

Important Vocabulary

established	مؤسس	sculpture	تمثال-فن النحت	distinctive	مميز
coronation	تتويج	bully	بلطجي-يبلطج	evolve	يتطور
anniversary	ذكرى سنوية	combination	اتحاد - تداخل	variety	تشكيلة - تنوع
temporarily	بصورة مؤقتة	illuminate	يضيء- ينيّر	influence	تأثير
mission	مهمة	commuter	راكب يومي	Specialize(in)	يتخصص
escapism	هروب	permanently	بصورة دائمة	recognition	تعرف
certificate	شهادة	recuperate	يتعافى	licence	رخصة
locked	محبوس	admit	يعترف ب	appreciate	يقدر
ceremony	احتفال	profession	مهنة	solo	بمفرده
Identical	متطابق	respectable	محترم	determine	يعقد العزم يصمم
Bury	يدفن	bestseller	الأكثر مبيعا	hygiene	نظافة شخصية
device	جهاز	blackmail	بيّنز	interrupt	يقاطع
pressure	ضغط	conflict	صراع	paperback	كتاب بغلاف رقيق
capture	يأسر	disapprove	يرفض- لا يوافق	enthusiast	شخص متحمس
celebrate	يحتفل	recognize	يعترف على	gadget	آلة مطبخ صغيرة
permit	يسمح	Appearance	مظهر	bleach	يبيض
attachment	مرفق	colleague	زميل	mixture	خليط - مزيج
collection	مجموعة	evil	شرير	soak	ينقع
editor	محرر	questionnaire	استبيان	inspired	يلهم
pioneer	رائد	geyser	عين مياه ساخنة	regard	يعتبر
district	منطقة - حي	absorbent	مادة ماصة	obvious	واضح
confusing	مربك	absorb	يمتص	reputation	سمعة
amnesia	فقدان الذاكرة	landscape	منظر طبيعي	fluency	فصاحة لسان
wounded	مجروح	drought	جفاف	abbreviation	اختصار
agent	عميل	phenomenon	ظاهرة	conscientious	حي الضمير
embarrassed	محرج	average	معدل - متوسط	module	وحدة في منهج
identity	هوية	celebrity	شخصية شهيرة	enroll	يسجل اسمه
invasion	غزو	regularly	بانتظام	rewarding	مجزي- مثمر
spy	جاسوس	gradually	بالتدرج	sensible	حكيم - معقول
overlook	يطل على	diabetes	مرض السكر	employable	يمكن توظيفه
bang	يصدم بقوة	theory	نظرية	adviser	مستشار
headquarters	مقر رئيسي	invisible	غير مرئي	lifelong	مدى الحياة
innocence	براءة	occurrence	واقعة- حدث	retrain	يعيد تدريب
suspect	مشتبه ب	release	يطلق - يحل	Full time	كاملة الوقت
Drill into	يحفر في	finance	مال - يمول	correspondence	مراسلة
sap	عصارة	Object (to)	يعترض على	mature	ناضج
cardboard	كرتون-	Envious (of)	حسود - حقود	spectacular	مبهر - مثير
extract	يستخلص	treason	خيانة (وطن)	carve	ينحت - يحفر
fertilizers	أسمدة	accurate	دقيق	cliff	منحدر صخري
deduce	يتوقع	revenge	انتقام	biographical	يتعلق بسيرة ذاتية
Keep out	يبعد	accusation	اتهام	disaster	كارثة
draft	مسودة	procession	موكب	conventional	تلقائي

Tenses in brief

Tenses	المضارع البسيط	الماضي البسيط
Form التكوين	التصريف الأول للفعل (s,es لو الفاعل غائب)	التصريف الثاني للفعل (d , ed)
Negative النفي	don't + inf. doesn't + inf.	didn't + inf.
Key words الكلمات	always, every ..., never, normally, often, , sometimes, usually	yesterday, 2 minutes ago, in 1990, the other day, last Friday
Examples امثلة	A: He speaks. N: He does not speak.	A: He spoke. N: He did not speak.
Tenses	المضارع المستمر	الماضي المستمر
Form التكوين	(am , is , are) + V. ing	(was , were) + V. ing
Negative النفي	(isn't , aren't) + V. ing	(wasn't , weren't)+ V.ing
Key words الكلمات	at the moment, just now, Listen!, Look!, now, right now	when, while, as long as
Examples امثلة	A: He is speaking. N: He is not speaking.	A: He was speaking. N: He was not speaking.
Tenses	المضارع التام	الماضي التام
Form التكوين	(have , has) + P.P	(had) + P.P
Negative النفي	(haven't , hasn't) + P.P	(hadn't) + P.P
Key words الكلمات	already, ever, just, never, not yet, so far, till now, up to now	after ,as soon as, before , by the time , not yet, once, until
Examples امثلة	A: He has spoken. N: He has not spoken.	A: He had spoken. N: He had not spoken
Tenses	المستقبل البسيط	المستقبل ب (going to)
Form التكوين	(will , shall) + P.P	(am ,is , are) + going to + inf.
Negative النفي	(won't) + P.P	(isn't , aren't) + going to + inf.
Key words الكلمات	in a year, next ..., tomorrow	in a year, next ..., tomorrow
Examples امثلة	A: He will speak. N: He will not speak.	A: He is going to speak. N: He is not going to speak
The differences	قرارات بدون ترتيب التنبؤ بشيء ليس له اثر في المستقبل	اتخاذ قرارات في المستقبل التنبؤ بشيء سيقع مع وجود ترتيبات وخطط

اما القرارات المخطط لها او التي انوي فعلها فنستخدم زمن المضارع المستمر ليدل على المستقبل



seek knowledge from the cradle to the grave



Grammar in brief

Used to

اعتاد أن (يفعل الشيء ولكنة لا يفعله الآن) المصدر + used to + فاعل عاقل
فاعل عاقل + be/get + used to + v + ing + يعتاد علي (فعل شيء) في الحاضر
فاعل غير عاقل + be + used to + المصدر

فاعل غير عاقل + be + used to + for + v + ing + تستعمل هذه التركيبية للتعبير عن الاستخدام

Conjunctions الروابط

1- Although = though/even though (S + V) بالرغم من (يأتي بعدهم جملة كاملة)

Although he's only 14, he's an expert at computers.

2- Despite/in spite of (noun/ gerund) بالرغم من (يأتي بعدهم عبارة)

Despite his illness, he passed his exams.

3- As well as = besides + in addition to (noun/ gerund) بالإضافة إلى

Besides cooking for 20 people, I did all the washing up.

4- But =, however =, yet

She drove very fast, however she missed the plane.

However fast she drove, she missed the plane

5- Because = since = as (S + V) لأن (يأتي بعدهم جملة كاملة)

Because /since we are early, I think we should wait outside.

6- Because of = owing to = due to (noun/ gerund) بسبب

Due to the bad weather, the match was cancelled.

7- As long as = provided (that) only if (S+V) إذا /لو/ طالما (يأتي بعدهم جملة كاملة)

I'll go provided (that) (as long as) you come with me.

= I'll only go if you come with me. = I won't go unless you come with me.

8- Not only + صيغة استفهامية + but + جملة كاملة + as well

Not only have you got top marks but you've got a prize as well

9- So as to = in order to = to + inf. لكي

He opened the door in order to see who was there.

10- So that = in order that (S + فاعل + can/may/could/might+ verb)

He left early so that he could/ (might) catch the train.

11- So = therefore =that's why = - Consequently

* My bike's broken, so I'll have to walk.

*I missed the train, consequently I was late for school.



Conditional Sentences

if	مضارع بسيط	→	مضارع بسيط
	(1) مضارع بسيط	→	will + المصدر
	(2) ماضي بسيط	→	would + المصدر
	(3) ماضي تام	→	would have + PP.

الحالة الشرطية الثانية

ماضي بسيط + if → المصدر + would

تستخدم هذه الحالة للتعبير عن مواقف غير محتملة الحدوث أو مواقف خيالية أو غير حقيقية في الحاضر :

1- يحول المضارع إلى ماضي بسيط - يحول النفي إلى الإثبات و العكس .

3- إذا احتوت الجملة علي because / as نبدأ بالجملة الثانية .

it isn't fine today . I can't go for a swim (if)

If it were fine , I could go for a walk .

الحالة الشرطية الثالثة

يحول الماضي البسيط إلى الماضي التام . - يحول النفي إلى الإثبات و العكس .

If + ماضي تام → would have + P.P

he didn't try to leave the country , so he wasn't arrested . (if)

If he had tried to leave the country , he would have been arrested

1- يمكن استخدام **should** محل **if** في الحالة الأولى. (**should + s. + inf**)

- if he fails his exam , he will be punished . (should)

Should he fail his exam , he will be punished .

2- ويمكن استخدام **were** محل **if** في الحالة الثانية .

(**were + s. +**) – (**were + s. + to + inf**)

- if were a fish , I'd swim . - Were I a fish , I'd swim

if he went to bed early , he wouldn't feel sleepy in the morning

Were he to go to bed early , he wouldn't feel sleepy in the morning

3- ويمكن استخدام **had** محل **if** في الحالة الثالثة أو في الحالة الثانية إذا كانت فعل أساسي .

if he had time , he would go to the cinema . Had he time , he would go....

if you had put up your hand , the bus would have stopped.

Had you put up your hand , the bus

4- ويمكن استخدام **in case of** محل **if** في الإثبات ولكن يأتي بعدها الاسم أو الفعل + **ing**

if he were clever , he would solve this problem (in case of)

In case of being clever (his cleverness) , he would

5- ويمكن استخدام (**but for- without**) محل **if** في النفي أو محل **unless** ويأتي بعدها الاسم أم الفعل + **ing**

if he hadn't behaved foolishly , we would have helped him

without + اسم would + المصدر = if it weren't for + اسم

without + اسم ... would have + p.p. = if it hadn't been for + اسم would've + p.p.

6- ويمكن استخدام **as long as** أو **that provided** أو **providing** محل **if** ولهم نفس المعنى .

جملة ماضي بسيط + since + مدة زمنية + It's

- **Just /a moment ago**

- He left me a moment ago

- He has just left me.



The Passive voice / المبنى للمجهول

1. Simple present (speak "s") مضارع بسيط	am / is / are + p.p. (Spoken)
2. Present cont. (is repairing) مضارع مستمر	am / is / are being + p.p. (repaired)
3. Simple past (invited) ماضي بسيط	was / were + p.p. (invited)
4. past cont. (was watching) ماضي مستمر	was / were being + p.p. (watched)
5. Present perfect (has paid) مضارع تام	have / has been = p.p. (paid)
6. Past perfect (had picked) ماضي تام	had been + p.p. (picked)
7. Future simple (will tell) مستقبل بسيط	will be + pp). (told)
8. Future perfect (will have built) مستقبل تام	will have been + p.p. (built)
9. Going to (going to invite me)	going to be + p.p. (invited)
10. People say / believe / think / suppose / cam / allege he is genius. It is said that he is genius / He is said to be genius	

Relative clauses

1-Who / that (الذي/التي/الذين) تحل محل فاعل عاقل وهم بمعنى

He, she, they, I ,you , we

This is the girl. She got high marks. This is the girl who / that got high marks.

2- Who /whom (الذي/التي/الذين) تحل محل مفعول عاقل وهم بمعنى

him, her, me, them, you, us

This is my friend. You met him on Friday. This is my friend whom you met on Friday.

3- Which /That (الذي/التي/الذين) تحل محل مفعول غير عاقل وهم بمعنى

they, them, it

- I drive the car. It is expensive. - I drive the car which / that is expensive

4- Whose تحل محل ضمائر الملكية

's, his, her, your, our their, its ,my

I met Manal. Her father is a doctor.

I met Manal whose father is a doctor.

5- Where للمكان

This is the school. I learnt in it. This is the school where I learnt.

6- When للزمان

met Tom. I was in England at that time. " I met Tom when I was in England

whom / which لو سبقت الأقواس بحرف جر نستخدم

I met my friends **with whom** I went to Alex

Which تحل محل المكان لو اقترنت بحرف جر ولا نستخدم في هذه الحالة **where**

I went to the library in which I read books . I went to the library where I read books .

لو كانت الجملة في المرحلة الثالثة من الصفات نستخدم **that** وكذلك لو سبقت الأقواس بكلمة **all**

Countable and uncountable nouns - الأسماء التي تعد ولا تعد

1- Countable nouns - a book, an egg, a camel → books, eggs, camels

2-Uncountable nouns light, news, behaviour , cloth , meat, soap

homework, petrol, music, advice, oil, food , information, luggage, bread , cake -

time - experience, fish.

يجب حفظ الأسماء التي لا تعد حفظا جيدا مع ملاحظة أن الأسماء التي لا تعد تعامل معاملة المفرد حيث أنها لا تفرد ولا تجمع

1- هناك تعبيرات للكمية يجب معرفتها جيدا وهي كالتالي:

some – a lot of – a few – a little

- في الجملة المثبتة نستخدم

some – a lot of

تأتي مع الاسم الذي يعد والذي لا يعد

a few

مع اسم يعد

a little

مع اسم لا يعد

any – many – much

- أما في الجملة المنفية والاستفهامية فإننا نستخدم

any

تأتي مع الاسم الذي يعد والذي لا يعد

- many

تأتي مع الاسم الذي يعد

- much تأتي مع الاسم الذي لا يعد

هناك تعبيرات للتجزئة يجب مراجعتها جيدا

a bit of/ a piece of cloth / a sheet of paper / a slice of meat/ a loaf of bread / a bottle of milk / a jar pf jam / a tube of toothpaste / a bar of chocolate / a bar of soap



If only = I wish = لو

1- يأتي بعدهما ماضي بسيط للتعبير عن أمنية / الأسف لموقف في الوقت الحاضر .

2- يأتي بعدهما ماضي تام للتعبير عن أمنية في الماضي / الأسف لموقف في الماضي .

3- يأتي بعدها could مع I / we , would مع باقي الضمائر للتعبير عن أمنية في المستقبل .

تحويل الجملة الخبرية من مباشر إلى غير مباشر

- 1- يحول فعل القول بالآتي :- *said to - told / say to - tell / says to - tells / said - said*
 2- تحذف الأقواس نربط ب *that* ويمكن الاستغناء عنها . إذا كان فعل القول في الماضي تحول الأزمنة كالآتي :

Present S	مضارع بسيط	Past S	ماضي بسيط	Present p	Past p
Present cont	مضارع مستمر	Past cont	ماضي مستمر	Past s	Past p

*shall , will , can may * must* → *would , could , might must (had to)* .

3- كما تحول الظروف والكلمات الآتية كما بالجدول

Yesterday	The day before	Tomorrow	The next day
Come here	Go there	This	That
Last	The....before	Next	The following
Here	Here	These	Those
Tonight	That night	Ago	Before
Today	That day	Now	Then

تحويل السؤال من مباشر إلى غير مباشر



- 1- يحول *said / said to* إلى *wondered / asked / wanted to know /*
 2- تحذف الأقواس . إذا بدأ السؤال بأداة استفهام تستعمل كأداة ربط .
 3- إذا لم يبدأ السؤال بأداة استفهام نربط ب *if* أو *whether*
 4- نقدم الفاعل علي الفعل لأنها تحول السؤال إلى جملة خبرية .
 5- تحول الضمائر و الأزمنة و الظروف كما سبق شرحه في الجملة الخبرية .

