بها كل فرد في مجتمعنا.
- (د) تقديم العون للآخرين وعدم مشاركتهم أفراحهم وأحزانهم من أسمى الصفات التي لا يجب أن يتحلى بها أي فرد في مجتمعنا.

Choose the correct English translation from a, b, c or d : 

لقد جعلت التكنولوجيا الحديثة حياة الناس أسهل من ذي قبل، ولكنها في نفس الوقت قد تكون مصدراً للقلق لو أساء الإنسان استخدامها.

- a) Modern technology has made human life harder than before. And at the same time, it may be a source of anxiety if a person misuses it.
- b) Modern technology has made human life easier than before. But at the same time, it may be a waste of time if a person misuses it.
- c) Modern technology has made human life easier than before. But at the same time, it may be a source of anxiety if a person misuses it.
- d) Modern technology has made human life easier than before. But at the same time, it may be a source of anxiety if a person spends too much money for it.

Answer the following questions :

1. Why do you think Silver gave Jim a gun just after the pirates discovered that the treasure had been gone?
.....
.....
2. "If you come any closer, Mr Hands, you will be dead!" In your opinion, what kind of character was Jim? Justify your answer.
.....
.....
3. Jim refused to escape from the fort so as not to let Silver down. What does this show about his character?
.....
.....

Write an essay of about (150) words on the following topic

The place you would like to live in

.....
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**2 Vocabulary and Structure**

Choose the TWO (2) correct answers out of the FIVE (5) options given : >>>

- The words and are antonyms.
 a succession b succeed c failure d schooling e success
- This is a/an plan. There is always a possibility to change it according to the situation.
 a flexible b inflexible c adaptable d fixed e inadaptable

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d: >>>

- They will build a villa if
 a needs b is needed c need d needed
- The great pyramid is an enormous
 a application b construction c department d compassion
- You smoke in hospitals. It is forbidden.
 a must b mustn't c should d don't have to
- Which of the following is correct?
 a I saw an asleep person b I saw some asleep people
 c I saw some asleep persons d I saw some people asleep
- He is a /an He misses his dead parents very much.
 a governess b housekeeper c orphan d author
- I usually buy from the supermarkets assistants are neighbourly.
 a when b whose c that d which
- Our teacher said that the earth around the sun.
 a had gone b will go c go d goes
- Like ordinary people, people with can play sports and win medals.
 a achievements b ramps c disabilities d campuses
- my arrival home, I saw that no one was there.
 a During b On c While d As
- The majority of the staff work hard, but some lazy.
 a are b is c have d has
- Good citizens are to their country.
 a stressful b careful c practical d loyal
- He this story. It has nothing to do with what really happened.
 a invented b noticed c navigated d shared
- No sooner home than she started doing the homework.
 a she had arrived b had she arrived c she did arrive d she arrived
- training hard, you can't win the match.
 a Without b Unless c In case of d If

3 Reading Comprehension

Read the following, then answer the question: >>>

We know that the sun is a fiery sphere in our solar system. Ancient civilizations used energy from the sun in a positive way. For example, they built their homes to face the rising sun as it would be a source of heat and light. This is called passive solar energy as there's not any special equipment. The sun has a powerful influence on our lives. Life on

Earth depends on energy from the sun. Without the sun, plants wouldn't be able to make food, animals wouldn't have food and the earth would be cold and uninhabited.

Over time, people have realized that the sun has useful solar energy. A French scientist, called Auguste, worried about Europe's dependence on coal, so in 1860, he used sunlight to boil water and produce steam but he was not able to produce enough energy to have a substitute for coal. During a space program, scientists made many advances on the area of solar energy, and today a space station gets some of its power from solar cells.

Today, there is a great interest in solar energy as it is clean, renewable, less expensive, easily stored and doesn't harm the environment. However, oil is expensive, non-renewable and limited. Coal also has harmful effects on the environment.

Scientists try to increase the amount of energy a solar cell can provide. People use solar panels to provide the power to heat water and air. You may have seen solar panels on roofs, also you may have used calculators that have solar cells. Many cities have special programs that focus on increasing solar energy use. However, using solar energy to provide enough power for an entire city is not yet possible as making a solar power plant requires a lot of land for panels.

