

في الأخبار

newspaper	جريدة	incident	حادث	inaccurate	غير دقيق	a survey	مسح
digital	رقمي	none	لا واحد	mislead	يضل	mud	طين
either---or	إما --أو	crew	طاقم طائرة	bias	انحياز	whilst	بينما
print	يطبع	hurt	يؤذي	balanced	متوازن	conclude	يختم
version	نسخة	source	مصدر	spin	يدور / ينسج	consequently	هكذا
description	وصف	scene	مشهد	omission	إغفال	dramatically	مثير
type	نوع	close to	قريب من	point of view	رأي	secondly	ثانيا
think of	يفكر في	nose	مقدمة الطائرة	plunge	يندفع - يغطس	due to	بسبب
tabloid	جريدة مختصرة	cliff	جرف	end up	ينتهي بـ	briefly	باختصار
broadsheet	عريضة	statement	بيان	freezing	متجمد	access	مدخل
rhyme	إيقاع - قافية	an aircraft	طائرة	terrifying	مرعب	constant	مستمر
joke	نكتة - يمزح	airlines	شركة طيران	on board	علي متن	stressed	متوتر
headlines	عناوين	experience	يجرب / تجربة	death	الموت	anxious	قلق
formal	رسمي	report	يقرر / تقرير	scream	يصرخ	in turn	بدوره
article	مقال	reporter	مراسل	cabin	كابينة	trust	الثقة
factual	واقعي	editor	رئيس تحرير	fright	رعب	public	الجمهور
summarise	يلخص	do damage	يسبب تلف	petrified	مشلول	objective	موضوعي
skid off	ينزلق	on occasion	في مناسبة	petrify	يشل خوفاً	current	حالي
runway	مدرج طائرة	investigate	يحقق	depart	يرحل	affairs	شئون
coastal	ساحلي	investigator	محقق	departure	الرحيل	up-to-date	حديث
rescue	ينقذ	evacuate	يجلي / يفرغ	emotion	عاطفة	responsibility	مسئولية
region	منطقة	evacuation	إجلاء	emotional	عاطفي	responsible	مسئول
regional	إقليمي	cliffhanger	حابس أنفاس	get stuck	عالق	placement	وضع
scare	يخيف	journalism	صحافة	trainee	متدرب	spade	مجراف
scary	مخيف	citizen	مواطن	society	مجتمع	snowstorm	عاصفة ثلج
scared	خائف	eyewitness	شاهد عين	convince	يقنع	violent	عنيف
effort	مجهود	spread	ينتشر	persuade	يقنع	trapped	محصور
role	دور	edge	حافة	persuasive	مقنع	stunning	مذهل
pottery	فخار	lane	ممر - حارة	route	طريق	interactive	تفاعلي
dig up	يحفر	exhibits	معروضات	a queue	طابور	antiquities	أثار
a find	اكتشاف	display	يعرض	enormous	ضخم	mention	يذكر
bury	يدفن	rely on	يعتمد علي	location	موقع	solution	حل

Study the following well

►► **A tabloid newspaper** جريدة شعبية : has small pages and large photos .They have short stories which are easy to explain.They use simple language and large headlines ,which often include funny rhymes and jokes.

A broadsheet newspaper جريدة عامة : a more formal newspaper with large pages .They have more International news .Articles are more factual and use longer sentences and paragraphs They have fewer photos than tabloid newspapers

تعريفات

evacuate	To send people away from a dangerous place to a safe place.		
freezing	Above or below the temperature at which water freezes.		
incident	An event , especially one that is unusual , important or violent.		
petrified	Extremely frightened , especially so frightened that you can not move,		
plunge	To move , fall , or be thrown suddenly forwards or downwards.		
scared	Frightened of something , or nervous about something.		
mislead	To make someone believe something that is not true by false information		
balanced	Giving equal attention to all sides or opinions		
Bias	A strong feeling in favour of or against one group of people , or one side In an argument , often not based on fair judgement		
inaccurate	Not completely correct	cliffhanger	Something makes you nervous
terrifying	Extremely frightening	an aircraft	A plane or other vehicle that can fly .
spin	Turn around and around	eyewitness	Someone saw a crime

Bias by spin : Using emotional language to persuade the reader .

Choosing examples or data which support one side .Presenting an opinion as a fact

Bias by placement : position of the article on the page - The stories are put at the top of the page are the ones which the editor thinks are the most important.

Bias by omission Leaving out certain stories , facts or certain information which does not agree with the writer 's point of view ..

كلمات الفصل الأول Great Expectations

orphan	يتيم	grave	قبر	commit	يرتكب	guilty	مذنب
marsh	مستنقع	pie	فطيرة	crime	جريمة	horror	رعب
nervous	عصبي	leg irons	أصفاد قدم	mist	ضباب	handcuffs	أصفاد يد
blacksmith	حداد	file	مبرد	grab	يمسك	get away	يهرب
graveyard	مدافن	convict	مجرم	set off	يبدأ رحلة	fond of	مغرم بـ

blacksmith	A person who makes things from iron.		
convict	Someone who is in prison for a crime		
file	Metal tool with rough surfaces for shaping or smoothing metal.		
grab	Get hold of something suddenly or roughly		
handcuffs	Two metal rings linked together which are locked around the wrists.		
leg irons	Two metal rings , linked with a chain , which are attached to the ankles		
marsh	Low ground which is usually wet	set off	Begin a journey
commit a crime	Do something which is illegal	get away	To have escaped

Prepositions and Expressions:

Tabloid newspaper	جريدة شعبية	rely / depend / count on	يعتمد على
Broadsheet newspaper	جريدة عريضة	accused of a crime	متهم جريمة

Cliffhanger drama	دراما حابسة للأنفاس	scared to death	خائف حتي الموت
Grand Egyptian Museum	المتحف المصري الكبير	Work out	يحل / يفهم
Regional disputes	نزاعات إقليمية	jumped out of my skin	يخاف فجأة
Nature reserve	محمية طبيعية	get my breath back	استرجع أنفاسي
Gain speed	يكتسب سرعة	Up - to - date	حديث
current affairs	الأمر أو المسائل الحالية	out of date	قديم

مرادف Synonym

scared	afraid	خائف	freezing	very cold	بارد جداً
scary	frightening	مخيف	incident	accident	حادث
stunning	amazing	مذهل	petrified	horrified	مرعوب
evacuate	empty	يجلو - يفرغ	convict	criminal	مجرم
slide	skid	ينزلق	display	show	يعرض
persuade	convince	يقنع	monuments	antiquities	أثار
terrifying	frightening	مرعب	conclude	end	يختم / ينهي
book	reserve	يحجز	consequently	thus	هكذا

مضاد Antonym

persuade	يقنع	dissuade	يثني عن
encourage	يشجع	discourage	يثبط الهمة
accurate	دقيق	inaccurate	غير دقيق
mislead	يضل	guide	يرشد
complain	يشكو	praise	يمدح
departure	رحيل	arrival	وصول
safe	امن	dangerous	خطير

نستخدم بعد (Make) كلمة تدل علي (انتاج أو بناء أو اختراع) شيء ما

كلمات تأتي مع Make

a mistake	argument	up (his) mind	a comment	sure	observation
friends	a loss	a suggestion	a joke	noise / fuss	a call
contributions	a fortune	achievements	arrangements	the best of	reservation
a decision	money	sound	a complaint	war	impression
a difference to	a profit	the bed	prediction	peace	a plan
parts of cars	Tea / coffee	a promise	an excuse	use fo	a living
balance	a salad	timetable	a confession	a fire	offer
progress	lunch	a point	a discussion	fun of	a note
trouble	a sandwich	a choice	discovery	sense	sure
an attempt	a cake	a mess	a move	threat	speech
production	a snack	invention	a promise	efforts	a list

نستخدم بعد (do) كلمة تدل علي القيام بـ (مهمة أو عمل أو ألعاب القوي العنيفة أو نشاط)

كلمات تأتي مع do

a favour	laundry	the minimum	his best	wrestling	a job / work
an operation	a test	the maximum	my hair	boxing	task
the cleaning	a quiz	questionnaire	a deal	something	revision
the homework	sums	the shopping	activities	things	a project

the banking	experiment	without	damage	housework	harm
the cooking	gymnastics	nothing	badly	sweeping	wrong
a course	makeup	duty	well / good	ironing	research
CPR / first aid	the dishes	survey	karate	my nails	business

لاحظ الفرق بين make / do مع الكلمات الآتية

- (►► make (a quiz / a questionnaire يؤلف a questionnaire) // ►► do (a quiz / يحل)
 ►► commit / do a crime يرتكب جريمة ►► make things / يصنع أشياء ►► do things / يعمل أشياء
 ►► Make a speech / give a speech يلقي خطاباً / ►► go shopping // يذهب للتسوق ►► go shopping / يتسوق

Language notes ملاحظات لغوية

يأتي بعد (one of) اسم جمع وفعل مفرد

- . One of my friends is travelling abroad tomorrow . ♣ One of you has made noise ♣
 . Global warming is one of the most dangerous issues which threatens our life ♣

♣ (either ---- or أو ----) (Neither ----- nor ولا -----)

