

Unit 7

Health and safety

Key words

grow	يُنْمُو	trick	خِدْعَة / يَخْدَع
injure	يُؤْذِي	safety	أَمَان
breathe	يَتَنَفَس	danger	خَطَر
summary	مُلَخَّص / تلخيص	bacteria	بِكْتِيرِيَا
soil	تُرْبَة	advantage	مَنْفَعَة / مِيزَة
CPR	الْتِنْفَس الصَّنَاعِي (الإِنْعَاش القَلْبِي	truce	هَدْنَة
cardiopulmonary	قَلْبِي رِئَوِي	evacuate	يَخْلِي
resuscitation	إِنْعَاش	evacuation	إِخْلَاء / إِجْلَاء
emergency	حَالَة طَارِئَة / طَوَارِئ	wrap	يُغَاف
respond	يُجِيب / يَرُدُّ	criminal	مُجْرِم
allergy	حَسَاسِيَّة	immediate	فَوْرِي / عَاجِل
trial	مُحَاكَمَة أو مَحَاوَلَة	dustbin	صُنْدُوق القَمَامَة
at least	عَلَى الْأَقْل	chain	سِلْسِلَة / يَكْبَل / يَقِيد
bedding	كُسْوَة السَّرِير	mist	ضَبَاب

Vocabulary

possible	مُمْكِن	quick	سَرِيع
possibility	إِمْكَانِيَّة	quickly	بِسْرَعَة
possibly	رُبَّمَا / مِنْ الْمُمْكِن أَنْ	glove	قَفَّاز / جَوَانَتِي
describe	يَصِف	contain	يَحْتَوِي عَلَى
description	وَصْف	separate	مُنْفَصِل
bottom	قَاع / مُؤَخَّرَة	offer	يُعْرَضُ / يُقَدَّم
avoid	يَتَجَنَّب / يَتَفَادَى	salt	مَلَح
skin	جِلْد	rule	قَاعِدَة
drop	يَسْقُط	law	قَانُون
touch	يَلْمِس	suggest	يُقْتَرَح
pet	حَيَوَان أَلِف	suggestion	إِقْتِرَاح
gardening	أَعْمَال الْحَدِيقَة	prohibit	يَمْنَع
hygiene	الشَّخْصِيَّة النِّظَافَة	prohibition	مَنْع / تَحْرِيم
take off	يَخْلَع	express	يُعْبَر
article	مَقَال	expression	تَعْبِير
blog	مُدَوْنَة	bookshelf	رَفَت الْكُتُب
surprise	مُفَاجَأَة / يَتَفَاجَأ	cloth	قُمَاش
surprising	مُذْهِش / مَذْهِل	mild	خَفِيف / لَطِيف / مُعْتَدِل
surprised	مُنْدَهَش	basic	أَسَاسِي

knowledge	مَعْرِفَة	base	قَاعِدَة
available	مُتَوَفَّر / مُتَاح	shout	يَصْرُخ
subject	مَوْضُوع	wake up	أَسْتَيْقِظ
once a week	أُسْبُوعِيًّا	nearby	قَرِيب / بِالْقُرْب مِنْ
fence	سُور / سِيَاج	soapy	صَابُونِي / مَغْطَى بِرَغْوَة الصَّابُون
title	عُنْوَان / لَقَب	extra	إِضَافِي
medical	طِبِّي	frequently	مَرَارًا وَ تَكَرَّرًا
cause	يُسَبِّب	licence	رُخْصَة
chop	يُقَطِّع	cough	كَحَة / سَعَال / يَكح
wet	مُيَّل	argue	يُجَادِل / يَنَاقِش

sponge	إِسْفَنْج	argument	جِدال / مُناقشة
regular	مُنْتَظَم	strange	غَرِيب
regularly	بِإِنْتِظَام	helmet	خُوذة
regularity	انتظام	kitchen	مَطْبَخ
tissue	مُنْدِيل وَرَقِي	floor	أَرْضِيَّة
sneeze	يُعْطَس	messy	فَوْضَوِي / غير مرتب
spread	يَنْتَشِر	remove	يزيل
tissue	نسيج	decline	يَرْفُض - يَنْخَفِض / يتدهور
growth	نمو / إزدهار	burn	مكان الحريق / الحرق
growing	مُتَزَايِد	calm	هاديء
breathe in	يَسْتَنْشِق	dangerous	خَطِير
breathe out	يَزْفِر	dangerously	بشكل خطير
injured	مُصاب	allergic	يعاني من الحساسية
injury	إصابة / أذى	dustman	عامل جمع القمامة
honest	أمين / صادق / شريف	wrapping	غلاف
breath	النفس	dust	غبار / تراب
health	صحة	immediately	حالا / فورا
blanket	بطانية	bacterial	بكتيري
breathing	تنفس	bacterium	بكتيريا ؛ ميكروب

Definitions

breathe	يَنْتَفِس	taking air in and out of your body.
CPR	التنفس الصناعي	something you do to help someone take air in and out of their body.
danger	خطر	the possibility of being hurt or killed.
emergency services	خدمات الطوارئ	basic medical help given quickly.
respond	يُجِيب / يرد	doing something when someone talks to you.
allergy	حساسية	a medical condition in which you become ill or in which your skin
bacteria	بكتيريا	very small living things that cause diseases.
bedding	الفرش / أغطية	sheets, covers etc that you put on a bed.
dust	غبار / تراب	very small pieces of dirt that cover surfaces inside buildings like
soil	تربة	the top layer of the earth in which plants grow.
burn (n)	مكان الحريق / الحرق	damage to the body caused by fire or heat.
calm	هاديء	relaxed and quiet, not angry, nervous, or upset.
evacuate	يخلي	leave a place because it is not safe.
injured	مُصاب	having a wound or damage to part of your body.
wrap	يُغلف	cover something with cloth or paper.

Reading

Hygiene at home: Seven DOs and DON'Ts for a healthy life

1- Take your shoes off

The bottoms of your shoes can carry a lot of bacteria into your house. You should always take your shoes off at the door.

2- No more dust

Dust quickly comes back again after you've cleaned. However, dust can make it difficult to breathe and it can cause skin problems. You should clean your house or flat as often as you can.

3- Wash the kitchen floor

Food and drinks can easily fall on the kitchen floor. You should clean your kitchen floor at least once a week. You should use warm, soapy water so you can remove all the bacteria.

4- Change your bedding

We spend a lot of our time asleep in bed. You should change your bedding at least once every two weeks so bacteria can't live in it.

5- Wash your hands after spending time with your pets

Research has shown that contact with pets early in life can protect you against allergies. But animals can also carry bacteria. If you touch your pet, you shouldn't touch anything else until you've washed your hands.

6- Stay clean in the garden

You should wear gloves if you're going to touch soil in the garden because it can contain bacteria. You should wash your hands when you've finished gardening, too.

7- Don't forget to keep your bins clean

A lot of bacteria can grow in your bin. You shouldn't leave your bin open.

Hygiene rules around the world

In the UK, you must put your food waste in a separate bin.

In Thailand, you must take your shoes off before going into someone's house.

In the USA, you should offer to help clean up after dinner at a friend's house.

Language Notes

<u>breathe in</u>	<u>breathe out</u>	<u>breath</u>	<u>breathing</u>
<u>breathe in</u> = <u>inhale</u> = <u>take air in</u>			
Plants breathe in carbon dioxide			
<u>breathe out</u> = <u>exhale</u> = <u>take air out</u>			
Plants breathe out oxygen.			
<u>breath</u>			
I can smell alcohol on your breath.			
<u>breathing</u>			
People die if their breath (breathing) stops			
base	basis	rule	
<u>base</u>			
The statue was attached to a concrete base.			
<u>basis</u>			
Philosophy was the basis for many other sciences.			
<u>rule</u>			
All pupils have to follow the rules of a school.			

safe secure

<u>safe</u>	■ آمن
Do you think it is safe to keep money here.	
<u>secure</u>	■ مؤمنة
Lock the house and make sure all windows are secure.	

licence license

<u>licence</u>	■ يرخّص - رخصة
A shop must get a licence to be able to sell tobacco.	
<u>license</u>	■ يرخّص - يسمح
The traffic police licensed the car after many trials.	

address title headline

<u>address</u>	■ عنوان سكن - عنوان بريد إلكتروني
I couldn't visit him because I didn't have his address. Leave your e-mail address and we will contact you.	
<u>title</u>	■ عنوان مقال
"Hamlet " is the title of one of Shakespeare's most popular plays.	
<u>headline</u>	■ عنوان في جريدة
I usually have a look at the main headlines of a paper.	

agree accept

<u>agree to</u> + (inf. / N)	■ يوافق
He agreed to sign the papers.	He agreed to our plan.
<u>agree with</u> someone	■ يتفق مع
I'm afraid, I don't agree with you.	
<u>agree on</u> (something)	■ مجموعة تتفق علي شيء
We agreed on a price for the car.	
<u>agree that</u> (sentence)	■ يتفق - يأتي بعدها جملة كاملة
It was agreed that he was the thief.	
<u>accept</u> (invitation / apology / condolences / bribes)	■ يقبل (دعوة / اعتذار / تعازي / رشوة)
He didn't accept her apology.	

wet moist damp humid

<u>wet</u>	■ (مبلّل) مغطى بالماء أو باى سائل آخر
I've just washed my hair and it's still wet.	
<u>moist</u>	■ رطب (مبلّل قليلا) صفة ايجابية تستخدم عند الحديث عن رطوبة مرغوب فيها
These plants do best in fertile, moist soil.	
<u>damp</u>	■ رطب (مبلّل قليلا) صفة سلبية تستخدم عند الحديث عن رطوبة غير مرغوب فيها
The grass was still too damp to sit on.	
<u>humid</u>	■ رطب متعلقة بالجو (نسبة بخار الماء في الهواء التي تجعلك تشعر بعدم الراحة)
Summer in Tokyo is hot and humid.	

once

<u>once</u>	■ في وقت ما في الماضي - ذات مرة
Once, people were hunters. Their food came from animals.	
<u>once</u>	■ بمجرد أن
Once I get the news, I'll phone you.	
<u>once</u>	■ مرة واحدة
She visits her grandparents once every six months.	

damage damages

<u>damage</u>	■ ضرر - تلف - خسارة
The earthquake caused widespread damage.	
<u>damages</u>	■ تعويض مالي، غُطْلَ وضرّر
The man was awarded £50,000 in damages over false allegations made by the newspaper	

cause reason

<u>cause</u>	■ يسبب
What caused the fire?	
<u>cause of +</u> اسم	■ سبب
What was the cause of the fire?	
<u>reason with</u>	■ يحاول إقناع - يتجادل مع
I reasoned with him for hours, but I couldn't make him change his mind.	
<u>reason out</u>	■ يستنتج منطقيا - يفتع بالمنطق
Reason it out for yourself.	
<u>reason for +</u> اسم	■ داع - مبرر - سبب
Can you give the reason for leaving ?	
<u>the reason why +</u> جملة كاملة	
Is there a reason why you can't come?	

offer give

<u>offer</u>	■ يقدم - يعرض
She offered a reward in return with her lost necklace.	
<u>give</u>	■ يعطي - يمنح
She gave me two apples.	

publish spread prevail scatter

<u>publish</u>	■ يعلن - ينشر (كتاب - مجلة - جريدة)
He works for a company that publishes reference books.	
<u>spread</u>	■ ينشر - ينتشر (شيء معنوي)
Terrorism spreads panic among all classes of society.	
Teachers have to spread love among pupils.	
<u>prevail</u>	■ يسود - يعم
For world peace to prevail, America has to stop aggression.	
<u>scatter</u>	■ يُبعثر - يتبعثر - ينشر
She scattered some grains for the birds to eat.	

skin leather

<u>skin</u>	■ جلد طبيعي (البشرة)
The bark of a tree is like our skin.	
<u>leather</u>	■ جلد صناعي
These shoes are made from fine leather.	

wrap fold twist = bend

<u>wrap</u>	■ يغلف - يلف
Ahmed wrapped a thick coat round his shoulder.	
<u>fold</u>	■ يطوى
Fold the paper along the dotted line.	
<u>twist</u> = <u>bend</u>	■ يثني - يطوى
She twisted the wire into the shape of a star.	

argue

argue about

■ يتجادل بشأن شيء

The members of the committee argued about the new rules.

argue with

■ يتجادل مع شخص

Some managers hate employees who argue with them.

argue for / in favour of = advocate = support = promote

■ يقدم حجة لصالح / يؤيد / يدعم / يساند

Dr. Aisha argued for a good position for women in society.

argue against

■ يعارض - يجادل ضد

They argued against the new tax.

complain

complain to + شخص

■ يشكو لـ

She complained to her father about her money.

complain about + شيء

■ يشكو من

He complained about his work.

complain of + مرض

■ يشكو من

He complained of headache.

complain that + جملة كاملة

■ يشكو من

He complained that he didn't get his salary.

Take

take away	يزيل	take over	يتولى مهمة
take apart	يفكك	take place	يحدث
take down	يكتب	take after	يشبه
take off	يخلع - تطلع	take in	يخدع - يستوعب
take part	يشارك	take for	يحسبه - يظن
take up with	يرافق - يتبنى رأى	take up for	يؤيد
take it upon himself	يأخذ على عاتقه	take something up	يناقش
take up	يشغل نفسه بـ	take to	يبدن

Opposites

quickly	بسرعة	slowly	ببطء
usual	عادي / معتاد	unusual	غير عادي / غير معتاد
send to	يرسل إلى	receive from	يتلقى من
full	ممتلئ	empty	فارغ
clean	نظيف	dirty	قذر
messy	فوضوي / غير مرتب	tidy / neat	مرتب
safe	آمن	unsafe	غير آمن
inside	داخل	outside	خارج
honest	أمين / صادق / شريف	dishonest	غير أمين / غشاش
accept	يقبل	refuse / decline	يرفض
advantage	منفعة / ميزة	disadvantage	عيب / ضرر

Prepositions

add to	يضيف إلى	on fire	مُشتعل / مُلتهب	belong to	ينتمي إلى
fall on	يسقط على	complain	يشكو من	in bed	في الفراش
contact with	اتصال بـ	cover with	مُغطى بـ	pair of	زوج من
walk on	يسير على	know about	يعرف عن	send to	يرسل إلى
in chains	مُكبّل / مُقيّد	in front of	أمام	close to	قريب من

Expressions

CPR (cardiopulmonary resuscitation)	الإعاش القلبي الرئوي
it's a bad idea	إنها فكره سيئة
for more than one day	لأكثر من يوم واحد
research has shown that	قد أظهرت البحوث أن
not all of the information you read is correct	ليس كل المعلومات التي تقرأها صحيحة
reports about scientific research	تقارير عن البحث العلمي
on the same topic	على نفس الموضوع
take your shoes off at the door	اخلع حذاءك عند الباب
come back again	يعود مره أخرى
as often as you can	قدر إمكانيك
remove all the bacteria	قم بأزاله جميع البكتيريا
change bedding at least once every two weeks	قم بتغيير الفراش مره واحده علي الأقل كل أسبوعين
protect you against allergies	تحميك من (ضد) الحساسية
grow in your bin	تنمو في سله القمامة الخاص بك
You shouldn't leave your bin open	لا يجب أن تترك سله القمامة الخاص بك مفتوحة
put your food waste in a separate bin	ضع النفايات الغذائية الخاصة بك في سله منفصلة
before going into someone's house	قبل الدخول إلى منزل شخص ما
you should offer to help clean up	يجب أن تقدم المساعدة في التنظيف
ask for some advice	يطلب بعض النصائح
She complained about her back hurting	اشتكت من أن ظهرها يؤلمها
I have a lot of exams coming up	لدي الكثير من الامتحانات القادمة
Stay calm	ابق هادئا
wrap a blanket around	قم بلف بطانية حول
Put running water on	ضع المياه الجارية علي
Move the person away from	أنقل الشخص بعيدا عن

Translation words

integration	تكامل	intervention	تدخل
justification	تبرير / تعليل	motivation	تحفيز / حافز
motive	دافع	human potentials	طاقات أو إمكانات بشرية
prospect	توقع / إمكانية	undeniable fact	حقيقة لا يمكن إنكارها
gestures	إيماءات	reconstruction	تعمير
renewal	تجديد	economic sanctions	عقوبات اقتصادية
private sector	القطاع الخاص	public sector	القطاع العام
privatization	الخصخصة	considerable significance	أهمية كبرى

Exercise

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

- We can no longer have confidence in the quality of the air we
a. breath b. breeze c. breathe d. breathing
- My friend was given by a medical doctor, who I'm convinced saved his life.
a. CPR b. BCE c. DVD d. USA
- You must leave immediately. You're in great here.
a. dangerous b. danger c. safe d. safety
- It's illegal to use the fire alarm except in case of

- a. fluency b. allergy c. frequency d. emergency
- 5- The body often to stress by becoming ill.
a. responds b. calls c. answers d. asks
- 6- She has an to cow's milk
a. alligator b. alacrity c. allergy d. energetic
- 7- The disease at least 120 people in England last year
a. saved b. rescued c. killed d. cured
- 8- The results that we saw did not show the presence of any forms of
a. emergency b. bedding c. bacteria d. blanket
- 9- They were supplied with food, clothes, and
a. bedding b. bacteria c. allergy d. disease
- 10- The shelves were covered in a thick layer of
a. dost b. must c. trust d. dust
- 11- The here is very poor. It is not good to grow any plants.
a. soil b. oil c. toil d. boil
- 12- It's time you threw those shoes in the
a. bin b. pin c. pen d. pine
- 13- I tried to stay and just ignore him.
a. climb b. calm c. palm d. harm
- 14- Something is stuck to the of my shoe.
button b. cotton c. bottom d. mutton
- 15- She managed to answering my question.
a. avoid b. decide c. want d. hope
- 16- Over 10,000 refugees have now been to neighbouring countries.
a. convinced b. persuaded c. evacuated d. suffocated
- 17- The new restaurant was an success.
a. medium b. immediate c. immediately d. mediator
- 18- Sorry the place is so..... I haven't had time to clear up.
a. noisy b. melody c. messy d. fizzy
- 19- Ribbons were around the dancers' arms.
a. tapped b. tipped c. capped d. wrapped
- 20- There were four or five boxes toys and books.
a. containing b. consisting c. including d. sustaining
- 21- My brother and I always had rooms.
a. despair b. desperate c. promising d. separate
- 22- Her forehead was with sweat.
a. vet b. wet c. shit d. net
- 23- It is not yet known whether these chemicals are to humans.
a. dangerous b. fabulous c. fascinating d. attending
- 24- We were told to stay as help was on the way.
a. calm b. claim c. column d. cattle
- 25- Protestors threw stones at police, who with rubber bullets
a. amended b. mended c. intended d. responded
- 26- Air has reached dangerous levels in some cities.
a. pollution b. population c. expression d. evacuation
- 27- The public was not aware of the from nuclear tests in Korea.
a. endanger b. endangered c. dangerous d. danger
- 28- There were clouds of in the distance as the truck approached.

- a. cluster b. master c. mystery d. dust
- 29- Don't any more wood; we've got enough.
a. shed b. sob c. cup d. chop
- 30- She picked up a and began cleaning the edges of the sink.
a. socket b. snatch c. sponge d. fork
- 31- 31. My chest felt painful, and I was uncontrollably.
a. weaving b. coughing c. covering d. raffling
- 32- She that she never had any time to herself.
a. applied b. complemented c. complimented d. complained
- 33- I took a long before speaking again.
a. breathe b. breath c. breeze d. breathing
- 34- Most people nowadays are aware of some of the rules of healthy living.
a. basic b. base c. boss d. please
- 35- Restaurants may be closed down if they fail to maintain minimum standards of
a. sanitary b. hygiene c. hygienic d. healthy
- 36- Environmental groups want a total on the dumping of nuclear waste.
a. promotion b. prohibition c. cultivation d. proportion
- 37- Always wear on your hands when gardening in order to protect them.
a. helmets b. socks c. gloves d. trousers
- 38- The dust was everywhere and she started coughing and
a. realizing b. releasing c. squeezing d. sneezing
- 39- It's hard these days to make a living from the
a. soul b. seal c. sail d. soil
- 40- Teachers have to love among pupils.
a. publish b. speared c. print d. remove
- 41- Don't with me – you know I'm right.
a. urge b. rage c. enlarge d. argue
- 42- Anyone caught driving dangerously will automatically lose their
a. lining b. credit c. thirst d. licence
- 43- You'd better come in or you'll get
a. witty b. pet c. wet d. wood
- 44- the cabbage finely and cook it in boiling salted water.
a. Cup b. Chop c. Solve d. Direct
- 45- We the stains on the wall with a fresh coat of paint.
a. suffered b. complained c. shaved d. covered
- 46- What's the of her new book?
a. address b. title c. motel d. terrible
- 47- Do you know what volcanoes to happen?
a. makes b. lets c. reasons d. causes
- 48- She had thick black hair and smooth dark
a. leather b. skin c. scout d. leader
- 49- A healthy lifestyle includes having a nutritious diet and good personal
a. title b. emergency c. fantasy d. hygiene
- 50- The authorities carried out several air for survivors of the crash.
a. researches b. searches c. curses d. verses
- 51- Smoking can seriously damage your
a. sound b. sane c. health d. well
- 52- Their cars have a reputation for and reliability.

a. safety b. safe c. safer d. safely

53- He walked away suffering from nothing more than pride.

a. injures b. injured c. injury d. injure

54- It must always be kept dry but washed in warm water every two weeks.

a. sloppy b. ropy c. soapy d. copy

55- It is against theto park your car here.

a. know b. law c. clue d. below

56- Fortunately, there are things we can do to help keep our homes and families

a. safe b. safari c. safety d. save

57- Don't him a cigarette, he's trying to give up.

a. offer b. effort c. gives d. offend

58- 58. She is 85 and still in very good

a. filthy b. wealthy c. healthy d. health

59- Calm! The matter has been resolved.

a. off b. out c. down d. up

60- The residents of the city expressed disapproval of genetically modified products.

a. bedding b. emergency c. blanket d. casualty

61- 61. A sailing ship can make no progress at all in a calm.

a. deed b. dead c. death d. dying

62- As long as I'm that man will never set foot in my house!

a. life b. breathing c. having d. defaming

63- He puts in so little effort, as if he has an to hard work.

a. hygiene b. sanitation c. allergy d. curious

64- Susan the instructions into Harry's ear.

a. bathed b. breathed c. whisper d. exploded

65- I've been living abroad for 20 years, but I still consider the UK to be my native

a. source b. soil c. sin d. suffer

66- It's important to friends when they are in need.

a. deal b. aid c. evacuate d. attain

67- the top of the cake with icing sugar.

a. Publish b. Dig c. Drill d. Dust

68- When she was sick, Linda asked her neighbors for

a. assist b. aid c. supportive d. death

69- The wet ground my shoes.

a. solved b. toiled c. coiled d. soiled

70- is very important in hospitals.

a. Clean b. Cleans c. Cleaned d. Cleanliness

71- Can you predict what will wrong if you eat bad food?

a. come b. go c. leave d. travel

72- People should take care of their personal

a. sanitation b. flu c. hygiene d. infection

73- Cleanliness protects us infections.

a. into b. with c. against d. of

74- Children's hands may be covered germs.

a. with b. from c. of d. at

75- Hygiene is your cleanliness.

a. general b. own c. public d. generous

76- We should follow the of hygiene.

- a. roles b. rolls c. reels d. rules

77- Insects eat which contains a lot of germs.

- a. dusk b. clean c. sock d. dirt

78- My uncle much because he smokes cigarettes.

- a. eats b. coughs c. shocks d. ducks

79- The doctor him too much advice but he didn't follow it.

- a. took b. did c. made d. gave

80- A few years ago, she a serious lung disease.

- a. improved b. developed c. provided d. supplied

Complete the following passage with a suitable word

1. Neighbours should ... (1) cooperative. It's ... (2) for them to help each other. There (3) ... be conflicts between them. It is (4) ... that a close neighbor is better than a remote relative.

Complete the following passage with a suitable word

2. If a child has dirty hands, they will be covered with millions of germs (1) we cannot see. If that child gives sweets to (2) child, some of those germs will be passed to the (3) child. When this child eats the sweet, he or she will eat some of the germs and may (4) ill.

Complete the following passage with a suitable word

3. Smoking is bad for your heart. Did you know (1) thousands of people die because they smoke? It is also bad for you to breathe someone's cigarette smoke. The smoke has got (2) than 4,000 chemicals in it and some of these are poisonous. They can (3) you ill. My advice is that everyone (4) stop smoking.

Complete the following passage with a suitable word

4. These are some of the rules of hygiene. You (1) ... always wash your hands before a meal. You should bathe more often in hot weather or when you have been running or ... (2) to the gym. You should also ... (3) very careful about the food you eat and ... (4) water you drink.

Complete the following passage with a suitable word

4- Today more and more people are becoming interested..... organic farming for different reasons. Organic farmers grow food without using pesticides chemical fertilizers. They claim that pesticides the small creatures and insects that birds and other wildlife feed They are poisonous, expensive and very harmful the soil.

Complete the following passage with a suitable word

..... a very serious problem nowadays. This pollution causes great Environmental pollution damage the environment and all living things. There are a lot of things we can do to the environment. Factories should moved to land outside cities. A great preserve number trees should be planted along the sides of the roads. Trees take carbon dioxide and release oxygen, so they help to the air.

Complete the following passage with a suitable word

Sports are good way of spending our spare time. Sports help us gain good qualities Sports teach us as patience, cooperation and how face difficult problems and situations good manners develop our character. Some sports help us to defend ourselves such as for us. karate and judo. fact, sports are very essential

Complete the following passage with a suitable word

The important activity is regular exercise. You exercise every day. You might jog or lift weights to keep your body healthy active. The most important point is,..... to take illegal drugs. Drugs can ruin your life and the lives of your family. You should not smoke, and you should notdrugs. keeping your body healthy now while you are young, you could live longer, and you might enjoy life more.

Complete the following passage with a suitable word

Should we work all the time without having rest ...1..... entertainment? The answer is that we cannot go2..... working without stopping, from time ...3..... time and at regular intervals, to have some rest and ...4..... recreation If we did not, we could5..... mistakes and the quality ...6..... our work might get worse

Complete the following passage with a suitable word

Learning1..... read a poem slowly will not just make the poem easier ,,,2,,,, hear; it will underscore the importance3.... poetry of each and every word. A poem cannot ,,,,,,4,,,,, read too slowly, and a good way ,,,,,,,5,,,,,, a reader to set ,,,,,,,6,,,,, easy pace is to pause for a few seconds between the title and the poem's first line.

A) Translate into Arabic:

- 1- Our deserts are one of the chief sources of wealth .If we give them due care ,We can increase our national income and solve many of our problems by increasing the cultivated land and constructing new economic development
- 2- The government tries to increase production in all fields. In agriculture for instance, it has prepared a plan for land reclamation and cultivation .it has also obtained loans in order to be able to use machines in agriculture projects .
- 3- Some of the most important aims of education are to build the Egyptians citizen who is able to face the future and to create a productive society .Education also aims at preparing a generation of scientists able to stand up the monopoly of science and technology by some countries .
- 4- Education is not an end ,but means to an end .In other words ,we do not educate children for the purpose of education .Our purpose is to fit them for life .The wisest person is the one who makes full use of what life offers him without sorrowfully looking back at what he has lost .
- 5- Some people prefer the simple and healthy life of the country .There they avoid the smoke of factories, the speed of city life and the crowded means of transport .They also enjoy the fresh country air and the beauty of nature .
- 6- The high cost of living is one of our most difficult problems rise in prices is due to inflation To bring the prices down, both government and the individuals should work together, invest should be encouraged, production should be increased and consumption should be cut down
- 7- You should be careful about the food you eat and the water you drink. Eating certain foods can make it easier for the digestive system to work.
- 8- It is important to brush your teeth twice a day: after breakfast and before you go to bed to prevent disease. Brushing ensures the removal of all that causes tooth decay.
- 9- Washing your hands properly can help prevent the spread of the germs like bacteria and viruses that cause you to catch diseases and infections.

b) Translate into English :

- ١ - تسعى الحكومة إلى توفير احتياجات الشعب بكل السبل وهذا يستلزم زيادة الإنتاج وتحديد النسل .
- ٢ - إن السد العالي يعنى لكل المصريين مياها تروى الأرض وتحمى الشعب من الجفاف وكهرباء تدير مصانعه .
- ٣ - جرت العادة أن تحتفل كل أسرة في مصر بعيد الأم يوم ٢١ مارس من كل عام
- ٤ - لقد وهب الله مصر كثيراً من المصادر الطبيعية لو أحسن استغلالها لأصبحنا من أغنى الدول .
- ٥ - إن تزايد السكان في الدول النامية يعوقها عن التقدم السريع .
- ٦ - مسئولية كل مصري تجاه الأشجار والزهور كبيرة فهي تقلل من نسبة التلوث البيئي .
- ٧ - إن الضوضاء التي تسببها المدنية الحديثة تؤثر تأثيراً سيئاً على سمعنا .
- ٨ - حافظ على نظافة مدينتك ولا تلقى باقمامة في الطرقات ولا في النهر كي تعيش في بيئة نظيفة وصحية.
- ٩ - من الضروري تناول الخضروات والفاكهة الطازجة يوميا للحصول على الطاقة والبقاء بصحة جيدة.