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

- are used on the roofs of houses to provide the power to heat water and air.
 a Satellites b Solar panels c Shuttles d Refrigerators
- Without the sun, the earth would be cold and
 a full b peopled c occupied d unpopulated
- Coal and oil are two sources of energy.
 a renewable and unlimited b non-renewable and limited
 c non-renewable and unlimited d renewable and limited
- Creating a solar power requires a lot of land for panels.
 a fleet b plant c planet d plate
- The underlined word "possible" is synonymous with
 a probable b improbable c unusual d impossible
- The best title for the passage is
 a Solar system b Solar energy c Space stations d Solar panels
- The underlined word, "influence" can be replaced by
 a program b energy c system d effect



C

Writing

Choose the correct Arabic translation from a, b, c or d :

Health is a crown on the heads of healthy people that only the sick can see. So, make sure this crown remains on your head as long as possible

- الصحة تاج على رؤوس الأصحاء لا يراه إلا المرضى. لذا ، تأكد من بقاء هذا التاج على رأسك لأطول فترة ممكنة.
- الصحة تاج على رؤوس الأصحاء لا يراه إلا المرضى. لذا ، تأكد من بقاء هذا التاج على رأسك لأطول فترة ممكنة.
- الصحة تاج على رؤوس الأصحاء لا يراه إلا بعض المرضى. لذا ، تأكد من بقاء هذا التاج على رأسك لأطول فترة ممكنة.
- الصحة تاج على رؤوس الأصحاء لا يراه إلا المرضى. لذا ، تأكد أن لا يبقى هذا التاج على رأسك لأطول فترة ممكنة.

Choose the correct English translation from a, b, c or d : >>

من المؤكد أنك حر في أن تقول أو تعتقد أو أن تفعل ما تشاء ، لكن ان لم تكن هذه الحرية مسئولة فسيعرض أمن وسلامة المجتمع لأخطار كبيرة.

- a) Surely you are free to say, believe or do as you wish, but if this freedom is not responsible, the security and safety of the community will be exposed to greatly dangerous.
- b) Certainly you are free to say, believe or do as you wish, but if this freedom is not responsible, the security and safety of the community will be exposed to great dangerous.
- c) Surely you are free to say, believe or do as you wish, but if this freedom is not responsible, the security and safety of the community will be exposed to great dangers.
- d) Certainly you are not free to say, believe or do as you wish, but if this freedom is not responsible, the security and safety of the community will be exposed to great dangers.

Answer the following questions : >>

1. "Of Course, I'll sail the ship wherever you want to go!" why do you think Hands agreed to help Jim in sailing Hispaniola?
.....
.....
2. "And if you don't accept my offer, all you will hear from me is the Sound of guns!" In your opinion, what kind of character is Silver?
.....
.....
3. In your opinion, does the pirates' possession of the ship, Hispaniola, give them an advantage Why? Why not?
.....
.....

Write an essay of about (150) words on the following topic >>

A holiday you would like to go on

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A Vocabulary and Structure

Choose the TWO (2) correct answers out of the FIVE (5) options given :

1. He comes from a wealthy family. The antonyms of the word "wealthy" are
 a poor b giant c rich d conventional e destitute
2. He respected all his colleagues. The synonyms of the word "respected" are
 a despised b insulted c admired d called e regarded

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. Modern in communication has made life easier.
 a works b business c technology d task
2. If it for your help, I wouldn't have finished my homework in time.
 a was b were c wasn't d hadn't been
3. We all what our parents do to help us succeed.
 a appreciate b find c ignore d neglect
4. I realized that I when I found myself on my way to Aswan.
 a have lost b was lost c earn d win
5. Mother was busy sweeping the kitchen
 a wall b floor c ceiling d roof
6. It's to smoke in a factory.
 a necessary b useful c good d banned
7. All that he calls for is a fair
 a try b trip c trial d tribe
8. You come and have dinner with me.
 a shouldn't b must c will d needn't
9. Take this map with you so as not to lost.
 a do b make c get d cause
10. you boil water, it turns into vapour.
 a Unless b In case c But for d Without
11. People who enough money don't need to borrow.
 a lose b gain c earn d win
12. This little boy became an when his parents died in an accident.
 a active b expert c orphan d well-off
13. He took my bag instead his by mistake.
 a about b from c on d of
14. I didn't know the shop was shut or not.
 a why b whether c unless d tha

B Reading Comprehension

Read the following, then answer the question:

Optimism and pessimism determine our success or failure. Optimism stimulates self-confidence and good relationships and opens the way to success. Pessimism makes us uncertain of ourselves, our abilities and our personal relationships and it blocks the way to success. Pessimism creates hopelessness which generates apathy and fatigue. It is

expressed in people who are unwilling to take risks and whose main idea is to lean back on what the authorities will do for them. It is present in those who find it difficult to arouse themselves each morning as if life is a burden they don't wish to bear. It also appears in people who are preoccupied with sickness' death and bad thoughts about the future.

