<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>English</th>
<th>Arabic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>competition</td>
<td>مسابقة</td>
<td>old-fashioned</td>
<td>مسابقة</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>routine</td>
<td>روتين/معتاد</td>
<td>custom</td>
<td>عادة</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>develop</td>
<td>يطور/ينمي</td>
<td>district</td>
<td>التقانون</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>establish</td>
<td>يثبت/يرسس/يؤسس</td>
<td>law</td>
<td>الأمر</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pioneer</td>
<td>رانح</td>
<td>style</td>
<td>أساليب</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>interpret</td>
<td>يفسر</td>
<td>usage</td>
<td>استخدام</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>national</td>
<td>تومي/وطني</td>
<td>average</td>
<td>متوسط</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>insist</td>
<td>يصر</td>
<td>attachments</td>
<td>موطقات</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>midday</td>
<td>منتصف اليوم</td>
<td>publisher</td>
<td>ناش</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>challenges</td>
<td>تحديات</td>
<td>race</td>
<td>سياق</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>exactly</td>
<td>بالضبط/ب تماما</td>
<td>sound</td>
<td>يبدو</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skills</td>
<td>مهارات</td>
<td>A particular area</td>
<td>منطقة معينة</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>collection</td>
<td>مجموعة</td>
<td>diplomat (n)</td>
<td>(شخص) دبلوماسي</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>diplomacy</td>
<td>الدبلوماسية</td>
<td>diplomatic (adj.)</td>
<td>دبلوماسي</td>
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<tr>
<td>fiction</td>
<td>الأدب</td>
<td>article</td>
<td>مقالة</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>political</td>
<td>سياسي</td>
<td>report</td>
<td>تقرير</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a politician (n)</td>
<td>(شخص) سياسي</td>
<td>a lawyer</td>
<td>مهامي</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>literature</td>
<td>الأدب</td>
<td>excellent</td>
<td>ممتاز</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>devastate</td>
<td>يدمر</td>
<td>destroy</td>
<td>يدمر</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>graduate</td>
<td>يتخرج/خريج</td>
<td>graduation</td>
<td>التخرج</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the Arab World</td>
<td>العالم العربي</td>
<td>the Middle East</td>
<td>الشرق الأوسط</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the Far East</td>
<td>الشرق الأقصى</td>
<td>disability</td>
<td>إعاقة</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>disaster</td>
<td>كارثة</td>
<td>author</td>
<td>مؤلف</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>collect</td>
<td>يجمع</td>
<td>postman</td>
<td>ساعي البريد</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>poverty</td>
<td>الفقر</td>
<td>suffering</td>
<td>المائدة</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>period</td>
<td>فترة</td>
<td>obey</td>
<td>يفعل</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>readily</td>
<td>بسهولة/حالا</td>
<td>respected</td>
<td>يحظى بالاحترام</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arab society</td>
<td>المجتمع العربي</td>
<td>a sports teacher</td>
<td>مدرس ألعاب</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkish</td>
<td>تركي</td>
<td>Italian</td>
<td>إيطالي</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russian</td>
<td>روسي</td>
<td>support</td>
<td>يؤيد</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>regard as = consider</td>
<td>يعتبر</td>
<td>travel agent</td>
<td>وكيل سياحي</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tour guide</td>
<td>مرشح سياحي</td>
<td>a film = a movie</td>
<td>فيلم</td>
</tr>
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### Prepositions and Expressions:

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<th>Arabic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>at midday</td>
<td>في منتصف اليوم</td>
<td>at midnight</td>
<td>في الفجر</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>at night</td>
<td>في الليل</td>
<td>at dawn</td>
<td>يتنافس من أجل</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>compete with</td>
<td>يتنافس مع</td>
<td>compete for</td>
<td>يكتب على الكمبيوتر</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>happy with</td>
<td>مسيع ب</td>
<td>type ... onto the computer</td>
<td>يحقق لنفسه</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>an expert on/in</td>
<td>يخبر في</td>
<td>establish himself as</td>
<td>مهتمة بالكتابة</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>make a story into a film</td>
<td>يتحول قصة إلى فيلم</td>
<td>translate into</td>
<td>يترجم إلى</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a believer in</td>
<td>يعترف بالطريقة</td>
<td>the father of the modern novel</td>
<td>رائد الرواية</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>know a lot about</td>
<td>يعرف الكثير من</td>
<td>by an average of</td>
<td>بحثت مساحة مقصورة</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>on average</td>
<td>يعترف بالائتماط</td>
<td>thank ... for</td>
<td>يبحث ضعف</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>write by hand</td>
<td>يكتب باليد</td>
<td>ask ... for</td>
<td>يطلب</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>give me a headache</td>
<td>تسبب صداعا</td>
<td>write for a magazine</td>
<td>يكتب لصحيفة</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>be thought of as</td>
<td>يستبر</td>
<td>interested in</td>
<td>مهتم به</td>
</tr>
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</table>

### Derivatives:

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<th>Noun</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>compete</td>
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<td>competitive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>compete</td>
<td>competitor</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>confuse</td>
<td>confusion</td>
<td>confusing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>retire</td>
<td>retirement</td>
<td>retired</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>retire</td>
<td>retiree</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pioneer</td>
<td>pioneer</td>
<td>Rائد</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(إنجاز)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>متقاعد</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>متقاعد/محل للمعاش</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>تنافسي</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>محترف/راكد</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** The table includes translations for prepositions and expressions, as well as derivations for selected verbs and nouns.
| **Definitions** |
|-----------------|--------------------------------------------------|
| **competition** | a situation in which people or organisations compete with each other |
| **old-fashioned** | not modern and not fashionable any more |
| **routine (n)** | the usual way in which you do things |
| **midday** | Twelve o'clock in the middle of the day. |
| **attachment** | something you attach to/send with an e-mail |
| **publisher** | person or company that produces books, magazines, etc., and makes them available for people to buy |
| **custom** | something that people do because it is traditional |
| **develop** | to make a new product or idea successful |
| **district** | an area of a city or country |
| **establish** | to achieve or give someone a respected position in society or in an organisation |
| **law** | the system of rules that people in a country or place must obey |
| **pioneer** | one of the first people to do something that other people will continue to develop |
| **style** | a way of doing or making something that is typical of a particular person, group or period |
| **secretary** | Someone whose job is to type letters, arrange meetings, answer |

**believe**  
A believer in  
believable

**collect**  
collection  
collective

**affect**  
effect  
effective

**attach**  
attachment  
custom

**publish**  
publisher  
published

**develop**  
development  
developer

**Insist**  
Insistence  
Insistent
telephone calls, etc n an office

Believer
Someone who believes that a particular idea or thing is very good

Collection
A set of similar things that you keep together

Disabled
Unable to use a part of the body in the way that most people do

---

**Interviewer**: When did you start writing?
**Writer**: I first wrote stories and poems when I was at primary school.

**Interviewer**: What was the first thing you wrote?
**Writer**: When I was seven, I wrote a poem which won second prize in a national competition for school children.

**Interviewer**: When did you start writing stories?
**Writer**: When I was at university I wrote short stories for a student magazine. My head was always full of ideas. While I was finishing one story, I was planning the next one.

**Interviewer**: Didn’t you get confused?
**Writer**: Not really. I used to write very quickly. I finished most short stories in two or three days. As soon as I had finished one story, I started the next one.

**Interviewer**: Do you still write like that?
**Writer**: No, I don’t write short stories now. Now I only write novels - they take much longer.

**Interviewer**: So how do you write now? Do you have a fixed routine?
**Writer**: Yes. I write from nine in the morning till three in the afternoon, with a ten-minute break for coffee at midday.

**Interviewer**: Do you use a computer?
**Writer**: No, I’m old-fashioned - I use a pencil and paper. I used a computer for a few weeks, but it gave me a headache. First I write something by hand, then my secretary types it onto the computer. My publisher insists that I send everything as an email attachment.

**Interviewer**: How many words do you write usually?
**Writer**: I write one thousand new words a day for a week, then I spend two or three days checking the week’s work until I’m completely happy. I’d changed my last novel six times before I was happy with it.

**Interviewer**: Do you show other people?
**Writer**: No, not until a novel’s almost finished. Then I give it to two or three good friends and ask them for their opinions.

**Interviewer**: Do they ever tell you they don’t like what you’ve written?
**Writer**: Yes! Last year both of the people who read one of my books said they didn’t like how my story ended. So I changed it.

**Interviewer**: What did you think of the ending of your last story?
YEHIA HAQQI was one of the pioneers of modern Egyptian Literature. As well as being an important writer, he was an expert on Arab culture.

YEHIA HAQQI was born in 1905 in Sayyida Zeinab district of Cairo. He graduated in law and worked for a short time as a lawyer. In 1929, he began his career as a diplomat and he worked abroad for more than 20 years. The time he had spent in France, Italy, Turkey and Libya gave him experiences he later used in his writing.

AT THE SAME TIME as he was working, Haqqi was also writing stories. His first short story, published (came out) in 1925, established him as one of the great short story writers of the Arab world.

HAQQI ALWAYS WANTED to help poor and disabled people. In 1955, he wrote a collection of short stories about the poor and the disabled which won an important prize. One of his novels, the postman, was made into a film. In 1992, he had to go to hospital after an earthquake in Cairo, but gave his bed to a poor person who he thought needed it more.

HAQQI WROTE in a new way about Arab society and customs in the twentieth century. Haqqi was also interested in the Arabic language and he developed a new style of writing which is respected today.

AS WELL AS writing his own novels and stories, Haqqi also translated Russian, French, Italian and Turkish literature into Arabic. He was a very strong believer in the power of books and supported many young Egyptian writers.

Haqqi died in 1992, but is still thought of as the father of the modern short story and the novel in Egypt.

---

1 - work

- I have got a lot of work to do.

- Mr Ahmed leaves work at two o'clock.

Egypt has many amazing works of engineering.

- He has got a job as a teacher.

- He started his career five years ago.

job

- وظيفة

- مهنة

- حياة المهنية

- لأحمد

career

- الحالة المهنية

- للفرقة

العمل: مصطلح (عموم) الاسم لا يعد

- I have got a lot of work to do.

- Mr Ahmed leaves work at two o'clock.

Egypt has many amazing works of engineering.

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<th>2-beat</th>
<th>Enemy / team / person</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Win</td>
<td>A cup / a medal / a prize / a game / championship / election / race</td>
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<td>Knowledge / speed / money / his living</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>3-publish</th>
<th>The writer has published three books recently</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>come out = be published</td>
<td>My new book came out / was published only last week</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spread</td>
<td>- fire spread rapidly because of the strong wind</td>
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<tr>
<th>4-experience</th>
<th>They offered me the job because I had a lot of experience</th>
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<tr>
<td>Experiences</td>
<td>I had a lot of interesting experiences during my year in Africa.</td>
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<td>In labs, scientists do a lot of experiments.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

| 5-distract | - One of the group distracted me by asking for help. |
| district | - She lives in Sayeda Zeinab district |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>6-insist on / persist in / insist that (should)</th>
<th>- He insisted on seeing her. She insists on making mistakes</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>She insisted that he (should) leave.</td>
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<th>7-graduated from</th>
<th>He graduated from the Faculty of Medicine</th>
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<th>8-routine</th>
<th>My daily routine is going to school every day.</th>
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<td>red tape</td>
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<tr>
<th>9-award...</th>
<th>The scientist won an award for discovering a new medicine.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*reward...</td>
<td>They rewarded him for his good behavior.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a ward</td>
<td>Parents often give their children rewards for passing exams</td>
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<tr>
<td>rewarding</td>
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</tbody>
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<tr>
<th>10-Custom(s)</th>
<th>In my country, it’s the custom for women to get married in white.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Customs</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>costume(s)</td>
<td>Traditional costumes are worn in parades in China.</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>مهنة: تحتوي إلى مؤهلات وتذريع</th>
<th>Teaching is a great profession.</th>
</tr>
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The villagers are all keen to preserve local traditions.

His habit was to have breakfast at 7:30.

My parents gave me a collection of modern short stories for my birthday.

Their latest CD is a mixture of new and old songs.

The poor are in need of our help. = Poor people are in need of our help.

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His habit was to have breakfast at 7:30.

The villagers are all keen to preserve local traditions.

Week / second / month / year / minute / hour / day

I usually have a ten-minute break for coffee at midday.

a three-day trip

in a week's time.

a five-hour meeting

in three years' time.

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in three years' time.
1. The school secretary is ...... for sending emails to the parents. (PT 1a)
   a. irresponsible  b. respected  c. responsible  d. awarded

2. London has a / an ...... of 557 mm of rain each year. (PT 1a)
   a. average  b. number  c. ability  d. water

3. Not many people have read my cousin’s book because she could not find a ...... . (PT 1a)
   a. library  b. publisher  c. bookshop  d. bookseller

4. I sometimes get ...... between the meanings of whether and weather. (PT 1b)
   a. confirmed  b. confident  c. confused  d. concluded

5. Kamal did not want to tidy his room before he went out, but his mother......(PT 1b)
   a. told  b. ordered  c. insisted  d. said

6. Walid always makes a revision ................. two months before the exams. (PT 1b)
   a. plain  b. plane  c. pain  d. plan

7. I sent my friend an email with a photo as an ...... . (PT 1b)
   a. plain  b. plane  c. pain  d. plan

8. Hamid is ………....... and cannot walk. (PT 1b)
   a. attached  b. attachment  c. attack  d. attractive

9) My father does the same things every day. He likes to have a ....... .  (PT 1a)
   a. deaf  b. blind  c. unable

10) Khaled wants to be a................... so he can work for the government. (PT 1)
    a political  b politics  c politician  d population

11- The sun is at its strongest at............. WB
    a- midnight  b- midyear  c- afternoon  d- midday

12- My friend and I are going to enter an athletics................We hope to win.WB
    a- game  b-quiz  c- profession  d- competition

13-I sent an email with two....They were photos of my friends.WB
    a- attachments  b- connectors  c- accessories  d- connections

14-Early black and white photos show people in..................cotes.WB
    a- fashionably  b- fashion  c- fashionable  d- old-fashioned

15- Yehia Haqqi came from a poor..............of Cairo.WB
    a. distinction  b. district  c. distract  d. distort

16- My brother wants to be a lawyer when he graduates, so he is studying ........ at university. W
    a- law  b- medicine  c- chemistry  d- literature

17-I really enjoyed this book. It is written in a very simple...............WB
    a- steel  b- styled  c- style  d- stylist

18- In my grandfather's village, they still follow the same traditional ............. that he used to follow when he was a boy.WB
    a- customs  b- habits  c- consumes  d- costumes

19- My sister loves clothes and buys very...............dresses. W
    a- fashionably  b- fashion  c- fashionable  d- old-fashioned

20-Although Nawal has a/an................., she is very good at sports.WB
    a. ability  b. disable  c. disability  d. disabled

21. A.........................is someone who produces books, newspapers or magazinesWB
    a. diplomat  b. publisher  c. politician  d. bookseller

22-My mother has a..............that children learn best by playing games. LM/WB
    a-believe  b-belief  c-believable  d-believer

23-my friend won a prize in a..................competition.WB
    a-poet  b-poetry  c-poetic  d-poem

24) My parents gave me a...................... of modern short stories for my birthday.WB
    a. composition  b. collection  c. compound  d. combination
25) Magdi Yacoub was one of the first heart transplant .............  
   a. pioneers  
   b. astronauts  
   c. officers  
   d. surgeons

26) Yehia Haqqi was an important twentieth-century.........................  
   a. writer  
   b. surgeon  
   c. player  
   d. actor

27. Ali ................a good job when he made that new table.  
   a) made  
   b) make  
   c) did  
   d) get

28. Have you ................ any arrangements for the holidays?  
   a) make  
   b) got  
   c) made  
   d) done

29. I can’t come out because I’ve got to ................. the washing up.  
   a) make  
   b) do  
   c) get  
   d) clean

30. You have ................ two mistakes in the test.  
   a) make  
   b) done  
   c) made  
   d) committed

31) The time he spent in France, Italy, Turkey and Libya gave him ...........  
   a. experiencing  
   b. experienced  
   c. expert  
   d. experiences

32) He worked ...............for more than 20 years.  
   a. aboard  
   b. broad  
   c. abroad  
   d. board

33- Yahia Haqqi wrote a .............. of short stories about the poor and the disabled.  
   a reflection  
   b collection  
   c selection  
   d correction

34- The novelist .............. an important prize for his last novel.  
   a won  
   b gained  
   c beat  
   d earned

34- My friend tried to make me change my mind but I ............ on my opinion.  
   a resisted  
   b insisted  
   c persisted  
   d consisted

35- Scientists have a great ............. on our life.  
   a affect  
   b affective  
   c effect  
   d effective

36) We accept graduates ........ Oxford University.  
   a in  
   b from  
   c of  
   d off

37) “The Postman” was ............ into a successful film.  
   a spread  
   b done  
   c written  
   d made

38- Dr Zewail is more than just a Noble prize winner; he's a/an.............in chemistry.  
   a-investor  
   b-explorer  
   c-pioneer  
   d-politician

39. When I was at school I won a poetry writing ............... .  
   a-race  
   b-article  
   c-competition  
   d-game

40. She sent me the report as an e-mail ............... .  
   a-attachment  
   b-letter  
   c-picture  
   d-article

41. I really enjoy reading Agatha Christie novels. I particularly like her ............. .  
   a-way  
   b-style  
   c-system  
   d-design

42-a/an........................is a person who represents his country all over the world.  
   a-musician  
   b-politician  
   c-diplomat  
   d-journalist

43- Without the help of youth, the development projects cannot take ............. 2018  
   a-part  
   b-in  
   c-over  
   d-place

44-When he was told that strange story, he stared in ............... and disbelief.  
   a-conclusion  
   b-confusion  
   c-confidence  
   d-confirmation

45-My older brother has been ............. a maths prize from Cairo university  
   a-awarded  
   b-rewarded  
   c-won  
   d-qualified

46-1 don’t really have a........................ during the holidays.  
   a-red tape  
   b-routine  
   c-system  
   d-rest

47- Scientists are paid to................. new medicines every year to help people.  
   a-do  
   b-have  
   c-take  
   d-develop

48. He enrolled on some courses to improve his.............. work skills.  
   a-secrete  
   b-secretary  
   c-secret  
   d-secretarial

49. His first short story.............. him as one of the great short story writers of the Arab world.  
   a-developed  
   b-did  
   c-provided  
   d-established
50. In Egypt, it's a .......... that the bride gets married in white.
   a) intention    b) traditional     c) custom      d) law

51. There is a .......... that educational standards are declining
   a. believe     b. belief         c. believable   d. believer

52. The road signs were very ............ and we ended up getting lost.
   a. confusion   b. confused      c. confusing   d. confuse

Grammar

The past simple tense

1-Form

- (1) إذا كان الفعل ينتهي بحرف (e) نضع له (d) كه
   like → liked    live → lived    arrive → arrived
   study → studied  cry → cried    carry → carried
   play → played    enjoy → enjoyed stay → stayed
   travel → travelled stop → stopped clap → clapped
   fix → fixed/follow → followed

- (2) إذا كان الفعل ينتهي بحرف (y) مسابقاً بحرف ساكن، نحذف (y) وتضع
   (ied)
   see - saw    go - went     have - had

- (3) إذا كان الفعل ينتهي بحرف (a - e - i - o - u) نضع
   (ed)
   play → played  enjoy → enjoyed stay → stayed

- (4) إذا كان الفعل ينتهي بحرف ساكن مسابقاً بحرف متحرك نضيف (d)
   study → studied  cry → cried    carry → carried

لاحظ: مثلي ضيف

- 1. بينما ينتهي الفعل في الماضي

E.g. I played football yesterday. I was in Alexandria a month ago.

- 2. عادة في الماضي (غالباً مع كلمة) which معناها "اعتاد أن"

E.g. When I was in Paris, I used to play (played) tennis.

- 3. حكاكة قصة

E.g. When he was a child, he walked to school everyday.
   ➤ I always ate breakfast before I went to school.
   ➤ Heba always got up early when she was a student.

- 4. حالة 4: الثانية

E.g. Ali found a bag, and then he went to the police station.

- 5. الاستخدام الماضي البسيط للفعل

E.g. If I had enough money, I'd buy this expensive mobile.

E.g. First, he paid the taxi, then he got out of the taxi.
   When he had an idea, he wrote a short story.
   Yesterday, I went to the club and met my friends.

- 6. يستخدم الماضي البسيط مع التعبيرات-latina حالة وجود فعل

   1. wish + 1 wish Hany studied hard.
   2. It's (high)time + It’s time she studied English.
Yesterday (in 2009)

in the past + ذات مرة /once/ 

ماضي بسيط + فعل +

I would rather + I'd rather he left now.
I'd rather you didn't hunt elephants

3- Key words

لُكُمَات الدالة

3. feminine

Negative

النفي

في حالة النفي نستخدم (المصدر+t)
(didn't)

I didn't play football yesterday.  he didn't go to school last week.

was→ wasn't / were→ weren't / could→ couldn't

They weren't at school yesterday.

When I was young, I couldn't ride a bike.

عند تكوين السؤال ب اداة الاستفهام

سنوي / No

I did / No, I didn't.

What time did you go to bed? Why did he buy that shirt?

وأين أين./ I went to the club

عند تكوين السؤال ب اداة الاستفهام

Passive

البني للمجهول

Football was played yesterday.  The film was watched at home by Heba

-for the time period ماضي المستمر

النحوية من الماضي المستمر نستخدم

Form

- 1- used to + inf
2- It was SB’s habit to + inf
3- (was / were) + in the habit of + (v + ing)
4- got into the habit of + (v + ing)
5+ don't/doesn't + فعل + ......any longer/more

Was/were + verb + ing

Amr used to study hard.  It was Amr’s habit to study hard

Amr was in the habit of studying hard.

Amr got into the habit of studying hard

Amr no longer studies hard=He doesn't study hard any longer

Studying hard was Amr’s habit.
They were watching TV yesterday evening.

(Was, Were + sub... + verb + ing....?)

or

(Was, were + sub... + verb + ing....?)

Jana wasn’t preparing dinner.

(Was, Were + sub... + verb + ing....?)

TV was being watched yesterday evening.

Usage

1. في حالة النفي يتمكون من 

- في حالة السؤال يتمكون من

2. - الكلمات الدالة

(all + morning, afternoon, evening, night, time ), while بينما , بينما , بينما , بينما , بينما , بينما , بينما , بينما , بينما

between 6 and 8 , at 8 o'clock yesterday , at 8 o'clock last, The whole/all day yesterday

3. - لا يستخدم الماضي المستمر مع أفعال التعبير عن حالة السير، والتحرك، والعمر، والعواطف، والإصابات والظروف، مثل:

e.g. She seemed ill when I visited her.

While I was at home, a man knocked on the door and asked for help.

My car was stolen while I was on holiday.
During my lunchtime, the phone rang.
During the party, we saw most of our old friends.

During my lunchtime, the phone rang.
During the party, we saw most of our old friends.

During my lunchtime, the phone rang.
During the party, we saw most of our old friends.

During my lunchtime, the phone rang.
During the party, we saw most of our old friends.

During my lunchtime, the phone rang.
During the party, we saw most of our old friends.

During my lunchtime, the phone rang.
During the party, we saw most of our old friends.

During my lunchtime, the phone rang.
During the party, we saw most of our old friends.

During my lunchtime, the phone rang.
During the party, we saw most of our old friends.

During my lunchtime, the phone rang.
During the party, we saw most of our old friends.
He went to hospital because he had eaten bad food.

We weren’t hungry as we had already eaten.

Hassan didn’t play football because he had forgotten his football trainers.

If I had been more careful, I wouldn’t have lost my mobile.

Key words:

Ex-After/As soon as/When I had done my homework, I watched TV.
Ex- I watched TV. After/as soon as I had done my homework,

Ex- I had done my homework before/ by the time/when I watched TV.
⇒ Before/ By the time I watched TV, I had done my homework.

I didn’t watch TV (till / until) I had done my homework.
⇒ He wasn’t sad until he had met his wife.
⇒ I wasn’t promoted until I had increased my target.
⇒ I wouldn’t leave the office until I had checked that all the doors were locked.
⇒ No one left the office until they had finished all tasks.

E.g. They had no sooner finished painting our new house than we moved into it.
They had hardly finished painting our new house when we moved into it.

3rd secondary
E.g. No sooner had they finished painting our new house than we moved into it.

Hardly had they finished painting our new house when we moved into it.

- It was only when I had done my homework that I went to bed
- It was not until we moved into it when had they finished painting our new house

- It was only when I had done my homework that I went to bed

**Important notes**

1- اذا لم يأتى بعد (v.ing) فاعل يأتى بعدهم After/ before

- After ( بدون فاعل) + v ing/noun
- before ( بدون فاعل) + v ing/noun

Ex- After doing the shopping, she returned home.

After the accident, he wasn’t able to move.

She had already visited the city before the school trip.

**after/as soon as + S + had + P.P + Having + P.P

Ex → After she had done the shopping, she returned home.

Having done the shopping, she returned home.

**:\- الماضي الماضي التام بعد هذه الأفعال في الماضي وهي:**

…………discovered\found\realized\knew\remembered\heard…..S. + had + P.P

**After**

**As soon as**

**When**

That

Ex: When I arrived at the station I found that the train had left the station.

as soon as/after I saw ahmed, I realized that I had forgotten his book at home.

After I heard that I had passed the exam, I phoned my dad.

4: الماضي بعد that: After that

-過去 = before that
- Before that: Future Past

Ex: I watched the film but before that I had done my homework.

Ex: I had had a shower, after that I went out.

(already/just/never/for/since)

▶ I had never tried Chinese food before I went to that restaurant.
▶ The lesson had already started when he arrived in the classroom.

By + (yesterday/2013)

E.g. By yesterday, he had reached Paris./ By1913, the titanic had shipwrecked.