Grammar

Unit 7

Modal Verbs (Obligation) الضرورة والالتزام

must = have to / have got to / need to

تستخدم للتعبير عن الالتزام وضرورة مفروضة علينا طبقا لقواعد ولوائح وقوانين

- You must come on time - You have to obey the rules - You need to follow the traffic rules .

هناك فرق واختلاف بين **must / have to**

حيث تفيد **must** الالتزام داخلي اما **have to** فهي تفيد الالتزام خارجي

- I must buy my friends a present for his birthday party . - I have to wear a seat belt while driving my car .
تستخدم **Must** في حالة توجيه دعوة أو التعبير عن الترشيحات

- You must come and see us at the weekend. - You must try a piece of my cake. - You must read this book
في حالة التعبير عن الضرورة في المستقبل نستخدم **:must / have to / will have to**

- I'll have to get up early tomorrow. I'll have to send the fax tomorrow.

تستخدم **Must** في السؤال بدون فعل مساعد وتأتي في بداية السؤال:

- Must he send the e-mail now?

في حالة استخدام **have to / need to** في السؤال نستخدم معهما فعل مساعد **:do/does/did**

- Do you have to do the job now? • Does she need to go now? • Did she have to borrow that money?

تستخدم **have got to** في السؤال بدون فعل مساعد:

- Have you got to be at the office every day? • Has that man got to carry all the boxes by himself?

للتعبير عن الضرورة في الماضي نستخدم **had to**

- We had to take a taxi as it was raining heavily.

Lack of necessity عدم وجود ضرورة

في حالة التعبير عن عدم الضرورة في المضارع يمكن استخدام ما يلي:

don't (doesn't) have to / don't (doesn't) need to / needn't

- Tomorrow is a holiday, so you don't need to go to bed early.
- She has taken this exam twice before so she doesn't have to take it

في حالة التعبير عن عدم الضرورة في الماضي يمكن استخدام ما يلي:

didn't have to = didn't need to

-استخدام **didn't have to + inf.** يدل على حدث لم يتم في الماضي لكونه غير ضروري:

- I didn't have to go to school yesterday. It was a holiday.

-استخدام **needn't have + PP.** يدل على حدث تم في الماضي على الرغم من كونه غير ضروري:

- You needn't have brought your umbrella. It's not going to rain.

Prohibition المنع - الحظر

♦تستخدم **Must not / Mustn't** للتعبير عن أن شيء ممنوع أو غير مسموح به أو تترتب عليه نتيجة سيئة إذا قمنا به:

Mustn't = (be) not allowed = (be) not permitted = (be) banned from = (be) prohibited from = (be) forbidden to

- You mustn't drive the car over 70 on this road . You will pay a fine .
- You mustn't drink this water , it's poisonous .

Be to + inf.

♦يستخدم هذا التركيب للتعبير عن خطط وترتيبات وكذلك الالتزام والضرورة كما يستخدم في الأوامر:

- The President is to visit Italy next month.. • Mona and Ali are to get married in June.
• You are to do your homework before you watch TV.
• I had instructions that I was to leave the door unlocked when I came home.

3- Advisability

تستخدم **should/ought to / had better + inf.** عادة للتعبير عن النصيحة في المضارع

If I were you, I'd... = It's a good idea to.... = It's advisable to.... = It's desirable to...+ inf.

- You should look for a new job. • You shouldn't look at the sun. It's very dangerous.
• You had better not look at the sun. It's very dangerous.

♦تستخدم **should have + PP.** للتعبير عن أن شيء كان يجب أن يحدث في الماضي ولم يتم ونستخدمه عندما نوجه اللوم لشخص لعدم قيامه

بفعل

You should have done your homework yesterday.
area.

You shouldn't have parked your car here. It's a 'No Parking' area.

- 1- We.....to read a summary of a book in English next week.
a. must b. had c. have d. will
- 2- She help her husband by working in his shop,
a. didn't have b. will have c. have to d. had to
- 3- The book is about a girl who travel into space.
a. must b. have to c. didn't have d. need
- 4- She have worried because the book was very successful.
a. didn't need b. hadn't needed c. needed d. needn't
- 5- I don't read "A Wrinkle in Time" for school.
a. must b. need c. have to d. needn't
- 6- You come round to my house when you've finished reading the story.
a. has to b. must c. have d. needn't to
- 7-Youpark there. It says, 'No Parking'.
a. must b. don't have to c. needn't d. mustn't
- 8- You park there. There's a better place here.
a. needn't b. mustn't c. don't have d. doesn't have
- 9- My sister made a cake. You try it. It's lovely!
a. have to b. had to c. must d. needn't
- 10- We can walk to the bookshop if you want, but we The bus goes there.
a. mustn't b. needn't to c. don't have to d. don't have
- 11- You to run next time to the swimming pool. You might fall over.
a. needn't b. don't have c. mustn't d. must
- 12- In England, most peoplework until they are 67.
a. must b. have to c. are allowed d. are prohibited
- 13- I buy some bread from the shops. Don't let me forget.
a. must b. have to c. need d. needn't to
- 14- We run to the museum because it was already closed when we got there.
a. didn't have to b. needn't have c. mustn't d. don't have to
- 15- Poor Walid broke his leg yesterday and, to hospital.
a. had to go b. must go c. needn't have gone d. needed go
- 16- Iremember to visit my grandmother this weekend. I haven't visited her about a month.
a. had to b. have to c. must d. need
- 17- I more bread. We already have a lot.
a. mustn't buy b. needn't have bought c. didn't have bought d. needn't have to buy
- 18- She isn't late for school so she hurry.
a. has to b. doesn't have to c. mustn't d. didn't need
- 19- You..... park here. I mean you are allowed to park here.
a. mustn't b. aren't allowed c. are prohibited d. aren't needed
- 20- We..... buy a present for Ali's birthday.
a. have to b. need c. must d. are forced
- 21 - You to show your passport when you leave the country.
a. must b. have c. had d. needn't
- 22- You'll..... buy a ticket before you travel on the train.
a. must b. have to c. don't have to d. need
- 23- Mona to take her sunglasses because it was cloudy.
a. mustn't b. didn't have c. needn't d. doesn't have
- 24- Yunis..... do the maths exercise again because he got it all wrong,
a. had to b. will have c. didn't have d. needed
- 25- We've moved to a new house, so youcome round and see it.
a. needn't b. had to c. have to d. must
- 26- Youcleaned the windows because a man comes to wash them every week.

- a. must have b. needn't c. needn't to have d. needn't have
- 27- We.....pass our exams to get into university.
a. have to b. mustn't c. need d. must have
- 28- They..... leave the school yesterday after they heard the fire bell.
a. must b. have to c. need to d. had to
- 29- Istop eating sweets! They are bad for me.
a. must b. have to c. need d. needn't
- 30- Youput the newspaper on the oven. It might burn.
a. mustn't b. should c. needn't d. don't have to
- 31 - Tarek..... get the bus to the park. My father can take him in our car.
a. mustn't b. needn't to c. doesn't have to d. have to
- 32- The studentswritten all those notes. All the information is typed for them,
a. needn't b. mustn't c. didn't have d. needn't have
- 33- Karim was already at the sports centre when I arrived, so Isend him a text telling him to meet us there.
a. had to b. need to c. will have to d. didn't have to
- 34-.....we have eggs or beans for breakfast tomorrow? You choose.
a. must b. Might c. Need d. Could
- 35- you make that noise? It is really annoying.
a. Can b. Could c. Must d. Might
- 36- Do youwear those shoes to work? Are they part of the dress code?
a. have to b. must c. should d. could
- 37- Yasmin be careful with what she eats because she has diabetes.
a. would b. needs to c. ought d. could
- 38- Yusuf and Hani be home by eight. That's a family rule.
a. has to b. could c. can d. have to

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

- 1- You exceed the speed limit. It is against the law.
a. mustn't b. shouldn't c. forbidden d. not allowed
- 2- You do your homework before you go to bed. That's my advice.
a. must to b. ought c. should d. may
- 3- You touch that pan. It's very hot.
a. should b. must not to c. mustn't d. must
- 4- You try playing tennis, it's a great game.
a. must b. has to c. have to d. should
- 5- You'd better with such bad company.
a. not to work b. not work c. working d. work
- 6- You are tired. You to have some rest.
a. must b. should c. need d. could
- 7- Oh! I'm so late. I leave now.
a. should b. must c. have to d. had
- 8- You smoke in hospitals.
a. must b. should c. mustn't d. have to
- 9- You use your mobile phone while you are driving your car. It's against the law.
a. shouldn't b. mustn't c. must d. don't have to
- 10- You exceed the speed limit.
a. can b. should c. may d. aren't allowed to
- 11- People break the law to avoid punishment.
a. needn't b. mustn't c. shouldn't d. wouldn't
- 12- Sweets are bad for health. You eat them.

- a. should b. shouldn't c. must d. couldn't
- 13- **eat food from a damaged tin.**
a. Shouldn't b. Always c. Mustn't d. Don't
- 14- **You go and see your sick grandfather in hospital.**
a. should b. have c. ought d. shouldn't
- 15- **You to start revising immediately.**
a. are b. needn't c. must d. should
- 16- **You wash if you've touched an infected bird.**
a. mustn't b. shouldn't c. must d. should
- 17- **You always wash your hands before you eat.**
a. need b. should c. have d. ought
- 18- **You touch that plate. It is very hot.**
a. mustn't b. needn't c. oughtn't d. don't have to
- 19- **You sit on that wall. It isn't safe.**
a. mightn't b. shouldn't c. needn't d. should
- 20- **You be very careful when you cross a road.**
a. mustn't b. must c. shouldn't d. can't
- 21- **Drivers stop when the traffic light is red.**
a. can b. should c. must d. need
- 22- **A good teacher to be cooperative with the students.**
a. should b. must c. have d. ought
- 23- **You talk so loudly in the school library. It is forbidden.**
a. shouldn't b. mustn't c. needn't d. oughtn't
- 24- **Drivers follow traffic rules.**
a. should b. need c. must d. can
- 25- **You mustn't smoke in hospitals. It is**
a. necessary b. allowed c. forbidden d. permitted
- 26- **You are getting too fat. You go to the gym.**
a. need b. may c. ought d. should
- 27- **You not to eat crisps**
a. should b. must c. ought d. could
- 28- **You smoke here. The sign says, "No smoking."**
a. couldn't b. shouldn't c. mustn't d. haven't
- 29- **If you've touched an infected bird you wash.**
a. should b. shouldn't c. must d. mustn't
- 30- **You should water before you drink it.**
a. to boil b. boiling c. boiled d. boil
- 31- **The tourists visit the museum. It's very interesting.**
a. must b. mustn't c. has to d. might
- 32- **It's against the law to park here. You do so.**
a. mustn't b. wouldn't c. shouldn't d. don't need to
- 33- **Drivers drive their cars faster than the speed limit .**
a. must b. can c. mustn't d. may
- 34- **People mustn't take dogs into public places. It is**
a. allowed b. permitted c. not forbidden d. disallowed
- 35- **You revise well before the test. It's advisable to do so.**
a. can b. might c. should d. ought
- 36- **You better not neglect your lessons.**

- a. should b. will c. had d. would
- 37- It's necessary for him to obey his teachers. He do so.
a. can b. must c. better d. need
- 38- You boil water before you drink it.
a. shouldn't b. should c. has to d. don't have to
- 39- You aren't to climb the trees here. You mustn't climb them.
a. permitted b. banned c. prohibited d. forbidden
- 40- It's necessary for him to obey his teachers. He do so.
a. may b. might c. must d. can
- 41- He take his medicine so as not to be seriously ill .
a. mustn't b. shouldn't c. ought d. must
- 42- You eat too much chocolate. It's unhealthy.
a. should b. shouldn't c. must d. wouldn't
- 43- You aren't permitted to climb the trees here. You climb them.
a. can't b. might c. had better d. needn't
- 44- You use your mobile phone while you are driving.
a. needn't b. don't have to c. don't need to d. mustn't
- 45- You should playing tennis. It's a great game.
a. trying b. be tried c. try d. tried
- 46- You stay here. It is not allowed.
a. mustn't b. must c. must to d. mustn't to
- 47- Students wear their school uniform. It's a school rule.
a. must b. mustn't c. should d. shouldn't
- 48- You to work harder to win the prize.
a. should b. must c. ought d. mustn't
- 49- You must your friends in need.
a. to help b. helping c. should help d. help
- 50- Pupils be obedient to their teachers.
a. shouldn't b. should c. mustn't d. need
- 51- The flight is at six in the morning. I to get up very early.
a. must b. will have c. must be d. will need to be
- 52- You come and see us at the weekend.
a. better b. have c. must d. ought
- 53- I have no money. I to get some from my bank.
a. need b. must c. should d. can
- 54- When you're on holiday, you to go to bed early.
a. don't need b. needn't c. mustn't d. necessary
- 55- Is it a to change the frame?
a. must b. necessary c. necessarily d. should
- 56- If you can't dictate your conditions, you negotiate.
a. will b. are going to c. should d. need
- 57- You be late for your lesson.
a. must b. should c. oughtn't d. shouldn't
- 58- I forgotten my homework at home. The teacher will surely punish me.
a. mustn't b. shouldn't c. hadn't d. oughtn't
- 59- You have bought any rice because we already have a lot.
a. needn't b. mustn't c. didn't need d. didn't
- 60- You go to school today. It's a holiday.

- a. don't have to b. don't need c. needn't to d. don't need to be

Test 7

Vocabulary and Structure

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

- 1- Showering only once a week is not very
a. hygiene b. hygienic c. health d. genetic
- 2- conditions at the hotel were bad so some residents left it.
a. Santa b. Saint c. Sent d. Sanitary
- 3- clean is a must for all hospitals.
a. Making b. Being c. Doing d. Taking
- 4- sure that flies and insects don't land on your food.
a. Take b. Do c. Make d. Give
- 5- Mary needs at £1,000 to pay for her holiday.
a. last b. least c. lost d. loss
- 6- of personal hygiene must be followed.
a. Rolls b. Rules c. Roles d. Rays
- 7- Rooms are equipped with a soft mattress and fresh
a. bed b. bedding c. pods d. abide
- 8- I'm to penicillin. I can't take it.
a. worthwhile b. harmful c. bright d. allergic
- 9- There's a fire, call the services at once.
a. nutrition b. emergency c. curiosity d. dangerous
- 10- First is immediate assistance given to an ill person.
a. aid b. place c. medicine d. cure
- 11- Drivers of motorbikes wear a helmet. This is a rule.
a. must b. should c. might d. better
- 12- You'd smoke as it is harmful.
a. better not b. mustn't c. shouldn't d. oughtn't to
- 13- It is that you follow the doctor's advice.
a. must b. mustn't c. musts d. a must
- 14- I should some exercise if I want to feel fine.
a. be taken b. take c. taking d. taken
- 15- You touch anything electrical if you are in the bath.
a. mustn't b. shouldn't c. wouldn't d. better not
- 16- You look tired. I think you to take a few days off.
a. should b. ought c. must d. can

2) Fill in the gaps: (4 Marks)

Last night I planned to go out. My friends suggested ... (1) ... to a disco and I had agreed to meet them there. The disco is quite a long way away so I knew I would be home later ... (2)... usual. I thought I ... (3)... to ask dad if that would be okay. He usually lets me do what I want. But this time he refused to allow me to go out alone. He ordered me to go to my bedroom, ... (4)... I spent a very boring evening.

(C) Reading Comprehension and Set Books

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

Being healthy means being free of disease or injury and able to lead a fulfilling, active life. Many factors contribute to a person's health including genes, the environment, nutrition, life style and luck. In poor countries, dirty water and lack of adequate food are among the main causes of poor health. Infectious diseases such as Malaria and AIDS are also major problems especially in countries that cannot afford modern drugs and medical equipment.

In rich countries, health problems are more often caused by people's life style. Anything that damages the body or how it works, can be called a disease. Some diseases are caused by micro-organisms, germs, others by injury or poisons from the body itself. Nearly all diseases can be treated by modern medicine to some extent.

The most common infectious diseases are caused by bacteria and viruses. Bacteria are single-celled organisms that live outside our cells. They multiply in blood fluids and wounds. Many are killed with drugs called antibiotics. Viruses are microscopic particles with their own genetic material. They live in our cells and take them over, but cannot survive without them.

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

- 1- In countries that cannot afford modern drugs, diseases such as are major problems.
a) stomachaches b) headaches c) colds and flu d) Malaria and AIDS
- 2- Anything that damages the body or how it works, can be called a/ an
a) germ b) disease c) insect d) pest
- 3- Bacteria are single-celled organisms that multiply in
a) clean water b) healthy food c) balanced diet d) blood fluids and wounds
- 4- The most common infectious diseases are caused by
a) bacteria b) viruses c) water d) bacteria and viruses

B) Answer the following questions:

- 5- What does being healthy mean?
- 6- What are the factors that contribute to a person's health?
- 7- What are the main causes of poor health in poor countries?

E- Writing

4) Write an essay about one of the following :

- 1- How to avoid illness by following pieces of advice on the rules of good health
- 2- How to act if there is a fire in the building you're in

F- Translation

5) A) Translate Into Arabic:

- 1- Useful advice to avoid road accidents is to wear a seat belt even if you are not going very far.
- 2- If you have touched an infected bird, you must wash very well in order not to catch bird flu.

B) Translate into English:

- من المهم جداً أن تكون الأماكن العامة مثل المطاعم والفنادق والمستشفيات والمدارس نظيفة وصحية .
- النظافة الشخصية هي مجموعة العادات والممارسات التي يفعلها الإنسان للحفاظ على صحته.

Unit 8

Robots

Key words

click	يُنقَر	chat	يُذَرِّش عبر الإنترنت
familiar	مألوف	feedback	تغذية راجعة
an app	تطبيق	a quiz	إختبار قصير - مسابقة
invent	يخترع	online	على الانترنت
invention	اختراع	brainstorm	عصف ذهني
inventor	مخترع	navigate	يتنقل / يُبحر
vehicle	عربة / مركبة	navigation	ملاحة / ابصار
GPS	جي بي إس (النظام العالمي لتحديد	consequences	نتائج
technology	تكنولوجيا	communicate	يتواصل
technological	تكنولوجي	communication	اتصالات
get round	يسافر من مكان لآخر	Hybrid vehicles	مركبات هجينة (تسير بالبنزين و
get around	يستوعب	Smartphone	هاتف ذكي

Vocabulary

the internet	الإنترنت	habit	عادة
device	جهاز	below	اسفل
abroad	في الخارج	system	نظام
fortunately	لحسن الحظ	exactly	بالضبط
cause	سبب	remember	يتذكر
steam	بخار	stress	توتر
mention	يذكر	advantages	مزايا
tip	نصيحة	relax	يسترخي
global	كوني / عالمي	control	يتحكم في
position	موقع	factory	مصنع
useful	مفيد	boil	يغلي
petrol	بنزين	possible	ممکن
electricity	كهرباء	probable	محتمل
engine	محرك	discuss	يناقش
translation	ترجمة	discussion	مناقشة
project	مشروع	map	خريطة
button	زرار	expensive	غالي
air-conditioning	نظام تكييف	electric	كهربى
grade	درجة / صف دراسي	cost	يكلف
unlikely	غير محتمل	disadvantage	عيوب
improve	يُحسن	a company	شركة
go out	يخرج	company	صحبة / رفقة
find out	يكشف	positive x negative	ايجابى x سلبى
robot	روبوت (انسان آلى)	decline	يُنخَفَض / ينحط / يتدهور
distance	مسافة	conduct	سلوك / يوصل / يُجري
distant	بعيد	position	وضع / موقع / وظيفة
Hybrid	هجين (خليط)	views	وجهات نظر / مناظر طبيعية
posts	منشورات	Related to	مرتبط / متعلق بـ
essay	مقالة	great	عظيم / كبير / ضخم
consequences	نتائج / عواقب	comments	تعليقات
useful	مفيد	Fortunately	لحسن الحظ
project	مشروع	Fun	متعة / مرح
navigate	يُبحر / يتنقل	machine	آله

get around	يسافر / يتنقل	control	يتحكم في
habit	عادة	boil	يغلي
steam	بخار	unlikely	من غير المحتمل
grade	تقدير او درجة دراسية	possible	ممکن
weekend	نهاية الاسبوع	language	لغة
lead to	يؤدي الى	Smartphone	هاتف ذكي
type	نوع	texts	نصوص
tablet	جهاز لوحي	stress	ضغط عصبي
transport	ينقل	stressful	ضاغط او مجهد
popular	معروف او محبوب	stressed	مضغوط عصبي
results	نتائج	understanding	فهم
effect	تأثير	exactly	بالضبط
terrible	رهيب / فظيع	memory	ذاكرة
cultures	ثقافات او حضارات	appear	يظهر
abroad	بالخارج	wheels	عجلات
connect	يتصل او يوصل	directions	اتجاهات
fridge	ثلاجة	mistakes	اخطاء
drop	يسقط	sink	يغوص او يغرق
waste	يهدر / نفاية وفضلات	melt	ينصهر
access	مدخل	toy	لعبة اطفال
consult	يستشير	properly	على الوجه الاكمل
download	يحمل من الانترنت	collection	مجموعة من
upload	يرفع على الانترنت	progress	تقدم
press	صحافة / يضغط	true	حقيقي
interest	اهتمام	social	اجتماعي
real	حقيقي	accounts	حسابات
printing	طباعة	philosopher	فيلسوف
positive	ايجابي	documentary	وثائقي
clearly	بوضوح	surprising	مدهش
imagine	يتخيل	argue	يجادل
admit	يعترف	guess	يخمن
share	يشارك	details	تفاصيل
personal	شخصي	collect	يجمع
specific	محدد او معين	choice	اختيار

Definitions

familiar	مألوف	well-known to you and easy to recognize.
invention	اختراع	a useful machine, tool, instrument etc that has been invented.
navigate	يُنَـجِر	to find a way when you are travelling from one place to another
vehicle	عربة / مركبة	a machine that takes people or things from one place to another,
GPS	جي بي إس (النظام العالمي لتحديد المواقع)	a system that uses radio signals from satellites to show your exact position on the Earth on
Hybrid vehicles	مركبات هجينة (تسير بالبنزين و الكهرباء)	vehicles that use both petrol and electricity to drive the engine.
an app	اختصار لكلمة تطبيق	software on your smartphone
quiz	إختبار قصير - مُسَابَقَة	questions to find out how much you know
to chat	يُـدْرِش عبر الإنترنت	to communicate with other people online
feedback	تَغذية راجعة	information about how well or badly you did something
find out	يكتشف	learn something that you didn't know before
get around	يتجول او يسافر او يتنقل	travel from place to place
go out	يخرج للنزهة	leave your home to do something fun with other people
a translation	ترجمة	words changed into another language

Reading

What is the best invention that we have today and why is it so great?

Please leave your comments below.

Baher 12 minutes ago

The internet is the best invention that we have today. You can find information about anything you're interested in. It's really useful if you need to find out something for a school project, for example. I'd never be able to do my homework without it! The internet also makes life easier in your free time. You can buy anything you want online with a click of a button. You can also communicate with your friends easily, even if they live abroad.

Khadeeja 23 minutes ago

In my opinion, GPS (Global Positioning System) is the best invention. **GPS** helps you to navigate your journey from one place to another. You can use it when you visit a town that you aren't familiar with. In the past, people needed maps to get around, but GPS is more useful because it just tells you what to do. If you don't know how to get somewhere, the technology will tell you exactly where to go.

Most cars, buses and other vehicles need petrol, but petrol is becoming more expensive. What would we do if we didn't have petrol? Fortunately, we now have hybrid vehicles. Hybrid vehicles use both petrol and electricity to drive the engine. For this reason, the vehicle uses a lot less petrol. There are also cars that are only electric. At the moment, they cannot go long distances, although they are useful to travel short distances, like to school or to the shops.

Opposites

above	فوق	below	أسفل
popular	محبوب - شعبي - مألوف	unpopular	غير محبوب
disappear	يختفي	appear	يظهر
turned on	يُشعل (الجهاز الكهربائي)	turn off	يُطفئ (الجهاز الكهربائي)
affect	يؤثر على	affected by	يتأثر بـ
send	يُرسل	receive	يستقبل
close to	قريب من	far from/ remote	مُتَعَرِّل / بعيد جدًا عن
easier	أسهل	more difficult / harder	أكثر صعوبة
online	متصل بالنت	offline	غير متصل بالنت

Prepositions

communicate	يتواصل مع	effect on	تأثير على	look after	يعتني بـ
interested in	مهتم بـ	go out	يخرج	walk into	يدخل إلى
agree with	يتفق مع	short for	اختصار لـ	lead to	يقود إلى
disagree with	يختلف مع	change into	يتغير إلى	find out	يكتشف
suffer from	يعاني من	worry about	قلق على	depend on	يعتمد على
refer to	يشير إلى	go down	تنخفض	compare to	يقارن بـ

Expressions

in one hand	من ناحية
On the other hand	ومن ناحية أخرى
GPS (Global Positioning System)	(النظام العالمي لتحديد المواقع)
from one place to another	من مكان إلى آخر
For this reason	لهذا السبب
go long distances	السير (الذهاب) مسافات طويلة
get around	التنقل (السفر من مكان إلى مكان)
do something faster	تفعل شيئا أسرع
make things	يصنع أشياء
get information	الحصول على معلومات
change into another language	يُغير إلى لغة أخرى
new type of	نوع جديد من
lead to a lot of stress	يؤدي إلى الكثير من الإجهاد
stop people enjoying their free time	يمنع الناس من أن يتمتعون بوقت فراغهم
it's easy to	فانه من السهل أن
good for some people in the world, but bad for others	جيد لـ بعض الناس في العالم ، ولكن سيئه
a better understanding	فهماً أفضل
have a terrible memory	لديه ذاكره رهيبه
drop a stone into the river	يُسقط حجر في النهر
for or against	مع ام ضد
In conclusion	في الختام

Translation Words

sovereignty	سيادة	areas of specialization	مجالات التخصص
economic stagnation	ركود اقتصادي	from a legal standpoint	من وجهة نظر القانون
statistics	إحصائيات	alternative strategy	إستراتيجية بديلة
summit conference	مؤتمر قمة	economic supremacy	تفوق اقتصادي
unrest	اضطرابات / فلاق	vitality	حيوية
global village	قرية عالمية	globalization	العولمة
extinction	انقراض	expansion	توسع
epidemic = pandemic	وباء	marketing	التسويق

Language Notes

Adjectives ending in (ed) & (ing)

adjectives ending in (ed)	الصفات المنتهية بـ ed تعبر عن أشخاص
I'm very tired today.	I'm interested in reading books.
adjectives (ing)	أما الصفات المنتهية بـ ing تعبر عن أشياء
Shopping is very tiring.	I watched a very interesting film yesterday.
adjectives (ing)	ويمكن أن تأتي الصفة المنتهية بـ (ing) مع العاقل إذا كان الشخص هو الذي يسبب هذه الصفة.
He is boring.	(It means that he causes boredom)

think

think of = think about	يفكر في / عند السؤال عن الرأي
I'm thinking of / about buying a new	What do you think of / about this shirt?
think of	يتذكر / يفكر في الآخرين

I can't think of her name now.

You should think of other people.

use to use for use as

use + object + to + inf

■ يستخدم

We use wood to make furniture. (use for)

use + object + for + (v + ing)

■ يستخدم

We use wood for making furniture.

use as

■ يستخدم كـ

Wood is used as a fuel.

object

object to + n / (v + ing)

■ يعترض (فعل)

The committee strongly objected to the report's recommendations.

object (n)

■ شيء / هدف (اسم)

Look, there's a strange object in the sky!

electric electrical

electric

■ كهربى (يعمل بالكهرباء أو يستخدم لحمل الكهرباء)

Engineers have designed electric cars that use batteries.

electrical

■ كهربائى (يتعامل مع الكهرباء)

My uncle works as an electrical engineers.

learn – teach

know – show

learn – teach + (to + inf) أو (how to + inf)

■ يتعلم - يعلم

She learns to cook.

She learns how to cook.

know – show + (how to + inf)

■ يعرف - يوضح

She knows how to cook.

help

help to + inf.

■ يساعد يأتي بعدها المصدر مسبقا بـ (to)

He helped me to do the job.

help + inf.

■ يساعد يأتي بعدها المصدر بدون (to)

He helped me do the job.

help with + n.

■ يساعد يأتي بعدها الاسم مسبقا بـ (with – in)

He helped me with the job.

system

discipline

system

■ نظام عمل

The work system here is very strict.

discipline

■ النظام - الانضباط

His management is marked with discipline.

in the future

in future

in the future

■ في المستقبل (لم يحن بعد)

In the future, there won't be many car accidents.

in future (from now on)

■ من الآن فصاعداً

Yes, in future, they will probably be two hundred metres long.

result

conclusion

result

■ نتيجة

The result of the theory must be compared with others.

conclusion

■ خاتمة - استنتاج

When he smiled, I came to conclusion that he knew the truth.

<u>come round (around)</u>	<u>travel round (around)</u>
<u>come round (around)</u>	يزور ▪
Why don't you come round and ask my father to teach you?	
<u>travel round (around)</u>	يتجول ▪
I'd like to travel round in my job and see many places?	

<u>thanks for</u>	<u>thanks to</u>
<u>thanks for</u>	يشكر علي ▪
Thanks for your help. You're very kind.	
<u>thanks to + (noun) or (v+ing)</u>	بفضل - بسبب ▪
Thanks to modern technology, the world is becoming smaller.	