♣ ♣ Either the boys or the mother is at home	الفعل معهما يتبع الفاعل الثاني
♣ none of / either of / neither of +	ضمير أو اسم جمع (+فعل مفرد في اللغة الرسمية)
♣ none of / either of / neither of +	ضمير أو اسم جمع (+فعل مفرد في اللغة الغير الرسمية)
♣ Neither of them is here	لغة رسمية ♣ Neither of them are here
♣ The social media (has / have) a negative effect on us.	♣ The data (is / are) inaccurate
♣ Think of / about	يفكر في the problem ♣ Think of
♣ easy to understand	سهل الفهم ♣ Heavy to carry
♣ complain of	يشكو من مرض ♣ complain about
♣ crew	فعل مفرد أو جمع (طاقم سفينة / طاقم طائرة) ♣ staff
♣ experience	تجارب في الحياة / experiences (خبرة) لا تعد ♣ experience
♣ spin	يدور حول نفسه ♣ I feel dizzy when I spin ♣ orbit
♣ balance	توازن ♣ Gymnasts can help you make balance easily ♣ balanced
♣ end up + v+ ing	♣ It ended up joining their party.
♣ freezing / terrifying / amazing / starving / petrified / enormous	(very) (الصفة القوية لا تأخذ)
♣ Due to = because of +	(سبب) ♣ The crew were entirely petrified due to the accident .
♣ consequently = so +	(نتيجة) ♣ She was freezing consequently she wore heavy close.
♣ whilst = but +	(نتيجة متناقضة) ♣ She was ill whilst she went to work.
♣ board	لوح ♣ Give me a board ♣ aboard = on board
♣ abroad	في الخارج ♣ will travel abroad ♣ broad
♣ hang / hanged – hanged	يشنق ♣ hang / hung – hung
♣ a road	طريق بري ♣ a route
♣ persuade = convince	المصدر + to + يقنع ♣ He persuaded me to study hard .
♣ get stuck in the mud	عالق في الطين ♣ a queue
♣ An aircraft / a spacecraft / a deer / a sheep / a species / a means / a series	كلمات مفرد
♣ aircraft / spacecraft / deer / sheep / species / means / series	كلمات جمع

►► Mona said, " I will be home tomorrow ."

. ►► Mona promised that she would be home the next day

- 1- فعل القول say(s) / said يبقّي كما هو ولكن إذا أتى بعده to يحول إلى (tells) / told
 2 تربط الجملة الخبرية بـ that ويمكن ان تحذف. 3 - تتغير الضمانر حسب المعني العام
 4- تتغير الأزمنة كالأتي إذا كان فعل القول في زمن الماضي والجملة ليست حقيقة وليست من فترة قصيرة :

المضارع	يتحول إلى الماضي	الماضي المستمر	يتحول إلى ماضي تام مستمر
الماضي البسيط	يتحول إلى ماضي تام	الأفعال الناقصة	تتحول إلى ماضيها

الأفعال الآتية لا تتغير في غير المباشر:

Would / could / should / ought to / might / must / had better / 'd rather / used to /

He said, "I used to clean my room." ♣ He said that he used to clean his room.

لاحظ ان (must لا تتغير عند التحويل للغير مباشر أو تتغير إلى (had to طبقا لطبيعة الالزام

♣ She said that she had to study hard the year before .

5- هناك كلمات خاصة بالزمان والمكان تتغير في الغير المباشر عند تغير الأزمنة مع شرط ألا يكون في نفس اليوم:

tomorrow	the following / next day	tonight	that night	now	then
Next week	the following week	today	that day	this	that
yesterday	the (previous) day before	ago	before	these	those
Last week	the (previous) week before	yet	by then	here	there

▶▶ Mr Hesham said to us, "I was reading Great expectations last week ."

▶▶ Mr Hesham told us that he had been reading Great Expectations the previous week

(فعل متعدي لاحظ أن told) وأن (فعل لازم said)

----- He said his father would travel abroad. = He said that ♣

♣ He told his father he would travel abroad. = He told his father that

عند عدم تحويل كلمات الظرف الزمني يمكن أن نحول الزمن أو لا نحولة كما في المثال الآتي

▶▶ Father said to me, " We will have some guests tomorrow ."

▶▶ Father told me that we would / will have guests tomorrow

♣ لا تتغير الأزمنة إذا كان فعل (say) في زمن المضارع أو في المستقبل :

♣ Amira has said, "I live in a nice flat in Cairo."

♣ Amira has said she lives in a nice flat in Cairo.

♣ لا تتغير الأزمنة إذا كانت الجملة تعبر عن حقيقة عامة :

The teacher said that the earth is round. ♣ He said that the High Dam protects Egypt ♣ ♣

♣ She said that metals expand when they are heated.

♣ He told me that Cairo is the capital of Egypt .

♣ لا تتغير الأزمنة إذا كانت الجملة قيلت منذ فترة وجيزة:

♦ He said just now, "I have already seen the film."

♣ He said just now that he has already seen the film.

♣ قاعدة بعد (لا تتغير الأزمنة if) في الحالة الثانية والثالثة وبعد . (I wish / If only)

♣ He said, " If I had won , I would have been happy"

♣ He said that if he had won , he would have been happy

♣ لاحظ الآتي : أفعال تستخدم بدلا من said / told

(suggest / admit / deny / apologize for / objected to / insisted on = persist in (v + ing

(promise / offer / agree / threaten / advise / refuse / remind / decide / (to + infinitive

complain / mention / report / يزعم / يزعم / allege / explain / allege /

▶▶ He said, " Let's watch the news on TV."

▶▶ He suggested that we (should) watch the news on TV. (suggest بعد المصدر لاحظ استخدام المصدر بعد suggest)

▶▶ He suggested watching the news on TV.

▶▶ He said, " I didn't see the accident."

▶▶ He denied that he had seen the accident . (بعد لاحظ تحويل النفي الي إثبات denied)

▶▶ He denied seeing the accident.

♣ He said, " I'll lend you the money you need."

♣ He promised that he would lend me the money I needed.

♣ He promised to lend me the money I needed

" Mother said , " It is rather late and the children should go to bed ♣

. Mother complained that it was rather late and the children should go to bed ♣

". The teacher said to me , " I will punish you if you make mistakes again ♣

.The teacher threatened me that he would punish me if I made mistakes again ♣

.The teacher threatened to punish me if I made mistakes again ♣

♣ ويمكن تحويل السؤال إلى غير المباشر باستخدام إحدى العبارات الآتية

▶▶ I want to know / inquire / enquire / I'd like to know/ I wonder/ Can you tell me? / ask

في حالة الأسئلة التي تبدأ بأداة استفهام ، تستخدم نفس أداة الاستفهام كأداة ربط :

في حالة الأسئلة التي تبدأ بفعل مساعد نستخدم (if / whether) كأداة ربط:

♦ لاحظ عدم تقديم الفعل المساعد على الفاعل في السؤال الغير مباشر

♣ He said, "Where did you spend your summer holiday?"

♣ He wanted to know where I had spent my summer holiday.

♣ He said, " What are you doing now?"

♣ He asked what I was doing then.

♣ She said, " Do you speak French?" ♣ She asked if / whether I spoke French.

♣ "Have you ever been abroad?" ♣ He wondered if / whether I had ever been abroad.

♣ "Do you have a pencil?"

♣ He asked me if / whether I had a pencil

♣ whether (or not) في نهاية الجملة نستخدم (if أو whether) نستخدم وإذا اتت في المنتصف

♣ He asked me whether (if) I would lend him 1000 pounds or not

♣ He said that he I didn't know whether or not he would attend the meeting (فقط whether)

♦ تتغير الأزمنة فقط إذا بدأ السؤال بفعل في الماضي. ولا تتغير إذا كان فعل القول مضارع :

♣ "How much do you earn?"

♣ He wonders how much I earn.

♣ "How much do you earn?"

♣ He wondered how much I earned.

♣ في حالة تحويل سؤاليين إلى غير مباشر نستخدم and if أو أداة استفهام + and

♣ He said, " Why are you late? Did you miss the bus?"

♣ He wondered why I was late and if I had missed the bus.

♦ في حالة العرض offer:

♣ He said, "Shall I get you some tea?" ♣ He offered to get me some tea

♦ في حالة الاقتراح (shall : suggestion) تتحول إلى (should)

▶▶ "Shall we go to the zoo?" ▶▶ He asked me if / whether we should go to the zoo.

♦ في حالة الطلب request:

♣ He said, "Could you open the window, please?" ♣ He asked me to open the window.

♦ When shall is used as a suggestion, it is reported with should:

♣ Do you speak English ?

♣ I'd like to know if you speak English .

(لاحظ عدم تغير الزمن مع I'd like)

() لاحظ استخدام (asked / said / told) في الجمل الآتية

♣ He told me why he had come late

♣ He asked me why I had come late.

♣ You didn't say whether you would visit my uncle or not .

Reported imperative الأمر الغير مباشر

♦ Said to امر (told / asked / advised / ordered) / نصح / طلب / أمر

اقتراح suggested / تهدد threatened / حذر warned / توسل begged ()

نستخدم (to + inf) . في الإثبات و نستخدم (not to + inf) . في النفي بعد الأفعال السابقة:

- ♣ "Open your books." ♣ "The teacher told / asked / ordered us to open our books.
 ♣ Father said "Don't waste time." ♣ "My father advised me not to waste time.
 ♣ "Study science at university." ♣ "Ali encouraged his friend to study science at university.
 ♣ My mother said to me " Don't smoke" ♣ My mother warned me not to smoke
 لا نستخدم المصدر بعد الفعل (say) ولكن نستخدم (that)
 ♣ "Don't park there." ♣ The policeman said that we must not park there.

