

Free Gift

Third Year Secondary

Very important vocabulary

anniversary	ذكري سنوية	sculpture	تمثال- فن النحت	distinctive =distinguished	مميز	drill into	يحفر في
coronation	تتويج	bully	بلطجي - يبلطج	distinction	تميز- اختلاف	extract	يستخلص
launch	يطلق - اطلاق	combination	اتحاد - تداخل	influence=effect	تأثير	paperbacks	كتب بغلاف ورق
currently	حاليا	leak	تسرب - خرم	influential-effective	مؤثر	hardbacks	مجلدات
mission	مهمة	leaky	به تسرب	evolve	يتطور - يتطور	assist=help	يساعد
escapism	هروب من الواقع بالتسلية	permanently	بصورة دائمة	evolution	تطوير - تطور	appearance	مظهر
device	جهاز	temporarily	بصورة مؤقتة	certificate	شهادة	human nature	طبيعة بشرية
alike=identical=similar	متشابه	recuperate	يتعافى	licence	رخصة	average	معدل - متوسط
locked	محبوس امقفل عليه	admit/deny	يعترف ب-ينكر	degree	درجة علمية جامعية	theory	نظرية
ceremony	احتفال	profession(ally)	مهنة-مهنيًا	grade	صف جامعي- تقدير	object (to)	يعترض على
bury - buried	يدفن - مدفون	respectable	محترم	determine	يعقد العزم-يصمم	envious (of)	حسود - حقدود
press	يضغط	bestseller	الاكثر مبيعا	hygiene	نظافة شخصية	specialize (in)	يتخصص
pressure	ضغط	blackmail	بيتز	interrupt	يقاطع	specialization	تخصص
capture	ياسر - يخرن طاقة	conflict	صراع	enthusiastic	متحمس (صفة)	specialist	متخصص (اسم)
procession	موكب	disapprove	يرفض - لا يوافق	enthusiast	شخص متحمس	specialised	متخصص (صفة)
attachment	مرفق (مع إيميل)	recognize	يتعرف على	enthusiasm	الحماسة	solo	بمفرده
permit = allow	يسمح	recognizable	يمكن معرفته	bleach	بييض - مادة مبيضة	sting-stung-stung	يلدغ
a variety	مجموعة متنوعة-تشكيلية	recognition	معرفة	mixture	خليط - مزيج	process	عملية طبيعية
vary-various	يتنوع - متنوع	evil	الشر	soak-be soaked	يققع-منقوع	sensible	حكيم - معقول
collection	مجموعة مؤلفة	questionnaire	استبيان	inspired	يلهم	inexpensive	غير مكلف
pioneer-pioneering	رائد-ريادي	geyser	عين مياه ساخنة	regard ... as	يعتبر	available	متاح
district	منطقة - حي	absorbent	مادة ماصة	obvious	واضح	availability	اتاحة
confusing=confused	مربك-مربك	landmark	معلم بارز	gadget	جهاز صغير	illuminate	يضيء- يبينر
amnesia	فقدان الذاكرة	landscape	منظر طبيعي	editor	محرر	eliminate	يمحو
wounded	مجروح	drought	جفاف	established	عريق - مرموق	destination	جهة الوصول
agent	عميل	phenomenon	ظاهرة	establishment	مؤسسة - منظمة	celebrate	يحتفل
embarrassed	محرج	phenomena	ظواهر	appreciate	يقدر	musical instrument	آلة موسيقية
identity-identify	هوية-يتعرف على	phenomenal	استثنائي	Enroll	يسجل اسمه	medical equipment	أجهزة طبية
invasion	غزو	phenomenally	بصورة استثنائية	celebrate	يحتفل	harden	ينشف
spy (spies)	جاسوس	power station	محطة طاقة	celebrated	مشهور (صفة)	commute (r)	يسافر (مسافر)
overlook	يطل على	diabetes	مرض السكر	celebrity	شخص مشهور	mass (ive)	كتلة (ضخم)
bang	يصدم بقوة	diabetic	مصاب بالسكر	adviser	مستشار	colleagues	زملاء
headquarters	مقر رئيسي	invisible	غير مرئي	lifelong	مدى الحياة	diameter	قطر
innocence-innocent	براءة- برئ	occurrence	واقعة - حدوث	retrain	يعيد تدريب	invisible	غير مرئي
guilty	مذنب	release	يطلق - يحل	Full time	كاملة الوقت	survival	البقاء على قيد الحياة
suspect(s)	مشتبه به	finance	مال - يمول	correspondent	مراسل صحفي	survive	ينجو من - يتحمل
suspecion	شك	financial	مالي	structure	مبنى	imprisonment	حبس
sap-rubber	عصارة- مطاط	treason	خيانة (وطن)	position	يضع - وضع - مكانة	playwright	كاتب مسرحي
cardboard	كرتون- ورق مقوى	treasonable	دلي بالخيانة	Carve	ينحت - يحفر	victim - screen	ضحية - شاشة
fertilizers	مخصبات - اسمدة	accurate (ly)	دقيق-بدقة	Cliff	منحدر صخري	breath (e)	تنفس (يتنفس)
deduce	يتوقع - يستنتج	revenge	انتقام	biographical	يتعلق بسيرة ذاتية	spontaneous	تلقائي
Keep out	يبعد	accusation	اتهام	disaster	كارثة	spontaneously	بعفوية
unthinkable	من غير المقبول	accused-accuser	متهم- متهم	conventional	تقليدي	spontaneity	التلقائية
social	اجتماعي (اشياء)	persuade	يقنع	spectacular	مبهز - مثير	qualified-ambitious	موهل- طموح
sociable	اجتماعي (اشخاص)	mature	ناضج	depression	كساد اقتصادي	publicity	شهرة - ذبوع الصيت
trainee	متدرب	impressive	مؤثر	neighbourhood	جيرة	murder(ous)	قتل (واضح)
spin-orbit	يدور	occasion	مناسبة	interpret	يترجم فوري	employees	موظفين
fossil fuels	وقود حفري	turpentine	زيت التنر	marvelous	رائع	wealthy	ثري
electricity	كهرباء	produce	ينتج-انتاج	spinning wheel	عجلة دوارة	spokes	أسلاك الدراجة
astronauts	علماء الفضاء	gravity	جاذبية	secret (ive)	سر (كتوم)	renewable	متجدد
fashionable	على الموضة	encounter	يواجه	secret agent	عميل سري	transmitter	جهاز ارسال
old-fashioned	موضة قديمة	shy (ness)	خجول (خجل)	Crime (iminal)	جريمة (مجرم)	poison	سم - يسمم
mousetrap	مصيدة فئران	excavate	ينقب في الارض	Metro lines	خطوط المترو	poisonous	سام
concrete	خرسانة	mixture	خليط	Storm chaser	مطارد العواصف	engineering skills	مهارات هندسية
raise	يربى - يرفع	eclipse	كسوف - يكسف	electric plugs	فيش كهربائية	investment bank	بنك استثمار
electrical storm	عاصفة كهربية	liquid / solid	سائل - صلب	How exciting	ياله من شيء مثير	routine	نظام يومي معتاد
encyclopedia	موسوعة	fictional	خيالي	fiction	الأدب القصصي	custom (ary)	عادة (معتاد)
reference	مرجع	(auto)biography	سيرة (ذاتية)	theoretically	نظريًا	drummer - stick	طبل - عصا
hard skills	مهارات مكتسبة	oral tradition	عادة شفوية	folk music	موسيقى شعبية	couple	زوجان
funeral	جنازة	dig-dug-dug	يحفر في الارض	popular	محبوب - شائع	technical	فني
recycle	يعيد استخدام	drill	يحفر في شجرة او حائط	entertainment	تسلية	publication	مطبوعة - نشر
eventually	وفي النهاية	qualifications	مؤهلات	computer disks	اقراص مدمجة	civil servant	موظف حكومي
adventure story	قصة مغامرة	qualities	صفات	regularly	بانتظام	gradually	بالتدريج

Grammar Revision

Language Focus

Ways to express the future

1) Future Simple (will + inf.) المستقبل البسيط

- يستخدم مع: / in the future / soon / in a year / tomorrow / I expect / I'm sure / I think / probably / I hope / I believe / I fear / I feel - وكذلك في: (حقيقة مستقبلية - تنبؤ بلا دليل - قرار سريع - عرض - طلب - تهديد - وعد - تحذير بتهديد)

مضارع / أمر + until / till / before / after / as soon as / when + مستقبل

2) Going to + مصدر

• للتعبير عن خطط ونوايا وقرارات مدروسة وبتنبؤ بدليل وتحذير بلا تهديد.
• يعبر المضارع المستمر عن حدث في المستقبل تم الترتيب له وهو محدد وخاصة مع أفعال السفر والعمل والزيارات والمقابلات والحفلات (.....)

4) The present simple المضارع البسيط

• يعبر المضارع البسيط عن حدث مؤكد في المستقبل بسبب جدول مواعيد خاص مثلا بوسائل المواصلات والافلام والمسرحيات والحصص وجدول الامتحانات والدورات والمباريات والحفلات.

5) The future continuous المستقبل المستمر

• يتكون من (will / shall + be + v. + ing) ويعبر عن حدث سوف يكون مستمرا في وقت محدد في المستقبل ويستخدم المستقبل المستمر مع عبارات: From 4 to 5 o'clock tomorrow / Between 5 and 6 o'clock tomorrow At 10 o'clock tomorrow

6) Future Perfect المستقبل التام

• يتكون من will / shall have + PP. ويدل على أن شيء سيكون قد تم قبل وقت معين في المستقبل ويستخدم مع:

وقت محدد في المستقبل This time + مستقبل
مدة زمنية تدل على المستقبل In + مستقبل

• لا حظ ما يلي: By the time + present simple, Future Perfect

Present simple المضارع البسيط

• يتكون المضارع البسيط من مصدر الفعل بدون to مثل: play / go / eat
• يضاف للفعل حرف s / es / ies مع الفاعل المفرد الغائب و (he / she / it)
• تتكون زمن المضارع البسيط في صيغة المبني للمجهول من:

مفعول + am / is / are + pp + by + فاعل

• يستخدم للتعبير عن حقائق تكون دائما
• يستخدم للتعبير عن عادة habit أو حدث متكرر repeated action
• يعبر عن حالة أو موقف حقيقي دائم true situation
• يستخدم مع الظروف الزمنية الآتية وتأتي في نهاية الجملة أو أولها:
every day / week / year - twice a week / a month - on Sundays
• يستخدم مع ظروف التكرار وتأتي قبل الفعل الأساسي أو بعد
always - usually - عادةً - often - غالبا - sometimes - occasionally - rarely / seldom نادرا - never - ever - frequently - occasionally

Present Continuous المضارع المستمر

• يتكون المضارع المستمر من am / is / are + v. + ing
• يتم تحويل المضارع المستمر من مبني للمعلوم إلى مبني للمجهول كما يلي:

مفعول + am / is / are + being + p.p. + by + فاعل

• يعبر عن فعل يحدث الآن أو لحظة الكلام. • عن شيء تم ترتيبه من قبل.
• يعبر عن حدث يحدث ولكن ليس بالضرورة في لحظة الكلام.
• يستخدم مع الكلمات الآتية:

احذر look out! - انتبه look - في هذه اللحظة at the moment - الآن now
احذر Take care - في الوقت الحاضر at present - أنصت listen
• لاحظ أن أفعال الحواس والشعور والادراك والفهم تأتي في المضارع البسيط بمعنى يبدو وبعدها صفة وإذا دلت على شيء ثابت ودائم وغير متغير.

Subject-Verb agreement توافق الفعل مع الفاعل

• **Countable nouns:**
• الأسماء التي تُعد تستخدم مفرد أو جمع.
• تُستخدم الكلمات a / an / one مع الأسماء التي تعد في حالة المفرد.
• هناك أسماء لها شكل واحد في المفرد والجمع تعرفها بوجود a / an مثل: Sheep - deer - fish - means - series - species - spacecraft
• فعل مفرد + اسم جمع + A great number of / One of

Uncountable uses of nouns:

• الأسماء التي لا تُعد لا تجمع والفعل معها مفرد ولا يُستخدم معها a / an مثل: أنواع الطعام - السوائل - المواد الصلبة - الاسماء المعنوية - أسماء أخرى مثل:

accommodation	مسكن	furniture	أثاث	money	المال
advice	نصيحة	harm	ضرر	news	الأخبار
luggage	متعة	information	مات	traffic	المروور
work	العمل	knowledge	معرفة	water	المياه
bread	الخبز	damage	الدمار	weather	الطقس

• بعض الأسماء التي لا تُعد يمكن أن تسبقها الأداة a/an إذا جاءت قبلها الصفة:
- She had a good education. - We had a wonderful lunch at yesterday.

• فعل مفرد + اسم لا يعد A great deal/amount/quantity of +

• فعل جمع + اسم لا يعد Great amounts/quantities of +

• **ملحوظة هامة جداً:** إذا سبق الاسم بلفظ تجزئة نختار الفعل حسب لفظ التجزئة.

• معظم الأسماء التي تشير إلى مجموعات يمكن أن يُستخدم معها فعل مفرد أو جمع مثل: team-army-crew-group-crowd-staff-navy-gang-government

• عندما نفكر في المجموعة ككل أي كوحدة واحدة نستخدم فعل مفرد
• عندما نفكر في أعضاء المجموعة كأفراد نستخدم فعل جمع

• لاحظ أننا نستخدم فعل جمع مع: police / people / cattle / thanks
• العبارات الدالة على الكمية والمبالغ المالية والزمن والثلثن والمسافة و

الوزن ودرجات الحرارة تُعامل المفرد مع الفعل:
• بعض الأسماء التي تنتهي ب s يُستخدم معها دائما فعل مفرد:

Athletics / politics / gymnastics / news / mathematics / physics / maths / physics / economics / gymnastics / ethics / measles / classics / statistics

ملاحظات هامة:

• هناك كلمات يمكن أن تكون countable أو uncountable حسب المعنى:
orange/paper/coffee/hair/chicken/glass/time/cold/light/iron/cloth/crime
• كلمة school بمعنى مكان للتعليم لا تُعد أما إذا قصدنا المدرسة كمبني فهي تُعد:
• لاحظ الفرق بين:

• عدد قليل و لا يكفي few
• كمية قليلة و لا تكفي little
• في الجملة المثبتة والعرض والطلب اسم جمع / اسم لا يعد some +
• في الجملة المنفية والأسئلة المباشرة اسم جمع / اسم لا يعد any +
• في الجملة المثبتة اسم جمع / اسم لا يعد a lot of +
• في النفي والأسئلة جمع many + في النفي والأسئلة اسم لا يعد much +

Past Simple Tense زمن الماضي البسيط

Active	المبني للمعلوم	التصريف الثاني للفعل
Passive	المبني للمجهول	Was / were + pp

• يعبر عن حدث بدأ وانتهى في الماضي ويستخدم مع الكلمات الآتية:

في الماضي In the past - ... الماضي last .. منذ ago - أمس Yesterday
قديماً In old times - ذات مرة Once = one day = once upon a time
منذ أيام (أسابيع / شهور / سنوات) قليلة The other day (week-month-year)
In 1999 - then - first - when I was young - How long ago....?

اعتاد على Used to + inf.

• للتعبير عن التناقض بين عادات أو مواقف في الماضي والحاضر.
• وفي حالة النفي نستخدم: مصدر + to + didn't use +
• وفي حالة السؤال نستخدم: مصدر + use + to + فاعل + did + .

• للتعبير عن عادة في المضارع نستخدم: Be used to + v+ing
• ولكن لاحظ used بمعنى يُستخدم مع الأدوات والآلات:

• Be used for + v+ing + آلة - مصدر + Be used to + آلة -

Past Continuous Tense الماضي المستمر

Active	المبني للمعلوم	was / were + v. + ing
Passive	المبني للمجهول	was / were + being + pp

• يعبر عن حدث مستمر أثناء وقت معين في الماضي.

Between six and seven this morning, I was having breakfast.
• يعبر عن حدث كان مستمرا عندما قطعه حدث آخر في الماضي.
• يعبر الماضي المستمر عن حدثين كانا يحدثان في نفس الوقت.
• يستخدم الماضي المستمر مع الكلمات الآتية:

عندما when - في اللحظة التي just as - بينما as - بينما while
طوال اليوم أمس all day yesterday = the whole day yesterday
لمدة ساعة أمس for an hour yesterday - طوال الوقت all the time

• يمكن أن يأتي بعد because ماضى مستمر والفعل الأخر ماضى بسيط.
• في حالة عدم وجود فاعل بعد while نستخدم فعل ينتهي ب ing
• يمكن أن نستخدم During بدلا من While و يأتي بعدها اسم.

• يمكن أن نستخدم on بدلا من When و يأتي بعدها فعل ينتهي ب ing أو اسم.
• زمن الماضي التام Past Perfect

• يتكون الماضي التام من had + p.p.
• يستخدم الماضي التام ليصف حدث وقع قبل حدث آخر في الماضي.

يستخدم في الكلام غير المباشر لنقل أشياء حدثت بالفعل عندما كنت تتحدث عنها.
يستخدم الماضي التام مع الكلمات الآتية:

ماضي بسيط + ماضي تام + فاعل + After +	+	ماضي بسيط + ماضي تام + فاعل + After + v. + ing
ماضي بسيط + ماضي تام + فاعل + Before +	+	ماضي بسيط + ماضي تام + فاعل + Before + v. + ing
ماضي بسيط + ماضي تام + فاعل + By the time +	+	ماضي بسيط + ماضي تام + فاعل + As soon as +
ماضي بسيط + ماضي تام + فاعل + When +	+	ماضي بسيط + ماضي تام + فاعل + When +
ماضي بسيط + ماضي تام + فاعل + When +	+	ماضي بسيط + ماضي تام + فاعل + When +
ماضي بسيط + ماضي تام + فاعل + It was only when +	+	ماضي بسيط + ماضي تام + فاعل + It was only when +
ماضي بسيط + ماضي تام + فاعل + Not until +	+	ماضي بسيط + ماضي تام + فاعل + Not until +
ماضي بسيط + ماضي تام + فاعل + It wasn't until +	+	ماضي بسيط + ماضي تام + فاعل + It wasn't until +
ماضي بسيط + ماضي تام + فاعل + no sooner than	+	ماضي بسيط + ماضي تام + فاعل + no sooner than
ماضي بسيط + ماضي تام + فاعل + Hardly + had + p.p. +	+	ماضي بسيط + ماضي تام + فاعل + Hardly + had + p.p. +
ماضي بسيط + ماضي تام + فاعل + Scarcely	+	ماضي بسيط + ماضي تام + فاعل + Scarcely

لا بد من استخدام الماضي التام إذا كان ذلك يؤثر على معنى الجملة.

- He thanked me for what I **had done**.
- It was the first time I **had met** the president.

المضارع التام Present perfect simple

مبنى للمعلوم Active	Has / have + pp
مبنى للمجهول Passive	Has / have + been + pp

يعبر عن حدث بدأ في الماضي و مازال مستمرا في الحاضر.
يعبر عن حدث انتهى في الماضي و لازالت آثاره باقية حتى الآن.

يستخدم المضارع التام مع هذه الكلمات

- already / just / yet / ever / never / so far / lately / for / since
- **for:** يأتي بعدها مدة زمنية - He **has lived** in Cairo **for** 10 years.
- **since:** يأتي بعدها بداية الحدث أو جملة في زمن الماضي البسيط
- لاحظ التركيب التالي:

ماضي بسيط مثبت + since + مدة زمنية + It's / It's been +

كما يستخدم المضارع التام مع هذه التعبيرات

- It's/This is the first (second ...) time • It's (This) is the only
- In the last few years • In recent years • في السنوات الأخيرة
- over the ages / over the years / over the centuries / العصور
- علي مر العصور

الأفعال في صيغة المبني للمجهول Passive Verbs

فاعل + verb to be + pp. + by + مفعول

تصريف verb to be في الأزمنة المختلفة:

am / is / are - was / were - am / is / are + being - was / were + being
بسيط
has / have + been - had been - will / shall + be - modal + be
تام
will / shall + have + been - modal + have + been

ملاحظات:

- في اللغة الرسمية من الشائع أن نبدأ الجملة بإحدى هاتين الصيغتين و ذلك بدلا من اللغة الغير رسمية مثل I know / we believe و الأفعال الأكثر استخداما هي Know/believe/fear/say/think / predict / agree / hope/ expect/ suppose
- باقي الجملة + that + من الفعل الأول
- It + v. to be + pp + that + من الفعل الأول
- مصدر الفعل الثاني في الجملة + v. to be + pp + to + فاعل الجملة الثانية - (في المضارع و المستقبل)
- (من الفعل الثاني) + v. to be + pp + to + have + pp + فاعل الجملة الثانية - (في حالة الماضي و الأزمنة التامة)

- We **believe** that he **(has / had) recovered** from his illness.
- It **is believed** that he has recovered from his illness.
- He **is believed to have recovered** from his illness.

- إذا كانت الجملة منفية بـ don't / doesn't + p.p. is n't / aren't + أما إذا كانت منفية بـ didn't + p.p. wasn't / weren't +
- إذا كانت الجملة تبدأ بـ Nobody / No one تحول إلى ever إلى never إن وجدت. و في حالة عدم وجودها ننفي بـ not
- إذا كانت الجملة تحتوى على مفعولين يمكن أن نبدأ بالمفعول الأول أو الثاني.
- يمكن أن نستخدم الفعل get بدلا من verb to be
- الأفعال mak / see/ hear/ watch يليها مفعول ثم مصدر و عند التحويل إلى مجهول نستخدم to قبل المصدر. أما الفعل let يتحول إلى allowed to

• الأفعال المتبوعة بـ (to + inf.) نستخدم بعدها (to be + p.p.) في المجهول.
• الأفعال المتبوعة بـ (v. + ing) نستخدم بعدها (being + p.p.) في المجهول.
• إذا كان الفاعل و المفعول واحد مع الفعل let نستخدم ضمير منعكس ثم be ثم p.p. :
He doesn't let himself be laughed at.