<u>do better</u>	<u>get better</u>
<u>do better</u>	يؤدي بشكل أفضل ▪
My brother has begun to do better at school.	
<u>get better</u>	تتحسن صحته ▪
The doctor says she will get better soon.	

Can = am – is - are able to + inf		
<u>can + inf</u>	<u>verb</u> (able)	يستطيع ▪
He can swim.		
<u>be able to + inf</u>	<u>adi</u> (capable)	قادر على ▪
He is able to swim.		
<u>be capable of + v + ing</u>	<u>adi</u> (ability)	قادر على ▪
He is capable of swimming.		
<u>have the ability to + inf</u>	<u>Noun</u>	لديه القدرة على ▪
He has the ability to swim.		
<u>have the ability of + (v+ing)</u>	<u>Noun</u>	لديه القدرة على ▪
He has the ability of swimming.		

Exercise

- 1- like reading(inline –online- outline-offline) posts about the advantages of new technology on different websites.
- 2- I read an essay about the advantages and disadvantages of(making-doing-meeting- having) technology in the house.
- 3- We had a fruitful discussion(on-in-at-for) how technology can improve learning .
- 4- He later realized the (sequences – consequences – squads – squires) of his bad deeds .
- 5- People have different views (related- relating- relation- relationship) to technology.
- 6- The internet is the most useful invention if you need help(at-about – for- with) your school work.
- 6- Hybrid vehicles use (either- neither – each- both) petrol and electricity to drive the engine.
- 7-You can find information about anything you're (interested- fond-excited-interesting) in.
- 8- I (had- would- did – could) never be able to do my homework without the internet .
- 9- By just a few (clocks- clicks- cloaks –clauses) on the mouse you can buy what you want .
- 10- To operate this machine just press this (desk- button- patron – bitty) .
- 11- We can also(contact- communicate – connect- touch) with your friends easily through the internet .
- 12- GPS stands for Global(Positioning – Positioned – Positional –positions) System.
- 13- The Chinese were the first to (do – make- invite- give) the invention of papyrus .
- 14- What qualities should you have to (make- be- do – invent) a good inventor ?
- 15- GPS helps you to (navigate- investigate – magistrate – state) your journey from one place to another.
- 16- You can go from place to (other- another – others- either) places easily by using GPS .
- 17- When he moved to his new neighborhood , he wasn't (famous- known – familiar – shown) with this area .

- 18- Some tourists use maps in Cairo to get (in – round – around – random) .
- 19- GPS can just (tell – say – mention – expect) you what to do.
- 20- Most (vehicles – carts – carriages – horses) need fuel to run .
- 21- (Hybrid- Hybird –Highlight-high heels) vehicles use both petrol and electricity to drive the engine.
- 22- In some cars (electric-electrical - electricity – electronics) is needed to drive the engine.
- 23- People will use more (electric-electrical - electricity – electronics) cars in the near future .
- 24- We can see them in the (distant – distance- destination – destiny) .
- 25- Something that is well-known to you and easy to recognize is (fabulous- knowing – familiar – shown)
- 26- (Sail- Walk - Navigate-Travel) is to find a way when you are travelling from one place to another.
- 27- He was asked to quit as he wasn't familiar (in – at – of – with) the team member .
- 28- I have chosen the robot (like- as – such as – similar) the best invention.
- 29- A robot is a (tool- machine- appliance- advice) that is controlled by a computer.
- 30- They left home to (make- do –give-have) something fun with other people.
- 31- I always (make – do – have – give) fun with my young children .
- 32- My friend has installed an (air conditioning- air conditioner – air condition – condition) at his home recently .
- 33- robots can (do – make – give- take) a lot of things that can help us in our daily life .
- 34- Robots help many companies (safe- save – safety –safely) a lot of money .
- 35- You should make a good (choose – shoes – choice- chose) .
- 36- All what he says to me is (usual – usually – unusual – visual) true .
- 37- You need some help (in – with – on – at) your homework .
- 38- when I need something concerning my work , I (look-find- research- serve) online .
- 39- You should have a good (degree- grade- grid – label) to get through the final exam .
- 40- He was praised for the great project he had (made – done – given – taken) .
- 41- You can find a lot of information (on – at – of – with) the internet .
- 42- What would you do if you couldn't use the internet (never- ever-every- over) again?
- 43- Using the internet sometimes (do – make- causes – finds) problems .
- 44- His illness is a direct (cause- result – reason – justification) of drinking polluted water .
- 45- She agreed (to – with – on – about) go with me to the gym .
- 46- Egypt is a (leader – leading – leadership – leadless) country in the region .
- 47- Polluting the air will lead to (destroying – destroy – be destroying – have destroyed) the world .
- 48- One day, we (are –will – can – have) all be able to explore the outer space .
- 49- You should (tell – talk- give – take) an opinion about this matter .
- 50- How can technology help us to (teach- learn-explain- qualify) about our world ?
- 51- People should use (worlds – words- wards –weirdoes) to communicate with each other and to talk.
- 52- I had a test (in – at - of – with) how much I have learned .
- 53- When you change words into another language , then you are (transplanting – translating- transporting – transforming) .
- 54- You can find (at – on – of – out) a lot of information online .
- 55- I had a (speak- chat- chit – sheet) with him on WhatsApp yesterday .
- 56-The information about how well or badly you did something is called (feedback- feed buck- feed rack –feed sack) .
- 57- I want to know the (coast- cost- coarse- cast) of an online course .
- 58- Language (apes- ups- apps - abs) are useful because they can help us to remember words .
- 59- You should (prove- proof- improve-approve) your language to get this job .
- 60- You should write things (up-down on – with) when you are learning something
- 61- I think the tablet is the most important (tool – appliance- invent – device) .
- 62- Do you want anything (other – also – else –also) ?
- 63- Technology may be (stress-stressed-stressful – stresses) and can stop people enjoying their free time.
- 64- What is the advantage of having (so – too – such- very) an expensive car .
- 65- Nowadays , the car can find the place you want to (arrive – reach- visit – get) to easily .
- 66- She has a very good (memorial – memory- memorized- mortal) she can remember many people she met years ago.
- 67- I love travelling and (inventing – exposing – discovering- looking) new cultures and meeting new people.
- 68- When you travel (aboard- broad- board- abroad) you should learn foreign languages well .
- 69- He likes to cycle around town as he prefers to travel on (cars – vans- planes – two wheels) .
- 70- you can(miss- lose - interest in your real life.

- 71- I watched a documentary (on- of- with – for) technology last night
 72- The documentary I watched last night was really (surprise- surprised- surprising – surprisingly)
 73- I have to(tell- deny-advert- admit) what you have said is true
 74- You should never share my (personnel- personally – person- personal) information online
 75- What he has said seems (extreme – extremely- extremism – extract)

Complete the following passage with a suitable word

Thewe use the internet iswe get information quickly. However, the internet has some Thewith the internet is that it can to wasting our time. Therefore, we should use it properly.

Complete the following passage with a suitable word

Today many people like to study online. Students can download an 1.and start an online. with their new teacher in a few minutes. When language is a problem, it's possible to see a 3. by just pressing a button. Some courses don't have tests, but they do have a fun 4 to make sure you are learning. And most courses offer. so you can understand the progress you make.

Complete the following passage with a suitable word People can communicate each other when they are not in the same place. They can talk anyone anywhere in the world. As for the disadvantages; it can make lazy. They may telephone friends instead visiting them. People spendmuch time talking their mobiles.

Complete the following passage with a suitable word

In my opinion, computers magic and I've worked and played with them since that day at school. Now I work a well-known Egyptian company that computer programs important national and international companies. At the moment, I'm research on a computer programme for an Australian company

Complete the following passage with a suitable word

Communication ...1.... no longer about people talking to one another but about machines talking to machines .This is known ...2The Internet of Things (IOT .(Technology is3.... so fast that experts believe everyone will be connected ...4.... the IOT in a few years.

Complete the following passage with a suitable word Cars can already connect ...1... the internet using smartphones, but imagine if you can get a driverless car سيارة بدون سائق to come and collect you using an app ...2... your phone. All driverless cars ...3.. be electric and much cleaner than petrol ones. Experts think our roads will be safer and there will be ...4.... accidents using driverless cars.

Complete the following passage with a suitable word

Scientists and engineers can work with car companies toa... cars and other vehicles which use fuel moreb... At the same time, research scientists are looking for new types of energy to replace oil and petrol. Other scientists, too, arec... research into new treatments for serious illnesses. But perhaps thed... important work scientists are doing is to find ways of reducing global warming.

Translate into Arabic:

1- We have to cope with the technologically developed methods of cultivation. Modern methods of rice cultivation using modern machinery result in big improvement in production. No longer are the traditional methods efficient in this respect.

- 2- Communication has become easier and the chance for individuals to obtain mass information at a great speed has become available . This has resulted in a feverish race among nations to obtain advanced technology.
- 3- It is well- known that a great technological development has taken, and is taking place. The discovery is already freeing numbers of people from their bondage to nature. They no longer have to spend their time and energy on a never ending struggle with nature to secure the food and shelter they need for their families.
- 4- The internet is used everywhere for many different purposes. It is used by professionals to exchange information. It is also used by amateurs to write or chat to each other electronically.
5. Learning foreign languages needs never stop. One should not learn a foreign language merely to achieve an immediate professional or academic aim and then give it up. He should carry on learning, as it is a valuable experience that enriches his life.
- 6- Communications satellites can transmit radio and TV programmes at great distances. Egypt's satellite, Nile Sat 101, serves the whole of the Arab world. Egypt is planning to launch more satellites in the future.
- 7-The Cairo metro is a wonderful work of engineering. It is the only underground railway in Africa and the Middle East. It carries 75,000 passengers an hour.
- 8 – Egypt is stepping giant steps towards modernization. A lot of criteria and measures, have been adopted to help Egypt cope with the current progressive competition. This should be taken into consideration, particularly in our educational system to promote such a new spirit.
- 9- Great efforts are exerted to develop the industry of information technology in Egypt as it is the language which the world is communicating with at present and for long years to come. The government has encouraged it by reducing taxes and eliminating restrictions on imports .

Translate into English:

- ١ - إن الخيال العلمي عادة ما يكون محاولة جادة للكتابة عن شكل الحياة في المستقبل أو في عالم آخر.
- ٢ - يجب أن نستخدم التكنولوجيا الحديثة في جميع مجالات الحياة و خاصة الإنتاج.
- ٣ - لقد أصبح متاحا لكل طالب اقتناء حاسب آلي.
- ٤ - لقد تقدمت جراحة زرع القلب في مصر تقدما ملحوظا.
- ٥ - إن المعرفة و الابتكار هما قاعدتا التقدم في المستقبل
- ٦ - لقد كان للعلم والثقافة اثر بارز في حياة الإنسان وتطوره على مدى العصور
- ٧ - لقد قدم العلماء لنا اختراعات عظيمة جعلت حياتنا سهلة ومريحة .
- ٨ - الدُّول النَّامية لها الحق في الاستفادة الكاملة من الطاقة النووية للأغراض السَّلمية.
- ٩ - إن التغير المناخي لم يعد مجرد قضية بيئية ، فهو كارثة إنسانية تلوح في الأفق (وشيكة الوقوع) و تهدد في النهاية بقاؤنا علي هذا الكوكب.
- ١٠ - لقد أصبح بنك المعرفة المصري مصدرا لا يمكن الاستغناء عنه للحصول على المعرفة لكلا من الطالب والمعلم -
- ١١ - بالرغم - من مزايا المفاعلات النووية ولكن أي تسرب إشعاعي يمكن أن يسبب أضرارا هائلة
- ١٢ - إن انتشار استخدام أجهزة الكمبيوتر في المدارس والمنازل والمصالح الحكومية سيكون له أثره العظيم في تقدم مصر.
- ١٣ - تكرم مصر كل عام الكثير من العلماء في شتي فروع العلم والمعرفة.
- ١٤ - تفخر مصر بأبنائها العظماء مثل دكتور أحمد زويل والكاتب العالمي نجيب محفوظ اللذين حصلا على جائزة نوبل.

Grammar

Unit 8

Conditionals

الجمل الشرطية

if	مضارع بسيط	صفرية	→	مضارع بسيط
	مضارع بسيط	أولى	→	will + المصدر
	ماضي بسيط	ثانية	→	would + المصدر

الحالة الشرطية الاولى

If + Present simple → أمر
will / may / can / should / had better / must + inf.
تستخدم الحالة الاولى في حالة عدم وجود احتمال وقوع الحدث :

- If I earn some money, I'll go abroad.

♦ لاحظ انه يمكن استخدام فعل أمر في الجزء الثاني من الجملة:

If you see Mona, ask her to phone me.

الحالة الشرطية الثانية

if + ماضي بسيط → would-could - might + المصدر

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

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

الحالة الصفرية

If + present simple → present simple

♦ تعبر هذه الحالة عن حقيقة أو عادة ولاحظ أننا في هذه الحالة يمكن أن نستخدم when بدلاً من IF :

- If you heat ice, it melts. = When you heat ice, it melts.
- If a volcano erupts, it sends dust into the atmosphere. = When a volcano
- عند تخصيص الحقيقة تتحول للحالة الاولى .
- If you don't water your plants that are in your garden, they will die .

Unless = If...not

♦ تُستخدم unless : بدلاً من if ويأتي بعدها الفعل في صيغة الإثبات :

- Unless she takes a taxi, she won't be there in time.
- = If she doesn't take a taxi, she won't be there in time.
- يمكن استخدام should محل if في الحالة الاولى . (should + s. + inf)
- Should he fail his exam , he will be punished .

٢ و يمكن استخدام were محل if في الحالة الثانية .

- Were I a fish , I'd swim
- Were he to go to bed early , he wouldn't feel sleepy in the morning
- و يمكن استخدام in case of محل if في الإثبات ولكن يأتي بعدها الاسم أو الفعل + ing
- In case of being clever (his cleverness) , he would solve all his problems

- و يمكن استخدام (but for- without) - محل if في النفي أو محل unless و يأتي بعدها الاسم أو الفعل + ing
المصدر + would + اسم = if it weren't for + المصدر + would + اسم (but for) Without

يمكن استخدام as long أو provided (that) أو providing (that) أو in case أو as long as
as أو imagine (that) أو supposing (that) أو on condition (that) محل if ولهم نفس المعنى .

She will come to your party on condition that you invite her .

She will come to your party in case (as long as) that you invite her .

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

- 1- If you heat ice, it
a. will melt b. would melt c. melts d. would have melted
- 2- If she hard, she will pass the test.
a. worked b. had worked c. is worked d. works
- 3- I the football match if they showed it on television.
a. watch b. will watch c. would watch d. can watch
- 4- If I you, I'd listen to the weather forecast before going for a picnic.
a. would be b. were c. had been d. was being
- 8- If I were you..... this useful book.
a. will read b. would read c. might have read d. read
- 9- If Egypt..... a lot of rain, it might have a lot more trees.
a. had b. had had c. will have d, was having
- 10- If I were rich..... a palace.
a. will build b. would have built c. would build d. can build
- 12- If a tree has deep roots, itover in strong winds.
a. doesn't fall b. won't fall c. didn't fall d, wouldn't fall
- 13- If the bark of a tree the tree would die.
a. is destroyed b. was destroyed c. destroyed d. had been destroyed
- 14-If you pick those apples now, theyvery sweet.
a. don't taste b. won't taste c. didn't taste d. hadn't tasted

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

1. How would we manage to do somethings if there any trees?
a. aren't b. weren't c. hadn't been d. haven't been
- 2.I..... a fever if I ever eat salted fish.
a. will get b. am getting c. would get d. get
3. If you need any help, just..... me.
a. would contact b. will contact c. contact d. can contact
4. If I have an illness, I usually to the doctor.
a. would go b. am going c. go * d. will go
5. If the moon passes between the sun and the Earth, there a solar eclipse.
a. were b. will be c. is d. would be
6. You study hard if you want to pass your test.
a. will b. must c. have d. would
7. People if they are deprived of oxygen.
a. would have died b. would die - c. will die d. die
8. Don't make deliberate fouls again I will send you off.
a. if b. unless c. otherwise d. except if
9. If..... metals expand.
a. they heated b. are heated c. have heated d. heated
10. If we can get their support, we
a. would succeed b. will succeed c. succeeded d. succeed
11. there no internet, life would be rather boring.
a. Unless b. Were c. If d. Without
12. It..... possible to make mistakes if you are starting doing a new job.
a. would be b. has been c. is d. will
13. These plants well if you water them regularly.
a. would have grown b. will grow c. would grow d. grow
14. If you use this knife carelessly, you your finger.
a. would have cut b. might cut c. would cut d. cut
15. A tree if its bark is destroyed.
a. would have died b. would die c. dies d. will die
16. Scientists can see the rings if they the tree down.
a. had cut b. will cut c. would cut d. cut
17. If there's a sand storm tonight, the town will be full of sand
a. the following day b. the next day c. tomorrow d. that day
18. If it's a dry year, the rings of a tree narrower.
a. would grow b. will grow c. grow d. have grown
19. If you burn plastic, it..... pollution.
a. will produce b. produced c. 'd produce d. produces
20. This piece of metal..... when it is heated.
a. expanded b. will expand c. expand d. expands

21. If you want to achieve good results this year, you better make a timetable.
a. would b. had c. will d. are
22. I'll take my umbrella if it.....
a. had rained b. rains c. rained d. will rain
23. If it..... my birthday tomorrow, I would give a big party.
a. will be b. is c. were d. has been
24. Stone if you put it in water.
a. would sink b. will sink c. sinks d. sank
25. If there's not much rain in the rings in a tree are close together.
a. this year b. next year c. a year d. new year
26. If a volcano erupts, it..... dust into the atmosphere.
a. sent b. will send c. sends d. send
27. If you touch this wire, you an electric shock.
a. will get b. would get c. get d. could get
28. If you waste your time now, you it later.
a. would regret b. regret c. will regret d. regretting
29. There are dark clouds in the sky. If it rains, we wet.
a. would get b. going to get c. get d. will get
30. If Mona revises well, she the test.
a. will pass b. passes c. passed d. would pass
31. You twenty if you multiply ten by two.
a. get b. will get c. would get d. may get
32. If you meet Ahmed in town tomorrow, him I want to see him.
a. will tell b. would tell c. can tell d. tell
33. Food bad if it's left in the sun for a long time.
a. will go b. would go c. goes d. is gone
34. What you do if you win the money?
a. would b. do c. will d. could
35. You won't enter the hall you arrive there early.
a. provided b. unless c. without d. if
36. Plants if they don't get any water.
a. will die b. would die c. going to die d. die
37. You do exercise if you don't want to put on weight.
a. would b. will c. should d. ought
38. If it rains tomorrow, we go to the park.
a. wouldn't b. won't c. don't d. haven't
39. You ill if you don't take these pills.
a. have felt b. will feel c. feel d. would feel
40. Things to the ground if you drop them.
a. would fall b. fall c. will fall d. falls
- 41- If we plant trees, then we..... cleaner air.
a. will be having b. have c. would have d. will have
- 42- when I work a lot in the garden, I..... no energy at night.
a. have b. had c. has d. will have
- 43- When molten glass cools, it
a. is hardened b. hardened c. hardens d. will harden
- 44- If a tree becomes weak, it its leaves.
a. lost b. is losing c. has lost d. loses
- 45- If it freezes tonight, we..... heaters out around the orange trees.
a. places b. are placing c. are placing d. place
- 46- If ice melts, you water.
a. haven't b. are having c. are having d. has had
- 47- If a tree has many rings, it very old.
a. has been b. was c. will be d. is
- 48- If you strip the bark off a tree, it.....
a. died b. is dying c. die d. will die
- 49- If they had served pizza, I there.
a. will eat b. will have eaten c. ate d. would have eaten
- 50- If I had taken the time to do it correctly, it..... out better.
a. can come b. would have come c. would come d. will come
- 51- When Sami stays in Tanta, he in a hotel.
a. will have slept b. sleeps c. would sleep d. will sleep
- 52- If I were you, I more time studying.

a. would spend

b. spent

c. am spending

d. would have spent

Previous Exams Questions

1- She won't mind if I early, will she?

a. had left

b. will leave

c. would leave

d. leave

2- If Maher loses his job, he look for another one.

a. would

b. will

c. had to

d. have to

3- If you can't dictate your conditions, you

a. will

b. should

c. need

d. ought

4- If metal is heated, it

a. will expand

b. expand

c. expands

d. would expand

5- I always a severe headache if I spend much time on the computer.

a. will get

b. got

c. am getting

d. get

6- If you face a problem, the police.

a. will call

b. would call

c. call

d. can call

7- raining, we won't be able to finish the game.

a. If it didn't stop

b. Should it stop

c. Unless it stops

d. If it stopped

8- If you look at the sun, you damage your sight.

a. will

b. would

c. would have

d. will have

9- If our heart stops working, death soon

a. follow

b. will follow

c. follows

d. followed

10- If he doesn't get eight hours sleep every night, he really tired the next day.

a. will feel

b. feels

c. would feel

d. is feeling

15- She would have been successful if she well.

a. plans

b. planned

c. had planned

d. has planned

17- If you had an invitation to the party, you in easily.

a. would allow

b. would have been allowed

c. would be allowed

d. would have been allowing

1 I would have that mobile if I enough money.

a had had

b had

c have had

d would have

2 What If you got lost in a big city?

a you would do

b did you do

c would you do

d you did

3 What if your passport ? – Surely, I'd inform the police.

a had stolen

b had been stolen

c stole

d was stolen

4 Iron if you leave it in the open air.

a rust

b will rust

c rusts

d would rust

5 Contact the ambulance if there an accident.

a was

b is

c were

d will be

7 If I were not ill, I'd visit you; really I ill.

a weren't

b were

c am

d am not

10 I will go to Alex if so, I you.

a contact

b will be contacted

c will contact

d would contact

11 help me if I were in trouble?

a Will you

b Would you

c Did you

d Can you

13 I go to the club, if I have time. I haven't decided yet.

a would

b may

c should

d have to

14 If she read the news, she shocked to read about the terrible accident.

a is

b will be

c would be

d were

Choose the correct answer:

1- If you look at the sun, you (would-will-would have-might have) damage your sight.

2- If there (had been-were-are-have been) clouds in the sky tonight, you will not be able to see the moon.

3- If I (had discovered-discovered-discover-have discovered) a planet, I would give it my aunt's name.

4- (Unless-Without-If-In case of) there was an eclipse of the sun in my country, I would definitely watch it.

5- (Were-If-In case of-Unless) you watch the sky on a clear night, you can see stars and planets.

6- If the sun didn't give heat and light, there (won't be-may not be-wouldn't be-can't be) any life on Earth.

7- If you wear a hat, your face (won't get-wouldn't get-wouldn't have got-should have got) burnt.

8- It is better for your eyes (without-in case of-were-if) you wear glasses.

- 9- If it's warm and sunny tomorrow, I (go-might go-would have gone-will go) swimming.
- 10- If you (take-took-had taken-takes) the temperature at the sun's centre, you'd find it was 15 million degrees.
- 11- If it (is-were-had been-was) very hot tomorrow, we will not go to the beach.
- 12- If I were you, I (shall-would-can-may) listen to the weather forecast before deciding where to go tomorrow.
- 13- I (will put on-would put on-would have put on-may put on) protective glasses if I were you.
- 14- I wouldn't watch an eclipse unless it (is-was-had been-has been) on TV.
- 15- If you look through a telescope, you (could-can-might-would) see stars and planets.
- 16- If it (were-was-is-had been) cloudy, we may not see the eclipse.
- 17- If there (was-is-had been-has been) a solar eclipse in my country, I would definitely watch it.
- 18- If you use sun cream, you (won't get-wouldn't get-couldn't get-might not get) sun burnt.
- 19- Remember to keep your receipt (in case of-unless-without-in case) you want to change the goods.
- 20- I wouldn't say it unless it (is-does-did-were) true.
- 21- If Sam loses his job, he (will-would-had to-have to) look for work in the city.
- 22- What (will you do-may you do-can you do-would you do) if it rained next June?
- 23- (In case-But for-Unless-If) blood banks, many people would die.
- 24- I would put on protective glasses if I (were-will be-has been-am) you.
- 25- If I were you, I (shall – would – can – may) listen to the weather forecast before deciding where to go tomorrow.
- 26- What (happens – would happen – would have happened – will happen) if a huge storm hit the coast of Egypt?
- 27- If there (had been – were – are – have been) clouds in the sky tonight, you will not be able to see the moon.
- 28- If I (had discovered – discovered – discover – have discovered) a planet, I would give it my aunt's name.
- 29- (Unless – Without – If – In case of) there was an eclipse of the sun in my country, I would definitely watch it.
- 30- (Were – If – In case of – Unless) you watch the sky on a clear night, you can see stars and planets.
- 31- If you wear a hat, your face (won't get – wouldn't get – wouldn't have got – should have got) burnt.
- 32- It is better for your eyes (without – in case of – were – if) you wear glasses.

Exercise

Choose the correct answer:

- 1- If it a dry year, the rings of the tree are narrower.
(is – was – are – has been)
- 2- If it, our plants will grow well.
(has rained – will rain – had rained – rains)
- 3- If the goats eat the bark on my trees, the trees
(are dying – will die – might have died – will have died)
- 4- If people enough food, they become ill.
(don't get – won't get – haven't got – wouldn't get)
- 5- If it goes on raining for much longer, the river
(will flood – is flooding – has flooded – flood)
- 6- If the farmer's fields very dry this summer, he will irrigate them.
(got – are getting – get – will get)
- 7- If you heat ice, it
(is melting – melted – melts – would melt)
- 8- If there a sandstorm tonight, the town will be full of sand tomorrow.
(is – has been – was – were)
- 9- If you mix yellow and blue, You green.
(would get – are getting – get – may get)
- 10- If you these plants soon, they'll die.
(aren't watering – don't water – won't water – wouldn't water)
- 11- If the wind is very strong, it trees down.
(will blow – has blown – would blow – had blown)
- 12- If scientists study the rings of trees, they information about our climate in the past.
(found – would find – can find – have found)
- 13- If there much rain in a year, the rings in a tree are close together.
(wasn't – weren't – hadn't been – isn't)

- 14- If they extract a thin piece of wood from the tree, they its age without cutting it down.
(can calculate – would calculate – have calculated – might have calculated)
- 15- If a tree deep roots, it won't fall over in strong winds.
(have – has had – is having – has)
- 16- If the bark of a tree is destroyed, the tree
(died – is dying – would die – dies)
- 17- If you those apples now, they won't taste very sweet.
(picked – will pick – have picked – pick)
- 18- If you leave now, you the train.
(catch – will catch – would catch – must have caught)
- 19- Water freezes if the temperature zero or below.
(is – was – has been – will be)
- 20- If you that stone, you'll break a window.
(throw – threw – have thrown – had thrown)
- 21- If they had extracted a thin piece of wood from the tree , they..... its age .
(can calculate – could calculate – could have calculated – calculate)
- 22- If the bark of a tree was destroyed, the tree
(will die – die – would have died -would die)
- 23- If you had thrown that stone, you the window.
(would have broken – break – would break – will break)
- 24- I had gone to England, I would have met my pen friend.
(Unless – If – Without – But for)
- 25- the sun disappeared, there would be no life on Earth.
(If – Unless – In case of – Without)
- 26- If he hadn't looked at the sun, he have damaged his sight .
(won't – will – wouldn't – would)
- 27- If it hadn't rained so heavily, we floods.
(would have – have – have had – wouldn't have had)
- 28- I would go to the moon if I
(am asked – were asked – have been asked – had been asked)
- 29- If I were you, I listen to the weather forecast before going out.
(shall – would – can – may)
- 30- If the storm reached the city, houses destroyed.
(were – would be – would have been – will be)
- 31- What if a storm hit the coast of Egypt?
(happens – would happen – happened – will happen)
- 32- If it had been an eclipse, the sky dark.
(would have gone – will go – might go – should go)
- 33- If I a planet, I would give it my aunt's name.
(had discovered – discovered – discover – discovery)
- 34- there to be a solar eclipse in Egypt, I would definitely watch it.
(Unless – Were – If – In case)
- 35- you hadn't spent so long in the sun, you wouldn't have got burnt.
(If – Unless – Should – Had)
- 36- What would have happened if there a flood here?
(was – were – have been – had been)
- 37- I get a headache if I too long on the computer.
(will spend – spent – am spending – spend)
- 38- If she hard, she will win next week's race.
(train – will train – trains – has trained)
- 39- If you a sport, you get better at it.
(are practicing – practices – practice – had practiced)
- 40- If you work hard, you well in the test.
(will do – would do – have done – are doing)
- 41- If you quickly, you learn quickly, too.
(read – are reading – were reading – reads)
- 42- If you plant a tree, it the world to breathe.
(help – is helping – might help – helps)
- 43- If you plant a tree, it lovely in a few years.
(will look – has looked – is looking – might have looked)

- 44- If he paid me tonight, I enough money for the tickets.
(would have - 'll have – have – had)
- 45- If I'd got a work permit, I for another six months.
('ll stay – would stay – stay – would have stayed)
- 46- Ahmed bought that phone if it hadn't been so expensive.
a- might b- might have c- will have d- had
- 47- If Ahmed had read that book, he what happened at the end.
a- knew b- will know c- would know d- would have known
- 48- he got a good fortune , she would have married him.
a- If b- Had c- Were d- But
- 49- If his family financial problems, he wouldn't have left school at the age of 14.
a) had b) had had c) hadn't had d) would have
- 50- He to hospital if he hadn't been injured.
a) will go b) would go c) wouldn't go d) wouldn't have gone
- 51- If he today's newspaper, he wouldn't have known about the job advertisement.
a) had bought b) bought c) hadn't bought d) hasn't bought

Test 8

Vocabulary and Structure

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

1. he study hard , he would get high marks.
a- Should b- Were c- Had d- If
2. If it tomorrow, I will go for a walk.
a- doesn't rain b- won't rain c- didn't rain d- hadn't rained
3. danger, call the police.
a- If b- Unless c- Without d- In case of
4. If we heat metals , they
a- expanded b- would expand c- will not expand d- expand
5. If you meet my father, tell him I am in the club.
a- won't b- wouldn't c- don't d- can't
6. You will understand the lesson you listen carefully.
a- unless b- except if c- as long as d- so
7. If she the newspaper, she would have known.
a- read b- reads c- had read d- will read
8. If I you, I would apologize to her.
a- am b- were c- had been d- have been
9. If he didn't come , I him.
a- forgive b- won't forgive c- wouldn't forgive d- would have forgiven
10. If you red and green paint, you get brown paint.
a- mix b- mixed c- will mix d- had mixed
11. If you mix red and white, you pink.
a- may get b- might get c- would get d- get

3) Read the following passage, then answer only six of the questions:

Gertrude was the Queen of Denmark two months after the death of the king of Denmark. She married Cladius his brother. She did not know that Cladius was evil. People believed that he had killed his brother so that he himself might become the king. Hamlet was her son. Hamlet loved his dead father and was very sad at his death. His mother's marriage made Hamlet even more unhappy. **He** became tired of the world, he had no more pleasure in the things he used to do. He stopped wanting to read, to play and to do all the things that young men love to do.