Women who made history

award	جائزة / منحة	obtain	يحصل علي	a fan	مشجع	noticeable	ملحوظ
contribution	إسهام	a PhD	الدكتوراة	proud of	فخور بـ	figure	رسم توضيحي
lecturer	محاضر	honour	يكرم / كرم	a swing	مرجحة	tomboy	فتاة صاخبة
physicist	فيزيائي	medical	طبي	a star	نجم	traditional	تقليدي
prejudice	تحامل / إجحاف	treatment	علاج	significant	هام	a while	مدة
qualify	يؤهل	cure of	يعالج من	naughty	شقي	present	يقدم
role model	نموذج	hopeful	مفعم بالأمل	misery	بؤس	bar graph	رسم بياني
stereotype	صورة نمطية	recognize	يعترف بـ	miserable	بانس	Netherlands	هولندا
biography	سيرة ذاتية	defy	يتحدي	patient	صبور	previously	سابقاً
inspire	يلهم	spark	ينشط - شرارة	reflect	يعكس	percentage	نسبة
inspiration	الهام	rice straw	قش رز	female	أنثي	economic	اقتصادي
archaeology	علم الآثار	fuel	الوقود	grow up	يكبر	pattern	نمط / نموذج
borders	حدود دولة	generate	يولد	require	يتطلب	obvious	واضح
director	مدير / مخرج	confidence	الثقة	note	يلاحظ	relate to	يرتبط بـ
remain	يبقي / يظل	confident	واثق	fair	معرض	raise	يثير / يرفع
artefacts	تحف	court	ملعب تنس	behave	يتصرف	rise	يرتفع / ينهض
celebrate	يحتفل	mental	عقلي	equal	متساو	key	مفتاح
remarkable	استثنائي	consider	يعتبر	equality	مساواة	alternative	بديل
demonstrate	يوضح	round	دورة	inequality	تفاوت	speculate	يتأمل
nuclear	نووي	tournament	دوري	grumpy	حاد الطبع	third	ثلث
available for	متاح لـ	innovate	يبتكر	cheerful	مبتهج	quarter	ربع
atom	ذرة	retire	يتقاعد	cross	غضبان	minority	أقلية
impressive	مؤثر / مبهر	professional	محترف	Persian	فارسي	majority	أغلبية
scholarship	منحة دراسية	beat	يهزم	assume	يفترض	strength	قوة
podcast	برنامج راديو	major	أهم - أسمي	grade	درجة	commission	عمولة
instead of	بدلاً من	reaction	رد فعل	obstacles	عقبات	condition	شرط

تعريفات Definitions

award	a prize or symbol given to recognize an achievement
contribution	something you do help make something useful
prejudice	an unfair or unreasonable opinion because you don't have enough knowledge

qualify	successfully finish a training course so you can do a job .		
Role model	a person young people can look up to and try to be like them		
stereotype	a fixed idea about what a person or thing is like		
Grand Slam	A very important sports event, contest . (Wimbledon / US /French/Australia		
tournament	A sports competition involving a number of teams or players .		
patient	Able to wait for a long time or accept annoying behaviour		
grumpy	Bad-tempered / easily annoyed	physicist	an expert in physics
cheerful	Happy and showing it .	significant	important
court	A place where tennis is played	round	a stage in a sports completion
lecturer	a person teaches at university	cross with	angry with
confident	Feeling sure about your ability		

Women who made history

Great Expectations كلمات الفصل الثاني

ashamed	خجلان	shake	يهز	curtains	ستائر	rude	وقح
bride	عروسة	stir	يقرب	bored	متضايق	hand	يسلم باليد
candle	شمعة	eagle	نسر	broken heart	قلب حزين	tears	الدموع
a fortune	ثروة	lamb	حمل	ugly	قبيح	common	وضيع
veil	حجب	pretty	جميل	dirty	قذر	rattle	صليل
grateful	شاكر	proud	متكبر	boots	حذاء	protagonist	بطل الرواية

Definitions تعريفات القصة

ashamed	Feeling embarrassed or bad about something		
bride	A woman who is getting married		
candle	Something mad of wax you burn to produce light		
veil	A piece of fine material worn to protect or hide your face		
shake	Move quickly from side to side or up and down		
stir	Mix a liquid by moving a spoon around		
grateful	Feeling thankful and lucky	fortune	A lot of money

Expressions and prepositions

Make contribution to	يقدم إسهامات في	Care about / for	يهتم بـ
Role model	قدوة / نموذج	Reason for	سبب لـ (تفسير)
Win an award	يفوز بجائزة	Cause of	سبب لـ (نتيجة)
Do research into	يقوم ببحث في	Cross with	غضبان من
Believe in	يؤمن بـ	Developed countries	دول متقدمة
Set a goal	يحدد هدف	Developing countries	دول نامية
Achieve a goal	يحقق هدف	Economic development	تنمية اقتصادية
Qualify as	يتأهل كـ	A heart of stone	قلب حجر (قاسي)
name after	يسمى باسم	Grow up	يكبر / ينضج
grand Slam	بطولات الجرانند سلام	Proud of اسم / مصدر	فخور بـ

synonym

grumpy	bad - tempered	حاد الطبع	grumpy	testy	حاد الطبع
cruel	unkind	قاسي	confidence	trust	ثقة
cross	angry	غاضب	reflect on	speculate	يتأمل
naughty	badly - behaved	شقي	previous	former	سابق

cheerful	ecstasized	مبتهج / منشرح	defy	challenge	يتحدي / تحدي
majority	most	أغلبية / معظم	significant	important	هام
remarkable	exceptional	استثنائي	remarkable	noticeable	ملحوظ

antonym

grumpy	حاد الطبع	good natured	حسن الطبع	win	يفوز	beat	يهزم
cruel	قاسي	kind	طيب	winner	فائز	loser	خاسر
cross	غاضب	cheerful	مبتهج	mental	عقلي	physical	بدني
naughty	شقي	well balanced	متزن	amateur	هاو	professional	محترف
patient	صبور	impatient	غير صبور	defy	يتحدي	surrender	يستسلم
available	متاح	unavailable	غير متاح	honour	شرف	shame	عار
grateful	شاكر	ungrateful	جاحد	previous	السابق	following	التالي

Language notes ملاحظات لغوية

award جائزة / منحة / يمنح	prize جائزة	You deserve a good reward مكافأة
He received a valuable prize (award) after his notable discovery.		
gift هبة (بلا مقابل)	Egypt is the gift of the Nile .	a birthday present هدية (في مناسبة)
make contribution to يقدم إسهامات	Yacoub has made contribution to heart surgery	
give a lecture يلقي محاضرة	The lecturer will give an important lecture today	
a way to + مصدر / مصدر	a way to relax	a way of + v+ ing / اسم / a way of losing weight.
biography سيرة ذاتية يكتبها شخص آخر	autobiography سيرة ذاتية يكتبها شخص عن نفسه	
demonstrate يوضح	demonstrate يقوم بمظاهرة	peaceful demonstration مظاهرة سلمية
celebrate يحتفل بـ	celebration احتفال	celebrity شخص مشهور
celebrated مشهور		
win يفوز (a cup / a prize / a match -----)	beat يهزم (someone / a team)	
earn يكسب قوت عيشه (money / a living)	gain يكسب معنوياً (experience / speed / weight)	
recognize يتعرف علي	I failed to recognise her	recognise بـ يتعرف
a patient (مريض) اسم	ill (مريض) صفة	patient صبور
patience الصبر		
A number of (اسم جمع) + فعل جمع	The number of (فعل مفرد) + (اسم جمع)	
A number of students are absent .	The number of students is absent	
fortune حظ = luck	fortunately لحسن الحظ = luckily	a fortune ثروة
cure of يعالج من	a cure for = treatment for علاج لـ	This is a cure for your cough.
professional (paid) محترف	professional advice نصيحة مهنية	armature (unpaid)
economic depression كساد اقتصادي	economic crises أزمات اقتصادية	
percentage نسبة مئوية	percent = % في المائة	proportion 6 : 4 نسبة
rate معدل		
alternative (بديل) اسم / صفة	an alternative source / a lot of alternatives	
replacement (بديل) اسم	solar energy is a good replacement (alternative)	
substitute بديل / يستبدل	This team's substitutes can make a difference in the 2 nd half	
remarkable مميّز / استثنائي = distinguished	Mohammed Salah is a remarkable player .	
remarkable = noticeable ملموس / ملحوظ	Is a remarkable change in our country?	
ashamed خجلن / مكسوف	He has made a lot of mistakes so he is ashamed .	
shy خجول / عنده حياء	Girls are always shy	shyness حياء
shame عار		
raise (يرفع) (تأخذ مفعول)	rise (يرتفع) (لا تأخذ مفعول)	arouse / ينشأ عن
raise { money يجمع مال / a question يثير سؤال / your voice أرفع صوتك / cattle يربي ماشية		
rise (rose – risen) تشرق / ينهض / يرفع	Prices rise / He rose and left / The sun rises	
arise from (arose – arisen)	Many problems will arise from this unwise decision .	
arouse يثير مشاعر (feelings / sympathy تعاطف / suspicion شك / doubt ريبة - شك)		

The Past perfect الماضي التام

يتكون الماضي التام من : (التصريف الثالث (Had + pp) أو (had been + pp)

- ◆ He discovered / realized that he had lost his wallet. الماضي التام هو فعل حدث قبل فعل ماضي آخر.
- ◆ On reaching the airport , Ali found out that he had left one of his suitcases at home.
- ◆ She was sad because she had lost her mobile.

ماضي تام + ماضي بسيط + After / as soon as / once / the moment / when / before that

- ◆ As soon as (once) I had finished studying, I played football.
- ◆ After (the moment) he had watched TV, he went to bed.
- ◆ As soon as he went home , he found out that he had lost his mobile الحدث الأول الماضي التام
- ◆ I watched TV before that I had done my homework (before that = after) لاحظ أن
- (لاحظ استخدام ماضي تام بدلا من المضارع التام مع since) إذا كان الفعل أنتهي في وقت سابق
- ◆ I was sorry that the school was demolished. I had worked in it since my graduation .

The Past perfect الماضي التام

ماضي تام () till / until (ماضي بسيط منفي)

: (التصريف الثالث) الماضي البسيط المنفي قد يكون + wasn't (المصدر) او + didn't

- ◆ He didn't go out till he had taken the money ♥ We didn't eat until our father had arrived.
- ♥ The accused man wasn't released until he had proven his innocence.