الحالة الصفرية The Zero Conditional

تستخدم هذه الحالة للتعبير عن المواقف التي تكون صحيحة دائما مثل قوانين الطبيعة و الفيزياء و الكيمياء و الفلك..... الخ. و هنا يمكن أن نستخدم when

مضارع بسيط , مضارع بسيط + If +

لاحظ انه يفضل استخدام المبني للمجهول للتعبير عن الحقائق العلمية.

- If water is heated to 100° c, it boils.

الحالة الأولى The First Conditional

will / shall + inf. , مضارع بسيط + If +

- تعبر الحالة الأولى عن أحداث محتملة في المستقبل.
- كما تعبر الحالة الأولى عن احتمال حقيقي في المضارع.
- يمكن أن يكون جواب الشرط أمر أو طلب.
- يمكن أن نستخدم should بدلا من if و يليها فاعل ثم مصدر.

الحالة الثانية The Second Conditional

would/could/might/ +inf. , ماضي بسيط + If +

- تعبر عن أحداث ممكنة و لكنها غير محتملة في الحاضر أو المستقبل
- كما تعبر عن أشياء غير حقيقية أو مستحيلة
- لاحظ استخدام were مع المفرد للدلالة على الاستحالة
- تستخدم الحالة الثانية If I were you للنصيحة
- يمكن استخدام were بدلا من if مع ملاحظة أن were هي فعل الجملة الأساسي
- إذا كان فعل الجملة فعل آخر غير were نستخدم were ثم الفاعل ثم to + inf.
- يمكن أن نستخدم had بدلا من if
- يمكن استخدام should بدلا من if و يليها فاعل ثم مصدر

الحالة الثالثة The Third Conditional

would/could/might/should +have +p.p. ماضي تام + If +

- تعبر الحالة الثالثة عن استحالة تغيير الحدث في الماضي.
- يمكن أن نستخدم had بدلا من if و يليها فاعل ثم تصريف ثالث
- **ملاحظات:**
- تنطبق حالات if الثلاثة على unless و يأتي بعدها جملة مثبتة
- لاحظ الفرق بين in case / in case of في الاستخدام:

جملة + لربما in case

اسم + في حالة + v. + ing / noun in case of

• لاحظ التعبيرات التالية.

But for/ Without+ v. + ing/ noun would + inf. / would have +pp
If it weren't for + v. + ing / noun would + inf.
If it hadn't been for + v. + ing / noun would have + pp

• أدوات شرط أخرى في الحالة الأولى فقط :

بشرط أن (providing / provided) / فقط إذا / only / طالما as long as

الاستنتاج Deduction

- يمكن استخدام بعض الأفعال الناقصة لعمل استنتاج في المضارع و الماضي:
- 1- في المضارع نستخدم must / can't + inf. للتعبير عن التأكيد.
- 2- في الماضي نستخدم must / can't + have + pp للتعبير عن التأكيد.
- 3- للتعبير عن عدم التأكيد في المضارع نستخدم may / might + inf.
- 4- للتعبير عن عدم التأكيد في الماضي نستخدم may / might + have + pp
- 5- نستخدم could + have + pp للتعبير عن استحالة حدوث شيء في الماضي.
- 6- نستخدم could have + pp للتعبير عن شيء كان ممكن فعله ولكن لم يتم.

الكلام المنقول Reported Speech

الجملة الخبرية 1) Statement

- 1- نستخدم said بدون مفعول أو told وبعدها مفعول.
- 2- نربط بكلمة that و يمكن الاستغناء عنها
- 3- نغير الضمائر حسب المعنى
- 4- إذا كان فعل القول مضارع نغير الضمائر فقط أما إذا كان فعل القول ماضي نغير الأزمنة من مضارع الى ماضي ومن ماضي بسيط الى ماضي تام ومن ماضي مستمر الى ماضي تام مستمر
- 5- كما نغير أسماء الإشارة و المكان و الكلمات الدالة على الزمن كما يلي:
now – then / this – that / these – those / here – there / ago – before-earlier / yesterday – the day before-the previous day / last night – the night before-the previous night / tomorrow – the next/following day-the day after / next year – the following year-the year after

عبارات الوصل Relative Clauses

يستخدم ضمير الوصل لربط جملتين و يحل محل اسم أو ضمير كان موجود غالبا في الجملة الثانية:

- فاعل / فعل + who / that + اسم موصول عاقل
 فاعل + who / whom / that + اسم موصول عاقل
 فاعل / فعل + which / that + اسم موصول غير عاقل
 اسم مملوك + whose + اسم موصول عاقل / غير عاقل
 جملة بها ما حدث في المكان وبدون حرف جر + where + مكان
 جملة بها ما حدث في الزمان وبدون حرف جر + when + زمان

ملاحظات:

- 1- تحل that محل who / whom / which ولكن لا تستخدم مع أسم العلم أو بعد حروف الجر أو بعد ال (,) Comma.
- 2- لاحظ استخدام that فقط بعد صفات التفضيل للإشارة إلى غير العاقل واستخدام that أو who للإشارة إلى العاقل.
- 3- عادة تستخدم that بعد: all / much / the thing / any / some / the only.
- 4- يمكن حذف ضمير الوصل في الحالات الآتية (مع ضرورة حذف verb to be أيضا):
 • إذا كان بعده مبنى للمجهول ونترك التصريف الثالث فقط.
 • إذا كان بعده مبنى للمعلوم ونضيف للفعل v.+ ing.
- 5- لاحظ: يمكن فقط استخدام حرف جر قبل whom / which.
- 6- لاحظ ان which تستخدم مع المكان أو الزمان في الحالات الآتية:-
 1- إذا كان هناك حرف جر قبل النقط . 2- إذا كان هناك فعل بعد النقط مباشرة .
 3- إذا كان هناك حرف جر مكان أو زمان في الجملة التي بعد النقط .
 4- إذا وصفت الجملة الثانية المكان أو ما يحدث له .
 7- ولكن كيف نختار حرف الجر قبل which :-
 نفترض ان الاسم الموصول في آخر الجملة الثانية ونحدد حرف الجر الذي يحتاجه.
- 8- لاحظ استخدام which لتشير إلى جملة كاملة قبلها.
- 9- يمكن استخدام to + inf بدلا من عبارة الوصل إذا كان ضمير الوصل في الجملة يحل محل الفاعل وفي حالة وجود ما يلي : The first / second / last / only

ملاحظات:

- 1- إذا كان الكلام المباشر عبارة عن حقيقة علمية لا يحدث أي تغيير . و نغير الضمائر فقط في حالة وجود said a moment ago / just now .
- 2- عندما يكون الكلام المباشر حقيقي في لحظة الكلام يمكن أن يظل الزمن في المضارع أو يتحول إلى الماضي.
- 3- في حالة قاعدة if يتغير الزمن في الحالة الأولى فقط.
- 4- يمكن أن نستخدم أفعال أخرى بدلا من say مثل claim / complain / mention / indicate / assert / agree / promise / admit / explain / inform
- 5- الأفعال والتعبيرات الآتية تظل كما هي بدون تغيير would / should / could / might / used to / ought to / would rather / had better / would like /
- 6- إذا جاءت must في جملة تعبر عن حقيقة أو عرف ساند أو نصيحة فلا تتغير.

الأسئلة Question 2)

- 1 نستخدم asked – wondered – inquired – wanted to know . يمكن أن يبدأ السؤال غير المباشر بأحد التعبيرات الآتية وتعتبر في زمن المضارع:

I wonder – I don't know – I'd like to know – Could you tell me – He wants to know – I have no idea – He inquires

- 2- تربط ب: أ- if / whether إذا كان السؤال يبدأ بفعل مساعد أو فعل ناقص.
 ب- أداة الاستفهام إذا كان السؤال يبدأ بها.
 3- تغيير الضمائر حسب المعنى.
 4- نستخدم الفاعل ثم الفعل مع حذف الفعل المساعد do / does / did .
 5- إذا كان فعل القول مضارع نغير الضمائر فقط أما إذا كان فعل القول ماضي نغير الأزمنة والكلمات الدالة عليها وأسماء الإشارة والمكان.

الطلبات والأوامر والنصيحة Orders, requests and advice 3)

- 1- نستخدم asked / told / advised / warned / begged .
- 2- تربط ب: أ- to إذا كان الأمر مثبت ب- not to إذا كان الأمر منفي.
- 3- نستخدم المصدر بعد to / not to .
- 4- إذا كان فعل القول مضارع تتغير الضمائر فقط أما إذا كان فعل القول ماضي نغير الأزمنة والكلمات الدالة عليها وأسماء الإشارة والمكان.

Wish / If only

- Wish / If only + past simple / could + inf.: للتعبير عن الأمنيات والندم في الحاضر أو موقف غير حقيقي في المضارع مع المفرد والجمع were يفضل استخدام
- Wish / If only + past perfect / could have + pp: للتعبير عن الأمنيات والندم أو موقف في الماضي
- Wish / If only + could / would + inf.: للتعبير عن الأمنيات في المستقبل مع ملاحظة استخدام could مع we / او استخدام would مع باقي الضمائر

Past Perfect Continuous

- الماضي التام المستمر يتكون الماضي التام المستمر من had been + v. + ing
 يستخدم الماضي التام المستمر لوصف حدث استمر لفترة في الماضي قبل وقوع حدث آخر و يستخدم عادة مع since / for / when / all day / all weekend
 يستخدم الماضي التام المستمر لتقديم سبب حدث في الماضي.
 - There were floods because it had been raining for three days.
 يأتي الماضي التام المستمر عادة مع أفعال يمكن أن تستغرق فترة طويلة مثل wait / do / study / live / work / stay / play / watch / sleep / paint / read / write / talk / run / walk / travel
 - What had he been doing when the accident happened?
 إذا ذكرنا مرات حدوث الفعل نستخدم الماضي التام البسيط:
 - When I met Ahmed, he had finished typing 3 reports.

أفعال يأتي بعدها -to + inf.

agree-learn-threaten-promise-offer-ask-arrange-expect-predict-want-hope-wish-manage-prepare-try-decide-pretend-plan-deserve-refuse
 أفعال يليها فعل ينتهي ب-ing:

admit-deny-avoid-enjoy-finish-practice-suggest-risk-imagine-fancy-involve-delay-consider-include-consider-postpone-put off
 أفعال يليها to + inf. في الخاص و فعل مضاف له ing في العام:
 hate / like / love / prefer / start / begin / continue

إذا استخدمنا would قبل الأفعال السابقة فإنه يأتي بعدها to + inf.
 الأفعال الآتية يليها فعل مضاف له ing إذا كان الفعل بعدها تم ويأتي بعدها to + inf إذا كان الفعل لم يتم : remember / forget / try / stop / regret
 التعبيرات الآتية يليها فعل ينتهي ب-ing

can't help-can't stand-be busy-be worth-feel like-be used/accustomed to-It's no good/use-don't mind-object to-lead to-have difficulty-look forward to-contribute to-lead to

Linking words (Conjunctions) الروابط

Linkers of addition روابط الإضافة

- بالإضافة إلى Besides / In addition to / As well as + v. + ing:
 جملة + In addition:
 • تربط as well as فاعلين مختلفين والفعل يتبع الفاعل الأول.
 • تربط as well as مفعولين أو صفتين مختلفين.
 ليس فقط ... و لكن أيضا not only but also
 ليس فقط و لكن أيضا not only but as well:
 تأتي not only قبل الفعل الأساسي أو بعد الفعل المساعد في الجملة الأولى.
 إذا بدأنا ب Not only تكون الجملة الأولى على شكل سؤال.
 إذا ربطت Not only...but also فاعلين مختلفين فإن الفعل يتبع الفاعل الثاني.
 كلا من و (الفاعل جمع) Both and
 لا و لا (الفعل يتبع الفاعل الثاني) Neither nor
 فعل مفرد + None/Neither of them فعل جمع Both of them +

Linkers of Cause

- الروابط الدالة على السبب لأن (يأتي بعدها جملة السبب) جملة : Because / As / Since
 Due to / Owing to / On account of / Thanks to / as a result of / اسم + صفة / اسم + v. + ing / اسم / اسم + صفة / اسم + v. + ing إذا كان الفاعل واحد في الجملتين
 • تستخدم v + ing إذا كان الفاعل واحد في الجملتين
 • الفعل المضاف له ing ينفي باستخدام not قبله:

Being + adj. صفة: - Being ill, he went to the doctor.

نتيجة لذلك consequently - ولهذا السبب Therefore

ذلك: Thus - Hence - So - ولهذا السبب That's why

Linkers of Contrast

- الروابط الدالة على التناقض بالرغم من Although / Though / Even though / Even if + جملة
 بالرغم من However + جملة
 بالرغم من فاعل + ظرف / صفة :
 بالرغم من فاعل + ظرف / صفة :
 بالرغم من اسم / اسم + v. to be / اسم / فعل + فاعل + مفعول + Whatever +
 ومع ذلك yet / او مع ذلك however / ولكن but
 بالرغم من اسم + صفة / اسم + v. + ing / اسم + صفة / اسم + v. + ing
 جملة : In spite of / Despite + the fact that +

Linkers of Purpose

- الروابط الدالة على الغرض (مضارع) مصدر + will / can / may + فاعل so that
 (ماضي) مصدر + would / could / might + فاعل in order that
 فاعل + would / could / might + فاعل in the hope that

• في حالة النفي نستخدم won't في المضارع و wouldn't في الماضي
لكي: مصدر + to / so as to / in order to
 • في حالة النفي نستخدم so as not to / in order not to
Linkers of Result الروابط الدالة على النتيجة
 جدا لدرجة أن **جملة + that + صفة / ظرف + so + فعل + فاعل**
جملة: that + اسم مفرد + (صفة) + such + a / an + فعل + فاعل
جملة: that + اسم جمع أو اسم لا يعد + (صفة) + such + فعل + فاعل
 • لاحظ أنه يمكن استخدام اسم فقط مع that such بدون صفة
 جدا لدرجة أن (إثبات): **مصدر + enough to + صفة / ظرف + فعل + فاعل**
 جدا لدرجة أن لا (نفي): **مصدر + to + صفة / ظرف + too + فعل + فاعل**
 لاحظ أن الصفات المحببة تأتي مع enough أما غير المحببة فتأتي مع too

Linkers of Time الروابط الدالة على الزمن
 بينما **While + past continuous + past simple / past continuous:**
 • إذا جاء فعل be بعد while يُستخدم في الماضي البسيط:
 - My car was stolen while I was on holiday.
 • في حالة عدم وجود فاعل بعد while يُستخدم فعل مضاف له ing
After + past perfect / past simple + past simple:
 • في حالة عدم وجود فاعل بعد after يُستخدم فعل مضاف له ing
 عندما
when + past perfect / past simple + past simple:
 • يمكن أن نستخدم on بدلا من when و يليها فعل مضاف له ing
 قبل
before + past simple + past perfect / past simple
 • في حالة عدم وجود فاعل بعد after يُستخدم فعل مضاف له ing

Important Expressions and Idioms

do weightless sports	يقوم برياضات انعدام الوزن	make a flight	يقوم برحلة طيران	benefit from	يستفيد من
do space walks	يقوم بالمشي في الفضاء	Take up	يشغل - يعمل بـ	harmful to	ضار لـ
take turns	يتناوبون الادوار	on your own	بمفردك	have a problem with	لديه مشكلة في
increase by	يزداد بنسبة	do a degree	يعمل درجة علمية	hear from	يسمع من شخص أعرفه
make predictions	يقوم بعمل تنبؤات	Be special about	مميز بشأن	hear of	يسمع عن شخص مشهور
make arrangements	يقوم بعمل ترتيبات	do a course	يعمل دورة	tie ... to	يربط في
make / pay a visit	يقوم بزيارة لـ	work as	يعمل كـ	at the same time as	في نفس الوقت مثل
do repairs	يقوم باصلاحات	work for	يعمل لصالح	do damage to	يسبب ضرر لـ
generate electricity	يولد طاقة	work on	يعمل على تطوير	make up (my) mind	أفكر
do as planned	يعمل كما هو مخطط	Get on with	يتوافق مع	a cure for	علاج لـ
do a survey into	يعمل احصائية عن	do a job	يقوم بعمل ما	help ... with	يساعد في
know for sure	يعرف بالتاكيد	earn money	يكتسب مال	have access to	لديه معرفة بـ
go wrong	تخطئ - يتعطل	Win a prize for (chemistry)	يفوز بجائزة في	keep up with	يلحق - يساير
Be made into	تم تحويله الى	enrol / enroll on / for	يسجل اسمه في	break out of	يهرب من
as far as I'm concerned	على قدر علمي	provide شخص with شئ	يعد بـ	object to (+ing)	يعترض على
do / commit a crime	يرتكب جريمة	provide شخص for شئ	يوفر لـ	relate to	يربط بـ
make sure	يتأكد	similar to	مشابه لـ	complain of / about	يشكو من (شئ)
make a plan	يعمل خطة	The same as	نفس الشئ مثل	complain to	يشكو الى (شخص)
miss the school work	يفوته الواجب المدرسي	different from	مختلف عن	careful with	حريص مع
do research	يعمل بحث	The longest-running	أطول عرض	look after = care for = take care of	يهتم بـ
gain weight	يزداد في الوزن	highly qualified staff	هيئة مؤهلة جيدا	responsible for = in charge of	مسئول عن
do experiment	يقوم بعمل تجربة	go for a walk	يذهب في تمشية	argue for	يجادل من أجل
do well	يؤدي بشكل أفضل	queue up	يصطف	at the age of	في عمر
do revision	يقوم بعمل مراجعة	on the way to	في الطريق الى	suitable for	مناسب لـ
make notes / money	يدون ملاحظات- يكسب مال	Pay for	يدفع ثمن	tolerant of	متسامح مع
hold huge amounts of	تخزن كميات كبيرة من	fall off	يسقط من فوق	accuse of = charge with	يتهم بـ
take revenge on	ينتقم من	popular with	محبوب لدى	satisfied with	يرضى بـ
reason for = cause of	سبب لـ	known as	معروف كـ	pass an exam	ينجح في امتحان
break the record	يحطم الرقم القياسي	run out of	يستنفذ - يُنهى	fail an exam	يفشل في امتحان
miss the record	يخطئ الرقم القياسي	use up = make use of	يستهلك	communicate with	يتواصل مع
give a headache	يسبب صداع	expert on / in	خبير في	based on	قائم على شئ
keep ... away from	يبعد عن	suffer from	يعاني من	based in	مقره في - مقيم في مكان
compare ... to / with	يقارن بـ	do a project on	يعمل مشروع بحث عن	good for	جيد لـ
get together	يتقابلوا	think of / about	يفكر في	good to	طيب مع
attach to	يربط - يوصل بـ	Enthusiastic about	متحمس لـ	good at	جيد في
approve / disapprove of	(لا) يستحسن	mix with	يختلط بـ	succeed in	ينجح في
envious of	حسود لـ	successful at	ناجح في	remind ... of	يُذكر بـ
take in = soak up	يمتص	apply to	يتقدم لكي يفعل كذا	apply in writing	يتقدم بطلب مكتوب
specialise in	يتخصص في	apply for	يتقدم الى وظيفة	search for = look for	يبحث عن

1- Respond to each of the following situations:

1- Your friend asks your opinion of the new system of the secondary school. Mention the reason.