Neither Hamlet's mother nor Cladius could do anything to make Hamlet happier. The ghost of Hamlet's father appeared and told his son that Cladius killed him while sleeping. He poured poisonous liquid into his ears and caused his death. He told him that he must kill his uncle but he asked him not to hurt his mother. Hamlet pretended to be mad. He thought of a plan. He asked the actors to act a story which was like the death of his father.

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

- 1- The underlined word, 'He' refers to
a) Cladius b) Hamlet c) his friend d) his father
- 2- In order to be sure that his uncle killed his father, Hamlet.....
a) became tired of the world
b) stopped wanting to read
c) had no more pleasure in the things he used to do
d) asked the actors to act the story which is like the death of his father
- 3- After Hamlet had met the ghost, he pretended to be....
a) sad b) mad c) tired d) pleased
- 4- of Hamlet's father appeared and told his son that Cladius killed him while sleeping.
a) The ghost b) cousin c) brother d) uncle

B) Answer the following questions:

- 5- Why was Hamlet sad?
- 6- What did the people believe about Cladius?
- 7- How was Hamlet's father killed?
- 8- What must Hamlet do after he met the ghost?

E- Writing

- 9) **Write a letter** to your friend Tom inviting him to visit Egypt. Tell him about your arrangement.
your name is Omar and you live at 30 Ramsis, street, Cairo, Egypt.

F- Translation

10) A) Translate into Arabic:

Increasing population means more houses , more roads, more factories and this means less land for animals and plants. More people also means increased waste and pollution, and this makes life increasingly difficult for many creatures.

B- Translate into English:

- يعتبر المعلم حجر الزاوية في العملية التعليمية.
- ماذا تعلمت من أخطائك التي ارتكبتها في الماضي؟

Unit 9

A good education

Key words

cruel	قاسي	lose touch with	يفقد الاتصال مع
governess	مربية	make friends	يكون صداقات
housekeeper	مديرة منزل	do an online course	يؤدي دورة دراسية على الانترنت
orphan	يتيم	keep in touch with	يبقي على اتصال بـ
servant	خادم	failure	فشل
bullying	التنمر او البلطجة	employ	يوظف
schooling	الدراسة والتعليم	owner	مالك
stranger	شخص غريب	success	نجاح
support	يدعم / يساند	knowledge	معرفة
advertise	يعلن	inventors	مخترعين
Boarding school	مدرسة داخلية	appreciate	يقدر

Vocabulary

summary	تلخيص	fail	يفشل
discussion	مناقشة	pass	يجتاز - يمر - ينجح
support	يدعم - يساند	care	رعاية - يهتم
reasons	اسباب	move to	ينتقل الى
kindness	عطف - ود	back	خلف - ظهر
honesty	امانة	continue	يستمر
authors	مؤلفين	contact	اتصال - يتصل
orphan	يتيم	friendship	صداقة
wealthy	ثري	upset	يضايق
unkind	غير ودود	term	فصل دراسي
owner	مالك	return	يعود
cruel	قاسي	collocations	متلازمات
unhappy	غير سعيد	groups	مجموعات
apply for	يتقدم لوظيفة	solution	حل
governess	مربية	discuss	يناقش
employ	يوظف	allow	يسمح بـ
housekeeper	مديرة المنزل	nearby	قريب
a fire	حريق - مدفأة	warm	يحذر
save	ينقذ - يوفر	advertise	يعلن
servant	خادم	receive	يتلقى - يستقبل
lose	يفقد - يخسر	a reply	رد
secret	سر - سري	argue	يجادل - يناقش
decide	يقرر	learning	التعلم
forget	ينسى	unless	اذا لم
teach	يدرس	university	جامعة
children	اطفال	express	يعبر عن
parents	والدين	bring	يحضر - يجلب

dead	ميت	success	نجاح
look after	يعتني ب	knowledge	معرفة
whole	كل	STEM	مدارس العلوم
hurting	يؤلم – مؤلم	according to	طبقا ل
work for	يعمل لدى	as well	ايضا
own	يمتلك	subjects	مواد دراسية - موضوعات
owner	مالك	support	يدعم – يساند
lovely	جميل	invention	اختراع
century	قرن	mean	يعني – يقصد
boarding school.	مدارس داخلية	means	وسيلة – طريقة
cousin	ابن العم – الخال	languages	لغات
character	شخصية	understanding	الفهم
instead of	بدلا من	so-called	مدعي
quite	تماما	bridge	وسيلة
quiet	هاديء	enough	كاف
unusual	غير معتاد	knowledge	معرفة
education	تعليم	keen	متحمس
travel	يسافر	skills	مهارات
online	متصل بالانترنت	difficult	صعب
course	دورة دراسية	businesses	شركات
keep	يحافظ على	run	يدير
engines	محركات	abilities	قدرات
electricity	كهرباء	equipment	معدات
games	العاب	experiments	تجارب معملية
practise	يمارس – يتدرب	different	مختلف
realise	يدرك	a text	نص مكتوب
critical thinking	التفكير النقدي	young man	شاب
artists	فنانين	unluckily	لسوء الحظ
musicians	موسيقيين	repair	يصلح
experts	خبراء	prepare	يعد – يجهز
solve	يحل	revise	يراجع
inventors	مخترعين	sick	مريض
bully	يتنمر	fight	يقاتل – يحارب
strange	غريب	realize	يدرك
show	يظهر – يعرض	headmaster	ناظر مدرسة
guest	ضيف	a copy	نسخة
glad	سعيد	local	محلي
large	واسع – كبير	bookshop	مكتبة لبيع الكتب
comfortable	مريح	check	يفحص - يتأكد من
gardens	حدائق	shelf	رف
huge	ضخم	laugh	يضحك
earn	يكسب	laugh at	يسخر من
previous	سابق	lucky	محظوظ
pupils	تلاميذ	key points	نقاط رئيسية
energy	طاقة	review	مقالة نقدية - مراجعة

hope	أمل	suppose	يفترض
continue	يستمر - يواصل	repeat	يعيد
brave	شجاع	correctly	بصورة صحيحة
improve	يحسن	respect	يحترم
successful	ناجح	failure	فشل
as well as	بالإضافة الى	necessary	ضروري
positively	بإيجابية	appreciate	يقدر
employ	يوظف	for instance	على سبيل المثال
employer	صاحب العمل	sad	حزين
employee	موظف	as well	ايضا
employment	وظيفة - عمل	memories	ذكريات
unemployment	بطالة	include	يشتمل - يتضمن

Reading

was born in England in 1816. She and her two sisters all became famous authors. Charlotte Brontë's most famous book is Jane Eyre. It was written in 1847. Jane Eyre was an **orphan** who lived with her cousins and her wealthy aunt, Mrs Reed. The family was unkind and they did not want Jane to live with them. Jane was sent away to school. Jane was happy to go to Lowood School, but the owner, Mr. Brocklehurst, was very **cruel**, so the students lived unhappy lives. Finally, cruel Mr. Brocklehurst was told to leave the school. Six years later, Jane became a teacher at Lowood School. After two years, Jane decided to apply for a job as a **governess**. Governesses were often employed by rich families. She started to teach a young French girl called Adèle at a big house called Thornfield Hall. The owner of the house was Mr. Rochester. Jane enjoyed her new job and became friends with Mrs. Fairfax, the kind **housekeeper**. One night, there was a fire at Thornfield Hall. Jane saved Mr. Rochester from the fire. He said that the fire was started by a **servant** called Grace, but Grace did not lose her job. Jane did not understand, but she thought that there was a secret in the house. Jane decided to leave Thornfield Hall, but she could not forget it.

Definitions

cruel	قاسي	unkind and hurting others
governess	مربية او معلمة مقبلة	a woman who teaches children in their home
housekeeper	مديرة منزل	a servant who looks after the whole house
orphan	يتيم	a child whose parents are dead
servant	خادم	a person who works for people in their house
bullying	التنمر او البلطجة	The use of strength, power to frighten or hurt someone weaker
schooling	التعليم او الدراسة	education at school
stranger	شخص غريب	Someone that you don't know
lose touch with	يفقد الاتصال ب	to stop having contact with someone
make friends	يكون صداقات	to start a friendship with someone
do an online course	يقوم بدورة تدريبية على الانترنت	to study online
keep in touch with	يبقى على اتصال مع	to continue to have contact with someone

Science, technology, engineering and maths were taught in schools long before the invention of the internet. However, we now live in a time when these subjects are more important than ever. This does not mean that music, history, languages and other subjects are not important. However, understanding the so-called STEM subjects can be an important bridge to a good job in the future. Many businesses do not have enough people with knowledge of the STEM subjects. For that reason, they are keen to give jobs to young people with these skills. In the past, STEM subjects were often seen as difficult. To change this idea, many businesses now run open days at which students can try building car engines, using a bike to make electricity, or playing computer games to practise maths. Schools, too, are helping students to realise that these subjects can be both interesting and fun for boys and girls of all abilities. Schools might not have the equipment to build engines, but many now use different experiments and computers so that students can learn by doing things, and not just by reading a text. This also helps with critical thinking skills which students can use in other subjects. It is said that 80% of jobs in the future will need students to have skills in the STEM subjects. Of course we will also need artists, musicians, language teachers and other experts, but skills in STEM subjects will help students to become the problem solvers and inventors of the future.

Dear Ellen,

I told you some time ago that I wanted to get a good job. I am glad to say that I have found one as governess and I am quite happy. The house is not very large but it is very comfortable and the gardens are huge. Although I earn less money than in my previous job, I am working with kind, friendly people. I have two pupils: an eight-year-old girl and a six-year-old boy. My job as a governess can be very difficult because children have so much energy. I just hope I will not become ill trying to keep them under control and make them happy. Well, I must continue with my work. I hope to see you soon.

Kind regards,

Charlotte

Choose the correct answer

- 1- Charlotte was (furious-grieved-pleased-careless) to find a job as a governess.
- 2- The house she worked in was (large-huge-big-small) .
- 3- Charlotte earned (more – less –fewer- many) money in her previous job than this one .
- 4- The underlined word refers to (people- girls-boys-children) .

Answer these questions.

- 5- Who will Charlotte be teaching in her new job?
- 6- What is Charlotte worried about in her new job?
- 7- Do you think it is important to work with kind, friendly people? Why/Why not?
- 8- Do you think Charlotte will succeed in her new job? Why or why not?

Listening

Dareen : Dad, I don't want to change⁰¹ schools. I want to go to school with my friends.

Father : It's not so bad, Dareen. You know, my family used to travel, and I was taken to lots of different countries. So, I'd been to lot of different schools before we came back to Egypt. You can make new friends at a different school.

Dareen : I like my friends at my school now.

Father : It is easy to keep in touch with your friends. I always see you on your phone. I lost touch with the people I'd gone to school with.

Mother: If you don't change school, maybe you can do an online course. Some extra lessons will be helpful. Mona's mother said that Mona had had lots of problems in school before she started having extra lessons. And they say some of these online courses are fantastic .They can understand what your level is and give you work that's just right for you. In fact you were given a new computer to help you study.

Father :And you can chat with other students online, too. Just like you do at school.

Mother: Mona's mother says Mona has really improved with so much help from her online teachers.

Dareen: But, Mum, I learn a lot at school now. I only failed the test because I'd been ill when I took it.

Father: Ok. Ok. We'll leave things the way they are for now and then we can discuss it again after your exams at the end of the year.

Dareen : Ok. Thank you.

Video script

Most young people go to school every day and have lessons with other children, but not everyone does this. In some countries, students can learn at home instead and their teachers are usually their parents. We call this way of learning "home-schooling".

Home-schooling is useful for young people who live a long way from a school, and it's becoming more popular today because students can easily use computers to learn wherever they are. Home-schooling is also useful for students who are sick and cannot go to a school every day.

A good thing about home-schooling is that children can learn at a time and in a place that's best for them, rather than following a school timetable. But, on the other hand, home-schooling isn't right for everyone. Home-schooled children might feel lonely because it can be harder for them to make friends. They may not be able to do sports with other young people either.

Expressions

lose touch with	يفقد الاتصال بـ	getting an education	يحصل على تعليم
keep in touch with	يظل على اتصال مع	get on well with	يساسر جيدا
do an online course	يؤدي كورس على الانترنت	give reasons for	يعطي اسبابا لـ
make friends	يكون صداقات	bring success	يجلب النجاح
start a friendship with	يكون صداقات مع	made it easier to	يجعل من السهل ان
became friends with	يصبح صديقا لـ	people with knowledge of	الناس الذين لديهم معرفة بـ
offered her a job	تمنح وظيفة	more important than ever	اكثر اهمية عن ذي قبل
become ill	يمرض	can be an bridge to	من الممكن ان يكون وسيلة لـ
it would be better if	سيكون من الافضل لو	be seen as difficult	يعتقد انه صعب
a nearby school	مدرسة قريبة	make electricity	يولد او يصنع كهرباء
spend no money	لا ينفق نقود	practise maths	يمارس الرياضيات
keep it warm	تبقىها دافئة	of all abilities	من جميع القدرات
advertise for	يعلن عن	doing things	يقوم باشياء
receive a reply	يتلقى رد	critical thinking skills	مهارات التفكير النقدي
feel cold	يشعر بالبرد	It is said that	يقال أن
inventors of the future	مخترعين المستقبل	keep them under control	يسيطر عليهم
good education	تعليم جيد	continue with my work	استمر في عملي
well educated	متعلم جيدا	do the exercise	يؤدي تدريبات
showed the guest to her room	يصطحب الضيف لغرفته	have fight with	يتعارك مع - يتشاجر مع
get a good job	يحصل على وظيفة جيدة	started a fire	يشعل حريق
quite happy	سعيد تمام	make a fire	يشعل نيران
earn money	يكسب نقود	keep going	يستمر في الذهاب
an eight-year-old girl	فتاة تبلغ الثامنة من العمر	heard someone laughing	يسمع شخص يضحك
have so much energy	لدية طاقة كبيرة	write the words down	يدون الكلمات
do things better	يؤدي الاشياء افضل	In conclusion	باختصار او في النهاية
As a consequence	كنتيجة لذلك	from my point of view	من وجهة نظري
On the other hand	من ناحية اخرى	As well as this	بالاضافة لذلك
In addition	بالاضافة لذلك	Reach a solution	يصل الى حل

Language Functions

Agreeing	Disagreeing
1 That's true	2 I'd say the opposite
3 I'd go along with that	4 I'm completely against
6 I couldn't agree more	5 I'm not so sure
7 I agree	8 I don't agree
10 You're right	9 That's not always true
11 I suppose so	12 I don't think so
14 Exactly!	13 I disagree

Prepositions

born in	يولد في	learnabout	يتعلم عن ..بشأن
live with	يعيش مع	learnfrom	يتعلم من
live in	يعيش في	learn by	يتعلم بواسطة
sent away	يبعد - يرسل بعيدا	work with	يعمل مع
apply for	يتقدم لوظيفة	work for	يعمل لدى
be employed by	يتم توظيفه بواسطة	look after	يعتني ب
save.... from	ينقذ...من	care for	يهتم بـ
start by	تبدأ بواسطة	on my birthday	يوم عيد ميلادي
think of	يفكر في - يعتقد	cruel to	قاسي على
know about	يعرف عن	tell .. about	يخبر بشأن
instead of	بدلا من	agree with	يتفق مع
hear about	يسمع عن - بشأن	disagree with	يخالف رأيه مع
move to	ينتقل الى	reasons for	اسباب لـ
a contact with	اتصال بـ	causes of	اسباب لـ
go together	يذهب معا - يتوافق	opinion about	رأي بشأن
angry with	غاضب من شخص	begin with	يبدأ بـ
angry about	غاضب بسبب شيء	according to	طبقا لـ
argue with	يتجادل مع	bridge to	وسيلة لـ
argue for	يؤيد	keen on	متحمس لـ
argue against	يعارض	helps with	يساعد في
strange with	غريب مع	arrive in	يصل الى
worried about	قلق بشأن	revise for	يراجع من اجل
succeed in	ينجح في	revise with	يراجع مع
stay in	يبقى في	for instance	على سبيل المثال
stay with	يبقى مع	at the beginning	في البداية
wait for	ينتظر		

Linking Phrases

As a consequence	ونتيجة لذلك
For instance	على سبيل المثال
As well as this	بالإضافة الى هذا
In addition	بالإضافة لذلك
On one hand	من ناحية
On the other hand	من ناحية اخرى
In conclusion	في النهاية - اختصارا
From my point of view	من وجهة نظري

Translation words

economic problems	مشكلات اقتصادية	job opportunities	فرص العمل
developed countries	الدول المتقدمة	desert reclamation	استصلاح الصحراء
terrorism	الإرهاب	an urgent solution to	حل عاجل لـ
extensively	على نطاق واسع	ministry of education	وزارة التعليم
natural resources	الموارد الطبيعية	mass media	وسائل الإعلام
take measures	يتخذ إجراءات	make great achievements	يحقق إنجازات عظيمة
preserve the environment	يحافظ علي البيئة	conserve the environment	يحافظ علي البيئة

<u>arrive</u>	<u>reach</u>	<u>get to</u>
<u>arrive in</u>	■ يصل مكان كبير	
He arrived in Cairo.		
<u>arrive at</u>	■ يصل مكان صغير	
He arrived at the airport.		
<u>arrive</u>	■ يصل بدون حرف جر	
When did they arrive ?		
<u>reach + object</u>	■ يصل مكان صغير بدون حرف جر	
He reached the airport.		
<u>reach + object</u>	■ يصل مكان كبير بدون حرف جر	
They reached Cairo.		
<u>get to</u>	■ يصل إلى (بصعوبة)	
They got to Cairo.		They got to Cairo airport

<u>start</u>	
<u>start by + (v + ing)</u>	■ يبدأ بـ
Can you start by telling us your name?	
<u>start with + (noun اسم)</u>	■ يبدأ بـ
The speaker started with a description of his journey to China.	

<u>other</u>	<u>another</u>	<u>one of</u>
<u>other</u>	■ صفة يتبعها جمع (و أحيانا اسم لا يعد)	
I will visit other countries .		
There was certainly other information.		
■ في حالة وجود أحد الكلمات الآتية (two, three,..) the / some / every / each / many / any / no / يستخدم بعدها er		
Please, John, bring the other chairs here. I love my son like any other mother does.		
He gave me one book and kept the other one Ali and three other boys went to the party.		
<u>others</u>	■ تحل محل ضمير فاعل أو مفعول	
Some people are rich; others البعض الآخر are poor.		
Some writers are greater than others الآخرين.		
<u>another</u>	■ صفة يتبعها اسم مفرد	
I will read another story .		
<u>another</u>	(= one more / a different one)	
This tea is nice. I'd like another cup. He lost his job. He's trying to find another		
<u>another</u>	+ (few / number : two, three,....	
The woman lived for another ten days. I'd like to stay here for another few weeks.		
<u>one of</u>	■ ما يقع بعدها اسم جمع والفعل مفرد	
One of my friends is a doctor .		

<u>win</u>	<u>beat</u>	<u>gain</u>	<u>earn</u>
win	■ يفوز - يكسب (كأس - مباراة - انتخابات)		
Egypt will win the cup I hope.			
beat	■ يهزم - يتغلب على (شخص أو فريق)		
America could beat Saddam.			
gain	■ يكتسب — يحصل على شيء معنوى مفيد (خبرة - معرفة معلومات - شهرة)		
You gained a lot of information from the conference .			
■ وتشير إلى زيادة فى الوزن - السرعة - الكمية			
Ali gained 3 kilos in weight in the last month.		The plane gained speed to take off .	

earn	■ يكسب (قوت أو رزق) مقابل عمل
People work hard to earn money. He works hard to earn his living .	

foreigner	stranger
foreigner	■ أجنبي (شخص من دولة أخرى)
He isn't from Egypt, he is a foreigner.	
foreign	■ أجنبي (صفة لوصف البلاد / البضائع / اللغات)
Learning foreign languages is very important.	
stranger	■ غريب (شخص لا أعرفه)
I'm a stranger here, I don't know where the post office is.	

<u>argue</u>	
<u>argue for / in favour of</u>	■ يقدم حجة لصالح / يؤيد
He argued strongly for the proposal.	
<u>argue against</u>	■ يقدم الحجة ضد / يعارض
They argued against the new tax.	

learn – teach	know – show
learn – teach + (to + inf) أو (how to + inf)	■ يتعلم - يعلم
She learns to cook. She learns how to cook.	
know – show + (how to + inf)	■ يعرف - يوضح
She knows how to cook.	

<u>work</u>	<u>job</u>	<u>career</u>	<u>profession</u>
<u>work</u>	■ عمل - مكان العمل (اسم لا يعد)		
I have got a lot of work to do. Mr Ahmed leaves work at two o'clock.			
<u>job</u>	■ وظيفة - مهنة (اسم يعد)		
He has got a job as a teacher. I have got a lot of jobs to do.			
<u>career</u>	■ مهنة الحياة العملية للفرد		
He started his career five years ago.			
<u>profession</u>	■ مهنة (تحتاج إلى مؤهلات وتدريب)		
Teaching is a profession.			

Choose the correct answer

- 1- The teacher asked us to write a (summarize-summer- summary-summered) of *Jane Eyre*
- 2- We had a fruitful (discuss-decisive-discussed – discussion) on the new novel.
- 3- The committee (agreed-disagreed-objected-praised) strongly on our opinion. They all opposed it .
- 4- There are many writers who (supposed- supported-opposed-denied) and advocated women's rights .
- 5- You should (make- do- take – have) a good reason for supporting her suggestion.
- 6- Although they are twins, they are very(differentiate-differ – duffer –different) in personality .
- 7- He is a famous (reader-authorized-author-router) he writes great works.
- 8- Charlotte Bronte's (more- many – must - most) famous book is *Jane Eyre*.
- 9- He was born into a very (poor- wealth- wealthy- worthy) family . They had a great deal of money .
- 10- Jane was happy (to go- go – going- gone) to Lowood School .
- 11- They have lead very unhappy(life – live – lives-lives)
- 12- Mayada was told to (leaf-lift-live-leave) the school and join another one.
- 13- Jane decided to apply (for- in- with-to) join a job in teaching.
- 14- Haneen applied (for- in- with-to) writing for the new job.
- 15- All applicants should apply (for- in- with-on) the internet .
- 16- He found a new job (like – as – such as – likely) a worker in a big factory .
- 17- He has toiled all his life . He has worked (like – as – such as – likely) a machine .
- 18- She found a new (work – employ- employment-employer) as a governess .
- 19- Her new (job-employ- employment-employer) is very kind and treats her well .
- 20- He is a young (employee-employ- employment-employer) and he looks forward to a promotion .

- 21- Many of the staff in our school who (learn- teach – mention-take) English are not qualified.
- 22- When she was young she went to a school (calling- call – called- calls) the New Generation.
- 23- He was very wealthy and (owed- owner- owned-have) a lot of money.
- 24- She mixed with other students and soon she (started- made – became-did) a friendship with all.
- 25- The cigarette cased (fire-a fire – fair-fur) and the firemen came to put it out.
- 26- The firemen could (safe- safety-safely- save) rescue the child from the burning house.
- 27- The fire was (done-started- began-put) by a cigarette.
- 28- Because of his bad behaviour , he (missed- lost- got- employed) his job and was fired.
- 29- He could have good (work – job- employment – profession) in a respected company .
- 30- I asked him to keep the news as a (scary- sacred- secret – scared) but he told all our friends.
- 31- You should be crowned with (kind- honesty-polite-tender) in your dealings with others.
- 33- It is not easy to live in a house with (other- another – others- authors) family
- 34- Which of his talk (the most – best – the best- better) explains his point of view?
- 35- She knows well the (important- import- importance- importee) of having a lot of money in this world .
- 36- The child whose parents are (death- died- deadly-dead) is brought up by his aunt .
- 37- She earns her living by(learning- teaching-explaining-knowing) children in their home.
- 38- She is a widow and (looks-care- take care-bring) for three young children .
- 39- He is gentle and doesn't (hurt- injure- shoot-wound) other people's feelings.
- 40- He is very wealthy and the (own- owe- owner- owned) of many factories around the world .
- 41- Children (with-at-about- from) rich families are taught. at home by a governess.
- 42- My mother cooked a (greatly- usefully-wonderfully – lovely) meal that we enjoyed a lot .
- 43- You should invite all your friends (at-of – in – on) your birthday .
- 44- Many students attended(a boarding- brooding- breeding –boarding) schools in England in the past .
- 45- The step father was very cruel (with- to – for- about) his wife's children.
- 46- The children(made- gave-did- had) lessons with a teacher who came to their homes in the past.
- 47- We celebrated at home instead of us(go- to go- going- gone) to a restaurant.
- 48- His behaviour towards me is (unusual- unusually- usual- lovely) strange .
- 49- Learning at home today doesn't help students (make- teach- educate- get) a good education
- 50- She is (doing – having- taking- owing) problems dealing with other students in her new school .
- 51- You should (spend-keep – remember- cope) in touch with your friends while you are abroad.
- 52- Aya felt grieved when she (passed- succeeded-failed-failure) her final exams.
- 53- I (kept – lost – made – gave) touch with all my primary school friends.
- 54- The course she had (made- done-sent – took) online was very useful in her work career .
- 55- she refused the job she was (taken- done-made –offered) .
- 56- It would be (the best – most –better- the most) if you look for another job.
- 57- She was born into a wealthy family and was well (educated- education-educating-educational) .
- 58- His new employment is very profitable and he (earns- gains-wins-make) a lot of money out of it .
- 59- She was born into a wealthy family and received a good (educated- education-educating-educational) .
- 60- An (eight-year- eight-years- eight-year's- eight-years')-old girl won the drawing competition.
- 61-She behaved badly with her teammates and as(sequences-consequence-result of-consequently) she was fired.
- 62- On one hand he will get a loan and on the (other- another – others- authors) hand he will pay all his debts.
- 63- She has night classes. (In addition to-Additional-In addition-additives) she works in a bank .
- 64- She could (catch-get- cope – match) on well with all the students in her new school.
- 65- A good education always brings success in a student's(late-latter-lately-later) life.
- 66- STEM subjects can be an important (mean- draw bridge - bridge – ways) to a good job
- 67- This course suits students of all (ability- disabilities – abilities- capable) .
- 68- These students are careless and need to be (taken-done-kept-had) under control
- 69- In (addition-consequences –conclusion- conclude) they were divorced after their great love .
- 70- At last they could (reach-arrive- get- go) a solution to their problem .
- 71- When I say something, she'd always say the (opposite-opponent- opposes-opposition) me.
- 72- I (will go – had gone- would go – did go) along with you have said .
- 73- Your talk is right and I agree with it . I (can't – don't – couldn't- will not) agree more.
- 74- Mr. and Mrs. Osman employed a (governess- housekeeper-servant- maid) to teach their children at home.
- 75- Hania never knew her parents because she is a(n) (maid –governess-servant- orphan).
- 76-That bully was very (cruel –polite- strange-tender) to the smaller boys, so they told a teacher about it.
- 77- The (housekeeper- orphan-tutor- nurse) showed the guest to her room.
- 78- He was very (cruel –polite- strange-tender) . He was unkind and hurting others
- 79- A(governess-housekeeper-servant-maid) is a person who works for people in their house doing the housework
- 80- A(governess-housekeeper-servant-maid) a servant who looks after he whole house
- 81- A (housekeeper- orphan-tutor- nurse) is a child whose parents are dead
- 82- A (housekeeper- orphan-maid- governess) is a woman who teaches children in their home

Complete the following passage with a suitable word

It is clear that our environment is exposed a great danger because the climate has become warming than before. All of us must co-operate and stand a one man to put and end to this serious problem which threatens our life. example we must reduce the amount of chemicals, carbon dioxide and energy. We also grow plants because the trees purify the air getting carbon dioxide and emitting oxygen necessary for life.