Some people, because of their pessimism, foresee evil rather than good. It makes people believe in luck and prevents them from depending on their constructive efforts. To avoid pessimism, try to make the twenty-four hours of the day livable, how to endure the present pace and strain of things, and yet to possess your own self in serenity and balance. You must keep for yourself opportunities of recovery, ease, and refreshment. One of our outstanding nerve specialists advised his patients that one day spent in the quiet of the countryside may do more for us than tonics, rest cures and the like.

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d: >>

1. In this age, we need
 - a strain of things
 - b serenity and balance
 - c evil rather than good
 - d twenty-four hours of the day
2. Optimists always believe that
 - a evil is more powerful than good in the world
 - b life is a heavy burden
 - c pessimism blocks the way to success
 - d luck prevents them from depending on themselves
3. "Pessimism makes us uncertain of ourselves" means that
 - a it stimulates our self-confidence
 - b it determines our success
 - c it creates optimism
 - d it develops our mistrust in ourselves
4. The underlined pronoun " it " refers to
 - a success
 - b optimism
 - c pessimism
 - d evil
5. The passage says that optimism and pessimism decide
 - a our success or failure
 - b our success only
 - c our failure only
 - d nothing in our life
6. We can feel relaxed and comfortable in the calm of..... .
 - a the city
 - b work
 - c funfair
 - d countryside
7. A suitable title for the passage is
 - a Pessimism and Optimism
 - b Success in Life
 - c The Future
 - d Relationships in Life



C

Writing

Choose the correct Arabic translation from a, b, c or d : >>

In fact, we are much luckier than our grandfathers because we enjoy lots of things which have made our life easier and more comfortable.

- a في الواقع نحن أكثر حظاً من اجدادنا لأننا نتمتع بالكثير من الأشياء التي جعلت حياتنا أسهل وأكثر راحة.
- b في الواقع نحن أقل حظاً من اجدادنا لأننا نتمتع بالكثير من الأشياء التي جعلت حياتنا أسهل وأكثر راحة.
- c في الواقع نحن أكثر حظاً من اجدادنا لأننا نتمتع بالكثير من الأشياء التي جعلت حياتنا أصعب وأقل راحة.
- d في الواقع نحن أكثر حظاً من اجدادنا لأننا نفتقد الكثير من الأشياء التي جعلت حياتنا أسهل وأكثر راحة.

Choose the correct English translation from a, b, c or d : >>

مما لا شك فيه أن المياه الملوثة غير صالحة للشرب وخطيرة لأنها تسبب الأمراض وتدمر البيئة والحيوانات والأسماك.

- a) There is no doubt that pollution is dangerous because it causes diseases and destroys the environment, animals, and fish.
- b) There is no doubt that polluted water is drinkable and dangerous as it causes diseases and destroys the environment, animals, and fish.
- c) There is no doubt that polluted water isn't drink and dangerous as it causes diseases and destroys the environment, animals, and fish.
- d) There is no doubt that polluted water is not drinkable and dangerous as it causes diseases and destroys the environment, animals, and fish.

Answer the following questions : >>

1. "Can't I come inside?" asked Silver. If you were Captain Smollett, would you let Silver to come inside the fort? Why? Why not?
.....
.....
2. "Well, I've decided to take the ship, so you must now call me Captain" what do these words reflect about Jim's character?
.....
.....
3. "Give us the map and then we will take you home on the ship." If you were Captain Smollett, would you give the map to Silver? Why? Why not?
.....
.....