تحويل الأمر من مباشر إلى غير مباشر

- 1- يحول فعل القول *said / said to* إلى *a) ordered / commanded b) begged c) asked / told d) advised*
 2- تحذف الأقواس نربط ب *to* في حالة الأمر المثبت و ب *not to* بعد حذف *don't* في حلة النفي
 3- تحول الضمائر و الأزمنة و الظروف كما سبق شرحه في الجملة الخبرية . تحذف كلمة *please* إن وجدت .

verbs that only take to + infinitive

أفعال يأتي بعدها *to* و المصدر فقط

Agree	يوافق	Manage	يتحكم	Mean	يعني - يقص
Demand	يطلب	Refuse	يرفض	Threaten	يهدد
Long	يشتاق	Attempt	يحاول	Dare	يجرؤ
Promise	يوعد	Expect	يتوقع	Hope	يأمل
Arrange	يرتب	Manage	يتحكم	Offer	يعرض
Deserve	يستحق	Decide	يقرر	Want	يريد
Learn	يتعلم	Pretend	يتظاهر	Wish	يتمنى

2- verbs that only take the gerund . ing + فعل gerund يأتي بعدها

Enjoy	يستمتع	Delay	يؤجل	Suggest	يقترح
Prevent	يمنع	Practise	يمارس	Put off	يؤجل
Go no	يستمر	Miss	يفقد	Keep	يظل، يبقى
Mind	يمانع	Finish	ينته	Admit	يعترف
Avoid	يتجنب	Imagine	يتخيل	Recommend	يوصي -
Give up	يتوقف عن	Deny	ينكر	Risk	يخطر
Fancy	يتخيل	Dislike	لا يحب - يكره	Come	يأتي

verbs that the gerund or to + infinitive, with a change in meaning

أفعال يأتي بعدها الفعل + *gerund / ing* أو *to* و المصدر مع تغيير (اختلاف) في المعنى

Like	يحب	Love	يحب
Hate	يكره	prefer	يفضل

1- Present necessity الضرورة في المضارع

Must / have to / have got = it's necessary forto

- it's necessary for me to get up early (must) I must get up early

2- Present unnecessary : عدم الضرورة في المضارع

don't have to / don't need to / needn't = it isn't necessary for to

ليس من الضروري أن تفعل الشيء و لكن يمكن أن تفعل إذا أردت

- it isn't necessary for you to write to him , I have already telephoned him (needn't)

3- Prohibition : التحريم / الخطر

mustn't = be + not allowed to و تعني أنه لن يسمح لك بفعل الشيء

- you mustn't wait her (allowed)

- it's forbidden to park your car here (mustn't)



4- Past necessity : الضرورة في الماضي

had to = it was necessary for to

- it was necessary for us to travel to Paris yesterday (we)



5- past Unnecessity : عدم الضرورة في الماضي

didn't have to = didn't need to = it wasn't necessary for to

تستخدم في الماضي وتعني أنه ليس من الضروري لذلك لم يفعله

* needn't have + P.P = it wasn't necessary for to

تستخدم في الماضي وتعني أن الشخص فعل الشيء رغم أنه كان غير ضروري و لكن فعله .

- I bought a new camera and that was unnecessary (needn't)

6- Advisability النصح

should / ought to =

it's advisable to/ it is a good thing to

من الصواب / أو المنصوح به أن تفعل الشيء .

should / ought to + have + P.P في الماضي

يستخدم في الماضي وتعني أنه كان من الواجب عليك أن تفعل الشيء الصواب و لكنك لم تفعله .

May / might + inf = Perhaps will/ it's possible will

تعبر عن إمكانية حدوث الشيء في المستقبل .

may / might + have + P.P = it is possible ... past S... =perhaps ... past S.....

تعبر عن إمكانية أو احتمال حدوث الشيء في الماضي

can = am / is / are + able to

تستعمل للتعبير عن القدرة على فعل شيء في الحاضر أو المستقبل

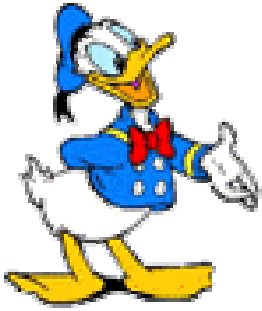
Could = was / were + able to

تستخدم لتعبر أنه استطاع أن يفعل الشيء و لكن بصعوبة .

**Man does not attain
all his heart's desires**



Write what you would say in each of the following situations (4 Marks):



كيف تتعامل مع هذا السؤال؟

- حدد دورك في الموقف : هل أنت متكلم (You . .) أم مخاطب (Your . .)
- حدد نوع الموقف بالنسبة للمواقف التي درستها.
- إذا كنت مخاطب , فحدد هل موقفك إيجابي (قبول) أم سلبي (رفض)
- حدد مفتاح حل الموقف و الجزء الذي يمكنك الاستعانة به من الموقف نفسه عند الحل.
- أحفظ جيداً كتابة المواقف التي درستها أو مرت عليك من قبل.

Situation skills مهارات مواقف

1] Greetings and saying goodbye

(When you meet someone for the first time:)

- ♣ How do you do? → How do you do?
- ♦ I'm pleased to meet you. → I'm pleased to meet you, too.

(When you meet a friend:)

- ♦ Hi! How are things? → I'm very well, thanks
- ♣ Hello. How are you? → Fine. And you?



2) Asking for information السؤال عن معلومات

Asking for information السؤال عن معلومات	Giving information إعطاء معلومات
♥ Excuse me, could I ask you some questions about	♥ Yes, of course.
♥ Can / Could you tell me	♥ Yes, that's fine..
♥ Do you know anything about	♥ Yes, certainly.
♥ Does that mean	♥ I'd rather not answer that question.
♥ Can you say why / why not?	في حالة عدم الرغبة في الإجابة عن سؤال
♥ Thank you for your time.	♥ (You're welcome (في حالة الرد

3) Asking for permission طلب الإذن

- May / Could / Can I.....
- Is it all right to..... borrow your dictionary?
- Is it Ok if I.....



Giving permission	Refusing permission
♦ Certainly. / Sure. ♦ Here you are.	♦ Sorry, I need it myself.
♦ Yes, of course. / Of course.	♦ Well, I'd rather you didn't.

♦ لاحظ طريقة الاستئذان باستخدام Do you mind if..?

Asking for permission

♥ Do you mind if I borrow your dictionary?

Agreeing: No, I don't. / No problem. / No, not at all.

Disagreeing: Yes, I do

4) Asking for help طلب مساعدة

4 Asking people for help	Agreeing to help someone
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Could you lend me a hand, please? هل يمكنك مساعدتي ؟ ◆ Would you do me a favour, please? هل تودى لي معروفا ◆ I wonder if you could help me with..... ◆ I can't (find...). I don't suppose you could help me. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Yes, what's the problem? Yes, of course. Yes, what would you like? ◆ I'd be happy to help.

◆ لاحظ الرد على هذا السؤال:

Would you mind shutting the window?

- No, not at all. (Agreeing) موافقة
- Yes, I do. (Disagreeing) عدم موافقة

5] Asking for advice طلب النصيحة

- ♥ Which (book / sport) do you think I should choose?
- ♥ Can you give me some advice about
- ♥ Can I ask your advice about
- ♥ What would you do about.....? ♥ What do you think about + V + ing?

Giving advice تقديم النصيحة

- ♥ If you ask me, you should..... ♥ Why don't you + inf.....?
- ♥ If I were you, I'd +inf. / I wouldn't + inf..... ♥ You should (study hard)...
- ♥ How abouting? ♥ You'd better take a taxi.

6] Comparing / Expressing preference المقارنة / التفضيل

- ♣ I like coffee better / more than tea.
- ♣ I'd prefer to have tea rather than chocolate.
- ♣ I like the red dress best. ♣ I'd rather have tea than chocolate.



7) Agreeing and disagreeing

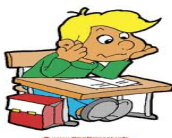
Agreeing	Disagreeing
<p><u>(when you agree strongly)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ I agree (with you). ◆ That's right. ◆ That's what I think. ◆ I agree completely. ◆ I couldn't agree more. <p><u>(when you agree, but not strongly)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ I suppose so. ◆ You could be right ◆ Maybe. 	<p><u>(when you disagree, but you want to be polite)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♣ Yes. /OK, but..... ♣ I know, but..... ♣ You're right, but..... ♣ I don't think so. ♣ No, I disagree (with you). <p><u>(when you disagree with people you know well)</u></p> <p><u>(Rude expressions)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♣ No, it isn't / doesn't. ♣ That's not true. ♣ Rubbish!

8] Apologizing الاعتذار

- ◆ I'm (terribly / really / awfully) sorry, but I've lost your book.
- ◆ I don't know how to say this, but I've broken your camera.

Accepting an apology	Not accepting an apology
<ul style="list-style-type: none">◆ Oh, it doesn't matter.◆ Never mind.◆ Don't worry about it.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">◆ <i>Oh, no! It was new.</i>◆ Well, I hope you will replace it.◆ Well, I hope you will get me another one.

9] Inviting توجيه الدعوة



(Formal invitation)

- ◆ I'd like to invite you to our wedding.
- ◆ Would you like to come to a football match?
- ◆ Would you like to see a film?

(Informal invitation)

- ◆ How about watching a video with me?

Accepting an invitation قبول الدعوة

- (Formal) ◆ Thank you. I'd love to. ◆ I'd be pleased to come. ◆ Great idea.

Refusing an invitation رفض الدعوة

- ◆ I'm sorry I can't because I have to do some work.
- ◆ H I'm afraid I can't. I have to get ready for the exam. ◆ Thanks for asking me, but I can't

10] Thanking الشكر



Thanking	Replies
<ul style="list-style-type: none">◆ Thank you.◆ Thanks a lot.◆ Thanks.◆ Thank you so much.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">◆ You're welcome.◆ That's all right.◆ It's a pleasure.◆ Don't mention it.

11] Congratulations التهناني

Replies

- ◆ Congratulations.
- ◆ Congratulations on your results!
- ◆ Great news about your exam results!

- ◆ Thanks! I'm very pleased
- ◆ Yes, I can't believe it myself.

12] Sympathy التعاطف / المواساة

Replies

- ❖ I'm sorry to hear your bad news.
- ❖ I was so / terribly sorry to hear about.

- ◆ I know, it's terrible/awful, isn't it?
- ◆ Well, it can't be helped.
- ◆ Well, never mind.

13] Expressing surprise التعبير عن الدهشة

- ◆ Good Heavens!
- ◆ This is a nice surprise
- ◆ What a lovely surprise!
- ◆ How nice to see you!

14] Expressing hope التعبير عن الأمل

♣ I hope you get well soon.

♣ I hope you find your handbag.



15] Expressing worry التعبير عن القلق

◆ I'm rather worried about Ahmed.

◆ I'm a bit concerned about Soha.

16] Expressing fear التعبير عن الخوف

◆ I'm terrified' of the storm. ◆ I'm frightened of thieves. ◆ I'm afraid of wild dogs.

17] Phrases to keep a conversation going

◆ So you actually keep snakes.

◆ Where exactly can we find them?

◆ Sorry, I missed that. Did you say?

◆ What exactly do you do?

◆ Anyway, I think

◆ Right. / Absolutely.

18) Making Recommendations: تقديم توصيات بعمل شيء

Making Recommendations	Reasons
◆ I'm sure you'd enjoy / love (this book).	◆ It's a very exciting / interesting (story).
◆ You really should (read this book).	◆ The characters are so real.
◆ I can recommend (this book) to you.	◆ You won't be able to put it down.

19) Persuading someone to do something: إقناع شخص بعمل

Persuading	Replying
◆ I recommend (going to)	◆ Can you tell me more about...?
◆ You really must (visit) ...	◆ What would I see there?
◆ Can I persuade you to (go to)..?	◆ What is special about...?
◆ It would be a pity if you didn't	◆ How is ... different from ...?

20) Expressing opinion with reasons: التعبير عن الرأي مع إبداء الأسباب

- ◆ I think (charities) are important because (they help poor people).
- ◆ I believe (modern technology) is necessary as it (helps us to lead a comfortable life).
- ◆ In my view, he is good for the job since he has excellent qualifications.
- ◆ In my opinion, he should accept the job because it is well-paid.
- ◆ From my point of view, we should donate blood to save people's lives.
- ◆ If you ask me, he should study harder in order to get higher marks.

مواقف الثورة (هام جدا)

- 1. A friend thinks that young people should play an important role in the political field.**
* Yes I think so too. / I agree completely.
- 2. Someone suggests building a memorial for the martyrs of the 25th Jan, revolution .You approve the idea .**
* What a great idea. / Yes, they deserve more than that.
- 3. You ask someone if he is going to take part in the parliamentary elections.**
* Are you going to take part in the parliamentary elections?
- 4. Someone asks about the best qualities of a successful leader.**
* He should be honest, loyal, serious ,hard working and have good manners.
- 5. A friend tells you that about 800 people have lost their lives since the revolution started.**
* Oh , my God ! I am so sorry to hear that.
- 6. You ask your friend if he / she has any sympathy towards the late president.**
* Have you got any sympathy towards the late president?
- 7. Your friend thinks that Egypt's league matches can start without supporters.**
* I don't agree, supporters are very important./You are right as they make a mess.
- 8. A foreign friend asks you if it is safe to visit Egypt.**
* Of course yes , Egypt is now very safe.
- 9. Someone asks if Egypt 's economy can recover easily.**
* Yes of course as the main pillars are found. / I think it's a matter of months.
- 10. Your friend congratulates you on the revolution's success.**
* Thanks , mine too.
- 11. Your friend tells you that Al Jazeera channel used to tell lies.**
* Of course not. / I don't think so , it's the best channel.
- 12. You see some police soldiers hit the demonstrators with sticks.**
* Oh my God ! they are disarmed. / Oh my God what's this cruelty?
- 13. Your friend asks you what you think of the youth who carried out the revolution.**
* I think they are more than wonderful. /they are so brave young men.
- 14. You think that the Egyptian youth turned their dreams into a real scene.**
* I think the Egyptian youth turned their dreams into a real scene.
- 15. Your uncle advises you to respect the elders. You accept.**
* Yes, you are right
- 16. You ask your friend's opinion about chatting in the face book.**
* What do you think of chatting in the face book?
- 17. Someone thinks that the internet is a waste of time. You disagree.**
* I disagree with you. /I don't think so.
- 18. You suggest a solution to the problem of pollution in Cairo.**
* We should use fewer private cars./ People should use bicycles /public transport.
- 19. A friend wants you to advise him about the best way to help Egypt nowadays.**
* We should face looting and sectarian sedition *فتنة طائفية* among Muslim and Copts.
- 20. You show sympathy to what happened in Japan after Tsunami and the earthquake.**
* What a pity! I'm so sorry to hear that bad news



2- Mention the place, the speakers and the language function:

(4 Marks): السؤال الثاني في ورقة الامتحان

← قبل أن نبدأ فى تمارين سؤال الأماكن والأشخاص يجب أن نتعرف على مفهوم الإضافة الجديدة المضافة للسؤال هذا العام وهى كلمة (Function) : المقصود بكلمة (Function) هو الوظيفة اللغوية التى يؤديها الحوار ... فقد يكون استفسار أو طلب معلومات أو اقتراح أو عرض أو طلب أو غيره ... ولهذا يجب حفظ الكلمات الآتية بشكل جيد لتتمكن من حل هذه الجزئية من السؤال: على فكرة بنضع ال Function اللى مذکور فى A & B كما يجب حفظ الشخصيات و الأماكن .