• *In my opinion it is a good idea because it will reduce the burdens on the family.*

2- You've arranged to have lunch with a friend tomorrow. • *I'm having lunch with a friend tomorrow.*

3- Your brother is going to spend his mid year holiday in Sharm . Warn him about the sharks. • *Be careful or you will be attacked by the sharks.*

4- Someone says that space exploration is too expensive. You agree. • *I agree. We should use the money to feed people.*

5- Someone says that computers are a bad thing. You do not have the same opinion. • *I don't agree. Computers make our work faster/ easier.*

6- Your friend tells you that he is going to travel to space. • *Really? I didn't know that.*

7- You want to know about a friend's energy-saving habits. • *How do you save energy?*

8- You are asked about energy-saving habits. • *We should turn off the electric sets after using them.*

9- A friend asks for your opinion about modern novels. • *I think they are not as good as classics.*

10- A friend asks you what you used to read when you were five. • *When I was five, I used to read short stories.*

- 11- You want some advice about how you can eat more healthily. • I want to eat more healthily. What should I do (eat)?
- 12- A friend wants to meet new people, but he/she is very shy. Make a recommendation. • You should join a sports club.
- 13- Ask your teacher for advice about how to do well in the next English test. • I'd like to do well in the next English test. What should I do?
- 14- You want to make tea the English way. Ask your friend for advice. • Can you show me how to make tea the English way?
- 15- Your sister asks for your advice about how to keep fit. • You should do a lot of exercises.
- 16- You are asked about your intention to do after school. • I'm going to visit my uncle.
- 17- You are introduced to someone you have never met before. • How do you do? / I am pleased to meet you.
- 18- You phoned your friend several times, but he didn't answer. Deduce. استنتج • He must have been asleep (out).
- 19- Your brother asks you how they built the Great Wall of China. • It was built by hand.
- 20- Someone asks you why the Pyramids were built. • They were built to bury the dead kings.
- 21- You suddenly find out that there is no money in your pocket. You make a deduction. • I must have lost my wallet.
- 22- A friend suggests that you join a book club together, but you would like to join a sports club. • It is a good idea but I'd prefer a sports club.
- 23- A friend suggests going to the cinema in your town tomorrow. You are not sure. • I'm not sure about that. / I may go.
- 24- Someone says that reading books is a waste of time. Disagree, giving a reason. • I don't agree with you. They enrich our knowledge. تثرى
- 25- Someone asks you how you usually travel to school. • I usually go to school by bus (metro).
- 26- Someone asks you where your friend Ali is. You are almost certain he is on holiday. • He must be on holiday. I haven't seen him for long.
- 27- A friend suggests that you go on a picnic together. Suggest something else. • I'm not very keen. Let's play tennis.
- 28- A friend asks you your opinion about the importance of the rainforests. Say what you think.
• In my opinion, they are very important for the future of the earth.
- 29- A friend who has never visited your country asks for your advice about places to see in Egypt.
• I think you should visit the Pyramids and the Sphinx.
- 30- Someone asks what you think about films which have been made from books. • I think films are usually more interesting than books.
- 31- Someone says they think magazines are a waste of money. Disagree, giving a reason.
• I don't agree. They are an excellent means of spreading news.
- 32- A friend from England calls and asks about the weather. You see dark clouds in the sky. • I think It's going to rain.
- 33- One of your friends watched a football match on TV and found it boring. You have a different opinion. • That's not true. It was a good match.
- 34- A foreign friend wants to know how to make tea the Egyptian way. Tell him what to do first.
• First of all, boil some water, and then add it to some leaves in a mug.
- 35- A friend asks you your opinion about the importance of the rainforests. Say what you think.
• In my opinion, the rainforests are very important for the future of the earth
- 36- A friend asks you what you think about TV news. • In my opinion It's very interesting.
- 37- A friend wants a job to help poor people. Advise him. • If I were you, I would work for a charity.
- 38- You do not understand why it goes dark at night. Ask someone to explain it. • Can you explain why it goes dark at night?
- 39- A friend suggests that swimming is a good way to keep fit. State another way. • Running is also a good exercise.
- 40- A friend suggests that you join a squash club together. Suggest something else. • How about joining a tennis club?
- 41- Your brother looks worried. You want to know whether he has a problem. • What is the matter with you?
- 42- Your mother was very busy yesterday. You regret not helping her. • I wish I had helped my mother yesterday.
- 43- Your friend starts to cross a road when you see a car coming. Warn your friend. • Look out! a car is coming behind you.
- 44- You forgot to thank a friend for a present he gave you. • I am sorry, I should have thanked you.
- 45- A friend asks you how you celebrate Sham El-Nessim. • We celebrate it in the open air.
- 46- Someone asks if you think people will still have cars in 50 years. • I am sure they will.
- 47- You hear the word *magnet* on the radio. Ask a friend what it means. • What does "magnet" mean, please?
- 48- A friend asks you why you have such an expensive mobile phone. You have two reasons.
• Firstly, because I can use it for e-mail and secondly, the camera is better.
- 49- You are interviewing someone for a job. Find out about their qualifications and experience.
• What qualifications and experience do you have?
- 50- Your friend looks like he/she hasn't been sleeping for days. Advise him/her. • You look exhausted. You should go home and sleep.
- 51- An interviewer has asked you why you have applied for a job in a particular company. Give reason. • In fact I want to get a good salary.
- 52- You do not understand what distance learning is. • What is distance learning?
- 53- You want to know about a friend's studying habits. What do you ask? • Could you tell me about your studying habits?
- 54- Your friend wants to know what your plans are after finishing school. • I'm going to study engineering.
- 55- You are asked about the reason for building the Aswan High Dam. • It was built to protect Egypt from floods.
- 56- Your friend thinks your teacher is absent today but you disagree as you saw him during the morning lines.
• He can't be absent. I saw her during the morning lines.
- 57- A new student at your school wants to know the way to the headmaster's office. Instruct him. • It is on the second floor beside the library.
- 58- A pen friend asks you about the places of interest in Egypt. • The pyramids, museums, Luxor and Aswan.
- 59- A friend asks you what sort of music you enjoy. • I enjoy folk music.
- 60- A friend asks how you feel about an important English test you have next week • I wish I knew more English words.

2 – Mention the place , the speakers and the function :

1. A: What is wrong with this cat , dog ,goat, cattle ماشية (cow)? B: There are excessive slobbering لعاب , and lameness . العرج
A: It is infected by Foot-and-mouth disease (FMD)

◆ Place: Vet's ◆ S A: Vet ◆ S B: owner of the cattle ◆ Function: inquiry




2. A) There are some important figures nominated for the presidency, who do you think will win?
B) Patriots with pioneering work. A) Let's give our listeners chance to vote.

◆ Place: Radio studio ◆ S A : Presenter ◆ Speaker B: Guest (politician) ◆ Function :interview

3. A: Don't forget to keep a short distance. B: What if a shark comes? A: Don't panic sharks won't attack unless they are provoked?
 ◆ Place: beach - boat ◆ S A: father – captian ◆ S B: son – sailor ◆ function: warning and accepting
4. A: Swear that you will tell the truth and nothing but the truth. B: I swear, sir. A: Tell us what happened.
 ◆ Place: Court ◆ S A: Judge ◆ S B: Witness ◆ function: order / inquiry
5. A: Please help me to get some information about modern farming, sir. B: You can find some books about it on the second floor.
 ◆ Place: library ◆ S A: reader / researcher ◆ S B: librarian ◆ Function: request / agreeing
6. A: How do you see the protestors at Tahrir Square, now? B: There are people on camels and horses chasing the protestors.
 ◆ Place: TV studio ◆ S A: interviewer / presenter ◆ S B: reporter ◆ function: asking and replying
7. A: I would like to book a return ticket to Aswan. B: Here you are platform No. 5 .
 ◆ Place: station / booking office ◆ S A: passenger ◆ S B: booking clerk ◆ Function: inquiry / request
8. A: How long will you be in space? B: It depends on how serious the problems are. A: Thanks. Good luck with your mission.
 ◆ Place: TV studio ◆ S A: interviewer/presenter ◆ S B: an astronaut ◆ function: ask and reply/ interview
9. A: How can I operate this device? B: This brochure كتيب will show you, sir.
 ◆ Place: electronic shop ◆ S A: customer ◆ S B: salesman ◆ Function: inquiry \ giving information
10. A: Single or married? B: Single, sir. A: Have you got any previous experience? B: Yes, sir.
 ◆ Place: office /company ◆ S A: interviewer ◆ S B: job applicant ◆ Function: ask and answer questions
11. A: Do you have anything to declare? B: Three laptops. A: O.K. You'll have to pay 2000 pounds.
 ◆ Place: Customs/Airport ◆ S A: Customs officer ◆ S B: Traveller ◆ Function: ask and answer questions
12. A: How long will it take you to fix these windows? B: Three hours, sir.
 ◆ Place: house ◆ S A: house owner ◆ S B: carpenter ◆ Function: ask and answer questions
13. A: These flowers are for you. B: What's the occasion? A: It's our thirtieth wedding anniversary.
 ◆ Place: Home ◆ Speaker A: husband ◆ Speaker B: wife ◆ Function: offer something
14. A: Please read the handout carefully at first. B: Ok. A: Any questions? B: No, thanks
 ◆ Place: Classroom ◆ Speaker A: Teacher ◆ Speaker B: student ◆ Function: Request – Inquiry - Thanking
15. A - Can I get some information about restaurants, where I can have my meals?
 B - Certainly sir. What kind of restaurants? A - Not expensive ones, but not cheap either.
 ◆ Place: ◆ Speaker A: ◆ Speaker B: ◆ Function:
16. A- I'd like to withdraw 100 LE from my account no: 611. B- Please fill in this form with your authorized signature.
 ◆ Place: ◆ Speaker A: ◆ Speaker B: ◆ Function:
17. A- I'd like some envelopes and a bottle of blue ink. B- O.K. Here you are. That will be five pounds.
 ◆ Place: ◆ Speaker A: ◆ Speaker B: ◆ Function:
18. A- First of all, you switch on the ignition key. B- Ignition key, you said. What next? A- Adjust the mirror and press the accelerator
 ◆ Place: ◆ Speaker A: ◆ Speaker B: ◆ Function:
19. A- Relax on this couch and try to think about your past life.
 B- I remember that I had a miserable childhood. I used to cry much; I hated to be left alone.
 ◆ Place: ◆ Speaker A: ◆ Speaker B: ◆ Function:
20. A- Try to avoid his left direct blows. Remember this is the six round. You are doing well. B- I'll be careful. I'll do my best to win.
 ◆ Place: ◆ Speaker A: ◆ Speaker B: ◆ Function:
21. A- I'm enjoying it very much, Mummy. The acrobats and the clowns are very funny.
 B- I m glad you like it. We'll come again next weekend.
 ◆ Place: ◆ Speaker A: ◆ Speaker B: ◆ Function:
22. A- Can I help you, sir? B- Yes, please, I want lead – free petrol. A- How many liters, Sir? B- 20, please
 ◆ Place: ◆ Speaker A: ◆ Speaker B: ◆ Function:
23. A- Excuse me. I'd like to send this letter by Express Mail, please. B- Where to?
 A- Paris. B- You have to pay L. E. 15. A- No problem. Here is the money.
 ◆ Place: ◆ Speaker A: ◆ Speaker B: ◆ Function:
24. A- Good morning. I have a burst pipe at home. B- Can you tell me your address? A- 10 Orabi Street. B- I'll come and mend it.
 ◆ Place: ◆ Speaker A: ◆ Speaker B: ◆ Function:
25. A- Just drop me off here. Beside the bank. How much is it? B- Three pound, fifty piasters on the meter.
 ◆ Place: ◆ Speaker A: ◆ Speaker B: ◆ Function:
26. A- Look at these small cubs. B- Come and touch this one. It is tame. A- It's the same as a kitten but it's ready to attack us.
 ◆ Place: ◆ Speaker A: ◆ Speaker B: ◆ Function:
27. A- Ok. Madam. I have done the dust, the sweeping and made beds. B- What about cooking. We've guests for dinner.
 ◆ Place: ◆ Speaker A: ◆ Speaker B: ◆ Function:

أهم جمل الاختيار في كتب المدرسة والنماذج

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

	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The car stopped because there was a leak in the petrol tank. 2. The leak in the pipe is caused by too much pressure. 3. Our air conditioning has broken down, but someone is coming to repair it tomorrow. 4. The doctor examined me carefully before he gave me the medicine. 5. The government needs to examine the value of investing in renewable energy. 6. After the accident, a doctor examined her to check her injury. 7. Computer pass words should always be secret. You should never tell anyone. 8. Space exploration is too expensive. 9. People usually queue (up) to book their holidays every year. 10. The astronauts went on a two-hour space walk to replace a broken fuel pump. 11. Some drivers have a sat-nav system in their cars to help them find the best route. 12. We must make adjustments in the communication system. 13. The rocket is going to reach the moon on Tuesday. Everyone will watch the launch on TV. 14. Space missions can take several years. 15. The first mission to the moon was incredible. 16. The distance between Cairo and my town is 650 kilometres. 17. The moon has less gravity than the earth. 18. It is hard to walk in space because there is no gravity. 19. Doing gymnastics helps us to keep fit. 20. Two of the spokes on my bike were broken. 21. When you're weightless in space, it's difficult stand still. 22. Currently, I'm working for an important exams. 22. I celebrated the 20th anniversary of my marriage last night. 23. The medicine I am taking is wonderful. It has no side effects 24. You'll have to hurry. Your lesson starts in half an hour. 25. The team's plane arrives next Tuesday at 6:05. 26. The film starts at 7:30 at the weekend. 27. He is flying to London at the weekend. His flight leaves at 5.30 in the morning. 28. I'm meeting a friend on Monday. It's arranged. 29. I am meeting my husband for lunch tomorrow. 30. Are you playing tennis after school today? 31. It's arranged. We are going to the Red Sea this summer. 32. I'm going to meet prof. Afifi on Saturday morning. It's planned. 33. I'm going to have lunch with friends tomorrow. We are going to meet t the restaurant at 12.30. 34. She is going to become an archaeologist when she leaves university. That is her plan. 35. I think my brother will be a doctor. He is very clever. 36. You should take an umbrella. It will probably rain. 37. I expect I 'll see you at the weekend. 38. Don't worry. I'm sure you 'll see them again soon. 39. Some day people will explore the entire ocean bottom in submarines. 40. Choose this one. I think that colour will look good on you. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The best thing about our holiday to Iceland was our visit to see the geyser. 2. If it rains so hard that the soil cannot absorb water quickly enough, there are floods. 3. When there is an eclipse of the sun, everything goes dark and the birds stop singing. 4. You cannot see ultraviolet rays, but they can still damage your skin. 5. She does not need to wear glasses. There is nothing wrong with her sight. 6. An eclipse of the sun is a strange natural phenomenon. 7. Storms can occur at any time and in any place. 8. It has not rained here for five months. It is the longest drought anyone can remember. 9. Scientists are not sure what causes volcanoes to erupt. 10. When I was a child, I used to be afraid of storms. I covered my eyes so that I could not see the lightning. 11. Alexandria is in the north of Egypt. 12. Electrical storms are a common occurrence in our part of the country. 13. These trees have grown phenomenally tall in the last two years. 14. Very high temperature can make people ill. 15. Where we live, the wind usually blows in a southerly direction. 16. The city was destroyed by high waves and violent storms. 17. Storms can cause serious damage. 18. Heavy rain and strong winds destroyed buildings all over the country. 19. Denmark is in northern Europe. 20. A lunar eclipse occurs when the earth is between the sun and the moon. 21. Greece and Spain are in southern Europe. 22. If it rains so hard ,the soil can't absorb water quickly enough. 23. What is your opinion concerning storm chasers? 24. A geyser is a hole in the earth from which hot water can rise. 25. He has worked in different places. Now, he would like a more permanent job. 26. Storm chasers people who find and follow storms. 27. Too much sun can be harmful. 28. We don't know what caused the machine to fail. 29. Drought occurs when there is too little rainfall. 30. She does not need to wear glasses. There is nothing wrong with her sight. 31. You don't need glasses. There is nothing wrong with your sight. 32. Astronomers can predict when eclipses will occur. 33. When eclipses occur everything goes dark. 34. Accidents occur more frequently when the roads are busy. 35. Lightning is dangerous but natural phenomenon. 36. There was great excitement when our team won the football match. 37. Did they ever discover the cause of the fire? 38. The writer's first novel is phenomenally successful. 39. If you look at the sun, you will damage your sight. 40. If it had been an eclipse, the sky would have gone dark.
<div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. We are having a debate at school next week about ways of reducing global warming. 2. They had been debating without reaching a conclusion. 3. For some people, reading and watching films are forms of escapism. 4. Some people resort to sleep as a kind of escapism. 5. Oliver Twist is the fictional hero of a famous English novel. 6. Artists need to study classics to be acknowledged 7. Not many people study classics today, though many English words come from Latin and Greek. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 41. If there are clouds in the sky tonight, you will not be able to see the moon. 42. If I discovered a planet, I would give it my aunt's name. 43. If there was an eclipse of the sun in my country, I would definitely watch it. 44. If you watch the sky on a clear night, you can see stars and planets. 45. If the sun didn't give heat and light, there wouldn't be any life on Earth. 46. If you wear a hat, your face won't get burnt.

8. We can still see a lot of **classical** architecture in Rome and Greece.
9. The story was ready for **publication** in 1879.
10. My brother has a good **education**. He's well-educated.
11. Novels are always works of **fiction**, but based on real life.
12. Although everyone in my family works very hard, we are not a **wealthy** family.
13. In Britain, children **attend** primary school between the ages of 5 and 11.
14. My brother and I are not twins, but we are very **alike**.
15. Some twins are more **alike** than others.
16. My cousin and I look so **similar**. People think we are brothers.
17. The **coronation** of Queen Elizabeth II took place in 1952.
18. Nobody has the **right** to steal things from other people.
19. **Castles** were usually made from stone to stop attackers from breaking in.
20. The walls of the **castle** were built to protect the town.
21. I have been waiting for your reply a **couple** of days.
22. Give me a **couple** of minutes to finish the letter.
23. The prisoner Of Zenda took **place** in the nineteenth century.
24. In Britain children **attend** secondary school from the age of 11.
25. Opening of a new school last week was a very interesting **occasion**.
26. The last important **occasion** I went to was my brother's wedding.
27. **Coronation** is a ceremony when someone becomes the new king or queen.
28. The police **are asking** for more money to buy new equipment.
29. There has been **much** talk about how we can reduce our waste.
30. How many kilometers **is** it from school to your house?
31. Classics **was** a required subject long ago.
32. The walls of the castle **were** built high to protect them.
33. People **are** funny sometimes.
34. How **many** seconds **are** in an hour?
35. Ten kilometers **is** a long way to run.
36. One of the players in the blue team **is** very tall.
37. How **many** times have you seen that film?
38. How **much time** do you need to finish this work?
39. How **much** coffee do drink a day? 3 cups.
40. We don't have **much** time. We'll have to hurry.
41. There **is** news about the revolution events nowadays.
42. Most furniture **is made** from wood.
43. Six months **is** half a year.
44. Do you have **any** free time this afternoon?
45. After the storm, there was a huge **amount** of water on the roads.
46. Five pounds **is** a lot for a cup of coffee.
47. He **was believed** to have been innocent.
48. Physics **is** a hard subject. Many students don't like it.



1. Water is the **liquid** form of ice.
2. You send a liquid or gas through a **pipe** to move it to another place.
3. Electricity is produced in a **power** station.
4. **Pressure** is the force produced when two things push against each other.
5. **Coal** is a hard black fossil fuel from underground.
6. When atoms are split, **nuclear** energy is produced.
7. If you make rock or metal very hot, it becomes **molten**.
8. Water passing through a dam produces **hydroelectric** power.
9. Burying **waste** in the ground can damage the environment.
10. Wind **turbines** have parts which are turned by the wind.
11. Many countries are now using more **renewable** forms of energy from the sun and wind.
12. Electricity is produced in a **power station**.
13. Modern **wind turbines** are the tall towers which are built where there is much wind.
14. We call oil and coal **fossil** fuels.
15. In very hot weather, ice cream turns to **liquid**.
16. Below the earth's surface rocks are in liquid form. They are **molten**.
17. Wind and wave power are types of **renewable** energy.
18. Please don't put any more **pressure** on me. I have much to do.

47. It is better for your eyes **if** you wear glasses.
48. If you **hadn't spent** so long in the sun, you wouldn't have got burnt.
49. If it's warm and sunny tomorrow, I **will go** swimming.
50. If you had come ten minutes later, I **would have left**.
51. **Would he understand the lesson if he read the summary?**
52. If you **had left** earlier, you wouldn't have missed your train.
53. If you **had left** earlier, you wouldn't have missed your train.
54. **Unless** you work harder, you'll fail your exam.
55. I'm hot today. How about **going** to the beach?
56. **Were he to arrive early, he would meet us.**
57. **Had he played well, he 'd have won.**
58. She won't mind if I leave early, **will she?**
59. **But for** his bitter struggle, he couldn't have achieved his ambition.



1. The **result** of the experiment surprised everyone.
2. You will never **achieve** very much if you do not work hard.
3. At school, students learn many subjects, but when they get to university, they usually **specialize**.
4. Scientists often do experiments to prove a particular **theory**.
5. I found playing the guitar very difficult at first, but in the last two weeks I've **gradually** improved.
6. People who have **diabetes** must be very careful about what they eat.
7. She has been **diabetic** since she was a child. There is too much sugar in her blood.
8. His greatest **achievement** was becoming the captain of the national team when he was 16.
9. There was a **gradual** improvement in her schoolwork.
10. My doctor didn't know what was wrong with me, so he sent me to see a **specialist**.
11. **Theoretically**, anyone can travel to the moon.
12. Leaves falling from trees in the autumn are a completely natural **process**.
13. The little boy who was hiding behind the door thought he was **invisible**, but you could just see the top of his head.
14. There are some sports where it is good to **gain** weight, rather than lose it.
15. Farmers water their crops **regularly**.
16. The **theory** is believable, but can it be proven?
17. If you don't turn the taps off, you can waste a huge **amount** of water in a short time.
18. Their uncle is a scientist. He's **doing** research into new forms of energy.
19. A **journalist** writes articles for newspapers.
20. A politician studies **political science**.
21. Secondary school teachers **specialise** in one or two subjects.
22. Experiments are used to test scientific **theories**.
23. Ali has had a serious illness and he needs time to **recuperate**.
24. Scientists hope to find a **cure** for cancer some day.
25. Germs are **invisible** to the naked eye.
26. They've discovered a/an **effective** new treatment for flu.
27. Salma intends to **specialize** in criminal law at law school.
28. Scientists hope they will find a **cure** for cancer soon.
29. People who are **diabetic** should lessen the amount of sugar in the diet.
30. Scientists use experiments to prove some **theories**.
34. I'd like to **specialise** in studying the causes of illnesses
35. The **result** of the experiment surprised every one.
36. I wish I **knew** what I was doing at the weekend.
37. My sister wishes she **had worked** harder when she was at school.
38. **I wish I knew** where I left my jacket.
39. **Many wishes he could have won** the spelling contest last week.
40. Heba wishes she **hadn't spent** all her money at the weekend.
41. **I wish I knew** his address. This means I **don't know** it.
42. My friend advised me to see a doctor. I wish I **had taken** her advice now.
43. I **wish** I had taken part in the revolution.