Write an essay of about (150) words on the following topic >>

Ways to increase food production

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**A Vocabulary and Structure**

Choose the TWO (2) correct answers out of the FIVE (5) options given : >>>

- The most stressful part of any job is dealing with deadlines. The synonyms of the word "stressful" are and
 a exhausting b comfortable c agreeable d annoying e common
- Evidence must be interpreted by humans. The antonyms of the word "interpret" are and
 a clarify b confuse c explain d mix up e define

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d: >>>

- For many years she has suffered from a terrible to dust and plastic.
 a alley b allergy c injection d breathing
- You smoke in the bus. It's against the law.
 a shouldn't b couldn't c mustn't d needn't
- He usually tries to develop his own site.
 a robot b discovery c technology d internet
- he had enough money, he would have bought a car.
 a Had b If c Unless d Hadn't
- He works a surgeon in a big hospital.
 a for b as c on d in
- The teacher when he saw the students' test scores.
 a was satisfied b will satisfy c satisfied d was satisfying
- had he arrived than he started talking about leaving.
 a After b Before c No sooner d Hardly
- It's important to listen to traffic updates and forecast
 a degree b contract c skill d weather
- Ali apologized the meeting yesterday. He was ill.
 a that attend b for not attending c that had attended d to attend
- She didn't give in to her and fought hard to overcome it.
 a cycling b diversity c disability d invitation
- She me why she had visited her aunt the day before.
 a begged b told c said d asked
- Her first to get the job was very disappointing.
 a interview b conference c noise d picture
- They live in a house roof is full of holes.
 a which b whose c who d where
- Most people are aware of as an aid for satellite navigation.
 a vehicle b creation c invention d GPS

B Reading Comprehension

Read the following, then answer the question: >>>

When an airplane crashes, the first thing people do is to ask, "What went wrong? How can we keep it from happening again?" At this point someone will mention the "black box." Actually, an airplane's black box is orange. It is bright orange to enable

people to find the box after a crash. All commercial airplanes must carry the boxes, and because of this, air safety has improved.

A black box is a powerful data collection device. You may have heard of an airplane's flight data recorder (FDR) and cockpit voice recorder (CVR). The cockpit is the place where the pilot sits. It is very helpful in detecting the location of any crashed aircraft during aviation accidents and incidents.

Together, these record up to 300 different kinds of information about a flight. For example, they record an airplane's speed and altitude. Also, they record everything the pilots say to each other and over the radio. This helps people piece together just what happened in the minutes before a crash. Many people are surprised to learn that black boxes are not found up front in the cockpit. Instead, they are in the airplane's tail.

The boxes are made of very strong materials. They are very well insulated, too. This protects the devices in two ways. It gives protection from the crash itself. And it protects against very high heat and fire. Black boxes record important information. Without **them**, many questions about an accident could never be answered. The information helps people understand and explain what went wrong. As a result, airplane designers can make changes so the problem will not happen again.

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d: 

1. The "black box" on airplanes is colored orange to
 - a** hide it in the airplane's tail
 - b** make it easier to find
 - c** protect it against heat
 - d** make it stronger
2. What has resulted from airplanes carrying black boxes?
 - a** There are now more crashes.
 - b** Pilots can't talk over the radio.
 - c** Air safety has improved.
 - d** Airplanes never have accidents.
3. Why wouldn't a black box be destroyed by most fires in a crash?
 - a** Because it is very well protected.
 - b** Because people need to study it.
 - c** Because it is in the tail, not the cockpit.
 - d** Because it is colored orange instead of black.
4. What can airplane designers do with the information gathered from black boxes?
 - a** They can know the results of the crash.
 - b** They can know how it can record speed.
 - c** They can know why it's well insulated.
 - d** They can know the reason behind the crash.
5. We can infer from the passage that a cockpit is

a in the front of the airplane.	b in the tail of the airplane.
c in the black box.	d at the back of the airplane.
6. The underlined pronoun "**them**" refers to

a black boxes	b heat and fire	c airplanes	d pilots
----------------------	------------------------	--------------------	-----------------
7. Without having a black box in an airplane,
 - a** the number of air crashes would be less.
 - b** we would find ways to prevent air crashes.
 - c** we would realize what occurred in air crashes.
 - d** we wouldn't find ways to prevent air crashes.



Choose the correct Arabic translation from a, b, c or d :

Our deserts are one of the chief sources of wealth. We can increase our national income and solve many of our problems by increasing the cultivated land and constructing new industrial projects.

- (أ) تعد صحراؤنا واحدة من المصادر الرئيسية للثروة. ويمكننا نقص دخلنا القومي وحل العديد من المشكلات عن طريق زرع الأراضي وتشبيد المشاريع الاقتصادية.
- (ب) تعد صحراؤنا واحدة من المصادر الرئيسية للثروة. ويمكننا زيادة دخلنا القومي وحل العديد من المشكلات عن طريق زرع الأراضي وعدم تشبيد المشاريع الاقتصادية.
- (ج) تعد صحراؤنا واحدة من المصادر الرئيسية للثروة. ويمكننا زيادة دخلنا القومي وحل العديد من المشكلات عن طريق زرع الأراضي وتشبيد المشاريع الاقتصادية.
- (د) تعد صحراؤنا واحدة من المصادر الرئيسية للثروة. ويمكننا زيادة دخلنا القومي وحل العديد من المشكلات عن طريق عدم زرع الأراضي وتشبيد المشاريع الاقتصادية.