ماضي بسيط --- that --- ماضي تام --- It wasn't until

- ◆ It wasn't until he had slept that we left ◆ It wasn't until 1960s that TV was invented

ماضي تام ----- ماضي بسيط ----- ◆ When

- ◆ When I had arrived at the station , the train left so I caught it .

ماضي بسيط ----- ماضي تام ----- ◆ When

- ◆ When I arrived at the station , the train had left so I missed it

ماضي بسيط that ماضي تام It was only when

- ◆ It was only when he had died that I fainted ◆ It was only when he had left that I was sad.

2 - يأتي الماضي التام والماضي البسيط مع التعبيرات الآتية ومعناها (لم يكد حتى)

◆ No sooner ----- than --- / (Scarcely – Barely – Hardly) ----- when -----

- ◆ He had no sooner arrived than the train left. ◆ She had hardly studied when she slept.

◆ ولكن إذا اطلب أن نبدأ بـ (No sooner/Hardly/Scarcely) فإننا نقدم (had علي الفاعل)

- ◆ No sooner had he arrived than the train left. ◆ Hardly had she studied when she slept.

ماضي بسيط + ماضي تام ◆ Before - by the time – after that

- ◆ Before he went to bed, he had watched TV. = He had watched TV after that he went to bed

- ◆ Before he arrived, she had cooked lunch.

- ◆ By the time I sent the letter, I had written it.

- ◆ By six o'clock , I had seen the match . نستخدم (by) الماضي التام بدلا من حروف الجر الاخرى مع.

3 - إذا لم يأتي بعد After /before فاعل فيأتي بعدهم (v + ing)

- ◆ After reading the book, he gave it to me. ◆ Before sleeping, he had eaten.

The past perfect continuous الماضي التام المستمر

◆ ويتكون زمن الماضي التام المستمر من Had been + V+ing

◆ ويستخدم الماضي التام المستمر ليعبر عن حدث استمر لفترة في الماضي قبل وقوع حدث آخر ويستخدم عادة مع

كلمات الماضي التام (--- as soon as / after / before / when) ومعها مدة زمنية بعد since / for / all

◆ ويأتي عادة مع أفعال يمكن أن تستغرق فترة طويلة مثل / plan / live / work / stay / paint / read / write

- ◆ She had been training for weeks before she played the final match,

- ◆ When I arrived home, he had been cleaning the room for two hours.

- ◆ They had been waiting for an hour before the train arrived.

♣ I had been planning to spend the holiday in Alex when my sister suddenly fell ill

♣ There were floods because it had been raining for three days.

♣ He was tired because he had been working since dawn.

♣ He was covered in paint. He had been painting the room since we left.

♣ When I looked out of the window, it was raining (it was still raining)

♣ When I looked out of the window, it had been raining (it stopped raining)

: نستخدم الماضي التام بدلا من الماضي التام المستمر في الحالات الثلاث الآتية

▶▶ I had written 3 emails when the light went out . 1- إذا ذكرنا عدد مرات الحدث -

▶▶ I had known her for years before she left . 2- إذا كان الفعل لا يأتي في الأزمنة المستمرة -

▶▶ After the car had been mended for 2 hours , I drove it , we moved 3- في المبني للمجهول -

Mr Hesham

01062612052

The Past perfect الماضي التام

♣ عند المساواة نستخدم (as الصفة أو الظرف في الدرجة الأولى as) مثل :

▶▶ As old as / as nice as / as good as / as efficiently as / as hard as / as well as /

▶▶ as old as (the same age)

▶▶ as tall as (the same height)

لاحظ في النفي تحويل as إلى الأولي so او تركها كما هي

▶▶ This soup is not so (as) spicy as your koshari

Unit 2

الدرجة الثانية Comparative

Mr; Hesham

♣ الصفة في الدرجة الثانية تتكون من (adjective + er + than / more (less) + adjective + than)

▶▶ Ahmed is taller than Soha.

▶▶ Soha is shorter than Ahmed

نستخدم (more) قبل الصفة المكونة من أكثر من مقطعين أو مقطعين مشتقين

▶▶ The car is more expensive than the bike. ▶▶ Zewail is more famous than any scientist.

♣ (لاحظ أن less) توضع أمام أي صفة سواء مكونة من مقطع أو أكثر

♣ He is less tall than me .

♣ She is less beautiful than her sister.

♣ لاحظ أن الأهم في الدرجة الثانية هو إنها مقارنة بين اثنين

♣ Which is the easier language , German or French?

♣ Who is the taller of the twins? (لاحظ استخدام كل (the) قبل الدرجة الثانية عند وجود of)

♣ I didn't think the car was so expensive. ♣ The car was more expensive than I thought

♣ The harder you study, the higher marks you get. ♣ كلما ذاكرت أكثر كلما حصلت علي درجات اعلي

♣ He is taller than me (I am).

♣ ضمير مفعول / فاعل وفعل + than

(The weather is getting colder and colder

♣ 2nd degree (and) 2nd degree

♣ يمكن استخدام a few / many / slightly / a bit / much / a lot / a little / far قبل الدرجة الثانية لتوضيح الفرق:

. You have to move a bit faster.

♣ He is much taller than his wife

♣ A few more people attended his conference than our conference.

Cairo is not so (as) cold as London . = ♣ Cairo is hotter than London

♣ Modern machines work more efficiently than the old ones . (لاحظ ان مقارنة الظروف مثل الصفات)

♣ الصفة الدرجة الثالثة تتكون من (adjective + est / The most (least) + adjective)

♣ Soha is the tallest girl in the class.

♣ He is the most intelligent boy in the school .

♣ لاحظ عدم استخدام (the) أفعال العاطفة والملكية					
♣ لاحظ استخدام الدرجة الثالثة مع الكلمات first / second / third,..etc					
♣ Alexandria is the second largest city in Egypt. ♣ He has got the third highest marks . ♣ الدرجة الثالثة تصبح درجة ثانية بوضع كلمة (any) قبل الطرف الثاني أو نبدأ بالطرف الثاني مسبقاً بـ No					
♣ French is the easiest subject. ♣ No subject is easier than French. ♣ Sally is the cleverest girl I have ever seen ♣ I have never seen such a clever girl as Sally					
♦ لاحظ استخدام (of) عندما يكون بعدها جمع أو سنة ونستخدم (in) عندما يكون بعدها مفرد					
The longest river in the world			♣ The Pacific is the biggest of all oceans ♣		
♣ She is the most intelligent lady in the conference			♣ Salah is the best player of 2019.		
الدرجة الأولى	الدرجة الثانية	الدرجة الثالثة	الدرجة الأولى	الدرجة الثانية	الدرجة الثالثة
good	better than	the best	well	better than	the best
bad / badly	worse than	the worst	ill	worse than	the worst
many	more than	the most	much	more than	the most
little	less than	the least	old	elder	eldest
far	farther / further than	farthest / furthest (أبعد أو إضافي further)			

Unit one

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

- 1- ?Do you read newspapers (either – neither – both – each) digital or printed version
- 2- ?What is the (rule – role – roll – ruler) of newspapers in society today
- 3- .A ----- newspaper has small pages and large photos .It uses short stories
a) dictionary b) broadsheet c) timetable d) tabloid
- 4- Tabloid newspapers use simple language and large ----- including funny rhymes or jokes
a) headlines b) emails c) headache d) addresses
- 5- . A ----- newspaper is a more formal newspaper with large pages
a) dictionary b) broadsheet c) timetable d) tabloid
- 6- Articles in broadsheet newspaper are more ----- and use larger sentences and paragraphs
a) nice b) good c) factual d) small
- 7- .You should cheer up because the news (are – is – were – have) encouraging
- 8- . I read an (article – book – magazine – leaflet) on environmental issues in the newspaper
- 9- .Broadsheet newspapers have (less – more – few – fewer) photos than tabloid ones
- 10- ?----- Can you summarise the difference between tabloid newspapers and broadsheet
a) another b) ones c) twice d) others
- 11- .A plane skidded (in – on – of – off) the runway at an international airport
- 12- (The accident was a scary (experiment – exhibit - experience – expiray
- 13- .None of the passengers or the plane's ----- were hurt in the incident
.a) staff b) crew c) team d) family
- 14- .The plane's nose was (close – open – shut – start) to the water's edge
- 15- ? Have you ever (done –expelled – spoken - experienced) an accident like that
- 16- . I work as a (report – exporter – reporter – importer) for a national newspaper
- 17- .There is a long (queue – raw – row - quarter) in front of the baker's
- 18- .In an official ----- , the minister formally announced his resignation
a) sentence b) essay c) statement d) paragraph
- 19- .The ----- is a large area of rock with a very steep side often at the edge of the sea
a) cliff b) cave c) reefs d) hill
- 20- . According to the recent news ----- , two of the victims are Egyptians

- a) ports b) reports c) certificates d) reform
- Many of the roads went along cliffs. They were so dangerous that he felt ----- to death-21
- a) scared b) scary c) scaring d) frightening
- .The manager told us to ----- the building because there was a fire-22
- a) complain b) vaccinate c) evacuate d) locate
- The police have closed the train station because there has been an-23
- a) event b) incident c) ambulance d) angle
- .There have been ----- temperatures in North America which has brought snow-24
- a) hot b) heat c) mild d) freezing
- . Scientists hope to develop an ----- that uses solar energy to fly-25
- a) aircraft b) incident c) amplifier d) evacuation
- I didn't like that film . It was -26
- a) interesting b) astonishing c) surprising d) terrifying
- .Look ! They are ----- into the water to catch fish-27
- a) playing b) swimming c) plunging d) sleeping
- .All the children denied ----- the cake , but there is none left-28
- a) eat b) eating c) to eat d) eaten
- . is a strong adjective meaning extremely frightened ----- -29