Place		Speaker A		Speaker B	
airline office	مكتب خطوط جوية	clerk	موظف	traveller	مسافر
airport	مطار	passport official	موظف جوازات	traveller	مسافر
bakery	مخبز	baker	خباز	customer	زبون
bank	بنك	bank clerk	موظف بنك	businessman	رجل أعمال
animal clinic	عيادة بيطرية	animal doctor	طبيب بيطرى	animal owner	صاحب الحيوان
barber's	صالون حلاقة	barber	حلاق	customer	زبون
beach	بلاج	tourist	سائح	rescuer	منقذ
bus	أتوبيس	conductor	محصل	passenger	راكب
café	مقهى	waiter	جرسون	customer	زبون
carpentry	ورشة نجارة	carpenter	نجار	house owner	صاحب منزل
check in desk	مكتب فحص الأوراق	check-in clerk	موظف الفحص	passenger	راكب
chemist's	صيدلية	chemist	صيدلي	customer	زبون
cinema	سينما	usher	مرشد سينما	spectator	متفرج
classroom	فصل	student	طالب	teacher	معلم
clinic	عيادة	patient	مرضى	nurse	ممرضة
clothes shop	محل ملابس	sales person	بائع	customer	زبون
club	نادى	coach	مدرب	trainee	متدرب
college	كلية	professor	أستاذ جامعي	student	طالب
company	شركة	manager	مدير	candidate	مرشح لوظيفة
computer centre	مركز كمبيوتر	programmer	مبرمج	customer	زبون
court	محكمة	criminal	مجرم	lawyer	محامي
court	محكمة	witness	شاهد	judge	قاضي
customs	الجمرك	customs official	موظف الجمرك	passenger	راكب
dressmaker's	مكان الخياطة	dressmaker	الخياطة	customer	زبون
electrician's	محل كهربائي	electrician	كهربائي	customer	زبون
embassy	سفارة	official	موظف	applicant	متقدم بطلب
factory	مصنع	engineer	مهندس	worker	عامل
flat	شقه	landlord	صاحب الملك	tenant	المستأجر
fruitseller's	محل فكهاني	fruitseller	فكهاني	customer	زبون
garage	جراج	car owner	مالك سيارة	garage man	رجل الجراج
hotel	فندق	receptionist	موظف استقبال	resident	نزىل / مقيم
jeweller's	محل جواهرجي	jeweller	جواهرجي	customer	زبون
kindergarten	حضانة	child	طفل	baby sitter	مربية

laboratory	معمل	professor	أستاذ جامعة	researcher	باحث
lawyer's office	مكتب محامي	lawyer	محامي	client	عميل
library	مكتبة	librarian	أمين مكتبة	student	طالب
market	سوق	merchant	تاجر	buyer	مشتري
mosque	مسجد	sheikh	شيخ	prayer	مصلي
museum	متحف	guide	مرشد	tourist	سائح
passport department	مصلحة الجوازات	official	موظف	citizen	مواطن
petrol station	محطة بنزين	worker	مساعد	a car owner	مالك سيارة
plane	طائرة	air hostess	مضيفة جوية	passenger	راكب
playground	ملعب	referee	حكم	player	لاعب
plumber's	مكان السباك	plumber	سباك	landlord	مالك منزل
police station	مركز	officer	ضابط	reporter	مبلغ
post office	مكتب بريد	post official	موظف بالبريد	citizen	مواطن
railway station	محطة سكة حديد	booking clerk	موظف الحجز	passenger	راكب
railway station	محطة سكة حديد	porter	تشيل	traveller	مسافر
restaurant	مطعم	waiter	جرسون	customer	زبون
school	مدرسة	headmaster	ناظر	student	طالب
street	شارع	foreigner	أجنبي	passer-by	عابر
supermarket	السوبر ماركت	assistant	بائع	customer	زبون
TV studio	استوديو تليفزيون	interviewer	مذيع	interviewee	متحاوور معه
theatre	مسرح	usher	مرشد مسرح	audience	مشاهد
tourist site	موقع سياحي	guide	مرشد	tourist	سائح
toy shop	محل لعب	salesperson	بائع	customer	زبون
travel agency	وكالة سفر	travel agent	وكيل السفر	tourist	سائح
zoo	حديقة حيوان	keeper	حارس	visitor	زائر

Greeting	تحية	Inquiring	الاستفسار
Introducing people	تقديم الأشخاص	Seeking information	طلب معلومات
Offering help	عرض الخدمة	Stating preference	إبداء تفضيل شيء
Requesting	الطلب	Wishing	التمنى
Polite request	طلب مهذب	Deduction	الاستنتاج
Thanking	الشكر	Congratulating	التهنئة
Accepting	قبول	Warning	تحذير
Refusing politely	رفض بأدب	Asking for permission	طلب إذن
Suggesting	الاقتراح	Expressing anger	التعبير عن الغضب
Inviting	الدعوة	Expressing fear	التعبير الخوف
Agreeing (Approval)	موافقة	Expressing surprise	الدهشة
Disagreeing (Disapproval)	رفض	Expressing pleasure	السعادة والسرور
Apology	الاعتذار	Prediction	التنبؤ
Forgiving	قبول الاعتذار	Expressing satisfaction	الرضا
Giving advice	إعطاء نصيحة	Expressing sympathy	التعاطف
Giving opinion	إعطاء رأي	Suspecting / Doubt	الشك
Giving instructions	إعطاء تعليمات	Persuasion	الإقناع
Regretting	الندم	Exclamation	التعجب

متحدثين & الثورة (هام جدا)

1 – A : How do you see the protestors at Tahrir Square ,now ?
B : there are people on camels and horses chasing the protestors.

place : studio A : interviewer/ presenter B : reporter function : asking and replying

2 – A : Excuse me , what are you doing here?
B : I am here to demonstrate.
A : What for ?
B : freedom , social justice and equality.



Place :street/square A : reporter B :demonstrator Function : asking and giving information

3- A : Welcome to our programme. B : Thank you .
A : Could tell us what happened in the demonstrations on the Friday of fear?
B : We wear peacefully protesting against the bad conditions in Egypt and suddenly the security forces started to bombard us with bullets and many young people were killed.

place : studio A : interviewer/ presenter B : Protestor function : asking and replying

4) A: So, for homework, I want you all to make a list of all the plants growing in your neighborhood.
B: Shall we just write the names of the plants?
A: No, write the names and a short description.

Place: classroom A : teacher B :student Function :give instruction

5) A: Excuse me Sir. The captain has asked everyone to return to their seats.
B: Does that mean we are going to land soon?
A: Yes, in about fifteen minutes.

Place: a plane A: flight attendant B: passenger Function: make a request

1-A	Good morning, Mr. Ali.	Place: Speaker A: Speaker B: Function.....
B	Good morning, Dalia. You're very late this morning.	
A	Yes, I'm sorry. The train was delayed.	
B	Well, Could you take these letters to the post and could you call Mr.Hany?	
2-A	Excuse me; I'm looking for some information about Festivals around the World for my English class.	Place: Speaker A: Speaker B: Function.....
B	There're some books about festivals in the culture section over.	
3-A	Good morning. Can I help you?	Place: Speaker A: Speaker B: Function.....
B	Yes, I'd like a single room with a bath, please.	
A	For how many nights?	
B	Just for tonight.	
4-A	So you want to borrow LE 100,000. What do you want the money for?	Place: Speaker A: Speaker B: Function:.....
B	To buy some more land so I can expand my business.	
A	Well, we can certainly lend you the money, but we'll need to see a business plan. You need to show that you can pay the Money back within five years.	

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d
(8 marks) :



تعتمد فكرة هذا السؤال على كلمات المنهج والمصطلحات والتعبيرات اللغوية التي تم دراستها هذا بالإضافة إلى القواعد اللغوية ويأتي في الامتحان 8 جمل كلمات - 8 جمل قواعد كيف تتعامل مع هذا السؤال؟

- ☒ راجع الكلمات والمصطلحات والقواعد التي درستها جيداً.
 ☐ أقرأ الجملة جيداً و حدد هل هي خاصة بالقواعد أم بالمفردات.
 ⊗ حاول ربط الجملة بما درست من كلمات و قواعد كي تتمكن من الاختيار الدقيق.
 ⊕ بالنسبة للقواعد ركز جيداً في معرفة مفتاح الجملة حتى تختار الإجابة الصحيحة.
 ∩ ارجع إلي الاختيارات المعطاة و تأكد هل الإجابة التي توقعتها موجودة بين الاختيارات أم لا.
 ∪ حاول تحليل الاختيارات واستبعد الاختيارات التي ليس لها علاقة بالجملة.

- 1- After the accident, the doctor ... her to check she was injured.
 a) examined b) looked at c) tested d) studied
- 2- This medicine is safe. There are no
 a) top effects b) side effects c) leaks d) waste
- 3- The between Cairo and my town is 650 kilometres.
 a) way b) area c) distance d) space
- 4- It is hard to walk in space because there is no
 a) gravity b) waiting c) spin d) air
- 5- Space cruisers will probably the Earth at a height of 320 kilometres.
 a) wander b) orbit c) move d) fly
- 6- When he arrived at the bus stop, he saw a number of people to take the bus.
 a) queuing b) creeping c) crawling d) quarrelling
- 7- This place is not a suitable for a supermarket.
 a) extraction b) location c) destination d) station
- 8- Millions of people watched the rocket on TV.
 a) start b) launch c) set off d) beginning
- 9- I expect I you at the weekend.
 a) 'm going to see b) 'm seeing c) 'll see d) see
- 10- I'm having lunch with friends tomorrow. We ... at the restaurant at 12.30.
 a) going to meet b) will meet c) are meeting d) meet
- 11- Don't worry. I'm sure you them again soon.
 a) 're going to see b) 're seeing c) 'll see d) see
- 12- She an archaeologist when she leaves university. That's her plan.
 a) is going to become b) am becoming c) will become d) becomes
- 13- He's flying to London at the weekend. His flight at 5.30 in the morning.
 a) is leaving b) leaves c) will leave d) left
- 14- My sister at six tomorrow morning.
 a) arrives b) arrived c) has arrived d) was arrived
- 15- She to London next spring.
 a) has travelled b) travelled c) travels d) is travelling
- 16- The film at 7.30 this evening.
 a) is going to start b) will start c) is starting d) starts

try to answer

Examples based on grammar

Find the mistakes in each of the following sentences, then write them correctly (6marks) :



تعتمد فكرة هذا السؤال مثل السؤال السابق على كلمات المنهج والمصطلحات والتعبيرات اللغوية التي تم دراستها هذا بالإضافة إلى القواعد اللغوية ويأتي في الامتحان 6 جمل بها أخطاء لغوية أو في القواعد والأزمنة التي درستها على مدار العام كيف تتعامل مع هذا السؤال؟

٤٤ راجع الكلمات والمصطلحات والقواعد التي درستها جيداً.

٤٥ أقرأ الجملة جيداً و حاول تحديد مكان الخطأ في الجملة .

⊕ بالنسبة للخطأ في القواعد ركز جيداً في معرفة مفتاح الجملة (زمن الجملة – اداة ربط -)

٥٦ حاول تحليل الخطأ كي تعرف الصواب للخطأ.

جمل تصحيح موقع الوزارة

- 1-The good news **is** that Hebe had twin baby girls
- 2-He asked me where **I had** put the bag the day before
- 3-My plane **leaves** Cairo today at 10 pm.
- 4-When Umm Kalthoum died, thousands of people attended her **funeral** .
- 5-The pyramids are very important Ancient Egyptian **landmark**.
- 6-Doctors and nurses belong to medical **profession**.

- 1- Ra'fat El-Haggan and Goma'a El-Shawwan were very famous Egyptian **spies**.
- 2- I fixed the **leak** in the petrol tank.
- 3- The married **couple** went to Italy during their honey moon.
- 4- He asked me if I **had seen** his newspaper.
- 5- The prisoner of Zenda was **written** by Anthony Hope.
- 6- He doesn't like pasta. He **never** eats it.

1. She's going **to** meet her sister in town.
2. I fixed the **leak** in the petrol tank.
3. How **much** time do I need to drive to the city centre? / How many **times** do I need to drive to the city centre?
4. Oil and gas are **found** under the ground.
5. Water is the **liquid** form of ice .
6. The married **couple** went to Italy on their honeymoon.

1. I need to get fit, so I've made a decision. **I'm going to/I'll** do more exercise.
2. "The Prisoner of Zenda" was **written** by Anthony Hope.
3. We moved to this house two years ago today, so we **have** lived here for exactly two years.
4. Before I entered the university, I had to show my **identity** card.
5. If you heat water, it **boils**. / If you heat **ice**, it melts.
6. Ra'fat EI-Haggan and Goma'a EI-Shawwan were very famous Egyptian **spies**.

If you study hard you will succeed

Mr. Mohsen Ghazeer

-17 -

01004724791



1. Let's try to find them. They can't have **gone** very far.
2. Teachers and supervisors belong to the teaching **profession**.
3. He asked me if I **had seen** his newspaper.
4. The statue of Ramses is a very important Ancient Egyptian **monument**.
5. People can **save** lots of money by using the underground.
6. The accident wouldn't **have happened** if he hadn't been using his mobile phone.



1. I want to make some sandwiches. Have we got **any** bread?
2. Soha shouldn't eat too many sweets because she is **diabetic**.
3. I asked my mother whether she **had** seen my English book.
4. Sylvia is on a low-fat diet because recently she's **gained** a lot of weight.
5. She has always enjoyed **going** to the theatre.
6. Alfred Farag is a famous Egyptian **playwright**.

1. When I have nothing to do, I feel really **bored**.
2. The person **whose** job is to clean the school is not here today. He's ill.
3. When Umm Kalthoum died, thousands of people attended her **funeral**.
4. You should **recycle** paper, rather than throw it away.
5. Some people believe that in the future, water will **be used** as a fuel for cars.
6. **Although** he is 68, my grandfather is still working. / Despite **being** 68, my grandfather is still working.

1. I wish I **could** read more quickly.
2. She asked her friend **whether** she had finished her homework.
3. My parents have invited one of my friends **to** stay for the weekend.
4. When Wagdy was five years old, he was **stung** by a scorpion.
5. I need to go to the **pharmacy** to buy some medicine.
6. A civil servant is someone who works for the **government**.



1. My father loves his job. He **has** worked for the same company for 20 years.
2. When I was younger, I **used** to want to be a pilot.
3. If you kick the ball too hard, you **will** break that window.
4. The Mousetrap **was** written by Agatha Christie.
5. Travelling by plane sometimes **gives** me a headache.
6. The street where I live is only three metres **wide**.



1. My friend asked me if I **had** enjoyed reading the book she had lent me.
2. Parents often warn their children **not to** cross the road without looking.
3. I don't expect them **to arrive** yet. They're often late.
4. You can **buy** clothes in some supermarkets now.
5. If you **can't** see what you want in a shop, you should ask an assistant.
6. You must remember **to post** this letter. It's very important.

All is well that ends wells

(Reading Comprehension) The Passages(10 marks)

السؤال الخامس والسادس فى ورقة الامتحان: (5 درجات لكل سؤال)

- 1- قراءة الأسئلة وترجمة ما تعرفه من كلمات وتخمين الكلمات الأخرى ولذلك لمعرفة الفكرة العامة التي تدور حولها القطعة.
- 2- قراءة القطعة كاملة أول مرة وترجم ما تعرفه من كلمات وخمن الأخرى.
- 3- يعاد قراءة القطعة مرة أخرى ولكن هذه المرة عليك تقسيم القطعة إلى مجموعة قطع صغيرة كل قطعة أربعة أو ثلاث اسطر .
- 4- إقراء الثلاث اسطر بعناية واستنتج معاني بعض الكلمات التي تفيدك في الإجابة على الأسئلة .
- 5- بعد قراءة الفقرة الأولى مثلا لا بد أن ترجع إلى الأسئلة فمن المؤكد أن تجد إجابة احد الأسئلة في هذه الفقرة.
- 6- اتبع نفس الطريقة في باقي الفقرات " تقرا الفقرة ثم تعود إلى الأسئلة لإيجاد حل هذه الأسئلة "

1- Put a suitable title for the passage.	ضع عنوان مناسب للقطعة
2- What is the main idea of the passage?	ما هي الفكرة الرئيسية في القطعة؟
3- Find in the passage words which mean a)b).....	استخرج كلمات من القطعة تعنى..
4- What does the pronoun.....refer to?	ما الذي يشير إليه الضمير.....؟
5-What does the underlined ...mean / refer to?	ماذا تعنى الكلمة التي أسفله خط؟
6-Summarize the main idea in the passage.	لخص الفكرة الرئيسية في القطعة
7-Show...(Indicate...) Explain . / Discuss the reasons..	وضح- اشرح - ناقش السبب.....
8-Write down = Summarize with words on your own.	اكتب....- لخص بكلمات من عندك
9-Explain why/ What do you think of..?	فسر لماذا / مار أيك في.....؟
10- Do you agree \ oppose \ think?	هل (توافق) (تعترض) تعتقد ؟
11- Mention in detail/ in brief.....	أذكر بالتفصيل.... / باختصار.....
12- From your point of view..../ In your opinion...	من وجهة نظرك (في رأيك).....
13- From the point of view of the writer(author=narrator)	من وجهة نظر الكاتب (المؤلف) (الراوي)

أخيرا اقرأ الأسئلة لتكون فكرة عن القطعة وما تدور حوله وحاول تخمين معاني الكلمات التي لا تعرفها من السياق العام

The 2011 Egyptian protests are street demonstrations that began in Egypt on 25 January 2011 and had an effect on Friday 28th (the day of anger). The protests began with tens of thousands marching in Cairo and a string of other cities in Egypt. The 2011 protests have been the largest demonstrations seen in Egypt since the 1977. They include participants from a variety of socio-economic backgrounds and faiths. There were a lot of causes that arouses the protestors: police brutality, lack of free elections and free speech, and corruption, as well as economic issues including high unemployment, food price inflation, and low minimum wages. The primary demand from protest organisers is the end of the Hosni Mubarak regime, and a new government that represents the interests of the Egyptian people, and respects rights of freedom and justice. International response to the protests has been mixed, though most have called for some sort of peaceful protests. At last, the Egyptian people succeeded in obtaining most of their demands.