Choose the correct English translation from a, b, c or d :

رغم كل الصعوبات والأزمات التي واجهتها مصر إلا الآن الوحدة والتعاون التي يتميز بها المجتمع المصري هي ما جعلتنا نتغلب عليها كلها .

- (a) Although all the difficulties and crises that Egypt faced, the unity and cooperation that characterize the Egyptian society is what made us overcome them all.
- (b) Despite all the difficulties and crises that Egypt faced, the unity and cooperation that characterize the Egyptian society is what made us overcome them all.
- (c) Though all the difficulties and crises that Egypt faced, the unity and cooperation that specialise the Egyptian society is what made us overcome them all.
- (d) Despite all the difficulties and crisis that Egypt faced, the unity and cooperation that characterize the Egyptian society is what made us overcome them all.

Answer the following questions :

1. If you were Jim, would you save Hand's life? Why? Why not?

.....

.....

2. The pirates agreed to let Silver continue leading them after defending himself. What does this reflect about Silver's character?

.....

.....

3. Jim had no choice but to cooperate with Silver. Do you agree? Why? Why not?

.....

.....

Write an essay of about (150) words on the following topic

The importance of tourism in Egypt

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.....

.....

.....



A Vocabulary and Structure

Choose the TWO (2) correct answers out of the FIVE (5) options given : >>>

- The healthy should avoid eating junk food. The synonyms of "avoid" are
 a stop b face c confuse d evade e alter
- It is unusual to find such a big hypermarket in this village. The antonym of "unusual" is
 a uncommon b strange c common d conventional e alive

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d: >>>

- Having to some kind of flower makes her sneeze a lot.
 a infection b breathing c danger d allergy
- It was a successful experiment. It led us to the right
 a inquiries b requirements c consequences d sequences
- She worked as a She lived and taught the children at home.
 a governess b headmistress c governor d nurse
- Mr Omar is a highly teacher. That's why he is so successful.
 a applied b reassuring c qualified d stressful
- He was one of the people who to change the law of old rents..
 a achieved b campaigned c improve d inspired
- The terrorists were arrested in a / an set by the police.
 a trap b anchor c adventure d shoulder
- A/An is a person who believes strongly in social change and works hard to make this happen.
 a competitor b activist c daydreamer d carer
- We learn computer skills at school because they are very useful.
 a should b mustn't c ought d needn't
- I will buy some tablets I feel a headache in the meeting room.
 a if b in case c unless d a & b
- It was only the boy had broken the window that he ran away.
 a before b when c after d on
- I advise that my son hard for his coming exams.
 a study b studied c studies d studying
- Alexandria, I visit every summer, is indeed my favourite destination.
 a where b which c to which d what
- He told me that he into a new flat the week before.
 a moves b would move c moved d had moved
- their help, I wouldn't have done any remarkable progress.
 a If b Unless c Without d If only

B Reading Comprehension

Read the following, then answer the question: >>>

Once a slave who had a bad master, ran away from him and hid in a cave. There he lived often in fear. In those days in Rome, slaves who ran away were punished by throwing them to the lions in a show.

One day, the slave was awakened by loud cries of a lion. Seeing the lion, he was terrified, whereas the lion's loud cries got softer. It seemed to be asking for help. Instead of leaping upon the slave, it raised one of its front paws, in which the slave noticed a bit of wood sticking. He couldn't help feeling sorry and pulled it out. Then the lion began showing thankfulness, playing around him.

Time passed, and they were both captured: the slave by his old master's men and the lion by hunters. In prison, the slave waited to be cast to a lion. At last, his show came. The crowd, eager to see the terrible sight of men fighting lions, the slave dared not raise his head. A gate was opened. Turning, he saw a fierce lion run toward him to satisfy its hunger. Suddenly it stopped, lowered its head, raised its paws, and rolled over on its back. Astonished by the sight, the chief commanded the slave to be questioned. Having known the story, he set the slave free and gave him the lion.