الوحدة الأولى Unit one

- a) Happy b) Glad c) terrific d) Terrifying
- .To ----- is to send people away from a dangerous place to a safe place -30
- a) duplicate b) evacuate c) locate d) dissuade
- .means above or below the temperature at which water freezes ----- -31
- a) Cool b) Cold c) Freezing d) Pleasant
- . An / A ----- is a plane or a vehicle that can fly -32
- a) ambulance b) aircraft c) canoe d) ferry
- .An ----- is an event, especially one that is unusual , important or violent -33
- a) incident b) insomnia c) atmosphere d) atrophy
- ,means extremely frightened , especially so frightened that you can not move ----- -34
- a) Butterfly b) Purify c) Afraid d) Petrified
- .To ----- is to move , fall , or be thrown suddenly forwards or downwards – 35
- a) plunge b) sponge c) pour d) blame
- .To be ----- is to be frightened of something , or nervous about something -36
- a) scare b) scary c) scared d) sacred
- .To ----- to make someone believe something that is not true by false information -37
- a) misunderstand b) mislead c) misprint d) mistake
- .To be ----- is to give equal attention to all sides or opinions -38
- a) bias b) unfair c) cruel d) balanced
- 'is a strong feeling in favour of or against one group of people or one side ----- -39
- a) Bias b) Bio c) Due to d) Duty
- .He is a successful businessman. He succeeds in ----- an enormous fortune – 40
- a) doing b) making c) giving d) losing
- .My mother has a daily routine . She ----- a lot of jobs at home -40
- a) makes b) takes c) spends d) does
- ?What are the middle paragraphs in the essay called -41
- a. conclusion b. body paragraphs c. introduction d. topic sentence

- .The writer tries to make the reader adopt his point of view in a /an ----- essay -42
 a) narrative b) persuasive c) expository d) descriptive
- .I will complain to my neighbours ----- the noise of their children -43
 a) of b) off c) from d) about
- . My mother always complains ----- a severe headache -44
 a) of b) off c) from d) about
- It was very cold in winter. I didn't have a coat and I was-45
 .a) terrifying b) chiller c)freezing d) petrified
- The news story about the match missed out the injured player so there was bias by -46
 a) mislead b) spin c) inaccurate d) omission
- When you want to introduce an opposite opinion when you are writing , you say -47
 a) in the other way b) on the other hand c) by the other hand d) on one side
- At the top of a tabloid news story there is usually -48
 a) a headline b) your name c) a photo d) a question
- When writing a formal report , you should use-49
 a) contractions b) exclamation marks c)a pencil d) passive forms
- . technical difficulties , the aircraft had to land in freezing conditions -----50
 a) Because b) Due to c) since d) As
- . He wasn't vaccinated against Covid19 ,----- he caught the disease -51
 .a) as b) because c) consequently d) although

Unit one

- All the passengers on ----- are waiting for the plane's take-off -52
 a) broad b) abroad c) board d) aboard
- .When the boy saw the snake coming towards him , he was scared ----- death -53
 a) from b) of c) by d) to
- . Important ----- on the island of Stockholm have been found recently -54
 a) finds b) discovery c) monument d) bias
- Ras Mohammed is one of the most important nature-55
 a) conserves b) conservations c) reserves d) deserve
- (We can use clay to make (plastic – pottery – battery – aluminum -56
- .The important finds were ----- from under the ground by rabbits -57
 a) dig b) digging c) dug d) digs
- .Workers on the island were ----- to see stone tools outside a rabbit hole-58
 a) amazing b) surprising c) astonishing d) amazed
- .This newspaper doesn't give a /an ----- point of view .They adopt one team -59
 a) balanced b) inaccurate c) omission d) spin
- They put their team's report at the top of the page when they win .This is bias by-60
 a) placement b) inaccurate c) omission d) spin
- . He always a (inaccurate – spin – omission – balanced) on his stories -61
- .We use to (conclude – sum up – end – begin) with to introduce a new topic -62
- .We use (due to – whilst – because – consequently) to give contrasting ideas -63
- .We use (due to – whilst – because – consequently) to give the result of something -64
- .To (guess – personally – conclude - begin with) is to give a summary of the main points -65
- We use (guess – personally – conclude - begin with)to give an opinion -66
- .Don't touch the (exhibits – exhibition – tourists – people) displayed in the museum -67
- .The ship went off its fixed (route – road – platform – pavement) in the sea -68
- (Stunning is the synonym of (petrified – amazing – frightening – boring -69

He said that when he (is – has been- 'll be- had been) to the museum, he had seen the--20
.statues

.He said he (passes – would pass – pass-had passed) his driving test the previous year-21

He told me that he (is working – works –is working -had been working)as a sales-22
.assistant

.He explained that his uncle (was helping – helps – helped- 'll help) him then-23

.She asked him what since he left school-24

a) had he been doing b) he was doing c) he had been doing d) he is doing

.He asked me why (I want – I wanted – do I want – did I want) to work abroad-25

.They asked me if my parents (know – are knowing – have known – knew) I was there-26

.He asked me (whether – what – how many – how high) I had a driving licence-27

.They want to know who (did win – won – do win – does win) the match-28

.(She asked me which university (had I been to – go I to – did I go to – I had been to-29

She asked me whether my uncle (know – know – knew – known) I was trying to find-30
.another job

He asked me why (do I want – had I wanted – did I want – I wanted) to work for their-31

.company

.She wanted to know how..... about working in another part of the country-32

a) I would feel b) would I feel c) do I feel d) had I felt

.She asked me (how – when – why – whether) I could tell her how old I was-33

.He asked me (what – when – where - if) I knew that his sister had been ill -34

.She wondered (if- whether – where – why) my sister had gone to school or not -35

.We wanted to know (what – when – where - if) they thought of his idea-36

Exercises on grammar

Rawia asked Kholoud what she (has done – does – would do - had done) the evening-37

.before

Hany asked Fady whether he (went – had gone –goes-could go)to the museum the next-38

.day

.The teacher.....whether we had found the homework easy or difficult-39

a) said b) told c) inquired d) promised

.Leila wondered if we (shall go – will go – can go -should go) to the park -40

Imad wanted to know where Hesham (go – will go – can go -would go) to university-41

.(First, I asked Andy where the poet (grows up - has grown up - grew up - had grown up -42

.I asked Amr what (is he doing – he was doing – was he doing –he is doing) then -43

”.My friend said “ (not to – to – to not -Don't) apply for the same kind of job -44

.A friend warned me (to – to not - not to – don't) apply for the same kind of job -45

.He also advised me (not – to- don't – didn't) retrain as soon as possible -46

.My husband suggested that I (will study – am going to – shall study- study) languages -47

.My wife encouraged me (to – don't - not to – from) waste time-48

The teacher (says – said – ask – ordered) us to open our books at page 20-49

My mother recommended that we (are wearing- should wear – wearing – would wear) -50

.coats

.My friend (said - told – inquired – wondered) me not sit on the wall -51

.The referee (said – advise – said to -ordered)the player to stop the game -52

.We were hungry, so my father suggested (going – went – go- to go) out for lunch-52

Ahmed is good at football, so we encouraged him (not to –to- for – don't) join the school-53

.team

.The tour guide the tourists not to go into the desert on their own-64

- a) advise b) suggested c) warned d) said

.Maya advised Ola (to – not to – don't – never) start revising for the test -55

.The teacher the students to stop running in the corridor -56

- a) advised b) begged c) wondered d) ordered

الاختبار الأول Test one

1	.Leila says that she (was – had been – is – is doing) ready now to go to the shops
2	.Hesham asked me (if - weather - that - did) I walked to school
3	. Mohamed (warned – asked – told – admitted) that he had broken the vase
4	.Eman said that Damascus (is – was – had been – would be) the capital of Syria
	. I asked Imad (that - whether - weather - does) he often wrote stories or not -5
	.My brother asked me if we (shall go - go - went - should go) to the station -6
	.Nawal asked me where (I had been - have been -had I been -have I been) the night before - 7
	.My father (said – threatened – promised – warned) me not to smoke -8
	.The teacher warned the students (not to – not – to – don't) waste time - 9
10	. One of these trees (was – were – is – are) pruned the other day
11	. Father , (this – that – these – those) my best friend , Ahmed
12	(The oxen went into the water to wash (itself – themselves – himself – herself

?Which sentence is correct .13

"a. Nada said, "My father is a teacher."

b. Nada said "My father is a teacher

"?c. Nada said, "my father is a teacher."

d. Nada said, "My father is a teacher

..... When the ship was about to sink , most of the passengers were .14

A

الاختبار الأول Test one

- a) pleased b. terrifying c. petrified d. delighted.