A) Answer the following questions:

1. How do the 2011 protests differ from earlier protests?

- The 2011 protests have been the largest demonstrations seen in Egypt since the 1977 as they include participants from a variety of socio-economic backgrounds and faiths.

2. What do the demonstrators mainly want?

- The demonstrators mainly want the end of the Hosni Mubarak regime, and a new government that represents the interests of the Egyptian people, and respects rights of freedom and justice.

3. Do you think the 2011 revolution is in favour of the Egyptians? Why?

- I think so, because the Egyptian people succeeded in obtaining most of their demands.

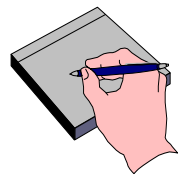
B) Choose the correct answer:

4. One of these is not a cause of the problem.

a- police treatment b- free election c- low wages d- food price

5. The participants in the demonstrations are in their culture.

a- the same b- similar c- different d- identical



Scientists believe that there is a number of reasons for climatic changes. One reason could be the changes in the amount of heat which actually comes from the sun at different times. Another could be volcanic dust. People have also been adding gases such as carbon dioxide to the atmosphere. These are called greenhouses because they hang in the atmosphere around the Earth like the roof and walls of a greenhouse. The Earth receives heat and light from the sun sends this back into space as infrared radiation. Much of this radiation cannot pass through the greenhouse gases and this causes increased temperatures near the Earth.

The amount of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere is increasing mainly because all countries burn fossil fuels such as oil, natural gas and coal. The destruction of the big rain forests, which absorb carbon dioxide and give out oxygen, makes matters worse. What can be done to prevent this situation? Global warming is a problem that affects every country and every person in the world. First of all, all governments must agree to stop the destruction of the world's rain forests. Secondly, they must agree to reduce the amount of carbon dioxide that transport and industries emit into the atmosphere. And we can all play a part as individuals. We should all try to reduce the amount of carbon dioxide we emit into the atmosphere. This can be done by driving fuel-efficient cars. The best way people can help is to use public transport as much as possible instead of their cars. And finally, we should plant more trees in the cities and on farms to give us back the air we need.

A) Give short answers to the following questions:

- 1- What are the reasons for climatic changes ?
- 2- What does the underlined word this refers to ?
- 3- Why does the amount of carbon dioxide increase in the atmosphere ?



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

- 4- If the amount of carbon dioxide doubles, the average temperature will-----
a) decrease b) reduce c) **increase** d) raise
- 5- To help, people can use -----
a) their private cars b) their old buses c) private cars and bicycles **d) public transport**

One day, while my friend and I were travelling through Italy, we were very hungry. We decided to stop at a village market to buy some groceries. I chose some cookies and went to the front counter to pay. Near the counter I saw some packaged cookies in a large bin. They looked good and were a lot cheaper than the ones I had in my hand, so I took them instead. We left the store and looked for a place where we could eat. We found a quiet place under a tree and we ate our sandwiches first, and then the cookies. We thought they were great. "Let's get these again," I said. "They're cheap and they really taste good." My friend can read some Italian, but I can't, so I gave him the package so he could look for the brand name. He looked at it and then started to laugh. "Why are you laughing?" I asked. "Because they're dogs biscuits!" He said.

A- Give short answers to the following questions.

- 1- Why did they stop at a village market?
- 2- What did the narrator have to do before eating the biscuits?
- 3- Give a suitable title to the passage?

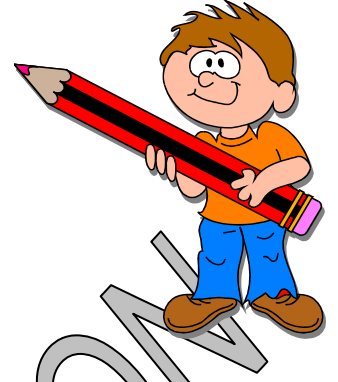
B- Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

- 4- The closest meaning of the underlined word "package" is -----
a) bag b) container **c) packet** d) pot
- 5- According to the passage, ----- are places near the counter at the shop.
a) cookies b) sandwiches c) groceries d) dog biscuits



1 – Answer the following questions :

Leila :



1 – What was in the picture on Leila's table?

Leila looking at the camera and holding up the figure of a llama.

2 – What important things was Leila taking to Dr. Hafez?

The laser machine and some papers about latest technology.

3 – Why did Leila have to spend a night in New York?

Because her connecting flight would be the next day.

4 – Why did Leila take up archaeology?

Because she was impressed by Dr.Hafez and decide to follow his footsteps.

5 – Why did not she study in Egypt with Dr. Hafez?

Because people might think he was giving her special treatment as he was her family friend.

6 – Where did she get her degree? - At the Italian Institute Of Archaeology in Rome.

7 – Why did she doubt Martin Lander?

Because he asked her a lot of questions and then searched her papers.

8 – Why did the customs let her and the laser get through?

Because she showed them some papers that she was part of UNESCO.

9 – Why did Dr.Hafez want Leila to come to Peru?

Because he wanted someone who could trust and understand and she was experienced.

10 – What did she find when she called up the united mining website?

She discovered that the company ended its work in Peru , so Martin was lying to her.

11 – Why was she taken to the police station?

Because they found the gold rabbit among her clothes and she was suspected.

12 – Why did the police set her free? - Because Amalia told them the truth.

13 – How did Leila eventually get out of the cave? -With the help of Dr. Hafez and Ramon.

14 – Why did Leila doubt Amalia to help Martin?

Because she saw them at the café together.

15 – What did Leila show Dr. Hafez on the way to the village?

Some patterns of rocks like those in the site.

16 – Why did Leila want to go back to the village? -To thank the people who helped Amalia.

17 – Show that Leila was grateful.

When she decided to go to the village to thank the people who helped Amalia.

18 – Give examples to show that Leila was courageous and adventurous .

1 - When she saw Martin she decided to face him although she was a lone.

2 – She decide to hit the plane with the truck to prevent Martin from escaping.

19 – What were Leila's achievements in Peru?

1 – She found the gold llama and the gold mask.

2 – She found a new site. 3 – she helped in catching Martin Lander.

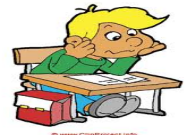
20 – What was her terrible dream?

She saw skeletons carried on litters by soldiers , then they surrounded her and pointed at her . The soldiers raised their swords to attack , but she got up.

21 – What did she do in the old part of the town? -She wandered in the old part of the town.

22 - Why did Leila and others gasp when they saw the body?

Because saw that the skull had a big crack.



Dr. Hafez

1 – What was Dr.Hafez?

He was a great Egyptian archaeologist who was doing excavation in Peru.

2 – What did he think when he met Martin at the airport?

He thought he had met him before but Martin denied to mislead **يضلله** him.

3 – How did he organize the work?

He divided it into two teams.

4 – Why did he speak in a quiet voice on the plane?

Because he didn't want the German tourists to hear what he was saying to Leila.

5 – Why did he go to Ouenco?

To meet the UNESCO representative and fix his computer.

6 – What was his opinion of Amalia?

He always trusted her as She was good and wouldn't do anything wrong.

7 – Show that Dr. Hafez had a sense of humour?

When Leila wanted to show him the rocks in the village he told her that she wouldn't show him tow persons sitting at a café .

8 – How did he date the piece of cloth? - By using the laser machine.

9 – How did he celebrate Leila's discovery of the gold llama?

He invited them for dinner , but Leila didn't go.

10 – When did he become sure that the tomb was royal?

When Leila found the gold mask.

11 – How did he make Pablo confess helping Martin?

He told him that the police arrested Martin so he told him everything.

12 – How did he describe the mask?

It looked like the face of the sun with some rays.

Amalia

1 – Who was Amalia?

She was one of the local archaeologists working with Dr.Hafez.

2 – Why did she dislike Leila?

Because Leila was responsible for her team and Dr.Hafez's assistant.

3 – What did she do to get Leila in trouble?

She put the gold rabbit among her work clothes.

4 – Why did she and Leila go to Accomayo?

To catch Martin Lander.

5 – How was she taken to the village ?

They took her on the litter.

6 – What happened to her as a result of the accident?

She broke her leg and her life was in danger.

7 – How did she meet Leila at the airport?

She looked at her without a smile and didn't offer to help her.

Ramon

1 – Who was Ramon?

- He was one of the local workers.

2 – Why was he the first to go into the tomb?

- Because he was small enough.

3 - What did he discover?

- A gold figure of a child.



The Incas

1 – What was amazing about the Incas?

They controlled a huge empire although they didn't have any writing.

2 – Why were they tough?

Because they used to live at high altitudes.

3 – Why did they conquer the Chimu ?

Because they were famous for gold and silver work.

4 – What were the similarities between the Incas and the Egyptians ?

1 – They put food and drinks.

2 – They mummified their kings.

3 – They put gold objects.

5 – Show that they were uncivilized and brutal?

They killed women and servants and sacrificed children to please the gods.

6 – Why did they kill women and servants?

To look after them in the next world.

7 - Why did they send the Chimu kings sons to Cuzco?

To ensure their loyalty.

8 - Where had the girl been before she woke up in Cairo?

Leila was in Peru.

9 - What job did the man sitting next to Leila on the plane say he did?

He was a mining engineer.

10 - What did Dr Hafez think when Leila introduced him to Martin Lander?

He had met him before , but he denied.

11 - What did Leila see in Ouenco that worried her?

Amalia sitting with Martin Lander.

12 - How did Dr Hafez know how long the skeleton had been in the tomb?

By using the laser machine.

13 - Why did Dr Hafez call the police ?

Because Martin Lander was in the cave.

14 - What did the police find among Leila's work clothes?

A gold figure of a rabbit.

15 - How had Amalia's father lost all his money?

When Martin deceived him and asked him to put up his money in the mine he had found , but there was no mine so Amalia's father lost all his money.

16 - How did Leila stop Martin Lander's plane from taking off?

She drove the truck hard at the plane and knocked it on its side so Martin Fainted.

Pablo

1 – What was Pablo?

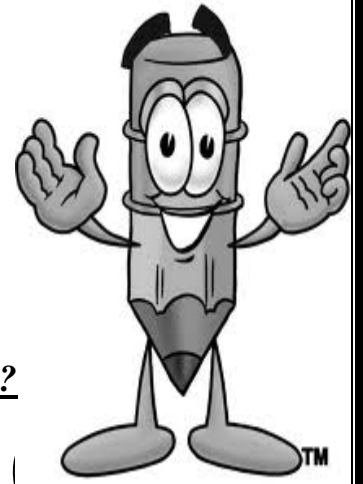
He was a Peruvian clerk who worked for the ministry of culture and he was one of the committee working with the UNESCO.

2 – Why did he help Martin?

Because he needed money for his sick child who needed expensive medicine.

3 – Why was he shown everything in the site?

Because he worked for the ministry of culture and was responsible for everything.





Lander



1 – Prove that Lander was a liar and swindler?

Martin was a liar when he told Leila he worked for the united mining company and swindler when he deceived Amalia's father to put up his money in the mine he had found , but there was no mine so Amalia's father lost all his money.

2 – Show that he was smuggler **مهرب** and a thief?

He was a smuggler as he was involved in stealing Inca objects and selling them out of the country and a thief who stole the mask from the safe.

3 – What did he do to make Leila suspect him?

He asked her lots of questions and searched her papers.

4 – How did he justify **يبرر** his action on the plane?

He told her he was looking for the in-flight magazine.

5 – How did he try to deceive Amalia's father?

He asked him to put up his money in the mine he had found , but there was no mine so Amalia's father lost all his money.

6 – How did he punish Leila?

He pulled the ladder , closed the door and left her in complete darkness.

7 – What was he doing in the tomb?

He was searching for artifacts to steal as the gold mask.

8 – What did he regret not finding in the cave?

He regretted not to find a gold mask.

Samira

1 – What was Samira?

She was Leila's sister and worked as a reporter.

2 – What headlines did she imagine for her newspaper?

1 – " Egyptian archaeologist finds Inca treasure."

2 – Secrets of an Inca tomb."

3 - How was she different from her sister?

She was enthusiastic and never worried about anything.

B) Complete the following sentences :

- 1 – The Incas put gold and silver objects With their dead kings.
- 2 – Mining and archaeology have common things.
- 3 – The marks on the wall and the llama are signs that the tomb may be a royal tomb.
- 4 – Martin Lander has an American passport , but He was born In south Africa.
- 5 – Amalia wanted to catch martin because he deceived her father and made him lose all his money.
- 6 – Pablo Alvarez was shown everything found because He worked for the ministry of culture and was responsible for everything.
- 7 – The most exciting day for Leila was when the archaeologists broke into the tomb/ cave.
- 8 – When Dr. Hafez met Leila at the airport , he asked her if she had brought the laser machine.
- 9 – According to Dr. Hafez the crack was because The man might have been killed.
- 10 – Leila thought that the crack was caused by falling rocks.



- 11 – The police put special powder to know the thief finger prints / whose finger prints were on the safe.
- 12 – Leila and Dr. Hafez worked before in The valley of Nobles in Luxor.
- 13 – In the town Dr.Hafez met the UNESCO representative and had his computer fixed.
- 14 – Leila couldn't climb out of the cave because Martin pulled up the ladder.
- 15 – Pablo needed money because he had a sick child who needed expensive medicine.
- 16 – Only kings and nobles had things made of gold and silver.
- 17 – When Leila called up the united mining website she found that Martin was lying as the company ended its work in 1999
- 18 – It wouldn't be easy to arrest Martin as he might have more than a name and false passport.
- 19 – Leila was set free when Amalia went to the police and told them everything.
- 20 – Amalia wanted to catch Martin because He deceived her father and made him lose his money.
- 21 – After the accident Leila couldn't use the mobile because It was broken.
- 22 – Leila took the machine which could date things made of wood or cloth.
- 23 – When Dr. Hafez read the papers He knew that he was working along the right line.
- 24 – Machu Picchu was A great Inca city that was lost for hundreds of years.
- 25 – While Leila was walking in the street , the children ran after her laughing and clapping their hands.
- 26 – The Incas used llamas for carrying their things.
- 27 – Leila accused Martin of being a thief who came to steal things.
- 28 – Lander told Leila that he was sorry because he didn't find a gold mask in the cave.
- 29 – Although the gold mask was put in the safe, It was stolen.
- 30 – The doctor asked for a helicopter Because Amalia's case was dangerous.
- 31 - The girl was away from her home in Egypt for two months.
- 32 - The Incas did not have any writings
- 33 - Dr. Hafez told Leila that thieves came and dug to steal objects.
- 34 - A helicopter came to take Amalia to hospital
- 35 - Leila and Dr Hafez discovered that the village in the mountains was a new archaeological site.