Complete the following passage with a suitable word

1- Genetically-modified foods..... solve many of the world's hunger and help protect and preserve the environment. Yet, there many challenges ahead governments, especially in the areas of safety testing, regulation, international policy..... food labeling. Many people feel that genetic engineering is the technology of future. We can't ignore its benefits. However, we must proceed with caution to avoid causing unintended harm human health and the environment as a result of our enthusiasm for this powerful technology.

Complete the following passage with a suitable word

2-Doubtless, scientific research is the way..... progress; there is much to said in favour of it. Scientific research has always beneficial to mankind. We can improve health, food production, education, travel nearly every aspects our life. Scientific researchers can also develop vaccines fatal diseases.

Complete the following passage with a suitable word

3-..... you like to live a longer life? To live longer, you must your body healthy, and I have some suggestions for you. First you eat healthy foods that will provide necessary protein, vitamins, and carbohydrates. You should not food that contains fats cholesterol because they clog your arteries and cause heart attacks. Proper diet help to keep your body healthy.

Complete the following passage with a suitable word

4- Today more and more people are becoming interested..... organic farming for different reasons. Organic farmers grow food without using pesticides chemical fertilizers. They claim that pesticides the small creatures and insects that birds and other wildlife feed They are poisonous, expensive and very harmful the soil.

Complete the following passage with a suitable word

1-It is said that Egypt is the of the Nile. No doubt, it is the source of our life. fact, that is true because without this gift Egypt be a barren desert. The River Nile is longest river in the world. It provides people fresh water, which is essential for drinking, washing, agriculture industry purposes.

Complete the following passage with a suitable word

2- Agriculture depends irrigation. Without water, farmers wouldn't able to grow , fruits, vegetables... etc. The River provides us also fish, whichrice, wheat, maize adds..... the food wealth of the country. On the other, the High Dam in Aswan is the main factor for generating electricity, which is necessary push forward the wheels of industry. The River is also a good means of transportation and sports. Ferryboats and cargo ships .carry people and goods from place to place

Complete the following passage with a suitable word

3- keeping our Nile clean is the responsibility every Egyptian who cares for a clean and healthy life. Dumping rubbish and factory waste in the river should stopped completely. When we look at the continuing flow of the river, we should remember our ancient and glorious history and work hard keep the power of this glory forever. my opinion, the government should up a new ministry and call it the Ministry of the Nile to look after the river and grant It every respect, care and attention.

Translation

A) Translate into Arabic:

- 1-Most people believe that international trade is good for everywhere .Though this is true, governments often impose in restrictions which make trade more difficult. The main reason for this is that governments have to protect their products from foreign one.
- 2-Every country must try to avoid polluting the environment any more in the 21st century in fact it is the role of all people to keep the place where they live clean.
- 3-When you plant a tree you are helping your environment. Your tree will hold the soil together
- 4-At night you need to slow down and rest. Your body needs to use the food to rebuild itself .
- 5- Hygiene and sanitation are important in the prevention of many kinds of infections. You should always be clean and very careful about the food you eat and the water you drink .
6. During the autumn, a black cloud appear in the sky of Cairo every year. It has bad effects on health and especially on people suffering from respiratory diseases
7. In the near future, scientists will be able to solve the problem of pollution.
8. A lot of people prefer the simple life of the countryside. They escape from the toxic fumes of cars, lorries and factories which pollute the air.
9. Using new technology in agriculture will help to reclaim our deserts and increase production.

b) Translate into English :

- ١- لقد أصبح الكمبيوتر يستخدم على نطاق واسع في جميع مجالات الحياة.
- ٢- يستطيع المصريون تحويل الصحراء إلى ارض خضراء لإنتاج المزيد من الغذاء .
- ٣- إن زراعة الصحراء وبناء المدن الجديدة ينمى الاقتصاد القومي و يحل الكثير من المشاكل الاجتماعية
- ٤- على كل فرد في مجتمعنا أن يشارك في تحمل المسؤولية للتغلب على مشاكلنا الاقتصادية والاجتماعية والبيئية .
- ٥- يقاس تقدم الأمم بمدى اهتمامها بقضايا البيئة على مختلف أنواعها .
- ٦- إن الجهود التي تبذل من أجل تحسين الصحة لا يمكن أن تتم بنجاح إلا بتعاون الأفراد مع الحكومة.
- ٧- يستخدم الكثير من الناس بطاقات الانتماء لشراء السلع والخدمات لأنها أكثر أمنا وأكثر راحة .
- ٨- يجب التأكد من تاريخ صلاحية الطعام والدواء لتفادي اضرار كثيرة

Grammar

صيغة المبني للمجهول The Passive Verbs

الجملة في المبني للمجهول تحتاج من الطالب قراءة الجملة جيدا وتحديد هل الاسم في بداية الجملة فاعل ام مفعول ويجب تكملة الجملة كاملة لتحديد هل يوجد مفعول او لا يوجد حيث ان قاعدة المبني للمجهول في المقام الاول قاعدة لغوية حيث يحدد معنى الجملة ان كانت معلوم ام مجهول ثم بعد ذلك يأتي دور تركيبات الازمنة المختلفة في المجهول

- The filmsome violent actions that doesn't suit children .

is shown was shown shows has been shown

1) THE SIMPLE TENSE

الازمنة البسيطة

- PASSIVE:** object مفعول + am/is/are + P.P. مضارع بسيط
was/were + P.P. ماضي بسيط

Ali built the house. The house was built (by Ali).

2) THE CONTINUOUS TENSES

الازمنة المستمرة

- PASSIVE:** object مفعول + am/is/are + being + P.P. مضارع مستمر
was/were + being + P.P. ماضي مستمر

She is cooking rice. Rice is being cooked.

3) THE PERFECT TENSES

الازمنة التامة

- PASSIVE:** object مفعول + have/ has + been+ P.P. مضارع تام
had+ been+ P.P. ماضي تام

We have bought a car. A car has been bought.

4) Modal VERBS

الأفعال الناقصة

- PASSIVE:** object مفعول + any modal + be + P.P.

He can carry the heavy box. The heavy box can be carried.

Note the following:

٣) إذا وجد في الجملة أحد الأفعال الآتية تحول إلى مبني للمجهول بطريقتين:

Say, think, believe, consider, know, claim, understand, report

People say that he is clever. It is said that he is clever. He is said to be clever.

الأفعال make / see/ hear/ watch يليها مفعول ثم مصدر و عند التحويل إلى مجهول نستخدم to قبل المصدر
الأفعال المتبوعة بـ (to + inf.) نستخدم بعدها (to be + p.p.) في المجهول.

I hope to be accepted at the police academy .

الأفعال المتبوعة بـ (v.+ ing) نستخدم بعدها (being + p.p.) في المجهول.

- I avoid being seen with him in public places.

إذا كان الفاعل و المفعول واحد مع الفعل let نستخدم ضمير منعكس ثم be ثم p.p. :

He doesn't let himself be laughed at.

لاحظ ان فعلی make / let في المعلوم يأتي معهما مصدر بدون to ولكن في المجهول يأتي معهما (to + inf)

- I made her use my mobile phone . - She was made to use my mobile phone .

أفعال like –love prefer يأتي بعدهما to + inf او v+ ing

- I don't like being cheated by other people . I don't like to be cheated by other people .

- لو سبقت الأفعال السابقة بكلمة would يجب ان يأتي بعدها to + inf

- I would like to be invited to the party .

Choose the correct answer

1-The film..... by many millions of people . It was made in 1968.

- a. will be watched b. was watched c. has been watched d. could be watching

2-By last summer, the new factory

- a. had been built b. has been built c. was being built d. will be built

3-When father returned home, his dinner.....already

- a. is being made b. was made c. has been made d. had been made

4- Arthur didn't leave the garage until his car

- a. was repaired b. had repaired c. is repaired d. has been repaired

5-My mobile in. the sports club yesterday.

- a. has been lost b. was lost c. was being lost d. had been lost

7-The first rocket into space in 944.

- a. be sent b. has been sent c. was sent d. had sent

8-Many spaceships to the moon before Apollo in 1969.

- a. had been flown b. flown c. are being flown d. will be flown
- 9-The dark side of the moon in photographs in 1959.
a. was seen b. had been seen c. was being seen d. was seen
- 10- New bridges in Cairo recently.
a. have built b. was being built c. had been built d. had built
- 11-When we arrived at the hotel, our room already.
a. was being prepared b. had been prepared c. was preparing d. had prepared
- 12-The computer.....by the teacher yesterday.
a. has been checked b. was checking c. was checked d. will be checked
- 13-The housebefore the party.
a. had decorated b. was decorating c. has been decorated d. had been decorated
- 14- A new school.....in the village last year.
a. has been built b. will be built c. was built d. had been built
- 15- The housedecorated before my father came home.
a. was being b. had been c. will be d. will have
- 16- The bread..... before we went to bed.
a. hadn't made b. hasn't been made c. hadn't been made d. won't be made
- 17-This picture.....in the nineteenth Century.
a. had been painted b. was painted c. will be painted d. is painted
- 18- When we went into the hotel room, the beds.....
a. weren't made b. haven't been made c. hadn't made d. aren't made
- 19- This funny photo on the internet was very popular. It.....to hundreds of people last year.
a. was sending b. was sent c. has been sent d. had sent
- 20- When we arrived at the theatre, the actors.....
a. are already being photographed b. had already been photographed
c. were already being photographed d. will already be photographed
- 21- " This library book is very old. I think it.....by a lot of people.
a. is reading b. was been read c. had read d. be read
- 22- The hotel had been opened before the flats.....
a. were built b. had been built c. are built b. have been built
- 23- " Yesterday, the TV programmeby nearly a million people.
a. has been watched b. will be watched c. was watching d. was watched
- 24- The school windowsthis morning.
a. have cleaned b. were cleaned
c. were cleaning d. are cleaning
- 25- I.....to the tennis competition at the weekend by my father.
a. have been taken b. was taking c. had been taken d. was taken
- 26- Some trees.....down in the park today.
a. are cutting b. were cut c. had been cut d. will have cut
- 27- After the storm, some scientists.....to the beach to see what had happened.
a. were sent b. are sent c. had sent d. have been sent
- 28- A lot of wood and plastic bottles.....on the beach by the big waves last week.
a. had left b. had been leaving c. were left d. had been left
- 29- When I arrived, the buildings on the beachfor damage.
a. had checked b. are being checked c. have checked d. had been checked
30. When I arrived at the beach, some of the plastic bottles.....into rubbish bags.
a-had been put b. will be put c. were putting d. have been put
- 31- After the accident, I..... to hospital in an ambulance.
a. took b. betaken c. was taken d. being taken
- 32- He said that in the summer, the beach.....by thousands of tourists.
a- used b. was used c. was using d. had used
- 33- When I arrived home yesterday, I found out that my flat.....into.
o. had broken b. has been broken c. had been broken d. will be broken
- 34- The police said that the windowsbefore the thieves went into the building.
a. breaks b. was breaking c. is being broken d. had been broken
- 35- Our house.....decorated yet.
a. hasn't b. hadn't c. hadn't been d. won't have
- 36- Hundreds of sailing boats.....from the beach yesterday. They looked really lovely.
a. can be seen b. are seen c. could see d. were seen
37. Jane Eyre..... to live at Lowood School.
a. sent b. was sent c. had sent d. was sending

38. A brave young manthe old man from the fire.
a. saved b. was saved c. was saving d. had saved
39. Ahmednot to arrive late.
a. was told b. told c. was telling d. had told
40. Unluckily, my caryesterday.
a. didn't repair b. wasn't repaired c. hadn't repaired d. repaired
41. Adeleby Jane Eyre.
a. was taught b. taught c. teach d. teaching
- 42-A new roadlast week.
a. was building b. will build c. Is going to be built d. was built
- 43-I think the new park.....by all the children in the area in the past.
a. are used b. was used c. is using d. have been used
- 44- He.....with two other astronauts to a secret location during their last mission.
a. am taking b. am being taken c. was taken d. was taking
- 45- All the equipment.....three weeks ago.
a. are examining b. will be examined c. have been examined d. were examined
- 45- A lot of photos of the astronautson their last mission .
a. are being taken b. were taken c. are going to take d. will take
- 46- The hotel rooms.....before they came.
a. will decorate b. are decorated c. had been decorated d. need to decorate
- 47- A lot of fast food.....everyday in this restaurant years ago.
a. had sold b. was selling c. is sold d. was sold
- 48- had the exercise.....?
a. doing b. been done c. being done d. does
- 49- The children.....in classroom yesterday.
a. are teaching b. were taught c. teach d. will teach
- 50- toystaken back to the shop. They were broken.
a. must b. should c. must be d. had been
- 51- That bookby the time she went to bed .
a. had been read b. will read c. is going to be read d. will be reading
- 52- The children to the park already.
a. are taking b. had been taken c. will take d. have taken
- 53- Your homework..... yesterday.
a. will mark b. was marked c. have to mark d. is going to mark
- 54- All the students.....a lot of training before they sailed the boats.
a. had been given b. will give c. are given d. be given
55. The TV programme about space.....last week.
a. has shown b. is being shown c. is showing d. was shown
- 56- He..... where to park the car when he got there.
a. was told b. has told c. told d. will be told
- 57- The windows.....before she went out.
a. will clean b. have cleaned c. had been cleaned d. been cleaned
- 58- When you arrived at the hotel, youto your room.
a. were shown b. be shown c. will be shown d. is shown
- 59-any new buildings built in your area?
a. Were b. Are c. Have d. Would
- 60- Which rules..... at your school and at home when you were young?
a. followed b. must follow c. were followed d. are following
- 61- Rubbish..... and sent to landfill sites last week.
a. collects b. was collected c. collected d. be collected

Grammar

زمن الماضي البسيط Past Simple Tense

يتكون من التصريف الثاني للفعل ... (العادي نضع في اخره *d/ed*) اما الشاذ فيحفظ تصريفه
♦ يستخدم الماضي البسيط : ١- للتعبير عن حدث انتهى في وقت معين في الماضي:

- I visited my aunt last week.
- The ancient Egyptians invented a way of writing.

٢- للتعبير عن موقف أو عادة في الماضي:

- When I was on holiday, I went to the sea every day.

(في حالة السؤال – لاحظ الفعل في)

- How much bread **did** you **buy** yesterday?

(المصدر)

- I didn't know him then.

(في حالة النفي)

Was / were + PP

الماضي البسيط في المبني للمجهول:

He wrote the letter a few days ago.

The letter was written a few days ago.

- لاحظ ان حرف الجر **for** يشير ايضا للماضي البسيط عندما نشير لحدث منتهى

- She lived in Tanta for 10 years . She lives in Cairo now .

Used to + inf.

I used to play tennis, but now I play football.

He didn't use to smoke, but now he does.

Did she use to cry a lot when she was a baby?

♦ تستخدم **no longer** بدلا من **used to** ويأتي بعدها الفعل في المضارع البسيط:

♦ تستخدم **any more / any longer** بدلا من **used to** مع نفي الفعل في المضارع البسيط وتأتي في نهاية الجملة:

He no longer stays up late.

He used to live here.

He doesn't live here any more.

am / is / are used to + -ing

♦ تستخدم هذه الصيغة للتعبير عن المضارع:

He is used to having a cup of coffee every morning.

He is used to the cold weather.

♦ يستخدم الماضي البسيط غالبا مع كلمات مثل:

last (year, night, week, month / summer) / ago / yesterday / in ancient times / once upon a time / the other day, year (= a few days, years ago) / in 2000 / in the past / 'd rather + فاعل / it's time (it's high time) / wish
جملة تدل على المضارع +

زمن الماضي التام Past Perfect

♦ يتكون الماضي التام من **had + PP**. ويستخدم ليدل على حدث وقع قبل آخر في الماضي ويستخدم عادة مع الروابط الآتية:

ماضي بسيط → ماضي تام + **After / When / As soon as /**
ماضي تام → ماضي بسيط (غالبا منفي) **till / until**
ماضي بسيط + **Before / By the time** → ماضي تام

After I had done the shopping, I visited a friend.

As soon as I had known he was ill, I visited him.

I didn't know about the competition until I had read the papers.

Before he cleaned the room, he had seen the film.

♦ لاحظ أنه يمكن أيضا استخدام الماضي البسيط بدلا من الماضي التام بعد **after/as soon as**:

As soon as I saw the robber, I tried to catch him.

Having left school, he worked in a restaurant.

♦ في حالة عدم وجود فاعل بعد **after / before / when** نستخدم **v.+ing**:

-After leaving school , he worked in a factory .

♦ يمكن استخدام اسم بعد **after / before**:

After his father's death, he left the country.

♦ تأتي **till/until** في وسط الجملة و قبلها الماضي البسيط (غالبا منفي) و بعدها الماضي التام:

♦ After she had typed the letter, she posted it.
She didn't post the letter until she had typed it.

♦ لا يكون الماضي البسيط قبل *till/until* دائما منفى بل قد تكون الجملة أحيانا مثبتة :

♦ He stayed in bed until half past nine.

♦ أحيانا يستخدم الماضي التام بعد *because* بشرط أن تكون الجملة في الماضي والحدث بعد *because* هو الذي حدث أولا:

♦ He looked tired yesterday because he had slept badly the night before.

♦ لاحظ استخدام الماضي التام بعد *By then* ومعناها قبل ذلك الوقت:

♦ He arrived home at 11 o'clock yesterday. By then, the rain had stopped.

♦ لاحظ استخدام الماضي التام مع التعبيرات الآتية:

It was only when + ماضي تام **that** + ماضي بسيط

It wasn't until + ماضي تام **that** + ماضي بسيط

♦ لاحظ استخدام الماضي التام مع:

no sooner
hardly
Scarcely

than
when
when

+ ماضي بسيط

She had no sooner left the house than she was run over by a car.

♦ إذا بدأت الجملة بإحدى الكلمات السابقة ، تكون الجملة على شكل سؤال:

No sooner had she left the house than she was run over by a car.

Choose the correct answer

1- He..... London in 2010.

- a. was visited b. visited c. has visited d. had been visited

2- When hean idea, he wrote a short story.

- a. had b. has c. would have d. had been

3- I always.....breakfast before I went to school.

- a. eat b. eaten c. have eaten d. ate

4- Sheill when I visited her.

- a. was seeming b. seemed c. has seemed d. was seemed

5- I.....my work before I took a break.

- a. have finished b. finishing c. was finished d. had finished

6- We weren't hungrywe had already eaten.

- a. until b. after c. before d. because

7- When I reached the station, the trainI missed it.

- a. left b. had left c. leaving d. has left

8-When I had reached the station, the train left. I it.

- a. missed b. didn't catch c. caught d. hunted

9- I went to the park and.....my friends. ,

- a. had met b. met c. have met d. was meeting

10- The captain did not sit downthe passengers had left the boat.

- a. because b. as c. until d. before

11-he had taken the photograph, he showed it to his friends.

- a. Before b. until c. As long as d. As soon as

12-just finished doing the exercise when my father returned home.

- a. had b. have c. 've had d. 'd had

13- By the time Nada arrived, we lunch, so there was nothing for her to eat.

- a. were having b. had c. had had d. have

14-I telephoned the policeI had seen the accident.

- a. until b. before c. after that d. after

15- I didn't answer the phoneI was praying.

- a. until b. because c. by the time d. after

16- Wenear a supermarket before we moved to this house.

- a. lived b. had been lived c. were lived d. have lived

17- I hadn't read any of his books before I this one.

- a. read b. had read c. was reading d. have read

18-I was reading a book when you.....me.

- a. have phoned b. had phoned c. phoned d. phoning

19- A famous writer wrote this book a year

- a. since b. for c. ago d. already

20- I sat down and.....my work when I had opened the windows.

- a. did b. had done c. was doing d. had been doing

21- As soon as Ia story, I started the next one.

- a. 'd finished b. Ve finished c. 'd finish d. was finished
- 22- When I was seven, I wrote a poem which a prize.
a. won b. had won c. was winning d. has won
- 23- I first wrote stories and poems when I at primary school.
a. was b. have been c. were d. had
- 24- I return home until I had finished my work
a. won't b. can't c. could d. didn't
- 25- I once the newspaper every day. Now, I don't have the time.
a. use to read b. reads c. used to read d. used to reading
- 26- As soon as we arrived at school, the first lesson
a. had begun b. began c. was begun d. has begun
- 27- I ----- seen the film before I read the book.
a. have already been b. will be c. would be d. had already
- 28- I ----- my own computer for three years before anything went wrong with it.
a. had b. 've had c. 'd had d. 's had
- 29- I to the museum in 2015.
a. have been b. have gone c. had gone d. went
- 30- 2010, my parents lived in a small flat in the city centre.
a. Since b. In c. By d. With
- 31- My mother made me a cake which of lemons.
a. was tasting b. tasted c. had tasted d. tasting
- 32- It was dark when we reached the beach because the sun down.
a. had gone b. had been set c. went d. was gone ,
- 33- After Mona had played the piano, she her sister with her homework.
a. helping b. helped c. had helped d. was helped
- 34- They to spend the feast with us every year until we moved.
a. use b. are used c. have used d. used
- 35- seeing the road accident, the motorists drove more carefully.
a. On b. Without c. Despite d. Over
- 36- No sooner ----- the noise than we rushed to the spot.
a. had we heard b. do we hear c. we had heard d. we did hear
- 37- After the house painted, we furnished it.
a. had b. had been c. has been d. is
- 38- The glass window when the boy hit it with the ball.
a. is breaking b. was breaking c. was broken d. had broken
- 39- I'd rather you this car. It's a bargain.
a. buy b. to buy c. bought d. will buy
- 40- Mona didn't send the message to her father until she it.
a. has been writing b. has written c. had written d. writing
- 41- finished my work, I went home.
a. After b. Having c. Have d. on
- 42- Zeinab's biographical accounts of her life by her brother Ahmed.
a. had been written b. written c. wrote d. was written
- 43- Fawzi already read some of Yehia Haqqi's writing before learning about him in class.
a. have b. had c. is d. was
- 44- I didn't go to school until I breakfast.
a) have b) had c) have had d) had had
- 45- Having the visa, I booked a flight to Canada.
a) received b) had received c) to receive d) receiving
- 46- As soon as I saw the accident, I the ambulance.
a) phone b) will phone c) had phoned d) phoned
- 47- I returned the book to the library when I it.
a) will read b) had read c) was reading d) have read
- 48- By dinner time, mother prepared all the dishes. Food was really delicious.
a) has already b) had already c) hadn't already d) already has
- 49- Adel in Tanta in 2002.
a) is born b) bore c) was born d) had born
- 50- I lunch when my close friend arrived, so I asked him to share the meal.
a) had b) am having c) was having d) had had
- 51- There are always economic crises wars.
a) while b) as c) when d) during
- 52- I till my friend arrives to go to the club together.
a) left b) didn't leave c) won't leave d) am leaving

- 53-.Egypt qualified for the world cup finals in Russia in 2018. It since 1990.
a) hadn't qualified
b) hasn't qualified
c) didn't qualify
d) won't qualify
- 54-.I no longer play tennis as I
a) am used
b) am used to
c) used to
d) used
- 55-.What..... at 7 pm yesterday?
a) you were doing
b) have you done
c) were you doing
d) did you do
- 56-.I realized that I a silly mistake in the exam when I returned home.
a) have made
b) had made
c) am making
d) made

Test 9

A- Language Functions

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

- 1- The teacher asked us to write a of Jane Eyre.
a. summarize b. summer c. summary d. summered
- 2- There are many writers who..... and advocated women's rights .
a. supposed b. supported c. opposed d. denied
- 3- Ola applied writing for the new job.
a. for b. in c. with d. to
- 4- He is a young and he looks forward to a promotion .
a. employee b. employ c. employment d. employer
- 5- He was very wealthy and a lot of money.
a. owed b. owner c. owned d. have
- 6- Because of his bad behaviour , he his job and was fired.
a. missed b. lost c. got d. employed
- 7- You should in touch with your friends while you are abroad.
a. spend b. keep c. remember d. cope
- 8- A good education always brings success in a student's..... life.
a. late b. latter c. lately d. later
- 9- Saad Zaghloul in exile in another country for many years.
a. has lived b. was lived c. will live d. Lived
- 10- She arrived to the cinema late. The movie..... twenty minutes earlier.
a. was beginning b. had begun c. has begun d. Began
- 11- I visit the pyramids every month when I was in Cairo.
a. used b. used to c. used for d. am used to
- 12- They ----- out of the bank when the policeman caught them.
a- ran b- had run c- were running d- are running
- 13- Shakespeare ----- plays.
a- has written b- wrote c- had written d- was written
- 14- Ahmed was born ----- 2 004.
a- in b- since c- at d- for
- 15- No sooner ----- graduated than he got a job.
a- had he b- has he c- he had d- does he
- 16- After Dickens had left school, he ----- to work in a factory.
a- goes b- had gone c- went d- was going

2) Complete the following passage with a suitable word

Today more and more people are becoming interested ...1)..... organic farming for different reasons. . They claim that pesticides ...2)..... the small creatures and insects that birds and other wildlife feed3)... They are poisonous, expensive and very harmful4)... the soil.

Reading Comprehension and Set Books

3) Read the following passage, then answer only six of the questions:

The Eiffel Tower is the most famous landmark in Paris. It was built in 1889 to impress visitors to the Great Exhibition, which was held in Paris during that year. It was the world's highest metal structure until 1931 when the Empire State Building was completed in New York. It is 324 metres high. The Tower was named after Gustave Eiffel, the structural engineer who designed it. It cost more than a million dollars to build. About two million people visited the Tower in its first year and the fees they paid completely covered the building costs.

The Tower has three levels, which are connected by lifts. Visitors can, if they prefer, climb the 1.652 steps to the top. 40 tonnes of paint are used to repaint the Tower every four years. The Tower has been climbed by mountaineers and used by parachutists. In the millennium celebrations of 2000, it was fitted with thousands of fireworks which were timed to go off to make the Tower look like a rocket launched into space. On top there is a weather station.

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

- 1- Nowadays the world's highest metal structure is
a) Taj Mahal b) the Eiffel Tower c) the Cairo Tower d) the Empire State Building
- 2- About million people visited the Tower in its first year.
a) three b) seven c) two d) four
- 3- In the millennium celebrations of 2000, the Tower looked like
a) a lighthouse b) the Opera House c) a parachute d) a rocket launched into space
- 4-tonnes of paint are used to repaint the Tower every four years.
a) forty four tonnes b) four tonnes c) forty tonnes d) fourteen tonnes

B) Answer the following questions:

- 5- When was the Tower built and why ?
- 6- Who designed it ?
- 7- How high is it ?

Writing

4) Write an essay on one of the following:

- (1) *A good education*
- (2) *An amazing person that you know*

F- Translation

5) A- Translate into Arabic:

- 1- People say that it is impossible to succeed without failure and even the most successful people make mistakes. As well as this, many people believe in the importance of learning from your mistakes.
- 2- Charlotte Brontë's most famous book is Jane Eyre. It was written in 1847.

B- Translate into English:

- يقاس تقدم الأمم بمدى اهتمامها بقضايا التعليم الجيد .
- لقد أصبح الكمبيوتر يستخدم على نطاق واسع في مجال التعليم

Unit 10

What's your job ?