?" Which word in the following sentence is an adverb " unfortunately , She lost the game .15

- a. game b. fortunately c. lost d. She

? Is this (peas – bees – bats - bias) by omission , placement or spin .16

The police are looking for a (victim - vet – convict – baby) who escaped from prison .17

?What is the last paragraph in the essay called .18

- a. conclusion b. body paragraph c. introduction d. exposition

19 The film is very popular so there is a long ----- in front of the cinema to watch it

- a) antiquities b) queues c) rows d) seats

.....newspapers have large pages and serious stories ----- -20

- a) Magazine b) Tabloid c) Broadsheet d) Bubbles

B Reading Comprehension

:Read the following passage, then answer the questions 2

It is often said in guidebooks that Egypt is the gift of the Nile. The Ancient Egyptians certainly must have believed this. Where else did their food come from except the rich black mud brought by the river during the annual floods? How could they transport their huge blocks of stone and their enormous statues? On the flood water of the Nile However, since the river is now controlled in Egypt by the High Dam at Aswan, there is no longer a flood every year as there used to be in the past. There are some people who see the High Dam as a mixed blessing. One disadvantage is that the Nile no longer brings

the mineral-rich mud which
 .used to feed the soil. By the year 2025, Egypt will suffer from shortage of water
 As the population grows, so more people will need water for drinking, washing, etc. At the
 same time, more water will also be needed to
 .irrigate land in the desert to provide a suitable environment for the growing population
 So what can be done? Water can be re-cycled, that is to say, some waste water can be
 purified and re-used. Engineers can also search for more water underground. However, the
 .Nile will always remain the major source of water for the country
 Yet, the river upon which Egypt relies begins thousands of kilometres to the south, and is
 shared by other countries in Africa. Both Egypt and Sudan receive water from sources
 in Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda, Zaire, Rwanda and Burundi. What would happen if these
 decided they needed more of wa water from the Nile? The answer is co-operation. Agriculture
 in Egypt depends almost entirely on irrigation, as there is hardly any rain. This is not true
 of some of the other Nile states, such as Uganda. Dams could therefore be built in
 these countries to provide water storage for Egypt at the same time, to provide a source
 of energy. Efforts could also be made to reduce the large loss. These are issues which
 will concern all the countries of the Nile in the next century in order to ensure that there
 .is enough water for everyone

- 1 .By the year 2025, Egypt will suffer from of water
 d) rise c) growth b) increase a) lack
- 2 Other Nile basin countries depend on agriculture
 c) wells d) recycled water b) rain water a) water of the Nile
- 3 .Nile basin countries are in number
 d) four c) six b) eight a) seven
- 4protects Egypt from floods

الاختبار الأول Test one

- a) The High Dam b) Black mud c) recycling d) irrigation
- 5 Nile basin countries need dams to
 c) transport blocks of stone d) store water a) irrigate their field b) generate electricity
- 6The underlined word " these " refers to
 d) shortage of water c) Nile states b) Floods a) Engineers
- 7 ?What could be done to improve the water supply from the Nile
 a) use it b) waste it c) recycle it d) cycle it
- 8 ?Do you think The High Dam has brought only good things
 a) Yes , of course b) definitely c) I don't know d) No , it has demerits , too
- 9 .Explain what you think the phrase 'mixed blessing' means
 a) It has pros and cons b) It has drawbacks c) It has merits d) It has advantages
- 1
 0 ----- The Nile was important to the Ancient Egyptians as they used it to
 a) transport goods b) grow crops c) generate electricity d) both a & b

:Read the following passage, then answer the questions (2

,Hi Dalia

You asked me to tell you about the interview that I had on Tuesday. It did not start very well. My appointment was at eight o'clock so I had to get up very early. Then there was a

downpour as I was walking to the office so I was very wet when I arrived. However, there were two other people who were there for interviews too, and they also got wet. When it was my turn, the manager was very friendly. He looked at my CV and said that I had excellent qualifications. Then he asked me to describe myself. I said that I was sociable and conscientious. He asked me if I spoke any languages. I told him that I spoke English fluently. Then he asked me if I had done any volunteering. I told him that I often helped at a local charity for poor and disadvantaged children. He also asked me about my free time activities. I told him that I enjoyed weightlifting. He said that he found that surprising but also impressive. He asked me why I wanted to work for his company. I explained that it had a very good reputation and that I had always wanted to work as a tour guide in a big organisation. At the end of the interview, he said that I was an excellent candidate and I was qualified to do the job. He explained that he would make up his mind about who would get the job in the next few days. I really hope that I get it. Write soon,
Best wishes
Ola

1 Which of these questions did the manager ask

- a Do you do volunteering? b Can you do volunteering
c Have you done any volunteering? d Why don't you do volunteering

2 Which information did the manager find surprising

- a Ola helps a charity. b Ola was wet. c Ola is fluent in English. d Ola likes weightlifting

3 Why did the manager want to know if she had done any volunteering

- a) Because he can't pay her b To find out if she is a kind person
c Because he works for a charity. d As he needs someone to work with children

4 What is the main idea of the email

- a Ola knows she has got the job. b Ola doesn't know if she has got the job yet
c Ola can't get the job. d Why Ola will start the job in a few days

Test one الاختبار الأول

5 What does the underlined word "it" refer to

- a the tour guide b the job c the manager d the company

6 What do you think that disadvantaged means

- a rich b having problems c strong d voluntary

7 When was Ola's interview was on

- a) Saturday b) Sunday c) Monday d) Tuesday

8 The manager wanted to know if Ola spoke any languages as she was going to be

- a) a tour guide b) a teacher c) a journalist d) an ambassadress

1 Modern devices have no longer been a luxury but it has become a must for every house

- | | |
|---|---|
| ا | لم تعد الأجهزة الحديثة متعة، بل هي اضافة لكل بيت. |
| ب | لم تعد المعدات الحديثة ترفا، بل هي ضرورة لكل بيت. |
| ج | لم تعد الأجهزة التقليدية ترفا، بل هي ضرورة لكل بيت. |
| د | لم تعد الأجهزة الحديثة ترفا، بل هي ضرورة لكل بيت. |

2 We should exploit our natural resources to raise our Egyptian national economy

- | | |
|---|---|
| ا | يجب أن نهمل مصادرنا الطبيعية للنهوض باقتصادنا القومي المصري. |
| ب | يجب أن نستغل مصادرنا القومية للنهوض باقتصادنا القومي المصري. |
| ج | يجب أن نستغل مصادرنا الطبيعية للنهوض باقتصادنا القومي المصري. |
| د | يجب أن نستغل مصادرنا الطبيعية للنهوض بدخلنا القومي المصري. |

3- الحرية هي اثنى شيء في حياتنا ويجب الحفاظ عليها.

- a) Freedom is the most precious thing in our life and we should keep it
- b) Equality is the most precious thing in our life and we should keep it
- c) Freedom is the most delicious thing in our life and we should keep it
- d) Freedom is the most precious thing in our life and we should waste it

4- إن النهضة التكنولوجية الحديثة سوف تغير وجه العالم في القرن الحادي والعشرين.

- a) Modern technological science will change the world face in the twenty first century
- b) Modern technological renaissance will change the world face in the twenty first century
- c) Modern technological renaissance will change the world face in the twenty first decade
- d) Modern technological renaissance will exchange the world face in the twenty first century

Unit two الوحدة الثانية

- .My English at university inspired me to become an English teacher-1
 - a) tourist
 - b) dictionary
 - c) style
 - d) lecturer
- Yasmeen Yehya Moustafa is a greatfor young female scientists in Egypt-2
 - a) teacher
 - b) lecturer
 - c) role model
 - d) medal
- .It is ato think that all footballers are tall and strong. Some of them are small-3
 - a) stereotype
 - b) scenario
 - c) scene
 - d) scenery
- Nadia is a nurse who won a/anfor her work during the health emergency-4
 - a) present
 - b) award
 - c) gift
 - d) prize
- .Tarek worked very hard for many years and he has nowas a doctor-5
 - a) liquefied
 - b) quality
 - c) qualified
 - d) achieved
- .Our volunteers have all madein helping to make the park look so beautiful-6
 - a) contributions
 - b) fuss
 - c) noise
 - d) a fortune
- .Albert Einstein is perhaps the most famousthe world has known-7
 - a) footballer
 - b) artist
 - c) physicist
 - d) archaeologist
- ." Taha Hussein wrote his ----- and entitled it " Al-Aiam " " The Days -8
 - a) biography
 - b) autobiography
 - c) geography
 - d) topography
- .Women are still facing (equality – freedom – prejudice – awards) in the workplace -9
- .We are celebrating three ----- Egyptian women who broke down stereotype -10
 - a) mark
 - b) remark
 - c) remarkable
 - d) colourful

Unit two الوحدة الثانية

- . These women ----- that women's place in society is important-11
 - a) demonstrate
 - b) depreciate
 - c) locate
 - d) calculate
- . Sameera Moussa was one of the most important ----- scientists-12
 - a) Arabic
 - b) Arabian
 - c) Arab
 - d) Arabs
- . 13- Egypt is looking forward to generating electricity from ----- energy
 - a) nuclear
 - b) sun
 - c) water
 - d) rain
- .Sameera Moussa ----- a big contribution to our knowledge of medical nuclear power-14
 - a) did
 - b) made
 - c) held
 - d) gained
- her life goal was to research ways (to – for – of – in) make medical treatment -15
- .Tickets are ----- from the box office for all of you -16
 - a) given
 - b) valuable
 - c) available
 - d) enviable
- .She received a ----- to study at the University of California in the USA -17
 - a) hardship
 - b) championship
 - c) apprenticeship
 - d) scholarship
- .She ----- a PhD and became the first Egyptian woman to become a lecturer -18
 - a) bought
 - b) obtained
 - c) succeeded
 - d) drew

- . After her death , she was ----- with an award of President Sadat's First Class Order-19
a) received b) taken c) obtained d) honoured
- .Scientists always ----- research into the causes of diseases-20
a) do b) make c) get d) give
- .Hilana ----- to London to study mathematics and medicine with other 5 students-21
- . NASA named a planet after her ----- her contribution to science -22
a) recognizing b) saying c) apologizing d) telling
- .Yasmeen is a role model (after – with – for – about) other young Egyptian women-23
- . The beauty of the scene (defies – defines – delicate – denies) description-24
- .She moved from Damietta to Cairo to -----the Maadi STEM school -25
a) blend b) attend c) intend d) pretend
- .Yasmeen's winning invention was ----- by the need for cleaner water in her village-26
a) spelled b) sent c) told d) sparked
- . Burning rice ----- can produce a natural fuel which can be used to generate electricity -27
a) straw b) stick c) grains d) canes
- . STEM schools give students the confidence to ----- and defy prejudice-28
a) eat b) cheat c) innovate d) evade
- ? What impact do you think these women have had(in – of –at - on) Egyptian society-29
- . The nuclear energy project will help Egypt ----- more electricity in the future -30
a) grade b) generate c) import d) lose
- . Who is the most (inspiring – conspiring – spring – expiring) women? Sameera Moussa -31
- . The dealer takes a 20% ----- on the sales he makes -32
a) committee b) camp c) commission d) courage
- The US Open , Wimbledon French Open and the Australian Open are called-33
a) Grand Slam b) Grandparents c)Grand Museum d) Grandfathers
- .A ----- is a competition where there are a number people competing to win a cup -34
a) team b) tour c) tournament d)tower
- In tennis you play on a (cart – court – carrot – card) which can be made of clay or grass -35
- .The first ----- of sporting competition is when the opining game or match is played-36
a) round b) around c) rally d) regime
- .In an interview after the match , she said she was proud ----- what she had achieved-37
a) in b) on- c) off d) of