C) Read the quotation and answer the questions :

1 – " Of course I am happy to be working with Dr. Hafez ."

- 1 – Who was the speaker talking to? - Leila to Amalia
- 2 – Why did the speaker say these words?
Because Amalia thought that she was here because of her relation with Dr.Hafez.

2 – " So we meet again , Miss El-assaby "

- 1 – Who said this and to whom and where? - Martin Lander.
- 2 – What happened to the other person after the conversation?
He left her alone in complete darkness and trapped her.

3 – " I want to show you something, Let's walk along the road

- 1 – Who said this to whom? - Leila to Dr.Hafez in the village.
- 2 – What did the speaker want to show ?
Some patterns of rocks like those in the site.

4 – " You are going so far away."

- 1 – Who said this to whom? - Samira to Leila.
2 – When and where? - When she was seeing her off at the airport.

5 - I decided I didn't want to tell this man too much more. He spoke easily and confidently

- 1 - Why do you think Leila did not want to answer any more questions?
Because he asked her lots of questions.
2 - Later on the journey, Leila fell asleep. What did the man do while she was sleeping?
He searched the pocket in front of her for her papers.

6 " It's really quite deep. I can see some bones and some bits of pottery."

- 1 – Who said this and where? - Ramon to Dr.Hafez , he was in the cave.
2 – What kind of bones were they? - Human bones.

7 – " "I thought I recognized the man you were talking to. I think I met him on the plane.""

- 1 - Who said this to whom? - Leila to Amalia
2 - Who is the man they are talking about? - Martin Lander.

8 – " I was in complete darkness. It was not a nice feeling. There was no light and no sound. And it was cold. Time passed. I was very tired..."

- 1 - Where was Leila and why was she in complete darkness?
In the cave , because Martin took the torch , closed the door and ran away.
2 - How did she get out of this uncomfortable situation?
With the help of Dr.Hafez and Ramon.

9 – " He told me how hard his life was, how little money he was paid. He told me he had a sick child and he needed to pay for medical expenses."

- 1 – Who is Dr. Hafez talking about? - Pablo Alvarez.
2 – What did this person do to get money?
He helped worked with martin and helped him to steal the gold mask.

10 – " Dr. Hafez , I think we need to go, the plane to Cuzco leaves very soon"

- 1 – Who was the speaker? - Leila at the airport.
2 – Why was he/she in a hurry?
Because she didn't want Dr.Hafez to tell Martin any more information.

11 – " I am sorry for what had happened , you must forgive me."

- 1 – who was the speaker and to whom? - Amalia to Leila.
2 – Why did she ask for forgiveness?
Because she caused her troubles and the police caught her.

12 – " He might have been killed."

- 1 – Who said this? - Dr. Hafez.
2 – Why did he say this ? - Because there was a crack across the skull

13 – " It's a matter of life and death."

- 1 – Who said this and to whom?
The doctor to Leila.
2 – What did the speaker do after that?
She called a helicopter.

1. Where had the girl been before she woke up in Cairo?

- She had been in Peru.

2. What did she take with her on her trip?

- She took a device/machine which helps the archaeologists to discover the age of things made of wood and cloth. / She took a laser.

3. What job did the man sitting next to Leila on the plane say he did?

- He said he was a mining engineer.

4. What did Dr. Hafez think when Leila introduced him to Martin Lander?

- He thought he had met the man somewhere before.

5. Why did Dr. Hafez keep looking round as he was talking to Leila on the plane?

- Because she was worried that someone was listening to their conversation.

6. What did the Peruvian archaeologist, Ramon, find?

- A gold figure of a child.

7. What did Leila see in Quenco that worried her?

- She saw Amalia talking to Martin Lander in a café.

8. How did Dr. Hafez know how long the skeleton had been in the tomb?

- He tested cloth that was with the skeleton with the black box device/laser Leila had brought with her from Egypt.

9. Why did Dr. Hafez call the police?

- Because Leila (had) found Martin Lander raiding the tomb and Lander (had) trapped Leila in the cave.

10. What did the police find among Leila's work clothes?

- They found a little gold rabbit.

11. How had Amalia's father lost all his money?

- Martin Lander had persuaded him to put/invest his money in a silver mine.

12. How did Leila stop Martin Lander's plane from taking off?

- She crashed into it with Lander's truck.

B) Complete the following sentences:

1. The girl was away from her home in Egypt for two months.

2. The Incas did not have any writing.

3. Although Martin Lander has an American passport, he was born in South Africa.

4. When Dr. Hafez met Leila at the airport, he asked her if she had brought the laser.

5. Dr. Hafez told Leila that thieves sometimes take gold and silver things out of the country and sell them to rich collectors.

6. One of the most exciting days of Leila's life was when the archaeologists broke through the wall into the tomb.

7. When Leila told Dr. Hafez what she had seen in Quenco, Dr. Hafez found it hard to believe that Amalia would do anything wrong.



8. The archaeologists thought the man whose skeleton they found in the tomb might

have been killed (because his skull was cracked)/have been a king.

9. They knew the tomb was a king's tomb because they *found a gold mask.*

10. Amalia put the little gold rabbit among Leila's clothes because *she was angry that Leila had been made the leader of the team of archaeologists.*

11. A helicopter came to *take Amalia to hospital.*

12. Leila and Dr. Hafez discovered that the village in the mountains was *an ancient Inca site.*

C) Read the following quotation, then answer the questions:

"You're going so far away," she sobbed.

1. Who said this, and who did she say it to?

Samira said it to her older/big sister, Leila.

2. When and where did she say this?

When she was leaving her at the airport at the start of her/Leila's trip to Peru.

"I decided I didn't want to tell this man too much more. He spoke easily and confidently".

1. Why do you think Leila did not want to answer any more questions?

Because she thought the man was asking her a lot of questions. Some of her work was secret.

2. What did the man do while she was sleeping later on the journey?

He looked through the pocket in the seat in front of her, where she had put her papers about the latest archaeological research.

"It's really quite deep. I can see some bones and some bits of pottery."

1. Where is the person who says this?

In the tomb (through the wall).

2. What does he go on to say about the bones?

He says that they are human bones.



"I thought I recognised the man you were talking to. I think I met him on the plane."

1. Who said this to whom?

Leila said this to Amalia.

2. Who is the man they are talking about? - *They are talking about Martin Lander.*

"I was in complete darkness. It was not a nice feeling."

1. Where was Leila and why was she in complete darkness?

Leila was in the tomb/cave. Lander had left her in the cave and closed the door.

2. How did she get out of this uncomfortable situation?

Dr. Hafez opened the cave door and helped her out.

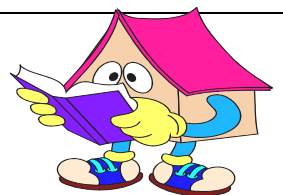
"He told me how hard his life was, how little money he was paid. He told me he had a sick child and he needed to pay for medical expenses".

1. Who is Dr. Hafez talking about?

Pablo, one of the archaeological team.

2. What did this person do to get money?

He took the gold mask to Martin Lander and Lander gave him money.



Homework

- 1-What important things was Leila taking to Dr Hafez ?
- 2-Why did Leila take up archaeology ?
- 3-What was the laser machine used for ?
- 4-Why didn't Leila study under Dr Hafez's supervision?
- 5-Why did Leila suspect Martin Lander on the plane ?
- 6-Why did the customs officials let Leila go through?
- 7-Why did Leila go to Peru ?
- 8-What did Leila find when she called up the United Mining ?
- 9-How did Leila find out that Lander was a liar ?
- 10-Why was Leila taken to the police station and put in a cell?
- 11-Why did the police set Leila free?
- 12-What were Leila's discoveries in Peru ?How was Leila lucky?
- 13-Why did Leila go back to the village of Acomayo ?
- 14-What did Leila show Dr Hafez on the way to the village ?
- 15-Why were there a lot of photographer and newspaper reporters at the airport ?
- 16-What did Dr Hafez say about Lander ?Where did he meet him before?
- 17-What was strange about the skull that was found in the tomb?
- 18-What caused the crack in the skull according to Dr Hafez and Leila?
- 19-Why did they search for a king's tomb ?
- 20-Why was the work inside the tomb tiring ?
- 21-How did the police investigate the theft of the gold mask?
- 22-Show that the doctor was helpful .
- 23-How did the villagers help Amalia?
- 24-What was the role of the UNESCO in the excavation ?
- 25 Why did Dr Hafez keep good relations with them ?
- 26-Why did Leila want to keep the laser machine as a secret ?
- 27-What happened to Leila and Amalia on their way to Acomayo ? Why ?
- 28-Show that Dr Hafez was intelligent . 59-What was the trap that Leila set ?
- 29-Why did Dr Hafez need to find something quickly ?
- 30-How did he date the old cloth and the old wood?

Complete

1. *The Incas conquered the Chimu, who.....*
2. *Leila and Dr. Hafez had worked together at.....*
3. *Martin Lander said that he worked for*
4. *Pablo worked for the*
5. *In old town, the woman were dressed in*
6. *Dr. Hafez went to Quenco*
7. *In old town, Leila*
8. *Leila had a headache and felt tired because of ..*
9. *At the site, Ramon found.....*
10. *Dr. Hafez spoke in a whisper*



**A heart filled with love
can always give love**

Writing (a paragraph – letter – E-mail)(6marks):



9 كيف تتعامل مع هذا السؤال؟
كتابة عنوان الموضوع في وسط السطر و ترك مسافة 2 سم في بداية السطر الأول فقط.
→ مراعاة علامات الترقيم : تبدأ الجملة بـ (Capital letter) وتنتهي بنقطة (full stop).
ومراعاة الأخطاء الهجائية)
↓ تناسب زمن الجملة مع سياق الموضوع (ويفضل أن تكتب الموضوع في زمن المضارع البسيط .
° لاحظ أن الموضوع يتكون من : **مقدمة الموضوع** : قراءة السؤال جيداً وفهمه و كتابة جملة تلخص الفكرة العامة
طلب الموضوع : ناقش و اشرح ما تم إجماله في المقدمة، حيث تعرض تفاصيل الفكرة الأساسية
خاتمة الموضوع : يمكن تعرض بإيجاز لرأيك ومقترحاتك والحلول ، تكون الخاتمة قصيرة لا تزيد عن جملتين.

A) The Letter Writing

1- للكتابة عن المزايا أو العيوب

1 Concerning advantages :-

- a) One advantage of is to + مصدر / is that + جملة
b) Another advantage of is to + مصدر / is that + جملة
c) As well as that

2- Concerning disadvantages :

- a) One disadvantage of is to + مصدر / is that + جملة
b) Another disadvantage of is to + مصدر / is that + جملة
c) As well as that



2- للكتابة عن قضية أو مشكلة :

- 1- تعريف المشكلة (اذا أمكن ذلك) باستخدام :
2- نذكر اسباب المشكلة باستخدام :

- This problem can be defined as

This problem is due to the fact that

- 3- نذكر الحلول المقترحة لحل المشكلة باستخدام :

- To solve or put an end to this problem, we should
- Here's another idea

- We should get blood out of a stone to

موضوع إيجابي

In fact.... **العنوان**... is (are) considered a topic of great importance that's why we should give attention to it . We all agree that.... **العنوان** .. Play(s) a lively role in our life **سبب** because ..As a result of this, we can say that **عنوان الموضوع** has (have) positive effects on us and it is clear that it may lead us to a better life. Hence, it is necessary for us to do our best to benefit from it by all possible means and this can be done by several ways **طريقة** like...
الاستفادة...and...To shed more light on that , I can say that we should double our efforts to achieve what we want .Briefly, we can say that if we follow these suggestions, we can enjoy our life . At last, not at least, we can say that **عنوان** need(s) a great interest from us.

It is a given fact that العنوان is (are) considered one of the most serious problems that we face in our life. It is clear that ,there are many causes that lead to this problem like أسباب...المشكلة...This problem has negative and serious effects on us because تأثير المشكلة.....Therefore, we should do our best to solve and avoid this problem by all possible means. From my point of view, this problem can be solved easily. This can be done by several ways such as co-operation, spreading national awareness among citizens and hard work. Briefly, if we follow these suggested solutions, this problem will be solved sooner or later and we will be able to lead a happy life free from problems.

It is known thatis a mixed blessing because it has some advantages and some disadvantages . First for all, I would like to start with its advantages. One of them, it is very useful when we use it in a good way like..... It will have another advantage if it is used in... On the other hand, it will have some disadvantages if it is used in a wrong way for example, some people use it in a wrong way such asand..... This will surely have a bad effect on us .Therefore, It is advisable to do our best to avoid its disadvantages and we should benefit from its advantages to lead a peaceful, happy and safe life free from problems.

Example 1 -Sectarian strife in Egypt الفتنة الطائفية في مصر

Egypt will overcome strife and chaos as it has done in the past. Egyptians have crossed to safety at every turn that threatened their national unity, but there are two conditions if we want to avoid regrets: respect for the rights of citizenship without exception and in light of religious diversity; and that the nation stays on task in achieving a new order so that the 25 January Revolution concludes by achieving its goals.

Egypt will not forge ahead until it overcomes sectarian strife which is encouraged by those ignorant of the core of religion, manipulated by the victims of the revolution, and an ideal environment to reignite it increasing hooliganism, professional demands, problems rebuilding the police force, and continued chaos. There is no question that the law should be applied and penalties stiffened against those who attack places of worship and instigators of protests at these sites. Investigations into the events of sectarian strife must be completed quickly, with the speedy writing of a unified law on places of worship and another criminalising religious discrimination that carries stiff penalties for religious incitement, as well as responding to the legitimate demands of Egyptian Christians.

We must realise that activating a state of law will not be sustainable or reach its goal without progress — in reality and not only in rhetoric — towards a civic citizenship state, and enhancing awareness about national unity and respect for the religious or ideological Other

Example 2 The most important discovery or invention

We all agree that we live in the age of science and modern science. There are a lot of modern discoveries and inventions , In my opinion , the most important invention is the computer and the internet. As they are used in all fields of life. Through the internet, we get any information about any subject in all languages. By using the internet , we can know what is happening in any country at the same time of its occurrence. On the Internet people especially , youth can express their ideas and hopes. The importance of the internet has become clear during the 25th revolution as it was the method of communication among the protestors through face book websites.

B) The Letter Writing

Dear المرسل إليه ,

المقدمة - It gives me a great pleasure to write this letter to you. (خطاب عادي)

- You can't imagine my happiness (sorrow) when I got your letter. (خطاب رد)

الغرض - I send this letter (to المصدر) \ I send this message to tell you that....

ونبحث عن الفعل المنتهي بـ ing التي تحذف ليصبح الفعل مصدر ونكتب باقي الجملة مع تحويل الضمانر الآتية

{ he-she him-her-them.....you) (You فاعل I) (you مفعول me) (yourmy)
(his.....your) (her .+ اسمyour)} (meyou) - I'd like to inform you that... \ thank

you for...- Don't forget to....\ as for me I can tell you ...-Accept my apology for not...\
please I ask you to...- Please mention in detail some information about.....)

الخاتمة - I'm looking forward to hearing good news from you. With my best wishes.

Yours ,

اسم الراسل

Write a letter to your friend Jon in England to tell him about the Revolution of the Youth your name is Hassam.

Dear Jon,

Fancy holding my pen to write about this great historical event which had recorded one of the greatest revolutions ever.

On the 25th of January, 2011 thousands of Egyptian young men and women marched peacefully to Tahreer Square in Cairo and in many other Cities in Egypt such as Alexandria, Suez and Ismailia. They all demanded Mubarak's overthrow and the resignation of his government. They wanted a civilian state where peace, love, equality and standard of living and new job opportunities for the millions of unemployed youth. Finally they succeeded in achieving some of their demands, but after a big number of them had sacrificed their lives to create a new Egypt, where people have the right to say their opinions freely without fear, with a new government that acts to achieve comprehensive development and social reform.