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

- The lion ran towards the slave to him.
 a satisfy b eat c play with d roll over
- The slave helped the lion by the bit of wood.
 a burning b removing c leaving d crying
- The lion showed its gratefulness towards the slave by him
 a hunting b eating c playing around d attacking
- At the end,
 a the slave was killed b the slave and the lion were killed
 c the slave and the lion were set free d the lion fed on the slave
- The moral of this story is that
 a good things come to those who wait b good doers are always rewarded
 c always trust wild animals d slaves and masters
- The word "paws" are
 a the hair of the slave b the feet of some wild animals
 c the hair of some wild animals d the feet of the slave
- Instead of leaping upon the slave, the lion showed
 a mercy to the slave b a piece of wood in its paws
 c thankfulness to the slave d anger to the hunters



Writing

Choose the correct Arabic translation from a, b, c or d :

The formal educational system was based on memorizing information. The new system encourages understanding, application and creativity. Students learn while hands on.

- كان النظام التعليمي السابق يعتمد على حفظ المعلومات. يشجع النظام الجديد الفهم والتطبيق والإبداع، يتعلم الطلاب أثناء التدريب النظري.
- كان النظام التعليمي السابق يعتمد على حفظ المعلومات. يشجع النظام الجديد الفهم والتطبيق والإبداع، يتعلم الطلاب أثناء التدريب العملي.
- كان النظام التعليمي الحالي يعتمد على حفظ المعلومات. يشجع النظام الجديد الفهم والتطبيق والإبداع، يتعلم الطلاب أثناء التدريب العملي.
- كان النظام التعليمي السابق لا يعتمد على حفظ المعلومات. يشجع النظام الجديد الفهم والتطبيق والإبداع، يتعلم الطلاب أثناء التدريب العملي.

Choose the correct English translation from a, b, c or d : >>

يعتبر الجهل عدو الانسان الأول الذي يعوق التنمية والتقدم في شتى المجالات، لذا لابد من محاربته عن طريق محو الأمية ونشر الوعي الصحي .

- a) Ignorance is the first human enemy that hinder development and progress in various fields, so it must be fought by wiping out illiteracy and spreading healthy awareness.
- b) Ignorance is the first human enemy that hinder development and progress in various fields, so it must be fought by wiping out illiteracy and spreading health awareness.
- c) Ignorant is the first human enemy that hinder development and progress in various fields, so it must be fought by wiping out illiteracy and spreading health awareness.
- d) Ignorance is the first humane enemy that hinder development and progress in various fields, so it must be fought by wiping out illiteracy and spreading health awareness.

Answer the following questions : >>

1. "But I can only save my life and the boy's life if I find it." In your opinion, how would finding the job save Silver's and Jim's lives?
.....
.....
2. In your opinion, what was the most effective factor that contributed in finding the treasure?
.....
.....
3. Unexpectedly, the pirates were disappointed when they reached the place of the treasure. Give explanation.
.....
.....

Write an essay of about (150) words on the following topic >>

The importance of learning foreign languages

.....

.....

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A Vocabulary and Structure

Choose the TWO (2) correct answers out of the FIVE (5) options given :

- The words are synonyms for "servant".
 attendant maid owner master mistress
- Face your problems instead of them.
 avoiding getting around solving dealing with finding a solution for

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

- The adjective "....." describes someone who supports their friends even when it's difficult.
 loyal rewarding adaptable academic
- Pollution has dangerous on people and their environment.
 quizzes consequences progress collection
- I agree that is a good way to learn how to do something in a practical way.
 reassuring degree contract apprenticeship
- My father retired last month sixty.
 rewarding punctual aged stressful
- Many mobiles and tablets have on Google play.
 vehicles feedback GPS apps
- The government plans to provide a good system to develop global citizens.
 cultivation education civilization exploration
- In the past, rich families employed to teach their children at home.
 governesses servants housewives housekeepers
- Ola said that she visit her aunt the following day.
 will visit would visit visited visits
- London, is the capital of Britain, is in the south of England.
 where which that whom
- his dinner, Mr Mohamed went out.
 After had had As soon as had Had he Having had
- You use your phone while you're driving. It's dangerous.
 must mustn't can should
- Mona her father had bought a new car.
 wondered asked told said
- I had a shower. After that, I to bed.
 had gone gone went go
- eating carbohydrates makes me gain weight , I can't help eating them.
 Because Although Despite While

B Reading Comprehension

Read the following, then answer the question:

Technology has changed people and their lives. No period in history has had as many significant changes as the past century. Improvements of all kinds such as those in communication and transportation have seriously changed many people's lives – not positively. Some people do not like the new results of technology. They often resist the

new. They might prefer to take trains instead of planes and receive letters instead of phone calls or e-mails. Computers are an **obvious** part of technology that reach into most people's lives. A computer can easily perform simple and complex calculations. It can record all kinds of information. It can sort material either alphabetically or in number sequence. It can classify, report and edit information that is put in. The only requirement is that the computer must be correctly programmed to perform these functions or jobs. A computer programmer uses special computer languages to control and instruct the different parts of the computer.

Computers have so many everyday uses that the business world would stop without them. They can, for example, reserve aeroplane tickets, keep bank accounts and record grocery items. All of these jobs can be done in a fraction of the time that a person would need. The investment of time and patience that a person makes in learning how to use a computer **pays off** many times. Computers save great amounts of time by doing uninteresting jobs that take people a long time. Computers are designed for repetitive projects, for processing and storing a large amount of data, and for accuracy and speed. By using computers, human beings can free themselves to do more human projects.

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d: 

1. One of the following is NOT mentioned as a job that a computer can do
 - a storing data
 - b giving more time for human projects
 - c reserving aero plane tickets
 - d paving the way to human relationships
2. Some people react negatively to technology as they
 - a like modern things
 - b prefer traditional things
 - c avoid old inventions
 - d keep away from ancient discoveries
3. What does the writer mean by the underlined word: "pays off"?
 - a brings benefit
 - b causes delay
 - c wastes time
 - d harms people
4. Find two words from the text which mean to put things or people into groups according to their type, size, age, etc.
 - a reserve, design
 - b sort, classify
 - c record, edit
 - d instruct, keep
5. To get the most correct output, a computer requires
 - a great amount of time
 - b a limited amount of data
 - c a high degree of patience
 - d highly accurate programmes
6. Without computers,
 - a complex calculations would be easier
 - b life would be much more difficult
 - c communication would be more developed
 - d making use of time would be better
7. The best title for this passage can be
 - a Technology in the Past Centuries
 - b Computers, Past and Present
 - c Computer and Man
 - d Unwelcome Guest
8. The underlined word "obvious" means
 - a obscure
 - b ambiguous
 - c incomprehensible
 - d clear



Choose the correct Arabic translation from a, b, c or d :

Ecotourism is a new type of tourism that attracts many tourists from all over the world to enjoy a clean and pollution-free environment.

- (أ) السياحة البيئية هي نوع جديد من السياحة التي تجذب العديد من السياح من جميع أنحاء العالم للتمتع ببيئة نظيفة وخالية من التلوث.
- (ب) السياحة البيولوجية هي نوع جديد من السياحة التي تجذب العديد من السياح من جميع أنحاء العالم للتمتع ببيئة نظيفة ومجانبة من التلوث.
- (ج) السياحة البيئية هي نوع جديد من السياحة التي تجذب العديد من السياح من جميع أنحاء العالم للتمتع ببيئة نظيفة وخالية من التلوث.
- (د) السياحة البيئية هي نوع شديد من السياحة التي تجذب العديد من السياح من جميع أنحاء العالم للتمتع ببيئة نظيفة وخالية من التلوث.

Choose the correct English translation from a, b, c or d :

تقدم القوافل الطبية ضمن "حياة كريمة" خدماتها بشكل مجاني من الكشف الطبي وصرف العلاج .

- (a) Medical convoys prove their services free of charger, within the framework of "A Decent life" including medical examination and treatment.
- (b) Medical convoys prove their services free of charge, within the framework of "A Decent life" including medicine examination and treatment.
- (c) Medical convoys prove its services free of charge, within the framework of "A Decent life" including medical examination and treatment.
- (d) Medical convoys prove their services free of charge, within the framework of "A Decent life" including medical examination and treatment.

Answer the following questions :

1. Jim confessed on to Silver that he had taken the Hispaniola to a place the pirates wouldn't know. In your opinion, was Jim right to do that? Why?
2. "The doctor has a plan. I think he's going to visit Ben Gun". In your opinion, why would Dr. Livesy visit Ben Gun according to Jim's prediction?
3. Hands was not grateful for Jim's kindness. Do you agree? Why? Why not?

Write an essay of about (150) words on the following topic

Ways to increase food production