19. Molten lava comes from under the **earth's surface** energy
20. Atomic energy is created by **splitting** atoms.
21. Power is produced when atoms **split**.
22. **Currently** Egypt has programs for the development of renewable energy.
23. Solar energy can now be **captured** and stored.
24. Electricity, **generated** in the high Dam, **is** used in most of Egypt.
25. Petrol **is made** from oil.
26. In some homes, water **is heated** by energy from the sun.
27. Those old stories are still **loved** by many children today.
28. In many countries, the wind **is used** to generate electricity.
29. Oxygen **is produced** by trees.
30. Plastic goods **are produced** from fossil fuels.
31. Many types of trees **are found** in large gardens.
32. Rainforests **grow** in areas that have a lot of rain.
33. Many people **grow** vegetables in their gardens.
34. In some places, wood **is burnt** to heat people's homes.



1. Early black and white photos show people in **old-fashioned** clothes.
2. My sister loves clothes and buys very **fashionable** dresses.
3. The Sun is at its strongest at **midday**.
4. I do not really have a **routine** during the holidays.
5. Haqqi is the **pioneer** of the Arabic short story.
6. The Wright brothers were the **pioneers** of flying.
7. Magdi Yacoub was one of the first heart transplant **pioneers**.
8. My daily **routine** starts when my alarm clock goes off at 6.30.
9. My friend and I are going to enter an athletics **competition**. We all hope to win something.
10. When I was at school, I won a poetry writing **competition**.
11. I sent an e-mail with two **attachments** They were photos of my friends.
12. I really enjoyed this book. It is written in a very simple **style**.
13. Yehia Haqqi came from a poor **district** of Cairo.
14. My brother wants to be a lawyer when he graduates, so he's studying **law** at university.
15. Scientists are paid to **develop** new medicines every year to help people.
16. In my grandfather's village, they still follow the same traditional **customs** that he used to follow when he was a boy.
17. A **publisher** is someone who produces books, newspapers or magazines.
18. My parents gave me a **connection** of modern short stories for my birthday.
19. Sitting much in front of the computer always **gives** me a headache.
20. Yehia Haqqi was an important twentieth century **writer**.
21. Alfred Farag is a famous Egyptian **playwright**.
22. I **had already seen** the film before I read the book.
23. We arrived late. The film **had begun** half an hour earlier.
24. After **completing** you exam, put your pencils on your desks.
25. Before the trees were cut down, there **had been** a beautiful landscape.
26. By the time we arrived home, we **had travelled** over 500 km.
27. I felt ill all night because I **had eaten** too much the day before.
28. As soon as the photo **had been taken**, I saw it.
29. **It 's been raining** for the past three hours.
29. I **have had** my own computer for three years now.
30. My sister **has been** at university for three years. She comes home every weekend.
31. What **were you doing** when I called you?
32. While I **was doing** my homework, my sister was listening to music.
33. As soon as we arrived at school, the first lesson **began**.
34. On **hearing** he had passed his driving test, Taha was very happy.
35. My grandfather **established** this company sixty years ago
36. At her first school, she **had** to wear a blue uniform.
37. I **used to read** the newspaper everyday. Now I don't have the time.
38. **Ali is used to travelling by sea**.
39. When I was younger, I **used to** go swimming every day.



44. The film was really enjoyable. I wish you **had been** with us.



1. Famous artists sometimes had **assistants** to help them.
2. Shakespeare is one of the world's most famous **playwrights**.
3. My uncle works, as a maths **lecturer** at the university in Alexandria.
4. I really **object** to people using mobile phones in the library.
5. After five years' **imprisonment**, the criminal wanted to live as an honest man.
6. I'm very interested in the past. That's why I like **historical** novels.
7. Accountants help people with their **finances**.
8. Some of Edmond's friends **accused** him of something he had not done.
9. They were **envious** of him because he was happy and successful.
10. Edmond was planning to get married to his **fiancée**.
11. After he was arrested, Edmond was sent to prison **for** life.
12. Edmond escaped **from** prison and found Faria's hidden treasure.
13. Edmond objected **to** his friends' accusations.
14. Edmond **rescued** Valentine from her cruel family.
15. After the earthquake, the village was not **recognizable**.
16. Some of his **accusers** were his best friends. That's why he was so disappointed.
17. She is so clever that she is in the **enviable** situation of being able to choose her university.
18. He looked at the old man with no sign of **recognition**.
19. My little brother looked with **envy** at my new computer game.
20. The spy was accused of **treason** and taken to court.
21. He was found **guilty** and was sentenced to life imprisonment.
22. He was found **innocent** and set free.
23. By the time Alex finished his studies, he **had been** in London for over eight years.
24. When I went to my friend's flat, she **had already left** for school.
25. Last year, I spent a month in France. I **had dreamt** of going there since I was a child.
26. Leila and her husband **moved** into their own flat last weekend. Before that, they **had lived** with Leila's parents.
27. My father retired last week. He **had worked** for the same company all his life.
28. Karim fell asleep during the football match because he **had gone** to bed late the night before.
29. Ali ate a sandwich during the game because he **had not had** enough time to eat before it started.
30. Hassan **borrowed** money from Ali because he had left his money at home.
31. Adel asked which team was red because he **had not seen** these teams before.
32. Paul **had been looking** for work for over a year before he got a job.
33. The little children's clothes **were** dirty because they had been playing in the park all day.
34. He **had been driving** for only 3 weeks, so it is not surprising that he failed his driving test.
35. I went to the doctor's yesterday evening because I **had been feeling** ill for nearly a week.
36. The children were covered in sand when they got home. They **had been playing** on the beach.
37. **Hamdi was very tired yesterday evening because he had been revising** for a school test all day.



1. **Fireworks** can be very dangerous, so they shouldn't be given to young children.
2. We scored a goal because the other team's goalkeeper was in the wrong **position**.
3. The Eiffel Tower in Paris is one of the world's most famous **landmarks**.
4. Forty members of our family got together to **celebrate** my grandfather's birthday.
5. If you hit them hard, **drums** make a very loud noise.

1. Many children are **shy** about talking to their teacher when they first go to school.
2. The little girl does not want to sing because she is **shy**.
3. She was too **shy** to go to parties.
4. All the fish in the river have died. Someone must have put **poison** in the water.
5. A man has been found dead in the road. The police think it was an accident, not **murder**.
6. He banged his head and is now suffering from **amnesia**.
7. Her uncle can't remember his accident. The doctor thinks he may have **amnesia**.
8. After the accident, mother had **amnesia**, so she didn't remember who we were.
9. After they saw the mouse, they decided to put a **mousetrap** in the kitchen.
10. Archaeologists are planning a new **excavation** in the south of the country.
11. Police are looking for someone who stole a car yesterday. The main **suspect** is a man in his forties.
12. The police think he did it. He is the main **suspect**.
13. They are using a very powerful **transmitter** to send signals to the astronauts.
14. The enemy used radios to **transmit** messages to their ships.
15. Working as a **spy** in a foreign country can be a very dangerous job.
16. In many countries, people have to carry **an identity** card to prove who they are.
17. In Britain in the 1940s, people were afraid of an **invasion** by the enemy.
18. The Romans **invaded** Britain in 43 BC.
19. We saw a lot of photographs, but we couldn't **identify** the man we'd met.
20. I really enjoy reading Agatha novels. I particularly like her **style**.
21. He did nothing wrong. He's **innocent**.
22. How did the man prove his **innocence**?
23. The **invasion** of the bark beetle destroyed many trees.
24. It is a time of war, there could be an **invasion** at any time.
25. They **suspected** that the driver had been going very fast at the time of the accident.
26. The Mousetrap **was written** as a radio play in 1947.
27. Millions of people all over the world **watched** the 2008 Olympic Games.
28. Agatha Christie's books **have been translated** into more than 40 languages.
29. Petra **was captured** by the Romans in AD 106.
30. The Eiffel Tower **was designed** by Gustave Eiffel in 1889.
31. The Cairo Metro **is used** by about two million passengers everyday.
33. Many of Agatha Christie's stories **have been made** into films and TV programmes.
34. English and Arabic **are spoken** in most tourist offices.
35. It **is believed** that schools teach languages to younger students.
36. It **has been reported** that archaeologists have found a new Pyramid at Saqqara.
37. A famous tennis player is believed to **be hurt** after a road accident.
38. Haqqi is still **thought** of as the father of the modern novel.
39. Edison **was thought** to be stupid.
40. This novel is interesting, so you can't **put** it down.
41. Christie's books **have been translated** into more than 40 languages.
42. The Romans **captured** Petra 2000 years ago.
43. The walls of the castle **were built** to protect the town.
44. **It is thought that air travel will become more popular.**
45. The Mousetrap **was written** as a radio play in 1947.
46. Did you just see that? The car **was being driven** by a monkey!
47. Road safety can **be improved** if people just slow down.
48. The captain's hat **was blown** off by the helicopter.
49. The monuments of Philae **were moved** to preserve our ancient heritage.
6. A **procession** of about twenty thousand people moved slowly towards the king's palace.
7. Young people are **responsible** for protecting their country's folk music.
8. It is **irresponsible** to drive dangerously especially in towns or cities.
9. The **evolution** of the internet has taken place over the last twenty years.
10. Our local university offers a **variety** of language courses.
11. You can buy this shirt in **various** colours.
12. I don't understand the **distinction** between who and which.
13. The **fireworks** lit up the sky on the day the president stepped down.
14. We're **celebrating** my brother's birthday next week.
15. The accused man was **released** as he was innocent.
16. In some countries, people **celebrate** the end of the year on Dec.31st.
17. In our town, there are musicians who play **folk** music.
18. Whose **responsibility** is it to make sure children arrive safely at school?
19. Ginger has a very **distinctive** taste. It is hotter than most spices.
20. The beginning of Ramadan depends on the **position** of the moon.
21. **Sham El-Nessim is a festival to mark the beginning of spring.**
22. A **procession** is a line of people moving slowly.
23. The oud was taken to Europe where it **evolved**.
24. There is a great **evolution** of musical instruments.
25. If I were you, I'd avoid **travelling** into the city during the festival.
26. My parents suggested **going** to the theatre.
27. I really want **to go-went** to Hong Kong for the Chinese New Year.
28. Before you go to London, you should practise **speaking** English.
29. I expect **to pass** my driving test when I take it next year.
30. My friend's parents have invited me **to go** on holiday with them.
31. **The best writers force their readers to think about serious questions.**
32. The best writers **force** their readers to think about serious questions.
33. Shereen forgot **to buy** eggs at the supermarket when she was there.
34. My sister promised **to meet** me after school this afternoon.
35. My friend suggested **going** for a picnic in the park.
36. We're planning **to fly** to Europe for our holiday next year.
37. **I remember seeing your glasses on the table. Look for them there.**
38. He practises **playing** the guitar every day.
39. When they came to a cafeteria, they stopped **to eat**.
40. We must stop **using** up non-renewable sources of energy.
41. When the children stopped **singing**, everyone clapped. They liked the song very much.
42. They expect thousands of people **to visit** Sapporo for the Snow Festival next year.
43. My brother is learning **to play** the oud.
44. He was accustomed **to eating** a lot of sweets when he was a child.
45. Different cultures have different festivals, **don't** they?



1. My older brother has a **degree** in Maths from Cairo University.
2. Exercise can have a **positive** effect on your health and fitness.
3. Nurses have an important **role** in looking after patients in a hospital.
4. My parents have always **encouraged** me to work hard at school.
5. I'd prefer not to talk about that. It's something very **personal**.
6. I found university work very difficult, but my friends were always very **encouraging**.
7. Some students need much more **encouragement** than others at school.
8. **Personally**, I believe that everyone should study science at school.
9. She would be a good nurse. She has a very kind **personality**.
10. It was a great football match. Both teams played very **positively**.
11. A 14-year old Japanese boy has become the youngest person to complete a **solo** voyage across the Pacific Ocean.
12. Before you can fly alone, you need to have a pilot's **licence**.
13. The **flight** from London to Cairo takes about 4 hours.
14. Some films are not **suitable** for young children.
15. Doctors are always trying to find **effective** new treatments for diseases.
16. My uncle is **in charge** of the Science Department in a secondary

50. He **wasn't** set free till he had proved his innocence.
51. The window **was broken** when the boy hit it
52. Neither of them **got arrested** last night.
53. **On** December 3, 1926, Agatha **left** home without telling anyone.



- The **roots** are the parts of trees that grow under the ground and find water.
- The hard outside part of a tree is called the **bark**.
- leaves** are the flat green parts at the ends of the branches of a tree.
- A **fruit** grows on a plant or tree and has seeds inside.
- Every year, trees grow extra **rings** of new wood.
- Every year, the cells under the bark of a tree **harden** and become new wood.
- This road is too narrow for all today's traffic, so they are going to **widen** it.
- That old bridge over the river is very weak. They will have to **strengthen** it soon.
- My new trousers are too long, so my mother is going to **shorten** them for me.
- The knife doesn't cut very well. I need to **sharpen** it.
- That film is so popular that the queues to see it **lengthen** every day.
- My favourite musical **instrument** is the piano.
- The cover of my book is made of **cardboard**.
- Put some **toothpaste** on a brush, and then clean your teeth for two full minutes.
- If you leave bread out too long, it will **harden**.
- The wide rings in a tree **indicate** a lot of rainfall.
- The hard part of a tree is called the **bark**.
- If I read for too long, I **get** a headache.
- If a tree **has** deep roots, it won't fall over in strong winds.
- If the bark of a tree is destroyed, the tree **dies**.
- If you **pick** those apples now, they won't taste very sweet.
- If water freezes, it **turns** into ice.
- If there **isn't** any rain, fields get dry.
- If you hurry, you **will catch** the train.
- If I am thirsty, I **drink** water.
- If he doesn't get eight hours sleep every night, he **feels** really tired the next day.
- If I have any free time tomorrow, **I'll go** for a walk in the park.
- If it isn't too hot tomorrow, I might go swimming.**
- If you don't wear glasses, your eyes **will suffer**.
- If you heat paper to the right temperature, it **burns**.
- If you want to succeed, study hard.**
- Should you study hard, you will succeed.**
- If the moon lies between the earth and the sun, there is an eclipse.**



- A journey on the underground **costs** one pound.
- The quickest way to get to the city centre is to **take** an underground train.
- People can **save** money by travelling on the underground.
- The first line of the Paris Metro system **opened** in 1900.
- My father studied **engineering** at university and has designed many important bridges.
- Education is **an investment** in the future of a country and its young people.
- Nearly four million **commuters** travel to and from London every day.
- The Great Wall of China was **a massive** project which took hundreds of years to complete.
- That tunnel has a **diameter** of 7 metres.
- The height of the **cliff** is 25 metres.
- The artist **carved** the sculpture from a massive piece of stone.
- At night, bright lights always **illuminate** the front of the palace.
- If you want to ask the teacher a question, you should **raise** your hand.

school.

- Your grades are **impressive**, Jena.
- Nobel Prize winner Ahmed Zewail is seen as a **pioneering** figure in chemistry.
- Yasser **argues** for better salaries for teachers.
- Ramie earned a **degree** in medicine from Cairo University.
- Most famous people don't like to talk a lot about their **personal** lives.
- She always sang **solo**. She never joined another singer in a song.
- Magdy is very **adventurous** and likes to travel to unknown places.
- She was awarded her degree in 1939.**
- When you pass your test, you'll get a driving **licence**.
- My parents have always **encouraged** me to keep fit.
- A lawyer **argued** for a reduction in the sentence of his client.
- The nurse, **whose** responsibility is to look after young children, has worked at the hospital for ten years.
- The town which I grew up in had only 2,400 residents.**
- My uncle went to a school in London, **where** he learned English.
- Samar's house, **which** had consumed all his savings, left him with very little money.
- All money, **sent** to charity, was delivered to the poor.
- I finished a novel in which the main character is an 80-year-old man.**
- We had a meeting **at** which we found out about the school trip.
- She has written an article **in** which she describes women's problems.
- Lord of the flies is a story **in which** a group of children are so cruel.
- My brother and I have just had a phone conversation **in which** we discussed our holiday plans.
- Yesterday, I played a long game of tennis with my brother, **which** made me very tired.
- She asked me where I had been, **to which** I replied "It's a secret."
- He says he is busy, **by which** he really means he doesn't want to go out this morning.
- They said something very cruel, **for which** I think they should apologize.
- Who** does this book belong to? – It's Asmaa's.



- Some people **regard** playing computer games as a waste of time.
- Charles Dickens was one of the nineteenth century's most famous **storytellers**.
- After the **excitement** of the day, the children couldn't sleep.
- Many people agree that Shakespeare is the most **influential** writer in the English language.
- Children who **bully** other children at school should be sent home.
- I've always been **interested** in animals. That's why I'd like to work in a zoo.
- She finds long train journeys very **tiring**. She really doesn't enjoy them.
- He felt very **relaxed** after his holiday. He had had a really lovely time.
- You'd love Australia. It's an **amazing** place.
- Jurassic Park is one of the most **exciting** films I've ever seen.
- I get **bored** if I have nothing to do.
- My cousin is very **adventurous**. He went on an expedition to the mountains last year.
- I'm not as **spontaneous** as my friend. She does things as soon as she thinks of them.
- That man is not doing enough exercise. This can sometimes **lead** to health problems.
- I want to **find** out some information. I'll look on the internet.
- They live in the country. They have a different **lifestyle** from people in cities.
- The politician died last week. Thousands of people attended the **fural**.
- She likes unusual, modern houses. Her sister prefers traditional, **conventional** architecture.
- My cousin believes in **spontaneity**. He never plans what he's going to do.
- I didn't think about what I was doing. I just did it **spontaneously**.

14. The Sphinx is **positioned** near the Pyramids at Giza.
15. The statue of the pharaoh is a famous ancient **monument**.
16. The statue is built on a hard **base** made of concrete.
17. The statue of Ramses II was **carved** out of stone.
18. The Wall **reached** a length of 6400 km.
19. It was **unthinkable**, we can't believe or accept it.
20. Cairo metro is the first metro **line** in Africa.
21. The sun **illuminate** the temple twice a year.
22. The table is **positioned** to give more space.
23. The artist **carved** the statue in less than two days.
24. Be careful when you dive off **cliffs**. Know what is in the water below.
25. After the car accident, I couldn't **raise** my arms above my head for several months.
26. Soha is studying to be an **investment** banker.
27. The quickest way for Sawsan to get to school is to **take** a train.
28. That plant has been **positioned** so that it gets lots of light.
29. My favourite **position** when I play football is goalkeeper.
30. That tower *is* one of the towns most famous **landmarks**.
31. This place is not a suitable **location** for a supermarket.
32. The two countries aim to **strengthen** ties between them.
33. The statue of Ramses II was **carved** out of stone.
34. They are going to **excavate** a new archaeological site.
35. Egypt has many amazing **works** of engineering.
36. The rays of the **rising** sun would illuminate Ramses II.
37. The emperor worked on the Great Wall of China to **keep** the attacks out.
38. A: I don't know where my school bag is, Mum?
B: It's not here. You **might** have left it on the train.
39. A: Look, Hesham's keys are on the table.
B: He **can't** have seen them when he left this morning.
40. A: I rang you this morning, but you didn't answer.
B: Sorry, I **must** have been asleep.
41. A: He's only been in the laboratory for ten minutes.
B: Surely he **can't** have finished the experiment.
42. A: Ali fell off his bike this morning. Do you know if he's OK?
B: His mother says he **might** have broken his arm.
43. No one is sure where Ali is, but we think he **might have** gone to see his uncle.
44. They left two hours ago, so they **must have** arrived by now. It is not far.
45. He left his glasses at school yesterday. I'm hoping someone **might have** found them.
46. She didn't see her brother this morning. He **must have left** the flat very early.
47. Sayed **can't have missed** the train. He was at the station half an hour before the train left.
48. There's water all over the floor. Someone **must have forgotten** to turn off the shower.
49. I didn't hear the phone I **must have been** asleep.
50. Mona hasn't decided yet, but she **might** study Chinese.



1. My brother went on holiday to Aswan. Now he's decided to live there **permanently**.
2. I thought the test would be easy, but I must **admit** that I'm finding it quite difficult.
3. Someone **knocked** on our door late last night, but I didn't open it.
4. All my friends come from very **respectable** families.
5. My grandfather is **recuperating** at the moment after a long illness.
6. Doctors and nurses belong to the medical **profession**.
7. I'm reading a new **biography** of William Shakespeare. He had a very interesting life.
8. Ali wasn't badly injured in the accident, but his **recuperation** took longer than we thought.
9. I've worked in a lot of different places. Now I'd like a more **permanent** job.
10. You can find **biographical** information about many writers on the

21. Our holiday to Australia was a great **adventure**. We spent two months exploring the country.
22. In some countries, it is the **convention** to shake hands whenever you meet someone.
23. He does not want to live a **conventional** life. He would prefer excitement and adventure.
24. I've been feeling tired all week, **so** I'm going to bed early tonight.
25. **On hearing** the good news, everyone smiled and clapped.
26. **Although** we ran as fast as we could, we missed the bus.
27. She phoned me **because** she wanted to know what time I was leaving home.
28. After he **lost** his job, Ali worked for a children's charity.
29. They told him they were sure he would pass the test, **but** he didn't believe them.
30. **While** I was on holiday, I took some great photos.
31. **Although** it never rains in Egypt, some European tourists bring umbrellas with them.
32. It's my mother's birthday soon, **so** I want to buy her a present.
33. We couldn't buy the newspaper **because** the shop was closed.
34. **Despite** really enjoying the book you lent me, I haven't finished it yet.
35. **When** they saw the road accident, the cars drove more slowly.
36. After **playing** football, the boys had a shower.
37. I'd like to work as a research scientist **after** I graduate.
38. **On** answering the phone, I heard a small child.
39. Nightingale was born in Italy, **but** she went to school in England.
40. I went to the bank this morning **because** I needed to take out some money.
41. I've felt really tired today, **although** I went to bed early last night.
42. **As** he was young, he couldn't vote.
43. He wasn't getting enough exercise, **so** he joined a sports club.
44. He behaved wisely **despite** the problems he had.
45. **Although** having business can be very profitable, it is tiring.
46. **In spite of** getting the highest result in the class, John still had problems with the teacher.
47. **Whatever** mistakes he makes, I always forgive him.