3rd secondary
1) Nesma first met her best friend when she .......... at primary school.  (PT 1a)
   a. has been  b. was being  c. was  d. is
2) What .......... at midday yesterday?  (PT 1a)
   a. are you doing  b. were you doing  c. you were doing  d. have you done
3) Kamal .......... an English person before he met my friend Jack.  (PT 1a)
   a. did not meet  b. has not met  c. won’t meet  d. had not met
4) Before there was a bus to her village, Mona and her brother.............to school.  (PT 1a)
   a. had always walked  b. were walking  c. have always walked  d. walk
5) When we saw the hotel, we .......... that it was a great place for a holiday.  (PT 1a)
   a. were knowing  b. had known  c. have known  d. knew
6) The writer wrote his first story when he .......... at university.  (PT 1b)
   a. was being  b. had been  c. was  d. has been
7) Dina .......... the test when the teacher told them to stop.  (PT 1b)
   a. hasn’t finished  b. hadn’t finished  c. not finishing  d. haven’t finished
8) The car .......... fast when it hit the tree.  (PT 1b)
   a. was moving  b. moves  c. has moved  d. is moving
9) The police know what the thief .......... at eight o’clock last night.  (PT 1b)
   a. has done  b. does  c. was doing  d. is doing
10) The tourists .......... walking until they had reached the top of the mountain.  (PT 1b)
    a. didn’t stop  b. stopped  c. haven’t stopped  d. won’t stop
11) I .......... the office until I had checked that all the doors were locked.  (PT 1b)
    a. won’t leave  b. wouldn’t leave  c. hadn’t left  d. wasn’t left
12- Maya ..........the fruit carefully before she bought it.  (PT 1)
      a. had checked  b. checks  c. has checked  d. checking
13- Ahmed’s grandmother......... ill when he visited her yesterday.  (PT)
      a was seeming  b had seemed  c seemed  d has seemed
16- While I .......... at home, a man knocked on the door and asked for help.  SB
      a. had been  b. was being  c. was  d. am being
17- By the time Nada arrived, we .......... lunch, so there was nothing for her to eat.  SB
      a. were having  b. had  c. had had  d. have had
18- The train left when I .......... the station. I caught it.  (SB)
      a. had reached  b. reached  c. have reached  d. reach
19- We ..........near a supermarket before we moved to this house.  SB
      a have lived  b were living  c lived  d will live
20- When I was doing my homework, my sister ..........my mother.  SB
      a helped  b had helped  c has helped  d was helping
21- Ahmed’s grandmother......... ill when he visited her yesterday.  SB
      a was seeming  b had seemed  c seemed  d has seemed
22- We weren’t hungry because we .......... (SB)
      a. have already eaten  b. has already eaten  c. had already eaten  d. already eaten
23- While I was finishing one story, I .......... the next one.  SB
      a. have planned  b. had planned  c. planned  d. was planning
24- I didn’t answer the phone because I ..........  SB
      a was praying  b- had prayed  c-have prayed  d-prayed.
25- I always .......... breakfast before I went to school. SB
      a was eating  b- had eaten  c-eat  d-ate
26- As soon as we arrived at school, the first lesson ..........  WB
      a. had begun  b- began  c- begins  d- has begun

Ex: When she saw a snake in front of her, she cried.
Ex: He told me as soon as he heard the news.
27. Yesterday evening, we .................. for our English test when all the lights went out. WB
   a) revising                    b) were revising                c) revised                          d) had revised

28. It was dark when we reached the beach because the sun .................. down. WB
   a) went                       b) had gone                        c) was going                       d) gone

29. After Mona had played the piano, she .................. her sister with her homework. WB
   a) was helping                b) had helped                     c) helped                             d) will help

30. I telephoned the police after I ............. the accident. WB
   a) had seen                   b) was seeing                       c) seeing                              d) having seen

31. I .................. my own computer for three years before anything went wrong with it. WB
   a) had                        b) have                                   c) had had                         d) was having

32. While she .................. her homework, my sister was listening to music. WB
   a) doing                      b) had done                           c) was doing                       d) did

33. We arrived half an hour late. The film .................. half an hour earlier. WB
   a) began                      b- was beginning                  c- had begun                   d) has begun

34. My mother made me a cake. It .................. of lemon. WB
   a. had been tasting          b. tasted                            c. was tasting             d. were tasting

35. I didn't go to school until I ............. breakfast. LM
   a have                           b had                                   c have had                           d had had

36. Having ............. the visa, I booked a flight to Canada. LM
   a received                     b had received                   c to receive                      d receiving

37- As soon as I saw the accident, I ............. the ambulance. LM
   a phone                      b will phone                          c had phoned                       d phoned

38- I returned the book to the library when I ............. it. LM
   a a will read                   b had read                               c was reading                       d have read

39- I ............. lunch when my close friend arrived, so I warmly asked him to share the meal with me. LM
   a had                          b am having                         c was having                       d had had

40- While Samir was very busy doing his homework, his sister ............. to loud music; he wasn't able to concentrate. LM
   a had listened                 b was listening                      c is listening                   d listened

41- I realized that I ............. a silly mistake in the exam when I returned home and checked my answer. LM
   a have made              b had made                            c am making                       d made

42-When I woke up, my father ............. so I didn't see him. LM
   a-left                       b-had left                                   c-had been leaving               d-has left

43- ............. leaving the shop I remembered that I had forgotten my wallet there. LM
   a before                     b after                                  c-as                               d-when

44- The students ............. the book before the lesson started. LM
   a are reading                   b had read                               c have read                           d reads

45- Hassan couldn't answer the phone because he ............. his father's car. LM
   a washed                      b was washing                       c had washed                        d has washed

46-As soon as I got to the station, I realised that I ............. my train. LM
   a) had missed                   b) missed                          c) have missed                          d) miss

47- she ............. answer the question, until she had looked at it twice. LM
   a doesn't                     b-couldn't                            c-won't                               d-don't

48) When I was in Sharm El-Sheik, I ............. a lot. 2018
   a. have sunbathed          b. was sunbathing            c. would sunbathe                   d. sunbathed

49) ............. reaching the airport, Ali found out that he had left his suitcases at home. 2018
   a. On                         b. While                                  c. When                             d. Despite

50) I turned off the light before ............. to bed. 2018
   a. go                          b. going                                  c. went                               d. to go

51) By 2012, I ............. three novels. It was a great achievement for me. 2017
   a. had written                 b. will have                          c. had been writing                  d. was writing

52) Ahmed's car was hit by a driver who ............. at mad speed. 2016
   a. was driving                   b. drive                          c. was driven                        d. drives
53) "Did you go to the party?" - No, I................ . 2016
   a. didn't invite  b. hadn't invited  c. wasn't invited  d. invited

54) President Sadat died in 1981, before that our army........the Suez Canal. 2016
   a. crossed  b. had crossed  c. have crossed  d. was crossing

55) Having .................... the shopping, mother started to prepare lunch. 2015
   a. do  b. she did  c. she does  d. done

56) She arrived to the cinema late. The movie ................twenty minutes earlier. 2014
   a. has begun  b. had begun  c. was beginning  d. began

57) No sooner ...................... the noise than we rushed to the spot. 2014
   a. had we heard  b. did we hear  c. we had heard  d. we did hear

58- She didn’t see the thief since she...............TV.
   a) had watched          b) has watched               c) watched                          d) was watching

59-Walaa ............down the stairs this morning and broke her leg.
   a) was fallen  b) fall  c) fell  d) have fallen

60-On seeing the fire, the man ......................... the fire brigade.
   a. had called b. was called  c. was calling  d. called

61-Ali always........to work when he was young.
   a-walked  b-walks  c-is walking  d-was walking

62- While .................. Egypt, tourists enjoy sightseeing.
   a) visiting  b) was visiting  c) visited  d) was visited

63-During his sleep last night, someone...........into his house.
   a) broke  b) was breaking  c) had broken  d) breaking

64-I.............with my friend when I realised that I had lost my wallet
   a) was shopping  b) shopped  c) had shopped  d) shopping

65-Writing a lot of novels , Naguib Mahfouz ..................... famous as a novelist.
   a-is becoming b-had become  c-become  d-became

66. I'd rather you .................. this job. It's interesting.
   a. will take  b. take  c. to take  d. took

3- Translate

1- Our national heritage is a priceless wealth but there are people who destroy it unaware of its importance

2- There is a continuous conflict between man and nature in which man sometimes triumphs but some other times the nature seems merciless.

3- Road accidents cause a lot of fatal loses in both lives and money yearly and the government is asleep

4-We can't ignore the fact that education in our country needs an urgent rescue operation. The reform of education is a must even if we spend billions of money on it.
5. Tourism can help individuals bring new ideas with them from the countries they visit, which they can use in their own countries, which will benefit them and their countries.

6. The government is trying to provide the people with what they need in every way. This requires the increase of production and birth control.

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**Translate into English**

1. Haqqi wrote in a new way about Arab society and the experience of their countries.

2. The government is trying to provide the people with what they need in every way. This requires the increase of production and birth control.

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**Test 1**

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

   a) costume  b) customs  c) customary  d) customer

   1. Haqqi wrote in a new way about Arab society and............. in the twentieth century.
2. I read the poem in a collection of modern .......... a) stanza  b) poetess  c) poet  d) poetry
3. She got completely........... when she was asked to give a speech in front of a lot of people. a) confusing  b) confuse  c) confused  d) confusion
4. The............ man couldn’t climb the stairs without help. a) disability  b) able  c) able  d) disabled
5. They had some problems with their neighbours, so they decided to move to another........ a) district  b) instinct  c) distress  d) destruction
6. The museum has a matchless............ of ancient Egyptian monuments. a) collection  b) prediction  c) pile  d) connection
7. I'll send the document as an................ to my next e-mail. a) movement  b) attachment  c) establishment  d) investment
8. All these stones have been carved .......... hand. a) into  b) in  c) with  d) by
9. The film she has taken part in ............ her as a film star. a) polished  b) established  c) smashed  d) vanished
10. Grandma gets upset if we change her............. of getting up early. a) red tape  b) routine  c) style  d) road
11. People are supposed to obey the............. to avoid punishment. a) row  b) sow  c) law  d) low
12. The manager fired him because his work was below ................. a) average  b) orphanage  c) teenage  d) drainage
13. Dr Magdi Tacoub is considered a ................ in the field of heart surgery. a) pioneer  b) beer  c) teacher  d) designer
14. We all must buy furniture that suits our................ of living a) step  b) stand  c) style  d) steel
15. My sister ................... that these problems are not her fault. a) consists  b) insists  c) assists  d) asked
16. A: What ................ when the accident occurred?  B: I was on my way to work. a) did you do  b) were you doing  c) you do  d) had you done
17. When I arrived home last night, I discovered that my wife ............. a beautiful candle-lit dinner. a) prepare  b) preparing  c) has prepared  d) had prepared
18. No-one even noticed when I got home. They ............ the big game on TV. a) watched  b) were watching  c) watching  d) had watched
19. No sooner.................. at the station than the train came. a) had I arrived  b) I had arrived  c) I arrived  d) arriving
20. I arrived at Susan’s house at 9:00 pm, but she wasn’t there. She ............. at the library. a) studied  b) studying  c) has study  d) was studying
21. By the time I got to the office, the meeting ............. already begun without me. a) has  b) had  c) was  d) were
22. I.............. a mystery movie on T.V. when suddenly the electricity went out. a) had watched  b) watched  c) was watching  d) watching
23. The Titanic was crossing the Atlantic when it .............. an iceberg. a) had struck  b) has struck  c) was striking  d) struck
24. Azza is in the living room watching television. At this time yesterday, she................ television. That's all she ever does! a) also watching  b) was also watching  c) had also watched  d) also watches
25. When I................ into the office, the secretary was talking on the phone with a customer. a) walked  b) walking  c) was walking  d) had walked
26. When .............. into the office, the secretary was talking on the phone with a customer. a) walked  b) walking  c) was walking  d) had walked
27. As soon as I .............. the radio on yesterday, I heard some noise. a) turn  b) was turning  c) have turned  d) turned
28. I .............. recognize him because he had lost so much weight.
a) won’t  b) can’t  c) don’t  d) didn’t
29. She was buried after .............. in the collapse of her house.
a) she die  b) had died  c) dying  d) died
30. No sooner .................. their walk than it started to rain.
a) they started  b) had they started  c) they had started  d) will they start

B- Reading Comprehension

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

Coffee, tea and soft drinks usually contain caffeine. Caffeine is also found in chocolate, in medicine for
colds and in drugs that keep people awake.
In the United States, adults who use products with caffeine get an average of about two hundred eighty
milligrams a day. This equals the caffeine in about two large cups of coffee. A report this month in the
Journal of the American Dietetic Association says adults drink nearly half the coffee they did fifty years
ago. But they still get most of their caffeine from coffee.
In general, the more people drink, the more severe the effects if they miss a day. Yet a recent report
says people who drink as little as one cup of coffee a day can become dependent on caffeine. In fact, it
says caffeine withdrawal should be listed as a mental disorder.
Researchers identified several common effects, such as headaches and sleepiness. Some people have
difficulty thinking. Others get angry easily or become very sad.
The researchers found that half the people suffered headaches if they did not have caffeine. Thirteen
percent had a more serious problem. They were unable to work or do other normal activities. These
problems generally resulted twelve to twenty-four hours after stopping caffeine.
Ronald Griffiths of Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore, Maryland, led the study. He
noted that caffeine is the most commonly used stimulant in the world. A stimulant produces a temporary increase
in energy.
The good news is that people can free themselves of caffeine dependence. The researchers say people
should slowly reduce the amount of caffeine in their diet.

Choose the correct answer:

1-People in the US get most of their caffeine from----------.
a) tea b) chocolate c) coffee d) soft drinks

2-Stopping dependence on caffeine happens --------------.
a) all of a sudden b) fast c) after a year d) slowly

3-A stimulant produces a/an ----------------- increase in energy.
a) impermanent b) lasting c) permanent d) lifelong

4-Some researchers believe that caffeine withdrawal should be considered----------------.
a) physical illness b) a mental disorder c) a physical disorder d) a normal activity

5-We understand from the passage that products with caffeine ----------.
3rd secondary

a) are healthy       b) are expensive       c) are unhealthy       d) are not easy to get

6-According to the passage, some People's normal activities are usually affected when they:
   a) get angry easily       b) become very sad
   c) get over 200 mg of caffeine a day       d) stop having caffeine

Answer the following questions:
7- Find words in the passage which mean:
   a) A substance that makes your body work faster
   b) Relating to the mind or involving the process of thinking

8-Which types of drugs have caffeine in them?

9-What does the underlined word 'they' refer to?

10-What are two effects of caffeine withdrawal?

3. Translate the following into Arabic. 3 marks

Man has polluted the atmosphere by using modern technology, upsetting the balance of nature. Due care should be taken to prevent pollution to live a healthy life.

4. Translate the following into English. 3 marks

تهتم الحكومة بالمشروعات القومية الكبرى لأنها توفر فرص العمل وتدعيم خطط التنمية وتزود فرص النمو الاقتصادي والاجتماعي مما تؤدي إلى ارتفاع مستوى معيشة المواطنين

5-Write an essay of about ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY (180) words on the following:
   How has the development of medical sciences made our life better?
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>English</th>
<th>Arabic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>favourite</td>
<td>مفضل</td>
<td>lecture (v)</td>
<td>احتضار</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>discuss</td>
<td>يناظر</td>
<td>lecture (n)</td>
<td>أهمية</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>discussion</td>
<td>مناقشة</td>
<td>importance</td>
<td>أدبي</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>author (v)</td>
<td>يؤلف</td>
<td>literary</td>
<td>الأدب</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>author (n)</td>
<td>مؤلف</td>
<td>literature</td>
<td>تأثير</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>children’s books</td>
<td>كتب الأطفال</td>
<td>influence (n)</td>
<td>مؤثر أو نفوذ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>culture</td>
<td>الثقافة</td>
<td>influential (adj.)</td>
<td>العلوم السياسية</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>interviewer</td>
<td>محاور/من يجري لقاء أو مقابلة</td>
<td>political science</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>university</td>
<td>جامعة</td>
<td>college = faculty</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>minister</td>
<td>وزير</td>
<td>prime minister</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the press</td>
<td>الصحافة</td>
<td>mass media</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>discipline (v./n.)</td>
<td>اضباط/تاديب/تهدیب/نظام/</td>
<td>serious</td>
<td>جاد/خطر</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>layer</td>
<td>طبقة</td>
<td>spoil</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>strict</td>
<td>متشدد/صام</td>
<td>semicircle</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>silence (v./n.)</td>
<td>يسكت/الصمت</td>
<td>qualities</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>natural</td>
<td>طبيعي</td>
<td>prepare</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>preparation</td>
<td>اعداد/تجهیز</td>
<td>inspire</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inspiring</td>
<td>مهيب</td>
<td>inspiration</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>encourage</td>
<td>يشجع</td>
<td>encouraging</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>discourage</td>
<td>يمنع</td>
<td>dig/dug/dug</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>paintings</td>
<td>لوحتات-رسومات</td>
<td>steps</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>worthwhile</td>
<td>ذو قيمة</td>
<td>summary</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>survey</td>
<td>استطلاع رأي</td>
<td>partner</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>informal language</td>
<td>لغة رسمية</td>
<td>concerned</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vet</td>
<td>طبيب بيطري</td>
<td>politician</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ache (v./n.)</td>
<td>ألم يعیم</td>
<td>archaeology</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>findings</td>
<td>نتایج/مکتشفات</td>
<td>archaeologist</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>keep fit</td>
<td>يحافظ على الیاقة البدنیة</td>
<td>hobby</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>collecting coins</td>
<td>جمع العملات</td>
<td>pool</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sensible</td>
<td>عاقل</td>
<td>obey</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **3rd secondary**
- **Unit 2** Abdel-Tawab Yousef: My Father, An English Teacher
- **vocabulary**

The table above lists various English and Arabic vocabulary terms with their meanings and translations, covering a range of topics from academic and literary terms to everyday expressions.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>be strict about something</th>
<th>متستردد في شيء</th>
<th>be responsible for</th>
<th>مسئول عن</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>be strict with someone</td>
<td>متستردد مع (شخص)</td>
<td>be in charge in</td>
<td>مسئول عن</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>important to/for</td>
<td>مهم ل-</td>
<td>have the honour of</td>
<td>ينال شرف ..</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>be worried about</td>
<td>فتقب بشأن</td>
<td>communicate with</td>
<td>يتواصل مع</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>take part in</td>
<td>يشارك في</td>
<td>move around (the class)</td>
<td>يتحرك في أنحاء</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>good luck with</td>
<td>أتمت لك حظاً موفقاً</td>
<td>set up</td>
<td>يُنشئ / يقيم</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>focus on</td>
<td>يركز مشهور ب-</td>
<td>on TV</td>
<td>في التلفزيون</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>famous for = well-known for</td>
<td>يترجم إلى</td>
<td>on the radio</td>
<td>في الإذاعة</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>translate into</td>
<td>يجلس في دائرة</td>
<td>show respect to</td>
<td>يُظهر الاحترام ل-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sit in a circle</td>
<td>يفعل خطة</td>
<td>under the trees</td>
<td>تحت الأشجار</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>make a plan for</td>
<td>يقترح شيء على شخص</td>
<td>an answer to find out</td>
<td>إجابة ل-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>recommend something to someone</td>
<td>يعاشر في</td>
<td>do a project about</td>
<td>يقوم بعمل بعث عن</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lecture on/about</td>
<td>مشغول ب-</td>
<td>interested in</td>
<td>مهم ب-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>be busy with</td>
<td>يعرف عن</td>
<td>be a long way from</td>
<td>على مسافة بعيدة من</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>know about</td>
<td>يجلس بالقرب من</td>
<td>look forward to</td>
<td>يتمتع الي</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sit by</td>
<td>الشاركة مع</td>
<td>expert on</td>
<td>خبر في</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in association with</td>
<td>مشابه ل-</td>
<td>identical to</td>
<td>متطابق مع</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Words and their antonyms:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>responsible</th>
<th>مشترد</th>
<th>irresponsible</th>
<th>غير مشترد</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>strict</td>
<td>صارم/متشدد</td>
<td>lenient</td>
<td>متساهل</td>
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<tr>
<td>encourage</td>
<td>يشجع</td>
<td>discourage</td>
<td>يمنع</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>natural</td>
<td>طبيعي</td>
<td>unnatural</td>
<td>غير طبيعي</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>outside</td>
<td>خارج</td>
<td>inside</td>
<td>داخل</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>most</td>
<td>الأكثر</td>
<td>least</td>
<td>الأقل</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>remember</td>
<td>يتذكر</td>
<td>forget</td>
<td>ينسى</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>respect</td>
<td>احترام</td>
<td>disrespect</td>
<td>عدم احترام</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>successful</td>
<td>ناجح</td>
<td>unsuccessful</td>
<td>غير ناجح</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
## Derivatives:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>verb</th>
<th>noun</th>
<th>adjective</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>associate</td>
<td>association</td>
<td>associated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>minister</td>
<td>ministry</td>
<td>ministerial</td>
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<td>lecture</td>
<td>lecture</td>
<td>influential</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>influence</td>
<td>influence</td>
<td>influential</td>
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<td>discipline</td>
<td>discipline</td>
<td>disciplinary</td>
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<td>silence</td>
<td>silent</td>
<td>silent</td>
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<tr>
<td>responsibility</td>
<td>responsibility</td>
<td>responsible</td>
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<tr>
<td>strictness</td>
<td>strict</td>
<td>strict</td>
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<tr>
<td>inspire</td>
<td>inspiration</td>
<td>inspiring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>differ</td>
<td>difference</td>
<td>different</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>confide (in)</td>
<td>confidence</td>
<td>confident</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>intelligence</td>
<td>intelligent</td>
<td>intelligent</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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### Definitions

- **discipline**: To teach someone to obey rules and control their own behaviour
- **honour**: Something that makes you feel proud and happy
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>layer</strong></th>
<th>One of several levels of different materials that are on top of each other</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>responsible</strong></td>
<td>Sensible and able to be trusted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>semicircle</strong></td>
<td>A group arranged in a curved line</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>serious</strong></td>
<td>Quiet and sensible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>silence (v)</strong></td>
<td>Make someone stop giving their opinion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>spoil</strong></td>
<td>Let a child have or do whatever they want, with the result that they behave badly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>strict</strong></td>
<td>Making sure that people always obey rules</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>lecture (v)</strong></td>
<td>Talk to a group of people about a subject</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>influence (v)</strong></td>
<td>Have an effect on the way someone or something develops or behaves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>importance</strong></td>
<td>The quality of being important</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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### Language Notes

1. **realize**  | **recognize**

   - He realized that his wallet was stolen.
   - When I saw my friend, I couldn't recognize him.

2. **as:**

   - He works as an engineer.
   - He wears glasses like his father.
   - The two children are very alike

3. **abroad**

   - I stayed abroad for seven years.

   **On board** = aboard

   - All passengers should be on board at this time
   - We finally went aboard the plane three hours later

4. **connect**  | **contact**  | **communicate with**

   - She connected her computer to the printer.
   - I contacted my brother to tell him the news
   - I communicate with my friends on the internet

5. **Responsible for**  | Nurseries are responsible for the children in their care.

   **Irresponsible**  | Emma was irresponsible when she lost her neighbor's dog.

   **Responsibility**  | Fatherhood is a lifelong responsibility.

6. **recommend**  | **suggest**  | **advise**

   - I recommend that she (should) speak to a lawyer.
   - I recommend (reading) this book.
   - I suggest that you (should) visit the museum first
   - She suggested going shopping on Friday.
   - He advised me to study hard.

7. **inspire**  | **aspire**  | **conspire**

   - A good teacher must inspire his students and encourage them

8. **politics**  | **Policy**  | **Politician**

   - رجل سياسة
The company has adopted a strict no-smoking policy. Politicians are greatly interested in politics.

Some parents complained about the school's strict discipline. The country is rightly proud of its legal/educational system.

10-Social (problems/classes/issues) (اجتماعي (اللاشياء / المجتمع))
- sociable

11-do a revision (راجع السؤال واجمع الهيكلة)
- Make a revision plan (يجرى مراجعة)
- aged
- at the age of......

- There are problems which are associated with cancer treatment.

15-Influence

There’s been a bad accident on the freeway.

There have been several violent incidents at football matches recently.

The conference was an important social event.

There is no life on the moon.

The family moved to Australia to start a new life.

What do you know about the life of William Shakespeare?

### Listening:

**Interviewer**: Many people have grown up reading the books of Abdel-Tawab Youssef. In fact, I have just finished one of his books, called *My Father, An Egyptian Teacher*. With me today is Mrs. Abdelaziz. She has written a book about why the writer became so successful. So, Mrs. Abdelaziz, was Mr. Youssef from Cairo?

**Mrs. Abdelaziz**: No, he wasn’t, although he lived a lot of his life there. Abdel-Tawab Youssef was born in 1928 in a small village near Beni Suef. When he was a child, he loved to read children’s books and he also loved writing.

**Interviewer**: Did he go to university?

**Mrs. Abdelaziz**: Yes, in 1945 he started studying political science at Cairo University. He graduated in 1950 and then worked for the Egyptian Ministry of Education, but six months later, his father died.

**Interviewer**: That must have been a difficult time for him.

**Mrs. Abdelaziz**: That’s right. He wanted to live in Cairo with his mother and his three younger sisters. His uncles did not think this was a good idea, but he wanted to earn enough money to send his sisters to school, which was unusual at that time.

**Interviewer**: When did he start writing children’s books?

**Mrs. Abdelaziz**: He didn’t start for many years. Mr. Youssef married Noaila Rashed in 1956 and they had three children. Mr. Youssef set up the Children’s
Cultural Association in 1968 and he travelled to many countries to study children’s culture, but he didn’t start writing until 1975.

**Interviewer:** What happened then?

**Mrs. Abdelaziz:** Well, in 1975, he started writing children’s stories for radio and television. The stories were very successful and so he started to write novels, poems and plays, often about important events and people in the world. He won many awards for his writing.

**Interviewer:** Are his books only famous in Egypt?

**Mrs. Abdelaziz:** No. Since he became famous in Egypt, people have translated his books into many languages, including English, French and Chinese. Abdel-Tawab Youssef travelled a lot too. In 1985, he lectured at the university of Ohio in the United States about writing for children and the importance of Arabic literature. He died in 2015, aged 87.

**Interviewer:** His books have influenced children for many years, and I’m sure children will continue to enjoy his books in the future. Thank you!

---

**Reading**

**MY FATHER, AN EGYPTIAN TEACHER**

For all those who have had the honour of being called "teacher:

The head teacher realised that the young teacher was worried about his first lesson at the school. "Don't worry, you've all the qualities to be a good teacher!" he said. "You are very natural with the students. You're serious and responsible, warm but strict. That is what I've learnt about you in the short time you've been here. You will need to discipline gentle." the students, but you'll be fatherly and

"Do you think so? I've always prepared my lessons well," said the teacher. "I give myself goals and plan how to achieve them. I plan an introduction and then use steps. And I like to use paintings and pictures," said the teacher. "That's good. You've come with fresh ideas," answered the head.

"I believe that a teacher mustn't silence his students. He must inspire them and encourage them to communicate and to take part in conversations." "You don't want to spoil the students," warned the head.

"Oh, I won't. We should encourage them to move around the class. We can change the design of the classroom: if there's a discussion, the students can sit in a circle or semicircle. We could even have the class outside, under the trees!" said the teacher.

"Good luck with your first class tomorrow," said the head.

The head teacher left him dreaming about his new life as a teacher. He believed that his was the most important job: he was society's engineer, helping to build it. A teacher is like the layers of the earth: whatever level you reach, you can dig deeper to find more layers that are even richer than before. His was the best job in the world.
1. My father said that his teacher was very .......... . My father couldn't talk in his lessons! P T
   a) serious          b) strict              c) fatherly            d) kind
2. Nabila .............. her grandchildren. She always gives them lots of food and presents! (PT)
   a) annoys          b) hates              c) spills             d) spoils
3. The teacher is going to ............... our homework tomorrow. (PT)
   a) write           b) do                  c) mark              d) manufacture
4. This film is very .................... . I'd prefer to watch something that will make us laugh! (PT)
   a) sensible        b) funny             c) serious            d) fun
5. Hoda's father works for an important .................... .
   a) graduate        b) building            c) ministry           d) work
6. Walid always makes a revision ............... two months before the exams. (PT)
   a) plain           b) plane              c) pain              d) plan
7. There was a ............... at the university about new technology. (PT)
   a) legend          b) lie                c) tale              d) lecture
8. The head teacher .............. the students before the visitor gave her talk. (PT)
   a) silenced        b) declared            c) sheltered         d) shouted
9. Hazem does not like cold water but we .................. him that swimming is good for him! (PT)
   a) encouraged       b) convinced          c) confused          d) discouraged
10. The head teacher believes that ............... is very important in the classroom. (PT)
     a) discipline      b) indifference        c) violence           d) noise
11. Ahmed wants to be like his grandfather, who has been a big ............... on him. (PT)
     a) individual      b) influential        c) policy            d) politics
12. Abdel-Tawab Youssef won many ............... for his writing. LM.
     a) presents        b) awards             c) medals           d) races
13. Abdel-Tawab Youssef ............... the Children's Cultural Association in 1968. LM.
     a) built           b) set up             c) did              d) made
14. People have translated Youssef's books into many languages, ........... English, French and Chinese. LM.
     a) including       b) containing         c) consisting        d) taking
15. Abdel-Tawab Youssef ........... in 1950 and then worked for the Egyptian Ministry of Education
     a) graduated       b) taught             c) learned          d) studied
16. To achieve greater results, a teacher should ............... his students. LM.
     a) discourage      b) bully               c) stop             d) discipline
17. Abdel-Tawab Youssef died in 2015, ............... 87. LM.
     a) aged            b) age                c) teenager         d) aging
18. Abdel-Tawab Youssef started studying ............... at Cairo University. LM.
     a) police          b) politician         c) policy          d) politics
19. A good teacher must ............... his students and encourage them. WB
     a) spoil           b) inspire             c) conspire          d) fire
20. Mr. Youssef set up a / an ............... to help children in 1968. WB
     a) invitation      b) bookshop           c) destination       d) association
21. Ali's grandfather was a doctor and later worked for the ............... of health. WB
     a) embassy         b) company           c) monastery         d) ministry
22. The teacher told us about the ............... of revising before exams. WB
     a) fluency         b) influence          c) importance        d) important
23. The tourists went on a ............... tour of Egypt, visiting all the ancient sites. WB
     a) cultural        b) cultured         c) agricultural      d) cultivation
24. My history teacher .......... my decision to become a teacher, too. WB
     a) influenced      b) resulted           c) effected          d) did
25. Which of the ............... listed do you think is the most important for a teacher?
     a) quantities      b) quotations        c) qualities        d) abilities
26. Mona's uncle is an expert on science and often ............... at the university. WB
     a) lectures        b) chats             c) tells            d) laughs
27. Shakespeare's plays have been very ............... . Many writers have used his stories. WB
28. The football team are playing with a lot of ...................... I think they are goin
WB

30. What is the................... in meaning between where and wear? WB
a) different b) difference c) importance d) differ

32. Phone me after school and we can have a ...................... about the
WB
weekend.
a) sheet b) chat c) cheat d) chart

34. The tourists sat by the pool and ................. the sun.
WB
a) covered b) faced c) traced d) hid

35. The teacher................. to know why the students were all late.
WB
a) told b) demanded c) planed d) said

36. We ..................... to go to Greece for the holidays next year.
WB
a) pla b) plane c) plan d) demand

37. You need a lot of ...................... to be good at chess.
WB
a) intelligent b) intelligence c) influence d) intelligible

38. The practice of making people obey rules and orders is called.........
WB
a) system b) discipline c) punishment d) punctual

Form:
1. التكوين: في حالة الأفعال: يتحول من ( +has/have + P.P)
   Ex. He has watched the match.
2. في حالة النفي: يتحول من ( +has/have(not) + p.p......)
   Ex. He hasn’t watched the match.
3. في حالة السؤال: يتحول من ( Have/has + sub... + p.p ....?)
4. في حالة المبني للمجهول: يتحول من (+have/has + been + p.p... )
   ➢➢ Have you finished your homework? Yes, I have./No, I haven’t.
   ➢- When have you finished your homework?
TV has been watched by them.

I’ve just finished reading David Copperfield

We have lived in Giza for ten years. We have been at this school since 2012.

I can’t open the door because I have lost my keys.
Ahmed has hurt his leg, so he can’t play football today.
Ali is happy because he has passed his exam

Have you finished doing the exercise already?

Have you ever been to the desert?
Yes, I have. / No, I haven’t. / No, I have never been there

It’s the first time I have ever seen snow.
It is the first time I have ever seen snow.

This is the tallest tree I have ever seen.
Soha is the most intelligent girl I have ever met.

Nothing like this has ever happened to me

He’s never ridden a camel and he’s never seen the sea.