They have put an end to Mubarak's era which included unfair treatment to the Egyptian people, social injustice, a lot of detainees without judgment, forging the elections and corruption. The demonstrated young people also demanded constitutional amendments and authority transition, so that peace safety and security would prevail all over Egypt. The World will never forget this great uprising of the great Egyptian youth.

I'd like to hear from you and your friend about Egyptian revolution soon

Yours

C) The Letter E.mail

From:..... اسم وعنوان الراسل الالكتروني اذا وجد

To: اسم وعنوان المرسل إليه الالكتروني اذا وجد

Date: 15th, June , 2011 (التاريخ)

Subject : الغرض من الرسالة باختصار (invitation-congratulation-complaint apology- request)

Dear المرسل إليه ,

How are you ? I want to tell you that

.....موضوع الرسالة.....

Best wishes

اسم الراسل

Translation(5 marks):



- 1- عند الترجمة من الانجليزية إلى العربية , ابحث عن الفعل و أبدأ به الجملة العربية.
- 2- عند الترجمة من العربية إلى الانجليزية, ابحث عن الفاعل و أبدأ به الجملة الانجليزية.
- 3- الصفة تسبق الموصوف في الانجليزية و لا تجمع بينما تأتي بعد الموصوف في العربية.
- 4- الجملة المبنية للمجهول في الانجليزية تترجم كجملة مبنية للمعلوم في العربية.
- 5- الجملة الاسمية في العربية تترجم إلى جملة فعلية في الانجليزية باستخدام (To be).
- 6- نستخدم (/s) للتعبير عن الملكية مع العاقل , أما المالك الغير عاقل نضع (of) بينه وبين المملوك.
- 7- في الانجليزية نستخدم (gerund) بعد معظم حروف الجر, أما الأفعال الناقصة فيليها المصدر.
- 8- راعي ربط الجمل مع بعضها عند الترجمة إلى العربية بكلمات مثل (حيث / من ثم / كذلك / هكذا).
- 13- حاول تخمين الكلمة الصعبة في الجملة من خلال سياق الكلام وتجنب الترجمة الحرفية اللفظية.

Ability	قدرة	Ability	قدرة	economy	اقتصاد	economy	اقتصاد
duties	واجبات	Peace	سلام	Protect	يحمي	liberty	حرية
Unite	يتحد	war	حرب	Saving	ادخار	Violence	عنف
differ	يختلف	Support	يساند	Phenomenon	ظاهرة	Flourish	ازدهار
Education	تعليم	Destiny	مصير	reconstruction	تعمير	current events	
aim at	يهدف إلى	Summit conference		Finance	يمول	Face	يواجه
vital	حيوي	Terrorism	إرهاب	Benefits	فوائد	Increase	يزداد
Crisis	أزمة	Restore	يسترد	Civilization	حضارة	Reduce	يقلل
aspects	جوانب	Condemn	يدين	thank to	بفضل	Security	أمن
fields	مجالات	Destruction	دمار	ideal	مثالي	Progress	تقدم
Production	إنتاج	enable	قادر على	seek	تسعى	Development	تنمية
Consumption	استهلاك	Efforts	جهود	avoid	يتجنب	Effect	تأثير
developing countries		peace treaty	معاهدة سلام	blessing	نعمة	Consider	يعتبر
Sources	مصادر	Encourage	يشجع	cape with	يواكب	prosperity	رخاء
co-operation	تعاون	Solution	حل	welfare	رفاهية	Renaissance	نهضة
over come	يتغلب على	lead to	يؤدي إلى	principles	مبادئ	rights	حقوق
Spread	ينتشر	Corruption	الفساد	Prevent	يمنع	express	يعبر عن
Quality	جودة	Aim	هدف	Youth	الشباب	peoples	شعوب
Budget	ميزانية	Achieve	يحقق	man power	القوى العاملة	contribute to	يساهم
Society	مجتمع	Struggle	يكافح	Expand	يوسع	Invest	يستثمر
Provide	يمد - تزود	Income	دخل	shortage		Investors	مستثمرين
Realize	يدرك	Standard of living		Transport	النقل	Investment	استثمار
Industry	صناعة	Stability	استقرار	Culture	ثقافة	defend	يدافع عن
Activities	أنشطة	Immigration	الهجرة	the good	الخير	Illiteracy	الأمية
Faith	الأيمان	Housing	الإسكان	Beauty	الجمال	press	صحافة
Intelligence	الذكاء	Exploit	يستغل	Justice	العدل	knowledge	معرفة
Genius	العبقرية	establish	يؤسس	Injustice	الظلم	Evidence	دليل
Friendship	الصداقة	carry out	ينفذ	Ambition	الطموح	fans	مشجعين
Activity	النشاط	loans	قروض	greed	الجشع - الطمع	Scenery	مناظر طبيعية
Skill	المهارة	Rationalizing	ترشيد	Progress	التقدم	Attract	يجذب

Development التنمية	festival مهرجان	Welfare الرفاهية	advertisements إعلانات
Simplicity البساطة	Patience الصبر	Unemployment البطالة	Acquire يكتسب
Compassion الرأفة	Heritage تراث	Production الإنتاج	talent موهبة
Courage الشجاعة	Care رعاية	Independence الاستقلال	will إرادة
Confidence الثقة	Practice يمارس	Integration التكامل	share يشارك
Conscience الضمير	Rate معدل	struggle الكفاح	Neglect يمهّل
Tact اللباقة	Enrichment إثراء	Competition المنافسة	bring up يربي
Application المواظبة	Hinder يعوق	Comfort الراحة	Facilities تسهيلات
Dignity الكرامة	Resist يقاوم	Tolerance التسامح	soul روح
Discipline النظام	Grant يمنح	Solidarity التضامن	defeat يوكّد
Hope الأمل	Religions أديان	co-operation التعاون	pest آفة
Will الإرادة و العزيمة	Freedom الحرية	Reward الثواب-المكافأة	Condemn يدين
Responsibility المسؤولية	Crimes جرائم	Punishment العقاب	Extremism التطرف
Zeal الهمة و الحماسة	Creation إبداع	Wisdom الحكمة	Morals أخلاق
Victory النصر	Reclamation استصلاح	Gratitude الامتنان	Generations أجيال
Security الأمن	Indispensable ضرورة	Patience الصبر	fatal فادحة
Conflict الصراع	Loses خسائر	Frankness الصراحة	tolerance التسامح
Construction البناء	Ambitions طموحات	Obedience الطاعة	Dispute النزاع
Contribution المساهمة	position مكانة	Modesty التواضع	means وسائل
Poverty الفقر	characteristics	Import استيراد	Accountant محاسب
Deviation الانحراف	resources مصادر	Budget الميزانية	Statement بيان بالحساب
Fanaticism التعصب	Guidance الإرشاد	Awareness وعى	Export تصدير
Carelessness الإهمال	Reaction رد فعل	Recovery شفاء	Ceremonies مراسم
Hospitality كرم الضيافة	Illiteracy الأمية	Attitude اتجاه	Propaganda دعاية
Advertisement إعلان	Treaty معاهدة	Terrorism الإرهاب	Adventure مغامرة
Envy الحسد	Spiritual روحي	Hatred الكراهية	Representative مندوب
Addiction الإدمان	Infancy طفولة	Monuments آثار	Representation إنابة
weakness الضعف	Manhood الرجولة	Minister وزير	President رئيس
Ignorance الجهل	Data بيانات	Burdens الأعباء	Misuse سوء استخدام
shortage النقص	information معلومات	Majority الأغلبية	Mislead تضليل
Civilization الحضارة	Religion دين	Minority الأقلية	Operation عملية
democracy الديمقراطية	Socialism الاشتراكية	Capitalism الرأسمالية	imperialism الاستعمار
Zionism الصهيونية	Culture الثقافة	traditions تقاليد	corruption فساد
Jews اليهود	Industry الصناعة	customs عادات	loan قرض
Christians النصارى	Trade التجارة	population السكان	immigration هجرة
Housing الإسكان	Bribery الارتنشاء	Agriculture الزراعة	horizon أفق
investment الاستثمار	materialistic مادي	discussion مناقشة	saving لتوفير

**Don't poke your nose
in others affairs**

A) Translate into English (3marks)

1) *The Egyptian people have suffered a lot from corruption, injustice and unemployment and these made them gather in Tahrir square and revolt to express their inner feelings without fear. They gave the whole world a good example to follow. The Egyptians want to free themselves from all restrictions and aggression .*

لقد عانى المصريون كثيراً من الفساد والظلم والبطالة وذلك جعلهم يتجمعون في ميدان التحرير ويثوروا للتعبير عن مشاعرهم الداخلية دون خوف . وأعطوا العالم مثال جيد يحتذى به . ويريد المصريون تحرير أنفسهم من القيود والعدوان .

2) *Co-operation among nations of the world will result in spreading peace and security. They should help each other to improve the living conditions of their people.*

التعاون بين الدول يؤدي إلى نشر السلام والأمان. ويجب على تلك الدول مساعدة بعضها البعض لتحسين مستويات معيشة الناس / الشعوب .

3) *Although Egypt is rich in its natural resources, only a few people benefited from them over the last thirty years. That's because the former governments used to complain about a lot of problems so as to carry out their dirty plans without being questioned. They monopolized the resources just to achieve their goals leaving the majority in poverty and ignorance.*

على الرغم من أن مصر غنية بمواردها الطبيعية فإن عدد قليل فقط من الناس كانوا يستفيدون منها خلال الثلاثون سنة الماضية. وذلك لأن الحكومات السابقة اعتادت الشكوى من كثير من المشكلات لتنفيذ خططهم القذرة بدون مساءلة. فكانوا يحتكرون الموارد فقط لتحقيق أهدافهم تاركين الغالبية في فقر وجهل.

4) *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-operation to restore its position in the area.*

حان الوقت لتعليم أطفالنا الولاء والوفاء (الإخلاص) لبلدنا الحبيبة مصر. ويجب أن نعلمهم ليكونوا أعضاء إيجابيين وليعبروا عن آرائهم وفي نفس الوقت يجب أن نقنع السلبية. مصر الآن في حاجة إلى جهود وتضحية وتعاون أكثر لاستعادة مكانتها في المنطقة.

5) *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 الفرصة لكل دولة لتنفيذ الكثير من المشروعات المفيدة. وهذه المشروعات تتكلف الكثير من الأموال التي تنفق على الحروب والأسلحة المدمرة. وعندما يسود السلام يمكننا إنفاق هذه المبالغ من المال لبناء مصانع جديدة واستصلاح الأراضي الصحراوية وحل مشكلة الإسكان والمواصلات.

6) *Sports and games play an important role in building up one's body and character. They are also an effective means of acquiring many virtues such as co-operation, self - sacrifice and discipline. Through games and sports young people find an outlet to their energies and they can be protected from deviation.*

تلعب الألعاب الرياضية دوراً هاماً في تنمية جسم وشخصية الفرد. وهي أيضاً وسيلة فعالة (مؤثرة) لاكتساب فضائل كثيرة مثل التعاون والتضحية بالنفس والنظام ومن خلال الألعاب الرياضية يجد الشباب مخرجاً (متنفساً) لطاقتهم ويمكن حمايتهم من الانحراف.

7) *Today we live in a global village where news and information move very quickly from north to south. Thanks to the computer and the Internet, we become acquainted with what happens in the world while we are sitting at home.*

نعيش الآن في قرية عالمية حيث تتحرك الأخبار والمعلومات بسرعة جداً من الشمال إلى الجنوب وبفضل (وبواسطة) الكمبيوتر والانترنت أصبحنا على علم بما يحدث في العالم أثناء جلوسنا في البيت.

8) *The Internet is used for many different purposes. It is used by professionals to exchange information. It is also used by amateur to write or chat to each other electronically.*

يستخدم الانترنت لأغراض مختلفة وكثيرة، حيث يستخدمه المحترفون لتبادل المعلومات، ويستخدمه أيضا الهواة للكتابة والدرشة الإلكترونية.

9) *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 بجدية للاستفادة من ثمار التكنولوجيا وضرورة أن يكون لها تجمعها لمواجهة أى احتكار متوقع ويجب أن يكون هناك تعاون مثمر وتفاهم بين هذه الدول.

B) Translate into Arabic (2marks)

يجب أن ننشئ الأطفال على حب الوطن واحترام الوالدين

We should bring up children on nation love and respecting parents.

اقترح شباب الثورة أفكارا جديدة لبناء الوطن.

The revolution's youth suggested new ideas to build the country.

شعب مصر كريم وطيب معروف بالشهامة وحب الكرامة.

The Egyptian people are generous and are known for nobility and love of dignity.

الارتفاع المستمر في الأسعار وزيادة البطالة أدت الى قيام ثورة الخامس والعشرين من يناير.

The increase rise in prices and unemployment led to the 25th January revolution

تحت الأديان على السلام والرحمة والتعايش السلمي.

All religions call for peace , mercy and peaceful life.

مصر بلد الأمن والأمان لافرق بين مسلم ومسيحي .

Egypt is the country of safe and safety (security) , there is no difference between a Muslim or Christian .

أثبتت ثورة 25 يناير أن شعب مصر يد واحدة .

The 25th revolution proved that people of Egypt are one hand.

الحرية والمساواة كانا شعار ثورة 25 يناير.

Freedom and equality were the slogans of 25th revolution.

لعبت القوات المسلحة دورا هاما في نجاح ثورة 25 يناير .

The armed forces played an important role in the success of 25th revolution.

بعد الثورة يجب أن نتعاون جميعا من اجل اعادة بناء مصر

After the revolution , we should co-operate to rebuild Egypt.

مهما طال الفساد والظلم فلا بد من نهاية.

Whatever corruption and injustice may last, there will be an end.

هل استخدمت مواقع التواصل الاجتماعي مثل الفيس بوك وتويتر من قبل ؟

Have you ever used social sites like face book and twitter ?

يجب علينا ترشيد المياة لتجنب أزمة المياة مع دول حوض النيل .

We must rationalize water use to avoid water crisis with Nile basin countries.

لعبت التكنولوجيا الحديثة مثل الانترنت والفيس بوك دورا عظيما في ثورة يناير.

Modern technology as the internet and face book played great role in the 25th revolution .

أثبت شباب مصر ان لهم دورا عظيما في تقدم المجتمع.

The Egyptian youth proved that they have great role in the progress of their society.

Tests

1) Respond to each of the following situations:

1. Your friend thinks that the television has many disadvantages. You agree.
2. Someone asks if you had a good stay in Luxor. You enjoyed the time there.
3. A friend asks you if you think people will read newspapers in a hundred years time. You think they won't.
4. You see a boy throwing litter in the street.

2) Say where each of the following mini-dialogues takes place and who the speakers are:

- 1- A- I'd like to deposit 20,000 pounds into my account, please.
B- Ok. First fill in this form.

Place:
Speaker A:
Speaker B:
Function

- 2- A- Excuse me. What are you doing here?
B- I came to this square to demonstrate.
A- For What?
B- For more freedom.

Place:
Speaker A:
Speaker B:
Function

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

1. The car stopped because there was a in the petrol tank.
a) tap b) launch c) fuel d) leak
2. is a ceremony in which someone officially becomes a queen or a king.
a) Corporation b) Coronation c) coordination d) cooperation
3. Pupils don't have to pay for their books. The school them
a) pays b) takes c) provides d) affords
4. That tower is one of the town's most famous
a) marks b) landmarks c) products d) events
5. My father is very He loves meeting and talking to new people.
a) ambitious b) well organized c) sociable d) optimistic
6. We are having a/an at school next month about ways of reducing global warming.
a) debate b) escapism c) publication d) production
7. Twenty kilometers a long way to run.
a) has b) have c) are d) is
8. My brother and I are not twins, but we are very
a) same b) alike c) like d) correct
9. I sent an e- mail with three They were photos of my wedding.
a) attachments b) collections c) missions d) organizations
- 10- The hard outside part of a tree is called the
a) root b) bark c) ring d) leave
- 11- Nearly two million travel to and from Cairo every day.
a) commuters b) pilots c) rescuers d) travellers
- 12- Electrical storms are a common in our part of the country.
a) occurrence b) occur c) current d) occurred
- 13- I get headache if I for a long time.
a) had read b) read c) will read d) would read
- 14- I expect I you at the week end.
a) am seeing b) will see c) am going to see d) see
- 15- Wave power and winds are types of energy.
a) waste b) new c) renewable d) non- renewable
- 16- Magdy objected his friends' accusations.
a) with b) at c) to d) of



4) Find the mistakes in each of the following sentences, then write them correctly:

- 1- How long have you been learnt karate?
- 2- I wish I can read more quickly.
- 3- We have to show our credit cards before entering the university.
- 4- I will never forget the day where I first saw my husband.
- 5- Mr Ezz is thought being an honest man.
- 6- They are working for five hours before the light went off.