Key Vocabulary

nursing	التمريض	legal agreement	اتفاق قانوني
rewarding	جزاء - مكافأة - مجزى	emergency room	غرفة الطوارئ
apply	يتقدم لـ - يطبق	formal request	طلب رسمي
training	تدريب	professional	محترف
stressful	مجهد	laboratory	معمل
skill	مهارة	variety	تنوع - تشكيلة
contract	عقد	challenges	التحديات
practical	عملي	deadline	الموعد النهائي
qualifications	مؤهلات	degree	الدرجة العلمية
casualty department	قسم الطوارئ	qualities	الصفات
incredibly	لا يصدق	apprenticeship	فترة التدريب في المهنة
successful = a success	ناجح	attendant	حاضر
nursing college	كلية التمريض	construction	بناء
at times	في بعض الأحيان	industry	صناعة
frightened	خائف	children's ward	عنبر الاطفال
communicator	متواصل - متصل	job fair	معرض الوظائف
medical knowledge	المعرفة الطبية	attention to detail	انتبه للتفاصيل
understanding	فهم - تفاهم	reassurance	الاطمئنان - اعادة
kindness	لطف - طيبة	reassuring	مطمئن
relating to	متعلق بـ	compassion	حنان - عطف
real activities	أنشطة حقيقية	degree	درجة علمية
events	أحداث	Post Graduate Certificate	دراسات عليا
eligible	مؤهل - جدير	Bachelors Degree	درجة البكالوريوس

Vocabulary

despite	على الرغم من	practical job	وظيفة عملية
although	على الرغم من	employ	يوظف
hard work	عمل شاق	employee	موظف
caring for	يعتني بـ	employer	صاحب العمل
natural	طبيعي	employable	صالح للعمل - قابلية للتوظيف
artificial	صناعي	employment	توظيف - عمالة
decided to	يقرر	unemployment	بطالة
apply	يتقدم لـ	sick children	الأطفال المرضى
job	وظيفة	parents	الوالدين
frighten	يخيف - يرعب	baker	خباز
frightened	خائف	farmer	فلاح
fright	خوف - رعب	office worker	عامل المكتب
part of	جزء من	plumber	سباك
enjoy	يتمتع - متعة	police officer	ضابط شرطة
enjoyable	ممتع	shop assistant	بائع بمتجر
really	حقا -- صحيحا	vet	الطبيب البيطري
not really	ليس صحيحا	caring	رعاية
tiring	مجهد - متعب - شاق	confident	موثوق - واثق
need to	تحتاج أن	flexible	مرن
a successful nurse	ممرضة ناجحة	good communicator	محورا جيدا
worry - worries	قلق - المخاوف - هموم	hard-working	العمل الجاد - الشاق
explain	يشرح	honest	صادق

important x unimportant	مهم - غير مهم	loyal	مخلص
importance x unimportance	أهمية x عدم الأهمية	punctual	دقيق - منضبط
ideas	أفكار	reliable	موثوق به
cause	يسبب	team player	لاعب فريق
ability	قدرة - مقدرة	imagine = fancy	يتخيل
skills	مهارات	a role	دور
knowledge	معرفة	firefighter	رجال الاطفاء
in writing	كتابيا - مكتوبا	toy fire engines	محركات لعبة النار
learning skills	تعلم المهارات	fire engines	محركات النار
chemist	كيميائي	firefighter	رجال الاطفاء
chemistry	كيمياء	firefighting	مكافحة الحريق
subject	مادة دراسية - موضوع	sirens	صفارات الإنذار
study	بدرس - دراسة	outside	في الخارج
university	جامعة	exciting	مثير
practical person	شخص عملي	dangerous	خطير
improve	يحسن	danger	خطر
products	منتجات	teammate	زميله
develop	يطور	adapt	يتأقلم - يتكيف مع
development	تطور - تنمية	career	مهنة
difficult	صعب	necessary	ضروري
difficulty	صعوبة	situations	مواقف
several	العديد من	community = society	المجتمع
each	كل	plenty of	الكثير من
obvious	واضح	bring	احضر
obviously	بوضوح	fetch	يذهب ليحضر
science	علم - علوم	make a poster	يصنع ملصقا
problem	مشكلة	besides	علاوة على ذلك - بالإضافة إلى
solve	يحل	mention	يذكر
solving	حل	relax	يستريح - يستجم
solution	حل	charity	مؤسسة خيرية
particular type	نوع معين	city centre	وسط المدينة
business	اعمال - شأن - مهمة	construction	بناء
services	خدمات	training course	دورة تدريبية
the public	الجمهور - العامة	Personal statement	بيان شخصي (حالة)
flight attendant	مضيفة طيران	interests	اهتمامات - هوايات
information technology	تكنولوجيا المعلومات	theatre	مسرح
experience	تجربة - خبرة	Egyptian cuisine	المطبخ المصري
dream job	الوظيفة الحلم	availability	توافر - إتاحة
workplace	مكان العمل	immediate	فوري - في الحال

Definitions

apprenticeship	التدريب المهني	is a period of time working in order to learn skills needed to do a job.
attendant	القائم بالخدمة	a person whose job involves helping the public.
construction	التشييد - البناء	the work of building something.
degree	درجة علمية	a qualification you receive when you finish university.
industry	صناعة	a particular type of business that produces a particular type of goods or services
rewarding	مجزي	doing something that makes you feel good
apply	يتقدم بطلب	make a formal request, usually in writing
training	تدريب	skills or knowledge that make you eligible for a job or work
stressful	مجهد	something which causes worry
skill	مهارة	the ability to do something well
contract	عقد - وثيقة تعاقد	a legal agreement
practical	عملي - تطبيقي	relating to real activities and events more than ideas
qualifications	مؤهلات	learning skills you need for a job
casualty department	قسم الطوارئ	emergency room in a hospital
hard working	مجتهد	working with a lot of efforts
reliable	موثوق فيه	someone who always does what they say they will do
team player	شخص متعاون	a person who works well with others
punctual	منضبط - ملتزم	happening or being done at exactly the time that is arranged
loyal	مخلص	Someone who supports their friends even when it is difficult
flexible	مرن	Someone who can change their behaviour in different situations

Expressions and Prepositions

incredibly rewarding	مجزية بشكل لا يصدق	make you feel good	يجعلك تشعر بحالة جيدة
do training	يتدرب	make a formal request	تقديم طلب رسمي
caring for	يعتنى بـ	in writing	كتابيا - مكتوبا
part of	جزء من	my best subject	أفضل مادة لي
make them feel calm	يجعلهم يشعرون بالراحة	a two-year contract	عقد لمدة عامين
not really	ليس صحيحا	working on several	يطور العديد من المنتجات
need to be a successful	تحتاج أن تكون ممرضة	good at problem solving	جيد في حل المشكلات
people's worries	متاعب الناس	It's important to	من الضروري أن
make you eligible	تجعلك مؤهلا	be able to communicate your ideas to other	تكون قادرة على توصيل أفكارك إلى أشخاص آخرين
something which causes worry	شيء يسبب القلق	attention to detail	انتبه للتفاصيل
do something well	يفعل شيئا جيدا	Post Graduate Certificate in Education	دراسات عليا في التربية
make a poster	يصنع ملصقا		
Bachelors Degree in English	البكالوريوس في اللغة		

Translation words

a vital role	دور حيوي	a national project	مشروع قومي
backbone	العمود الفقري	challenges	تحديات
Consequences	نتائج / عواقب	a productive society	مجتمع منتج
threaten	يهدد	a democratic atmosphere	جو ديمقراطي
deprive of	يحرى من	globalization	العولمة
freedom of the press	حرية الصحافة	a national duty	واجب قومي
competition	منافسة	achieve success	يحقق النجاح

Listening

SB page 44

Narrator: Ahmed

Man: Did you find out about any job opportunities at the job fair, Ahmed ?

Ahmed : I had a talk with a man from an IT company and he said that there were lots of jobs for young people in his company. He told me that I needed to have good maths and IT skills but also English. He said that most people in IT used English at work. I asked him if I needed to do a degree in information technology and he said "no".

Narrator: Sarah

Woman :: Hello Sarah. Was the job fair interesting ?

Sarah : Yes, I've decided what I want to do as a job now.

Woman ;: Oh, what's that ?

Sarah : I want to be a flight attendant for an international airline I talked to a woman from an airline company and she said that it was a really interesting job. She told me that I had to speak at least two other languages as well as Arabic, so I'm going to start learning French. I asked her how many countries she has visited and she said that so far she'd been to over 40 - imagine that !

Narrator: Omar

Fatima: Did you get useful information about work at the fair, Omar ?

Omar: Yes. I'm not going to go to university, but I'm going to learn a trade. I spoke to a man who owns a construction company and I told him that I didn't really like studying and what I wanted to do something practical.

Fatima; Well, you've always been really good at making and fixing things. Mum and Dad agree, too.

Omar: I know. That's what I told him. He asked me whether I had had any work experience and I told him that I'd been helping our uncle make furniture for a few years. He said that would be useful and that I should try and get an apprenticeship in a local company.

Video script

The world of work is vast. There are routes into employment for everyone, with options to study at university, through apprenticeships or progressing , through work experience.

Job fairs are often held to give non-biased information about many industries. They can tell you about what qualifications, skills and experience you will need, and you can also find out about what you can expect to earn. Every job has its challenges and rewards which can affect a person's decision about whether to pursue a career. Equally, some characteristics are essential for certain jobs. For example, a medical professional must be compassionate, caring and have excellent communication skills

Reading

Lesson 1

Ali

Ali works in the casualty department at a busy hospital. He says that, despite the long hours and hard work, the job is incredibly rewarding.

Why did you choose to become a nurse?

Well, I've always enjoyed caring for people, so it seemed a natural thing to do. I decided to apply to nursing college, did my training and then got a job here.

Do you like your job?

Yes, I love it, although it is very stressful at times. People are sometimes frightened, so part of my job is to make them feel calm, which can be hard.

Is there anything you don't enjoy?

Not really, although I work from 7 am till 6 pm every day, which is very tiring.

What skills do you need to be a successful nurse?

You need to be a good communicator – a lot of nursing is about listening to people's worries and explaining what the doctors are going to do. You need to have good medical knowledge too, but understanding and kindness are really important.

Nadia is a scientist and works in a laboratory as a chemist.

Why did you choose to become a scientist?

My best subject at school was chemistry, so I decided to study it at university. After I graduated, I got a two-year contract to work here.

What do you like best about your job?

I'm a very practical person and a lot of my job is about trying to improve products or develop new ones. I enjoy the challenges and the variety of my work.

Are there any challenges in your job?

Of course any job has challenges. It can sometimes be difficult when you're working on several products and each one has a deadline to meet.

What qualifications do you need to be a successful scientist?

Obviously, you need a degree in Science, but you also have to be good at problem solving. It's important to be able to communicate your ideas to other people too, and that can be difficult sometimes if they're not scientists.

Lesson 2

My Dream Job

Name : Mohammed
Age : 23
Dream job : Firefighter
Skills : You should be: • a team-player • reliable • a good communicator • flexible
Workplace : Central Cairo

I **always** wanted to be a firefighter. When I was a little boy, I played with toy fire engines and sometimes watched the fire engines driving down the streets with their sirens sounding. I knew that I wanted to help people and I also knew I wanted a job which wasn't in an office. I'm not great at sitting at a desk and wanted a job that was outside, exciting and had a lot of variety.

Firefighting can be dangerous and it can be very hard work, but I wouldn't do any other job. You must be able to communicate well with your teammates and also be happy to adapt to different situations when necessary. Do you fancy a career as a firefighter? If you want an exciting job helping the community, come and visit me on Stand 21 at the Jobs Fair.

Date : 23 May
Time : 9.00 – 14.00

If **you're not** interested in firefighting, there are plenty of other jobs to find out about here at the Jobs Fair. Bring your friends and family along – you never know what career is out there for you

Language Notes

<u>work</u>	<u>job</u>	<u>career</u>	<u>profession</u>
<p>■ عمل - مكان العمل (اسم لا يعد) - يعمل - يقوم بتشغيل (آلة مثلا)</p> <p>I have got a lot of work to do. Mr Ahmed leaves work at two o'clock. Do you know how to work. = (operate) this coffee machine?</p>			
<p>■ اذا جُمعت كلمة work يصبح معناها مؤلفات أو أعمال فنية أو أدبية أو هندسية</p> <p>a work of art works of art a work of engineering works of engineering</p>			
<p>■ وظيفة - مهنة (اسم يعد) و تشير إلى عمل منتظم يقوم به الشخص لكسب المال</p> <p>He has got a job as a teacher. I have got a lot of jobs to do.</p>			
<p>■ مهنة الحياة العملية للفرد (الفترة التي يقضيها الشخص في وظيفة معينة)</p> <p>He started his career five years ago.</p>			
<p>■ مهنة (تحتاج إلى مؤهلات وتدريب) مثل الطب والمحاماة والتدريس</p> <p>Teaching is a profession.</p>			

<u>decide</u>
<p>■ يقرر</p> <p>decide to + (inf) She decided to go out.</p>
<p>■ يقرر</p> <p>decide on + noun You have to decide on your goal in life.</p>
<p>■ يقرر</p> <p>decide that + sentence He decided that you should attend.</p>

<u>make</u>
<p>■ يجعل</p> <p>make + مصدر بدون to + مفعول They made him study hard.</p>
<p>■ يجعل</p> <p>make + صفة + شخص / شئ Capital makes business successful.</p>

<u>personal</u>	<u>personnel</u>
<p>■ شخصي (متعلق بشخص)</p>	

It is my friend's personal cup.

personnel

■ الأفراد (المعينين في شركة مثلا)

The company is in need of new personnel.

part of

a part of

part of

■ جزء لا يتجزأ

Egypt is part of the continent of Africa.

a part of

■ جزء يمكن فصله

A part of your work should be revised again.

every

each

every

■ كل (صفة يأتي بعدها اسم) و يأتي بعدها مفرد أو عدد (٢ - ٣ - ٤)

Every student should do his best to get high marks.

The world cup is held every 4 years.

each

■ كل (صفة يأتي بعدها اسم أو تحل محل الاسم) و يأتي بعدها مفرد

Every student should do his best to get high marks.

All friends attended the party, each gave her a present.

other

another

other

■ صفة يتبعها جمع

I will visit other countries .

another

■ صفة يتبعها اسم مفرد

I will read another story .

graduate

graduate from

■ يتخرج من

He graduated from the Faculty of Medicine.

a graduate of

■ خريج

He is a graduate of the Faculty of Medicine.

graduate with a degree in

■ يتخرج بشهادة في

He graduated with a degree in history.

Qualify

qualify as a teacher / an accountant

■ يتأهل كـ (يأتي بعدها الوظيفة)

He qualified as a doctor two years ago.

qualify in biology / archaeology

■ يحصل علي مؤهل في (تخصص معين)

He qualified in medicine last year.

be qualified to + inf.

■ يكون مؤهل لكي

She is qualified to teach English.

outdoor

outdoors

indoor

indoors

outdoor

(adj)

(صفة)

■ خارجي (يأتي بعدها اسم)

Football is an outdoor game.

outdoors

(adv)

(ظرف)

■ في الخارج

Archaeologists usually work outdoors.

indoor

(adj)

(صفة)

■ داخلي (يأتي بعدها اسم)

Girls usually like indoor activities.

indoors

(adv)

(ظرف)

■ في الداخل

The boys are playing computer games indoors.

apply

apply for

■ يتقدم بطلب للحصول على وظيفة

She applied for a job as a secretary.

apply to

■ يقدم طلب لشركة أو شخص

He applied to three universities and was accepted by all of them.

adapt adopt**adapt**

■ يتكيف مع

Old people find it difficult to adapt to life in a foreign country

adopt

■ يتبنى

The police are adopting more merciful methods.

connect contact**connect something to something**

■ يوصل بجهاز

First connect the printer to the computer.

connect someone / thing with something

■ يوصل / يرتبط بـ

The railway link would connect Tanta with Cairo.

There was nothing to connect him with the crime.

contact

■ يتصل بـ

Please do not hesitate to contact me if you need anything.

inquire about acquire require**inquire about**

■ يستفسر

I inquired about the flights to Saudi Arabia.

acquire

■ يكتسب

As long as we live, we acquire new knowledge and skills.

require

■ يتطلب

This job requires skill.

social sociable**social**

■ اجتماعي (خاص بالمجتمع)

Poverty is a social problem.

sociable

■ اجتماعي (ودود)

Our uncle is very sociabl, We all like him.

Exercises

Choose the correct answer:

- 1-My friend always enjoyed taking care (for- of- about-from) other people.
- 2- It seems a(nature-naturalness –natures) natural thing to talk with others openly .
- 3- I applied (to –for- in – with) a big company for the job advertised in the news paper .
- 4- She was well qualified for the job because she had (did – had-made- taken) training in this field.
- 5- My father works in the English (part-section-department-corner) at a well known university.
- 6- She is (work hard-hard work – hard working-works hard) student .
- 7- Her job was (incredible-incredibleness-credible- incredibly) influential .
- 8-She finds working for charities is very (reward- rewarded- rewarding-rewards) and worthwhile.
- 9- He found an interesting (work-job-works-efforts) as a clerk in a company.
- 10- Worry is another word for (stressful- stress-stressed-stressing)
- 11- Mr.Essam Gawish has the (able – capable- enable- ability) to master English well.
- 12- There are many jobs are (loved- fame-popular- popularity) with young people in Egypt today.
- 13- Her exam results (caused-resulted-did – made) in great worry to her .
- 14- When she finishes secondary education , she hopes to join medicine (colleague-collage – college-colligate).
- 15- Leaving her previous job was quite (stressed-stressed-worrying-stress) decision.
- 16- His new job responsibilities are very (worried-stressed- stressful- worry).
- 17- I like doing my job , but it is tiring at (a time – time- times- a times).
- 18- When he becomes angry , he looks (frightened-frightening-afraid-terrified) I feel afraid of him.
- 19- A part of her job is to make them feel (quiet-quiete- claim – quit).
- 20- Doing his job and studying was very (hardly- hard- heard-hardness) for him .
- 21- Doing his job and studying was very (tired- tiring- tiredness-exhausted).
- 22- Through training well and hard work , he became a (success-succeed-successful-successfully)player

- 23- This work need much (skills-skill-skilful-skillfully) to master it .
- 24- You should be (skills-skill-skilful-skillfully) to master this job.
- 25- You need to have a good (communicator –communication-communicated-communicates) to be a nurse.
- 26- You should be (knowledge-knowledgeable-know-knows) in the field of medicine.
- 27- Mr. Abdu Allah Mahrous has very good language (knowledge-knows- knowledgeable-known).
- 28- Something is (reward- rewarded- rewarding-rewards) when doing it makes you feel good .
- 29- The athlete has been (rewarded- awarded- won – gained) a prize because of his great achievements.
- 30-The rich man (rewarded- awarded- won – gained) the driver who returned a bag of money to him.
- 31-Heping other people makes me (felt-feel-feeling-feels) happy and satisfied.
- 32- When you are (replying-applying-replaying-allying),you make a formal request, usually in writing.
- 33- When something causes worry , it is (stressful- stress-stressed-stresses)
- 34-The emergency room in a hospital is called (casual-causable-causality-casualty) department .
- 35- learning skills you need for a job is called (skill-training-qualifications-contract).
- 36- (Skill-Training-Qualification-Contract)is skills or knowledge that make you eligible for a job or work.
- 37- A legal agreement among people is called a (skill-training-qualifications-contract)
- 38- When you have the required skills, you will be (legible-illegible-eligible-legibility) for the job.
- 39-The matter was so (emergency- emergent-emerge – merge) that he couldn't wait till the morning.
- 40- Nurses in this hospital care well (after-of – about- for) sick people.
- 41- Eating fruits and vegetables is good (at – about – for – to) your health .
- 42- He is a kind man , he is always good (at – about – for – to) me.
- 43- To get this job, you should be good (at – about – for – to) languages.
- 44- After I graduated, I got a (two-years- two-years'- two-year- two-year's) contract to work abroad.
- 45- You should make a good (choose-choice-chose-hoes) concerning your working life.
- 46- You should have a little more (practical-practice-practise- practised) to pass your exams.
- 47- Candidates should have training and (practical-practises-practise- practised) experience.
- 48- We shouldn't buy (produce-production-productive- products) that don't have labels.
- 49- To get this job, you must (prove-approve-improve-strove) your language skills.
- 50- When he was climbing the mountain, he met many (challenge-challenges-challengers-danger).
- 51-You can choose from a (vary-various – variable – variety) of books here .
- 52- Climbing the mountain was very (challenge-challenging-challengers-danger) but amusing.
- 53- It is sometimes difficult when you're working (for- with- at- on) several products.
- 54- You should apply for the job before the (redline-wrinkle line-deadline-offline).
- 55- The changes in her character were very (obvious-obviously-obviated-violated).
- 56- She failed the exams because she got a bad (degree-grade-qualifications-marks)
- 57- He teaches at university and has a (degree-grade-qualifications-marks) in Biology.
- 58-I did not know how (importance-important-import-imported) to speak English until I met a tourist.
- 59- My friend advised me to look (after-at-into-for) another job to improve my income .
- 60- My friend advised me to (search-find-look – make) another job to improve my income .
- 61-A/an. Is (degree-grade-qualifications-marks) a qualification you receive when you finish university.
- 62- A/an(skill-industry-training-contract) is a particular type of business that produces a particular type of goods or services.
- 63- (apprenticeship-construction-industry-training) is the work of building something.
- 64- A/an (attendant-casualty-apprentice-nurse) is a person whose job involves helping the public.
- 65- A/an(attention-industry-apprenticeship-degree) is a period of time working in order to learn skills needed to do a job.
- 66- His previous job was a (really-real-reality-realness) interesting job.
- 67-Where did you (make-do-qualify-give) your degree.
- 68- Mr.Hesham Karam has great (experiences- experience- experienced-experiment) in teaching English.
- 69- What other (difference-differences-distinction- differs) do you notice ?
- 70- The abbreviation of Information Technology is (CV-IT-BSc-AI).
- 71- He has been promoted as he is (making-saying-doing-exerting) his job well.
- 72- He asked me whether I (had – did- made- gave) any work experience.
- 73- Last week I vested Cairo International Book (Exhibition- Fair-Justice-gallery)
- 74- I am employed (at- on- of- about) the children's ward in a hospital.
- 75- It's very (sadness- sadly- sad- sorrow) that some children have been in the hospital for months
- 76- She is a (care-careless- caring-carefulness) nurse. She offers help and support to every patient.
- 77- What are the main skills(required – require- requiring-requires) for this job.
- 78- Mr.Nabil Morris is well (qualify-qualified-qualification-qualifies) to write a very successful book .
- 79- Mr.Elfekey (earns- gains-wins-beats) much money out of his work .
- 80- How (much – many – often – far) holiday do you have a year?
- 81- you also need to be (patient-a patient – patience- a patience) on dealing with children .
- 82- Mr.Gawad Elshafey is greatly (experiences- experience- experienced-experiment) in teaching English.
- 83-A person who always tells the truth is (true- truth- honest – honesty)
- 84-Someone who can change their behaviour in different situations is (flexible- truth- flexibility – honesty)
- 85-A person who can explain their ideas is a good (communication-communicate-communicator-communicating)
- 86- Someone who thinks that they can do things well is (communicator-confident-flexible-honest)
- 87-Someone who always does what they say they will do is (communicator-confident-flexible-reliable)
- 88- A person who supports their friends even when it's difficult is (loyal - confident- flexible- honest)

1- Complete the following passage with a suitable word

Lifelong learning goes for life , from the time you graduate until you retire . This necessary as employers do not offer permanent jobs. We learn the skills required..... different jobs. Companies pay a lot to provide training their employees . Lifelong learning helps us acquire the knowledge and skills needed in the Labour market.

2- Complete the following passage with a suitable word

Distance learning is a method study that helps us to continue our learning. We need continue learning to keep up the latest developments in different fields. Human knowledge increasing all the time. If we do not update our knowledge, we will not able to live in today's world. fact, lifelong learning is important to everyone.

3- Complete the following passage with a suitable word

Reading is very important. It is the food of the Through reading, we benefit the experience of other people. Reading has good effect on our behaviour . It helps us to acquire good qualities . It enables us understand the world that we live in. It helps us to solve our problems in life. Through reading, we get a lot information about the progress in science and technology. By reading we never Lonely.

4- Complete the following passage with a suitable word

By reading, we never lonely . In fact, books are the best friends. Reading helps us develop our characters and widen our horizons. The project 'Reading for All' aims spreading the habit of reading young children. It also aims at developing the abilities of young children to become citizens in the future. Many public libraries have been set up in towns and villages. This will enrich our cultural life and create generation of scientists thinkers .

5- Complete the following passage with a suitable word

Egypt is the cradle of civilization. The library of Alexandria was the world's first university. The old library of Alexandria burnt a long time ago. Great efforts were to rebuild the library. The revival of the ancient library aims at building a modern public The new library was designed a circle. The library of Alexandria is expected be the centre of culture, science research.

6- Complete the following passage with a suitable word

Science and technology are the features of our world today. They have played an important in the different fields of life. Thanks them, our life has become easier. Scientists and technologists have devised new methods in the different fields life for a better life. The computer one of the marvels of modern technology. Satellites are one of the latest means of communications. the other hand, technology and science have some disadvantages. Some countries use to produce destructive weapons.

7- Complete the following passage with a suitable word

Online distance learning is an instructional system which connects learners with educational resources. Students work their own at home, or at school and communicate faculty and other students via e-mail, video conferencing and other forms of computer-based communication. There both advantages and disadvantages to online distance learning. Online distance learning available all the time and everywhere. However, there are drawbacks some learners. The online learner only has the written text; this confuse the learner and cause misunderstanding.

Translation

A) Translate into Arabic:

- 1- A bee is certainly not an idle creature. It flies up to two mile; visits over three million flowers to extract their sweet liquid. sweet liquid is converted into honey which man uses for many various purposes.
- 2- Learning foreign language need never stop .One should not learn a foreign language merely to achieve an immediate professional or academic aim and then give it up .He should carry on learning as it a valuable experience that enriches his life .
- 3- Egypt has a strong cultural history. Some of the greatest Arab writers, musicians and craftsmen are Egyptians. In the last century, Taha Hussein, Tawfic Al Hakim and Naguib Mahfouz were probably the best known writers in Arabic.
- 4-The 20th century will be remembered for its scientific revolution. Our age is the age of the atom, space and revolutionary medical achievements. Therefore, conferences are organized to apply and make use of these achievements.
- 5- 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.
- 6- Protecting our heritage is up to us. It is not the responsibility of the government alone but of individuals as well. If we don't look after our heritage, it could easily disappear like most of the wonders of the ancient world.
- 7- Television has a great influence on children as It increases their culture in a simple way.
- 8- Sat nav system has been widely used recently.
- 9- The government makes great efforts to reclaim part of the desert and change it into green fields.
- 10- Toshka is one of the greatest projects in Egypt nowadays. it is done for the welfare of the Egyptians, especially the coming generations . It has provided several job opportunities for the youth.

b) Translate into English :

- لم تكن الحرب ولن تكون أبدا سيلا إلى حل المنازعات بين الدول.
- الحضارة تزدهر أفضل في أوقات السلام.
- من حقل أن تعبر عن رأيك بحرية و لكن يجب أن تحترم الآخرين.
- إن المعرفة و الابتكار هما قاعدتا التقدم في المستقبل
- يجب أن يلتحق الطالب بالكلية التي تناسب مواهبه و قدراته.
- لقد كان للعلم والثقافة اثر بارز في حياة الإنسان وتطوره على مدى العصور
- إن تنميه مواهب الطفل وتنشئته التنشئة السليمة تساعد على بناء جيل قوى
- الصبر والتعاون مع الآخرين من أهم الصفات التي تساعد على النجاح.
- الجشع والاستغلال والاحتكار جرائم لاتقل خطورة عن الارهاب
- تشجع الحكومة الصناعات المحلية حتى تستطيع أن تستغني عن كثير من الواردات.
- لقد وهب الله مصر كثيرا من المصادر الطبيعية التي لو أحسن استغلالها لأصبحنا من أغني الدول.
- هل أنت مع التقنية الحديثة مثل الإنترنت أم لا؟

Reported Speech

Statement الجملية الخبرية

دائما الجملية في المباشر توضع بين قوسين لتدل على ان الكلام مباشر بين المتحدث والمستمع .

Doaa said to Donia " I haven't taken your car with me today . "

ولكي تصبح هذه الجملية غير مباشر يجب فك اقواس التنصيص وهنا يتم التعامل مع الجملية على انها غير مباشر وكلام منقول لذلك يخضع لمجموعة خطوات وتغييرات وهي : لا نختار فعل القول said to ولكننا نختار احد هذه الافعال حسب المعنى والترتيب

promised/offered / agreed/threatened/ refused/reminded/decided/ encouraged/ invited admit / deny / apologize for/objected to/insisted on / suggest / congratulate on / claimed ادعى / complained / mentioned ذكر / indicated اوضح / asserted اكد / agreed / reported / explained / shouted

He suggested watching the news on TV.

He denied seeing the accident.

He denied that he had seen the accident.

He promised to lend me the money I needed.

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

٢- يجب دائما اختيار ازمة الماضي في الجملية المحولة (التي تم فك اقواسها) ويتم تغيير للارزمنة للابعد منها كالآتي

١- مضارع بسيط ← ماضي بسيط

٢- مضارع مستمر ← ماضي مستمر

٣- أفعال ناقصة ← ماضي منها

- Magda told Haneen that sheall the house work the following day .

a- are doing

b- have done

c- was going to do

d- had done

هناك كلمات معينة تتغير في غير المباشر كما يلي

Direct	Indirect	Direct	Indirect
now	then	tonight	that night
this	that	tomorrow	the next day
these	those	yesterday	the day before / the previous day
here	there	today	that day
(two days) ago	(two days)before / earlier	yet	by then
last week	the week before / the previous week	next week	the following week
the day before yesterday	two days before	the day after tomorrow	in two days' time
tomorrow morning	the next morning	this afternoon	that afternoon
next Friday	the following Friday		

- لا تتغير الأزمدة إذا كان فعل say(s)-tells في المضارع:

She says she lives in a small flat in Cairo.

- لا تتغير الأزمدة إذا كانت الجملية تعبر عن حقيقة:

She said that metals expand when they are heated.

- لا تتغير الأزمدة إذا كانت الجملية قيلت منذ فترة وجيزة وخاصة مع كلمات just now – a moment ago – a short time ago

He said just now he has already seen the film.

- في حالة وجود if يتغير الزمن في الحالة الأولى فقط:

He said if it rained, he would stay at home

Reported Questions

بعد فك الاقواس يتحول فعل قول الجملية الاستفهامية الى الافعال الاتية سواء في المضارع او الماضي

He inquired / I'd like to know / I wanted to know / I want to know / I wondered

I wonder / I had no idea / I have no idea / I didn't know / I don't know / He asked / He asks

♦ لاحظ عدم استخدام ضمير مفعول بعد wonder / inquire ولكن بعد ask نأخذ مفعول او لا نأخذ

- She wondered why I had left the party early .

- She asked me why I had left the party early .

- She asked why I had left the party early .