My brother has never driven a car before
I have never seen such a tall tree.
I have never seen a more exciting film than Brave heart.

Leila isn’t here. She’s just gone.
The bus has just left! I can see it over there

Hany has already made his bed

Leila has finished her homework already.

Have you finished doing the exercise already? how fast?

Have you finished your homework yet?

Key words

So far = up till now = until now
E.g. Mona has studied for lessons so far/up till now

ever

Have you ever been to the desert?
Yes, I have. / No, I haven’t. / No, I have never been there

It’s the first time + have + est + p.p
It is the first time I have ever seen snow.

This is the tallest tree I have ever seen.
Soha is the most intelligent girl I have ever met.

Nothing like this has ever happened to me

never

He’s never ridden a camel and he’s never seen the sea.

My brother has never driven a car before
I have never seen such a tall tree.
I have never seen a more exciting film than Brave heart.

just

Leila isn’t here. She’s just gone.
The bus has just left! I can see it over there

already

Hany has already made his bed

Leila has finished her homework already.

Have you finished doing the exercise already? how fast?

yet

Have you finished your homework yet?

Usage

1. استخدام المضارع الماضي للتعبير عن أحداث في الماضي انتهت حالاً أو منذ فترة قصيرة جداً

I’ve just finished reading David Copperfield

2. حدث بدا في الماضي ومازال مستمر في المضارع مع

We have lived in Giza for ten years. We have been at this school since 2012.

3. حدث بدا في الماضي وله الثمر أو نتيجة في الوقت الحاضر مع

I can’t open the door because I have lost my keys.
Ahmed has hurt his leg, so he can’t play football today.
Ali is happy because he has passed his exam

4. يعبر عن حدث تم في الماضي دون تحديد وفاته

E.g. – I have painted the house. He has visited England three times.
I haven't had breakfast yet.

Hany has not yet woken up.

Lately

E.g. I haven't met Soha lately. Have you heard from Tom lately?

Recently

Samy has married recently. Have you heard from Tom recently?

Last (week-month-year-Monday-night)
1998 / 5 o'clock / Sunday
The /this morning - yesterday
Lunch time - spring - then-that time
His arrival/childhood/death /Marriage/birthday/graduation
I /He/she was ............../the age of ...... /the beginning of .... Since the last + اسم (since the last visit/match/meeting.

I've studied English since I was eight years old

For + مدة كاملة + 

( a week/three weeks - a month/five months - a year/ten years- a day /four days - an hour /7 hours - a minute /15 minutes - a night /a decade / a season )
(a long(short) time / ages/ more than /some time/ ever )
For the last/past + 

Last week/month)

أنا أستمتع بـ (since the last visit/match/meeting)

I have lived here for 13 years.

Over / throughout the (years /ages)

على مر السنين/العصور

in the past few years

في السنوات القليلة الماضية

يمكن استخدام

نطاق 사용

Since

has/has been to

(laugh the three) بين

Since then

(1) - ذهب إلى مكان أو زار مكان وعاد منه أو عند السؤال عن مكان لم تزوره من قبل

E.g. Hassan has been to London = (He visited London at some time in the past, and has now returned)

(2) - ذهب إلى مكان أو زار مكان ولم يعد أو في الطريق إلى هناك

He has gone to London = (He is still there / He is in London now)

Ali has gone to school.

Belal is not here. He has gone to the dentist's
where has heba gone? I can't find her. Ali has been in London for two months.

Have/has + already/just + p.p........... .

Have/has + never + p.p...........

haven't/hasn't + p.p..... Yet/lately

Have/Has + sub ever + p.p ......?

Have/Has + sub + p.p ..... Yet ?

Have/has + p.p..... already/so far/recently/lately

1- Ola is nervous because she is ................. A talk to the class before. (P.T)
a- Never gives b- had never given c- never used to give d- has never given
2- I haven't seen the new adventure film....................... (P.T)
a- Just b- yet c- already d- never
3- Ahmed................. London. He is going to return to Cairo next week. (P.T)
a- Has gone b- has been c- has gone to d- has been to
4- Karim has been really good at English ............ he went to England on holiday last summer. (P.T)
a- When b- for c- although d- since
5- You can see Ali now because he ..................................home. (P.T)
a just arrived b has yet arrived c has just arrived d already arrived
6- My little brother is sad because he ..................... his favourite toy. (P.T)
a is breaking b was breaking c had broken d has broken
7- I've tried Chinese food, but I haven't tried French food ...................... (P.T)
a already b never c yet d just
8- Ali isn't here. He.................. to the park. (P.T)
a has been b has gone c had been d had gone
9- We have a lot of food in the kitchen because my mother................ to the shops. (P.T)
a has never been b has just gone c has just been d has yet been
10- I haven't seen Mazen........... the last time we met in Alexandria. (LM)
a while b when c for d since
11- A bad accident ........... place on Cairo- Alex desert road. (LM)
a took b has taken c has been taken d had taken
12- My pen friend arrived at Cairo Airport a moment ago. This means that he ...... (LM)
a has just arrived b just has arrived c hasn't arrived d will arrive
13- My uncle ..........as a taxi driver for ten years. Now, he is a worker in a big clothes factory. (LM)
a works b was working c has worked d worked
14- You needn't make food. I ...............a good meal already. (LM)
a was cooking b have cooked c cooked d had cooked
15- I haven't met the minister..................... It's the first time to meet him. (LM)
a yet b before c already d never
16. The government .......... a lot of fly-over bridges recently.  
   a) has built b) had built c) was building d) build

17. It’s two months since we .......... our uncle in the village.  
   a) had visited b) visited c) have visited d) visit

18. Oh! I .............. my passport. What should I do?  
   a) lost b) have lost c) had lost d) were losing

19. I can’t phone my parents because I ................. my phone.  
   a) lose b) - lost c) had lost d) - have lost

20. The plane has .................. left. I can see it in the sky!  
   a) - ever b) - yet c) - just d) - never

21. It’s two weeks since we last ...............  
   a) - meeting b) - had met c) - have met d) - met

22. Tamer ..................... a lot of health problems since he started living in that polluted city.  
   a) - has b) - had c) - has had d) - was having

23. I have ................. been to the zoo before.  
   a) - just b) - yet c) - ever d) - never

24. Belal is not here. He has ................ to the dentist’s.  
   a) - went b) - gone c) - been d) - goes

25. Adel hasn’t contacted me since he ................. Cairo.  
   a) - left b) - leaving c) - has left d) - leaves

26. This is the best book that I .................  
   a) - have never read b) - was reading c) - am - reading d) - have ever read

27. Ahmed ................. his leg, so he can’t play football today.  
   a) - has hurt b) - hurt c) - was hurting d) - had hurt

28. Since he became famous in Egypt, people .......... his books into many languages.  
   a) will translate b) were translating c) translated d) have translated

29. Nothing like this ................. to me.  
   a) - has never happened b) - has ever happened c) - has not happened d) - have ever happened

30. I .............. my pen friend yet.  
   a) - didn’t meet b) - wasn’t meeting c) - haven’t met d) - not met

31. Hamid’s hair is wet. He ............... a shower.  
   a) - has just had b) - has just c) - had just d) - just has had

32. My cousin ............... abroad since his childhood.  
   a) - had lived b) - lived c) - was living d) - has lived

33. We can’t go home by bus. The last bus .................!  
   a) - has just left b) - has left just c) - has left ago d) - ’d just left

34. Basel is not hungry because he .......... a big lunch.  
   a) ate b) - had eaten c) - was eating d) - has eaten

35. Radwa doesn’t know what flying is like. She ..........  
   a) - has ever flew b) - has never flown c) - has ever flown d) - ’d never flown

36. ................. the last meeting, we haven’t seen each other again.  
   a) For b) During c) While d) Since

37. Have you done your English home work .................?  
   a) - just b) - yet c) - never d) - ever

38. I haven’t seen him .......... the last week.  
   a) ago b) already c) for d) since

39. Ali has had his phone .......... the beginning of this year.  
   a) - for b) - since c) - already d) - just

40. Hamdi has ............... to England. He’ll be home next week.  
   a) gone b) - been c) - go d) - went

41. Have you ever been to Aswan? b: oh I yes, I ................. there in 2010  
   a) - go b) - was c) - have been d) - have gone

42. Have you finished doing the exercise .................? How fast!  
   a) - yet b) - already c) - ever d) - just

43. I think that Kamal is the most inspiring teacher I have ................. known.  
   a) - ever b) - never c) - recently d) - just
44-Hany has gone on holiday ..............the last two weeks.  
a) on  
b) for  
c) when  
d) since

45-Sarah has lost her passport again. It’s the second time this ..............  
a) has happened  
b) happens  
c) happened  
d) is happening

46-I have........try sea foods, and I have no desire to try it.  
a) just  
b) ever  
c) lately  
d) never

47-He last we nt on holiday..............he was still a boy.  
a) after  
b) for  
c) when  
d) since

48-Have you see the match? Yes, I ................it yesterday.  
a) see  
b) have seen  
c) would see  
d) saw

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

---

1. What does the underlined word (……..) refer to/ indicate/ show  

2. What does the word "........" in bold refer to?  

3. What does the black typed word (الكلمة المظلمة) refer to (indicate)?  

4. Give (Put) (Write) (Suggest) a suitable title for the passage.  

5. The best (most suitable) title for the passage/ text/email is .......  

6. Give an example to prove (show) that ..............  

7. What lesson have you learnt from the above story?  

8. Give two reasons for ..............  

9. What's the main idea of the passage?  

10. Mention briefly the main idea of the passage.  

11. What does the writer mean by saying (……..)?  

12. What is meant by the word ...../ the term .....?  

13. Pick out (Detect) (Find) words in the passage which mean:  

14. From the passage, give one word for each of the following.  

15. Give the meaning of the underlined words "........".  

16. According to the passage/ the text / the writer, .........  

17. From the writer's point of view ..............  

18. What does the writer say concerning ..............?  

19. What's the writer's main objection to ..............?  

20. What advice does the writer give his readers?  

21. What does the passage suggest we should do about ..............?  

22. Do you agree or disagree that ..............?  

---

Comprehension
Read the following passage, then answer the questions:

Dear Ali,

How are you?

I had wanted to email you before I started my new job, but I did not have time! I've now worked here for two weeks. I'm working in an old building in the middle of the city at the moment and I travel to work by bus. By the end of next year, they will have finished building a new office in a different part of the city. So after that, I'll be travelling to work every day on the metro! Before I started this job, I hadn't known very much about new technology. Now I use it every day. I often talk to people in other countries, using the internet. The work is different every day. Yesterday I was interviewing a businesswoman from Japan. Today I'm visiting a new hotel in Cairo and tomorrow I'm going to a meeting in Damietta. I think I'll have to get up very early because the train leaves at 5 a.m.!

The job is very tiring and I don't have a routine yet, but I'm enjoying it. I have already written a lot of articles. You can read them online. I've met some famous people, too. There is a photo of me interviewing a politician in the attachment to this email. He works for the Ministry of Antiquities, so he knows all about ancient Egypt. I haven't met any sports people yet, but there is an important tennis competition next month. There are some famous tennis players going there and I'm sure I'll interview one.

Write soon.

Best wishes,

Munir

1. For how long has Munir done this job?
   a) for a year
   b) for two weeks
   c) since he moved offices
   d) since last May

2. What is the main idea of the email?
   a) Munir's new job is boring.
   b) Munir doesn't like his new job.
   c) Munir's new job is busy but exciting.
   d) Munir wants his job to pay him more money.

3. What does the underlined word **one** refer to?
   a) a famous tennis player
   b) a tennis competition
   c) a politician

4. What does the word **antiquities** mean?
   a) very old things
   b) farming
   c) medicine
   d) education

5. Find a suitable subject for this email.

6. How does Munir usually communicate with people in the countries?

7. What job do you think Munir does?

8. Why didn't Munir email his friend before he got the job?

2- The flu is the common name for influenza. The flu is a respiratory sickness. The flu can be mild or bad. Sometimes the flu can even cause death. Each year in the U.S., about 36,000 people die from problems related to the flu. The flu is caused by a virus. A virus is a germ. People can spread the virus. The virus
can live in tiny drops of liquid. If you have the virus, you can spread it by coughing. You can get the virus by touching something that has the virus on it and then touching your eyes, nose, or mouth. A flu shot can prevent the flu. The nasal flu mist can also prevent the flu. The shot and the nose spray are **vaccines**.

If you get the flu, you might get a headache. You might have a fever or a cough and a runny nose. You might have a sore throat. You might feel very tired. Your body might hurt all over. Some people have diarrhea and vomiting. You can help stop the spread of the flu virus by covering your cough. You should cough into a tissue and throw the tissue away. Or you can cough into the inside of your elbow, into your own clothing. You should wash your hands with warm water and soap for at least 20 seconds. Studies show that washing your hands for 2 minutes with hot, soapy water is the best way to get the most germs off your hands. Be sure to wash under your fingernails and between your fingers.

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

1. The flu is a disease connected to the ................. system.
   a) Circulatory b) Digestive c) respiratory d) Nervous

2. What is the main idea of the fifth paragraph?
   a) How to stop the spread of the virus
   b) How long to wash your hands
   c) How to wash your hands
   d) What studies have shown about hand-washing

3. The word “vaccine” most closely means ..................
   a) spray b) protection c) health d) shot.

4. Why is it important to wash under the fingernails and between the fingers?
   a) in order not to spoil our food.
   b) to weaken the flu virus.
   b) to show others that we are clean.
   d) to get rid of the germs.

5. Do you think there will be a cure for the flu in the future? Why? Why not?

6. In your opinion, what other serious effects can be caused by different kinds of flu?

7. When and why can a person cough into the inside of his/her elbow?

8. How can we protect ourselves from the flu?
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<td>جنود جرحى</td>
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<tr>
<td>flying</td>
<td>الطيران</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the Pacific Ocean</td>
<td>المحيط الهادئ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the British army</td>
<td>الجيش البريطاني</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a plane crash</td>
<td>حادث تحطم طائرة</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hygiene school</td>
<td>مدرسة الصحة العامة</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sanitation</td>
<td>الصحة العامة</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>admiration</td>
<td>إعجاب</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>occupation = situation</td>
<td>المهنة أو الوظيفة</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>standard</td>
<td>مستند</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>document</td>
<td>مستند</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>religious</td>
<td>إضافية</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soloist</td>
<td>ممثل صحفي</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>political matters</td>
<td>مسائل سياسية</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>confident</td>
<td>متأكد</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>join the university staff</td>
<td>يضم لهيئة</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English</td>
<td>Arabic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a research assistant</td>
<td>مساعد محقق حكومي</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alternative</td>
<td>بدائل</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>compassion</td>
<td>شفقة</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dentist</td>
<td>طبيب أسنان</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>overcrowded</td>
<td>مزدحم / محتفظ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>imitate</td>
<td>يقلد</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>coordinator</td>
<td>منسق</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>terrific</td>
<td>رائع</td>
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**Prepositions and Expressions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Arabic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>take up much of her personal life</td>
<td>تشغيل جزءًا كبيرًا من حياتها الشخصية</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>play a positive role in</td>
<td>يلعب دور إيجابي في</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>popular with</td>
<td>مشهور لدى / محبوب من</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>grow up</td>
<td>ينشأ / يكبر</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the first of its kind</td>
<td>الأولى من نوعها</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>miss the record</td>
<td>يفشل في تحقيق الرقم القياسي</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>be determined to</td>
<td>مصمم على</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>write under a pen name</td>
<td>يكتب باستخدام اسم مستعار</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fly over long distances to start with</td>
<td>يحاول السفرات بعيدة كبداية</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>be awarded a degree</td>
<td>يمنح درجة علمية</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Introduce new ideas into hospitals</td>
<td>يقوم بإدخال أفكار جديدة</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Similar to</td>
<td>مشابه لـ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suitable for</td>
<td>مناسب لـ</td>
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# Words and their antonyms:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>suitable</th>
<th>مناسب</th>
<th>unsuitable</th>
<th>غير مناسب</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>positive</td>
<td>إيجابي</td>
<td>negative</td>
<td>سلبي</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>brave</td>
<td>شجاع</td>
<td>cowardly</td>
<td>جبان</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>effective</td>
<td>فعال</td>
<td>ineffective</td>
<td>غير فعال</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>well-known</td>
<td>مشهور / معروف</td>
<td>unknown</td>
<td>غير معروف</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>encourage (to)</td>
<td>يشجع</td>
<td>discourage (from)</td>
<td>يمنع</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>formal</td>
<td>رسمي</td>
<td>informal</td>
<td>غير رسمي</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>personal</td>
<td>شخصي</td>
<td>public</td>
<td>عام</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>impressive</td>
<td>مؤثر / مثير</td>
<td>unimpressive</td>
<td>غير مثير</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>persuade (to)</td>
<td>يقنع</td>
<td>dissuade (from)</td>
<td>يقنع بالMutable / عن</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>waste</td>
<td>يبدد</td>
<td>conserve</td>
<td>يحافظ</td>
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## Derivatives:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Adjective</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>argue</td>
<td>argument</td>
<td>arguable</td>
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<tr>
<td>encourage (to)</td>
<td>Encouragement</td>
<td>encouraging</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>suit</td>
<td>suitability</td>
<td>suitable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>impress</td>
<td>impression</td>
<td>impressive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>confide (in)</td>
<td>confidence</td>
<td>confident</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>brave</td>
<td>bravery</td>
<td>brave</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nurse</td>
<td>nurse</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>discourage (from)</td>
<td>discouragement</td>
<td>discouraged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>appreciate</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>govern</td>
<td>Government</td>
<td>governmental</td>
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## Definitions:

- **argue for**
  to clearly explain why something is true or must be done

- **degree**
  the qualification given to someone who has successfully finished a
university course

encourage

to try to persuade someone to do something, especially by making them more confident

career

A job or profession you have trained for and intend to do for a long time

positive

Hopeful and confident

role

the position that someone has in a job or activity

be in charge of

to be the person who is responsible for someone or something

director

Someone who controls or manages a company, organisation or activity

award

Officially give someone a prize or money

impressive

making you admire something

licence

an official document that allows you to do something

nursing

the job of looking after people who are ill or injured

solo

done alone, without anyone else helping you

Suitable

right or acceptable for a particular situation

Respected

Admired by many people because of achievements, skills, etc.

Government

The group of people who make decision about how to rule a country

Appreciate

Understand and enjoy the good qualities or value of something

Dr Aisha argued for women's right

They argued against the new tax
don't argue with me. Just do what I tell you

Oliver twist is a deeply affecting story

the visit to the pyramids was really impressive

Doctors are always trying to find effective new treatment for diseases.

Ali drove his father's car without his permission

People from other countries require work permits.

One can't drive a car without a driving licence

He is a respected professor.  Mrs Nagwa is a respected teacher at the school

The children in our family are always respectful to their elders.

a respectable citizen. / a respectable family. / a respectable job. / a respectable profession

My father was born in Cairo in 1949.

Hany was born on 15th March, 2005
Rule

Was/were) born into (عائمة) +
She was born into a good/wealthy family

5-fly flew flown
They flew to Paris for their honeymoon.

flight
What time is the next flight to America?

flying
Flying to Luxor takes me about an hour?

6-charge:
The battery in my cell phone needs to be charged.

charge:
The waiter charged 100 pounds for my meal.

in charge (of):
The army captain is in charge of fifty soldiers today

- Get: obtain - I got a good mark for my essay
- Get: receive - I got an email from my friend this morning
- Get: buy - We got a new TV from the shops
- Get: arrive - How are you getting home this evening?
- Get: become - It's getting very hot outside
- Get: persuade - I got him to give me a pay rise.
- Get: understand - Do you get what I'm saying?
- Get: catch - He got the flu and had to stay at home

8-Solo (flight/voyage)
Solo = alone

- John took his first solo flight that weekend.
- The explorer did not go with anyone else to Antarctica. He went solo/alone.

alone
- You shouldn't leave a child alone in the house.
- No one lives with him. He lives alone.

Lonely
- After his wife's death, he felt lonely.

9- spend + v. ing
He spent two hours playing the piano.

- He spent a lot of money on food

10-encourage
My parents encouraged me to study medicine.

11-govern
The government does its best to improve schools

12-Staff
She joined the university staff as a research assistant.

13-Nurse
The government does its best to improve schools

14- prove
He tried to prove his point of view.

15 Interestingly / undoubtedly / for / unfortunately / / luckily / personally

16-role
Every member of the team has a vital role to play.

Rule
We all have to stick to the rules
17-Injury  
He suffered a serious leg injury in a motorcycle accident.  He died of gunshot wounds.

18-make sure  
She made sure there was always hot water for doctors.  
We'll always need teachers, that's for sure

**LISTENING**

Dr Aisha Abd El-Rahman, who is known to some people as Bint El-Shatei, is one of the most famous people in Egyptian and Arab culture. As well as writing books on society and culture, she also wrote poems and for fifty years wrote for the newspaper, Al-Ahram. During her life, she helped to improve women’s position in Egyptian society.

Dr Aisha was born in 1913. Her father was an important man and Dr Aisha used to go with him to meetings, at which she learned to read and write. At a time when many girls didn’t go to school, Aisha’s mother encouraged her daughter to get a good education and, as a result, Aisha started school at the age of five.

Dr Aisha was successful at school and went to Cairo University, where she studied Arabic language and literature. She was awarded her degree in 1939 and then joined the university staff as a research assistant. In 1942, she was employed as a government inspector for the teaching of Arabic literature.

Using the name Bint El-Shatei, Dr Aisha wrote many books and articles in which she argued for a more positive role for women in the modern world.

Dr Aisha was a respected teacher and taught at many universities across the Arab world. With her husband, Professor Amin El-Kholy, Dr Aisha spent holidays visiting European museums, universities and libraries.

Dr Aisha died in 1998 at the age of eighty-five. Her work, which had taken up much of her personal life, is still appreciated today.

**Reading**

**FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE**

Florence Nightingale was born in 1820 into a wealthy family in Italy, but grew up and went to school in England. When she was 17, she decided that she wanted to be a nurse, although her family did not think that this was a suitable job for their young daughter. However, Florence's work in a London hospital was so effective that the British government asked her to be in charge of the nursing of wounded soldiers abroad. After working in Europe, she returned to England and opened the Nightingale School of Nursing in London, the first school of this kind.
In 1932, Lotfia El Nadi was the first and only woman to join a new school for pilots at Almaza airport. Her parents did not want her to be a pilot, so El Nadi worked as a secretary at the airport to pay for her lessons. When she was only 26, El Nadi became the first woman in Egypt to have a pilot's licence. In December 1933, she became famous when she flew solo in an international race, which went from Cairo to Alexandria. She was only the second woman ever to fly like this. El Nadi, who had to stop flying after an accident, died in 2002 aged 94. However, her achievements encouraged other women to have a career in flying. For example, in 1944, Linda Masoud became the first woman teacher at the flying school and Aziza Mahran later became a director there.

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

1- Mr Shabana has an important…………………… in the government. (**P T**)
   a role   b roll   c rule   d root

2- My mother really ……………………..it when my sisters and I cooked dinner for her. (**P T**)
   a apologised   b appreciated   c appealed   d thanked

3- The army captain is in……………………….. of fifty soilders today. (**P T**)
   a charge   b change   c core   d care

4- The palace is very……………………………. It has more than 30 rooms! (**P T**)
   a impressed   b impressive   c improved   d industrial

5- The explorer did not go with anyone else to Antarctica. He went……………………. (**P T**)
   a slightly   b solo   c special   d lonely

6- I told my little brother to read this book because it is……………………. (**P T**)
   a suitable   b employable   c reliable   d impossible

7- Ashraf is a good student. He never…………………… the rules. (**P T**)
   a becomes   b blocks   c follows   d breaks

8- You'll really like this book. The story is………………. (**P T**)
   a terrific   b terrible   c horrible   d capable

9- My sister loves chocolate, but ………………… I prefer ice cream. (**P T**)
   a personally   b person   c to me   d at me

10- How long did Sadat …………… Egypt? **LM**
    a governor   b government   c governorate   d govern

11- During her life, Dr. Aisha helped to …………… women's position in Egyptian society. **LM**
    a approve   b move   c improve   d remove

12- Dr. Aisha used to go with her father to meetings at which she ……. to read and write. **LM**
    a educated   b learned   c taught   d instructed

13- Dr. Aisha was …………. her degree in 1939 and then joined the university staff as a research assistant. In 1942. **LM**
    a awarded   b rewarded   c taken   d won

14- Dr. Aisha's work, which had taken … much of her personal life, is still appreciated today.
    a at   b in   c up   d down **LM**

15- It's forbidden to drive a car without holding a driving …………………. **LM**
    a mark   b award   c licence   d degree

16- I faced a lot of challenges during my ………………… as a teacher of English. **LM**
    a job   b career   c occupation   d profession

17- My students are usually ………………… of my work. **LM**
    a appreciation   b appreciative   c appreciatively   d appreciate

18- Dr. Aisha was …………. as a government inspector for the teaching of Arabic Literature.
a dismissed  b deployed  c employed  d worked
19- My older brother has been .......... a maths prize from Cairo university. [WB]
a) awarded  b) rewarded  c) presented  d) qualified
20- Exercise can have a ................ effect on your health and fitness. [WB]
a) passive  b) positive  c) negative  d) persuasive
21-Nurses have an important............... in looking after patients in a hospital. [WB]
a) role  b) rule  c) process  d) play
22- My parents always ............... it when work hard at school. [WB]
a) ignored  b) discouraged  c) appreciated  d) thanked
23-This new hospital was built with money from the.................. [WB]
a) environment  b) development  c) government  d) evolution
24- Mrs Nagwa is a...... teacher at the school. Her students usually do very well in their exams. [WB]
a) respect  b) respected  c) respecting  d) respectable
25- The people that I help at the charity are always very............ of my work. [WB]
a) appreciate  b) appreciated  c) appreciation  d) appreciative
26- Young children are usually .............. very towards their teachers. [WB]
a) encouraging  b) encouragement  c) en  d) mission
27- They are well behaved children who come from a ............... family. [WB]
a) courage  b) personality  c) personal  d) personally
28- It was a great football match. Both teams played very............. [WB]
a) positive  b) negatively  c) positively  d) positive
29- The............ for winning the swimming race is a gold cup. [WB]
a) present  b) reward  c) presented  d) gift
30- The whole class clapped......... at the end of the interesting speech. They had learned a lot. [WB]
a) appreciatively  b) appreciated  c) appreciation  d) appreciative
31- That film was made by a famous................ [WB]
a) direction  b) director  c) direct  d) directory
32- The ................ staff at the hospital work very hard to look after the patients. [WB]
a) office  b) nursery  c) nursing  d) security
33- My father spent all his .............. working in a bank. [WB]
a) career  b) job  c) profession  d) carer
34- Some films are not .............. for young children. [WB]
a) right  b) kind  c) sure  d) suitable
35- Before you can fly alone, you need to have a pilot's .................... [WB]
a) qualification  b) degree  c) report  d) licence
36- My uncle is in ............... of the Science Department in a secondary school. [WB]
a) dismissal  b) charge  c) charged  d) recharge
37- A 14-year old Japanese boy has become the youngest person to complete a ............... voyage across the Pacific Ocean. [WB]
a) lonely  b) solo  c) alone  d) single
38- Your grades are..........., Jena. [WB]
a) impress  b) impressive  c) impression  d) impressed
39- I'd prefer not to talk about that. It's something very ....................
 a) person  b) personality  c) personal  d) personally
40- I found university work very difficult, but my friends were always very ....................
 a) encouraging  b) encouragement  c) encourage  d) encouraged
41- Some students need more................ than others at school.
 a) encouraging  b) encouragement  c) encourage  d) encouraged
42- ........................ I believe that everyone should study science at school.
 a) Person  b) Personality  c) Personal  d) Personally
43- She would be a good nurse. She has a very kind................
 a) Person  b) Personality  c) Personal  d) Personally
44- The ................ from London to Cairo takes about 4 hours.
 a) flying  b) flight  c) expedition  d) mission
45- Doctors are always trying to find ................ new treatments for diseases.
 a) effective  b) negative  c) useless  d) infectious
46- One can't drive a car without a driving..................
47. I………..people who can turn a negative situation into appositive one.
48. It is important for teachers of English to………..students to speak English.
49. Have you heard? They've discovered a/an ................ new treatment for flu.
50. She was in ..........of the company during my absence.
51. the tourist's visit to abu simbel temple was really …………………
52. charitable organizations argue ................... handicapped rights

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**Relative clauses**

用途的相对词是：

- (Who/that) 修饰主语和从句的主语，表示人
- (whom) 修饰宾语和从句的宾语，表示人
- (which) 修饰名词和从句的名词，表示事物

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>مَكَانٌ</th>
<th>Where</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>فَعَلٌ</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

I saw the policeman who arrested the thief.

Ahmed whom you met yesterday is my brother.

That's the man about whom you are talking.

The film which I watched last week was boring.

He made a bad mistake for which he had to apologise.

This is the article in which she writes about science.

- He came first, which made his parents very happy.
- He was usually late, which always annoyed his father

**Note:**

- When a relative clause follows a preposition or a prepositional phrase, it is followed by the preposition, e.g., where, which.
e.g. This is the house *which* we live in. This is the house *in which/ Where* we live.

That is the stadium *at which* we saw the cup final.

Dr Aisha used to go with him to meetings, *at which* she learned to read and write.

This is the school *which* was built last year.

Cairo, *which* is very crowded, is the capital of Egypt.