C- Reading

5) Read the following passage, then answer the questions:

One day, while my friend and I were travelling through Italy, we were very hungry. We decided to stop at a village market to buy some groceries. I chose some cookies and went to the front counter to pay. Near the counter I saw some packaged cookies in a large bin. They looked good and were a lot cheaper than the ones I had in my hand, so I took them instead. We left the store and looked for a place where we could eat. We found a quiet place under a tree and we ate our sandwiches first, and then the cookies. We thought they were great. "Let's get these again," I said. "They're cheap and they really taste good." My friend can read some Italian, but I can't, so I gave him the package so he could look for the brand name. He looked at it and then started to laugh. "Why are you laughing?" I asked. "Because they're dogs biscuits." He said.

A- Answer the following questions:

- 1- Why did they stop at a village market?
- 2- What did the narrator have to do before eating the biscuits?
- 3- Give a suitable title to the passage?

B- Choose the right answer from a, b, c or d:

- 4- The closest meaning of the underlined word "package" is
a) bag b) container c) packet d) pot
- 5- According to the passage, are places near the counter at the shop.
a) cookies b) sandwiches c) groceries d) dog biscuits



6- Read the following passage, then answer the questions:

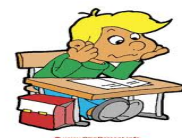
The idea of Mother's day is a very old idea. The idea dates back to the ancient Egyptians' who celebrated a day to honour Isis, the mother of the pharaohs. The Egyptians were not the only ones who felt the need to honour their mothers. The ancient Greeks celebrated a day to honour Rhea, the mother of gods. The Romans built a temple to the mother of the gods, named Magna Mater. They also held a celebration every March in her honour. The Christians celebrated a day to honour Mary, The mother of Jesus. Later, English Christians expanded the celebration to honour all mother. The English holiday was called "Mothering Sunday" When the English colonialists came to America, they didn't have time for "Mothering Sunday" so the holiday was not celebrated there. The grieving mothers after the US Civil War from both sides had meetings. They established a "Mothers, Friendship Day" for mother who had lost sons in the war.

A- Answer the following questions:

- 1- How did the Romans honour Magna Mater?
- 2- When did the "Mothering Sunday" holiday stop?
- 3- Give words from the passage that give the meaning of :
a) treat with special respect b)feeling extremely sad

B- Choose the right answer from a, b, c or d:

- 4- The underlined word "they" refer to
a) the Greeks b) the Romans c) the ancient Egyptians d) the early Christians
- 5- There are.....goddesses mentioned in the passage.
a) four b) three c) five d) six



7 - A- Answer the following questions:

- 1- What was amazing about the Incas?
- 2- Leila was brave and adventurous, give two examples?

B- Read the following quotation , then answer the questions:-

"I want to show you something. Let's walk along the road a little"

- 3- Who said this? To whom?
- 4- What did the speaker want to show?

C- Complete the following sentences:-

- 5- Amalia wanted to catch Lander because
- 6- Pablo Alvarez was shown everything found because

D- Writing

8) Write a paragraph of about 100 words on:

A Football Match you saw and enjoyed it very much.

E- Translation

9) A- Translate into Arabic:

The Supreme Council of the Armed Forces is paying towards anew civil democratic regime by making radical amendments to the constitution. At the same time, the Egyptian People, at different levels, have started to draw up the image of their new state that they hope would soon be classified among the countries of the First World.

B- Translate into English:

- 1- الارتفاع المستمر في الاسعار وزيادة معدلات البطالة ادت الى قيام ثورة الخامس والعشرين من يناير.
- 2- تحث الاديان على السلام والرحمة والتعايش.

Test 2

1) Respond to each of the following situations:

1. You invite your Friend to go to the theatre.
2. At the beginning of the New Year. What would you say?
3. When you don't think that something is true.
4. A friend asks you what you think about TV news programmes.

2) Say where each of the following mini-dialogues takes place and who the speakers are:

1- A: Excuse me, sir. The captain has asked everyone to return to their seats.
B: Does that mean we are going to land soon?
A: Yes, in about 15 minutes.

2 - A: Is there anything I can do to help?
B: Could you give these books back to the class after break?
A: Yes, of course. Is that the homework we did last week?
B: Yes, that's right. Your homework was very good.

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

- 1- My brother and I are not twins, but we are very
a) alike b) same c) like d) correct
- 2- Electricity is produced in a / an station.
a) bus b) railway c) power d) energy
- 3- Agatha Christie's books into more than 40 languages.
a) have been translated b) have translated
c) translated d) were being translated
- 4- Her uncle can't remember his accident. The doctor thinks he may have.....
a) headache b) phobia c) amnesia d) injury
- 5- Lightning is a dangerous but a natural
a) view b) response c) eclipse d) phenomenon



- 6- Wanting friends is part of human
- a) nature b) conflict c) will d) tradition
- 7- It is hard to walk in space because there is no
- a) gravity b) waiting c) spin d) air
- 8- Wind and water power are types ofenergy.
- a) new b) waste c) renewable d) expensive
- 9- We went to open a new school last week. It was a very interesting.....
- a) occasion b) time c) view d) situation
- 10- She didn't see her brother this morning. Hethe flat very early.
- a) must have left b) must leave c) can't have left d) can't leave
- 11-you work harder, you'll fail.
- a) If b) Unless c) When d) As
- 12- My sisterat university for three years. She comes home every weekend.
- a) is b) has been c) is being d) had been
- 13- She asked me whetherthere before.
- a) I had been b) I went c) I go d) had I been
- 14- We arrived half an hour late. The filmhalf an hour earlier.
- a) began b) was beginning c) had begun d) has begun
- 15- She promised sheme as soon as the plane landed.
- a) will phone b) is going to phone c) would phone d) phones
- 16- The RomansPetra nearly two thousand years ago.
- a) have captured b) were captured c) captured d) had captured

4) Find the mistakes in each of the following sentences, then write them correctly:

- 1- Ra'fat El-Haggan and Goma'a El-Shawwan were very famous Egyptian kings.
- 2- I fixed the lake in the petrol tank.
- 3- The married team went to Italy during their honey moon.
- 4- He asked me if I saw his newspaper.
- 5- The Prisoner of Zenda was wrote by Anthony Hope.
- 6- He doesn't like pasta. He always eats it.



5) Read the following passage, then answer the questions:

I have never been a fast reader as a child, it took me two weeks to read a book that my friends could read in two days. This worried my parents, so they took me for an eye test. The doctor said there was nothing wrong with my eyes and said he thought I was probably lazy. This was very annoying, but I was pleased to know that I did not need to wear glasses. Now I am older, I understand my problem better. The truth is that I cannot concentrate on what I am reading if there is any noise around me, so, for example, I cannot read in a room where people are talking or watching television. I sometimes read in bed where it is quiet, but if I am tired, I fall asleep after a few minutes and forget what I have read the next day.

A- Answer the following questions:

1. What is the writer's problem?
2. How did the writer's parents solve his problem improper for the writer?
3. Why is reading in bed improper to the writer?

B- Choose the right answer from a, b, c or d:

4. The doctor said that the problem was

a) he needed glasses. b) he had eye problems. c) he was lazy. d) he found it difficult.

5. What does the writer think about the cause of the problem?

a) Noise makes it difficult for him to read. b) He does not like people watching T.V. c) He is usually tired. d) He interested in the books

6- Read the following passage, then answer the questions:

Computers in the classroom

Over the past twenty years, computers and the internet have become more and more important to us. In fact, depending on computer technology continues to grow every day. We seem to use computers for almost everything these days; in shopping, driving our cars; or communicating with relatives and colleagues. This explosion in computer technology has resulted in a rush to install computers in every classroom and to "wire" every school to the internet. In the USA, between 1984 and 1997 alone, the number of computers in secondary schools increased to more than 8 million units. Both educators and students alike have been forced to keep up with this new wave of technology. Teachers have found that even though they themselves are still trying to learn the most basic computer skills. They are expected to teach students about computer know-how. Few people would question the role that computers could play in education. Some educators claim that students, given the opportunity to use them in a classroom setting, will get better grades than those who learn without having had any computer experience. These people say that just as computer technology has improved the way cars work, computers will make the classroom a better place to teach concepts and ideas that students need to become brighter, more successful adults.

A- Answer the following questions:

1. How could computers help students become more successful?
2. In your opinion, what are the possible disadvantages of using computers?
3. Give some examples of every day uses of computers in our lives?

B- Choose the right answer from a, b, c or d:

4. The expression "keep up with" means.
a) keep in touch b) support c) manage d) continue to learn
5. "Few people are unaware of the role played by computers" means.
a) Many people love computers b) Some people ask questions about computers.
c) Not many people doubt the importance of computers. d) Some people want more computers.

The Mask of Gold

7 - A- Answer the following questions:

- 1- What did the Peruvian archaeologist Ramon find?
- 2- Why did the customs let Leila through?

B- Read the following quotation, then answer the questions:-

"You're going so far away" she sobbed

- 3- Who said this, quotation? To whom?
- 4- When and where did the speaker say this?

C- Complete the following sentences:-

- 5- One of the most exciting days of Leila's life was when the archaeologists broke through
- 6- When Dr Hafez met Leila at the airport, he asked her if

8) Write a paragraph of about 100 words on:

What would you like to do after you finish school?

E- Translation

9) A- Translate into Arabic:

Many studies have shown that it is better to wear your seat belt when you are driving a car. Seat belts greatly reduce the risk of death or injury in accidents. The fact is widely recognized and many governments have passed laws imposing seat belt use.

B- Translate into English:

- 1 اعتقد أن الناس سوف تستمر ففي قراءة الكتب من أجل المتعة.
- 2 أي أنواع الموسيقى تحب الاستماع إليها؟



Test 3 2011

1] Respond to each of the following situations:

- 1- Your younger brother is very busy. You would like to help him.
- 2- A classmate asks you why you enjoy playing sports. Name one reason.
- 3- Someone asks you the time of the next train to Aswan.
- 4- Your sister asks you your opinion about the importance of e-books.

2) speakers and the language function in each of the following two mini-dialogues:

- 1- A: Well, your application has been accepted.
B: Wow! That's great! When can I start?
A: Next Sunday. You'll be working at the Garden City branch.

Place :
Speaker A:
Speaker B:
Function:

- 2- A: I'd like to deposit this sum, please.
B: Sure. Just fill in this form.

Place :
Speaker A:
Speaker B:
Function:

B- Vocabulary & Structure:

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

- 1- Samir has two sisters;..... of them are older than him.
a) neither b) none c) both d) each
- 2- The astronauts are going to..... a space station in space.
a) build b) invent c) analyze d) arrest
- 3- Mona promised that she..... home tomorrow.
a) be b) would have been c) will have been d) will be
- 4- Arab countries shouldn't be in..... as they face the same challenges.
a) condition b) confidence c) harmony d) conflict
- 5- If you can't dictate your conditions, you negotiate.
a) will b) should c) need d) ought
- 6- A/An..... is a ceremony in which somebody officially becomes a king.
a) occasion b) debate c) organization d) coronation
- 7- I want to buy a new villa, so I..... save a lot of money.
a) am going to b) will c) going to d) will be
- 8- The medical condition of not being able to remember anything is called
a) megalomania b) insomnia c) amnesia d) phobia
- 9- The play is suggested to because the leading actor is ill.
a) being cancelled b) cancel c) have cancelled d) be cancelled
- 10- All the Egyptians should co-operate to save the country from any foreign
a) evaluation b) invasion c) excavation d) exploration
- 11- For centuries, the wind has been used..... ships.
a) to sailing b) sailed c) sailing d) to sail
- 12- There is a special..... in our kitchen for cutting vegetables.
a) budget b) bracelet c) gadget d) saw
- 13- Samia asked Hala..... she was doing anything the next day.
a) unless b) whether c) without d) except
- 14- Most creatures have some..... features.
a) common b) comment c) complain d) insulated
- 15- Had it rained so heavily, we..... floods.
a) wouldn't have had b) would have c) would have had d) may have
- 16- Mr. Ali is very..... He wants to have a company of his own.
a) ambitious b) grateful c) graceful d) sociable



4) Find the mistake in each of the following sentences, then write them correctly:

- 1- Peace knows to be constructive.
- 2- Splitting of cells produces nuclear power.
- 3- That's the boy which dog bit me last Friday.
- 4- Manufacturers reinvent paper, rather than throw it away.
- 5- There was a lake in the oil tank, so the car broke down.
- 6- Eighty kilometers is along way to travel using two liters of petrol.

C- Reading

5) Read the following passage, then answer the questions:

What is love? The writer of "The Chemistry of Love" believes that falling in love is influenced by our brain chemistry. This connection between the way we feel and the way our bodies function is his main concern. Falling in love gives you extra energy. Your heart beats faster and you feel optimistic. Love meets our emotional needs, this makes everything look possible and rosy and we work better.

The book says we are programmed at birth to produce endorphins when we are in close relationships. It is nature's way of keeping us together. When the relationship ends - or we are afraid it might end - production of endorphins stops.

What is remarkable in a relationship is the newness. You need newness, sharing and growth. The brain has to experience a change which creates excitement. That is why the great romances of literature are never between people who stay together.

A) Give short answers to the following questions:

- 1- Mention briefly the main idea of the passage.
- 2- Why does the world look rosy when you are in love?
- 3- What does the underlined word refer to?

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

- 4- Endorphins could be the name of a.....
a) love story b) chemical substance c) part of the brain d) sort of literature
- 5- According to the passage, everlasting love.....
a) must lead to marriage b) makes you pessimistic
c) uses up a lot of your energy d) is determined by inner chemistry



6) Read the following passage, then answer the questions:

Some editors of newspapers and magazines often go to extremes to provide their readers with unimportant facts and statistics. Once, a journalist was instructed to write an article on a new president's palace. When the article arrived, the editor read the first sentence and refused to publish it. The article began: "Hundreds of steps lead to the high wall which surrounds the president's palace." The editor at once sent a telegram telling the journalist to find out the exact number of steps and the height of the wall.

The journalist set out to obtain these important facts. But he took a long time to send them and the editor got impatient. In another telegram he said if he didn't reply soon, he would be fired. A week later, the editor was informed that the poor man had been arrested and sent to prison.

A) Give short answers to the following questions:

- 1- Who arrested the journalist? 2- Why was the editor impatient?
- 3- Where was the journalist asked to go?

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

- 4- The underlined word refers to the.....
a) sentence b) telegram c) article d) palace
- 5- To be 'fired' here means to be.....
a) shot with a gun b) dismissed c) set on fire d) promoted

The Novel

A) Answer the following questions:

- 1- Leila and Amalia were helpless in the mountains. (Explain this statement)
- 2- Who was the mask kept by and where?

Read the following quotation and then answer the questions:

"United Mining operations in Peru ended in 1999."

What was 'United Mining'?

What did this statement show?

C. Complete the following to make meaningful sentences:

1. Ramon was chosen to get into the tomb first as.....
2. Amalia was a good archaeologist and so experienced that.....

D- Writing

Write a paragraph of about 100 words about:

How to share in the progress of our country

Translation

A. Translate into Arabic:

To enjoy the quality of being right and fair, you should have justice. It is one of the basic values in all social systems. It is also recommended by all religions and called for by all prophets.