1. **CD ROMs** can hold a lot of information and are small enough to carry in your pocket.
2. Before you can cook these beans, you have to **soak** them for 3 hours.
3. The story is an interesting **mixture** of fact and fiction.
4. You can **bleach** white shirts to keep them looking clean.
5. Today, paper, plastic and glass can all be **recycled**.
6. My mother has a special **gadget** for cutting vegetables.
7. Ali is really **enthusiastic** about his university course. He can't wait for the beginning of the term.
8. I'm going to **download** some information from the internet for my school project.
9. The television picture is really clear. You have an enormous **screen**.
10. This novel is not **available** as an e-book yet, but you'll be able to get it next year.
11. The best thing about a **paperback** is that you can easily carry it and read it at any time.
12. My father is a golf **enthusiast**. He plays and watches it on TV whenever he can.
13. Her brother has not shown any **enthusiasm** for any sport of any kind.
14. That play is very popular. You'd better check the **availability** of tickets.
15. I wanted to complain to the manager of the shop, but he was **unavailable**.
16. To get dirt out of the shirt, you need to **soak** it in hot water.
17. Some people **bleach** their teeth so they look very white and shiny.
18. Their television **screen** is very dirty.
18. **Paperback** books used to be very cheap.
19. I've seen an interesting article on the internet which I have **downloaded** onto my computer.
20. I like that photograph on your computer **screen**.

internet.

11. When he said he was sorry, it was **an admission** that he was wrong.
12. I **respect** people who are honest and do hard work.
13. If you are a doctor, it's very important to behave **professionally** towards your patients.
14. She has a very nice **personality**. She's kind to everyone she meets.
15. People who **commit** serious crimes should be sent to prison.
16. He left everything to his son in his **will**.
17. When my brother started his new job, all his **colleagues** were friendly and helpful.
18. If you are going to a job interview, your **appearance** is important. You must look your best.
19. Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde **takes** place in London.
20. Dr Jekyll was **doing** research into human nature.
21. He **made** a special medicine for himself.
22. When he **took** the medicine, he changed into Mr Hyde.
23. The medicine **made** him do terrible things.
24. We **knocked** on the door three times, but they did not hear us.
25. Nurses are part of the medical **profession**.
26. I get on well with all my **colleagues** at work.
27. The accident **occurred** at eight o'clock.
28. The ship will never sail again. It is **permanently** disabled.
29. I know Dina is a **respected** lawyer because she has many clients.
30. I hate to **admit** it, but Mona is smarter than me.
31. I don't have a lot of time to stay, but I will make an **appearance** at the party.
32. Wanting friends is part of human **nature**.
33. Please **identify** which one is yours.
34. Is that someone **knocking** on our door? I'll see who it is.
35. He's **doing** research into new forms of energy.
36. I'm sorry, I didn't **recognize** you. You look completely different.
37. The people **objected** to the judge's decree حكم.
38. The **gradual** improvement shows her progress.
39. I'd like to get a job in the medical **profession**.
40. I really **object** to very loud music in public places.
41. In some countries, people use a passport instead of **an identity** card.
42. She **regards** sport as a very important part of her life.
43. Nader is really **enthusiastic** about all kinds of sport. He loves playing and watching it.
44. Her parents **regularly** have meetings with the teachers at school.
45. A new supermarket in our town was opened by a well-known **celebrity** yesterday.
46. My brother **achieved** his ambition when he became a doctor.
47. The **investment** bank gave the company a loan to build the dam.
48. Education is a/an **investment** in the future of a country.
49. All my friends come from very **respectable** families.
50. You can find **biographical** information about many writers online.
51. In a job interview, your **appearance** is important.
52. She has a very nice **personality**. She's kind to everyone.
53. She decided to go on a diet as she wanted to **lose** weight.
54. When he said he was sorry, it was an **admission** he was wrong.
55. I **gained** a lot of weight while I was on holiday.
56. She asked me whether I **had been** there before.
57. Can you tell me how long it takes to go there?
58. Taha's mother asked him where **he had been**.
59. She promised she **would phone** me as soon as the plane landed.
60. Aisha's parents asked her **if** she had finished her homework.
61. Nihal asked Tasneem what she **had been doing** since her return.
62. At the weekend, my aunt asked me what I **had been doing** since we last met.
63. He wanted to know whether anyone **had seen** the book he was reading.
64. Mother **told** me not to eat too much.
65. He said that he **was visiting** his uncle the following day.
66. The doctor **told** me to walk 5 km every day.
67. He asked how I **would feel** about working

21. The internet is very slow and it's taking time to **download** that file.
22. Ali is really **enthusiastic** about his university course.
23. We **will use** less paper if we read e-books.
24. I predict that in the future, mobile phones **will be made** smaller.
25. I don't think newspapers will ever **be replaced**.
26. I'm sorry but your car **won't be repaired** this week.
27. By this time next week, I'll **have heard** my test results.
28. The new underground railway line **will have been built** by 2012.
29. By the end of next week, our roof will have been **repaired**.
30. By 2020, the ICDL certificate **will have been earned** by hundreds of millions.
31. By this time next week, the exam results will **have been published**.
32. By 3 o'clock tomorrow, all tickets will **have been sold** out.



1. I am writing **the essay** that my teacher asked for.
2. It is **customary** to offer your guests something to drink.
3. They **have to be at school by eight o'clock every day**. School starts at 8.
4. She is very **sociable**. She loves meeting and talking to people.
5. People understand when I speak Spanish, but I'm not **fluent**.
6. The girl tried to **persuade** me to lend her my phone, but I refused.
7. One of the supermarkets in our town has **25 employees**.
8. The school **provides** every student with books.
9. Ali's doctor advised **him to stay at home if he was feeling ill**.
10. What's the temperature today? I think it's 38 **degrees** Celsius.
11. You should ask Dr Galal about that. I am not **qualified** to answer that question.
12. Don't **throw away** those papers. They're important documents.
13. My sister hasn't finished her course yet. She's still **a trainee**.
14. I think someone may have **thrown away** today's newspaper by mistake.
15. I really **must** phone my parents to tell them I'm going to be late home today.
16. A/An **mature** student is a university or college student who is older than 25.
17. He is thinking of **enrolling** on a Business Studies course at the local college.
18. There is no oxygen in space, so you **can't** breathe normally.
19. He got a **promotion** quickly as he was good at his job.
20. He **enrolled** on an evening course to improve his language.
21. Teachers are always encouraging their students to be **conscientious** and hard-working.
22. Pupils don't have to pay for their books. The school **provides** them.
23. My dad's advice is that I **should** try a different kind of job.
24. More than one hundred **applicants** sent their CVs.
25. Amr works hard, and he's honest. He's **conscientious**.
26. Workers **will need to develop new skills in the future**.
27. When you go to Cairo, you **must** visit Tahrir Square.
28. I need medicines there a **pharmacy** near here?
29. Ali got **a promotion** at work.
30. This new service will be available to all users **that sign** up for paid membership.
31. He is not **so smart** as his brother.
32. This job **requires** new skills.
33. I **do** love football, it is my favourite sport.
34. To be **rewarding** means making you feel happy and satisfied.

68. My professor suggested **that I take** a chemistry course.
 69. Peter told me **he was** coming back the following day.
 70. The police warned us **not to go** out at night.

4- Find the mistake and correct it in these sentences :

1. Space explosion is too expensive. **exploration**
 2. My boss celebrated his 10th wedding festival at a big hotel. **anniversary**
 3. I've decided that I am doing more exercise in the future. **going to do**
 4. It's a really good film. I'm sure you enjoy it. **will enjoy**
 5. Travellers to the moon feel weightless because there is no attraction. **gravity**
 6. Astronauts feel waitless because there is no gravity in space. **weightless**
 7. Millions of people watched the rocket lunch on TV. **launch**
 8. Making gymnastics helps us to keep fit. **Doing**
 9. Egypt celebrates October's Victory ceremony every year. **anniversary**
 10. It will be impossible to do shopping or go for walk in space. **a walk**
 11. All scientists are interested with space. **in**
 12. Astronauts float in space because they are weightless. **float**
 13. Many people are rowing in front of the cinema to buy tickets. **queuing**
 14. I fixed the lake in the petrol tank. **leak**
 15. She's going meet her sister in town. **to meet**
 16. I need to get fit, so I've made a decision. I do more exercise. **am going to do**
 17. Five litres of petrol are enough for me to get to work. **is**
 18. My five-year-old sister will start a school in September. **school**
 19. The police is going to get new uniforms. **are**
 20. Fifty degrees are a very high temperature. **is**
 21. Athletics were my father's favourite sport. **was**
 22. Thirty kilometres are a long way to walk in hot weather. **is**
 23. In many countries, children take the right to go to school. **have**
 24. The good news are that Hebe had twin baby girls. **is**
 25. He attended the debate because he was good – educated. **well**
 26. The coronation of the new king is a historic accusation. **occasion**
 27. My brother had a good educated. He to one of the best university. **education**
 28. I want to make some sandwiches. Have we got a bread? **any**
 29. Statistics were my favourite subject at school. **was**
 30. The married team went to Italy on their honeymoon. **couple**
 31. How many time do I need to drive to the city centre? **much**
 32. Electricity is produced in energy stations. **power**
 33. Coal is a renewable source of energy. **non-renewable**
 34. Nuclear power is produced when atoms split. **split**
 35. Modern wind turbines are tall tours built where there is much wind. **towers**
 36. Sunlight reaches the solar funnels and produces electricity. **panels**
 37. It's important for us to store energy in our homes. **Save**
 38. He doesn't smoke any longer. = He **no longer** smokes.
 39. **Molten** metal or rock is liquid because it is extremely hot.
 40. The wind usually blows in a southerly direction.
 41. If you heat water, it melts. **boils**
 42. Energy from the sun is unexpensive. **inexpensive**
 43. Water is the solid form of ice. **liquid**
 44. Twenty million people saw the new film already. **have seen**
 45. My parents use to live in a small flat in the city centre. **used**
 46. Yesterday evening, we revised when all the lights went out. **were revising**
 47. She played the piano since the age of six and she still plays every day. **'s been playing**
 48. Our school was opening exactly 25 years ago today. **opened**
 49. When I was younger, I use to want to be a pilot. **used**
 50. My father loves his job. He worked for the same company for 20 years. **has worked**
 51. Travelling by plane sometimes makes me a headache. **gives**
 52. I had a computer for 10 years now. **have had**
 53. The film has already started by the time we arrived. **had**

94. Please water the plants regular while I'm gone. **regularly**
 95. Leila wrote a long geography about her life in a book. **biography**
 96. Ali has just had a serious illness and he needs time to regenerate. **recuperate**
 97. It is impolite to walk into an office before you nock on the door. **knock**
 98. She asked me where I am living then. **was**
 99. Mum promises that she would take us to the zoo next Friday. **will**
 100. My friend had lost so much weight that I hardly realized him. **recognized**
 101. He left all his savings to his son in his well. **will**
 102. The police made him commit his crime. **admit**
 103. I asked him where had he been all morning. **he had**
 104. Parents warn children to not cross the road without looking. **not to**
 105. He asked me if saw his newspaper. **I had seen**
 106. Before I entered the university, I had to show my credit card. **identity**
 107. When I have nothing to do, I feel really boring. **bored**
 108. She asked her friend weather she had finished her homework. **if**
 109. I asked my mother whether had she seen my English book. **she had**
 110. Teachers and supervisors belong to the teaching confession. **profession**
 111. A gadget is a special type of hot springs. **geyser**
 112. The cloth absented the ink I had spilled. **absorbed**
 113. I have decided to leave Cairo permanent and I am not coming back. **permanently**
 114. When the solar eclips happens , there is a shade of the moon on the ground. **shadow**
 115. What is your opinion concerning storm cheaters? **chasers**
 116. An earthquake occurs when the light of the sun or the moon disappears. **eclipse**
 117. Lightning is a dangerous but natural phenomena. **phenomenon**
 118. My uncle visited Aswan buy now he has decided to live there temporarily. **permanently**
 119. The accident wouldn't happen if he hadn't been using his mobile. **have happened**
 120. How in earth is it possible to irrigate the desert? **on**
 121. I wish the school holidays are longer. **were**
 122. If only I haven't forgotten where I put my mobile phone. **hadn't**
 123. I'm really tired this morning. I wish I had sleep more last night. **Slept**
 124. Ali wishes he can come to your party, but he's not feeling well. **would**
 125. I wish I didn't lent her my dictionary. She's taken it home. **hadn't**
 126. If only they write more quickly. **wrote**
 127. Scientists hope they will find a theory for cancer soon. **cure**
 128. I really wish I worked harder when I was at school, but I didn't. **had worked**
 129. If only I had applied for that job a year ago.
 130. I wish I can read more quickly. **could**
 131. Soha shouldn't eat too many sweets because she is chronic. **diabetic**
 132. Sylvia is on a low-fat diet because recently she's lost a lot of weight. **gained**
 133. I wish there is something I could do to keep fit. **was/were**
 134. She offered taking me to the station in her car. **to take**
 135. I regret to go to the cinema. It was not a very good film. **going**
 136. He hopes winning a prize for his school work. **to win**
 137. We've just finished to watch a TV programme about Egypt. **watching**
 138. We've arranged picking my brother up from the airport. **to pick**
 139. Their teacher agreed helping them find an English pen friend. **to help**
 140. He denied to steal the bicycle. **stealing**
 141. He hopes winning a prize for his school work. **to win**
 142. Mustafa can't spend all his life to study. **studying**
 143. I remember to see your glasses on the table next to the door. **seeing**
 144. Before going to London, you should practice to speak English. **learn**
 145. She has always enjoyed to go to the theatre. **going**
 146. My parents have invited one of my friends stay for the weekend.

54. The postman, written by Haqqi, was done into a film. **made**
55. I want to be a sailor, so I can protect the rights of innocent people. **lawyer**
56. We moved to this house two years ago, so we lived here for 2 years. **have lived**
57. On hear the good news, Eman phoned her parents. **hearing**
58. Millions of cars produce by Japanese companies every year. **are produced**
59. The street where I live is only three metres width. **wide / in width**
60. Tommy Beresford and his wife were two secret agencies. **agents**
61. She is too ashamed to speak in front of others. **shy**
62. The spy was accused of revenge and taken to court. **treason**
63. Haqqi is still thinking of as the father of the modern novel. **thought**
64. The time he spent in France, Italy and Libya gave him experiements. **experiences**
65. It is a time of peace; everyone knows there could be an invasion at any time. **war**
66. "The Prisoner of Zenda" was wrote by Anthony Hope. **written**
67. El-Haggan and El-Shawwan were very famous Egyptian kings. **spies**
68. Alfred Farag is a famous Egyptian playwrite. **playwright**
69. The Mousetrap written by Agatha Christie. **was written**
70. Oil and gas are find under the ground. **found**
71. We won't be tell the results of the test until tomorrow. **told**
72. If you leave now, you catch your train. **will catch**
73. Water will freeze if the temperature is zero or below. **freezes**
74. If you throw that stone, you break a window. **will break**
75. I get a headache unless I spend too long on the computer. **if**
76. If you'll mix red and white, you get pink. **mix**
77. If she trains hard, she win next week's race. **will win**
78. The more rain there is in a year, the narrower the tree rings are. **wider**
79. If you were going to attend training, what would you like to wear? **are**
80. You can't have been very thirsty. There's no orange juice left. **must**
81. The Cairo tower is one of the landscapes in Egypt. **landmarks**
82. The gap between the rich and the poor is lengthening. **widening**
83. I'm not sure how well I do in the test at school today. **might do**
84. Ahmed must have boiled water before he made this tea. I am sure he didn't. **can't**
85. The rays of the rising sun would dominate the statue of Ramses II. **illuminate**
86. The emperor worked on the Great Wall of China to run the attacks out. **keep**
87. The temples are an amazing connect of ancient and modern engineering. **combination**
88. Tunnelling under the ground can't have been cheap.
89. Let's try to find them. They can't have went very far. **gone**
90. The statue of Ramses is a very important Ancient Egyptian magnet. **monument**
91. People can waste lots of money by using the underground. **save**
92. Tom and Jerry cartoon is popular of children. **with**
93. The Sphinx is a modern Egyptian monument. **an ancient**
- to stay**
147. She has decided studying medicine when she goes to university. **to study**
148. My sister suggested to go swimming at the weekend. **going**
149. I don't expect them arriving yet. They're often late. **to arrive**
150. Whose the suspect for the murder of John Doe? **Who's**
151. People don't like to talk a lot about their person lives. **personal**
152. Cars, make by Japanese, are sold all over the world. **made**
153. Naguib Mahfouz was rewarded the 1988 Nobel Prize for literature. **awarded**
154. I hope to get my master's degree in two years' time.
155. The person who's job is to clean the school is not here today. He's ill. **whose**
156. The town which I was born in is in the northeast of the country. **where**
157. Queen Victoria, who husband died in 1861, lived until 1901. **whose**
158. However bad the weather is, the match will be held on time. **14.**
159. My family is influential in the world of banking.
160. Find out is to get information about something or someone.
161. I am reading the geography of Shakespeare, he had a very interesting life. **biography**
162. When Umm Kalthum died, thousands of people attended her wedding. **funeral**
163. I go on well with all my colleagues at work. **get**
164. Despite he is 68, my grandfather is still working. **Although**
165. Mustafa was happy despite he came third in the race. **although**
166. The best thing about a paperbook is that you can easily carry it and read it. **paperback**
167. Some people paint their teeth so they look very white/shiny. **bleach**
168. To get that dirt out of your shirt, you need to recycle it in hot water. **soak**
169. Wood, paper, plastic are recycled materials that can be reused.
170. You should reinvent paper, rather than throw it away. **recycle**
171. Covers of books are usually made of sap. **cardboard**
172. Some people believe that in the future, water will use as a fuel for cars. **be used**
173. Scientists believe that by 2020, a replacement for oil will have found. **have been found**
174. The captain ordered his men abandon the ship. **to abandon**
175. When he was five years old, he was sting by a scorpion. **stung**
176. My sister learns languages easily and she is ideal in Spanish and French. **fluent**
177. It is difficult to study and have a full-time job, but I think it is worthy. **worthwhile**
178. The thieves hid the money in a cliff under a hill. **cave**
179. His ambition is to join on a course in English. **enroll**
180. What about go shopping this afternoon? **going**
181. The company needs highly qualified staff, so it does courses for its employees. **provides**
182. To remain unemployed, individuals must be good at the jobs they are doing. **employable**
183. Distant learning is when students and teachers are in different places. **Distance**
184. I need to go to the university to buy some medicine. **pharmacy**
185. A civil servant is someone who works for the army. **government**
186. You can buying clothes in some supermarkets now. **buy**
187. You must to remember to post this letter. It's very important. **have**

6- Read the following passage then answer the questions:

Bullying is generally cruel or violent behavior towards an individual or even a group of various aged people . It is demeaning and can cause untold stress , anger and suffering to those on the receiving end , which in some cases can lead to suicide .Bullying may occur in both verbal and physical forms , bullying that doesn't involve hitting and kicking can be just as damaging as actual full out fighting . Some of the ways verbal bullying occur are by , making fun of others. Also , threatening , making people feel uncomfortable or scared and act in ways they prefer not to Many people wonder , why does bullying occur ? In some of the cases , bullies hurt people because it makes them feel powerful and in charge. They may see it as being popular . in some cases a bully has been bullied by someone else in his life and is trying to take revenge.

A) Answers the following questions :

- 1- To what extent do you agree that " bullying is an acceptable behaviour "? why ?
- 2- What are the kinds of bullying ? Give one example to each .
- 3- What does the writer mean by " on the receiving end "?

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

- 4- The underline pronoun " they " refer to

- a- people b- bullies c- cases d- individuals
 5- According to the passage some students bully to feel they are
 a- strong b- big c- adults d- inadequate

6 - Read the following passage then answer the questions:

Corona viruses are a group of viruses that infect the respiratory tract of both humans and animals. The virus has a crown-like projection on its surface, which is how it got its name. There are many different species of the virus. Human corona virus was discovered in 1965. It affects all age groups and is most common during the winter and early spring. In young children and older people, human corona virus can affect the lower respiratory tract as well. People who already have underlying health conditions may be more susceptible to the infection problems. Human corona virus can cause runny nose, general feeling of illness, mild sore throat, cough, headache, low fever and chills. Many people get corona virus for a second time within four months after having it the first time. Scientists believe this is because the antibodies created to fight the corona virus only protect a person for four months. A relatively small amount of information is known about human corona viruses because most of them do not grow in cultured cells, making it difficult to study them. In order to reduce the risk and prevent the spread of infections, simple preventative measure are: good respiratory hygiene, including washing hands; avoiding touching one's eyes, mouth and nose; sanitary disposal of oral and nasal discharges as well as avoiding contact with sick people.