This is the house *which I bought/built* last week.

Their, your, its, her, his, my, our

1- It's the month July *which* we go on holiday.

2- Friday is the day *on which/When* I visit my relatives in our village.

Ex- summer is the time *which* is very hot.
The man living next door is my friend.

Vegetables which contain a lot of water, don't freeze well.

Vegetables containing a lot of water, don't freeze well.

My mother, who is standing beside me, is very kind.

This photo, which I took, shows our house.

It was Graham Bell that invented the telephone.

All- any -every -few -little -many - much- nothing -none -some -the only

There isn't anything that we can eat in this house.

This is the best book that I have ever read.

I gave him all news that I had.

There isn't anything that we can eat in this house.

It was Graham Bell that invented the telephone.

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

1- Omar,……………………… mother is a scientist, always does well in the science tests. (PT)
   a whose  b who  c who's  d for whom

2- Tanta is the city…………… my grandparents were born. (PT)
   a which  b where  c who  d when

3-This is the book……………… my favourite character goes to the Arctic. (PT)
   a which  b where  c who  d when

4-I could not decide……………… to wear to the wedding party. (PT)
   a which  b what  c that  d who

5-The shop,……………………….. I visited last week, has some great souvenirs. (PT)
   a when  b where  c who  d which

6-Jomana,…………………. is good friends with my sister, is really good at tennis. (PT)
   a who  b whose  c what  d which

7-This is the hotel……………… I stayed when I was young. (PT)
   a which  b where  c who  d when

8-This is a book……………… the hero travels to space. (PT)
   a which  b where  c in which  d at which

9-Saturday, ……………………………we always play football, is always a busy day for me. (PT)
   a that  b what  c on which  d where

10- The bridge…………………. is near my house is more than two hundred years old. (PT)
    a that  b to which  c where  d what

11 My uncle lives in Al-Mahala……….is a big industrial city. (LM)
   a whose  b where  c what  d which

12 Mrs. Eman has got her Ph. D ………we all congratulated her. (LM)
   a to which  b about which  c on which  d which

13 Shakespeare was a great playwright ………plays are famous everywhere. (LM)
   a who's  b whose  c who  d which

14- I don’t believe ...........he says; he usually tells lies. (LM)
   a what  b that  c which  d who

15-- The 6th of October, 1973 was the day………. the Egyptian armed forces beat Israel and regained Sinai. (LM)
Dr. Aisha's work, ……………….father was an important man, was born in Damietta in 1913.

Lord of the Flies is a story ……a group of school boys are shi

My sister went to London University, ……………………….she studied history.

1837 was the year ………………..Victoria became queen of Britain.

The person ………………..does most of the cooking in our family is my mother.

I've just read a newspaper article ……..the life of a famous woman is described in detail.

The nurse, ………..brother won the poetry competition.

Adel is my friend……………brother won the poetry competition.

I work is very friendly.

Fortunately, I found the mobile.……….happened was my mistake.

I'm sorry;…………..happened was my mistake.

Mr. Akram is the generous man ………..house we had lunch yesterday.

He says he's busy,………….. he really mean

Tomorrow, I'm going to a meeting……. we're going to discuss women's role in society.

She asked me where I had been, ……………..I replied, "It's a secret".

Mr. Adel, ……………….father was an important man, is very friendly.

We should all honour those ………do their best to serve humanity.

I don't really know……….my neighbour will come back From Italy.

The electric machines ………..in Japan are used everywhere.

I work is very friendly.

I'm sorry;……….happened was my mistake.

Fortunately, I found the mobile.……….happened was my mistake.

Mr. Adel, ……………….father was an important man, is very friendly.
Have you seen .......... I bought from London? SB
a. when b. that c. which d. what

He made a bad mistake .......... which he had to apologise. SB
a. for b. to c. with d. at

That is the stadium .......... we saw the cup final. SB
a-which b-at where c-at which d-at that

The teacher .............. students passed the exam, was so proud of himself.
a-where b-who c-whose d-which

I've just finished a novel .......... the main character is an 80-year-old man.
a) which b) in which c) who d) whose

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

the man to .......... you were talking is the manager of the company.
a-that b-who c-whom d-when

Ramadan, .......... we fast in , is a holy month.
a which b why c where d when

my friend .......... beside me, is honest.
a-sits b-who sitting c-sitting d-sat

people .......... work requires staying up late suffer a lot in life.
a which b who c where d whose

Winter is the season .......... I enjoy visiting Alexandria!
a. where b. on when c. in which d. which

The books .......... by Naguib Mahfouz are internationally famous.
a. written b. were writing c. were written d. which written

I can’t remember the name of the person .......... I borrowed this pen.
a) from where b) from which c) to whom d) from whom

He lost the book .......... him last week
a-which lent b-who c-where d whose

This is the restaurant .......... I usually go for my meals
a. which b. to which c. at which d. in which

Tourists .......... stay costs much, moved to a chapter hotel.
a. whose b. who c. who's d. whom

My friend .......... flat we live, travelled to London two years ago.
a. who b. which c. in which d. in whose

What is the name of the river .......... flows through Egypt?
a. who b. where c. which d. whose

I told him all .......... I know about the solar system.
a. that b. which c. whose d. whom

The tour guide showed me round town, .......... was very kind of him .
a-who b-who c-where d- which

I don’t know with ........... about the loan.
a. who I should speak b. whom I should speak
c. who should I speak d. whom should I speak

The player .......... skills the match most depended, was the goalkeeper
a who b which c on whose d whose

You'll have to manage with .......... you can find.
a when b whom c that d what

I was in a very complex situation, .......... I could see no way out.
a- in which b- by which c-from which d-to which
We all agree that … is one of the most important things in our life and has its vital role nowadays.

There is no doubt that this subject has affected our thought and caused a great impact on us.

No one can deny that … plays a very important role in our life.

We all agree that … is (are) very necessary and plays (play) an important part in our life.
There is no doubt that … is one of the most dangerous phenomena in our life and has its bad and negative effects nowadays.

We all agree that … is one of the most important things in our life and has its vital role nowadays.

We should put into consideration that … has become one of the most important things in everyone’s life.

No one can deny that we owe much to … which play(s) an important role and active part in our life.

Finally, it is quite clear that … is really …

To sum up, one can say that … is really …

For positive themes

We all agree that … is one of the most important things in our life and has its vital role nowadays.

We should put into consideration that … has become one of the most important things in everyone’s life.

No one can deny that we owe much to … which play(s) an important role and active part in our life.

For negative themes

We all see that … stands as an obstacle in the way of our progress.

There is no doubt that … is one of the most dangerous problems in our life as it has bad effects on us.

We all believe that … is really serious and harmful nowadays and has bad effects on all of us.

For advantages and disadvantages themes

There is no doubt that … is a double edge weapon that has both advantages and disadvantages.

In fact that … is considered a mixed blessing in our life.

What about the body?

We all believe that … stands as an obstacle in the way of our progress.

Finally, it is quite clear that … is really …

To sum up, one can say that … is really …
In addition to what I have written about ...........before, I can add that..............

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Everyone knows that</th>
<th>جملة + that</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I reveal no secret when I say that</td>
<td>جملة + أن</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It can't be denied that</td>
<td>جملة + أن</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It is crystal clear that</td>
<td>جملة + أن</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It is known that</td>
<td>جملة + أن</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

What about the conclusion?

ماذا عن الخاتمة؟

الخاتمة إيجابية أو سلبي

From what we have mentioned above we can say that due attention must be paid to this matter and never be neglected as it is very important (serious).

دوما ما ذكرهنا اجل مهتمتنا في القول أن يجب أن نولي اهتماما و نوجه نحو هذا الموضوع الا نتجاهل ما له من أهمية (خطورة).

1) No one can deny that….
2) plays a great role in
3) The progress of any nation depends on
4) We should do our best in order to
5) In my opinion, ...has a great effect on our society.
6) We can’t ignore the great value of
7) The government does its best to encourage
8) The government is trying to solve this problem by...
9) One advantage of ..........is that it (they)
10) One disadvantage of .....is that it (they)
11) .....is considered a very serious problem.
12) To solve this problem, we should all
13) We all agree that .....is one of the most important things in our life
14) .....is very useful as it helps us to...
15) With the help of .....we can lead a better life
16) ....is a serious obstacle in the way of our progress
17) All members of the society should cooperate to ...
18) We should exert more efforts to solve this problem
19) We have to stand firmly against ........
20) We should make the best use of .......
21) will help us to achieve self sufficiency
22) We should develop public awareness of......
23) All citizens should participate in solving this problem.
24) It increases our national income.
25) It achieves progress, welfare and prosperity.

أجمل أهداف فائدة الموضوع هي للطالب المتميز:

1- إذا كان الموضوع يحمل في معناه المحاسن القومية مثل السياحة واستصلاح الصحراء والمشروعات الجديدة
   ▶ It increases our national income.
   ▶ It solves many problems such as unemployment.
   ▶ It Achieves progress, welfare and prosperity.

2- إذا كان الموضوع يحمل في معناه الفوائد الفكرية مثل القراءة والإعلام والصحافة والكمبيوتر
   ▶ It increases our information, knowledge and experience.
   ▶ It broadens our horizons.
   ▶ It forms our public opinion.
   ▶ It has a deep effect on our characters.
   ▶ It builds our bodies, refreshes our minds, and forms our characters.
   ▶ It teaches us the good moralities, the ethics, and how to depend on ourselves.
   ▶ It teaches us the co-operation and the discipline.

3- إذا كان الموضوع يحمل في معناه الفوائد الصحية مثل الرياضة
   ▶ It is clear that the problem has several causes for example (burning oil – loud noise – throwing Rubbish-free time without useful hobbies – plenty of money – lack of food money health.)

4- إذا كان موضوع التعبير يحمل في معناه السلبيات والاستياء
   ▶ It can lead to serious health problems. It can cause crimes and deviation. It can lead to poverty and social problems. It can hinder progress, welfare and prosperity. It can lead to waste of time, effort and health uselessly. It can spread diseases and dirt in our environment. It can lead to violence and hatred.

5- إذا كان موضوع التعبير يحمل في النتائج المترتبة على الموضوع السلبي
   ▶ It can lead to depression and economic problems.

Translation

(A) Translate into Arabic:

1- Terrorists have no nation or nationality because they kill and wound innocent people. They try to destabilize the countries and the societies.

2- Studies show that people with more education live longer. They get better jobs, suffer less economic stress and tend to be more active and more receptive to new ideas.
3- Greed is one of the ugliest human qualities because it increases the sharpness of conflict and dispute between individuals inside one society.

4- Research has shown that happy people live longer, are healthier and are more successful. They also enjoy more fulfilling relationships and are respected by others.

B) Translate only into English:

1. يندرد الكثير من الشباب هذه الأيام لأجتذاب مهارات التعامل مع الإنترنت وبرامجه المختلفة حتى يصبحوا أهلاً للتوظيف.

2. تنفذ المشاريع الهندسية الضخمة في كل أنحاء مصر لتساعد في جعل الحياة أسهل وأكثر راحة لجميع المواطنين.

3. تهتم الحكومة بالمشاريع الاقتصادية الكبرى لأنها توفر فرص العمل وتزدهر خطط التنمية وتزيد فرص النمو الاقتصادي والاجتماعي مما تؤدي إلى ارتقاء مستوى معيشة المواطنين.

4. لحل مشكلة الجوع ونقص الغذاء يجب على الدول المتقدمة أن تساهم في تنمية مصادر الغذاء في الدول الفقيرة لمساعدتها في توفير الغذاء لها.

5. لأنشطة الرياضية والفنية والاجتماعية دوراً هاماً في العملية التعليمية لذا يجب أن تكون جزءاً أساسيًا في أي نهج وذلك لأنها تجعل المدرسة مكانًا جذابًا.

6. يعد الخروج من الاستخدام المفرط للمليفون المحمول وخاصةً من جانب الشباب، لأن ذلك قد يؤدي إلى مشاكل صحيّة ونفسية واجتماعية خطيرة.
### Vocabulary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>English</th>
<th>Arabic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>verse</td>
<td>شعر/بيت شعر</td>
<td>traditional poems</td>
<td>تقليدية ترجمة</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prose</td>
<td>النثر</td>
<td>colourful clothes</td>
<td>ملابس ملونة</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>poet</td>
<td>شاعر</td>
<td>follow the rules</td>
<td>يتبع أو يلتزم</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>poetry</td>
<td>الشعر</td>
<td>paraphrase (v. n.)</td>
<td>يعيد سياغة/ يفسر/ تفسير</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rhyme (v./n.)</td>
<td>قافية / له نفس القافية</td>
<td>play the piano</td>
<td>يعزف البيانو</td>
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<tr>
<td>emotions</td>
<td>انفعالات/عواطف</td>
<td>accept</td>
<td>يقبل</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>challenging</td>
<td>يثير التحدي</td>
<td>an offer</td>
<td>عرض</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>factor</td>
<td>عامل (والجمع: عوامل)</td>
<td>a request</td>
<td>طلب</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>factory</td>
<td>مصنع</td>
<td>expression</td>
<td>تعبير</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tour guide</td>
<td>مشرد سياحى</td>
<td>quantity</td>
<td>كمية</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>museum</td>
<td>متحف</td>
<td>society</td>
<td>عضو</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>have a role in individual</td>
<td>له دور في فرد</td>
<td>member</td>
<td>ألم/ يؤلم</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>robin</td>
<td>طائر أبو الحنان</td>
<td>aching (n.)</td>
<td>يصوب بالغمامة</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>break for lunch</td>
<td>يأخذ فترة راحة من أجل..</td>
<td>faint = pass out</td>
<td>يخفى/يسهل</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>symptoms</td>
<td>أعراض</td>
<td>ease (v.)</td>
<td>يخفى الألم</td>
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<tr>
<td>fine (v./n.)</td>
<td>غرامة / يفرم</td>
<td>cool pain</td>
<td>يخفى الأبد</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>painful</td>
<td>ملم</td>
<td>unconscious</td>
<td>قائد الوعي</td>
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<tr>
<td>success (n.)</td>
<td>النجاح</td>
<td>quotation</td>
<td>تقدير</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>follow the advice of burdens</td>
<td>يتبع نصيحة أعباء</td>
<td>lighten</td>
<td>يخفى الصداع</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>medicine</td>
<td>دواء/الطب</td>
<td>summary</td>
<td>مлечم/ديوان شعر</td>
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<td>summarise</td>
<td>ينصح صحة</td>
<td>a book of poems</td>
<td>شركة</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>company (u)</td>
<td>يهتم عادات</td>
<td>company © = firm</td>
<td>رجال الإنشاع</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>crash</td>
<td>يركب</td>
<td>rescruers</td>
<td>رجل/ رفيق/صاحب</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>passengers</td>
<td>الركاب</td>
<td>fellow</td>
<td>طويل/ رفيق/صاحب</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>angle worm</td>
<td>دودة أو الأنشاع</td>
<td>dentist</td>
<td>طبيب استان</td>
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<tr>
<td>dentistry</td>
<td>طب الأسنان</td>
<td>tourist</td>
<td>سائح</td>
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<td>tourism</td>
<td>السياحة</td>
<td>baker</td>
<td>شياح</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bakery</td>
<td>المخبز</td>
<td>sandstorm</td>
<td>عاصفة رملية</td>
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<tr>
<td>describe</td>
<td>يصف</td>
<td>description</td>
<td>وصف</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>review</td>
<td>مقالة نقدية أو مراجعة نقدية</td>
<td>reviewer</td>
<td>ناقد</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>comments</td>
<td>تعليقات</td>
<td>breakable</td>
<td>قابل للكسر</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Prepositions and Expressions**

| Preposition/Expression | معاني في اللغة العربية | ماهر في | ماتشتى 
|------------------------|------------------------|---------|---------
| rhyme with | يكتب له نفس النافذة | good at = clever at | ماهر في |
| cut into | يقطع الى... | write about | يكتب عن |
| write to | يكتب إلى شخص | succeed in | ينجح في |
| stop...from | يمنع من... | talk about | يتحدث عن |
| in other words | وهمي آخر | feel about | يشعر بصغر\\|
| read...to someone | يقرأ شخص | read about something | يقرأ عن شيء |
| explain...to someone | بطريقة مختلفة | agree with | يتفق مع |
| in a different way | مختلف عن | differ from | يختلف عن |
| different to/from | يسافر في اتخاذ البلد | at the end of | في نهاية... |
| travel around the country | يمشي في الجبال | go to prison | يسجن على الدور |
| walk up the mountains | بلا جدوى | have a role in | نشر بالقلب |
| in vain | يسوي بأسلوبه | be felt with the heart | على الشاطئ |
| in your own words | يقيم في فندق | on the beach | يدرب لحكي |
| stay in a hotel | يبادر وعلي وجهه | be trained to+inf. | على الانترنت |
| leave with a smile on his face | ابتسامة | at a restaurant | في مطعم |
| on the phone | في الهاتف | on the shelf | على الرف |
| in the countryside | في الريف | in the market | في السوق |
| in the park | في المتنزه | a poem by Emily | قصيدة من تأليف إيمي|

**Words and their antonyms:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Arabic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>possible</td>
<td>ممكن</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>happy</td>
<td>سعيد</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>interesting</td>
<td>هام/شائع</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>correct</td>
<td>صحيح</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>do well</td>
<td>يحسن الأداء</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>singular</td>
<td>مفرد</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>similar</td>
<td>مشابه</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>successful</td>
<td>ناجح</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>conscious</td>
<td>مدرك</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Arabic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>impossible</td>
<td>مستحيل</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>unhappy</td>
<td>مريض/غير سعيد</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uninteresting</td>
<td>غير مثير</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>incorrect</td>
<td>غير صحيح</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>do badly</td>
<td>يؤدي بشكلا سي</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plural</td>
<td>جمع</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>different</td>
<td>مختلف</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>unsuccessful</td>
<td>ناجح در</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>unconscious</td>
<td>مفقود</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Notes:**
- A fridge = a refrigerator
- Fine
- In other words
- Feel about
- In vain
- In your own words
- Travel around the country
- Walk up the mountains
- In vain
- In your own words
- Stay in a hotel
- Leave with a smile on his face
- On the phone
- In the countryside
- In the park
- Come down

- Rhyme with
- Good at = clever at
- Cut into
- Write to
- Stop...from
- In other words
- Read...to someone
- Explain...to someone
- In a different way
- Different to/from
- Travel around the country
- Walk up the mountains
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- In your own words
- Stay in a hotel
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- Stay in a hotel
- Leave with a smile on his face
- On the phone
- In the countryside
- In the park
- Come down
easy | difícil
---|---
weak | fuerte
safe | seguro
complete | incompleto
sadness | triste
positive | positivo
lose | perder
loser | pierder

### Derivatives:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>verb</th>
<th>noun</th>
<th>adjective</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>live</td>
<td>living</td>
<td>living = alive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>challenge</td>
<td>challenge</td>
<td>challenging</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>move</td>
<td>movement</td>
<td>moving</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ache</td>
<td>ache/aching</td>
<td>achy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ease</td>
<td>easy</td>
<td>easy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>faint</td>
<td>unconsciousness</td>
<td>unconscious</td>
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<td>waste</td>
<td>waste</td>
<td>wasteful</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>succeed</td>
<td>success</td>
<td>successful</td>
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<tr>
<td>strengthen</td>
<td>strength</td>
<td>strong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tradition</td>
<td>traditional</td>
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</table>

### Definitions:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>word</th>
<th>definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>alive</td>
<td>Living, not dead</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>challenging</td>
<td>Interesting, but difficult to do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>moving</td>
<td>Making you feel strong emotions, especially sadness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>publisher</td>
<td>A person or company that produces books for people to buy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aching</td>
<td>Pain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fainting</td>
<td>Becoming unconscious for a short time</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2- stop + object + from + v.ing
The rain didn't stop us from enjoying the trip.

- She is a nice girl. - She married a rich businessman.
- He looked upset. - The player seems tired

afraid , alike , alive , alone , asleep , awake.
- The child is asleep. = the child is sleeping
- Do not disturb a sleeping baby. (BUT NOT: Do not disturb an asleep baby.)
- All is afraid of spiders.

ashore - ahead - along
- We swam ashore. = - We swam to the shore.
- We walked along the beach and watched the swimmers.
- The boat went slowly because there were rocks ahead

4- at the end of (ل في نهاية (اسم ( اسم ))
My house is at the end of this street.
We went shopping and visited some friends. In the end, we went home.

5- life
- The life of (اسم )
- There is no life on the moon.
- Life is fun.
- He leads a happy life.
- What do you know about the life of William Shakespeare

6- help
- help (to + inf) / inf. (ي ن ح م أ / ي ن ح م أ)
- He helped me with homework.
- She helped women (to succeed).

7- Lose
- Lose (ما؟ / مبادئ)
- He lost his leg in a car accident.
- The team played well, but lost the game.
- He kept on crying and I lost my patience. - He lost a lot of money at races

(أ ض م ب)
The writer has published three books recently. My new book came out / was published only last week. Fire spread rapidly because of the strong wind in the end, justice prevailed and the men stet free.

**10-Title**  
The title of this play is 'King Lear'. The title 'Ms' became much more popular in the 1980s.

**Address**  
What's your new address?  
They have changed the address of their website.

**11-Review**  
The paper published a review of her book.

**Revision**  
I know I haven’t done enough revision for tomorrow’s exam.

**LISTENING**

**Interviewer**: In today’s programme, we are looking at the poet Emily Dickinson. With me is the author Clare Lovell who has written a book which calls Emily the first modern poet. Clare, Emily Dickinson was born in 1830, so why do you call her modern?

**Clare Lovell**: Well traditionally, poems usually have three or more verses and in every verse, there are words that rhyme at the end of some of the lines. Today, modern poems do not always follow these rules. They may have either no words that rhyme, or words that partly rhyme, for example young and song. Many modern poets do not really follow any rules at all! But their poems work very well.

**Interviewer**: So did Emily Dickinson’s poems break the usual rules?

**Clare Lovell**: Well they were certainly different to most poems at that time. Many of her poems had very short lines, no titles, and sometimes no punctuation!

**Interviewer**: So are her poems challenging to read?

**Clare Lovell**: No, they aren’t. Most of them were changed by her publishers so that they are more like normal poems.

**Interviewer**: Tell me about her life.

**Clare Lovell**: When she was a child, she was good at both writing and playing the piano. But she was an unusual adult. She always wore white clothes and she spent nearly all her life at home, where she wrote her poems. She spent about half of her time writing poems, and the other half helping with the housework, as her mother was very ill. She had a few friends but she didn’t like to see them often. She preferred to write long letters to each friend instead. She wrote a lot of poems, but most of them were not published until after she died in 1886.
Interviewer: Did she marry?
Clare Lovell: No. We think that two men might have asked her to marry them but she accepted neither of their offers.

Interviewer: Which of her poems is most famous?
Clare Lovell: That is difficult to say! Only a few of her poems were published when she was alive, but you can read all of her 1,800 poems today. My favourite poem is called If I can stop. It is about what how important it is to help people in life. It’s very moving.

Interviewer: That sounds lovely, I’m going to read that poem next. Thank you for your time.

If I can stop one heart from breaking,
I shall not live in vain;
If I can ease one life the aching,
Or cool one pain,
Or help one fainting robin
Unto his nest again,
I shall not live in vain.

---

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

1- I don’t think that tree is ................. any more. All its leaves are brown. (PT)
   a live          b life          c alive          d alone

2- Ali said that he would be here at midday and here he is. He never .................. a promise. (PT)
   a takes         b breaks        c makes         d keeps

3- We walked a really long way to get to the shop, but it was in ............ It had already closed. (PT)
   a veil          b vein          c vain          d view

4- Don’t drink too much coffee or it will keep you ................ at night. (PT)
   a wake         b woken         c asleep        d awake

5- To find the bank, walk ................ this road and it is on the right. (PT)
   a alive         b ashore        c along         d around

6- Ashraf is a good student. He never ................ the rules. (PT)
   a becomes       b blocks        c follows       d breaks

7- The maths test was very ................ so nobody did very well at it. (PT)
   a challenging   b easy          c uncertain     d promising

8- We were very tired after the sports competition and we were all ................ by nine o’clock! (PT)
   a along         b ahead         c awake        d asleep

9- Imad hit his head and became ................ , but he is feeling much better now. (PT)
   a uncommon      b uncertain     c unconscious   d unhealthy

10- Verses have words that ........... at the end of some of the lines. (LM)
    a rhyme         b rhythm       c read          d run
3rd secondary

11. Are Ahmad Shawky’s poems …………. to read? a cheating    b charging   c changing     d challenging
12. My favourite …………. is called I f I can stop one heart from breaking. a poetry    b poet       c poem        d poetic
13. Some people believe that sun …………. is a symbol of optimism. a seat    b set       c shower      d shine
14. My cousin wrote a novel but hasn’t found a ……. yet. a writer    b-publisher   c-director     d-producer
15. The film about the war was very …………. A lot of people cried at the end! a moving    b-impressive   c-effective     d-pleasing
16. Although the plane crashed, rescuers were pleased to find that all the passengers were …………. a-dead    b-missing   c-alive      d-hidden
17. The walk across the mountains was beautiful but very …………. a challenge    b-challenged   c-challenging    d-unchallengeable
18. I knew that Ahmed would not be late because he never breaks……………. a neck    b-kept       c-broke       d-missed
19. If you drive too fast, you will break the……………. The police might fine you. a promise    b-c-record   c-record      d-law
20. It …………. Amira’s heart when her best friend moved to Dubai. a ached   b-kept       c-broke       d-missed
21. The football team did not lose for 50 matches and broke …………. a-neck    b-kept       c-broke       d-missed
22. In winter, we often see …………. in the trees in the park. a eagles    b-robins    c-hippos     d-snarles
23. Hassan’s tooth hurt all night and he went to the dentist because the………. did not stop today. a-ease    b-aching    c-operation     d-rest
24. It was very hot and busy in the market today and one tourist……………………. a-fainted    b-refreshed   c-heated      d-cooled.
25. We ran to the station but it was in …………. The train had already left. a advance    b-hurry      c-vain       d-fact
26. It hurt when I hit my head on the shelf but the pain soon……………. a eased    b-crossed   c-produced     d-deceases
27. The tourists left the boat and went …………. for the afternoon. a aboard    b-ashore    c-along   d-ahead
28. My father drove the car slowly because we saw there was a sandstorm …………. a aboard    b-ashore    c-along   d-ahead
29. Some of the fish in the market are still……………. , so they are very fresh. a alive    b-apart     c-asleep      d-awake
30. It’s late, but the children are still……………. . I can hear them talking. a ahead    b-ashore    c-asleep      d-awake
31. To get to the bank, walk……………. this road and turn right at the baker’s. a aboard    b-ashore    c-along   d-ahead
32. Don’t make too much noise. The baby is …………. a alive    b-apart     c-asleep      d-awake
33. It was so hot inside the room that I thought I was going to……………. a faint    b-fade      c-breathe     d-sleep
34. I ran ten kilometres yesterday and now my legs …………. a release    b-ease      c-ache     d-pain
35. Mona has a bad headache but this medicine should……….. the pain. a release    b-rise      c-ache     b-ease
36. We walked up to the castle……………. It was closed. a in a hurry    b-in detail   c-in advance     d-in vain
37. The boat went slowly because there were rocks …………. a aboard    b-awake    c-along   d-ahead
38. To……………. is to express what someone says or writes in a shorter and clearer way. a) paragraph b) paraphrase c) parachute d) paramedic
39. It was very hot and busy in the market today and one tourist...................
   a) flourished         b) fainted                           c) destroyed             d) hurried

40. Dickinson wants to stop someone from being sad and ..................
   a) impressed         b) impressive                 c) depressed              d) depression

41. If a person feels sad, you can ease their ...............
   a) joy                      b) pleasure                      c) happiness              d) pain

42. The bird built a .......................in a very big tree near my house.
   a) next                  b) nest                             c) palace                     d) cave

43. He .............. his chances at college by not studying enough.
   a) wasted              b) pasted                       c) lasted                    d) took

44. Louis accepted the other swimmer's................. to race.
   a) challenge              b) colleague                 c) damage             d) orphanage

45. His anger ............... enough that he could enjoy the evening.
   a) killed                   b) combed                   c) cooked                     d) cooled

46. Attending the memorial service was a ...................... experience.
   a. moving                  b. disappointing                  c. challenging                  d. promising

The Distributive pronouns

all, both, half, each, every, either, neither

1- نستخدم ألم مع اسم جمع بعد، بشترط أن يليه فعل جمع أو اسم مفرد لا يعد، وبليه فعل مفرد:

Ex: All Mona’s money is at home, so all her friends are helping her.

2- نستخدم ألم مع الأسماء التي تعدد والتي لا تعد حين نتحدث عنها بوجه عام

Ex: All the students in our class are from Cairo.

3- نستخدم ألم مع الاسماء التي تعدد ولكنها لا تعد، حين نتحدث عنها بوجه عام

Ex: All of them have got the full mark in the English exam.

4- لا نستخدم ألم في حالة عدم وجود

Ex: I’ve spent all of the money you gave me.

• I love all music not just classical.

Ex: All of + them /us /you (لئن وجدت all عند وجود ضمير مفعول جمعabl) (of)

Ex: Did you write down their telephone numbers? - No, not all of them.

5- لا نستخدم ألم بعد the

Ex: Did you invite all of them?

Grammar
All day / all week / all night / summer
- She is tired because she has been working all day.