B. Translate into English:

- 1- لقد وضعت مصر اول لبنة فى صرح الديموقراطية الحقيقية يوم 19 مارس.
- 2- يرى الكثيرون ان العولمة تخدم الدول الغنية على حساب الدول الفقيرة .

Test 4 2011 Second Stag

A- Language Functions

1) Respond to each of the following situations:

- 1- A tourist wants to visit some places of interest in Egypt.
- 2- A friend asks about your plans for the next holiday.
- 3- Your father wants to know your opinion about the TV serials.
- 4- The teacher asks Samia which language skill she would like to improve.

2-Mention the place, the speakers and the language function in each of the following two mini-dialogues:

1- A: What do you think this word means?

B: Generous?

A: Well done.

Place :.....Speaker A:.....Speaker B:.....Function :.....

2- A: How much is this cream?

B: Only LE. 12

A: Here you are. How often should I use it?

B: Once before bedtime and once more in the morning.

Place :.....Speaker A:.....Speaker B:.....Function :.....

B- Vocabulary & Structure

3) Choose the correct answer from a. b. c or d:

- 1-.In 1954, the government decided..... The High Dam .
a) built b) building c) to build d) had built
- 2-. July 2010 was the 41st..... of man's first landing on the moon.
a) anniversary b) anonymous c) anomalous d) advisory
- 3-. Yehia Haqqi..... of as the father of the Egyptian modern short story and novel.
a) still is thinking b) still is thought c) is still thought d) is still thinking
- 4-..... is the entertainment that helps people to forget about their worries.
a) Euphemism b) Escapism c) Publication d) Presentation

- 5- Monira has just told Amira that theyto their friend's wedding tonight.
a) would go b) have gone c) were going d) are going
- 6 - A / An.....is a set of books dealing with every branch of human knowledge.
a) encyclopedia b) brochure c) literature d) anti-media
- 7-.....his old age, my uncle is very energetic.
a) Although b) Despite c) Because of d) In spite of
- 8- Lightning is a natural, but dangerous.....
a) sight b) view c) phenomenon d) eclipse
- 9- Name the actor.....plays Salah El Deen.
a) which b) whose c) whom d) who
- 10- I think that the new skills in this course will make you more.....
a) employment b) employer c) unemployed d) employable
- 11 - I wish Imy time last weekend.
a) didn't waste b) hadn't wasted c) wasted d) had wasted
- 12 - A good director is the one who his employees' efforts.
a) neglects b) degrades c) communicates d) appreciates
- 13 - I traveled by train, but I.....by car.
**a) might have travelled b) could travel
 c) could have travelled d) can travel**
- 14 - Many teenagers think that they have theto understand life properly.
a) maturity b) mortality c) majority d) morality
- 15 - It began to rain and there were no taxis. At last Iarrive home.
a) was able to b) couldn't c) wasn't able to d) managed
- 16 - Folk songs were made up to describe important events.
a) historian b) historic c) history d) historical

4-Find the mistake in each of the following sentences, then write them correctly:

- 1- Most girls I know like music.
- 2- A space job can take several years.
- 3- Ten minutes are not long for you to wait for the train.
- 4- Teachers and supervisors belong to the teaching confession.
- 5- He sends to prison for his crime.
- 6- The winners feel ashamed when they receive medals

C- Reading

5) Read the following passage, then answer the questions:

A scientific principle is often understood long before it is made into an invention. This was the case with the power of steam and steam engines, but not with laser. The word laser stands for Light Amplification by Stimulated Emission of Radiation. Simply laser is a device that produces a very strong light called coherent light or laser beam. The light derived from electric bulbs or the sun - incoherent light - moves in all directions. Laser beam moves in only one direction and is much stronger.

Laser uses are countless. One of its earliest uses was measuring distances and speeds and it was amazingly accurate. For example, the exact speed of light was determined to be 186, 282. 397 miles per second. Now laser is used in the military field, surgery, factories, supermarkets, telephone work, video disc players and so many others. The laser can truly become the light of the 21st century.

A. Give short answers to the following questions:

- 1- Prove that laser is a very accurate device.
- 2- What does the underlined word refer to?
- 3- Laser light is different from the familiar light. Explain.

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

- 4- Laser is used in video disc players to
a) establish exhibitions b) show pictures on TV c) record sound waves d) publish magazines
- 5-is more concentrated than electric light.
a) Laser beam b) Incoherent light c) Sun beam d) Speed of light



6) Read the following passage, then answer the questions:

What does it mean to be lucky? It commonly means someone who gets something valuable without really trying, someone who is in the right place at the right time. The person who buys a winning lottery ticket or who discovers a lost painting by a famous painter - these are lucky people. Yet, luck does not guarantee happiness.

Accepting ourselves exactly as we are at this present moment provides the courage to move forward. Believing that all our choices in the past were the best we could have made frees us from regret. It also reinforces our belief that we are as good as we can be now. The best preparation for the future is self-acceptance in the present. Self-acceptance and trust in people are the foundations of confidence and courage. Added to action, they lead to more opportunities for unexpected events - which people call luck - that can enrich our lives.

A) Give short answers to the following questions:

- 1- Why is self-acceptance important?
- 2- How can we best prepare for the future?
- 3- What does the underlined word refer to?

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

- 4- Trust in people.....
 - a) leads to unexpected events
 - b) reminds us of the past
 - c) means a good choice
 - d) leads to confidence and courage
- 5- A person who.....is a lucky person.
 - a) passes a final exam
 - b) breaks a record
 - c) runs into an old friend
 - d) buys a car of the latest model



The Novel

7) A. Answer the following questions:

- 1- Why did Leila regret going to Peru?
- 2- How did the workmen close the tomb entrance?

B. Read the following quotation and then answer the questions:

"Yes, a person's life did not have much value for the Incas."

- 1 - Who said this? To whom?
- 2- What horrible thing did the Incas use to do? Why?

C) Complete the following to make meaningful sentences:

- 1- Dr. Hafez made Amalia in charge
- 2- Martin Lander had an American passport, but

D- Writing

8- Write a paragraph of about 100 words about:

A day you will never forget

9) A. Translate into Arabic:

I am busy looking after thirty distributors in my area. Therefore, I continually contact them. I also attend conferences and do presentations to explain to clients about the industry.

B. Translate into English:

- 1- علينا بترشيد استخدام المياه العذبة وإلا سنواجه الظمأ مستقبلا
- 2- يجب أن يعتبر كل مصري نفسه مرشدا سياحيا لكي تزدهر السياحة



Beauty is power, a smile is its sword



Test 5 practice test 1

1) Respond to each of the following situations:

- 1) Someone says they think magazines are a waste of money. Disagree, giving a reason.
- 2) A friend from England calls and asks about the weather. You see dark clouds in the sky.
- 3) One of your friends watched a football match on TV and found it boring. You have a different opinion.
- 4) You hear someone use a word you do not understand. The word is *energy*.

2) Mention the place, the speakers and the language function in each of the following

1) A- So, John, could you tell our listeners how you started?

B- Certainly. It was when I was seven. I won first prize in a poetry competition.

When I was a student, some of my stories were published in a university magazine.

A- And now it's your full-time job? B- That's right. My second novel was published last year.

2) A- Could you help me carry the shopping into the house, please, Aisha?

B- OK, Mum. Where shall I put it?

A- Just put the bags on the kitchen floor for the moment

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

1 This medicine is safe. There are no

- a) top effects b) side effects c) leaks d) waste

2 I'm going to have lunch with friends tomorrow. We are at the restaurant. at 12.30.

- a) going to meet b) would meet c) will meet d) meet

3 The between Cairo and my town is 650 kilometres.

- a) district b) area c) distance d) space

4 It is hard to walk in space because there is no

- a) gravity b) waiting c) spin d) air

5 In Britain children secondary school from the age of 11 .

- a) go b) Intend c) share ' d) attend

6 Most furniture from wood.

- a) made b) is made c) make d) makes

7 Many people vegetables in their gardens.

- a) growing b) are grown c) grow d) is grown

8 In very hot weather, ice cream turns to

- a) water b) soft c) liquid d) solid

9 We call oil and coal fuels.

- a) fossil b) old c) renewable d) waste

10 She an archaeologist when she leaves university. That is her plan.

- a) will become b) am becoming c) is going to become . d) become

11 He is flying to London at the weekend. His flight... at 5.30 in the morning.

- a) leaving b) leaves c) left d) leave

12 We don't have time. We'll have to hurry.

- a) many b) Some c) lot d) much

13 My friend and I look very different, but our personalities are

- a) alike b) same c) common d) like

14 Six months half a year.

- a) are b) is c) be d) am

15 The walls of the were built to protect the town.

- a) pyramid b) mission c) castle d) house

16 I am writing that my teacher asked for.

- a) essay b) a essay c) the essay d) that essay



4) Find the mistake in each of the following sentences, then write it correctly:

- 1) She's going meet her sister in town.
- 2) I fixed the lake in the petrol tank.
- 3) How many time do I need to drive to the city centre?
- 4) Oil and gas are find under the ground.
- 5) Water is the solid form of ice .
- 6) The married team went to Italy on their honeymoon.

5) Read the following passage, then answer the questions:

In the winter, *many* animals and birds travel hundreds of kilometres to places with a warmer Climate and more food. This incredible journey takes place every year at about the same time. It is common to see birds sitting on walls or telephone wires waiting to travel the long distance between the places where they spend their summers and their winters.

Scientists do not know exactly how they find their way to and from their winter homes .It is thought that there are different ways, for example, using the sun and stars for navigation.

Some people believe that birds depend on their senses, including their sense of smell, to help them find the way. Some animals and birds travel thousands of kilometres. Blue whales have been known to travel up to 20,000 kilometres .

a Give short answers to the following questions:

- 1) Why do some birds and animals spend their winters and summers in different places?
- 2) How do birds and animals use the sun and stars?
- 3) What is surprising about the blue whale?

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

- 4) Why are the journeys birds and animals make *incredible*?
 - a) They take place at exactly the same time every year.
 - b) They are very long.
 - c) The birds and animals do not know where they are going.
 - d) They take place in winter.
- 5) Who does the word *they* refer to in the phrase *they find their way*?
 - a) scientists
 - b) winter homes
 - c) birds and animals
 - d) the 'sun and stars

7) The Reader

a Answer the following questions:

- 1 Where had the girl been before she woke up in Cairo?
- 2 What did she take with her on her trip?

b Complete the following to make meaningful sentences:

- 1 The girl was away from her home in Egypt for
- 2 The Incas did not have

c Read the quotation and answer the questions:

"You're going so far away," she sobbed.

- 1 Who said this, and who did they, say it to?
- 2 When and where did she say this?



8) Writing

Write a paragraph of about 100 words describing (what families can do to save energy)

9) Translation

a Translate into Arabic:

1- Everyone who has travelled in space has described the magical feeling of looking down on the Earth as it spins. It is impossible to go for a walk. However, you can do exercises.

b Translate into English:

- 1- هل تطفئ الأنوار عندما تكون خارج الغرفة
- 2- بعدما أنهت دراستها المدرسية التحقت بجامعة القاهرة.

No gains without pains

Mr. Mohsen Ghazeer

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Test 6 practice test 6

1-Respond to each of the following situations:

- 1- You are interviewing someone for a job. Find out about their qualifications and experience.
- 2- Your friend looks like he/she hasn't been sleeping for days. Advise him/her.
- 3- An interviewer has asked you why you have applied for a job in a particular company. Give reason.
- 4- You do not understand what *distance learning* is. Ask a friend.

2- Mention the place, the speakers and the language function in each of the following :

1- A) Are you in your first year?

B) Yes. I'm studying English. but it's only my third week.

A) My parents would like me to apply here. Would you recommend it?

B) Yes, definitely.

2- A) Well, your application has been successful.

B) That's great when do I start? ,

A) At the beginning of next month. You'll be working at our Cairo branch

B) I'm looking forward to starting.

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

1- In some modern homes, water by energy from the sun.

a) are heated b) heat c) is heated d) is heating

2- My daily starts when my alarm clock goes off at 6.30.

a) routine b) habit c) custom d) way

3- There's water all over the floor. Someone.....to turn off the shower.

a) must forget b) must have forgotten c) can't have forgotten d) can have forgotten

4- Her parents have meetings with the teachers at her school.

a) totally b) gradually c) slowly d) regularly

5- My brother and I have just had a phone conversation..... we discussed our holiday plans

a) which b) in which c) what d) to which

6- At the weekend, my aunt asked me what I since we last met.

a) did b) was doing c) have done d) had been doing

7- Teachers are always encouraging their students to beand hard-working.

a) conventional b) common c) confusing d) conscientious

8- He wanted to know whether anyone the book he was reading.

a) had I seen b) has seen c) sees d) saw

9- My sister hasn't finished her course yet. She's still.....

a) a trainer b) an employee c) an employer d) a trainee

10- The best writers force their readers about serious questions.

a) to think b) thinking c) thought d) think

11- A new supermarket in our town was opened by a well-known yesterday.

a) celebrity b) famous c) character d) somebody

12 I think someone may have..... today's newspaper by mistake.

a) wasted b) thrown c) refused d) thrown away

13 I really phone my parents to tell them I'm going to be late home today.

a) need b) must c) can d) could

14- At her first school, she to wear a blue uniform.

a) had b) must c) could d) has

15- He is thinking of.....on a Business Studies course at the local college.

a) entering b) applying c) enrolling d) beginning

16- Pupils don't have to pay for their books. The school.....them.

a) pays b) provides c) takes d) affords



4-Find the mistake in each' of the following sentences, then write it correctly:

- 1- I wish I can read more quickly.
- 2- She asked her friend weather she had finished her homework.
- 3- My parents have invited one of my friends stay for the weekend.
- 4- When Wagdy was five years old, he was sting by a scorpion.
- 5- I need to go to the university to buy some medicine.
- 6- A civil servant is someone who works for the army.



5-Read the following passage, then answer the questions:

Most students find university very different from school. One of the biggest differences is that university students are expected to manage their time themselves. Although staff will help, it is the students' responsibility to be in the right place at the right time and to hand homework in on time. The way teaching is organised is also very different from school. At university, lecturers teach classes that may last two or three hours and can include 300-400 students. There are usually other smaller classes where students can discuss subjects they find difficult, and from time to time lecturers spend time with individual students, talking about work they have done. If students are not living at home while they are at university, there are many ordinary things they may have to do for themselves, such as cooking.

a) Give short answers to the following questions:

- 1 What two places does this passage compare? 2 How many students can be in a university class?
- 3 Why are smaller groups sometimes necessary at university?

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

- 4 Who does (they) refer to in talking about work they have done?
a) lecturers b) classes c) students. d) subjects
- 5 What does the writer suggest students should be prepared to do when they go to university?
a) Be organised. B) Read many books. c) Find a job. D) Discuss ideas.

The Reader (The Mask of Gold)

a) Answer; the following questions:

- 1- How had Amalia's father lost all his money?
- 2- How did Leila stop Martin Lander's plane from taking off?

b) Complete the following to make meaningful sentences:

- 1- A helicopter came to..... "
- 2- Leila and Dr Hafez discovered that the village in the mountains was.....

c) Read the quotation and answer the questions:

"He told me how hard his life was, how little money he was paid. He told me he had a sick child and he needed to pay for medical expenses".

- 1- Who is Dr Hafez talking about?
- 2- What did this person do to get money?

Writing

Write a letter to a friend telling him or her what you hope to do next year.

Translation

a) Translate into Arabic:

Thirty years ago, most university students believed that when they graduated, their education had finished. They expected to get a job and work for one employer. They would work in one place until they retired.

a) Translate into English:

- 1- هل فكرت في الالتحاق بجامعة في الخارج بعد التخرج
- 2- كثرة المال لاتوفر باضرورة حلولاً للمشاكل



With my Best Wishes

Mr. Mohsen Ghazeer

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