الوحدة الثانية Unit two

- . She said she ----- such fast courts and the heat-38
a) wasn't used to b) used to c) didn't use to d) uses to
- .Mayar became the first Egyptian woman to ----- a match at a major tournament -39
a) earn b) beat c) win d) gain
- . Our handball team can compete and ----- the strongest teams all over the world-41
a) earn b) beat c) win d) lose
- Mo Salah, the Liverpool football ----- had been giving her advice -42
a) stare b) store c) star d) stir
- ? Do you think the ----- side of competing and sleeping helped her -43
a) mental b) metal c) metallic d) manual
- . She has received a big ----- from the Egyptian public after her win -44
a) react b) respond c) reaction d) interact
- . Israel always puts ----- to hinder the peace process 45
a) roses b) obstacles c) flowers d) flavours

- .What Katy Did is still a big ----- to many of today's female authors -46
a) inspiration b) respiration c) description d) separation
- Katy, 12 years old , had an accident on a broken ----- and can't walk -46
.a) swim b) swindler c) suit d) swing
- . A ----- is a girl who like playing the same games as boys -47
a) tomboy b) boy c) man d) guy
- .She always argues (to – with – about – on) her brothers and sister -48
- .The government does its best to care (by – with – about – of) medical care-49
- .She gets very impatient and (across – crucify – cross – cress) with everyone -50
- .Her cousin encouraged her (to be – being – to being – be) kinder and more cheerful -51
- .She must (do – give – take – make) the best of things or lose the love of her family-52
- .(They presented their ideas at an international STEM (fair – far – fun – fare -53
- .Girls often get better (goods – grades – oranges – games) than boys in STEM subjects -54
- ?Do you think men and women have ----- opportunities in the workplace -54
a) equal b) equality c) inequality d) equally
- . The bar graph shows the ----- of female doctors in certain countries -55
a) percent b) proportion c) percentage d) rate
- (Each drop of water is very (unimportant – significant – insignificant – trivial -56
(The antonym of majority is (large – immense – minority – massive-57
- - Lativa is a country which has (75%) of female doctors . It has three-58
a) quarters b) thirds c) squares d) halves
- .We use however , but , yet and (consequently – thus – while – so) to show contrast -59
- .In conclusion is written at the (introduction – beginning – middle – end) of an essay -60
- . In conclusion , the most surprising about the graph ----- is the big differences -61
a) figures b) figurative c) figs d) fiction
- .Egypt aspires to an (economy – economic – economics – economical) development-62
- . In other ----- there doesn't seem be any obvious pattern to the results -63
(a) word b) wards c) words d) speech
- .It is especially interesting to ----- the very low number of women doctors in Japan -64
a) note b) say c) tell d) have
- .A number of my students (has – have – is – was) got full marks -65
- .The number of my trees (are – were – is – was) cut down last week -65
- She could see her face (reflected – objected – rejected – collected) in the car's windshield -66

الوحدة الثانية Unit two

- . He is grumpy : this means he is (bad – well – good – better)- tempered-67
- .We need to find (an alternative – a replacement – placement – alter) source of energy -68
- .We should work hard so as to (rise – arise – raise – arouse) our standard of living -69
(Players who are paid are called (professionals – professions – amateurs – fans -70
- .When he -----the box, he heard something rattling around inside -71
a) shake b) shook c) nodded d) shock
- The guide told us the Pharaoh spent a ----- building his palace -72
a) money b) pounds c) fortune d) fort
- The mother of the (pride – bride – proud – brand) cried during the wedding- 73
(The storm cut off the electricity so we had to use (candle – cradle – curl – crude -74
- .The man was -----to Pip for bringing him something to eat-75
a) great b) greet c) grateful d) ungrateful
- .If you don't (star – stare – stir – store) the sauce, it won't be smooth -76

- .He was (shy – shame – shyness – ashamed) that he had lied -77
 .The bride wore a longon her head that matched her wedding dress -78
 a) boots b) veil c) van d) vase
 (Oliver's mother died of a broken (heart – lung – liver – kidney -79
 .The protagonist had a heart of ----- . She was cruel to everyone -80
 a) gold b) silver c) mercy d) stone
 .I had a change of (heart – teeth – eye – skin) and decided to stay longer reading -81

Exercises on grammar

- .I ----- for two hours before the light went out -1
 a) studied b) was studying c) had studied d) had been studying m
 .As soon as I arrived home , I realised that I ----- my keys -2
 .a) had been losing b) have lost c) was losing d) had lost
 .Hardly ----- written the report when she handed it to me -3
 a) she had b) did she c) had she d) she has
 .My friend ----- to give me the mobile until he had watched the video -4
 a) didn't b) refused c) wasn't d) won't
 .After I ----- my friend I realised that I forgot to give him the address -5
 .a) will invite b) invite c) have invited d) had invited
 .His clothe were dirty because he ----- his car by himself -6
 .a) has mended b) had been mending c) has been mending d) is mending
 .I met Sally yesterday. I ----- her since she left our village -7
 a) didn't see b) haven't seen c) hadn't seen d) won't see
 .It wasn't (when – until – after – before) he had arrived that the light went out -8
 .she had been sleeping all day before my mother ----- her -9
 a) awoke b) had awoken c) awakes d) has awoken
 .On – In – By – At) 6:00 pm yesterday , I had done many jobs at home) -10
 .I once used to the newspaper every day. Now I don't have the time -11
 a) reading b) read c) was reading d) had read
 As soon as we arrived at school, the first lesson -12
 a) begun b) beginning c) had begun. d) began
 .Ialready seen the film before I read the book -13
 a) have b) had c) has d) will have
 .What when I called you? You sounded very busy -14

Exercises on grammar

- a) did you do b) do you do c) had you done d) were you doing
 .I.....my own computer for three years before anything went wrong with it-15
 a) 'd had b) has had c) was having d) have
 .While she her homework, my sister was listening to music -16
 a) did b) was doing c) is doing d) would do
 .I to the museum in 2015 -17
 a) had gone b) have gone c) went d) go
 .Yesterday evening, wefor our English test when all the lights went out -18
 a) had revised b) were revising c) revised d) revising
 .My mother made me a cake. Itof lemons -19
 a) was tasting b) tasted c) would taste d) had tasted
 .It was dark when we reached the beach because the sun down -20

- a) was going b) has gone c) had gone d) went
 After Mona had played the piano, sheher sister with her homework -21
- a) was helping b) helping c) is helping d) helped
 No sooner met my father than I asked him for money-22
- a) have I b) had I c) I had d) I did
 ?What did you do after school yesterday-23
- a) had left b) left c) leave d) leaving
 ?What at eight o'clock yesterday evening -24
- a) were you doing b) did you do c) you were doing d) do you do
 ?What had you done you had breakfast this morning-25
- a) while b) before c) as soon as d) after
 ?What games did youto play with your friends-26
- a) used to b) used c) are used d) use
 The car until I had paid the mechanic -27
- a) repaired b) didn't repair c) was repaired d) wasn't repaired
 .At the age of seven, my parents me to Jordan -28
- a) are taking b) were taking c) took d) take
 .He..... a prize for a drawing of an animal- 29
- a) gave b) was given c) has given d) had given
 . Someone phoned me while I the dinner-30
- a) cook b) was cooked c) am cooking d) was cooking
 .While my car..... I went shopping-31
- a)was mending b) was being mended c) has mended d) had mended
 .While my mother was doing the washing up, my baby sister after-32
- a) was looking b) has been looked c) was being looked d) had looked
 .We had hardly taken the photograph he showed it to his friend -33
- a) when b) than c) after d) before
 .As soon as the robbers they were taken to jail-34
- a) had arrested b) had been arrested c) were arresting d)are arrested
 . seeing the fire , I called the fire brigade -35
- a) While b) When c) On d) Before
 .It wasn't I had seen the film that I slept -36
- a) after b) before c) when d) till
 .As soon as I went to school , I realized that I my homework -37
- a) lose b) was losing c)would lose d) had lost

Exercises on grammar

- He need much sleep, but he does now-38
- a) didn't use to b) isn't used to c) used d) uses
 .While football , he fell down -39
- a) played b) playing c) was playing d) had played
 My last e-mail to six of my friends before the light went out-40
- a) send b) had been sending c) has been sent d) is sent
 .This is the (hard- harder – less hard- hardest) test I've ever taken-41
- .He was not (helpful– as helpful– more helpful – less helpful) as his colleagues -42
- .He is not (so – more – less – lessen) reliable as his friend-43
- .My flat is (more big – less big – biggest – the biggest) than yours-44
- .You didn't do as (more – less – least – much) work as I did-45

- .Her friend is (wealthy – wealthiest – wealthier – wealthiest) than her-46
 .My car is (less – more – least – most) small than yours-47
 .Nobody here is (efficient – as efficient as – most efficient than – as efficient) Peter-48
 .It was (more foolish – less foolish – foolish – least foolish) of her to waste all her money-49
 Mobiles are (as and more – more and so – much and more – more and more) popular-50
 .French is (many – most – much – more) easier than English-51
 .A (few – few more – Less – little) students enrolled on our course than last year-52
 .The (less – least – most – much) fat you eat, the healthier you become-53
 .I don't read as (much – more – most – many) books as you do-54
 .This car is not as old (so – as – that – than) my car -55
 .Ahmad is the (better - best – lest – last) student of the two brothers -56
 .Arabic is the (easier – easiest – more easy -most easy) subject -57
 .Challenger deep is the deepest part (on – of – off – in) all the oceans -58
 . Everest is higher (as – than – so – of) Kilimanjaro -59
 .This film is the (more – not more –most – less) interesting film I have never seen -60