Ex: All of us enjoyed the party = We all enjoyed the party.
Ex: I studied all (of) my lessons yesterday. Now, I’m revising them all / all of them
Ex: Mr. Ashraf explained it all.

Each

1. نستخدم each عندما نتحدث عن أئنين أو أكثر سواء أشخاص أو أشياء، بشكل منفصل (كل على حدة).
- Each student wears a uniform. - Each day is better than the last.

2. نستخدم عادة قبل الأسماء المفردة each
- Study each sentence carefully. Each child received a present.
- He told each of us our jobs. I gave each of my three brothers a card

Ex: Each of them has his own way of doing things.
Ex- Each student wears a uniform.
Ex- each of my brothers wants his own car.

3. الفعل دائما مفرد بعد Each
- We each play basketball

4. يمكن أن نستخدم قبل الفعل أو في نهاية الجملة each
- How much are these books? – They each cost $30 / =They cost $30 each.

Every

1. نستخدم every عندما نتحدث عن ثلاثة أو أكثر سواء أشخاص أو أشياء، كوحدة واحدة في المجموعة.
- Ex: Every student was given a book. - Ex: Every window was broken.

2. الفعل دائما مفرد بعد Every
- Every child received a present.
- Every car in the city causes some pollution.

3. لاستخدام كلاً من (every part of the country /every piece of the cake /every member of the team.)
- Ex: I’ve read every one of these books.
- Ex : I enjoyed every minute of my stay in Alexandria.
Ex: There’s a bus *every* ten minutes.
Ex: Take two tablets *every* four hours.
Ex: I go to the dentist *every* six months.

Both

1. نستخدم عندما نتحدث عن شئين أو شخصين فقط في مجموعة: *both*

Ex: I gave both my parents a present.
Ex: Both my brothers are older than me.
Ex: Use both hands to hold it.

Ex: *Both of us* were very tired.
Ex: *Both of them* live in Tanta

Ex: *We both* need a holiday.
Ex: *I liked them both.*

- *Both of us* = we *both* (فاعل)
- *Both of you* = you *both* (فاعل)
- *Both of them* = They *both* (فاعل)
- *All of you* = you *all*

Ex: *Both of us* went to the zoo yesterday = *We both* went to the zoo........

Ex: When she was a child, she was good at *both* writing and playing the piano.
Ex: I was very hungry, so I had *both* the cheese and the chicken sandwich!
Ex: She is *both* beautiful and clever.
Ex: I spoke to *both* the director and his secretary.

To be

- *My brother and my sister both have* a laptop.
- *They both wanted* to sell the house.
- *They had both been* refused entry to the club.
- *They were both* very nice, kind and beautiful.

Either

1. نستخدم في الحديث عن اثنين من الناس أو الأشياء: *either*

Ex I can stay at *either* hotel, they are both good.

- *Either mum or dad* will come to pick you up.

Ex: A: Left or right?  B:You can go *either* way.
Ex: Sara and I can go on *either* Friday or Saturday
I don't like either of my maths teachers. 

Either of these children has played in the street. 

Either of the two boys is clever. 

You can have either ice cream or chocolate cake. 

Either Ali or his brother is ready to help you. 

Either Mona or her two sisters are going to clean the room. 

Neither of us likes coffee. 

Neither of my sisters is married. 

Neither of the boxes was big enough. 

You can have neither cookies nor candy. 

Neither Ali nor Mona was at home. 

I don't speak either Italian or German. 

My house is half a kilometre from here.

Ex: Neither of these children has played in the street. 

Ex: Neither of the two boys is clever. 

Ex: You can have either ice cream or chocolate cake. 

Ex: I can visit you either on Sunday or on Monday.
I bought **half a kilo** of flour.

Ex: We live **half a mile** from here.

Ex: How much is **half a bottle** of olive oil?

---

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

1- There are two restaurants by the park and they are .................very good. *(P)*
   a all                      b either        c each        d both

2- Grandmother says that my brothers and I can.................. take a cake from the kitchen. *(P)*
   a-every                    b either        c each        d both

3- ................... the rice that you need is in the cupboard. *(P)*
   a All                      b Both          c Either       d Each

4- Nagwa is enjoying her new job because .........................day of the week is different. *(P)*
   a all                      b either        c every       d both

5- Our school is ................ kilometre from my house. *(P)*
   a half of                   b half          c half of a   d half a

6- My mother gave................... child at the party a small present. *(P)*
   a all                      b either        c each        d both

7- Hamdi wants to study.................... English or history at university. He's not sure. *(P)*
   a either                    b both          c neither     d half

8- There was a fire in the toyshop and......................... toy was damaged. *(P)*
   a both                      b all           c every       d half

9- Lina has two brothers, but they are not good at basketball because................ tall. *(P)*
   a either                    b each are      c neither     d neither are

10 ................ player in the team was given a medal. *(P)*
    a All                      b Every         c Half of     d Both

11- Maysa asked Mona and me to the park this afternoon, but......of us can go. We are shopping. *(P)*
    a both                      b either        c neither     d all

12- My school is ........... a kilo from the nearest metro station. *(LM)*
    a half of                   b half          c each        d every

13- What day is today: the 15th or the 16th ? - ........... . It's the 17th. *(LM)*
    a Either                    b Neither      c Both        d Each

14- I will do ............ I can to help you; you are my close friend. *(LM)*
    a all                      b every        c each        d neither

15- I go to the school library ............. week. *(LM)*
    a neither                   b every        c either      d each

16- ........... them were late; no one arrived early. *(LM)*
    a Neither                   b Every        c either      d every

17- ........... brothers are highly-qualified; one is a teacher and the other is an engineer. *(LM)*
    a Each                      b Either       c Both        d Neither

18- I asked two people to show me the way to Cairo tower, but ........... could help me. *(LM)*
    a all                      b neither      c both        d every

19- Ali couldn't decide which of the two T-shirts to buy; he likes ............. *(LM)*
    a either                    b neither      c both        d every

20- In a basket match ............ team has 5 players. *(LM)*
    a either                    b neither      c every       d each

21- Do you want tea or coffee? - .............; I don't mind. *(LM)*
    a Neither                   b Either       c Every       d None

22- The price of the two jackets is reasonable. ............. is expensive. *(LM)*
    a Neither                   b Either       c Every       d Each

23- My brother spends ........... of her time reading short stories. *(LM)*
    a either                    b each         c half        d both

24- I don't like ............ of the trousers; both are old fashioned. *(LM)*
31- I was offered tea or coffee, but I had ........ of them because I don’t like hot drinks. SB
  a either b both c neither d all
32- My mother said I could have ................ a cheese or a chicken sandwich. SB
  a every b each c neither d both
33- I was very hungry, so I had ................ the cheese and the chicken sandwich! SB
  a All b Both c Either d Each
34-She preferred to write long letters to ................. friend instead SB
  a both b each c every d half
35-I gave each of my three brothers a card and ............... my parents a present. SB
  a every b each c all d both
36- We looked at two hotels on the internet and ........ of them would be great for a holiday. WB
  a either b every c half d both
37- ................ of the five tourists from the north of Europe had blond hair. WB
  a either b each c every d both
38- Tarek loves tennis and watches .................. match on television. WB
  a neither b each c every d both
39- There were two photos of me on my cousin's phone but I liked ............... of them. WB
  a neither b all c every d half
40- My sister bought two new skirts and ............... of them are long and green. WB
  a both b all c every d each
41- The film was very boring and ................ of the people left before the end. WB
  a both b half c every d each
42- They may have ............... no words that rhyme, or words that partly rhyme. SB
  a neither b either c every d both
43-I need to be good at ............ speaking and writing English to get the job. SB
  a both b all c every d half
44- ................ engineer in the factory was given a separate job to do. SB
  a both b all c each d half
45- I don't like ............... of the T-shirts. SB
  a every b each c neither d either
46- He ate ............ the cake this morning.
  a every b each c neither d either
47- All Mona's money .............. at home. SB
  a are b is c has d have
48- Each student ............. a uniform. SB
  a wear b wearing c have worn d wears
49- ................ person has a role in society. SB
  a all b every c both d half
50- ................ of the girls spoke well. SB
  a every b each c nor d half a
51- Both of us can go on Friday, but ............ of us can go on Sunday. SB
  a either b neither c all d every
52- Both hotels have a café for breakfast and ................ room has a fridge and TV.
3rd secondary

a. all    b. each    c. both    d. half
53-Poems usually have three or more verses and in ..........verse, there are words that rhyme
a. all    b. either    c. every    d. both
54-Hady was really generous to his two nephews : he gave ............of them a gift.
a-neither    b. every    c. each    d. all

55-In a game of cricket , ...............team has eleven players
a. both    b. every    c. each    d. all
56-I have got two watches , but ..........of them works properly
a. all    b. neither    c. both    d. either
57-I invited 20 guests to my party but only ..........of them came.
a. all    b. neither    c. both    d. half
58-It was a difficult lesson so.............the students understood it.
a. all    b. every    c. both    d. half
59............. candidate in suitable for the job.
a. All    b. Neither    c. Both    d. Half
60. Neither of us spoke. We .......... .
a) Neither spoke   b) either spoke   c) both didn't speak   d) also didn't speak
61-There are two chairs here. You can take ............... of them
a.neither    b. either    c.all    d. every
62.............of the winners was given a grand reception.
a.Both    b. Every    c.Each    d. All

-----------------------------------------------

Translation

(A) Translate into Arabic:

1- Childhood influences man’s personality and forms the broad lines of his identity. What a child acquires is very hard to change in later stages of his life.

2- Reading is undoubtedly a useful hobby. It increases our general knowledge and enlarges the horizon of our thoughts and our view of life.

3- Bad habits such as smoking, addiction and overeating have bad effects on health, wealth and manners. So, we should try not to get into them

4- The Egyptian Knowledge Bank will be one of the most important information resources. That’s why all Egyptian students, teachers, university scholars and professors can have access to it.

(B) Translate only into English:

أ) جدارة هو أحد المصادر الرئيسية للمعرفة. لو أعطيناها الرعاية المستحقة نستطيع أن نزيد دخلنا القومي و نحل العديد من المشاكل التي تواجهنا هذه الأيام.
The honeybee is a very unusual kind of insect. Unlike other insects, which live alone, the honeybee lives as a member of a community. These bees live together in what is known as a bee colony.

The head of the colony is called the queen bee. She is larger than the rest of the bees. Her main task in the colony is to lay eggs. Most of the other bees are the worker bees. These bees collect nectar and pollen from flowers. The nectar that is carried by the worker bees is deposited on the hive and then converted into honey. The worker bees also help look after the young bees. As soon as the eggs are hatched, the worker bees feed the young bees with pollen and nectar. The third type of bee found in the colony is the drone or male bee. The main mission of this bee is to mate with a new queen.

The queen bee in the colony is to mate with a new queen. When the queen bee is dying, a new queen would be groomed. The new queen would eventually take over the ‘duties’ of the old queen when the latter dies.

- Read the following passage, then answer the questions:

1. The thing that distinguishes the honeybee from other insects is that
   a) its sting is stronger and deadly
   b) it can live alone
   c) it can’t live apart from its community
   d) it can’t live among trees and flowers

2. The main mission of the queen bee in the colony is to
   a) look after the young bees
   b) collect nectar and pollen
   c) kill the worker bees
   d) lay eggs

3. The life of honey bees can teach us
   a) co-operation
   b) how to live among trees
   c) selfishness
   d) laziness

4. “Latter” is the “Antonym” of the word
   a) last
   b) second
   c) former
   d) next

How is honey formed?
The earliest lighthouses were simply bonfires built on hillsides to guide ships. The first lighthouse, located on the ancient island of Pharos, served the old world city of Alexandria in 285 BC. Of the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World, the Lighthouse of Alexandria was the only one that had a practical function in addition to its architectural elegance. For sailors, it ensured a safe return to the Great Harbor. For architects, it was the tallest building on earth at its time. And for scientists, it was the mysterious mirror that fascinated them most. The reflection of the sun's rays could be seen more than 50 kilometres offshore. Legend has it that the mirror was also used to detect and burn enemy ships before they could reach the shore. Shortly after the death of Alexander the Great, his commander Ptolemy Soter assumed power and established his capital in Alexandria. Off the city's coast lay the small island of Pharos. Due to the dangerous sailing conditions, the construction of a lighthouse was seen as being necessary. For centuries, the Lighthouse of Alexandria was used to mark the harbor, using fire at night and reflecting the sun's rays during the day. It was even shown on Roman coins, just as famous monuments are depicted on currency today. Although the Lighthouse of Alexandria did not survive to this present day, it left behind its influence.

From an architectural standpoint, the monument has been used as a model for many prototypes along the Mediterranean.
### vocabulary

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| usual | ladder |
| stadium | powerful |
| firefighters | spectators |
| recipe | dependence |
| independence | repetition |

| narrator | narrate |

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<td>عبوب</td>
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<td>قوي</td>
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<tr>
<td>المتفرجون</td>
<td>اعتماد</td>
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<tr>
<td>تحكرا</td>
<td>إخبار (قصة/حكاية)</td>
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<tr>
<td>forget about</td>
<td>ينسى</td>
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<tr>
<td>go to the gym</td>
<td>يذهب إلى صالة الألعاب</td>
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<tr>
<td>lead to</td>
<td>يؤدي إلى</td>
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<tr>
<td>work in an office</td>
<td>يعمل في مكتب</td>
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<tr>
<td>on their own</td>
<td>بفردهم</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>carry work around</td>
<td>ينتقل بالعمل من مكان لأخر</td>
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<td>in their free time</td>
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<td>جاهز ومتاح للعمل</td>
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<td>look after = take care of</td>
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<td>Look after</td>
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<tr>
<td>move away from</td>
<td>ينتقل بعيدا عن</td>
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<tr>
<td>allow someone to</td>
<td>يسمح لشخص أن</td>
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### Words and their antonyms:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>well-known</th>
<th>غير معروف مشهور</th>
<th>unknown</th>
<th>غير معروف</th>
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<tr>
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<td>منتظم</td>
<td>irregular</td>
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<td>merits</td>
<td>مزايا</td>
<td>demerits</td>
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<td>مزايا</td>
<td>disadvantages</td>
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<td>like</td>
<td>يحب</td>
<td>dislike</td>
<td>يكره</td>
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<td>يشمل يضمن</td>
<td>exclude</td>
<td>يستبعد</td>
</tr>
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<td>able</td>
<td>قادر</td>
<td>unable</td>
<td>غير قادر</td>
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<tr>
<td>healthy</td>
<td>صحي</td>
<td>unhealthy</td>
<td>غير صحي</td>
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<td>إيجابي</td>
<td>negative</td>
<td>سلبي</td>
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<td>متفائل</td>
<td>pessimistic</td>
<td>متشائم</td>
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<td>مفيد ل</td>
<td>bad for</td>
<td>ضار</td>
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### Derivatives:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>verb</th>
<th>noun</th>
<th>adjective</th>
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<tr>
<td>separate</td>
<td>separation</td>
<td>منفصل</td>
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### Prepositions and Expressions:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>forget about</th>
<th>ينسى</th>
<th>go on a plane</th>
<th>يسافر الطائرة</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>go to the gym</td>
<td>يذهب إلى صالة الألعاب</td>
<td>suffer from</td>
<td>يعاني من</td>
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<tr>
<td>lead to</td>
<td>يؤدي إلى</td>
<td>the problem with</td>
<td>المشكلة في</td>
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<tr>
<td>work in an office</td>
<td>يعمل في مكتب</td>
<td>have time to yourself</td>
<td>يخصص وقت لنفسك</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>on their own</td>
<td>بفردهم</td>
<td>ask for help/advice</td>
<td>يطلب مساعدتك</td>
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<tr>
<td>carry work around</td>
<td>ينتقل بالعمل من مكان لأخر</td>
<td>separate...from</td>
<td>يفصل عن...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>focus on</td>
<td>يركز على</td>
<td>at all times</td>
<td>في كل الأوقات</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>balance between...and</td>
<td>يوازن بين...و...</td>
<td>at work</td>
<td>في العمل</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in their free time</td>
<td>في وقت فراغهم</td>
<td>get a call from</td>
<td>يتلقى مكالمة من</td>
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<tr>
<td>available for work</td>
<td>جاهز ومتاح للعمل</td>
<td>train for a competition</td>
<td>يتدرب من أجل مسابقة</td>
</tr>
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<td>the best way out of</td>
<td>أفضل طريقة للخروج</td>
<td>help people with their problems</td>
<td>يساعد الناس في حل مشاكلهم</td>
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<td>look after = take care of</td>
<td>يعتني ب...</td>
<td>on the way home</td>
<td>في الطريق للقلاب</td>
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<td>Look after</td>
<td>يعتني ب...</td>
<td>work for yourself</td>
<td>يعمل حر</td>
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<td>move away from</td>
<td>ينتقل بعيدا عن</td>
<td>carry on working for</td>
<td>يستمر في العمل لدى</td>
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<tr>
<td>allow someone to</td>
<td>يسمح لشخص أن</td>
<td>expect someone to</td>
<td>يتوقع من شخص أن</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
stress

organize

balance

suffer

limit

dlack

organize

organization

balance

suffering

sufferer

limit

lack

ضاغط

منظمة

توازن

معانة

الشخص الذي يعاني

حد

نقص

Some people find it difficult to get the balance right.
Her sports career took off after she won the competition.

It was hot so I took off my jacket.

She owes her flexibility to her early training as a dancer.

His training as an electrician taught him to repair the TV set.

Freelance workers have to...

Before the start of the new year...

I can't remember her phone number.

The plane took off at half past four.

Some graduates think that it is harder to get work today than it used to be.

He didn't allow them to smoke. He didn't allow smoking.

He didn't let them smoke.

This can lead to a lack of sleep and feeling exhausted.

MAKE - DO - GET

- make timetable
- do work
- get money
- get account

- Before the start of the new year, the teachers work together to make a school timetable.
- The problem with being a freelance worker is that you don't always do regular work.
- Freelance workers have to do their own accounts.
- My friend Mona did really well in the test last week.
- Some graduates think that it is harder to get work today than it used to be.

Training (knowledge, experience or skill learned)

- His training as an electrician taught him to repair the TV set.
- She owes her flexibility to her early training as a dancer.
- He received training in first aid.

Exercise: (physical movement for fitness / mental activity)

- Exercise, such as running, is good for your health.
- Although she does not have time for much exercise, she is very healthy.

Remember

- Remind someone to do something.
- Remember balance.
Many people find it difficult to get the balance right between their work and their free time.

It is necessary to achieve a balance between the needs of employers and employees.

Speaker 1: I'm a freelance writer. I have just had my first child, so I'm too busy to go to work every day. What I like about freelance work is that you can choose how much work you want to do. Before my son was born, I worked very hard. Sometimes I worked so hard that I had to work until late at night. Now, I'm only doing a few hours of work a day. Later as my son gets older I'll increase the amount of work that I do. The problem with being a freelance worker is that you don't always get regular work. There are times when you can't work hard enough to live comfortably. Also, it can be hard to make money and look after my family.

Narrator: 2

Speaker 2: When I was younger, I worked such long hours that I didn't have any time to myself. The best thing about freelance work is that you can choose your working hours. When you don't have to go to an office each day, you can manage your time. Because you're working for yourself, you can make your own timetable. But of course it is very important that you get the work done on time. You must meet the deadlines.

Narrator: 3

Speaker 3: When I moved away from the city I was working in, I had to make a difficult decision: either to find a new job, or to carry on working for the same company, but freelance. I'm a book designer, so my job is one which can be done almost anywhere. All I need is a computer and the internet, and I can do my job wherever I want to. I need to travel
to meetings, but I can take my work with me. When you’re a freelance worker, you can choose where you want to do your job.

Narrator: 4

Speaker 4: I’m a freelance project manager for a big organisation. I work on lots of different projects. The best thing about working freelance is that I can choose exactly which projects to take on. I find my own clients, so I usually look for the ones that provide the most interesting projects. The disadvantage of this is that you can’t always find new clients to work with when you are freelance. If you are working for an organisation, they find the clients for you.

Narrator: 5

Speaker 5: I’m a freelance accountant. I like my job, but it sometimes gets lonely working on your own. It is more sociable when you are working in an office. Also, freelance workers have to do their own accounts! For an accountant that’s not a problem, but I know other freelance workers who find doing their job and doing their accounts is too difficult for them to do on their own.

Finding a balance

A: SEPARATE WORK FROM HOME:
It is important for people to separate their work life from their home life. At the end of the work day, people should focus on the fact that this is also the end of that activity or task. Mothers and fathers both often need to work, but they have to balance their family and work. Parents who work should make sure that they spend enough quality time with their children.

B: DON’T CARRY WORK AROUND.
Many people find it difficult to get the balance right between their work and their free time. Modern technology means that some people can be at work wherever they are. People can carry laptops and phones with them at all times, which means that they can read their e-mails even in their free time. This allows many people to have more flexible working hours or to work from home. The problem is that some companies find it so easy to contact people that they expect them to be available for work all the time. Even people who are relaxing at home may get an important call from work that they have to answer.

C: TAKE A BREAK.
Although most workers enjoy what they do, people need rest as well. Some people work such long hours that they may suffer from stress. This can lead to a lack of sleep and feeling exhausted at work. People should remember that athletes who train for a competition always take breaks, so why should they not
do the same from work? A break can also help to limit the number of days they need to take off because of illness.

D: ASK FOR HELP.
Everyone has times when work can be difficult. If you have a problem at work, ask your manager for advice. He or she should be able to help you. This is often the best way out of stressful situations. It is part of a manager's job to help people with their problems.

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

1. The publisher told the writer that the.................... for his new book was next April. P T
   a deadline b debt c line d end

2. It is usual for people to suffer from.................... when they have an important job. (P T)
   a stressful b distressed c stress d stressed

3. Using the computer for a long time .................... Hana headache. (P T)
   a takes b gives c does d makes

4. This book has some useful .................... on how best to revise. (P T)
   a tops b taps c tapes d tips

5 Dr Sakr would like to take................. more work at the hospital but she doesn't have time. (P T)
   a on b up c over d in

6- Mariam has always been good with money and does the............. for a large company in Cairo. P T
   a accounts b accountants c achievements d activities

7- Yunis was ill last year and had to take a lot of time ................. work. (P T)
   a from b in c on d off

8- Mustafa is always very.................... and likes to talk to everyone! (P T)
   a social b sociable c socially d sociably

9- I think that parents should.................... the amount of time that children play computer games, because the games are bad for them. (P T)
   a increase b recycle c recover d limit

10- Fatma and Mona are very good friends and never like to be.................... (P T)
    a helpful b separated c obeyed d together

11. What I like about ............ work is that you can choose how much work you want to do. LM
   a freelance b freelancer c freedom d fair

12. I'm only .............. eight hours work a day. LM
    a allowing b doing c letting d making

13. The problem with being a freelance worker is that you don't always get ............ work. LM
    a gradual b gradually c regular d regularly

14. I can't carry ............ working for the same company; the salary is very low. LM
    a onto b over c out d on

15. People should get the ............ right between their work and free time. LM
    a blend b mixture c weight d balance

16. I don't like to work under.................... LM
    a stressfully b stressful c stress d stressed

17- The company has an accountant to do the company ...................... WB
    a-skills b-accounts c-achievements d- activities

18- Tarek is not employed by the computer company. He is a ................ worker. WB
    a-freelance b-free c-reliance d-vacant

19- It is good to do ............... exercise, so I go running every day. WB
    a gradual b-regular c-custom d-sociable

20- Manal has to finish the work tonight because there is an important .......... tomorrow morning.
    a-end line b-start line c-speed line d-deadline WB

21- Hamdi is very tired because he decided to .................. two new projects at work.
22-My father will be late home today because he has a meeting with an important………………. a-comment
23- Your brother is very…………………….. He likes talking to everyone he meets! a-sociable
24- The United Nations is an important ………………… that works al I over the world. a-company
25- Before the start of the new year, the teachers work together to a-do
26- Some graduates think that it is harder to a-do
27- Before I start revising, I always a-do
28- My friend Mona…………………..really well in the test last week. a-did
29- Sami………………..a lot of work last night, but he still didn’t finish his homework! a-did
30- How much money did Fareeda …………when she was working in the bank last year? a-did
31- Freelance workers have to…………… their own accounts. a-do
32- It can be hard to a-do
33- After our walk in the mountains, I a-felt
34- Are you coming to football a-lecture
35- I can’t phone my mother because she is a-on
36- Her sports career took a-over
37- Please a-tell
38- My grandmother isn’t well. She often a-feels
39- People who work long hours often suffer a-of
40- Your father reminds me…………… a-fathers
41- The school library is available a-of
42- When you make the cake, you need to separate the white of the egg a-of
43- The plane is taking a-off
44- when I was young, my mother often a-off
45- Adel’s job is very……………………..he is a firefighter and his work is often very dangerous. a-stress
46- the teacher gave us all a…………… mine was to interview four student. a-position
47- you should……………… the number of sweets you eat. they are very bad for your teeth a-develop
48- The sports team has a good a-palace
49- Tamer never goes on a plane. He…………….. from a fear of flying! a-feels
50- health problems linked to poor diet and a relative .......... of exercise
a leak     b lack     c lake     d lock
51. I’m taking next week ................. from work to go to London. WB
a. over     b. off     c. on     d. away
52-Sustainable recovery in output and real incomes ................. growth in productivity.
 a. insist on     b. works out     c. results in     d. depends on
53. You should .................. the number of sweets you eat. They are very bad for your teeth.
a) deepen     b) enlarge     c) increase     d) limit
54. It is good to do ................ exercise, so I go running every day.
a) regular                          b) regularity                      c) irregular                    d) regularly
55. We need to.................... our efforts on getting the work done.
a) focus     b) discuss     c) neglect     d) exert
56. To succeed in life, you have to............... your family and work
a) concentrate     b) export     c) distract       d) balance
57. She is the leader of an international................. devoted to the protection of natural resources
a) donation     b) organisation     c) deviation     d) promotion

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**Grammar**

**Cause and effect (Result) relationship**

العلاقة بين السبب والنتيجة

**so / such ... that; enough / too ... to**

- نستخدم هذا لدرجة أن التعبير عن النتيجة: so/such...that

 ➢ That cake was so nice that I’ll have another one!
 ➢ They walked so slowly that they missed the train.

**such a ( an ) + that + صفة أو ظرف + that + فعل + فاعل**

- نستخدم: very such

 ➢ It was such a useful book that I read it twice.
 ➢ It’s such an amazing play that you can’t miss it.
 ➢ They are such long questions that we don’t have time to answer them all.

**استخدام من هذه الأسماء، ما يلي:**

Fool / gentleman / coward / genius / liar/pity
such (a/an) + noun + that...

He was such a coward that he ran away from the battlefield.
The party was interesting. It's such a pity that you didn't join us.

- تستخدم كذاءة أن (أو) + من + عكس الصفة + لدرجة أن

He was such a coward that he ran away from the battlefield.

- لاحظ استخدام enough مع الصفات الإيجابية

The party was interesting.
It's such a pity that you didn't join us.

- لاحظ استخدام enough مع النOUN/pronoun

Rami is careful enough to make very few mistakes.
The test was easy enough for him to pass.

- لاحظ استخدام too + adj مع النOUN/pronoun

The sea is too cold to swim in.
The coffee was too hot to drink.
The question is too difficult for the little boy to answer.

- لاحظ استخدام too + من + عكس الصفة + لدرجة أن

I'm too busy to go to work every day.

- لاحظ استخدام too + من + عكس الصفة + لدرجة أن

Hamdi is tall and fast enough to be very good at basketball.
Hamdi is clever enough to answer the difficult questions.

- لاحظ استخدام enough (for + من)

Rami is careful enough to make very few mistakes.
The test was easy enough for him to pass.