A) Answer the following questions:

- 1- What are Corona Virus Symptoms?
 2- Why could a person catch the disease again?
 3- Find words from the passage which mean the same as: a) shivering b) getting rid of something

B) Choose the correct answer

- 4- The underlined word "susceptible" means.....
 a) infected b) dead c) unresistant d) resistant
 5- Corona viruses infect the respiratory tract of
 a) people only b) animals only c) both of them d) none of them

7- The Prisoner of Zenda

Some general questions with answers:

Answer the following questions:

- 1) **What is the setting (time and place) of The Prisoner of Zenda?** ♥ The setting is Europe in the late 19th century.
 2) **How old is Rudolf when the events of the story start?** ♥ He is 29 years old.
 3) **According to Rose, how is Rudolf different from his brother Robert?**
 ♥ Rudolf is different because he does not take his duties to society seriously. /He doesn't work.
 4) **Mention three skills that Rudolf Rassendyll has?**
 ♥ He can speak several languages (German, French, Spanish, Italian). He can ride a horse. He can fight with a sword.
 5) **Why wasn't Rassendyll as sick as the King was after eating the cakes?** ♥ He only ate one cake, so he ate less poison.
 6) **Why did Fritz and Sapt lock up Johann's mother with the King?**
 ♥ They locked her up so that she wouldn't tell Michael's men about the king's place and Sapt's plan.
 7) **Why was Rassendyll afraid when he saw Antoinette de Mauban on the balcony?**
 ♥ He was afraid that she would recognize him and say that he wasn't the real King.
 8) **According to Flavia, how has Rassendyll (the King) changed in his appearance?**
 ♥ She says that his face is thinner and he looks more serious.
 9) **Why couldn't the Duke say anything about Rassendyll even though he knew Rassendyll was not the King?**
 ♥ He couldn't say anything because he would have to admit that he had kidnapped the real King.
 10) **How did Sapt explain Rassendyll's injured finger to Freyler?** ♥ Sapt told him that Rassendyll had caught his finger in a door. .
 11) **Why was Rassendyll keen on getting the people of Ruritania to like him more than they liked the Duke?**
 ♥ He thought that if there was a fight between him and the Duke, the people would support him.
 12) **Why couldn't the Duke ever become King unless he married Flavia?**
 ♥ The Duke's mother was not royal, so legally he couldn't become King unless he married Princess Flavia.
 13) **Rassendyll has never liked responsibilities. Now he has many. What responsibilities does he have?**
 ♥ He has to run the country and rescue the real King.
 14) **Why does Rassendyll become good at pretending he has forgotten rules or people he has met?**
 ♥ He has to do this to cover up his mistakes.
 15) **Rassendyll tells the Princess that when he was younger, he thought he didn't need to worry about society. Why does he say this?**
 ♥ He is forgetting to pretend to be the King. He is thinking of his own youth.
 16) **How does the Princess react to Rassendyll's recalling تذكر that he thought he had no need to worry about society?**
 ♥ She is surprised because he always knew he would be King, so he should expect to have responsibilities.
 17) **What is the reason Rassendyll claims يزعم is the cause of his handwriting being different from the King's?**
 ♥ He claims that his hand still hurts from his injury so he can't write as well as before.
 18) **"The thing I hunt is a very big animal," Rassendyll explains. What is Rassendyll really hunting?** ♥ He is really hunting Duke Michael.
 19) **To whom did the large, modern country house called Tarlenheim belong?** ♥ It belonged to a relative of Fritz.
 20) **Rassendyll, Sapt and Fritz took ten brave and strong gentlemen that they trusted to hunt down Michael. What reason did they give to the gentlemen?** ♥ They told them that Michael was holding a friend of the King as a prisoner and it was their job to set him free.
 21) **What did Johann tell Rassendyll about the real King's condition?** ♥ He told him that the King was ill and weak.
 22) **Why does Rassendyll say that he was forced to stab Max Holf to death?** ♥ It was war. He had to do it to rescue the King.
 23) **What did the Chief of Police tell King Rassendyll about what they had learnt about the real Rassendyll?**

♥ They had found his bags at the train station and they thought he was travelling with Madame de Mauban.

24) Why was Michael keeping Madame de Mauban as a prisoner in his mansion?

♥ ...because he knew that she had warned Rassendyll at the summer house.

25) Why was Rose angry with Rudolf at breakfast? ♥ She was angry because Rudolf didn't want to work or have any responsibilities.

26) Why did Rassendyll decide to go to Ruritania? ♥ He wanted to see the coronation of the new King of Ruritania.

27) Why did the innkeeper like Duke Michael more than the King?

♥ Duke Michael had always lived in Ruritania and cared about the people. The King had lived abroad and the people didn't know him.

28) How could the old castle of Zenda be reached? How could the mansion be reached?

♥ The old castle could be reached only by a drawbridge. The mansion could be reached by a road

29) Why did Duke Michael poison the King?

♥ He didn't want him to be crowned King the next day. / He wanted to prevent him from going to the coronation.

30) How long did Rassendyll expect to pretend to be the King? ♥ He expected to pretend to be the King for one day / until midnight.

31) Why was Sapt anxious when Rassendyll rode through the old part of town alone?

♥ Sapt thought the people in the old part of town might hurt him because they didn't like the King.

32) How did Rassendyll and Sapt get a permit to leave the city? ♥ Sapt was able to copy the King's signature onto a form.

33) How did Duke Michael know that Rassendyll was not the real King?

♥ Duke Michael was sure that the real King had been poisoned and was at the hunting lodge.

34) Why did the men who came to the lodge have spades with them? ♥ They had spades because they were going to bury Josef's body.

35) Why did Rassendyll continue to pretend to be the King after the coronation day?

♥ Because the real King was missing from the lodge/taken by Michael's men.

36) Who is Detchard? ♥ Detchard is an Englishman who is one of Duke Michael's special soldiers/Six Men.

37) Why did Rassendyll remember Rose's words about responsibilities when he left Princess Flavia's palace?

♥ Because he suddenly realised that now he had many responsibilities and his life is so important for the Ruritians.

38) What did Antoinette tell Rassendyll when he went to the summer house?

♥ She told him that Michael's men were planning to kill him there and that he must leave before they came.

39) How did Sapt react when Rassendyll almost told Princess Flavia the truth of who he was?

♥ Sapt's face was angry but he calmly told Rassendyll that someone was waiting to see him.

40) What did Sapt want Rassendyll to do at the ball? ♥ Sapt wanted Rassendyll to propose to *يعرض الزواج علي* Princess Flavia.

41) Where was Bernenstein when he was shot? ♥ Bernenstein was alone in the woods near the house at Tarlenheim.

42) Why did the King's prison have a large stone pipe leading to the moat?

♥ If the Duke killed the King, he would put his body into the moat through the pipe.

43) Why do you think Johann was willing to act as a spy for Rassendyll?

♥ Because he didn't like the Duke. / Because he wanted to help the King. / Because he was paid a lot of money.

44) What happened at the house at Tarlenheim on the night Rassendyll's men attacked the castle?

♥ There was music and bright lights so that it looked like there was a ball.

45) Why did Rupert attack Antoinette? ♥ Rupert attacked Antoinette because he learnt that she had been writing to Rassendyll.

46) What two people were with the King when Rassendyll entered the King's prison room? ♥ Detchard and the doctor were with the King.

47) Why do you think Michael's servants did not put down their weapons when Rupert told them to?

♥ They were loyal to the Duke, who had just been killed. / They were angry that Rupert had killed the Duke.

48) Why did Rassendyll stay in the woods after the fight at the castle?

♥ He did not want anyone to see him because they would think he was the King.

49) In the end, Rassendyll refused to work for Sir Jacob. Rose considered this a great loss. Illustrate.

♥ Rose thought that Rassendyll might become an ambassador one day but Rassendyll refused to go to Ruritania because he took the King's place when he was in Ruritania and if he went back there, this would cause him problems.

50) If Fritz and Sapt hadn't been loyal to the King, what would have happened?

♥ If they hadn't been loyal to the King, Michael would have killed the King. Michael would have taken the crown.

51) What would Rassendyll have done if he had been greedy for power? *بطمع في السلطة*

♥ He would have killed both the King and Michael and he would have stayed as King.

52) What would have happened if Rassendyll had been killed at the summer house?

♥ If Rassendyll had been killed at the summer house, Michael would have killed the real King and become King.

53) What did Sapt do to protect Rassendyll from Michael's men?

♥ He ordered six men to follow Rassendyll wherever he went in the capital.

Read the quotations and answer the questions:

1) *"Why should I do anything? I have nearly enough money to do anything I want to (no one ever has quite enough money to do that, of course), and I enjoy an important position in society."*

a- Who said this? ♥ Rudolf Rassendyll said this.

b- To whom was it said? ♥ It was said to Rose Rassendyll / his sister-in-law.

c- Do you agree that people who have a lot of money should do nothing? Explain your point of view?

♥ I disagree because work is very important to everybody.

2) *"I heard that you rode through the old town alone. That surprised me. The people there must really have appreciated what you did."*

a- Who said this? ♥ Princess Flavia said this.

b- To whom was it said? ♥ It was said to Rassendyll (the pretend King).

c- Why did people appreciate this action? ♥ It showed the people that the King cared for them and trusted them.

3) *"You do know that Michael will be very angry. Is that a good idea?"*

a- Who said this? ♥ Princess Flavia said this.

b- To whom was it said? ♥ It was said to Rassendyll (the King).

c- What was it that would make Michael very angry?

- ♥ Rassendyll didn't ask Michael to come into the room and he couldn't enter without the King's permission.
- 4) "It would be very useful for Michael if you disappeared. And if you disappear, the game is over"
- a- **Who says this?** ♥ Colonel Sapt says this.
- b- **Why does the speaker say this?** ♥ He is explaining why he has men guarding Rassendyll everywhere he goes.
- c- **What game would be over if the person disappeared? Explain**
♥ The game is Rassendyll pretending to be King. If he disappeared, Duke Michael would kill the real King and make himself King.
- 5) "As you know, his mother was not royal and he can only legally become King if he marries the Princess."
- a- **Who said this?** ♥ Rassendyll said this.
- b- **To whom was it said?** ♥ It was said to Marshal Strakencz.
- c- **Who cannot become King unless he marries the Princess?** ♥ Duke Michael.
- 6) "He's not a good man. He makes me angry. I nearly killed him myself last night. Think carefully about my plan."
- a- **Who said this?** ♥ Rupert Hentzau.
- b- **To whom was it said?** ♥ It was said to Rassendyll.
- c- **What is the speaker's plan?** ♥ He will help Rassendyll attack the castle. But Sapt, Fritz, the King and the Duke must die. Rassendyll will remain King and Rupert will get a reward.
- 7) "The King likes to live well. Let's say he prefers eating to action, but he's a kind man and he's our King. We'd do anything for him."
- a- **Who does Fritz say this to?** ♥ Fritz says this to Rassendyll
- b- **In what way is the King like the listener?** ♥ They both like to live well and not to work
- c- **How does the King's character cause a problem for him that night?**
♥ He likes to eat too much and he ate a lot of the poisoned cakes that Duke Michael sent
- 8) "Nervous. I'm not made of stone, you know."
- a- **Who said this to Sapt?** ♥ Rassendyll said this.
- b- **Where were they when this was said?**
♥ They were in/near Strelsau. / They were approaching *يقتربون من* the train station in Strelsau.
- c- **Why was the speaker nervous?** ♥ He was afraid people would realise that he was not the real King.
- 9) "Brother, I'm so sorry. I didn't know you were waiting, otherwise I'd have asked you in sooner."
- a- **Where were they when Rassendyll said this to Michael?** ♥ They were at Princess Flavia's palace.
- b- **Why didn't Michael go into the room before he was asked?** ♥ He couldn't go into the room without the King's permission.
- c- **Why didn't Rassendyll ask him to come into the room sooner?** ♥ He didn't know that Michael needed the King's permission.
- 10) "You do not know me, but I do not want you to fall into the power of the Duke."
- a- **Who wrote these words in a letter?** ♥ Antoinette de Mauban wrote these words.
- b- **Who was the letter addressed to?** ♥ The letter was addressed to Princess Flavia.
- c- **What advice did the letter give?** ♥ It said that she should not accept any invitation from Michael or go anywhere without many guards.
- 11) "That will leave two men alive: you and me. You'll stay as the King and I'll have a reward."
- a- **Who said this to Rassendyll?** ♥ Rupert Hentzau said this.
- b- **What was the plan that the person suggested?**
♥ He suggested that he set the time *يحدد الوقت* for an attack on the castle, but Sapt, Fritz, the King and the Duke must all die.
- c- **Why do you think Rassendyll refused this plan?** ♥ Because he knew this was morally wrong. *خطأ من الناحية الأخلاقية* / Because he had a duty to rescue the King. / Because he knew he couldn't trust Rupert.
- 12) "You could have become an ambassador yourself one day! If you don't go, you'll never be anyone important."
- a- **Who said this to Rassendyll?** ♥ His sister-in-law Rose said this.
- b- **Where did the person want him to go and why?**
♥ She wanted him to go to Ruritania to be the assistant to the new British ambassador.
- c- **Why didn't Rassendyll want to do what the person wanted?** ♥ He didn't want to be an ambassador because he had already been a king. / He knew it would cause problems to be in Ruritania as he looked so much like the King.
- 13) "I can't do that. It wouldn't be fair to the Princess."
- a- **Who said this?** ♥ Rudolf Rassendyll.
- b- **To whom was it said?** ♥ It was said to Sapt.
- c- **What would be unfair to the Princess and why?** ♥ It would be unfair if Rassendyll asked the Princess to marry him because he was not the real King. She was supposed to marry her cousin Rudolf Elphberg.
- 14) "Sapt had stopped me from saying too much to the Princess."
- a- **Who said this?** ♥ Rassendyll said this.
- b- **What was the person going to tell the Princess?** ♥ He was going to tell her that he was not the real King and that he was just pretending to be the King. He was also going to tell her what had happened to her future husband.
- c- **Why did Sapt stop him/her?** ♥ Sapt believed that if the Princess knew about that plan, it might fail.
- 15) "This is all true. So will you do such a thing?"
- a- **Who said this?** ♥ Sapt said this.
- b- **To whom was it said?** ♥ It was said to Rassendyll.
- c- **What was the thing they were talking about? Would the addressed person do such a thing? Why? Why not?**
♥ It was that Rassendyll could arrange for the Duke and the King to be killed so as to stay King forever. Rassendyll wouldn't do such a thing. He was just pretending to be the King to save the real King. He did it for the good of Ruritania.
- 16) "I don't mind anything if you are safe."
- a- **Who said this?** ♥ Rassendyll said this.
- b- **To whom was it said?** ♥ It was said to Princess Flavia.
- c- **When was this said and what did the speaker mean?** ♥ It was said when Rassendyll visited Flavia and knew about Michael's invitation to her to go to Zenda. He told Flavia to pretend she was ill so that she couldn't go.
- 17) "I am sure they knew that we were not really there to hunt animals but had a much bigger plan."

- a- Who said this? ♥ Rassendyll said this.
 b- Where and when was this said? ♥ It was said at Tarlenheim when three of Michael's men visited Rassendyll there.
 c- Why do you think the people who the speaker was talking about came? ♥ They came to tell Rassendyll that the Duke was sorry he couldn't receive them in his mansion as he and many of his servants had a dangerous disease.
- 18) *"You must leave the country as soon as you can."*
 a- Who said this to whom? ♥ Sapt said this to Rassendyll.
 b- Which country did the speaker refer to? ♥ He referred to Ruritania.
 c- Why did the addressed person have to leave that country as soon as he could? ♥ because Michael had news from Zenda and he might have known that Rassendyll was not the real King, so Rassendyll's life was in great danger.
- 19) *"It's not good news. I am afraid he's dead."*
 a- Who said this to whom? ♥ Rassendyll said this to Sapt.
 b- Where were they? ♥ They were in the hunting lodge.
 c- Who was killed and who killed him? ♥ Josef, the King's servant, was killed by Michael's men.
- 20) *"Well done! That was very brave. Do you think they saw who you were."*
 a- Who said this to whom? ♥ Sapt said this to Rassendyll.
 b- Why was the speaker praising the addressed person? ♥ He killed one of Michael's men and injured another.
 c- Did they see who he was? ♥ Yes, they did as one of Michael's men shouted, "It's the King."

Find and correct the mistake in the following sentences:

- 1- Rudolf Rassendyll told Rose he was going to go walking in the West Indies. Alps
- 2- The King invited Rassendyll to stay with his family in Strelsau. Johann
- 3- The rich people who had always lived well would support the Duke. King
- 4- Sapt and Fritz believed that Rassendyll had poisoned the King. Duke Michael
- 5- Freyler was Sapt's farmer. servant
- 6- Rassendyll was worried when the French prince asked him a question which he could not answer. ambassador
- 7- No one goes into the castle without Michael's or Sapt's permission. Rupert's
- 8- The letter from Antoinette tells the King to come to the summer house with a friend. alone
- 9- The owner's wife at the inn thought that Rassendyll was the King. daughter
- 10- Of the Six Men, four of them were Ruritaniens. three
- 11- Max Holf is Johann's uncle. brother
- 12- Mr. Featherly from Paris believed Rudolf Rassendyll was travelling with Flavia. Antoinette de Mauban
- 13- George Featherly took the same train as Rassendyll from Paris to Ruritania. Antoinette de Mauban
- 14- Fritz's brother was Lord Buresdon. Rassendyll's
- 15- Rassendyll had to go to Dresden and pretend to be the King. Strelsau
- 16- Rassendyll found the dead body of the King in the hunting lodge cellar. Josef
- 17- Fritz and Rassendyll rode to the palace to see Madame Antoinette. Princess Flavia
- 18- Rassendyll and Josef rode from Strelsau to the hunting lodge to get the King. Sapt
- 19- The Duke spoke to Rassendyll through the summer house door. Detchard
- 20- Rassendyll asked Marshal Strelsau to protect Princess Flavia from the Duke. Strakencz
- 21- Detchard stabbed Rassendyll in the shoulder. Hentzau
- 22- When the King was sick in his prison, Princess Flavia helped to take care of him. Antoinette de Mauban
- 23- The King had seen the Princess with Sapt, and Rupert Hentzau returned to Strelsau. Marshal Strakencz
- 24- Max was helping the Duke, so he could not open the door for Sapt and his men. Johann
- 25- Krafstein was the worst of all Michael's men. Rupert Hentzau
- 26- Antoinette was cruel enough to look after the King at the castle of Zenda. kind
- 27- The only legal way for Michael to become King was to kill Flavia. marry
- 28- If it hadn't been for Rassendyll, Rudolf Elphberg might have died and Michael might have left Ruritania. become the King of Ruritania.
- 29- Rassendyll killed Max Holf because he was Johann's brother. it was war and Max was working for the enemy
- 30- King Rudolf Elphberg preferred Action to eating. eating to action
- 31- Though they looked almost identical, Rassendyll and Rudolf Elphberg had the same personalities and skills.
 didn't have the same personalities or skills.
- 32- The old castle and the mansion were joined by a moat. drawbridge
- 33- Although Rose realized Rassendyll looked like the King, she believed it wasn't an excuse to accept the job. refuse
- 34- Rassendyll would never remember the lesson he had learnt in Ruritania. forget
- 35- The people of Ruritania knew what was really going on at the castle of Zenda. never knew
- 36- Rassendyll was lucky that Detchard did not have a knife when they met at the castle. gun
- 37- To cover up his mistakes, Rassendyll pretended he was ill. had forgotten the rules and the people he had met
- 38- Rassendyll managed to stop the poor people from talking about the King. thinking badly
- 39- Rassendyll was so angry when Rupert shook hand with him at Tarlenheim. stabbed him with his knife
- 40- Fritz was the only one of Michael's Six men who survived. Rupert Hentzau

Quotations (Not Very Common)

No	The quotation	The speaker	The listener
1	"What's the matter, my dear?"	Robert	Rose
2	"You're going to write a book? That would be such a good thing to do,"	Rose	Rassendyll
3	"We've had quite a few important people visiting the city recently,"	Bertram	Rassendyll
4	"Well, I met Antoinette today, She's a lady who's well known for her wealth and ambition "	Bertram	Rassendyll