Test two

.As soon as I arrived home , I realised that I ----- my mobile at the butcher's -1

- a) won't forget b) forget c) had forgotten d) forgetting

? How often do you go to (a – an – the – no article) Egyptian Museum -2

.The Olympic games (held – are held – is held – has held) every four years -3

? Which sentence ihas the correct end .4

- : a. You are clever , aren't you ? b. You are clever , aren't you
 ! c. You are clever , aren't you . d. You are clever , aren't you

----- Fortunately , my favourite team has won the cup and the players are .5

- a. grumpy b. bad-tempered c. cheerful d. cross

(A paragraph consists of (essays – sentences – emails – letters .6

.Egypt has (less – few – fewer – little) oil reserves than the USA -7

(Of all my friends I like Ahmad (better – best – the best - good -8

.The harder you study , the (higher – highest – highly – so high) marks you get -9

? Which is the (higher – taller – tallest .highest) animal . the lion or the elephant -10

.My wife is (a little – less – more – few) younger than me -11

Our Prophet Mohammed(Pbuh) is (a – more – most – an) unique character -12

.Many mountaineers (missed -lost -saved – got) their lives when they climbed Everest -13

?Who is the (older – oldest – old – as old as) boy , Ahmed or Amr-14

(Amount is the synonym of the word (quantity – quality – equality – quota-15

Test two

? How do you (celebrate – complete – deserve – conserve) festivals in your country-16

.It is traditional for the ----- to wear a white dress on the day of her wedding -17

- a) bride b) bridegroom c) lecturer d) professional

.When I was seven, I wrote a poem which (gained – earned – gets -won) first prize-18

(I didn't answer the phone because I (was praying - played – would play -had prayed-19

By the time Nada arrived, we (were having - had been having – having – have) lunch-20

?Have you (made – do – done – gave)any contributions in your community-24

. Ali (did – made – makes – does) a good job when he was working with us-25
-While I was playing football, I fell and (break – had broken – broke – breaking) my arm -26
.didn't leave the country until he (had paid – pays – pay -has paid) all his debts-27
.While he(was being – is – was - is being) in London, he went shopping-28
.She (refused – didn't refuse – wasn't refused – refuses) to help me till she had cooked lunch-29
(All of us refuse and reject all forms of (prejudice – confidence – bravery – charity -30

B) reading comprehension

:Read the following passage, then answer the questions 2

In recent years, concern about the environment has been growing among all people. The public has become aware of many common, dangerous dumping practices which have been going on for years. These have increased as the population of all countries has grown – Recently publicity has drawn public attention to one form of environmental pollution . the dumping of hazardous chemical wastes

These wastes include heavy metals (such as mercury) and other by-products of technology. Such chemicals cause lots of problems: cancer, brain damage, and high infant mortality . rates

Dumping of the wastes is difficult to supervise. And, in fact, even careful dumping has .resulted In the destruction of whole areas

When wastes are first put into a dump, they are usually sealed in large metal drums. As time .passes, the metal rusts, and the waste materials begin to leak out into the surrounding soil This has two effects on the environment. First, the local soil is often permanently destroyed . and it must be removed

Second, the chemical waste can sink lower and lower into the soil and .Reach underground water deep in the earth's surface

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

- 1 .We must find a solution to chemical wastes because they our lives
d) keep c) endanger b) protect a) save
- 2 The pronoun "These" refers to
d) products c) practices b) wastes a) years
- 3 Dumping of the wastes isn't..... to supervise
d) difficult c) easy b) hard a) tough
- 4 The word " permanently " means
d) constantly c) temporarily b) rarely a) regularly
- 5When chemical waste reach underground water, it becomes
d) unpolluted c) pure b) undrinkable a) drinkable
- 6 Chemical wastes are one type of
a) eco-tourism b) environmental pollution
c) eco-tours d) environmental protection

Test two

- 7 The dangerous dumping practices have increased because of
a) heavy metals b) chemical waste c) the population growth d) dumping wastes
- 8 ?What diseases do chemical wastes cause
a) colic b) cancer c) brain damage d) b & c
- 9 The best idea of this passage is

- a) Chemical wastes affects the environment
c) The diseases of waste

- b) The environment
d) how to get rid of waste

10

The best solution to the problem of chemical waste is

- a) to be thrown in the sea
b) to be put in containers
c) to be put underground
d) to be thrown in the desert

:Read the following passage and answer the questions

J. K. Rowling is the author of the Harry Potter books. J. K.'s name is Joanne Kathleen. She was born in 1965 in a small town near Bristol, England. Joanne lived with her parents and her sister. The Rowling family was not rich. Joanne did not go to special schools. She was a quiet child. She loved to read and write stories. Joanne went to Exeter University, and she finished her studies in 1987. She worked in different offices. In her free time, she wrote more stories. In 1990, Joanne's mother died. Joanne was sad and she wanted to leave England. She saw a job in the newspaper for an English teacher. The job was in Portugal. She had an interview, and she got the job. In Portugal, Joanne married a Portuguese man. The next year, Joanne had a daughter but she was not happy in her marriage. She left Portugal with her daughter and went to live in Edinburgh, Scotland, near her sister. Life was very difficult for Joanne. She took care of her daughter. She was alone, and nobody helped her. She had no money and no job. She lived in a small apartment and began to write stories again. Joanne first thought about the Harry Potter story many years ago on a train. Joanne liked to go to a coffee shop to write. She sat there for many hours. She drank coffee and wrote. Her daughter slept beside her.

After five years, Joanne finished writing the first Harry Potter book. She sent it to many book publishers. They all said that they didn't like it. Finally, a publisher liked it, but the publisher said, "This is a children's book. Adults won't read it. You won't make a lot of money." In 1997, "Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone" was in the bookstores. J. K. Rowling was very happy. Her dream to publish her book came true. The book was famous all over the world. The publisher was wrong about one thing: Everyone loves Harry Potter - children and adults. Over 100 million books were sold in 1999. There are seven books in the series and over 450 million copies have been sold till now. Now Harry Potter books are in 65 languages including Arabic.

They are also available as audio books. These books have been made into an eight-part movie series by Warner Brothers. The first film was released in 2001.

?When did J.K. Rowling finish the Exeter University-1

- d) 1987
a) after her mother's death
c) 2001
When did J.K. Rowling leave for Portugal
b) as soon as her daughter was born
b) 1990
d) 1990-2
a) 2001
?What does the underlined word 'it' refer to-3

الاختبار الثاني Test two

- a) the Harry Potter book
b) the film
c) the publisher
d) The newspaper
:Warner Brothers' is probably'-4
a) a production company
b) the name of a publisher
c) the coffee shop owner
d) a movie theatre

?Where did she start writing her first book -5

- a) at university
b) at a school in Portugal
c) in her own house
d) at a coffee shop

:Harry Potter is read by-6

d) children and adults c) only young men b) only old people a) only children

?How did she find a job in Portugal-7

a) in a newspaper advertisement b) on TV c) in an interview d) in a competition

?How many books were sold in 1999-8

a) a hundred b) fewer than a hundred c) more than 100 d) 500

?Why was J. K. Rowling very happy-9

a) she got a job b) She became rich c) She married d) her dream came true

----- The synonym of the word an apartment is -10

a) a block b) a flat c) a department d) a section

:A) Translate into Arabic

Allah has granted Egypt a lot of natural resources that if they are well used, we will-1
. become one of the richest countries

- ا- لقد وهب الله مصر كثيراً من المصادر الطبيعية لو أحسن استغلالها لأصبحنا من أغنى الدول
-ب- لقد وهب الله مصر كثيراً من المصادر الطبيعية لو أحسن استغلالها لأصبحنا من اقوي الدول .
-ج- لقد وهب الله مصر كثيراً من المصادر الطينية لو أحسن استغلالها لأصبحنا من أغنى الدول
-د- لقد وهب الله مصر كثيراً من المصادر الطبيعية لو أحسن استهلاكها لأصبحنا من أغنى الدول .

2 .Democracy is the only means which protects citizens' interests

- ا- إن الحرية هي الوسيلة الوحيدة التي تحافظ على مصالح المواطنين.
-ب- إن الديمقراطية هي الوسيلة الوحيدة التي تحافظ على مصالح المواطنين.
-ج- إن الديمقراطية هي المرحلة الوحيدة التي تحافظ على اهتمامات المواطنين.
-د- إن الديمقراطية هي الوسيلة الوحيدة التي تحافظ على مصالح المواطنين.

B) Translate into English

3- لن يمكننا التغلب على مشاكلنا الاقتصادية ما لم نزيد الإنتاج و الصادرات.

- .a)We can't overcome our economic problems unless we decrease our production and exports
.b)We can't overcome our economic problems unless we increase our production and exports
.c)We can't overcome our economical problems if we increase our production and exports
.d)We can't come our economical problems unless we increase our production and exports

4-مصر هي مهد الحضارة و ستظل للأبد منارة للعلم والعلماء.

- a) Egypt is the birthplace of civilization and will remain a lighthouse for science and
.scientists forever
a) Egypt is the birthplace of cultivation and will remain a lighthouse for science and
.scientists forever
a) Egypt is the birthplace of civilization and will maintain a lighthouse for science and
.scientists forever
a) Egypt is the birthdate of civilization and will remain a lighthouse for science and
.scientists forever

Unit three الوحدة الثالثة

A Vocabulary and structure

: Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d -1