1-It is big car that all the family can travel in it. (P T)
a so b such c enough d such a
2- Ahmed thinks that it is hot to play tennis in the park today. (P T)
a too b such c enough d so
3-The question was difficult that nobody could answer it. (P T)
a such b so c enough d too
4-My sister is to go to school. She is only two. (P T)
a so old b too old c not old enough d such old
5-The light from the sun is strong that you cannot look at it. (P T)
a such b enough c so d too
6-This bag is very heavy. I'm not strong to lift it! (P T)
a such b enough c so d too
7. The bus went slowly that it was quicker to walk! (PT)
   a such                    b enough                         c so                        d too
8. This is an exciting book that I don’t want to stop reading it! (PT)
   a too                     b such                          c enough                    d so
9. The phone is for her to buy. She doesn’t have enough money. (PT)
   a expensive enough       b too expensive                   c so expensive              d such an expensive
10. I’m to go to the cinema. (LM)
    a too busy               b busy enough                    c so busy                  d such a busy
11. My brother is careful to avoid making silly mistakes. (LM)
    a too                     b enough                         c so                        d such
12. They are thrilling short stories that I read them twice. (LM)
    a too                     b such                          c enough                    d such
13. I can’t carry the box. It is too heavy to. (LM)
    a be carrying it         b be carrying                    c carry it                  d carry
14. The party was interesting. It’s pity that you didn’t join us. (LM)
    a too                     b such                          c enough                    d too
15. One is never to learn. (LM)
    a too old                b old enough                     c such an old               d so old
16. That coin is to be kept in the museum. (LM)
    a so old                 b old enough                     c such an old               d as old
17. Mr. Amin is honest man that all people respect him. (LM)
    a so                      b too                           c such an                   d such a
18. I’m busy to go to work every day. (SB)
    a such                    b enough                         c so                        d too
19. Sometimes I worked hard that I had to work until late at night. (SB)
    a such                    b enough                         c so                        d too
20. There are times when you can’t work hard to live comfortably. (SB)
    a such                    b enough                         c so                        d too
21. I worked long hours that I didn’t have any time to myself. (SB)
    a too                     b so                            c such a                   d such
22. The exercise was easy that I finished it in two minutes. (SB)
    a too                     b so                            c enough                   d such
23. Rami is careful to make very few mistakes. (SB)
    a such                    b enough                         c so                        d too
24. This soup is hot to eat. (SB)
    a such                    b enough                         c so                        d too
25. The question is for the little boy to answer. (SB)
    a such difficult         b difficult enough                 c so difficult             d too difficult
26. It’s an amazing play that you can’t miss it. (SB)
    a such                    b enough                         c so                        d too
27. They are long questions that we don’t have time to answer them all. (SB)
    a such a                 b so                            c enough                   d such
28. Other freelance workers find doing their accounts is difficult for them to do on their own.
    a such                   b that                           c enough                   d too
29. The food in that restaurant is that we go every week. (SB)
    a such good              b good enough                    c so good                  d too good
30. Hamdi is to answer the difficult questions. (SB)
    a too clever             b clever enough                   c so clever               d such clever
31. It was a game that we didn’t finish it until ten o’clock! (SB)
    a such a long             b long enough                    c so long                 d too long
32. It was not to see any stars in the sky. (SB)
    a so dark                 b too dark                       c dark enough              d enough dark
33. The test was to finish. (SB)
    a such difficult         b difficult enough                 c so difficult             d too difficult
34. There were many people in the room that we couldn't breathe. (SB)
That cake was such a s nice that I'll have another one.

Tarek is such a friendly person that everyone likes him.

The sea is too cold to swim in.

That ladder is too long to be put on the back of your car.

This is such an old tree that it is amazing it is still alive.

The stadium is too big to hold 50,000 spectators.

It was such a hot day that they can push over trees.

Elephants are so powerful that they can push over trees.

It's not too late to buy tickets for the final. There are still some on sale.

She is such a creative person that she can solve any problem.

Translation

(A) Translate into Arabic:
1- Climate Change is due to pollution. That's why we all should take part in combating it. Otherwise the world will face disastrous results which can destroy our planet earth.

2- Our organization employs local people who understand lions and have the skills needed to monitor their movements, find missing livestock and stop hunting parties.

3- Only the individual himself can develop his potentials. But, like any other living being, he needs an atmosphere of warmth to give him a feeling of inner security to express himself.
4- A lot of people protest against globalization as they think it only serves the sake of the rich countries, not the poor ones.

5- Poetry is known to be the language of feelings. It addresses our emotions and takes us to worlds of beauty and affection.

B) Translate only into English:

1. It is said that art and poetry as a woman of society which breaks its traditions and it is one of the oldest tools in the world of manners for the individuals.

2. It is said that the best way to protect the environment from extinction is to ensure that living beings can survive.

3. The problem of the elderly is that they are in need of medical care and assistance from the rest of the world.

4. The society is trying to combine the democratic thinking and training of the younger generation to get involved in the civic awareness.

5. We must reduce the consumption of water and electricity and face the increase in prices.

---

Read the following passage, then answer the questions:

The flu is the common name for influenza. The flu is a respiratory sickness. The flu can be mild or bad. Sometimes the flu can even cause death. Each year in the U.S., about 36,000 people die from problems related to the flu. The flu is caused by a virus. A virus is a germ. People can spread the virus. The virus can live in tiny drops of liquid. If you have the virus, you can spread it by coughing. You can
get the virus by touching a something that has the virus on it and then touching your eyes, nose, or mouth.

A flu shot can prevent the flu. The nasal flu mist can also prevent the flu. The shot and the nose spray are vaccines. If you get the flu, you might get a headache. You might have a fever or a cough and a runny nose. You might have a sore throat. You might feel very tired. Your body might hurt all over. Some people have diarrhea and vomiting. You can help stop the spread of the flu virus by covering your cough. You should cough into a tissue and throw the tissue away. Or you can cough into the inside of your elbow, into your own clothing. You should wash your hands with warm water and soap for at least 20 seconds. Studies show that washing your hands for 2 minutes with hot, soapy water is the best way to get the most germs off your hands. Be sure to wash under your fingernails and between your fingers.

A) Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:
1- The flu is a disease connected to the ................. system.
   a) Circulatory    b) Digestive    c) respiratory   d) Nervous
2- What is the main idea of the fifth paragraph?
   a) How to stop the spread of the virus
   b) How long to wash your hands
   c) How to wash your hands
   d) What studies have shown about hand-washing
3- The word “vaccine” most closely means ....................
   a) spray         b) protection       c) health        d) shot
4- Why is it important to wash under the fingernails and between the fingers?
   a) in order not to spoil our food.       c) to weaken the flu virus.
   b) to show others that we are clean.     d) to get rid of the germs.

B) Answer the following questions:
5- How can we protect ourselves from the flu?

6- Do you think there will be a cure for the flu in the future? Why? Why not?

7- When and why can a person cough into the inside of his/her elbow?

8- In your opinion, what other serious effects can be caused by different kinds of flu?

Write an essay of about 180 words on of the following topic:

The role teachers can play in developing society.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>English</th>
<th>Arabic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>examine</td>
<td>يفحص</td>
<td>launch</td>
<td>نظام / جهاز</td>
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<td>طبقة / إطلاق</td>
<td>system</td>
<td>حاليا / في الوقت الحالي</td>
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<td>الجاذبية / خطورة</td>
<td>gravity system</td>
<td>ألعاب الجمال</td>
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<td>آثار جاذبية</td>
<td>currently</td>
<td>يدوري بسرعة (تحوّل)</td>
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<td>أسلال (الفضاء)</td>
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<td>المسافة / بعد</td>
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<td>طبقة فضائية</td>
<td>land</td>
<td>يهبط / أرض</td>
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<td>take off</td>
<td>يقلع (الطلاء)</td>
<td>improve</td>
<td>يحسن / يتحسن</td>
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<td>benefit</td>
<td>يفيد / يستفيد / قائمة</td>
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<td>رائد فضاء</td>
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<td>repair = mend</td>
<td>يصلاح</td>
<td>space walk</td>
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<td>- fix</td>
<td>محمد الوزن</td>
<td>a spaceship</td>
<td>سفينة فضاء</td>
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<td>درجة الحرارة</td>
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<td>من العتم</td>
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**Prepositions and Expressions**

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<th>Italian</th>
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<td>hay un problema con ..</td>
<td>ci sono problemi con ..</td>
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<td>discutire con ..</td>
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<td>conectado con ..</td>
<td>collegate con ..</td>
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<td>fare un viaggio spaziale</td>
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<td>يستفيد من ..</td>
<td>entrenado para ..</td>
<td>allenato per ..</td>
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<td>se vuela ..</td>
<td>viaggia in helicopter ..</td>
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<td>ينفع ..</td>
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<td>beneficia ..</td>
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<td>sufre de ..</td>
<td>soffre di ..</td>
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<td>va de paseo ..</td>
<td>va in giro ..</td>
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<td>realiza deportes sin peso ..</td>
<td>pratica sporti in peso ..</td>
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<td>si spezza</td>
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<td>si ferma</td>
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<td>يشعر بالاثارة ..</td>
<td>se excita ..</td>
<td>si eccitano</td>
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<td>walk around</td>
<td>يمشي ..</td>
<td>camina ..</td>
<td>cammina</td>
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<td>look after = take care of</td>
<td>يحافظ على ..</td>
<td>atiende ..</td>
<td>cura ..</td>
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<td>on a radio programme</td>
<td>ينظر في ..</td>
<td>escucha ..</td>
<td>ascolta ..</td>
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<td>في .. من ..</td>
<td>en altura ..</td>
<td>in altezza ..</td>
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<td>live in space</td>
<td>يعيش في الفضاء ..</td>
<td>vive en el espacio ..</td>
<td>abita in ..</td>
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<td>aterriza ..</td>
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<td>look down on</td>
<td>ينظر في القمر ..</td>
<td>mira abajo ..</td>
<td>guarda ..</td>
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<td>va in negozio ..</td>
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<td>be interested in</td>
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<td>si interessa ..</td>
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<td>walk on the moon</td>
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<td>va en el espacio ..</td>
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<td>English Word</td>
<td>Arabic Word</td>
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<tr>
<td>do gymnastics</td>
<td>تقويم أداء الألعاب الجماعية</td>
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<td>حظ سعيد في...</td>
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<td>Compare ... to</td>
<td>يشبه ب...</td>
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<td>go on a space holiday</td>
<td>يقوم بأجازة في الفضاء</td>
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<td>Agree/disagree with an opinion</td>
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<td>fall to the ground</td>
<td>يسقط على الأرض</td>
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<td>يتبادل الأدوار</td>
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<td>have fun with/</td>
<td>يجد متعة في...</td>
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<tr>
<td>Comparable to/with</td>
<td>مشابه لـ</td>
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**Words and their antonyms:**

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<th>Arab. Word</th>
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<td>تقلع (الطائرة)</td>
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<td>secret</td>
<td>سر</td>
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<td>خطر</td>
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<tr>
<td>weighty = heavy</td>
<td>ثقيل</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>weighty = important</td>
<td>هام</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>improve</td>
<td>يتحسن</td>
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<tr>
<td>agreement</td>
<td>اتفاق</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>current</td>
<td>الحالي / الجاري</td>
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<tr>
<td>thick</td>
<td>سميك</td>
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<td>go down</td>
<td>ينخفض</td>
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<td>go up</td>
<td>يرتفع</td>
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**Derivatives:**

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<td>cost</td>
<td>يكلف</td>
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<td>يتوقع</td>
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<td>predict</td>
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<td>Hope</td>
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<table>
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<td>动 (空試)</td>
<td>take off</td>
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<tr>
<td>秘密</td>
<td>secret</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>危險</td>
<td>dangerous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>重量 = 重 (mass)</td>
<td>weighty = heavy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>重量 = 重要 (value)</td>
<td>weighty = important</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>改善</td>
<td>improve</td>
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<tr>
<td>同意</td>
<td>agreement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>当前</td>
<td>current</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>厚</td>
<td>thick</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>着陆</td>
<td>take off</td>
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<tr>
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<td>secret</td>
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<tr>
<td>重量 = 重 (mass)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>重量 = 重 (mass)</td>
<td>weighty = heavy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>重量 = 重要 (value)</td>
<td>weighty = important</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>改善</td>
<td>improve</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>同意</td>
<td>agreement</td>
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<tr>
<td>当前</td>
<td>current</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>厚</td>
<td>thick</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>着陆</td>
<td>take off</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Definitions**

| **examine (v)** | To look at something carefully in order to find out something |
| **launch (v/n)** | Send a spaceship into the sky |
| **leak (n)** | A small hole that liquid or gas gets out through |
| **mission (n)** | An important job that someone has been given to do |
| **Distance** | The amount of space between two places or things |
| **gravity (n)** | The force that makes objects fall to the ground |
| **Anniversary** | A date which is remembered because something important happened on that date in a previous year |
| **side effect** | The bad or unwanted effect something such as medicine has on your body |
| **spin (v)** | To turn round and round very quickly |
| **Orbit** | Move around something |
| **Horrible** | Very unpleasant or unkind |
| **Giant** | Much larger than other things of the same type |
| **Tourism** | When people travel to a place on holiday |
| **Representative** | Someone who is chosen to do things, speak, vote etc. for someone else |
| **Weightless** | Having no weight, especially when you are floating in space |
| **Hopeful** | If you’re hopeful about a situation, you think that something good will probably happen |

**Language Notes**

1- **Invent**

Graham Bell invented the telephone.

2- **Cause**

Scientists are trying to find out what causes the disease.

**Reason for**

Can you give the reason for leaving?

**Reason why**

Is there a reason why you can't come?

3- **Launch**

Everyone watched the launch of the rocket on TV.

He was released from prison yesterday. The bears are eventually released into the wild. 

They went on an expedition to explore the river Nile.

The planet Pluto was discovered in 1930.

I found out I had made a mistake.
4. everyday (adj) / every day (adv)

The internet has become part of everyday life. / everyday I walk to school

5. affect = have / has an effect on - تأثير

- Smoking affects our health badly. / Smoking has a bad effect on our health.

6. astronaut... * astronomer... * astrologer...

Astronauts are people who travel into space. He works as an astronaut and studies stars.

7. without (less) / full of (more)

- Full / less of the same thing

Hopeful - hopeless / helpful - helpless / fruitful - fruitless / fruitful - harmful - harmless / useful - useless / careful - careless / fearful - fearless / powerful - powerless

8. spend time - يقضى وقت

- He spent two hours doing his homework. / It took me too hours to do my homework.

9. destination / position / location

-数百 / الداخلي / Financial site

10. Queue / row

- صاف / جدول

11. Leak (in) / Tap / gas tube / tank / hose / pipe / lake

- فشل / جدار

12. Astronaut / astrologer

- عالم فلك / عالم

13. Currently / currency / current

- في الوقت الحاضر / عملة

14. Mission / emission / motion / mansion

- مهمة / إصدار / حركة / قصر

15. Reform / لطيف / ثأر

16. gravity / attractiveness

- جاذبية / جاذبية

17. exploration / invention / discovery

- استكشاف / اختراع / اختراع

18. Anniversary

- ذكرى سنوية

Egypt celebrates October's Victory anniversary every year

We bought a lot of souvenirs when we were in Aswan

My computer has 500GB memory. / They always celebrate the memory of their marriage

The moon orbits the earth.

A fan spins to make us feel cooler

- The more expensive the hotel (is), the better the service (is). -

(reach = get to a particular level)

they, them, their

Everyone / everybody / someone / somebody / no one / nobody / anyone / any body / (any / every person)

- Everyone benefits from space technology in their everyday lives.
- Everyone has their own ideas about the best way to bring up children.
- Anybody can do it, can't they?

معني مختلف:
**LISTENING**

_Interviewer_: Thank you for coming into the studio this morning. Could you start by telling the listeners what you're doing this week?

_Astronaut_: Well, this is a very special week for me. Tomorrow afternoon, I'm being taken with two other _astronauts_ to a secret location. The _spaceship launches_ at 7.50 the next evening.

_Interviewer_: How exciting! How long does it take to reach the Space Station?

_Astronaut_: It takes about six hours. I'm really looking forward to it.

_Interviewer_: What is your _mission_ exactly?

_Astronaut_: There are two or three little things that need to be looked at on the International Space Station, but the main problem is the temperature _control system_. We think there may be a _leak_ of some kind.

_Interviewer_: Is that a problem?

_Astronaut_: We don't think so. We think it will be repaired quite quickly.

_Interviewer_: Is it a difficult job?

_Astronaut_: No, not particularly, but we'll almost certainly need to spend some time working outside.

_Interviewer_: Do you mean a _space walk_?

_Astronaut_: Yes, maybe, but we won't know until we're there. Then all the equipment will be examined.

_Interviewer_: Isn't that really dangerous?

_Astronaut_: Not really. We're given a lot of training. We're told exactly what to do in these situations when we will be _weightless_ in space.

_Interviewer_: How long will you be in space for?

_Astronaut_: We'll probably be there for about five or six days. It depends on how serious the problems are.

_Interviewer_: I'm sure you'll be interviewed by a lot of journalists after your mission, but we'd love to talk to you again when you get back!

_Astronaut_: I'd be happy to.
20 July 2019 is the 50th anniversary of a man first walking on the Moon. Now a representative for the World Tourism Organisation predicts that, in the next ten years, people will be taken into space for their holidays. They will be flown in a spaceship to a space station which will orbit the Earth at a height of 320 kilometres – that is about the same as the distance from Cairo to El-Minya. The space station itself will be like a giant spinning wheel that looks like a bike wheel. There will be two special areas: one with gravity like earth and one with zero gravity for weightless sports.

Some people who are interested in space holidays are worried that, as space tourists, they will suffer from the same horrible side effects as astronauts have suffered from, but experts are hopeful that there will be treatments for most side effects.

Just think about such a holiday in space. Everyone who has travelled in space has described the amazing feeling of looking down on the Earth as it spins below you. It will be impossible to go shopping or go for a walk, but think of the fun you can have with weightless football or weightless basketball.

For most people, the main disadvantage is the cost of space holidays. At the moment, the cost of a holiday is very high. But like everything else, the more people want to do something, the cheaper it will become. So, if you are interested, start saving now!

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

1- Today is the tenth................ of when we moved into our house. (Pt)
a antiquity  b anniversary  c date  d year

2 ............... makes things fall to the ground on earth. (Pt)
a Gram  b Graph  c Gravity  d Space

3- You must be careful when you take that medicine because it may have side ................ (Pt)
a affects  b effects  c affection  d effective

4- I didn't like the soup without salt. I thought it was ..................... . (Pt)
a tasted  b tasty  c teased  d tasteless

5 You must work hard for the exam or you might ................ (Pt)
a fail  b feel  c fall  d fill

6- There is water on the floor. There must be a.................. from the washing machine. (Pt)
a luck  b lock  c leak  d lake

7- It takes many hours for the rocket to ..................... the Space Station. (Pt)
a get  b go  c reach  d travel

8 The colour of this new car is................ . I don't like it at all. (Pt)
a ideal  b hopeless  c horrible  d ordinary

9 -The..................... between Aswan and Luxor is about 200 kilometres. (Pt)
a district  b long  c far  d distance

10- We don't know much about the bottom of the oceans because some of them have not been................. (Pt)
a explained  b explored  c existed  d found

11- The rocket will be ................ into space tomorrow morning. (Pt)
12. How long does the space ship take to ................ the Space Station?  
- a) launched  b) taken  c) kept  d) died  
L M  
13. 20th July is the 50th ............. of a man first walking n the moon.  
- a) launches  b) mansions  
- c) decade  d) period  
L M  
14. The bus stopped because there was a .............. in the petrol tank.  
- a) leak  b) lake  c) luck  d) lock  
L M  
15. This phone doesn’t work. It’s ................... .  
- a) useful  b) wasteful  c) harmless  d) useless  
L M  
16. Spacewalk is a fantastic thing to ............... .  
- a) visit  b) take  c) make  d) do  
L M  
17. Space .................. is really exciting.  
- a) manufacture  b) invention  c) exploration  d) discovery  
L M  
18. Experts are ................ that there will be a treatment for fatal diseases.  
- a) powerful  b) hopeful  c) useful  d) hateful  
L M  
19. What is the main ...... scientific research?  
- a) reason for  b) cause of  c) solution to  d) disadvantage of  
L M  
20. The spaceship will ............... the earth at a height of 320 kilometres.  
- a) spin  b) orbit  c) move  d) travel  
L M  
21. Space............. can take several years.  
- a) launches  b) mansions  c) missions  d) stations  
L M  
22. The ............... between Cairo and my town is 650 kilometres.  
- a) district  b) length  c) distance  d) space  
W B  
23. Our air conditioning has broken down, but someone is coming to........... it tomorrow.  
- a) repair  b) reclaim  c) reuse  d) reform  
W B  
24. The doctor.................. me carefully before he gave me the medicine.  
- a) checked  b) tested  c) examined  d) proved  
W B  
25. Computer passwords should always be .................. You should never tell anyone.  
- a) secret  b) known  c) famous  d) popular  
W B  
26. Some drivers have a sat-nav.......in their cars to help them find the best route.  
- a) system  b) process  c) set  d) apparatus  
W B  
27. The rocket is going to reach the moon on Tuesday. Everyone watched the .............on TV.  
- a) raising  b) launch  c) lifting  d) flying  
W B  
28. The car stopped because there was a.............. in the petrol tank.  
- a) leak  b) pipe  c) tube  d) lack  
W B  
29. The astronauts went on a two-hour................ to replace a broken fuel pump.  
- a) space flight  b) spacecraft  c) space walk  d) space run  
W B  
30. Today is the 50th ................ of when my grandparents were married.  
- a) souvenir  b) memory  c) memorial  d) anniversary  
W B  
31. .................. is very important for Egypt, so we should always welcome visitors.  
- a) industry  b) exploration  c) agriculture  d) tourism  
W B  
32. Some basketball players can .................. the ball on one finger!  
- a) spin  b) evolve  b) orbit  d) return  
W B  
33. This phone doesn't work. It is completely .................. .  
- a) painless  b) useless  c) hopeful  d) useful  
W B  
34. Ahmed worked really hard for the exam. We are ............. that he has done very well.  
- a) fearful  b) painful  c) powerful  d) hopeful  
W B  
35. I told my little brother not to worry, because when the dentist looks at your teeth, it is  
- a) fearful  b) painful  c) powerful  d) tasteful  
W B  
36. It is very sad that there are many............... people living in the city.  
- a) fearful  b) painful  c) powerful  d) tasteful  
S B
37. I don’t like this sandwich. It is completely ___________.
   a) helpful  b) painful  c) hopeful  d) homeless
   SB

38. The moon has less ___________ than the Earth, so you can jump much higher there.
   a) power  b) gravity  c) energy  d) strength
   WB

39. The Prime Minister is going on an urgent ___________ to Japan tomorrow.
   a) mission  b) mansion  c) mention  d) motion

40. It is hard to walk in space because there is no ___________.
   a) caused  b) makes  c) does  d) caught

41. Millions of people watched the rocket ___________ on TV.
   a) gravity  b) waiting  c) spin  d) air

42. The medicine I'm taking is wonderful. It has no side ___________.
   a) results  b) damage  c) effects  d) problems

43. After the accident, the doctor ___________ her to check she was not injured.
   a) examined  b) looked at  c) tested  d) studied

44. This place is not a suitable ___________ for a supermarket.
   a) extraction  b) location  c) destination  d) station

45. The astronauts are going to ___________ a space station in space.
   a) build  b) invent  c) analyse  d) arrest

46. When he arrived at the bus stop, he saw a number of people ___________ to take the bus.
   a) creeping  b) crawling  c) queuing  d) rowing

47. The astronauts went on a space ___________ to replace a broken fuel pump.
   a) tour  b) suit  c) station  d) walk

48. All members of the staff were interviewed to find out who ___________ the story.
   a) lacked  b) locked  c) leaked  d) licked

49. What ___________ You to change your mind.
   a) caused  b) makes  c) does  d) caught

50. Doing ___________ is a very good way of keeping fit.
   a) walking  b) fitness  c) gymnasium  d) gymnastics

51. When you are ___________ in space, it must be difficult to stand still.
   a) weighty  b) waiting  c) weight  d) weightlessness

52. ___________ gymnastics is a very good way of keeping fit.
   a) Doing  b) Making  c) Having  d) Taking

53. My dishonest secretary ___________ the balance sheet to the press.
   a) lack  b) leaked  c) lacked  d) looked

54. Everyone should learn from ___________ mistakes.
   a) cause of  b) effect of  c) reason for  d) reason why

55. The ___________ the economy is growing more slowly is a lack of workers.
   a) fewer  b) fewest  c) more  d) less

57. Egypt ___________ the final of the Africa Cup of Nations in 2017.
   a) arrived in  b) reached  c) stretched  d) spread

---

**Grammar:**

المبني للمجهول

جملة الـ **mifun** هي جملة تبدأ دائما بمفعول الجملة وتعبير عن ما يعبر عنه نفس الزمن في الشكل الـ **active** للجمل المفعول.

الشكل العام لأي جملة **passive** يكون مكوناً من:

فعل المبني + مفعول (be) + P.P + by + الفاعل و هما (الفاعل) وwelcomeman.

يمكننا الاستغناء عن الفعل عنصرين في جملة الـ **passive** وهم:
If the verb follows the subject, it is called the passive. When we write a sentence in the passive, we use the subject of the passive sentence with the verb in the past tense and the object of the active sentence.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tense</th>
<th>Passive</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Present simple</td>
<td>المضارع البسيط مفعول + am / is / are + P.P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Past simple</td>
<td>الماضي البسيط مفعول + was / were + P.P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Present continuous</td>
<td>المضارع المستمر مفعول + am / is / are being + P.P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Past continuous</td>
<td>الماضي المستمر مفعول + was / were being + P.P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Present perfect</td>
<td>المضارع النام مفعول + have / has been + P.P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Past perfect</td>
<td>الماضي النام مفعول + had been + P.P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Will / would / can / could</td>
<td>Will / would / can / could</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May / might / shall / should</td>
<td>مصير + مفعول</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Must / ought to</td>
<td>Must / ought to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Have / has / had / will have to</td>
<td>مصير + مفعول</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Needn’t – seem to – appear to</td>
<td>مصير + مفعول</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(be) going / supposed to / about to</td>
<td>(be) going / supposed to / about to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Would like to</td>
<td>Would like to</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Examples:
- **Present simple**
  - She writes the homework every day
  - The homework is written every day

- **Past simple**
  - They watched TV last night
  - TV was watched last night

- **Present continuous**
  - We are cooking lunch
  - Lunch is being cooked.

- **Past continuous**
  - He was reading a newspaper at 7 yesterday.
  - A newspaper was being read at 7 yesterday.

- **Present perfect**
  - She has cleaned the rooms recently
  - The rooms have been cleaned recently.

- **Past perfect**
  - Someone had stolen my wallet
  - My wallet had been stolen.

- **Future simple**
  - Mona will wash the dishes
  - The dishes will be washed
  - Osama is going to prepare the luggage
  - The luggage is going to be prepared

1. **النحو**
   - في المبني للمجهول (being + p.p) نستخدم (v.ing)
   - في الماضي للمجهول (p.p) نستخدم (see- hear – make – help) to
   - The teacher made us write the homework.
   - → We were made to write the homework.
   - I saw him play tennis
   - → he was seen to play tennis

2. **الفعل المبوع (be) في المبني للمجهول**
   - I dislike people laughing at me
   - → I dislike being laughed at.
I don't like people deceiving me. → I don't like being deceived.

1. He let people deceive him
   - He let himself be deceived
   • She let others cheat her.
     she let herself be cheated by others.
2. He let his sister watch TV
   - His sister was allowed to watch TV

**need to**

Need to + inf. في المعلوم
Need to be + PP. / Need + V +ing في المجهول
• We need to clean the floor. The floor needs to be cleaned. = The floor needs cleaning.

### 5- الإفعال في الترميزات الأتية

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>People</th>
<th>say - think know - consider announce - report expect - believe agree - predict understand - deny</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>It is/was + pp من هذه الأفعال المضارع</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Subject + (be) + pp + to + (inf)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Subject + (be) + pp + to have + pp</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

الأفعال السابقة يكتب بعدها ثم جملة مكملة أخرى فيكون التحويل للمجهول في المعلوم **passive**.

| People say that .......... | It is said that ............ |
| We think that .......... | It is thought that .......... |
| People believe that .......... | It is believed that .......... |
| People thought that ...... | It was thought that .......... |
| Scientists have shown........ | It has been shown that .......... |

الطريقة الثانية ← طريقة الإفعال الأولى

- People+ think/believe........that+
  - باقي الجملة + فعل بسيط أو مستقبل + فعل +
  - باقي الجملة + فعل بسيط أو مستقبل + فعل +
  - باقي الجملة + is/are + pp (thought/believed)........to + inf

- It is + p.p (thought/believed)........that+
  - باقي الجملة + فعل بسيط أو مستقبل + فعل +
  - باقي الجملة + is/are + pp (thought/believed)........to + inf

Ex: people expect that the government will lose the election.
It is expected that the government will lose the election.
The government is expected to lose the election.

- People+ have (thought/believed/reported)........that+
  - باقي الجملة + فعل بسيط أو مستقبل + فعل +
  - باقي الجملة + is/are + pp (thought/believed/reported)........to + inf

- It has been + p.p (thought/believed/reported)........that+
People have reported that many people are homeless after the flood.
It has been reported that many people are homeless after the flood.
Many people have been reported to be homeless after the flood.