5	"But she's leaving Paris today, we don't know where she's going to next."	Bertram	Rassendyll
6	"So why did she come to Paris?"	Rassendyll	Bertram
7	"She was a guest of the Duke of Strelsau,"	Featherly	Rassendyll
8	"I met him at the embassy yesterday. He's the half-brother to the King of Ruritania."	Featherly	Rassendyll
9	"People say he was his father's favourite son. He's gone back for the coronation,"	Featherly	Rassendyll
10	"I don't think he likes being only a Duke."	Featherly	Rassendyll
11	"I hear he's a clever man, though,"	Bertram	Rassendyll
12	"He's extremely clever, I'd say,"	Featherly	Rassendyll
13	"Now the King's staying in a hunting lodge in the forest, very near to Zenda."	The hotel owner	Rassendyll
14	"I wish he'd stay there in the forest,"	The hotel owner	Rassendyll
15	"He should let the Duke become our King. And there are many others who think the same."	The hotel owner	Rassendyll
16	"He's seen the King at the hunting lodge."	The daughter	The hotel owner
17	"But why's the King here, if it's the Duke's land?"	Rassendyll	The daughter
18	"I don't know if you can be good friends if you want the same thing."	The hotel owner	Rassendyll
19	"Duke Michael would like to be King, too, I'm sure."	The hotel owner	Rassendyll
20	"We have a guest, Johann,"	The hotel owner	Johann
21	"No, I've never seen him, but I hope to do so on Wednesday at the coronation."	Rassendyll	Johann
22	"Why look at him! It's amazing! He looks just like the King!"	Colonel Sapt	Fritz
23	"So, do I really look like the King?"	Rassendyll	Sapt and Fritz
24	"Let's say he prefers eating to action, but he's a kind man and he's our King. We'd do anything for him."	Fritz	Rassendyll
25	"Whether I like it or not, you can't help looking like me."	The king	Rassendyll
26	"No, I'll happily help you. Where are you travelling to?"	The king	Rassendyll
27	"Rassendyll, you must come and look at this."	Fritz	Rassendyll
28	"It must've been those cakes that he ate last night! Do you think he was poisoned?"	Rassendyll	Sapt and Fritz
29	"We must tell everyone what's happened and make the most of it,"	Fritz	Rassendyll- Sapt
30	"Do you think that he was poisoned?"	Colonel Sapt	Rassendyll
31	"It would be easy to forget that,"	Fritz	Rassendyll
32	"After we've moved the King, I'll speak to her."	Colonel Sapt	Rassendyll
33	"You know, I think we can do this."	Fritz	Rassendyll
34	"Josef will let her out later, after Michael's men gone."	Fritz	Rassendyll
35	"No, nothing's safe anywhere, but we must do our best,"	Colonel Sapt	Fritz
36	"I think I want to change now that I'm King,"	Rassendyll	Flavia
37	"That was a day to remember! I think I'd like to be King for a day."	Fritz	Rassendyll
38	"Duke Michael won't like it if you become too popular with his people, you know."	Fritz	Rassendyll
39	"Only if you stay alive as long as that,"	Colonel Sapt	Rassendyll
40	"What do you think the Duke knows about our plan?"	Rassendyll	Colonel Sapt
41	"Do you want to see who they are?" "Here they come! Look, it's the Duke!"	Colonel Sapt	Rassendyll
42	"Why not the hunting lodge?"	The Duke	Max Holf
43	"I wish I knew. It's a real puzzle." "So, they've got the King!"	Colonel Sapt	Rassendyll
44	"That's why they said that all's well. But when did they find out?"	Rassendyll	Colonel Sapt
45	"It doesn't matter what he thought then, What matters is what he thinks now!"	Colonel Sapt	Rassendyll
46	"How is that possible if we don't know where he is?"	Rassendyll	Colonel Sapt
47	"We'll go back to Stelsau and continue with the game we started."	Colonel Sapt	Rassendyll
48	"You must do it, for Ruritania!"	Colonel Sapt	Rassendyll
49	"It's nothing serious. What's more important is what we have to tell you."	Rassendyll	Fritz
50	"Let's take things slowly," "We aren't going to do anything dangerous,"	Colonel Sapt	Fritz
51	"He'll kill the King,"	Fritz	Rassendyll- Sapt
52	"Only half? Then that means the other half are guarding the King,"	Colonel Sapt	Fritz
53	"Unfortunately, I fear you'll soon be meeting them,"	Fritz	Rassendyll
54	"I wish they were, because then there'd only be four and not six of them."	Colonel Sapt	Rassendyll
55	"Yes, I hear he's back in Strelsau."	Flavia	Rassendyll
56	"That's good. The nearer he is to me, the better."	Rassendyll	Flavia
57	"Unfortunately, I've heard he can't stay in Strelsau for very long."	Rassendyll	Flavia
58	"If not today, then soon. I must go there."	Rassendyll	Colonel Sapt
59	"But remember, you're never safe in this city." "If you're alone, then you'll die."	Antoinette	Rassendyll
60	"Give me a minute to think."	Rassendyll	Detchard
61	"Recently I've realised how true this is."	Rassendyll	Flavia
62	"This is all true. So will you do such a thing?"	Colonel Sapt	Rassendyll
63	"I hope my brother feels better soon."	Rassendyll	Hentzau
64	"Good. Perhaps you would like to stay and eat with us?"	Rassendyll	Hentzau
65	"Won't they recognise you, then?"	Rassendyll	Fritz
66	"Of course. Just do as I say and everything will be fine."	Fritz	Rassendyll
67	"I have a message for you, Rassendyll,"	Hentzau	Rassendyll
68	"He's downstairs right now,"	Fritz	Rassendyll
69	We can help you if you keep your promises, otherwise you'll never be safe again."	Rassendyll	Johann
70	"Think carefully about my plan."	Hentzau	Rassendyll
71	"Ask no more questions. Now go."	Rassendyll	Johann
72	"Sir, you don't look well," "But you're injured. Here, let me help you."	Fritz	Rassendyll
73	"Isn't that the King?"	A young boy	Fritz

74	"I'd happily help you again, sir," "Does she know everything?"	Rassendyll	The king
75	"I've learned all about duties and responsibilities" "It's a lesson I'll never forget."	Rassendyll	Flavia

8 – The writing

1- خلى بالك من ال spelling فى البراجراف و بداية الجمل لازم تكون capital و ما تنساش نقطة فى نهاية كل جملة و اوعى تنسى تحط عنوان البراجراف قبل ما تبدأ تكتب و لازم يكون فى وسط السطر و افتكر السطر الأول سيب مسافة صغيرة و سيب سطر و خلى بالك من الأزمنة . البراجراف يكون فى نفس الزمن غالباً يعنى القضايا و الموضوعات العامة مضارع بسيط و القصص ماضى بسيط و الامانى مستقبل افتراضى ب .would+inf

2- أما بالنسبة لـ email أو ال letter ما يفرقوشى قوى عن البراجراف ما عدا البداية و النهاية طبعاً فى البداية بنبدأ ب Dear و بعدين جملة افتتاحية . I'm glad to write for you. و جملة الخاتمة See you soon ثم best wishes و الإمضاء بالاسم الموجود و ليس بالاسم الحقيقى و لا عنوان أو تواريخ ما لم يعطى لك و لن يعطى لك غالباً

أهم الموضوعات لعام 2014

The importance of electricity and how to save it at home.

Electricity has become a main part of our life. People can't do without it. It is light, it is heat, and it is energy. Think of how many home appliances are run by electricity. We depend on electricity in almost all aspects of life. There are many ways by which we can save energy in our everyday lives. You use a lot of electricity every day. Use only what you need. Don't turn on two lights if you only need one. Remember to turn off the lights when you leave a room. Turn off the TV and video games, too. On a sunny day, read by a window. It's a simple way to save energy. Keep the refrigerator door closed. If the air conditioner is on, keep doors and windows closed. If you can, just use a fan and wear light clothes instead of using the air conditioner. Use the microwave. Microwave ovens shorten cooking times, which saves energy. Always buy economical light bulbs that use less energy. The things you do every day make a difference. If everyone saves just a little energy, it adds up to a lot. When you save energy, you save money, too. You have more money to spend on other things. Saving energy also helps protect the environment.

The necessity of reducing our consumption of water and electricity

It is known that energy and water are the basis and the artery of life. All living things and machines can't live or work without them, however energy and water are about to run out. Therefore we mustn't ignore these problems otherwise we will lead hard lif. All of us must seek hard to rationalize using them. The Nile is the only source of water in Egypt. So we must keep it clean and use its water only when necessary. We mustn't be wasteful at using its water. We mustn't forget to rationalize using electricity. From my point of view, there are many simple ways to rationalize electricity for example we should switch off electric sets after using them. We must spread the awareness of the importance of rationalization among citizens to avoid this serious problem. We can use natural light by day. Dr. Ibrahim Ghneim, Minister of education asked for rationalization of consumption of water and electricity in schools and education departments. At last not at least we can say that consumption rationalization of water and electricity need great interest from us.

Increasing Production and encouraging tourism are the only ways for Egypt to reach the shore of safety.

Egypt nowadays is facing a great challenge. It wants to cross this critical transitional stage to reach the shore of safety. In order to attain this sublime goal, Egypt is in a hard need of more efforts, more sacrifice and more self-denial. There is no time for slogans and cheers. Actions speak louder than words. All Egyptians must realize this fact to forget about their political attitudes and serve their beloved Egypt. Every one of us should do his duty fully to make up for the time lost. We must bear in mind that increasing production is the only way for stability and safety. With it, we can increase our income and pass the burdens of life. Moreover, we have to encourage tourism by all possible means. We know that tourism is the second earner of hard currency after petroleum products. That's why we ought to provide tourists with all facilities to attract them to visit Egypt. Good accommodation, good transport and friendly treatment are the magical keys for tourism to flourish and prosper. Each one of us should see himself as a tour guide to achieve progress in the field of tourism. In fact it's our responsibility to restore Egypt's pioneering role in the Middle East area.

The importance of trees

Trees are very important to our life. They take in carbon dioxide and give us oxygen. If we cut down too many trees, there would be more carbon dioxide. This is very harmful. Therefore, trees protect us from global warming. Trees provide us with many useful things such as rubber and medicines. Some trees may provide a cure for diseases like cancer. Planting trees is very useful. We have to plant more trees, especially in towns and cities. This helps to reduce the amount of pollution. Trees help to keep the balance of nature. If the balance of nature is upset, life on Earth will be impossible. We have to take great care of trees and punish those who cut them down.

Recycling

Many societies reuse materials that are thrown away. Materials ranging from precious metals to plastic spoons, can be reused. This recycling process extracts the original material and uses it in new products. In general, using recycled materials to make new products costs less and requires less energy than using new materials. The most commonly recycled waste product is printed materials.

Glass is a material which is economical to recycle. The recycled glass is melted and formed into new products. Certain types of nuclear waste can be recycled. Rare materials, such as gold and silver, are recycled because getting new supplies is expensive. It reduces pollution because recycling a product creates less pollution than producing a new one. Most experts state that the economic consequences of recycling are positive in the long term.

The Nile

The Nile is a source of life to Egypt. It is considered a chief source of wealth, welfare and prosperity to Egypt. We enjoy drinking its fresh pure water. We irrigate our lands from it. Vast areas of land are reclaimed with the help of the Nile. Egypt is the gift of the Nile. We should not throw waste into our dear Nile. We should keep it clean and pure. Without the Nile, Egypt would be a desert barren land. The Nile is the lifeblood of Egypt. Without the Nile, life would be impossible in Egypt. After the white revolution of 25 January and when Government recognized that former regime was not giving due care to the countries which share us in the

Nile, so they started to plan for setting up new projects and dams on the Nile which can lead to a decrease in our share of water, prime minister الوزراء Dr. Sharaf accompanied by popular organizations have made many visits to those countries to strengthen our relations with them and convince them to keep the same quantity of water which we should get as per previous agreements.

Egypt as I think and dream of مصر كما أحلم بها

Egypt, my beloved home country, is the Cradle of Civilization مهد الحضارة. So, I have always been thinking of it as the land of peace and love. I have always been dreaming of Egypt as the most modern and advanced country. A country in which people respect and tolerant to each other. A country in which law is applied and respected. A country in which discrimination has no place among citizens, regardless their religious or political beliefs. A country in which everyone has his work and lives in a safe home. I have been dreaming of Egypt like this as it has all the factors to be a pioneering country in all fields, with its great location and culture. Finally, I think my dream is up to achieve after the struggle of its youth to have their freedom and opportunity to live a decent life. حياة كريمة.

"Technology"" Means of communications"" Mobile"" "A discovery or invention of the last 50 years"

Modern technology plays an important part in our life. All modern equipment such as television, computers, mobiles, and all other devices are based on the highest technology. We can't imagine life without means of transport. They enable us to travel long distances easily, comfortably and in a short time. In addition, modern means of communications enable us to keep in touch with the latest events at any part of the world in no time by means of satellite or the internet. At the same time, the mobile is in hand. It is really a breakthrough in communication. We can't imagine life at homes without electric sets. It will be dark and dull without TV. The refrigerator helps housewives to preserve food to use later. Washing machines help housewives to do washing easily and quickly. In the field of medicine it is easy for surgeons to perform operations thanks to modern equipment. In fact. Thanks to technology, our life is enjoyable and comfortable.

"Terrorism""Violence""Spreading crimes and bullies" "الجريمة لا تفيد"" "Crime doesn't pay" "البطخة"

It is clear that crimes have increased in alarming rate nowadays. No day passes without hearing about a crime on TV or in the newspapers. In fact there are many reasons for spreading crimes in our society. These may be because of unemployment problem, ignorance, illiteracy, poverty, over population and the lack of religious awareness. These crimes cause fear, horror and insecurity among citizens. Crimes are always committed without any persuasive reasons. Criminals must know the fact that any crime doesn't pay and the criminal must be revealed how long he escapes. He also must know that he must obtain his penalty. The family, the school, the mosque, the church and the government must cooperate together to find a solution to this serious problem which threatens our life.

An example of a letter نموذج الخطاب

Write a letter to your American pen-friend Tom, enquiring about summer computer courses in New York. Ask him about the fees, the accommodation and the requirements of joining such courses. You are Amr.

Dear Tom,

It gives me pleasure to write this letter to you. I'd like to tell you that computers have been recently introduced into my school. We are being given computer science lessons. I am looking forward to becoming a computers programme designer. So I would like to join an advanced computer summer course in the USA. I am writing to you help me find the best computer summer course in New York. Please, would you mind informing me about the fees, the accommodation and the requirements needed for joining such courses? I look forward to hearing from you. Good bye for now. Best wishes.

Yours, Amr

E-mail writing

Write an e-mail to your friend Tom to invite him to visit Egypt after the great event of 25th revolution, tell him that he will enjoy his visit as Egypt is the country of safe and safety and places he can visit. Your name is Ali. Your e-mail is Ali@yahoo.com and his e-mail is Tom@yahoo.com

From : Ali@yahoo.com

To : Tom@yahoo.com

Subject : Invitation

Dear Tom,

I am very happy to send you this e-mail. How you are and your family. I send you this e-mail to invite you to visit Egypt next summer. I think you will enjoy your visit to Egypt and enjoy everything after the 25th revolution. You can visit a lot of interesting places in Cairo, Luxor and Aswan. You can enjoy walking in our streets safely as Egypt is the country of safe and safety. I will be happy if you accept this invitation.

Best wishes, Ali

Business Letters

1- يكتب عنوان الرسائل على الناحية اليمنى وعنوان المرسل إليه على الناحية اليسرى

2- يكتب التاريخ أسفل عنوان الراسل

3- تكون التحية بـ

4- أبداً بجملة تشد انتباه القارئ

5- عرض الموضوع

6- الاسم آخر الخطاب

Dear Sir, / Dear Madam,

Write a letter to the Waldorf Astoria Hotel in New York asking them about reserving a room for you and your wife. Your name is Mohammed Abdel Aal and you live at 18 Mustafa kamel St., Maadi, Cairo.

The Waldorf Astoria Hotel,
New York City,
U.S.A
Attention Reception Manager

18 Mustafa kamel St.,
Maadi,
Cairo,
Egypt.
10 June, 2013

Dear sir,

My friend, Dr Sam, always enjoyed staying with you and he recommended your hotel. Would you kindly reserve a double bed room for my wife and me. I would like the room to be on the tenth floor or higher with a good view. We shall arrive on 30th June at about 3 pm and we will stay 8 days. Please send me your confirmation. If it's convenient, would you kindly send us any brochures about the amenities of the hotel and the tourist attractions in New York? Thank you.

9- Translation

B) Translate into English:

- 1- يجب علينا ترشيد الاستهلاك في المياه والكهرباء والطعام وذلك لمواجهة الارتفاع المتزايد في الأسعار.
We have to rationalize consumption of water, electricity and food to face the increasing rise in prices.
- 2- نهر النيل هو شريان الحياة بالنسبة لمصر لذلك نقول مصر هي هبة النيل.
The River Nile is the artery of life for Egypt so we say that Egypt is the gift of the Nile.
- 3- يقوم العلماء بأبحاث عديدة للاستفادة القصوى من مصادر الطاقة المتجددة كالماء والرياح.
Scientists do a lot of research to make full use of renewable sources.
- 4- من الضروري أن نرشد استخدام الطاقة في المنازل و أماكن العمل.
It is important to rationalize using energy in homes and workplaces.
- 5- تبذل الحكومة قصارى جهدها لتحسين علاقات مصر مع دول حوض النيل.
The government is doing its best to improve Egypt's relations with the Nile Basin countries.
- 6- يعتبر نهر النيل مصدرا للرخاء والأزدهار لمصر والسودان ولذا يجب أن نرشد استهلاكه ونحافظ على نظافته.
The river Nile is considered a source of prosperity and flourishing for Egypt and the Sudan, so we must rationalize its consumption and keep it clean.
- 7- يجب علينا ترشيد المياه لتجنب أزمة المياه مع دول حوض النيل.
We must rationalize water use to avoid water crisis with the Nile basin countries.
- 8- ينبغي أن تعتمد مصر مشاريع للوقاية من نقص في المياه في المستقبل.
Egypt should adopt projects to prevent water shortage in the future.
- 9- انه من المحتمل ان الصراع الرئيسي في أفريقيا في الخمسة والعشرين العام القادمة سيكون على أزمة المياه.
The main conflicts in Africa during the next 25 years could be over water crisis.
- 10- مما لا شك فيه ان الحروب المستقبلية ستكون من اجل السيطرة على مصادر المياه في العالم.
There is no doubt that future wars will be for control of water resources in the world.
- 11- ليتعافي الاقتصاد المصري يجب جذب المستثمرين وتنشيط السياحة وتغيير الوعي الثقافي.
For recovering the Egyptian economy must attract investors and stimulate tourism and awareness of cultural change.
- 12- استصلاح الصحراء هي الأمل الوحيد لتحقيق التوازن داخل مصر ومواجهة البطالة.
Reclamation of the desert is the only hope to achieve a balance in Egypt and face unemployment.
- 13- تتمتع بلادنا بموارد طبيعية غنية إذا احسن استغلالها سيؤدي ذلك إلى الرفاهية والتقدم الملحوظ.
Our country has rich natural resources. If we make best use of them, they will lead to welfare and remarkable progress.
- 14- زيادة الاستثمارات في مجالات النشاط الاقتصادي المختلفة هي مفتاح النمو والتقدم.
The increase of investments in different fields of economic activity is the key of development and progress.
- 15- السياحة مصدر هام لجلب العملة الصعبة لمصر لذا علينا أن نقدم كل التسهيلات الممكنة لجذب السياح إلى مصر.
Tourism is an important source of bringing hard currency to Egypt so we have to offer all possible facilities to attract tourists to Egypt.
- 16- يجب أن نكرس وقتنا وجهدنا من أجل رفاهية بلدنا.
We have to devote our time and efforts for the sake of the welfare of our country.
- 17- يجب حماية المواقع الأثرية والمتاحف في كل أنحاء الدولة من اللصوص .
The archaeological sites and museums all over the country have to be protected from the thieves.
- 18- تسعى المؤسسة التعليمية إلى تعميق الفكر الديمقراطي وتدريب الأجيال الصاعدة على المشاركة وإبداء الرأي والنقد البناء.
The educational institution seeks to deepen the democratic thought and train the young generations in participation, voicing opinion and constructive criticism.
- 19- تقوم المرأة المصرية بدور فعال في كل مناحي الحياة وتسهم بقدر كبير في تقدم بلادها.
The Egyptian woman plays a vital role in all walks (fields) of life and contributes greatly to her country's progress.
- 20- إن زيادة الإنتاج أصبح واجبا وطنيا لأنه يمكننا من مواجهة مشكلة تزايد السكان والبطالة في مصر .
Increasing production has become a national duty because it enables us to face the problems of over population and unemployment in Egypt.
- 21- يجب أن تحقق مصر الاكتفاء الذاتي من الأطعمة الرئيسية مثل القمح.
We should achieve self sufficiency of main foods such as wheat.
- 22- يجب على الحكومة الاستثمار في البنية التحتية وتشجيع الاستثمارات الداخلية و الخارجية.
The government should invest in infrastructure and encourage local and foreign investments.
- 23- لابد لدول العالم أن تتعاون لحل المشكلات الناجمة عن الدفء العالمي.
World countries must co-operate to solve the problems resulted from global warming.
- 24- كلنا نصبوا للإصلاح ولكن من منا يريد أن تغرق مصر في فوضى عارمة وحروب أهلية ؟
All of us aspire to reform but who of us want Egypt to be in overwhelming chaos and civil wars.
- 25- "الثائر الحق هو الذي يثور ليهدم الفساد ثم يهدأ ليبنى الأمجاد " قال هذا الامام الكبير الشيخ الشعراوي.
"The real revolutionary protests to defeat corruption, then calms down to build glories" said the great Imam Sheik El Sharawy.
- 26- لقد اثبت الشباب المصري انه واعى ، متحضر ومحب لوطنه وحريص على تقدمه.