♦ تربط الجملية الاستفهامية بأداة استفهام / whether / if

- He asked me my parents knew I was there.

a. who

b. weather

c. if

d. what

- She asked meor not I was going out that night .

a. who

b. weather

c. if

d. whether

- يجب تقديم الفاعل على الفعل المساعد في الجملية المحولة وذلك لتحويلها لجملية خبرية

- She asked me where.....

a. have I eaten

b. did I eat

c. would I eat

d. I had eaten

Order

Nada said to Ola " Take your coat with you . "

- يتم تحويل افعال القول للافعال الاتية

♦ Said to —→ told/asked/advised/begged/warned /threatened/instructed/recommended/ suggested

♦ نستخدم to + inf. في الإثبات ونستخدم not to + inf. في النفي بعد الافعال السابقة:

- He told me to read the instructions before I operated the machine.
 - My father asked meother people .
- a- to deceive b- not to deceive c- that deceive d- deceiving

Exercises

Choose the correct answer:

- 1- Ali his son had bought a car the day before.
(wondered – said - said to – told)
- 2- Ola told me that she visit Tanta the following day.
(would – will – had – had)
- 3- The teacher told his students that The Nile in Egypt.
(ran - had run - will run – runs)
- 4- Aya ordered Maha make noise in the class.
(to – if – whether - not to)
- 5- Ahmed asked me I had gone the day before.
(why – where – what – when)
- 6- Do you know where the previous day.
(Dina went - did Dina go - Dina had gone - had Dina gone)
- 7- The police people from the deadly spiders.
(told – warned – wondered – wandered)
- 8- I do not approve your opinion.
(of - in- off - at)
- 9- He asked me where I then.
(stay - did I stay - was staying - am I staying)
- 10- book was the one you were pointing at?
(Who - Whose - Where - How many)
- 11- The interviewer asked the professor he had worked.
(whether – unless – that – whatever)
- 12- I want know how her.
(you helped - have you helped - do you help - had you helped)
- 13- Can you kindly tell me where ?
(is the manager - the manager is - the manger was)
- 14- She asked me whether there before.
(I had been - I went – I go - had I been)
- 15- He he wouldn't be able to sleep until he had finished the homework.
(said – asked – wondered – wanted to know)
- 16- She said that she to be a writer.
(want – wants – wanted – is wanting)
- 17- She admitted that her brother her with her homework that afternoon.
(was helping – is helping – he is helping – he was helping)
- 18- She said they them there the following Saturday.
(meet – are meeting – have been meeting – were meeting)
- 19- She that she had waited for more than an hour for her appointment.
(asked – wondered – complained – ordered)
- 20- They promised that they us as soon as they arrived.
(phone – would phone – will phone – phones)
- 21- He admitted that he late the night before.
(arrives – has arrived – had arrived – will arrive)
- 22- She that she was hoping to come and see me the following week.
(exclaimed – refused – asked – explained)
- 23- I admitted that I any plans.
(don't have – am not having – didn't have – doesn't have)

- 50- Mohamed me that he had had a busy morning.**
a) said b) explained c) told d) admitted
- 51- Eman said that Damascus the capital of Syria.**
a) is b) be c) had been d) is being
- 52- Karim promised that he us the next morning.**
a) will phone b) would phone c) phoned d) had phoned
- 53- The teacher told us that Russia the biggest country in the world.**
a) is b) were c) has been d) would be
- 54- The teacher suggested that the exercise again.**
a) we do b) we are doing c) doing d) did we
- 55- Emad said he often wrote stories.**
a) that b) whether c) weather d) to
- 56- Samira said that they all of Cairo from the top of the tower.**
a) can see b) could be seen c) could see d) have seen
- 57- I asked Leila what to study at university.**
(she was hoping – was she hoping – did she hope – will she hope)
- 58- She that she had waited for more than an hour for her appointment.**
(asked – wondered – complained – ordered)
- 59- He asked me if I knew that his sister ill.**
(is – has been – had been – will be)
- 60- We wanted to know what of his idea.**
(they thought – did they think – had they thought – will they think)
- 61- She wondered if anything interesting at the weekend.**
(was I doing – I was doing – had I been doing – I am doing)
- 62- She wanted to know if I to go shopping with her.**
(will like – do like – would like – likes)
- 63- Peter he would phone me that evening.**
(asked – wondered – promised – wanted)
- 64- She asked me, "..... the DVD?"**
(Have you watched – You watched – You are watching – You watch)
- 65- She asked him he was going out.**
(which – what – whether – who)
- 66- She asked me the bag for her.**
(carrying – to carry – carry – carried)
- 67- She asked him what since he left school.**
(had he been doing - he was doing - he had been doing - he is doing)
- 68- He asked me why to work abroad.**
(I want – I wanted – do I want – did I want)
- 69- They asked me if my parents I was there.**
(know – are knowing – have known – knew)
- 70- He asked me I had a driving licence.**
(whether – what – how many – how high)
- 71- They want to know who the match.**
(did win – won – do win – does win)
- 72- She asked me which university**
(had I been to – go I to – did I go to – I had been to)
- 73- She asked me whether my uncle I was trying to find another job.**
(know – know – knew – known)
- 74- He asked me why to work for their company.**
(do I want – had I wanted – did I want – I wanted)
- 75- She wanted to know how..... about working in another part of the country.**
(I would feel - would I feel - do I feel - had I felt)

- 76- She asked me I could tell her how old I was.
(how – when – why – whether)
- 77- He asked me I knew that his sister had been ill.
(what – when – where - if)
- 78- She wondered my sister had gone to school or not.
(if- whether – where – why)
- 79- We wanted to know they thought of his idea.
(what – when – where - if)
- 80- Rana asked Kholoud what she the evening before.
(has done – does – would do - had done)
- 81- Hany asked Aly whether he to the museum the next day.
(went – had gone – goes - could go)
- 82- The teacher.....whether we had found the homework easy or difficult.
(said - told - inquired - promised)
- 83- Leila wondered if we to the park.
(shall go – will go – can go - should go)
- 84- Imad wanted to know where Hesham to university.
(go – will go – can go - would go)
- 85- First, I asked Andy where the poet
(grows up - has grown up - grew up - had grown up)
- 86- I asked Amr what then.
(is he doing – he was doing – was he doing – he is doing)
- 87- He wanted to know she was married.
(what – whether – unless – weather)
- 88- The doctor me to take off my jacket.
(played – asked – warned – thanked)
- 89- I asked him..... it was true that he had helped students at Oxford University
(which – whether – where)
- 90- She.....if I had a pencil,
(asked me – wondered me – told me – said to me)

Test 10

A- Vocabulary and Structure

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

1. She was well qualified for the job because she had training in this field.
a- did b- had c- made d- taken
2. He found an interesting as a clerk in a company.
a- work b- job c- works d- efforts
3. Mr. Emad has the to master English well.
a- able b- capable c- enable d- ability
4. When she finishes secondary education , she hopes to join medicine
a- colleague b- collage c- college d- colligate
5. Leaving her previous job was quite decision.
a- stressed b- stressed c- worrying d- stress
6. A part of her job is to make them feel
a- quiet b- quite c- claim d- quit
7. Doing his job and studying was very
a- tired b- tiring c- tiredness d- exhausted
8. Ahmed told me that he basketball the day before.
a- plays b- had played c- has played d- was played
9. said he his driving test the previous year.
a- passes b- would pass c- pass d- had passed

10. He told me that he as a sales assistant.

- a- is working b- works c- is working d- had been working

11. He explained that his uncle him then.

- a- was helping b- helps c- helped d- 'll help

12. My son that his book was really exciting.

- a- asked b- wondered c- inquired d- explained

13. I asked him what

- a- was he reading b- is he reading c- he was reading d- has he been reading

14. She asked me anybody what had happened.

- a- not telling b- not to tell c- tell not d- told

15. He asked me where

- a- I have been b- have I been c- had I been d- I had been

16. He asked me if the book he had lent me the week before.

- a- had I finished b- did I finish c- I had finished d- I have finished

Complete the following passage with a suitable word

Lifelong learning for life, from the time you graduate until you retire . This necessary as employers do not offer permanent jobs. We learn the skills required..... different jobs. Companies pay a lot to provide training their employees . Lifelong learning helps us acquire the knowledge and skills needed in the Labour market.

Reading Comprehension and Set Books

3) 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 5a.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

A) Choose the correct answer :

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- Why does he have to get up early tomorrow?

- a) He's interviewing a businessman. b) He's visiting a new hotel.
c) He is going to a meeting. d) He's interviewing a politician.

3- What does the underlined word one refer to?

- a) tennis competitions b) business people c) a famous tennis player d) a politician

4- What does the word antiquities means?

- a) very old things b) farming c) medicine d) education

B) Answer the following questions :

- 5- How does Munir usually communicate with people in the countries?
- 6- What job do you think Munir does?
- 7- Why didn't Munir email his friend before he got the job?

Writing

4) Write an essay on one of the following:

- 1- *"How to spend your leisure time"*
- 2- *Your dream job*

Translation

5) A- Translate into Arabic:

- 1- **Firefighting** can be dangerous and it can be very hard work, but I wouldn't do any other job.
- 2- **You must** be able to communicate well with your teammates and also be happy to adapt to different situations when necessary

B) Translate into English:

- ما هي الوظيفة التي تحلم بالحصول عليها في المستقبل؟
- للحصول على وظيفة جيدة يجب أن تحصل على درجات علمية عالية.

Key Vocabulary

athlete	رياضي	Kung Fu	رياضة الكونج فو
National Team	الفريق الوطني	medal	ميدالية
physical difference	الفرق الجسدي	muscle	عضلة
the Olympic Games	الألعاب الأولمبية	championship	بطولة
achieve	يحقق - ينجز - يتوصل	champion	بطل
achievement	إنجاز	disability	عجز - إعاقة
compete	تنافس	Paralympic Games	الألعاب الأولمبية للمعاقين
competition	منافسة	polio	شلل الأطفال
race	سباق	equal opportunities	فرص متساوية = تكافؤ الفرص
racer	متسابق	charity activist	ناشط في مؤسسة خيرية
powerlifting	رفع الأثقال	campaign	حملة
powerlifter	رفع الأثقال	highs and lows	مرتفعات ومنخفضات
lift weights	رافع أثقال	ramp	المنحدر
wheelchair	كرسي متحرك	celebrity	شخص مشهور

Vocabulary

amazing	مدهش = مذهل	charity	مؤسسة (جمعية) خيرية
success	نجاح	personally	شخصيا
successful = a success	ناجح	media	وسائل الإعلام
successfully	بنجاح	sloping surface	سطح مائل
above	اعلاه - فوق	levels	مستويات
inside	في الداخل	familiar job	وظيفة مألوفة
take part in = participate	يشارك في	a waste of time	مضيعة للوقت
chair with wheels	كرسي بعجلات	rewarding	مجزي
Chinese sport	رياضة صينية	presenter	مقدم
involves	يتضمن	almost	تقريبا
fighting with	القتال مع	current job	الوظيفة الحالية
hands and feet	الأيادي و الأرجل	area	منطقة
metal disc	قرص معدني	possibility	إمكانية
win	يفوز	conversation	محادثة
play a sport	يلعب رياضة	complaint	شكوى
member	عضو	response	استجابة - رد
secondary school	المدرسة الثانوية	manager	مدير
terrible	رهيب	apologise	يعتذر
accident	حادث	a shoe shop	متجر أحذية
practise	ممارسة	customer	زبون
sport	رياضة	polite x impolite	مهدب x غير مهذب
international	دولي	neighbours	الجيران
fit	لائق بدنيا	quietly	بهوء
gold medal	الميدالية الذهبية	noise	الضوضاء
silver medal	الميدالية الفضية	dose	جرعة
bronze medal	الميدالية البرونزية	sign on x off	تسجيل الدخول x الخروج
illness	مرض	suitable	مناسب
affect	تؤثر	employee	موظف
aged	مسن - في عمر	ramps and lifts	سلالم والمصاعد
die	يموت	staff	العاملين

came fourth	جاء الرابع	receive training	يتلقى التدريب
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medical condition	حالة طبية	support	يدعم
unable to	غير قادر على	disabled colleagues	الزملاء المعوقين
get around	يتجول	sales department	قسم المبيعات
wheelchair basketball	كرة السلة على كرسي متحرك	qualified for	مؤهّل لـ
athletics	الالعاب الرياضية	look forward to	أتطلع إلى
including	يتضمن - يحتوى على	hear from	يتلقى رسالة من
spina bifida	العمود الفقري المفتوح	kind regards	أطيب التحيات
retire	يتقاعد	especially	خصوصا
organisations	المنظمات	cycling	ركوب الدراجات
disabled	معاق	windsurf	ركوب الأمواج
benefits	فوائد	snowboard	لوح التزلج

Translation Words

energy reserves	احتياطيات الطاقة	energy consumption	استهلاك الطاقة
energy requirements	متطلبات الطاقة	improve the economy	يُحسن الاقتصاد
massive projects	مشروعات ضخمة	implement = carry out	يُنفذ
remains	بقايا	diverse	مختلف / متنوع
petroleum derivatives	مشتقات البترول	conserve energy	يحافظ على الطاقة
electric power plants	محطات الطاقة الكهربائية	foreign investments	الاستثمارات الأجنبية
keep pace with = keep up with	يوكب / يساير	aggravate the situation	يؤدي إلى تفاقم الموقف
catch up with	يوكب / يساير	with a view to	بهدف

Definitions

achieve	be successful in doing something.
achievement	something good that you have done successfully.
compete	take part in a race or a competition.
Kung Fu	a Chinese sport which involves fighting with your hands and feet.
medal	a metal disk that you can win when you do or play a sport.
muscle	something inside your body that you use to move.
powerlifting	a sport where people lift weights above their heads.
wheelchair	a chair with wheels used by someone who can't walk.
activist	someone who tries to change things.
campaign	to work in an organised way to change things.
ramp	a sloping surface joining two places of different levels.
highs and lows	successful and unsuccessful times.
disability	a physical or mental condition that means you cannot use a part of your body.
disabled	someone who can't use part of their body in the way that most people can.

Reading

Mahmoud Mohamed Youssef

Mahmoud Mohamed Youssef was a champion in Kung Fu and won many medals in the sport at secondary school. After a terrible car accident, he now has a disability which means he has to use a wheelchair. Mahmoud cannot walk again, but that has not stopped his love of sport.

He decided to practise a sport which you can play in a wheelchair and he became very good at wheelchair tennis. He has competed in many international wheelchair tennis competitions and became one of the best wheelchair tennis players in Egypt. That is an amazing achievement, but Mahmoud has not stopped there. He also helps people who are in wheelchairs to stay fit, and gives talks to help other people with disabilities.

Amany Ali

Amany Ali is an Egyptian Paralympic powerlifter who won a bronze medal in the 2016 Paralympic Games in Brazil in 2016. Amany had an illness called polio when she was younger and this affected the muscles in her feet. She did not start powerlifting until she was 20, although she has always loved the sport. She achieved her Paralympic success in Brazil aged 40, and at a very difficult time. Her father died two days before the competition, so she wanted to win the medal for him. She also came fourth in the London Paralympic Games in 2012.

Tanni Grey-Thompson

Tanni Grey-Thompson is a British Paralympian wheelchair racer who has a medical condition called spina bifida. She is unable to walk, so she uses a wheelchair to get around. Tanni first competed in the 400 metres and wheelchair basketball at the Paralympics in Seoul in 1988. Tanni won 16 Paralympic medals in athletics events from the 100 metres up to the 800 metres, including 11 gold medals. Since she retired from athletics in 2004, Tanni has worked for many different organisations which help people, especially disabled people and women, to enjoy the benefits of sports.

Language Notes

Adjectives ending in (ed) & (ing)

<u>adjectives ending in (ed)</u>	الصفات المنتهية بـ <u>ed</u> تعبر عن أشخاص
I'm very tired today.	I'm interested in reading books.
<u>adjectives (ing)</u>	أما الصفات المنتهية بـ <u>ing</u> تعبر عن أشياء
Shopping is very tiring.	I watched a very interesting film yesterday.
<u>adjectives (ing)</u>	ويمكن أن تأتي الصفة المنتهية بـ <u>(ing)</u> مع العاقل إذا كان الشخص هو الذي يسبب هذه الصفة.
He is boring.	(It means that he causes boredom)

realize achieve reach

<u>realize</u>	يدرك
I'm sorry, I didn't realize that it was so late.	
<u>achieve</u>	يحقق
He will never achieve anything if he doesn't work harder.	
<u>reach</u> (goal – aim – target)	يصل إلى - يحقق
He reached his goal after long hours of hard work.	

win beat

<u>win</u>	يفوز - يكسب (كأس - مباراة - انتخابات)
Egypt will win the cup I hope.	

beat

يهزم - يتغلب على (شخص أو فريق)

America could beat Saddam.

Sports**do – play sports**

يمارس الرياضة

I should play (do) sports to get fit.

sports relating to sport

صفة تأتي قبل الاسم

It's the school sports day on Monday.

sportsman

الشخص الرياضي

He'll be remembered both as a brilliant footballer and as a true sportsman.

sporty

صفة تأتي قبل للاسم

We are a very sporty family.

play go do**play** (football. basketball. tennis. squash ...)

تستخدم مع الألعاب المتصلة بالكرة .

They are playing football.

go (fishing. sailing. swimming. running...)

تستخدم مع الألعاب المنتهية بـ **ing** يمكن استخدام **been** بدلا من **gone**

Let's go sailing.

Have you ever gone (been) swimming?

لاحظ أنه إذا كانت الرياضة المنتهية بـ **ing** يسبقها **some** أو **a lot of** نستخدم **do**

I did some scuba diving last week.

do (karate. hockey. high jump. judo ...)

تستخدم مع الألعاب الأخرى.

I do karate.

disabled**retarded****backward****disabled**

ذو إعاقة جسدية

We take disabled children on trips at the weekends.

retarded

ذو إعاقة عقلية

Retarded children go to special school where they get special care.

backward

متخلف عن النمو الطبيعي (شخص - دولة)

backward children need to learn more slowly than others.

The UN helps backward countries.

affect = have an effect on**affect**

يؤثر على

Smoking affects health badly.

effect

تأثير

Smoking has a bad effect on health.

effect

أحيانا تُستخدم كفعل بمعنى يحدث أو يسبب

He effected several changes in the company.

hero**champion****hero**

بطل (محارب بارز - تاريخي - في فيلم - مسرحية - شخص محبوب لإنجازاته)

El Sadat was 6th of October war hero.

The hero of the novel is a ten-year old boy.

champion

بطل (رياضي - المدافع عن شخصية أو قضية - مقاتل)

He was a champion of the poor all his life.

He was a champion in squash.

hear**hear**

يسمع (سماع عارض - بدون قصد)

When I was walking in the street I heard someone crying .

hear from

يتلقى رسالة من

Have you heard from Ahmed?

hear of - about

■ يسمع أخبار عن - يعرف بوجود شخص أو شيء - يتلقى معلومات عن

She disappeared and was never heard of again.

You will hear about this later.

fit

suit

match

fit

■ يناسب (من حيث المقاس)

That jacket fits you perfectly.

suit

■ يناسب (من حيث الشكل)

That blue shirt suits you. You look nice in it.

match

■ يتماشى مع (للأشياء)

Does this shirt match these trousers?

aged = at the age of

aged

■ في عمر

He died, aged 40.

at the age of

■ في عمر

He died at the age of 40.

retire

resign

retire

■ يحال للمعاش (يتقاعد)

When the employee is 60, he retires and can live on his pension.

resign

■ (يستقيل من العمل)

Mr Ahmed resigned his position last week.

manage to

succeed in

manage to + المصدر

■ يتمكن من

He managed to answer the test. (succeed)

succeed in + (v + ing)

■ ينجح في

He succeeded in answering the test.

Look

look at

ينظر إلى

look into

يمعن النظر في

look for

يبحث عن شخص أو شيء مفقود

look out

يحترس

look up

يبحث عن معلومة في كتاب

look up to

يحترم

look after

يعتنى بـ

look forward to

يتطلع إلى

Expressions

an athlete with a disability

رياضي إعاقة

win a medal

الفوز بميدالية

have (suffer from) a disability / be disabled

(يعاني) من إعاقة / معاق

practice (do) (play) a sport

يمارس رياضة

keep (stay) (get) fit

يحافظ على اللياقة

give a talk (a speech)

يلقي كلمة (خطاب)

disabled people = the disabled

المعاقين = المعاقين

enjoy the benefits of sports

يستمتع بفوائد الرياضة

do a project on

القيام بمشروع في

work for a charity

العمل من أجل جمعية خيرية

a waste of time

مضيعة للوقت

make a difference to (in)

يحدث فرقاً في

make a complaint

يقدم شكوى

come fourth

يأتي رابعا

aged (at the age of)

في عمر - في سن

at a very difficult time	في وقت صعب للغاية
paralympic powerlifter	رافع أثقال بطولة العالم لذوي الاحتياجات الخاصة
paralympian racer	متسابق في أولمبياد المعاقين
have medical conditions	لديهم حالات طبية
make a lot of noise	يحدث الكثير من الضوضاء
hit the ball	يركل الكرة
enter the Paralympic Games	دخول الألعاب البارالمبية
despite difficulties	رغم الصعوبات
take part in / share in / participate in	يشارك في
take place / occur / happen / be held	تحدث / يحدث / تعقد

Exercise

Choose the correct answer from:

- 1- The man looked surprised when a little boy threw a stone at his car.
a. quit b. quiet c. quietly d. quite
- 2- Going to school teaches children to on well with other people.
a. keep b. get c. set d. let
- 3- t is often completely in the desert at night. You can't hear anything.
a. noise b. silent c. noisy d. loud
- 4- I don't have much with nature .
a. connect b. communicate c. contact d. contract
- 5- If you don't hurry , you will your train.
a. mess b. miss c. Miss d. lose
- 6- cooking , my mother swept the floor.
a. In addition b. As well c. Beside d. In addition to
- 7- I get on with all my colleagues.
a. well b. will c. good d. nice
- 8- I'm really looking forward to in my new apartment.
a. setting b. settling c. sit d. sat
- 9- The gentleman looked surprised.
a. quit b. quiet c. quietness d. quite
- 10- The discovery of DNA was a major scientific
a. attraction b. achievement c. engagement d. attachment
- 11- Thousands of applicants are for the same job.
a. communicating b. commenting c. cementing d. competing
- 12- are in need of the society's help.
a. Disabled b. The disabled c. Disable people d. Disability
- 13- Some old people have with seeing in the dark.
a. dignity b. polygamy c. difficulty d. amazement
- 14- My grandma has so much in her life. She was a doctor and had four children.
a. deceived b. believed c. appreciated d. achieved
- 15- Mr. Taha spent most of his as a teacher.
a. carrier b. porter c. career d. spirit
- 16- I saw an interesting Chinese film about some fighters.
a. Run b. Kung Fu c. Block d. King
- 17- We had to drive up a before we drove onto the ship.
a. rape b. rapist c. ramp d. tripe
- 18- Hamid won a/an for helping out with a lot of different charities.
a. reward b. award c. inward d. ward
- 19- Helen Keller lived a busy life before she died 87 in 1968.
a. age b. aged c. ages d. ageing
- 20- Winning three gold medals is a remarkable

- a. achievement b. failure c. loss d. disappointment
- 21- Kung Fu is a Chinese sport in which people with feet and hands.**
- a. cooperate b. run c. jump d. fight
- 22- Mahmoud can't walk and has to use a**
- a. chair b. seat c. wheel d. wheelchair
- 23- Before the accident, Mahmoud had been a in Kung Fu.**
- a. crayon b. capital c. champion d. champagne
- 24- A coach players of a sport to do well at it.**
- a. treats b. trains c. transfers d. translates
- 25-, the man who won the race only has one leg.**
- a. Amazing b. Amazingly c. Amazed d. Amazement
- 26- We have to honour our great like Mahmoud Youssef.**
- a. athletics b. athletes c. athletic d. athletically
- 27- Ali wants to be able to his own Olympic gold medal.**
- a. beat b. gain c. earn d. win
- 28- Mahmoud Youssef is a wheelchair tennis player.**
- a. tutor b. top c. career d. fight
- 29- The final match will take in a neutral stadium.**
- a. part b. the place c. place d. occur
- 30- Technology can blind and deaf people's lives.**
- a. prove b. approve c. improve d. strove
- 31- He passed the exam its difficulty.**
- a. despite b. however c. though d. although
- 32-, this blind man has achieved great success.**
- a. Credible b. In credible c. Incredible d. Incredibly
- 33- Mona hopes to in the next Olympic Games.**
- a. take b. participate c. shake d. form
- 34- Taha has the English exam.**
- a. succeeded b. successful c. passed in d. passed
- 35- Some people have difficulty in the dark.**
- a. see b. seeing c. to be seen d. seen
- 36- Charities help to lead a good life.**
- a. poor b. poverty c. the poor d. barren
- 37- She the admiration of many people in her battle against disability.**
- a. beat b. raced c. won d. gained
- 38- She has overcome her to become an artist.**
- a. disabled b. unable c. ability d. disability
- 39- Ramy Ashour in many international competitions**
- a. completed b. competed c. complemented d. complimented
- 40- Mahmoud Youssef took part in many international**
- a. completions b. complaints c. competitions d. compartments
- 41- Mohamed Salah has scored the third goal in this match. How!**
- a. amaze b. amazement c. amazingly d. amazing
- 42- Our teacher gave an illustrated on Roman architecture.**
- a. talkative b. taking c. talk d. talks
- 43- You should help other people disabilities.**
- a. in b. by c. at d. with
- 44- She is an Egyptian Paralympic power athlete who won a bronze medal.**
- a. lifts b. lift c. lifter d. lifting
- 45- My neighbor had an illness Polio when he was young.**
- a. calls b. was called c. called d. calling
- 46- My brother came in the running competition last week.**

- a. four b. fourth c. the four d. for
- 47- The disabled are unable to walk, so they use wheelchair to get**
- a. a round b. round c. around d. road
- 48- Tonight's programme looks back at the main of the year.**
- a. happenings b. events c. accidents d. incidents
- 49- The website has a variety of interactive exercises matching games.**
- a. include b. including c. consist d. consisting
- 50- There are several disabled people.**
- a. success b. successful c. succeed d. successfully
- 51- Which of the achievements do you find the most important for him?**
- a. athlete's b. athletes' c. athletes d. athlete
- 52- I met a British wheelchair racer who has won a medal.**
- a. Paralympic b. Paralympics c. Paralympian d. Parallel
- 53- Giving up smoking had a magical on your health.**
- a. affect b. effect c. affection d. effective
- 54- Not being able to sleep at night is a very common**
- a. complain b. complains c. complement d. complaint
- 55- calm and respond quietly.**
- a. Make b. Give c. Remain d. Do
- 56- I look to hearing from you soon.**
- a. forward b. foretell c. forecast d. forbid
- 57- What will you do if the company is not for you?**
- a. suit b. match c. suits d. suitable
- 58- They decided a sport to keep fit.**
- a. practice b. practicing c. to practice d. to be practiced
- 59- She did not start lifting until she was 30.**
- a. energy b. power c. powerful d. powered
- 60- A charity helps people personally or from the media.**
- a. neither b. other c. weather d. either
- 61- The of something refer to successful and un successful times.**
- a. activist b. campaign c. ramp d. highs or lows
- 62- The best part of being a charity is the possibility of improving things.**
- a. active b. activate c. activity d. activist
- 63- Do you think that working for a charity is a of time?**
- a. waist b. wastes c. wasteful d. waste
- 64- Working for charities can really a difference in your life.**
- a. get b. give c. do d. make
- 65- My father is a that all people like.**
- a. celebration b. famous c. popular d. celebrity
- 66- The government didn't have the to enforce the law.**
- a. experts b. problem c. muscle d. lift
- 67- Kyle the door open.**
- a. muscled b. tossed c. threw d. blocked
- 68- Amanda was a T-shirt with the slogan "I'm with Stupid!"**
- a. sporting b. ironing c. burning d. chewing
- 69- Would you be a and lend me some money?**
- a. sport b. fort c. court d. port
- 70- My mother used to get really with me when I misbehaved.**
- a. heavy b. navy c. save d. tyranny
- 71- The good news was a real**
- a. lift b. fist c. bliss d. blest
- 72- Women were for the right to vote.**
- a. campaigning b. skipping c. blaming d. flourishing

73- The company hopes to boost sales by up its advertising.

- a. ramping b. reducing c. deducing d. inducing

74- He finally met his in the tough tennis match.

- a. compete b. handsome c. friend d. equal

75- Which portion would you like: the small, the or the large?

- a. medium b. middle c. score d. core

76- They made new on the road to prevent accidents.

- a. pumps b. ramps c. rocks d. rockets

77- I searched for my glasses but couldn't find them.

- a. high and down b. high and low c. high and back d. high and front

78- The company is a campaign to promote their new product.

- a. commenting b. cultivating c. conducting d. contending

79- Children from poor families are more likely to at school.

- a. under b. underachieve c. under below d. beneath

80- Winning the gold medal was the achievement of her long career.

- a. corn b. crone c. cunning d. crowning

2) Fill in the spaces:

I love sports very much. They (1)..... very important. I love (2)..... football matches on TV. I also enjoy (3)..... it. I think practicing sports helps to (4)..... bodies stronger.

As the youth are full of strength and energy, they should do (1)..... best to realise our hopes. They can increase production in (1)..... to achieve prosperity (1)..... welfare to increase (1)..... national income.

One of the popular operas in Egypt is Aida. It (1)..... written for the opening of the theatre in Cairo in 1871. It was composed (2)..... the great musician Verdi. The story is (3)..... an Egyptian general "Ramades" who loved the captive princess Aida. Because (4)..... her, he betrayed his country.