People think/believe that + has been/have been + p.p (thought/believed/reported)......to + have+ p.p

It is + p.p (thought/believed)......that+

The newspaper reported that the bank was robbed
It was reported that the bank was robbed
The bank was reported to have been robbed
14- Sooner or later, a cure for cancer .......... LM
a will have discovered  b will be discovering  c will be discovered  d will discover
15- Old bottles ........... for recycling. LM
a are taken  b take  c is taken  d are taking
16- Preparations for the party .......... now. LM
a have made  b has to be made  c are being made  d are making
17- Chinese mobiles ........... all over the world. LM
a are to sell  b are sold  c are selling  d has been sold
18- The wind is used ........... ships. LM
a to sail  b be sailed  c to have sailed  d to sailing
19- Unfortunately, no spare parts for my car .......... easily. LM
a can find  b can be found  c is found  d are finding
20- Traffic rules ........... strictly. LM
a follow  b should follow  c should be followed  d need to follow
21- The internet ................everywhere SB
a are used  b is used  c used  d is using
22- My car needs ................................ SB
a to repairing  b to repair  c to be repaired  d to have repaired
23- Let's hurry; the plane is going to ................................ SB
a-take  b-took  c be taken  d taking
24- Many tourists ............................................ in the pool. SB
a could see  b could be seeing  c could be seen  d could have seen
25- Lunch ....................now. SB
a-prepares  b-is preparing  c is being prepared  d-will prepare
26- Your homework .....................tomorrow. WB
a will mark  b is marked  c will be marked  d-will be marking
27- Many new ways of saving energy .................. by scientists at the moment WB
a are developing  b will be developed  c are being developed  d-were developed
28- Don't put those old batteries in the bin. They should ............ to a special place. WB
a take  b-took  c be taken  d-taking
28- The amount of energy ................... that we use every year. WB
a-must reduce  b-must be reducing  c-must reduced  d-must be reduced
29- When you arrive at the hotel, you .................. to your room. WB
a will show  b are showing  c will be shown  d-are shown
30- The hotel rooms .....................next month. SB
a are decorated  b will be decorated  c will decorate  d need to decorate
31- All the students ................. a lot of training before they sail the boats. WB
a are giving  b- have given  c- be given  d- are given
32- I've seen the plans. Two new hotels ..................... near the beach next year. WB
a are going to be built  b are built  c are building  d-will build
33- A lot of bread .................. at the baker's today. WB
a is baking  b-will bake  c-is being baked  d-baked
34- Could your maths problem .................. ? SB
a be solving  b be solved  c-solve  d-being solved
35- Is the exercise .................. now? SB
a doing  b being done  c-do  d-be done
36- There is a hole in the roof, which needs .................. at. WB
a to be looked  b to be looking  c to look  d-be looked
37- The TV programme about space ..................... at the moment. WB
a is showing  b is being shown  c has shown  d-are showing
38- Meat ...................... well before you eat it. WB
a should cook  b-should be cooking  c should be cooked  d-should cooked
39- He went to university to.................. as a doctor. a train  b be trained  c be training  d-trained
40- I don't want .................. any more. a deceive  b to be deceived  c being deceived  d to have deceived
41. It………………..that the population of the world is more than seven billion.  
a) believes  b) believed  c) is believed  d) is believing

42. I'm in trouble. I really want ............... .  
a) believes  b) believed  c) is believed  d) is believing

43. It ………………… that air travel will become more popular in the future.  
a) is thought  b) was thought  c) thought  d) thinks

44- I don't like.................. at.  
a) people laughing  b) having laughed  c) being laughed  d) people laughed

45-After the death of her husband, the poor woman was thought............ from amnesia.  
a) is thought  b) was thought  c) thought  d) thinks

46. I don’t like........................ at.  
a) people laughing  b) having laughed  c) being laughed  d) people laughed

47- The play is suggested to ............... because the leading actor is ill.  
a) being cancelled  b) cancel  c) have cancelled  d) be cancelled

48- it …………………...that an accident took place on the road.  
a) reported  b) reports  c) had reported  d) has been reported

49-I wouldn’t like........................given instructions.  
a) to be  b) being  c) has been  d) had been

50) Do you object .......... to Hurgada? Where else can we go?  
a) being taken  b) to be seen  c) to see  d) being seen

51) The computer ...........to be the greatest invention.  
a) thinks  b) is thought  c) thought  d) has thought

52) Our house is still good. It ..........demolished.  
a) needn't be  b) needn't to be  c) doesn't need  d) didn't need

53) ...........to be successful in her work.  
a) She is said  b) It is said  c) She says  d) It says

54) Mohammed Salah is looking forward to ..........as the best player in the world.  
a) choose  b) choosing  c) be chosen  d) being chosen

55) lot of money............. on food, medicine and education every year.  
a) was spent  b) were spent  c) had been spent  d) is spent

56) I have always liked ........... in a gentle way.  
a) to treat  b) to be treated  c) treating  d) be treated

57- they are expected ...................the cup  
a) to have been won  b) to win  c) to have won  d) that they would win

Translation

(A) Translate into Arabic:
1- Peace among nations is vital. It gives every country the chance to carry out its development plans and it saves the money spent on wars and destructive weapons.

2- Cheating is a dishonest way of gaining success which leads to the destruction of values. Therefore, strict measures should be taken by the Ministry of Education to prevent cheating.

3- Man has polluted the atmosphere by using modern technology, upsetting the balance of nature. Due care should be taken to prevent pollution to live a healthy life.
4. Egypt is stepping giant steps towards modernization. This needs a lot of new criteria and measures. We should take this into consideration, particularly in our educational system.

5. Besides being an important source of national income, tourism strengthens ties among the nations of the world. It also helps to spread peace, love and understanding

B) Translate only into English:

1. إن المال هو مصدر كل الضرور إنه يشجع بعض الشباب على القيام بالعادات السليمة. ويشجع بعض الناس لارتكاب جرائم مثل السرقة والعنف والخرير والفتن.

2. تهتم الحكومة بالمشروعات القومية الكبرى لأنها توفر فرص العمل وتدعم خطط التنمية وترفع فرص النمو الاقتصادي الاجتماعي مما تؤدي إلى ارتفاع مستوى معيشة المواطنين.

3. إن اتباع نظام غذائي غني بالخضروات والفواكه يمكن أن يخفض مستوى ضغط الدم ويقلل من خطر الإصابة ببعض أمراض القلب التي قد تسببا سهولة إذا لم نحن أصحاء.

4. مع حلول عصر جديد من المشروعات يثبت الصرب أنهم قادرون على تحقيق العجزات التي يعجز عنها أكثر من شعوب العالم.

5. عندما تكون مستمعا جيداً فهذا يساعدك ليس فقط على معالجة العديد من المشاكل بل كذلك على النظر إلى العالم من خلال عيون الآخرين وعندما ستكون رؤية صحية لما يدور حولك.

6. Dreams have interested, puzzled, and even frightened people. They thought that dreams always came true, and that they came from something outside the person dreaming. Since the end of the 19th century, physicians, psychologists and other scientists have been studying
dreams. Although they still have much to learn, they think that dreams are created by the dreamer granted, or in which they become somebody they would like to be. These are wish-fulfilling dreams; they occasionally dream that they are being chased by robbers, or are in danger from fire or flood. These frightening dreams are called nightmares. People usually have nightmares when they are upset about something. Studies about the causes of dreams show many reasons. For example, changes in the brain occur during sleep, and these are probably related to dreaming. But no one knows enough yet about the brain changes in dreaming to say exactly what they are. A dreamer’s health affects his dreams. A person who is ill will have different kinds of dreams from those of one who is well. If a person is hungry, or cold, or tired, his dreams may include these feelings. In addition, a large part of any dream comes from the events of the day before. Often the person or situations in a night dream are those the dreamer met during the day. The feelings of happiness or disappointment which came out in dreams were probably in the dreamer before. All the dream does is to give them an outlet.

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

1. Changes in the brain take place ....................
   a) by day   b) at night   c) during sleep   d) during meals

2. .................... is a terrible dream.
   a) A day-dream   b) A nightmare   c) A dreamer   d) Dreamland

3. The underlined word “them” refers to ....................
   a) dreams   b) dreamers   c) nightmares   d) feelings

4. We have been studying dreams for ....................
   a) 50 years   b) 300 years   c) centuries   d) more than a century

B) Answer the following questions:

5. The writer compares two different views concerning dreams. Write them in not more than two sentences

6. Find words in the passage which mean:
   a) making desires and hopes true
   b) worried, sad or unhappy

7. Mention only two of the reasons for dreams

8. Giving up dreams in life may lead to despair. Discuss.

Write an email of about (180) words:

Space exploration
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>english</th>
<th>فلسطينية</th>
<th>عربى</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>odyssey</strong></td>
<td><strong>رحلة طويلة/ملزمة</strong></td>
<td><strong>الخيال العلمي</strong></td>
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<td>موجات لاسلكية</td>
<td>استكشاف</td>
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<td>تقدير/امتنان/استحسان</td>
<td>التفكير النقدي</td>
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<td>ينقد</td>
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<td>معدد</td>
<td>السفر للفضاء</td>
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<td>محدد</td>
<td>سفينة فضاء</td>
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<td>مكوك فضاء</td>
<td>قمر صناعي/تابع</td>
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<td>عالم ذلك</td>
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<td>رائد فضاء</td>
<td>مرتبط</td>
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<td>أجهزة التحكم</td>
<td>انعدام الجاذبية</td>
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<td>يهدد</td>
<td>يتصل بالأرض</td>
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<td>جزئياً</td>
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<td>يفشل/يعجز عن/يرسب</td>
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<td>يفحص/يراجع</td>
<td>النفس/التنفس</td>
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<td>يحدث به غفلت</td>
<td>يبقى على قيد الحياة</td>
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<td>benefit</td>
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<td>مكرس متحرك (للعمالين)</td>
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## Prepositions and Expressions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English Expression</th>
<th>Arabic Expression</th>
<th>English Meaning</th>
<th>Arabic Meaning</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>travel into space</td>
<td>يسافر إلى الفضاء</td>
<td>name after</td>
<td>يسمي باسم</td>
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<tr>
<td>be famous for</td>
<td>مشهور بـ</td>
<td>expert in</td>
<td>خبير في</td>
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<tr>
<td>send messages to</td>
<td>يبحث برسائل من الـ</td>
<td>give advice about</td>
<td>يقدم نصيحة بشأن</td>
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<td>يقطع الأشجار</td>
<td>cut down prices</td>
<td>يقلل الأسعار</td>
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<td>work on a film</td>
<td>يعمل في إنتاج فيلم</td>
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<td>يسير على سطح القمر</td>
<td>send a rocket into space</td>
<td>يرسل صاروخًا للفضاء</td>
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<td>يطير الي</td>
<td>on the spaceship</td>
<td>على متن مركبة الفضاء</td>
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<td>turn on = switch on</td>
<td>يفتح (جهان)</td>
<td>turn off = switch off</td>
<td>يغلق (جهان)</td>
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<td>يفقد الاتصال بـ</td>
<td>have contact with</td>
<td>له اتصال بـ</td>
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<td>wake up</td>
<td>يستيقظ</td>
<td>threaten to</td>
<td>يهدد بأن...</td>
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<td>يتحرك للأمام</td>
<td>on earth</td>
<td>على سفينة الأرض</td>
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<td>since the beginning of time</td>
<td>منذ بداية الزمن</td>
<td>be ready to + inf.</td>
<td>مستعد أن...</td>
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<tr>
<td>be ready for + n.</td>
<td>مستعد (شيء)</td>
<td>with the help of</td>
<td>مساعدة</td>
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<td>take control of</td>
<td>يسيطر على</td>
<td>go out of control</td>
<td>يخرج من نطاق السيطرة</td>
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<tr>
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<td>يفقد السيطرة على</td>
<td>have control over</td>
<td>يتحكم في</td>
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<td>travel across Egypt</td>
<td>يسافر في أنحاء مصر</td>
<td>the pros and cons of</td>
<td>مزايا وعيوب...</td>
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<td>wait at the garage</td>
<td>ينتظر في المحلاج</td>
<td>for the first time</td>
<td>لأول مرة</td>
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## Words and their antonyms:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English Word</th>
<th>Arabic Word</th>
<th>English Antonym</th>
<th>Arabic Antonym</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>fact</td>
<td>حقتي</td>
<td>fiction</td>
<td>خيال</td>
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<td>حقتي</td>
<td>fictional</td>
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<td>نشيط</td>
<td>inactive/passive</td>
<td>غير نشيط/سحيب</td>
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<td>الحاضر</td>
<td>past</td>
<td>الماضي</td>
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<td>حاضر</td>
<td>absent</td>
<td>غائب</td>
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<td>صواب</td>
<td>wrong</td>
<td>خاطأ</td>
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<td>right</td>
<td>يمين</td>
<td>left</td>
<td>يسار</td>
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<td>بناء/هداف/دو غمزي</td>
<td>meaningless</td>
<td>تائه/لا معنى</td>
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<td>عملي</td>
<td>theoretical</td>
<td>نظري</td>
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<td>take off</td>
<td>تطفل (الطائرة)</td>
<td>land</td>
<td>تهبط</td>
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<td>land</td>
<td>نهض</td>
<td>take off</td>
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<tr>
<td>awake</td>
<td>مستيقظ</td>
<td>asleep</td>
<td>نائم</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
consultant
Someone with a lot of experience in a subject whose job is to give advice about it

director
someone who gives instructions to actors and other people in a film

physics
the science that deals with the structure of objects and substances

radar
A method of finding the position of things such as planes by sending out radio waves

technician
someone who does practical work connected with science or technology

emergency
Relating to an unexpected and dangerous situation

interrupt
Stop a process or activity for a short time

pressure
The force that a gas or liquid has when it is inside a container

horrified
shocked

threaten
Tell someone that you will hurt them or cause serious problems for them if they do not do what you want

controls
Parts of a machine that you use to make it work

be about to
Be ready to start doing something

zero-gravity
Without the force that makes objects fall to the ground

physicist
Someone who works in physics

- about : a little more or less than a number or amount: حوالى
- There were about 100 people in the theatre.
- about: almost
- Breakfast is just about ready.
- be about to: ready to start doing something
- I was about to go out when my friend arrived.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2-feel (felt) + adj</th>
<th>my parents felt happy because I passed the exam</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>fall(fell-fallen)</td>
<td>I fell off the ladder yesterday.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fill (filled)…with</td>
<td>he filled the glass with water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fail (failed)</td>
<td>he didn’t study hard, so he failed the exam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-Interrupt</td>
<td>I interrupted her while she was talking to her sister</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interpret</td>
<td>We asked the teacher to interpret the poem</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4-electrical

electrical (equipment / wires / appliances / fault / engineer / device / fuse)

- electric (car / washing machine / kettle / guitar / current / light / oven / iron / fan)
- an electrician

» We need an electrician to repair our electrical equipment.

5- + am - is - are - was - were + used to + V + ing /
- is - are - was - were + used to + V + ing /
- used to (noun) / for + v + ing /

- The men were not used to hearing about problems.
- The radar was used to help planes to land.

6 - developing countries ..... * developed (advanced) countries..

- Developed countries should help developing countries.

7- find (found -found) / found (founded -founded) /
- found (founded -founded)
- I found a purse in the street. The shop is still run by the founder and his two sons.
- The president founded a lot of projects near Suez. Tim started a foundation for poor families in his city

8- technical / technical education / technical support /
- a technician
- My friend is a brilliant technician

9-contact / contact with
- They contacted earth
- She moved to Spain and I lost contact with her

10-rocket /
- spacecraft

11- go wrong /
- do wrong
- make a mistake

12-Physical /
- physician
- physics
- materia de fisica

13- decide to +
- * decided that +

- He decided to wake up the other astronauts.

14-name after
- He was named after his father.
- Jane really takes after her mother.

15- Journey / trip /
- * flight
- * voyage
- * ronda
- I love going on long journeys.
- - My father went on a business trip.

16-Loose / lose / lost / lost
- you lose / you’ll lose / you’ve lost
- you lost / you’ve lost
- you’ll lose

17-breathe /
- Take after
- you breathe
Today, I’m going to give a talk about one of the most famous writers of science fiction: Arthur C. Clarke. He was born in England in 1917, the son of a farmer. He was always interested in science, but his father died and his family did not have much money, so Clarke had to find work as soon as he finished school. He got a job with the government, although he wrote for science magazines in his free time. He was able to develop his skills in science during the Second World War, when he worked with radar. This system was being used for the first time, to help planes to land. Many science articles by Clarke had been published in magazines before the war ended. He predicted satellite television in one article. Later, his science fiction stories were also published in magazines.

Clarke decided to go to university after the war and he graduated in maths and physics. He became the editor of a science magazine and continued to write articles and stories. Many of his stories were about people travelling into space in rockets. Soon he was famous as a writer and also as a scientific consultant. Scientists and technicians knew that Clarke could be asked about spaceships and satellites, and he was happy to talk about his ideas. In 1964, Clarke was asked to work on a film for the famous director Stanley Kubrick. The director wanted to make a film of one of Clarke’s short stories. This became 2001: A Space Odyssey. The film, about travelling far into space, has been watched by many millions of people since it was made in 1968. After a serious illness, Clarke was in a wheelchair for many years and he died in 2008, but he is remembered as a great scientist as well as a writer. The Arthur C Clarke Foundation has promoted the use of technology to improve the quality of life in developing countries, and there are now parts of space that have been named after him.

2001: A Space Odyssey

Only two men were awake on the spaceship Discovery. Their names were David Bowman and Frank Poole. Their job was to look after the spaceship and the three other astronauts, who were sleeping during the long journey to the planet Saturn. Bowman and Poole were helped by Hal, an extremely intelligent computer. One morning, Poole was watching a video message that had been sent to him by his family on earth. It was interrupted by Hal, who said that part AE35 of the spaceship was about to fail. Part AE35 was important because it sent messages to earth.

Poole went outside the spaceship to replace the part. He was used to working in zero-gravity so he changed the part easily. However, when Bowman checked the old part later, he found nothing wrong. That afternoon, Hal told them that the new part AE35 was also about to fail. The men were not used to hearing that there were problems with the spaceship and they thought that this was strange, so they contacted earth. They were told that something was wrong with Hal and that they should turn the computer off. Suddenly, they lost contact with earth. Part AE35 was not working.
Poole decided to replace the new part AE35, but while he was outside, the spaceship suddenly moved forward and hit him. He was killed. Bowman was horrified and wondered if Poole was killed by Hal. He decided to wake up the other astronauts, but to do this, he needed Hal’s help. At first, Hal refused, but when Bowman threatened to cut Hal’s wires, the computer finally agreed.

Bowman started to wake up the other astronauts, but suddenly he felt the inside of the spaceship become very cold. The pressure inside the spaceship was falling fast and all the air was disappearing. Bowman ran to an emergency room so he could breathe some oxygen. He now understood that the computer that had been built to help him was trying to kill him. He had to find Hal’s controls so that he could turn off the computer.

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

1- Ships can see where to go at night and in bad weather because they have ................... .
   a- radar  b- rafts  c- poles  d- positions

2- The secretary ................. the teacher’s lesson to say that he had an important phone call.
   a- interrupted  b- interpreted  c- broke  d- invited

3- The policeman ................. to arrest the man because he was scaring people.
   a- warned  b- offered  c- shouted  d- threatened

4- It is amazing how some animals can................. in the desert.
   a- survive  b- survey  c- alive  d- die

5- I can’t talk to you now because I am ................. to go out.
   a- off  b- about  c- over  d- away

6- We can’t play this computer game because the....................... don’t work.
   a- contents  b- crew  c- crops  d- controls

7 The teacher asked us to discuss the pros and....................... of artificial intelligence.
   a benefits  b- cons  c- advantages  d- content

8-.................is the study of energy, sound, light etc.
   a- Physics  b- Chemicals  c- Geography  d- Political Science

9- Artificial intelligence can ............... teachers’ time.
   a- cause  b- waste  c- save  d- hinder

10 It is a shame that starvation still ................. in some countries in Africa.
    a- insists  b- exists  c- includes  d- disappears

11- It’s not polite to ............... people while they are speaking.
    a- corrupt  b- interpret  c- interrupt  d- correct

12- Blood ............... is a disease that results from tension.
    a- pressure  b- treasure  c- pleasure  d- leisure

13- ............... Intelligence is the science of how to make a computer do things that usually need human intelligence.
    a- Fictional  b- Artificial  c- Fractional  d- frictional

14- It was a very terrible accident, but fortunately the driver ...........
    a- died  b- saved  c- survived  d- served

15- Adel couldn’t continue the game with his friend because the ............... didn’t work well.
    a- consent  b- sockets  c- wires  d- controls

16- A/An ............... is an expert in a field whose job is to give advice about it.
    a- applicant  b- consultant  c- resultant  d- accountant
17. .......... is the science that deals with the structure of objects. **LM**

- Physics
- Biology
- Geology
- Chemistry

18. We saw a film being made by a famous .......... today! **WB**

- a-player
- b-customer
- c-engineer
- d-director

19. The company needed help with its advertising so they asked a .......... to work with them.

- a-consultant
- b-producer
- c-spectator
- d-protector **WB**

20. Most planes can land in any type of weather because the pilots can use .......... **WB**

- a-radio
- b-radar
- c-laser
- d-air

21. My cousin is a .......... and works in the laboratory of a big company that makes medicine.

- a-electrician
- b-musician
- c-technician
- d-politician **WB**

22. We learnt how to measure energy in our .......... lesson today. **WB**

- a-history
- b-geography
- c-maths
- d-physics

23. The .......... for this computer game don't work. Can I try yours? **WB**

- a-contents
- b-sockets
- c-controls
- d-machines

24. The children were .......... to find a poisonous snake in their tent. **WB**

- a-horrified
- b-pleased
- c-interesting
- d-fantastic

25. The teacher said that we should never .......... her while she is talking. **WB**

- a-broke
- b-interrupt
- c-talk
- d-interpreted

26. In zero .......... , things that are not attached to something start to float around. **WB**

- a-temperature
- b-gravity
- c-heat
- d-weather

27. Air .......... is usually high in good weather and low in bad weather. **WB**

- a-measure
- b-treasure
- c-pressure
- d-pressed

28. The shopkeeper .......... to call the police when the man refused to pay. **WB**

- a-mentioned
- b-pleased
- c-interesting
- d-fantastic

29. Ambulances drive very fast when there is a/an .......... **WB**

- a-emotion
- b-emergency
- c-emission
- d-ruin

30. If you like working with electrical goods, you should become an .......... **WB**

- a-electrician
- b-electric
- c-electrics
- d-electrical

31. We want to buy some medicine from the .......... **WB**

- a-chemicals
- b-chemistry
- c-chemist
- d-chemical

32. After studying ancient history, Mona became an .......... **WB**

- a-optician
- b-electrician
- c-engineer
- d-archaeologist

33. Coming in .......... with infected birds is something very dangerous.

- a.connect
- b.contact
- c.link
- d.communicate

34. There was a / an .......... in our Internet service this morning.

- a.adoption
- b.adaptation
- c.migration
- d.interruption

35. It's expected that the details of the terrible crime will .......... all people in our city.

- a.please
- b.pacify
- c.identify
- d.horrify

36. I finally .......... my old typewriter with a computer.

- a.placed
- b.replaced
- c.repaired
- d.sold

37. My mother was frightened when she received a / an .......... letter

- a.threatening
- b.recommendation
- c.application
- dqualification

38. A team of .......... uncovered a lot of monuments inside the tomb.

- a.zoologists
- b.archeologists
- c.physicists
- d.geologists

39. Demand for this product has .......... recently.

- a.failed
- b.felt
- c.fed
- d.fallen

40. Our conversation continued without .......... for over an hour.

- a.corruption
- b.interruption
- c.infection
- d.intention

41. When the astronauts turned the computer off, they .......... contact with earth.

- a.gained
- b.won
- c.lost
- d.earned

42. The children were .......... to find a poisonous snake in their tent.

- a.beautified
- b.qualified
- c.horrified
- d.liquefied

43. They exerted .......... on their colleagues to vote for the change.

- a.pressure
- b.treasure
- c.pleasure
- d.leisure
### Grammar

#### Passive

- **Active** is a sentence in which the action is performed by the subject. **Passive** is a sentence in which the action is performed by an agent or an inanimate object.

For the **present simple** tense, the passive is formed by adding the past participle (P.P) of the verb to the auxiliary verb (be) + subject + P.P.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Tense</th>
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<th>Past simple</th>
<th>Present continuous</th>
<th>Past continuous</th>
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</tbody>
</table>

#### Examples

- **Present simple**
  - She writes the homework every day
  - The homework is written every day

- **Past simple**
  - They watched TV last night
  - TV was watched last night

- **Present continuous**
  - We are cooking lunch
  - Lunch is being cooked.

- **Past continuous**
  - He was reading a newspaper at 7 yesterday.
  - A newspaper was being read at 7 yesterday.

- **Present perfect**
  - She has cleaned the rooms recently
  - The rooms have been cleaned recently.

- **Past perfect**
  - Someone had stolen my wallet
  - My wallet had been stolen.

- **Future simple**
  - Mona will wash the dishes
  - The dishes will be washed
Osama is going to prepare the luggage
The luggage is going to be prepared

The teacher made us write the homework. → We were made to write the homework.
I saw him play tennis → he was seen to play tennis

### 1. The passive voice

When the subject of a sentence is being acted upon, the passive voice is used. The basic structure is:

- **Subject** + **be** + **past participle**

Examples:

- I was made to write the homework.
- He was seen playing tennis.

### 2. The verb to be

#### a. **be** + **past participle**

- to be + past participle is used with the following verbs:
  - believe
  - consider
  - consider
  - expect
  - know
  - predict
  - report
  - realize
  - understand

Examples:

- I believe the earth is round.
- People consider the earth to be round.
- Scientists have shown that the earth is round.

#### b. **be** + **infinitive**

- to + infinitive is used with the following verbs:
  - announce
  - help
  - make
  - need
  - understand

Examples:

- It is announced that the earth is round.
- People are helped to understand the earth.
- It is made to understand the earth.

### 3. The verb to have

- to have + past participle is used with the following verbs:
  - announce
  - help
  - make
  - need
  - understand

Examples:

- It has been announced that the earth is round.
- People are helped to have understood the earth.
- It has been made to understand the earth.

### 4. The verb to do

- to do + infinitive is used with the following verbs:
  - believe
  - consider
  - expect
  - know
  - predict
  - report
  - realize
  - understand

Examples:

- I believe to do the earth is round.
- People consider to do the earth to be round.
- Scientists have shown to do that the earth is round.

### 5. The verb to be

- to be + past participle is used with the following verbs:
  - believe
  - consider
  - expect
  - know
  - predict
  - report
  - realize
  - understand

Examples:

- It is believed that the earth is round.
- People are considered to believe the earth is round.
- It is expected that the earth is round.
- Scientists have shown to believe that the earth is round.

### 6. The verb to have

- to have + past participle is used with the following verbs:
  - announce
  - help
  - make
  - need
  - understand

Examples:

- It has been announced that the earth is round.
- People are helped to have understood the earth.
- It has been made to understand the earth.

### 7. The verb to do

- to do + infinitive is used with the following verbs:
  - believe
  - consider
  - expect
  - know
  - predict
  - report
  - realize
  - understand

Examples:

- I believe to do the earth is round.
- People consider to do the earth to be round.
- Scientists have shown to do that the earth is round.
People+ think/believe............that+
It is + p.p (thought/believed)............that+

Ex-pople expect that the government will lose the election.
It is expected that the government will lose the election.
The government is expected to lose the election.

People+ have (thought/believed/reported)............that+
It has been + p.p (thought/believed/reported)............that+

People have reported that many people are homeless after the flood.
It has been reported that many people are homeless after the flood.
Many people have been reported to be homeless after the flood.

People+ think/believe............that+
It is + p.p (thought/believed)............that+

People know that he killed his wife.
It is known that he killed his wife.
He is known to have killed his wife.

People+ have (thought/believed)............that+
It has been + p.p (thought/believed)............that+

The newspaper reported that the bank was robbed.
It was reported that the bank was robbed.
The bank was reported to have been robbed.

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

1- Our house ..................decorated yet.
   a hasn’t been b hasn’t c hadn’t been d won’t have
2- The police said that the windows.........before the thieves went into the building. (P1)
   a broke b had broken c have being broken d had been broken
3- Those men ......................our house yesterday morning.
   a are decorating b were being decorated c have been decorating d were decorating
4- All the cakes in that shop ......................by my aunt. She works there. (P1)
   a made b were making c have been made d have
5- A lot more birds .......................on the shore this year. (P1)
   a have been seen b have seen c had been seen d saw
6- When the police arrived at the bank, they realised that the money..........................
   a had taken b has been taken c had been taken d has taken
7- The very old house............. yesterday. (LM)
31. The secretary was made ………………. twenty letters in only three hours.

32. Having …………. the criminal admitted killing the old lady.

9- As soon as I ………. the good news, I got excited.

10- Food …………. while I was doing my homework.

11- Since I travelled to London, no emails ……. from my old friend. So, I’m worried about him.

12- The thief …………. before he tried to escape.

13- My car …………. before I travelled to Hurghada.

14- After I returned home, I found that my room …………. 

15-By last summer, the new factory……………………

16- This picture ……………….in the nineteenth century.

17- When we went into the hotel room, the beds ………………………

18-This library book is very old . I think it …………. by a lot of people!

19- The film ………….by millions of people since it was made in 1968.

20-Many science articles by Clarke ………………..in magazines before the war ended.

21-The computer ……………….by the teacher yesterday.

22-I had waited at the garage until my car ………………..

23-My mobile ………….in the sports club yesterday.

24- The house ……………….before the party.

25-New bridges ……………….built in Cairo recently.

26-The hotel ………………. in many famous films.

27- twelve people have……………..to walk on the moon.

28-When we arrived at the hotel, our room ……………………..

29-When we arrived at the theatre, the actors ……………….

30-The hotel ……………….before the flats were built.

31-When Father returned home, his dinner ……………………..

32. The secretary was made ………………. twenty letters in only three hours.

33-the food ……………….two hours ago.

34- What bad news! My friend’s car ………. 
35. I borrowed my brother's mobile while mine ..............................
   a. had been repaired   b. was repairing   c. was being repaired   d. was been repaired
36. The student decided not to make that mistake again after..............
   a. punishing      b. punished       c. had punished       d. being punished
37. Many exams were .................before the final one.
   a. be answered     b. to be answered  c. to have answered  d. be answering
38. He ............to come in until he had apologized.
   a. was allowed     b. didn't allow    c. wasn't allowed    d. allowed
   a  is to have revised       b  is to be revised       c  is to revise       d  is to be revising
40. The picture is known ..........by Picasso.
   a) that it painted      b) that it was painted  c) to have been painted  d) to have painted
41. When the police arrived at the bank, they realised that the money ( had taken – has been taken – had been taken – has taken ).
42. Mariam ( was cleaned – has cleaned – cleaned – got cleaned ) the windows. They look nice and clean now!
43. The lecturer ( is interrupted – was interrupted – interrupted – interruption ) by an embarrassing question.
44. The criminal ( searched – be searched – was searched – was searching ) for weapons by the police.
45. As soon as the tickets ( had been booked – had booked – were booking – booked ), we went to the theatre.
46. Prices ( expected – are expecting – are expected – expect ) to rise more and more.
47. It ( reports – reported – has been reported – being reported ) that food prices will increase.
48. Pelé ( thinks – is thought – has thought – had thought ) to be the greatest footballer.