- The Egyptian Youth have proved that they are aware, civilized, loving their country and keen on its progress.
- 27- يجب ان نعمل جميعا بجد في كل المجالات حتى تصبح مصر من اكثر الدول تقدما وازدهارا.
- We should all work hard in all fields so that Egypt will become one of the most progressed and prosperous countries.
- 28- يجب علينا أن نتصدي وبكل حزم لكل أعمال الباطية والفساد .
- We must face strictly all the acts of bullying and corruption.
- 29- لابد من تشجيع الاستثمارات الأجنبية في مصر من أجل النهوض بالاقتصاد المصري.
- Foreign investments in Egypt should be encouraged to improve the Egyptian economy.
- 30- كل ما نلحم به هو فرصة حقيقية للتعليم، للعمل، للرعاية الصحية.
- All that we dream of is a real opportunity for education, employment and health care.
- 31- تعتبر الزلازل والبراكين والعواصف وأمواج التسونامي كلها ظواهر طبيعية تدمر كل انجازات الإنسان.
- Earthquakes, volcanoes, storms, hurricanes and tsunamis are all natural phenomena which destroy all the achievements of man.
- 32- بالرغم من مزايا المفاعلات النووية ولكن أي تسرب إشعاعي يمكن أن يسبب أضرارا هائلة.
- 33- أن مصر تحتاج إلى جهود المخلصين من أبنائها حتى تتغلب على كل المشاكل التي تعوق تقدمها.
- Despite the advantages of nuclear reactors, any radiation leak can cause / result in enormous damage.
- Egypt needs the efforts of its faithful sons in order to overcome all the problems hindering its progress
- 34- يجب أن تكون المنتجات المصرية عالية الجودة لكي تتمكن من منافسة المنتجات الأخرى في الأسواق العالمية.
- Egyptian product must be of good (high) quality to be able to compete other prizes on different occasions.
- 35- مصر بلد الأمن والأمان لا فرق بين مسلم ومسيحي.
- Egypt is the country of safe and security, there is no difference between a Muslim and Christian.
- 36- شعب مصر لثويم وطيب معروف بالشهامة وحب الكرامة.
- The Egyptian people are generous and are known for nobility and love of dignity.
- 37- لقد حان وقت العمل الجاد من أجل بناء مستقبل وطننا العظيم.
- It is time to work hard to build the future of our great country.
- 38- تتطلع مصر إلى أداء اقتصادي مختلف، يجعل منها دولة قوية اقتصاديا وسياسيا. يحقق آمال الشباب.
- Egypt is looking forward to different economic performance makes it a powerful country
- 39- الهجرة الشرعية هي حق لكل مواطن ولكن الهجرة الغير شرعية تعرضه لمخاطر كثيرة.
- Legal immigration is every citizen's right but illegal immigration exposes them to a lot of risks.
- 40- ان قضية إصلاح التعليم من أخطر القضايا التي تواجه المجتمع المصري حيث إن البحث العلمي أحد ركائز الأمن القومي.
- The issue of education reform is one of the most serious issues facing the Egyptian society as scientific research is one of the pillars of national security
- 41- تمتلك مصر الموارد الطبيعية والأيدي العاملة الماهرة التي يمكن استخدامها لتحقيق الرفاهية.
- Egypt has natural resources and skilled labour that can be used to achieve its welfare .
- 42- تبذل الحكومة جهودا مضية للقضاء علي الأمية ولتحقيق التقدم و الاستقرار.
- The government is making strenuous efforts to eliminate illiteracy and to achieve progress and stability.
- 43- على رجال الأعمال المصريين استثمار أموالهم في مشروعات قومية تخدم المجتمع.
- The Egyptian businessmen should invest their money in national projects that serve the society.
- 44- يجب أن تعمل الحكومة والأفراد معا على تقديم المزيد من الدعم والمساعدة للمعاقين والأطفال ذوي الاحتياجات الخاصة.
- The government and the individuals should work together to offer more support and help the handicapped and the children with special needs.
- 45- لابد من تشجيع الاستثمارات الأجنبية في مصر من أجل النهوض بالاقتصاد المصري.
- It is necessary to encourage foreign investments in Egypt to raise the Egyptian economy.
- 46- بما أن البترول سينفذ قريبا، يجب علينا إيجاد مصادر بديلة للطاقة.
- As oil will run out soon, we must find alternative sources of energy.
- 47- إن زيادة الإنتاج وترشيد الاستهلاك هما السبيل الوحيد للتغلب على مشاكلنا الاقتصادية الحالية.
- Increasing production and reducing consumption are the only way to overcome our current economic problems.
- 48- إن الاستقرار الاجتماعي والسياسي سيجلب مزيدا من الاستثمارات و ينعش الاقتصاد .
- Social and political stability will bring more investments and refresh economy.
- 49- تزخر مصر بالعديد من النماذج الهندسية التي تبرهن على براعة المصريين في علم الهندسة.
- Egypt is full of the engineering models which prove the Egyptians' pioneering in engineering.
- 50- الزراعة والصناعة هما العمود الفقري للتنمية الاقتصادية ولخلق مجتمع منتج .
- Agriculture and industry are the backbone of the economic development and of creating a productive society.
- 51- تمتلك مصر الحق التاريخي في الحصول على حصتها كاملة من مياه نهر النيل .
- Egypt has the historical right to get its complete share of the water of the Nile water.
- 52- يجب على المواطنين أن يتحدوا مع الحكومة للقضاء على الإرهاب والتطرف .
- Citizens should unite with the government to overcome terrorism and extremism.
- 53- الاستقرار والأمن عنصران هامان لتحقيق نهضة اقتصادية شاملة .
- Stability and safety are two elements to achieve a comprehensive economic renaissance.
- 54- لابد من عقد مؤتمر دولي لمناقشة وحل مشكلة مياه النيل.
- An international conference should be held to discuss and solve the problem of the Nile water.

A) Translate into Arabic :

1. The extravagance and wastefulness in water and energy are negative phenomenon that people don't realize how serious they are. It is not enough to make awareness campaigns, but also we can issue a special law called "law extravagant".

يعتبر الإسراف والتبذير في المياه والطاقة ظاهرة سلبية لم يدرك الناس بمدى خطورتها. فلا تكفي حملات توعية فقط بل يمكن إصدار قانون خاص يسمى " قانون مكافحة الإسراف".

2. Egypt is witnessing a volatile period in its history. So, the Egyptian people, Muslims and Christians, should stand one hand to get through it to the safe side, and to prove, to the whole world, that they still deserve the nickname "Civilization and history makers".

تمر مصر بفترة عصيبة في تاريخها، لذا يجب ان يتكاتف ابناء الشعب المصري مسلميه واقباطه لكي يعبروا بها الى بر الامان لكي يثبتوا للعالم بأسره انهم استحقوا وما زالوا يستحقوا لقب صناع الحضارة والتاريخ.

3. Can you imagine life without water? I don't think so. The invisible serious problem of water is increasing more and more due to the wrong thought that sea and river water is endless in addition to conflict between countries to control it. Furthermore, the near future will witness a crisis in water.

هل يمكن تصور الحياة بدون ماء؟ لا اعتقد ذلك فمشكلة المياه هي مشكلة خطيرة وغير مرئية وتزداد أكثر وأكثر بسبب التفكير الخاطئ بأن مياه البحر والنهر لا نهاية لها، بالإضافة إلى الصراع بين الدول للسيطرة عليه، وعلاوة على ذلك، فإن المستقبل القريب سيشهد أزمة في المياه.

4. Freedom of speech is a right to every person in our society. You can express your personal opinion freely regarding a certain subject, on condition that you shouldn't insult others or cause harm to them. If you respect others' point of view, yours will be highly appreciated.

حرية التعبير هي حق لكل شخص في مجتمعنا، يمكنك التعبير عن رأيك الشخصي فيما يتعلق موضوع معين، بشرط أن لا يجب عليك إهانة الآخرين أو إلحاق الضرر بهم، وإذا قمت باحترام وجهة نظر الآخرين سوف يتم تقديرك بصورة هائلة.

5. It's high time to teach our children loyalty and faith to our beloved Egypt. We should teach them to be positive members and express their opinions freely. At the same time we should uproot passivity. Egypt, now is in need of more efforts, more sacrifice and more co-operations to restore its position in the area.

حان الوقت لتعليم أطفالنا الولاء والوفاء لبلدنا الحبيبة مصر. ويجب أن نعلمهم ليكونوا أعضاء إيجابيين وليعبروا عن آرائهم بحرية، وفي نفس الوقت يجب أن نقتلع السلبيّة فمصر الآن في حاجة إلى جهود وتضحية وتعاون أكثر لاستعادة مكانتها في المنطقة.

6. There is a big change in education in Egypt. Many reforms are being made to improve the educational process to be going with the latest advancements in the scientific and technological fields to prepare our youth for their work careers. That's why cooperation is needed between teachers and students.

هناك تغيير كبير في مجال التعليم في مصر وتبذل الكثير من الإصلاحات لتحسين العملية التعليمية لتساير أحدث التطورات في المجالات العلمية والتكنولوجية لإعداد شبابنا لأعمالهم المستقبلية لهذا السبب لا بد من التعاون بين المدرسين والطلاب.

7. Contamination problem draws the scientists' attention to try to find sources of energy other than oil. Many countries today discuss its causes and try to put an end of this scary phenomenon. This in turn improves our environment and keeps it clean.

ان مشكلة التلوث تلفت انتباه العلماء في محاولة لاجاد مصادر أخرى للطاقة غير النفط . العديد من البلدان اليوم يناقشون أسبابه في محاولة لوضع حد لهذه الظاهرة المخيفة وهذا بدوره يحسن بيئتنا ويحافظ على نظافتها.

8. Music is considered one of the best medical ways of treatment. Doctors use some quiet musical compositions to treat patients with psychological illness as this helps a lot in relaxing the patient. Some people believe that music is the food of spirit.

تعتبر الموسيقى واحدة من أفضل الطرق الطبية للعلاج فمثلا استخدم الأطباء بعض المقطوعات الموسيقية الهادئة لعلاج الأمراض النفسية وهذا يساعد المريض كثيرا على الاسترخاء وبعض الناس يعتقدون أن الموسيقى غذاء الروح.

9. Terrorism is mainly caused by unemployment and frustration. Young people, who have no jobs resort to terrorism, join terrorist bands to get money to spend. Terrorism has very much to do with deterioration and destroying economic conditions.

ان الإرهاب يحدث اساسا بسبب البطالة والإحباط، فللشباب الذين ليس لديهم وظائف يلجؤون إلى الإرهاب، وينضمون إلى العصابات الإرهابية للحصول على المال لسد نفقاتهم، والإرهاب له دور كبير جداً في تدهور وتدمير الأوضاع الاقتصادية.

10. The next decades will witness a shortage of food as a result of over population. Genetic engineering is one of the solutions to this problem. Birth control and family planning can also be vital solutions.

إن العقود المقبلة ستشهد نقصاً في المواد الغذائية نتيجة لزيادة عدد السكان والهندسة الوراثية هي واحدة من الحلول لهذه المشكلة ويمكن لتحديد النسل وتنظيم الأسرة أيضاً أن تكون حلول حيوية .

11. We should encourage investment, increase production and reduce consumption. This will bring the prices down and solve the economic problem. It can't be done without the individuals' co-operation with the government.

يجب أن نشجع الاستثمار ونزيد الانتاج ونقل الاستهلاك، فهذا سوف يخفض الاسعار ويحل المشكلة الاقتصادية ولا يمكن أن يتحقق ذلك بدون تعاون الأفراد مع الحكومة.

12. Peace gives every country the chance to carry out many useful projects. These projects cost a lot of money which is spent on wars and destructive weapons. When peace prevails, we can spend such sums of money to build new factories, reclaim the desert lands, solve the problem of housing and transport.

يعطى السلام كل دولة الفرصة لكي تنفذ العديد من المشروعات والناجحة وهذه المشروعات تكلف الكثير من المال ولكنه ينفق على الحروب وأسلحة الدمار وعندما ينتشر السلام نستطيع انفاق هذه المبالغ المالية على بناء المصانع الجديدة واستصلاح الصحراء وحل مشكلات الاسكان والنقل.

13. The task of reforming the system of education in Egypt is essential. Through a sound educational system, we can prepare successive generations of citizens capable of contributing to the country's progress and of preserving its cultural heritage and moral values.

ان مهمة اصلاح نظام التعليم في مصر ضرورية، فمن خلال النظام التعليمي الصحيح نستطيع ان نعد اجيال متتابعة من المواطنين القادرين على المشاركة في تقدم الوطن وحماية تراثه الثقافي وقيمه الاخلاقية.

14. The best way to safeguard this country from sectarian strife is to raise the awareness of national unity. Egypt should be for every Egyptian regardless of their religion. Islam argues for the principles of citizenship and equal rights for all.

ان الطريقة المثلى لتحصين هذا الوطن ضد الفتنة الطائفية هي رفع الوعي بالوحدة الوطنية فمصر يجب ان تكون لكل مصري بغض النظر عن ديانته فالاسلام يحث على مبادئ المواطنة والحقوق المتساوية للجميع.

15. Poverty and unemployment is a time bomb. Unless we exert extraordinary efforts to uproot them, we'll suffer much. The government cannot do this alone; we all should give hand to face that problem.

أن الفقر والبطالة هما قنبلة موقوتة، فلو لم نبذل جهودا غير عادية لأستئصالهم سنعانى كثيرا، ولا نستطيع الحكومة أن تقوم بهذا وحدها، ولكن علينا جميعا مد يد العون لمواجهة هذه المشكلة.

16. National unity in Egypt and good relations between Muslims and Copts is not a slogan but rather a tangible reality reflected in the unique experience of the people. Differences that emerge from time to time are only natural and can even happen within the same family whether Muslim or Christian.

الوحدة الوطني في مصر والعلاقات الطبية بين المسلمين والأقباط ليست شعار بل واقعا ملموسا ينعكس في تجرته فريدة من نوعها للشعب والخلافات التي تظهر من حين لآخر طبيعية جدا وقد تحدث داخل الأسرة الواحدة مسلمة كانت أو مسيحية.

17. Globalization has its serious impact on the developing countries. These countries should start seriously to benefit from the fruits of technology and the necessity of having their grouping to face any expected monopoly. There should be fruitful cooperation and understanding among such countries.

للعولمة تأثير خطير على الدول النامية. ويجب على هذه الدول أن تبدأ بجديّة للاستفادة من ثمار التكنولوجيا وضرورة أن يكون لها تجمعها لمواجهة أي احتكار متوقع ويجب أن يكون هناك تعاون مثمر وتفاهم بين هذه الدول.

18. The mobile phone is one of the most fabulous inventions of the present time. It is of great importance for many people like doctors, businessmen and others. On the other hand, a lot of people misuse it, so it sometimes becomes a waste of time and money.

التليفون المحمول هو واحد من أروع الاختراعات في الوقت الحاضر وتزداد أهميته بشكل كبير لكثير من الناس مثل الأطباء ورجال الأعمال وآخرين. ومن الناحية الأخرى كثير من الناس يسيئون استخدامه لذلك فهو أحياناً قد يكون مضيقاً للوقت والمال.

19. Parents shape their children's characters from the early beginning of their childhood. They teach them values and customs. They also share their interests and games. They develop deep emotional ties with them.

يشكل الوالدين شخصية أبنائهم منذ بداية طفولتهم فهم يعلموهم القيم والعادات أيضاً يشاركوهم الاهتمامات، الألعاب ويطوروا الروابط العاطفية معهم .

20. Doctors always confirm the importance of sleep for people of all ages. They think that 7-9 hours of sleep daily is best for an adult. Babies need a lot more sleep than adults. When we sleep well, we feel comfortable and become active and alert all day.

يؤكد الأطباء دائماً على أهمية النوم للناس من مختلف الأعمار. وهم يعتقدون أن 7-9 ساعات من النوم يومياً هو الأفضل للبالغين، والأطفال الرضع يحتاجون قدرًا أكبر من البالغين. عندما ننام جيداً نشعر بالراحة ونصبح نشطين ومنتبهين طوال اليوم .

21. Water is the origin of life. The expected war in the future will be for water. Egypt and the Nile basin countries should work together to protect their only source of water.

الماء أصل الحياة والحرب المتوقعة في المستقبل ستكون بسبب الماء ولذا يجب على مصر ودول حوض النيل أن يعملوا معاً من أجل الحفاظ على المصدر الوحيد للماء.

22. Egypt's share of water may be decreased in the future. Citizens should be aware of that problem and try to rationalize their consumption of water. They should use water wisely otherwise we will face the problem of thirst in the future.

ربما تقل حصة مصر من المياه في المستقبل ويجب على المواطنين أن يدركوا هذه المشكلة ويحاولوا ترشيد استهلاكهم من المياه، يجب ان يستخدموا المياه بحكمة والا سنواجه مشكلة العطش في المستقبل.

Work book Reviews:

Currently, the cost of a holiday in space is very high. But the more people want something, the cheaper it will become. So if you are interested, start saving now!

- حالياً تكلفة (قضاء) إجازة بالفضاء الخارجي عالية جداً. لكن كلما زاد/كثرت عدد الناس اللذين يريدونها كلما أصبحت أرخص. فإن/فإذا كنت مهتماً (بالأمر) ابداً الادخار من الآن!

If wood is heated, chemicals are produced which can be used to make medicines and some kinds of plastic. Wood products are also used in some types of ice cream.

- عندما يتم تسخين الخشب ، تنتج بعض الكيماويات التي يمكن استخدامها في صنع الأدوية وبعض أنواع البلاستيك. كما يتم استخدام المنتجات الخشبية في بعض أنواع الآيس كريم.

If you live in southern Europe or Africa, you know that the temperatures are higher and there is less rain than if you live in northern Europe or Canada. It is unusual for the weather forecast to surprise us.

- إن/إذا كنت تعيش بجنوب أوروبا أو بإفريقيا ، فأنت تعلم أن درجات الحرارة أعلى و (معدل هطول /نسبة) الأمطار أقل من (مناطق مثل) شمال أوروبا أو كندا. فمن غير المعتاد أن تدهشنا/تفاجئنا النشرة الجوية.

We now know that plants and trees make their own food. Their leaves are like factories producing everything they need, so that plants can change the energy from the sun into chemical energy.

- نعلم/نعرف الآن أن النباتات والأشجار تنتج غذاءها بنفسها. فأوراقها مثل المصانع تنتج كل ما تحتاج له ، بحيث تتمكن النباتات من تغيير/تحويل الطاقة (المستمدة) من الشمس إلى طاقة كيميائية/كيميائية.

In the eighth century, Arab travellers who traded with China learned how to make paper. At first, paper was very expensive because it was made from cotton, but later it was produced from wood and so became much cheaper.

- في القرن الثامن ، تعلم الرحالة العرب الذين تاجروا مع الصين كيفية صنع الورق. في البداية كان الورق مكلفاً جداً لأنه كان يصنع من القطن. لاحقاً ، تم تصنيعه من الخشب وبالتالي أصبح أرخص كثيراً.

1. اثنا مليون جنيه مبلغ كبير من المال ، أليس كذلك؟

1. Two million pounds is a lot of money, isn't it?

2. في بعض الأماكن يستخدم قصب السكر في صناعة الوقود للسيارات ومركبات أخرى.

2. In some places, sugar cane is used to make fuels for cars and other vehicles.

1. عندما كان يوشك على الانتهاء من الرواية ، كان يفكر في الرواية القادمة.

1. While he was finishing one novel, he was thinking of the next/following one.

2. تم نشر كتبها في أكثر من مائة دولة حول العالم.

2. Her books have been published in over/more than a hundred countries all over the world.

1. كانت الرياح بالقطع شديدة خلال الليل ، أليس كذلك؟

1. It was really windy last night, wasn't it? / The wind was blowing hard throughout the night, wasn't it?

2. أحمد وعلا وعدونا أن يكونوا هنا غداً في الصباح الباكر.

2. Ahmed and Ola promised (that) they would be here early the next morning.

1. كانت مرهقة لأنها ظلت واقفة طوال اليوم في عملها.

1. She was exhausted/very tired because she was/had been standing all day at (her) work.

2. يؤسفنا أن نخبركم أن الاحتفالية لن تقام هذا العام.

2. We regret/are sorry to inform/tell you (that) the celebration/festival won't be held this year.

1. لا يزال عملها مقدرًا اليوم ، والذي أخذ جزءاً كبيراً من حياتها الشخصية.

1. Her work, which had taken up much of her personal life, is still appreciated today.

2. عندما استيقظت إيمان في الصباح الباكر ، رأت الجو ممطراً.

2. On waking up early in the morning, Eman saw that it was raining.

Important Definitions

Spoke	A thin metal bar connects the ring around the outside of a wheel to the centre.
Debate	an organized discussion on an important subject.
Publication	when a book is printed and available to buy.
Pressure	The force a liquid or gas has when it is inside a container or place. The force produced when pressing against something.
Waste	Materials that are left after you have used something, which you want to get rid of because you no longer need them.
Wind turbine	A building with parts that turn with the wind, which is used to make power.
Establish	To achieve or give someone a respected position in society or in an organization.
Law	The system of rules that people in a country or place must obey.
Style	A way of doing or making something that is typical of a particular person, group or period.
Shy	Nervous and embarrassed about talking to other people
Secret agent	someone who works for a government and tries to get secret information about another country or organisation
Spy	someone whose job is to find out secret information about a country or organisation
Bark	the material that forms the surface of the wood of a tree.
Tube	A pipe that liquids or gases go through.
Cardboard	very stiff thick paper, used especially for making boxes.
Turpentine	a strong-smelling liquid used for removing paint.
Diameter	a line goes from one side to the other, through the centre.
Investment	something you buy because it will be valuable or useful later.
Base	a low hard surface on which other things can be built.
Cliff	a high steep rock or piece of land.
Monument	a large structure reminds people of an important event or person.
profession	a job that needs special education and training
Blackmail	to make someone pay you money or do what you want by threatening
human nature	behaviour, faults qualities. etc. that are typical of ordinary people
Geyser	a hole in the earth where hot water and steam can rise.
ultraviolet rays	light which can make people's skin become darker.
Drought	a long period of dry weather when there is not enough water.
lightning	a bright flash of electrical light in the sky during a storm.
Phenomenon	something happens or exists, unusual or difficult to understand.
cancer	a serious disease in which body cells grow in a way that is not normal
gradually	something that happens slowly, over a long time
result	something that happens or exists because of something else
specialise	to limit most of your study, business, etc., to a particular subject or activity
Theory	an explanation for something that has not yet been proved to be true
Process	a series of events or changes that happen naturally
Envious	wishing that you had something that someone else has, or that you could do something they do
Treason	the crime of doing something that could harm your country or government, especially by helping its enemies
victim	someone who has been hurt or killed by someone or something
drum (n)	a round musical instrument which you play by hitting it with your hand or a stick
fireworks	small objects that explode or burn with a coloured light, used for celebrating special events
Landmark	something that helps you recognise where you are, such as a famous building
Position (n)	the place where someone or something is in relation to other things
evolve	to develop or make something develop gradually
folk	traditional and typical of the ordinary people who live in a particular area
vary	things of the same type are all different from each other
Degree	the qualification given to someone who has successfully finished a university course
licence	an official document that gives you permission to do something
Bully	to frighten someone or threaten to hurt them, especially if they are weaker or smaller than you
Influence	to have an effect on the way someone or something develops, behaves or thinks
Lifestyle	the way that someone lives, including their work and activities, and what things they own
spontaneous	something that is done because you want to do it, not because you planned to do it
roller	a cylinder-shaped piece of wood or metal that can be rolled over and over

With My Best Wishes

Mr. Ibrahim El-Sedawy

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