Translation

(A) Translate into Arabic:

1. The problem of unemployment threatens the security of our country, so the state should provide jobs for youth to prevent them from deviation and committing crimes

2. Egyptian schools should be provided with all modern appliances and facilities so that the new educational system succeeds and reaps its fruits

3. Terrorists have no nation or nationality because they kill and wound innocent people. They try to destabilize the countries and the societies

4. Giving help to others and sharing their happiness and sadness are of the most sublime qualities that every individual in our society should be marked with.
5-Several world countries suffer from the problem of refugees whom conditions of wars and regional conflicts force to leave their homelands.

6-Life is a mixture of hope and despair, success and failure, correctness and incorrectness and happiness and sadness so it is necessary for people to get on with all these.

B) Translate only into English:

1. The migration of the work of the work of the government supports population, which leads to the implementation of the work. This success and failure.

2. He said that the work of the work of the work of the work of the government supports population, which leads to the implementation of the work. This success and failure.

3. People work in order to support population, which leads to the implementation of the work. This success and failure.

4. People work in order to support population, which leads to the implementation of the work. This success and failure.

5. The human race is only one small species of beings in the living world; many other groups exist among the creatures on this planet. However, human beings have a great influence on the rest of the world. People change the environment by building cities where forests once stood. People affect the water supply by using water for industry and agriculture. People affect weather conditions by increasing the amount of water in the air; when open land is changed into farms, the humidity of the atmosphere in that area increases because of the increased vegetation. Human beings change the air by adding pollutants like smoke from
factories and fumes from automobile motors. Thus, it can be said that the human species changes the world through its actions, by its habits. People, in other words, are interfering with nature. One negative result of people’s interference with the environment is that many kinds of animals are becoming rare. In fact, their numbers are decreasing so rapidly that they are in danger of becoming extinct. Because worried and concerned experts want to make sure that these animals do not disappear, an “endangered species” list has been made, and ways to save them have been started. Some types of birds, like eagles, are in danger of extinction. This is the reason why many concerned citizens have organised groups to save the birds.

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

1. The main idea of the passage is that human beings .................
   a) need to demolish forests          b) are the worst thing on earth
   c) affect the whole creatures       d) should stop living in cities

2. People demolish forests in order to ..................
   a) build cities.                   b) raise more animals.
   c) grow useful crops.             d) save the amount of water.

3. The underlined word “their” refers to ..............
   a) people                         b) animals
   c) environment                    d) kinds

4. Human beings have changed the weather by increasing ..............
   a) the area of farm land          b) the area of open land
   c) smoke and fumes in the air     d) the water supply

B) Answer the following questions:

5. Mention three ways by which people can change the world
   ...............................................................................................................................................
   ..............................................................................................................................................
   ..............................................................................................................................................

6. What is being done to save the eagles?
   ..............................................................................................................................................
   ..............................................................................................................................................

7. Find words in the passage which mean:
   a) does not exist anymore.
   b) get involved in a situation where you are not wanted or needed.
   ..............................................................................................................................................
   ..............................................................................................................................................

8. Some changes which a man causes to the environment can be harmful. Give two examples
   ..............................................................................................................................................
   ..............................................................................................................................................
   ..............................................................................................................................................

Write an essay of about (180) words on the following:

a. heath is a crown on the heads of healthy people.
   ..............................................................................................................................................
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<td>achieve</td>
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<td>cancer</td>
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<tr>
<td>cure</td>
<td>علاج / يعالج</td>
<td>diabetes</td>
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<tr>
<td>gradually</td>
<td>بالتدرج</td>
<td>result</td>
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<td>specialise</td>
<td>يختصص</td>
<td>theory</td>
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<td>amount</td>
<td>مبلغ (من المال)</td>
<td>invisible</td>
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<td>release</td>
<td>يطلق / إطلاق</td>
<td>gain</td>
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<td>regularly</td>
<td>بانتظام</td>
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<td>appreciate</td>
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<td>relativity</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the earth's crust</td>
<td>قشرة الأرض</td>
<td>penicillin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>antibiotic</td>
<td>مضاد حيوي</td>
<td>aids</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alzheimer's disease</td>
<td>مرض آلزهايمر</td>
<td>terminal diseases</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>venom</td>
<td>سم</td>
<td>genetic information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>generations</td>
<td>أجيال</td>
<td>blood circulation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the solar system</td>
<td>النظام الشمسي</td>
<td>combine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nutritional value</td>
<td>قيمة غذائية</td>
<td>disease-free crops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Signal (v. n.)</td>
<td>إشارة / يرسل إشارة</td>
<td>existing diseases</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>feed the population</td>
<td>يطعم السكان</td>
<td>safe energy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>food scientist</td>
<td>عالم أغذية</td>
<td>overcome</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Arabic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3rd secondary</td>
<td>3rd secondary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unit 8 Science &amp; Scientists</td>
<td>Unit 8 علم وعلماء</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vocabulary</td>
<td>أ휘اء</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: The table contains a list of English words and their Arabic translations, along with some scientific terms and related concepts.
### Prepositions and Expressions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>research the causes of</th>
<th>get together</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>find a cure for life on other planets keep up with</td>
<td>at regular times be passed down through</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>make their own food result in an explanation for compare results with become interested in change..from...into...</td>
<td>test the theory with experiments an article about result from</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>invisible to In theory get their children to certain of</td>
<td>be careful about specialize in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>complain about</td>
<td>remove something from In the process of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>be released into the air all in all = on the whole</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>do damage to close to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>in particular</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Words and their antonyms:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>regular</th>
<th>غير منتظم</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>exact</td>
<td>غير دقيق</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>succeed</td>
<td>الفشل</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>visible</td>
<td>غير مرئي</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>curable</td>
<td>لا يمكن علاجه</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>grateful</td>
<td>غير ممتن / جاهد</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>humid</td>
<td>جاف</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>accurate</td>
<td>غير دقيق</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>advance</td>
<td>يقهور / يراجع</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tasty</td>
<td>بلا طعم</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gradually</td>
<td>نجا</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>theoretical</td>
<td>عملي</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bitter</td>
<td>مثير</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Arabic Words
- gain weight: يزيد وزن
- scientific discovery: اكتشاف علمي
- postpone: يجلد
- extra weight: وزن زائد
- chemical energy: طاقة كيميائية
- fame: شهرة
- dry/dried/dried: بجفف
- epidemic: وباء
- hospitable: كريم الضيافة
- pot: إبان من الفخار أو البلاستيك
- Zn: طاقة كيميائية

### English Words
- research the causes of... get together...
## Derivatives:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Adjective</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>water</td>
<td>water</td>
<td>watery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dry</td>
<td>dryness</td>
<td>dried</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>release</td>
<td>release</td>
<td>released</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>install</td>
<td>installation</td>
<td>installed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>experiment</td>
<td>experiment</td>
<td>experimental</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Link</td>
<td>Link</td>
<td>interlinked</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Process</td>
<td>Process</td>
<td>processed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>regret</td>
<td>regret</td>
<td>regrettable</td>
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<tr>
<td>prove</td>
<td>proof</td>
<td>proven</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>achieve</td>
<td>achievement</td>
<td>achievable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gain</td>
<td>Gain</td>
<td>makable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Signal</td>
<td>Signal</td>
<td>identifiable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remove</td>
<td>Removal</td>
<td>removable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Release</td>
<td>Release</td>
<td>released</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cause</td>
<td>Cause</td>
<td>causative</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Definitions

- **cause**: a person, event or thing that makes something happen
- **cancer**: a serious disease in which cells in someone's body grow in a way that is not normal
- **illness**: A disease of the body or mind
- **install**: Put a piece of equipment somewhere so that it is ready to use
- **link**: A connection between two or more events, people or ideas.
- **mast**: A tall pole often used for sending radio waves
- **signal**: light or sound waves that carry information to a radio, television, etc.
- **invisible**: impossible to see
- **release (v)**: let go; stop holding something
reason for + ing / cause of +

A number of (n.)

Diabetic

Theoretical

in theory

Theoretically

2-

saw

- 

- 

8-

He is being treated for a rare skin disease. The doctor treated him with aspirin

Treat (with)

His wound took along time to heal. - This ointment heals cuts.

He is being treated for a rare skin disease. The doctor treated him with aspirin.

2-Theory

Scientists often do experiments to prove a particular theory

Theorist

He is a political theorist

In theory

Everyone has to pay tax

Theoretically

Anyone can travel to the moon

Theoretical

His theoretical thinking can’t be practical without hardwork

3-diabetes

People who have diabetes must be very careful about what they eat

Diabetic (adj.)

Two thousands balloons were released into the air at the ceremony

Release = set free

He was released from prison yesterday.

The bears are eventually released into the wild.

5- see / hear / watch + object + ( v.ing )

Inf. مصد

Or

If I saw him talking about the Pyramids on TV.

I saw him talk about the Pyramids on TV.

6-Result of

the result of the experiment surprised everyone.

cause of + ing / داع + اسم

What was the cause of the fire?

Can you give the reason for leaving?

7-Amount of (n.)

The project will take a huge amount of time and money.

A number of (n.)

They received a number of complaints.

8-realize

He did not realize that the tree was being fed by another invisible food.

recognize

He did not realize that the tree was being fed by another invisible food.
When I saw my friend, I couldn’t recognize him.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>9-complain to... (شخص)</th>
<th>Neighbours complained to the police about the dogs barking</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>complain about...</td>
<td>Many people have complained about feeling tired.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>complain of...</td>
<td>Ali complained of continuous headache.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* complain that + جملة مكتملة +</td>
<td>He complained that they treated him badly.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

10 – sign.... لائقة أو علامة (ورقية أو معدنية) لعلمة أو تدريب أو تعليمات/اشارة الى/حدث على حقيقة
He raised his hand in a sign of greeting. Didn’t you see the "No smoking" sign?

* signal .... رسالة أو اشارة صوتية أو ضوضاء كدليل أو اغتيال
These signals are sent to and from our mobile phones
The soldiers were waiting for the signal to start firing.

11 – device .... يلمع.... * devise .... * advice .... * advise. .... نصيحة.... 
Mobiles are excellent devices.

12- regularly تدريجيا
13- improve بحسين. يطور - prove يثبت/يبرهن - remove يزيل - approve يتحسن
14-reasrch بحث علمي search بحث/يفتش
15-Series سلسلة (من احداث/ كتب/افلام/جرائم/مقابلات/محادثات) serial سلسلة Serious جاد/خطر
16-Limit يحدد (يقتصر على) mark
17- mast عمود الاشارات
stick عصا
tower برج
pole قطب
18- factor مصنع (جمعها عامل) Factory
19-install يثبت شيئا في شيء آخر ليصبح مدة طويلة يصلح fix يربط جهازا ويوفر لك لتشغيل/يثبت برنامج للتحكم
Security cameras have been installed in the city centre. he’s outside fixing the brakes of car

20-process عملية (سلسلة تغييرات/أحداث/حياكة/طبيعة/تجارية/تعليمية) سلسلة من الخطوات لاتمام شيء
Coal forms by a slow process of chemical change. Repetition can help the learning process.

operation عملية جراحية/عملية تشغيل/عملية... ركز (عمل تشغيل/الشركة أو منظمة)
She’s going to need an operation on her ankle. The firm set up its own property development operation
The device has a single button, allowing for easy operation.

Listening

Narrator:
Most people love their mobile phone, but some people are worried about the effect that mobile phone signals might have on our health. These signals are sent to and from our mobile phones and mobile devices all the time. Scientists think that the signals are too weak to do any damage to our health. However, mobile phones have not been around long enough for scientists to be certain of this. For that reason, parents of children with mobile phones should get their
children to limit the amount of time they spend using them. They should also get them to turn off their mobile phones when they go to sleep, or to put them in a different room.

Although mobile phone signals are weak, the signals sent from mobile phone masts are much stronger. Some people who live near mobile phone masts, in particular, worry about what the radio waves might do to them. These waves are very powerful and can travel for many kilometres. They can pass through buildings, so they can easily pass through our bodies too. Many people who live close to masts have complained about feeling tired, getting headaches and even getting forms of cancer. But is there really a link between illnesses and radio waves?

It seems that there is no proof that radio waves make people ill. In 2014, scientists did an experiment in England. They had ten students move into a house with a mobile phone mast in the garden. They had the mobile phone mast turned on ten days after the students moved in. However, the students thought that the mast was on all the time and they told the scientists that they felt ill. The result of the experiment seems to show that the cause of illnesses might be worrying about the effects of phone masts, rather than the radio waves themselves. However, to be safe, scientists believe that we should have mobile phone masts installed in high or remote areas wherever possible. It’s probably a good idea for people who live close to mobile phone masts to get their health checked frequently, too. Follow this advice and you will be able to get things done on your mobile phone without worrying about your health.

Everyone has seen plants growing, but have you ever thought where they get their food? In 1652, a European scientist called Van Helmot asked this question. Before this time, it had always been thought that plants must get their food from soil. However, Van Helmot decided to test the theory with experiments.

First, he dried some soil, put it into a pot and weighed it. After a small tree had been weighed, it was planted in a pot and rain water was added. Then, he had the tree watered regularly with rain water.

After five years, the tree was removed from the pot and weighed again. He found that the tree had gained a huge amount of weight. When he got the soil weighed, however, it was...
almost exactly the same weight as it had been five years earlier. Van Helmot thought this was strange, but decided that the extra weight of the tree must have come from the water. He did not realise that the tree was being fed by another invisible food.

We now know that plants and trees make their own food. Their leaves are like factories that produce everything they need, so that plants can change the energy from the sun into chemical energy. During this process, oxygen and sugar are produced. The oxygen is released back into the air, and the sugar is used by the plant as food.

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

1. Cancer is a terrible ...................... that people of any age can get. (P T)
   a toxic b ill c sick d illness

2. Our house has been much less hot since my father .................. air conditioning. (P T)
   a put b did c installed d made

3. It is not always easy to get a mobile phone ............. in the desert. (P T)
   a sign b noise c signal d side

4. The police do not know the ............ of the accident in the street yesterday. (P T)
   a challenge b reason c cause d benefit

5. The light from the sun that damages our skin is ..................... . You can’t see it. (P T)
   a interrupted b informed c irrational d invisible

6. We get the signal for our mobile phones from that tall ............. on the hill. (P T)
   a match b mast c maze d post

7. The car should not be parked there so the police will have it .......... .
   a fixed b removed c cleaned d serviced

8. The spotted skin of the frog renders it almost ....................... to its enemies. LM
   a intelligent b invisible c impossible d informal

9. Most people love their mobile phones, but some people are worried about the effect of mobile phone ............... . LM
   a symbols b signs c signals d marks

10. Doctors think that smoking can .................. a lot of damage to our health. LM
    a carry b do c take d make

11. Children should .................. the amount of time they spend using mobiles. LM
    a limit b maximize c level d increase

12. Although mobile phone signals are weak, the signals sent from mobile phone ........ are much stronger. LM
    a masks b mists c masts d musts

13. Trees take in carbon dioxide and .......... oxygen. LM
    a store b absorb c release d relax

14. I’m eager to know the ............ of the exam to make sure I have passed! LM
    a solution b result c conclusion d cause

15. ........ is a disease in which cells in your body grow in a way that is not normal. LM
    a Cancer b Diabetes c Headache d Stomach

16. Most scientists agree that human activity is the .................. of global warming. WB
    a) Result b) reason c) cause d) case

17. Our English teacher wants us to form a .................. between our school and a school in England.
    a tie b clash c sign d link WB

18. It is sometimes difficult to get a telephone ............ in remote parts of the country. WB
    a signal b pole c sign d note

19. Diabetes is a/an .................. which affects a lot of people. WB
    a injury b wound c illness d condition

20. Hala’s grandmother is very ill. She has ...................... . WB
a) visible b) visual c) invisible d) vision

24- Children grow fast and .................a lot of weight in their teenage years. WB
a) win b) gain c) beat d) earn

25- It is not usually possible to ..................zoo animals into the wild, because they would not
know how to survive. WB
a-capture b-release c-hunt d-launch

26- It was a long and difficult ...............to build the bridge, but cars can use it now. WB
a) operation b) production c) process d) processing.

27- I wrote a letter to my friend so the language was very .................WB
a-polite b-unintelligent c-informal d-incorrect.

28- Tarek fell off his bike this morning, but fortunately he was ..................WB
a-injured b-infected c-wounded d-uninjured

29- This timetable is very old and the information is ............... WB
a-informal b-incorrect c-impossible d-unintelligent

30- It is ............... to eat with your mouth open. WB
a-impatient b-incorrect c-impolite d-impossible

31- The primary school children were very noisy and the teacher started to be ...............WB
a-impatient b-unintelligent c-polite d-patient

32- A tour guide cannot be ............... because he or she meets so many different people from many
different countries. WB
a-polite b-intolerant c-intelligent d-patient

33- Scientists do not think that all animals are ............... Some of them are very clever. WB
a-unintelligent b-incorrect c-impatient d-impolite

34- Bad traffic is............... a lot of people to be late for work today. WB
a) reasoning b) causing c) making d) doing

35- Fareeda looks ............... I think she should see a doctor. WB
a-sickness b) ill c) illness d) diabetes

36- Look at the lights on that boat, are they ...............to us? WB
a) signaling b) signing c) singing d) sighing

37- The teacher asked the technician to............. all the computers in the classroom. WB
a) contact b) connection c) communicate d) link

38- We bought a new program for our computer and the............. has been successful. WB
a) installed b) isolation c) installation d) insulation

39- The ...............of the experiment surprised everyone.
 a) Result b) reason c) cause d) case

40- You will never ............ Much if you don’t work hard .
a) take b) achieve c) disprove d) admit

41- Scientists often do experiments to prove a particular ............... 
a) writing b) look c) conflict d) theory

42- People who have ...............must be very careful about what they eat .
a) fitness b) diabetes c) cancer d) amnesia

43- ...............anyone can travel to the moon .
a) Theoretically b) practically c) Really d) Privately

44- I’m eating less than usual because I don’t want to ........too much weight 
a) achieve b) gain c) beat d) earn

45- Scientists test their ............... by doing experiments
a) searches b) processes c) operations d) theories

46- We visit our grandparents ............... We see them every Monday .
a) gradually b) regular c) regularly d) totally

47- The little boy who was hiding behind the door thought he was ........... but you could just
see the top of his head
48- She has been ............... since she was a child.
   a) diabetes                b) sugary                   c) diabetic                d) honey

49- after working for 10 hours, I feel as I have ...............nothing.
   a) achieved                b) launched             c) succeeded             d) acknowledge

50- The patient has to control how much sugar he eats because he has ...........
   a) influenza               b) amnesia             c) cancer                d) diabetes

51- After the storm, there was a huge ...............of water on the roads.
   a) floods         b) number           c) amount         d) lot

52. Her parents ............... have meetings with the teachers at her school.
   a) totally           b) gradually          c) slowy            d) regularly

53- Trees go through the ............... of growing and losing leaves every year.
   a) problem         b) production         c) process          d) product.

54- This medicine was originally designed to break down ............... tissues.
   a) famous           b-freeance            c-useful           d-cancerous

55- Bad health .................. him into taking early retirement.
   a. forced      b. demanded        c. made            d. turned

56- The report looked at the ............... risks linked to eating excess sugar.
   a) health               b) healthy              c) healthier            d) healthily

57- The power failure............the whole computer system to shut down.
   a) caused       b) made                      c) persuaded          d) let

58. The house was surrounded by trees, and ................. from the road
   a. intelligent       b. invisible        c. impossible            d. informal

---

I- The active causative have and get

افعال السببية (have and get)

في المبني للمعلوم

get رسمياً أكثر عن have

أولاً صيغة اساسية:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HAVE</th>
<th>GET</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>مصدر الفعل + منفعل + فاعل</td>
<td>مصدر الفعل + منفعل + فاعل</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The teacher had us do some extra work today.
Please get Yasser to help you
Mother had Shaimaa tidy her room before she went out
Parents should get their children to limit the amount of time they spend using mobile phones

ثانياً صيغة ثانوية:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MAKE</th>
<th>LET</th>
<th>CAUSE</th>
<th>ALLOW/PERMIT</th>
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<tr>
<td>مصدر الفعل + منفعل + فاعل</td>
<td>مصدر الفعل + منفعل + فاعل</td>
<td>مصدر الفعل + منفعل + فاعل</td>
<td>مصدر الفعل + منفعل + فاعل</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

She made her sister follow her instructions as if she were a child.
I let them take as much money as possible.

What caused you to change your mind.
I allowed them to go to the club.
2- The passive causative have and get
الأفعال السببية (have and get) في المبني للمجهول

- تستخدم الصيغة السببية في المبني للمجهول عندما لا نفعل شيئا بنافسنا. نقول ان الفعل تم بواسطة شخص آخر.

|---------------------|---------------------|

Example:

I don't cut my hair. I have my hair cut.  
Do you usually get your room cleaned? No, I clean it myself  
Dina has the flat cleaned every week.  
You can get your name printed on a T-shirt in that shop.

- هذا مشابه في المعنى للمبني للمجهول. لسناء في حاجة أن نقول أن نفعال يمكن أن يستخدم مع جميع الأزمنة:

1- We always get our clothes washed. (Our clothes are washed for us.)  
2- I had my teeth checked yesterday. (My teeth were checked yesterday.)  
3- Ali is getting his car repaired. (Ali’s car is being repaired.)

- مثل المبني للمجهول إذا أردننا الإشارة إلى من أدى الفعل، فإن بإمكاننا أن نضيف الفاعل في نهاية الجملة.

- I’m having my homework checked by the teacher.  
- He always has his roof repaired by a handyman.

Did you have your meal prepared?  
No, I didn’t (have it prepared). I prepared it myself.

1- Leila usually……………………twice a year.  
a has her teeth checked  
b checks her teeth  
c has checked her teeth  
d get her teeth checked.

2- Wait there and I’ll ………….Yasser to help you with those bags.  
a have b get c let d make

3- My father …………………me tidy my room this morning.  
a got b had c has d caused

4- I usually……………… once a month.  
a make my hair b have cut my hair c get my hair d have my hair cut

5- You can……………………. on a T-shirt in that shop.  
a printing your name b have put your name c get your name printed d get printed your name

6- My mother ………………..me to help her do the shopping this morning.  
a got b made c had d let

7- Yesterday, we ……………….our roof repaired after the storm.  
a have had b have c have to have d had to have

8- I didn’t understand the homework so I ……………….my friend to help me.  
a had b got c was having d was had

9- The teacher ………………………. us copy the notes from the blackboard.  
a got b caused c had d allowed

10- Mariam…………………………the windows yesterday. They look nice and clean now!  
a got b had c cleaned d got cleaned

11- The head of the school ………………. the computers checked once a year.  
a has b was have c was got d did

12- We usually …………. our food made as we are busy studying.  
a cause b have c do d make

13- My car engine doesn’t start; I will …………. a mechanic to check it.  
a let b have c get d make

14- We won’t paint our house ourselves. We ………….by a clever painter.
15. Are you going to have your shoes polished? - No, I will ........... myself. 
   a. won't paint it b. will have painted it c. will have it painted d. will paint it 

16. After I ........... at El-Nasr car service, I drove to Ras Elbars. 
   a. had serviced my car b. had had my car serviced c. had my car serviced d. serviced 

17. ........... an air conditioner installed in your room; it's terribly hot there. 
   a. Let b. Take c. Have d. Had 

18. I had my computer fixed. This means that ........... 
   a. it wasn't fixed b. no one fixed it c. I fixed it d. someone fixed it 

19. Have you ............... the main road in your town paved? 
   a. it wasn't fixed b. no one fixed it c. I fixed it d. make 

20. I'm .......... my car serviced now. 
   a. making b. get c. had d. make 

21. Mother had Shaimaaa ............... her room before she went out. 
   a. tidying b. to tidy c. tidy d. tidied 

22. Before the meeting, the manager always gets the reports ............... . 
   a. typing b. to type c. type d. typed 

23. Dina ............... the flat cleaned every week. 
   a. have b. does c. get d. has 

24. I didn't ............... yesterday. 
   a. make my hair b. have cut my hair c. get my hair d. have my hair cut 

25. My brother always has his clothes ............... . 
   a. clean b. to clean c. cleaned d. cleaning 

26. Ali will ............... tomorrow. 
   a. get his car repaired b. repairs his car c. has repaired his car d. got his car repaired 

27. The PE teacher had us ............... around the playground four times. 
   a. ran b. run c. to run d. running 

28. If you don't know how to use the computer, get your older brother ............... you. 
   a. help b. helped c. to help d. helps 

29. How often do you get ............... at the dentist's clinic? 
   a. check your teeth b. your teeth to check c. your teeth check d. checked your teeth 

30. We're eating in a restaurant tonight because my parents ............... the kitchen painted. 
   a. are having b. had got c. were getting d. had 

31. Walid had his eyes ............... last week, and now he needs to wear glasses. 
   a. testing b. test c. to test d. tested 

32. Scientists believe that we should have mobile phone masts ............... in high or remote areas. 
   a. installing b. install c. to install d. installed 

33. Parents should get their children ............... the amount of time they spend using mobile phones. 
   a. limit b. to limit c. limiting d. limited 

34. Mariam ............... the windows washed. 
   a. has had b. have c. get d. had 

35. Adel always has his computer ............... . 
   a. fixed b. fixing c. to fix d. fix 

36. The park manager ............... watered every day. 
   a. the plants has b. get the plants c. have the plants d. has the plants 

37. I don't cut my hair myself. 
   a. I don't cut my hair myself. 
   b. a. do it cut b. get it cutting c. have it cut d. have cut it. 

38. Ali is ............... repaired. 
   a. have his car b. get his car c. doing his car d. getting his car 

39. They are having ............... 
   a. painting their house b. their house painting c. their house painted d. their house paint 

40. I'll ............... the children to tidy their room. 
   a. get b. make c. have d. do 

41. My mother usually gets me ............... my bedroom at the weekend. 
   a. tidying b. to tidy c. tidy d. tidied
42- I .............................................................. Ali to go to the sports club with m although he didn’t want to go.
   a got                      b let                     c had                     d made
43- the farmer ..................... by the vet every year.
   a gets his horses checked    b have his horses checked
   c is checked his horses     d checks his horses
44- Peter ........................................... last night.
   a. gets his phone to steal               b. has his phone stolen
   c. got his phone to steal               d. had his phone stolen
45- you can............................ on a mug in that shop.
   a. get printed your photo               b. have put your photo
   c. printing your photo                 d. get your photo printed

Translation

(A) Translate into Arabic:
1 - Robots are capable of performing various complex tasks some of them include assembling cars in factories and helping with medical procedures. .

2 - A wise educational policy directs education towards fulfilling the needs of society. It also deals with its current and future problems. This leads to the welfare of both the individual and the society.

3- The media contributes to guiding public opinions towards the importance of culture and science in the development of any nation. The media has always been a huge contributor to many aspects.

4- The paper industry and printing helped in transferring of human thought and ideas to the following generations. We can’t imagine the world without books.

5- Many countries all over the world are working on passing laws to limit the risks of using mobile phones especially to children. Many studies prove that using mobile phones has a negative impact on children’s characters.

B) Translate only into English:
لا يتفق بالأنفجار السكاني مشكلة تواجه الدول النامية وهي تعرف تقدمها خاصة عندما تكون مواردها الطبيعية محدودة

1- انفجار السكان ومشكلة تواجه الدول النامية وهي تعرف بأنها خاصة عندما تكون مواردها الطبيعية محدودة.
Have you ever wondered how you would **grasp** the information taught in class? Our minds and bodies gather information in various ways. Then our minds process that information, organising it and making connection to things we already know. This process can also work differently: do we think in pictures or words? Do we remember details or the big picture? To sum up, people have different learning styles. Psychologists have identified some basic learning styles: the linguistic type learns using language skills: listening, reading, speaking and writing. The logical type refers to people who learn by applying scientific principles. The visual type learns by seeing while musical people learn well when information is presented through music. The next type learns best by movement and physical activities. Finally, the intrapersonal learners associate new information directly with their own experiences while the interpersonal type learns well by working with others.

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

1-According to the passage, an effective teacher .......................
   a) uses one teaching style
   b) makes connections between mind and body
   c) combines more than one teaching methods
   d) discourages pupils to think critically
2- The underlined word “grasp” means .............. .
   a) undertake  b) follow  c) misuse  d) understand

3- All people can learn by using their ................. .
   a) bodies  b) minds  c) minds and bodies  d) experiences

4- There are ................ learning styles that are mentioned in the passage.
   a) 7  b) 6  c) 5  d) 8.

B) Answer the following questions:
5- What is the main idea of the passage?

6- Which type of a learner are you? Why?

7- Find in the passage words that mean:
   a) reasonable.  b) solitary.

8- Why do you think using different kinds of learning is something useful for learners? (Two reasons)

Write an essay of about 180 words on the following topic:
How can we make schools an exciting place for education?