My friend's mother is thought to (1)..... bird flu. She (2)..... have washed her hand after she had touched an infected bird. The doctor said she should (3)..... been careful enough. He advised her to stay in bed (4)..... a week.

A) Translate into Arabic:

1. **Science** has rendered valuable services to humanity. Man has been able to reach the moon.
2. **There is** a branch of tourism known as eco architecture tourism السياحة البيئية. Tourists live in special resorts منتجعات built in a primitive way, depending on using natural materials.
3. **English** is the most widely spoken world language in our modern age. Knowing it increases your chances of getting a good job in a multinational company.
4. **Determination**, perseverance and strong will are important qualities for people so that they have the ability to face life difficulties and challenges.
5. **Our deserts** are one of the main sources of our wealth. Cultivation of strategic crops for our large population is a must.
6. **We must** spread love and tolerance in our society to be able to achieve progress, development, renaissance, welfare and prosperity.
7. **Organizers** of international sports championships think they people be closer, spread tolerance and mutual understanding and uproot hatred and violence.
8. **Optimism** and pessimism determine our success or failure. Optimism stimulate self-confidence and good relationships and opens the way to success. Pessimism makes us uncertain of abilities,
9. our personal relationships or ourselves and blocks the way to success.

B) Translate into Arabic:

- إن أفضل دعوة لتحقيق الاستقرار للوطن، ولحل مشكلة الإسكان في مصر هو بناء المدن الجديدة.
- علينا أن نتعلم كيف نعيش مع غيرنا من الناس. أن كل فرد يختلف عن الآخرين في عدة نواحي.

Grammar

Relative Pronouns

Who - whom - which - that - whose - where - when

الجملة الأولى + الجملة الثانية + ضمير الوصل + فاعل الجملة

تستخدم لربط الجمل ببعضها وتحل محل الاسم أو الضمير المكرر في الجملة الثانية .

Who = that

تحل محل فاعل عاقل وتوضع بعد الفاعل الذي تصفه ويمكن استخدام **that** بدلا منها .

Ahmed is my friend. He won the prize. (who)

Ahmed **who** (**that**) won the prize is my friend.

That is the man. He helped me

That is the man **who** (**that**) helped me.

■ لاحظ

Who = whom = that

تحلان محل مفعول عاقل و يأتي بعدهما الفاعل ويمكن استخدام **that** بدلا منهما

Ahmed is my brother. You met him yesterday. (whom)

Ahmed **whom** (**who** - **that**) you met yesterday is my brother.

■ لاحظ يمكن حذف ضمير الوصل إذا كان يحل محل مفعول

Ahmed, you met yesterday is my brother.

That's the man. You are talking about

That's the man **whom** / **who** / **that** you are talking about.

That's the man you are talking about.

يبقى حرف الجر كما هو بعد الفعل أو يوضع قبل ضمير الوصل **whom** فقط وليس **who - that** .

■ لاحظ

That's the man **about whom** you are talking.

Which = that

تحل محل الفاعل أو المفعول غير العاقل وتوضع قبل أو بعد الاسم الذي تصفه ويمكن استخدام **that** بدلا منها

The books are all mine. They are on the shelf.

The books **which** (**that**) are on the shelf are all mine.

I opened the window. It overlooks the garden. (which)

I opened the window **which** (**that**) overlooks the garden.

The dog is mad. You killed it.

The dog **which** (**that**) you killed is mad. The dog, you killed is mad.

حلت **which** محل المفعول لذلك يمكن حذفها .

■ لاحظ

He bought a new car. He made an accident with it

He bought a new car **which** (**that**) he made an accident with.

He bought a new car **with which** he made an accident.

يبقى حرف الجر كما هو بعد الفعل أو يستخدم قبل (**which**) وليس **that** .

يفضل استخدام **that** وليس **which** إذا سبقها **all**

All the books **that** I bought yesterday cost me 100 pounds

يفضل استخدام **that** وليس **which** إذا سبقها صفة تفضيل من الدرجة الثالثة و يمكن حذفها في هذه الحالة.

This is the best film **that** I have ever seen.

This is the best film I have ever seen.

▪ يفضل استخدام **that** وليس **which** إذا سبقها **everything - anything - much - little - no - nothing - none**

I will tell you everything **that** happened yesterday.

▪ نستخدم **which** إذا بدأت الجملة الثانية بـ **this**

He refused to help me. This was very bad of him.

He refused to help me **which** was very bad of him.

Whose

▪ تستخدم للملكية عاقل وغير عاقل وتحل محل (**'s**) أو صفة الملكية **my , his , her , its , your , their , our**

That's the man His son succeeded. (**whose**)

That's the man **whose** son succeeded.

My uncle travelled abroad. We live in his house. (**whose**)

My uncle **in whose** house we live travelled abroad.

▪ **لاحظ** :- يمكن استخدام حرف الجر قبلها ولا تستخدم **that** بدلا منها .

Where = in / at which ▪ تستخدم مع المكان .

This is the house. We live in it now. (**Where**)

This is the house **where** (in which) we live.

▪ نستخدم **which** وليس **Where** مع المكان إذا كان المكان مفعولا

This is the house which we have bought

When = in / on / at which ▪ تستخدم مع الزمن (الوقت) .

It is the month July. We go on holiday. (**when**)

It's the month July when (in which) we go on holiday.

▪ نستخدم **which** وليس **when** مع التعبير الزمني إذا كان مفعولا

The summer holiday is the time which we spend in the countryside.

▪ **لاحظ** يمكن حذف **who , which** عندما تحل محل الفاعل إذا جاء بعدهما **v. to be** أو مبنى للمجهول ويحذف **v. to be**

They boy **who was punished** yesterday got the worst marks.

The boy, punished yesterday got the worst marks.

The food which was left in the dirty container, has turned bad.

The food left in the dirty container, has turned bad.

▪ يمكن حذف كل من **who - which** إذا جاء بعدهم زمن مستمر وهنا نحذف الضمير و (**verb to be**) ويتبقى (**v. + ing**)

The man who is standing there is my friend.

The man standing there is my friend.

▪ يتم حذف كل من **who - which - whom** إذا جاء بعدهم فاعل

This is the man who (whom) I met.

This is the man I met.

▪ إذا جاء بعدهم (**verb to be**) كفعل أساسي وهنا يتم حذف الضمير و (**verb to be**)

The boys who are there, can help us.

The boys there can help us.

▪ لاحظ أن هناك نوعان من جمل الصفة

النوع الأول يعطي معلومة أساسية عن الشيء أو الشخص أو المكان الذي نتحدث عنه ونستخدم في هذا النوع **who / which / whom**

ولا نستخدم **comma** قبل أو بعد عبارة الوصل. ويمكن استخدام **that** بدلا من ضمائر الوصل.

The supermarket which I work for buys goods from Cairo.

The man that Ibrahim met at the airport was from Scotland.

- والنوع الثاني لا تقدم عبارة الوصل معلومة هامة عن الشيء أو الشخص أو المكان الذي نتحدث عنه ولا بد من استخدام
- الوصل و لا تستخدم **that** في هذا النوع

Mr. Wong, who has just arrived in Egypt, is the chief buyer for a Chinese company
The company, which is in Cairo, employs 1,000 people.

■ لاحظ

What really ----- is / was that -----
The thing that ----- is / was that -----

He comes late. This annoys his teacher.
What really annoys his teacher is that he comes late.
The thing that annoys his teacher is that he comes late.

- يمكن استخدام كلمة (**what**) كضمير بمعنى الشيء الذي ويسبقها (فعل) وتساوي (**the thing which / that**)
- We'd better decide **what** we need to buy. (the thing which we need to buy)
Have you seen **what** I bought from London?

Exercise

Choose the correct answer:

1. My pen friend, lives in Sweden, is studying biology at university.
(who – that – where – when)
2. Aisha, father is a well-known doctor, is my best friend at school.
(which – whom – whose – that)
3. My brother lives in New York is going to visit us soon.
(whom – whose – where – that)
4. Fruit ripens on the tree tastes best.
(when - that – where – what)
5. Our flat, is on the fifth floor, overlooks the Nile.
(which – that – whose – where)
6. My brother went to Alexandria university, he studied architecture.
(which – when – that – where)
7. Last week, we had a meeting, we found out about next year's school trip.
(at which – for which – on which – by which)
8. She's written an article she describes the problems facing our country.
(of which – with which - in which – in where)
9. Dr. Aisha Abd El-Rahman, is better known to some people as Bint El-Shatei,
is one of the most famous people in Egyptian and Arab culture.
(that - who – what – where)
10. Dr. Aisha used to go with her father to meetings she learned to read and write.
(at which – of which – to which – for which)
11. She went to Cairo University she studied Arabic language and literature.
(what – whose – at where – where)
12. She wrote many books and articles she argued for a more positive role for women.
(with whom - in which – of what – to where)
13. Her work, had taken up much of her personal life, is still appreciated today.
(which – what – where – whom)
14. Dr. Aisha, father was an important man, was born in Damietta in 1913.
(whom – that – whose – who)
15. Dr. Aisha wrote many articles she discussed women and society.
(at which - in which – of which – which)
16. Queen Victoria, was born in 1819, was educated in London alone.
(who – whose – where – when)
17. Queen Victoria, died in January 1901, was queen of Britain for most of the 19th century.
(that – when - who – where)
18. Queen Victoria, ruled for more than 63 years, was queen for longer than any other British ruler.

(who – that – which – whom)

19. Queen Victoria's husband, Prince Albert, died in 1861, Victoria always wore black clothes.
(after which – with which – by which – from which)
20. I'm hoping to study science at university, I'd like to work as a research assistant.
(which – that - after which – of which)
21. The city I was born is in the south of Egypt.
(that - in which – when – what)
22. These days, women have as good an education as men, I think is a good thing.
(that – where – whom – which)
23. Yesterday, I played a long game of tennis with my brother, made me very tired.
(when – that – which – for which)
24. The nurse, responsibility is to look after young children, has worked at the hospital for ten years.
(who – whose – that – where)
25. The person does most of the cooking in our family is my mother.
(who – whose – which – where)
26. This is the bank was robbed yesterday.
(who – whose – which – where)
27. A boy sister is in my class was in the bank at that time.
(who – whose – which – where)
28. The man robbed the bank had two pistols.
(who – whose – whom – that)
29. He wore a mask made him look like Mickey Mouse.
(who – whose – which – where)
30. He came with a friend waited outside in the car.
(who – whose – whom – that)
31. A castle is a place a king or queen lives.
(who – whose – which – where)
32. This is the time of the year many people suffer from hay fever.
(where – when – that - in where)
33. I cannot remember the reason he wanted us to leave.
(when – where – which - why)
34. At the zoo, there is a parrot can talk to the people.
(where – which – whom - whose)
35. I bought that scarf the summer I went cycling in Italy
(when – where – which - who)
36. That is the school I had my primary education.
(which – where – who – whom)
37. The first of October is the day I was born.
(where – when – who – whose)
38. This is Toka about I talked to you.
(whom – who - where – when)
39. All you have told me is not correct.
(which – what - where – when)
40. I've just finished a novel the main character is an 8-years-old boy.
(at which - in which - whose – when)
41. I met the doctor car was stolen last week.
(who – whose - where – when)
42. The king, was crowned yesterday, seems to be very strict.
(whose – who - where – when)
43. She used to go to meetings, she learned to read and write.
(which – who – at which – at where)
44. She wrote many books and articles she argued for a more positive role for women.
(in which – at which – on which – onto which)
45. Her work, took up much of her personal life, is still appreciated today.
(who – where – which – whose)
46. Alexandria, is Egypt's second biggest city, is very wonderful.
(who – which – when – where)
47. He made a bad mistake which he had to apologize.
(in – to – for – by)

48. Have you seen I bought from London?
(what – when – whose – who)
49. The man ,.....in the shop, is a thief.
(who standing – standing – is standing – which is standing)
50. This is the company exports good things.
(where – which – when – whose)
51. The people live next door are very nice.
(which – that – where – whom)
52. Solar energy is an idea time has come.
(which – whose – that – where)
53. One of my neighbours throws rubbish in the street,annoys me intensely.
(that – which – where – – when)
54. He was educated at the local school,he went on to Cambridge.
(after which – n which – with which – with where)
55. In 1963 we moved to Boston, my grandparents lived.
(when – which – where – whom)
56. Mohamed Nagy, is known as (Gedo) ,is a famous football.
(who – whom – whose – with whom)
57. Name the playwright plays won a lot of influential prizes.
(whose – who – where – when)
58. The youth traveled abroad could make a lot of money.
(whom – that – which – whose)
59. He is the Egyptian has won the gold medal.
(which – whose – where – who)
60. There is a hairdresser's nearby I have my hair cut.
(where – when – which – whom)
61. The manleg was broken was taken to hospital.
(who – whom – whose – which)
62. This is the company in he works.
(that – where – which – whose)
63. The blouse wearing is lovely.
(Mona is – that is Mona – which is Mona – Mona)
64. Mum bought me a laptop a very modern one.
(which – which is – that – is)
65. When he was young, he went to meetings at he learned to read and write.
(what – which – where – whom)
66. I met the doctor car was stolen last week.
(whom – whose – which – who)
67. That is the school in I had my primary education
(when – where – whose – which)
68. I don't know with I should speak about the loan.
(who – which – whom – whose)
69. Luxor, is my hometown, has a lot of ancient monuments.
(which – that – when – where)
70. The manager, secretary is seriously ill, has to type the letters by himself.
(who – whose – that – where)

Test 11

Vocabulary and Structure

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

- 1- This disabled man will be in the for the rest of his life.
a. wheel b. whale c. wheelchair d. carrier
- 2- She has been exercising regularly to develop her back
a. castles b. masks c. mutual d. muscles
- 3- Blindness is a/an
a. ability b. capacity c. disability d. dignity
- 4- include running and spear throwing.

- a. Athlete b. Athletics c. Athletic d. Athletes
- 5- **If you're unhappy with the service, you should to the manager.**
 a. campaign b. complete c. compliment d. complain
- 6- **Many Egyptian scientists have great success.**
 a. achieved b. done c. wounded d. ground
- 7- **The paramedics the stretcher into the ambulance.**
 a. lined b. lifted c. liquid d. sanded
- 8- **My brother competed in the last**
 a. Paralympian b. Paralympics c. Olympian d. Olympic
- 9- **Bradford, is my hometown, has a lot of splendid restaurants.**
 a- where b- when c- that d- which
- 10- **The woman murdered her husband was sentenced to death.**
 a- when b- who c- where d- which
- 11- **My brother and I have had a phone conversation we discussed our plans.**
 a- in which b- to which c- with which d- on which
- 12- **Samir's house, had consumed all his savings ,left him with little money.**
 a- which b- where c- in which d- at which
- 13- **Can you please repeat the name of the medicine you just took?**
 a- that b- who c- where d- when
- 14- **Jody, lives on my street, said there was a problem with the water.**
 a- whom b- who c- where d- when
- 15- **She used to go with her father to meetings she learned to read and write.**
 a- in which b- at which c- whom d- who
- 16- **I don't know the man I met yesterday.**
 a- who b- whom c- which d- whose

2) fill in th spaces with one word:

Computers are being used more and more in the world today. This is for the simple reason that they are (1)..... efficient than human beings. They have better memories and (2)..... store huge amounts (3)..... information. (4)..... fact, computers can do many of the things we do, but faster and better.

(C) Reading Comprehension and Set Books

3) Read the following passage then answer the questions below:

As the plane circled over the airport, everyone sensed that something was wrong. The plane was moving unsteadily through the air. And although the passengers had fastened their seat belts, they were suddenly thrown forward. At that moment, the airhostess appeared. She looked very pale, but she was very calm. Speaking quickly, but almost in a whisper, she informed everyone that the pilot had fainted and asked if any of the passengers knew anything about machines, or at least how to drive a car. After a moment's hesitation, a man got up and followed the hostess into the pilot's cabin.

Moving the pilot aside, the man took his seat and listened carefully to the urgent instructions that were being sent by radio from the airport below. The plane was now dangerously close to the ground, but to everyone's relief, it soon began to climb. The man had to circle the airport several times in order to become familiar with the controls. But the danger hadn't yet passed. The terrible moment came when he had to land. Following instructions, the man guided the plane towards the airfield. It shook violently as it touched the ground, but after a long run, it stopped safely. Outside, a crowd of people who had been watching anxiously, rushed forward to congratulate "the pilot" on a perfect landing.

A) Choose the correct answer:

1. **The passengers had fastened their seat belts ----- they were suddenly thrown forward.**
 a) because b) so c) but d) although
2. **The terrible moment came when he had to -----**

- a) land b) stop c) drive d) listen

3. The underlined word "it" refers to -----

- a) the airport b) the car c) the seat d) the plane

4. the man guided the plane towards ----- .

- a) the airport b) the airfield c) the runway d) club

B) Answer the following questions:

5. What made the plane move unsteadily through the air?
6. How did the hostess try to solve the problem?
7. Why did the man have to circle the airport several times?

E- Writing

9) Write a paragraph of seven (7) sentences about:

"The importance of reading"

F- Translation

10) A- Translate into Arabic:

We have to help people with disabilities to develop their skills by being flexible to them and helping them to get involved in all social activities.

B) Translate into English:

- يجب أن يكون أهم هدف للتعليم هو تنمية قدرات الطالب العلمية والثقافية..
- الشباب دائما مغرم بالمغامرات.

Key Vocabulary

novel	رواية	gold	ذهب
confused	مشوش - مرتبك	unpleasant	غير سار
practice	ممارسة - يمارس	abandon	يهجر - تخلي
publish	ينشر	customers	الزبائن
uncomfortable	غير مريح	warehouse	مستودع
recommend	يوصي	local	محلي
pace	سرعة	cloth	قماش
weaver	النساج	unknown	مجهول
page-turner	مثير للقراءة	respect	يحترم - احترام
mystery	الغموض - لغز - سر	abandoned	مهجور
moral	أخلاق - عظة	competition	حل
plot	حبكة الموضوع (درامية)	share	يشارك
actions	أفعال - إجراءات	grade	درجة
surprises	مفاجآت	recently	حديثاً - مؤخرًا
theme	موضوع	equally	بالتساوي
wonderful	رائع	divide	يقسم
relationship	صلة	ensure	يتأكد من
cottage	كوخ	legend	أسطورة
lonely	وحيد	puzzle	لغز
fireplace	المدفأة	lady	سيدة
happiness	سعادة	pale	شاحب - باهت
empty	فارغة	trust	ثقة
adopt	يتبنى	traditional	تقليدي
care	رعاية	provide (for)	توفر لـ
Saqqara bird	طائر سقارة	bury	يدفن
community	مجتمع	archeologists	علماء الآثار
treasure	كنز	prove	يثبت
rather than	بدلاً من	monster	وحش - مسخ

Vocabulary

carpet	سجادة	countryside	ريف
earn	يكسب	seriously	بجدية
right	حق	solve	حل
village	قرية	stones	الحجارة
offer	عرض - يعرض	hide	يخفي - إخفاء
join	ينضم	island	جزيرة
possibility	إمكانية	watch	يشاهد - يراقب
writer	كاتب	early years	السنوات المبكرة
whole	كل - كامل	manage	يتحكم في - يدير
happiness	سعادة	look like	يشبه - يبدو مثل
impossible	مستحيل - غير ممكن	modern	حديث - عصري
fishermen	الصيادين	change	يغير - يتغير
get married	يتزوج	strange	غريب
machines	آلات	review	مراجعة - مقال نقدي
was gone	لقد ذهب - لقد اختفى	structure	بناء
a bag of	كيس من	describe	يصف
realize	تدرك	description	وصف

take place	يحدث	time = era	الوقت = العصر
accident	حادث	north	شمال
stay up	يسهر - يبق مستيقظا	distant	بعيد
instead	بدلا من	Pirate	القرصان
steal	يسرق - سرقة	absent	غائب
cafeteria	كافيتيريا	shape	شكل
pharaohs	الفراعنة	souvenir	هدية تذكارية

Translation Words

a historic right	حق تاريخي	apparent contradiction	تناقض واضح
irrigation	الري	adequate water supplies	إمدادات كافية من المياه
traditional share	الحصة التقليدية	the Nile Basin countries	دول حوض النيل
water-sharing agreement	اتفاقية لاقتسام المياه	exclude	يستبعد / يستثني
the upstream countries	دول المنبع	by peaceful means	بالوسائل السلمية
the downstream countries	دول المصب	by diplomatic means	بالوسائل الدبلوماسية
a matter of life and death	مسألة حياة أو موت	solar system	النظام الشمسي
desertification	التصحّر	food shortage	نقص الغذاء

Reading

Silas Marner

Silas Marner is a weaver who lives in the village of Raveloe in England. The other people in the village aren't very friendly to Silas because he's new to the village and he lives alone. Fifteen years earlier, Silas had been engaged to be married to a girl called Sarah. One day, while Silas was taking care of a friend who was sick, a bag of money disappeared from under the friend's bed. A man called William Dane finds the empty bag and Silas's friends decide that he is guilty of stealing the money. Later, William marries Sarah instead, and Silas decides to move to the village of Raveloe.

The only thing he cares about is his work as a weaver. All Silas wants to do is work as hard as he can to earn as much money as he can. The richest man in Raveloe, Squire Cass, has two sons: Dunstan and Godfrey. The two sons have their own problems which they hide from their father and they always want to have more money. One night, a bag of gold is stolen from Silas's house and the whole village joins in to look for it. The local people feel sorry for him and are more friendly to him. Silas is angry and wants to solve the mystery.

One evening, Silas returns to his cottage and finds a small girl sleeping near the fireplace. The girl is cold and hungry. Silas thinks something must have happened to her parents. They might have had an accident. He decides to look after her. He calls her Eppie. The other people in the village are surprised, but they think that Silas can't be a bad person because he wants to look after the girl. They also help him.

Silas is now happier. He realises that his new daughter is more important to him than gold. When Eppie is eighteen, Silas's gold is found and returned to him. It was Dunstan who took the money all those years ago because he did not want to ask his father for money. Godfrey is sorry about what his brother did and thinks Silas must be angry with him. He and his wife offer to look after Eppie. However, Eppie wants to stay with Silas.

Silas decides to return to his old village with Eppie. He wants to prove that he wasn't guilty of stealing all those years earlier. When he arrives, he finds that everything has changed and he can't find anyone that he used to know. Silas feels that he can now forget about this unpleasant part of his history and he returns happily to Raveloe.

smail

I **had to** read Silas Marner when I was at school and I didn't enjoy it very much then. However, I've just finished reading it again and I liked it a lot more. It's a long book, although it isn't as long as Eliot's other books. The pace was quite fast and the plot is full of surprises. I couldn't stop reading because I really wanted to know what was going to happen to these wonderful characters. I would recommend this book to anyone who enjoys mystery stories.

Nadia

This is a very interesting story of a sad and lonely man who finds happiness when he adopts a girl. It isn't a page-turner, but I liked the way Eliot used the theme of community. She shows us how some people, like Silas, can feel like they don't belong to their community but events can bring them back into it. However, I think the novel is too long. The story of Silas Marner might have worked better as a short story rather than a novel.

Definitions

disappear	يختفي	to become impossible to find.
guilty	مذنب	a person who did something bad.
mystery	الغموض - لغز - سر	something unknown.
solve	يحل	to find the answer.
engaged	مخطوبة	to be in a relationship to get married.
weaver	النساج	a person who makes cloth.
pace	سرعة	how fast the story moves.
page-turner	مثير للقراءة	a book which is very exciting.
plot	حبكة الموضوع (درامية)	the story of a book.
theme	موضوع	the idea or moral

Language Notes

hard

hardly

hard (adj.)

Iron is a hard material.
There were a lot of hard questions in the exam.
He is a hard student.

- كصفة
- صائب
- صعب
- نشط

hard (adv.)

He studied hard. She works hard.

باجتهاد (تأتي لتصف الفعل)

hardly (adv.) almost no

I could hardly hear her at the back.
We hardly ever go to concerts.
I have hardly any money left.

بالكاد / تقريبا (تدل على النفي)

تأتي قبل الفعل الأساسي و غالبا يسبقها can / could أو يليها ever / any

alone

lonely

alone

He carried the stone alone.

بمفرده (شئ مادي)

lonely

Despite his friends, he feels lonely.

وحيدا (يشعر بالوحدة) (شئ معنوي)

find

found

find / found / found

Researchers are hoping to find a cure for the disease.

يجد

found / founded / founded

The town was founded by English settlers.

يؤسس

<u>steal</u>	<u>steal</u>	<u>rob</u>	
steal	يسرق شئ		
A thief stole my bag.	The thief stole my money.		
rob	يسرق مكان		
A gang robbed the bank yesterday.			
rob somebody of something	يسلب شئ من شخص		
They robbed him of his money.			

<u>work</u>	<u>job</u>	<u>career</u>	<u>profession</u>
work	عمل - مكان العمل (اسم لا يعد) - يعمل - يقوم بتشغيل (آلة مثلا)		
I have got a lot of work to do. Mr Ahmed leaves work at two o'clock.			
Do you know how to work. = (operate) this coffee machine?			
	إذا جُمعت كلمة work يصبح معناها مؤلفات أو أعمال فنية أو أدبية أو هندسية:		
a work of art	works of art		
job	وظيفة - مهنة (اسم يعد) و تشير إلى عمل منتظم يقوم به الشخص لكسب المال		
He has got a job as a teacher.	I have got a lot of jobs to do.		

<u>other than</u>	<u>rather than</u>	<u>otherwise</u>
other than = except	ما عدا	
The form cannot be signed by anyone other than yourself.		
rather than = in preference to / instead of	بدلاً من - مفضلاً شيء على آخر	
I think I'd like to stay at home this evening rather than go out.		
otherwise = except	وإلا	
You'll have to go now, otherwise you'll miss your bus.		

<u>adapt</u>	<u>adopt</u>	<u>adept</u>
adapt	يتكيف مع	
Old people find it difficult to adapt to life in a foreign country		
adopt	يتبنى	
The police are adopting more merciful methods.		
adept	ماهر	
He is very adept at driving a car.		

<u>sleep</u>	<u>sleepy</u>	<u>asleep</u>	<u>fast asleep</u>	<u>sleeping</u>
sleep	ينام			
I always sleep at 12 at night.				
sleepy	يغلبه النوم - منعوس			
While I was watching the film, I felt sleepy.				
asleep	نائم			
The baby is asleep.				
fast asleep	مستغرق في النوم			
He is fast asleep, He doesn't move.				
sleeping	صفة لغير العاقل			
The train has sleeping rooms / carriages.				

<u>work</u>			
work on (something)	يصنع أو يصلح أو يحسن الشئ	work up	يحسن أو يطور أو ينمي
work on (someone)	يحاول أن يقتنع الشخص	work (himself) up	يتضايق أو يغضب من شئ
work in \ into	يمزج	work for	يعمل لحساب
work out	يحل - يحسب - يتدرب بانتظام	work in someone's	يعمل لصالحه - يفيد

Prepositions

take care of	يعتني بـ	happen to	يحصل لـ - يحدث لـ
married to	متزوج من	run away	يهرب
guilty of	مذنب بـ	look after	يعتني بـ - يراعي
care about	يعتني بـ - يهتم بـ	full of	مليء بـ
compared to	مقارنة بـ	on a farm	في مزرعة
return to	العودة إلى	come from	يأتي من
sorry about	أسف على	for a holiday	لقضاء عطلة
bring back	يسترد	on the coast	على ساحل
part of	جزء من	die in	يموت في
manage to	يتمكن من	in the north of	في شمال

Expressions

make cloth	يصنع قماش	adopt a girl	تبني فتاة
solve a mystery	حل اللغز	work better as	العمل بشكل أفضل كـ
live alone	عش لوحده	got engaged	ارتبطت
have an accident	يتعرض لحادث	was made by	صنع بواسطة
earn money	يكتسب نقود	see the world outside	يرى العالم في الخارج
get a good grade	الحصول على درجة جيدة	lived lonely lives	عاش حياة منعزلة
feel sorry for	يشعر للأسف من أجل	avoid people	يتجنب الناس
feel confused	يشعر بالارتباك	go wrong	خاطئ
looks pale and thin	تبدو شاحبة ورقيقة	die in around	يموت في حوالى
do a lot of practice	يتدرب كثيرا	where Cleopatra lies	حيث ترقد كليوباترا
finish reading	الانتهاء من القراءة	since that time	منذ ذلك الوقت
enjoy mystery stories	استمتع بقصص الغموض	take photos of a distant	التقاط صور ذات شكل

Exercise

Choose the correct answer:

- The book's is the conflict between love and duty.
a. owner b. theme c. buyer d. page
- The was so complicated that I was totally confused by the time I was two chapters in.
a. happiness b. evil c. offer d. plot
- There are obvious benefits in allowing each student to go at his own
a. property b. mind c. pace d. care
- Ahmed was a/an in the linen factory of his uncle.
a. imitator b. weaver c. inventor d. server
- You'll be glad to hear that Ralph and I, with my father's consent, are to be married.
a. engaged b. linked c. hacked d. connected
- At last astronomers have the mystery of the rings encircling the planet Saturn.
a. mended b. solved c. repaired d. clued
- No one has ever been able to explain the of the Bermuda Triangle.
a. secretive b. mysterious c. mystery d. secretly
- I felt so, do you see, yet I felt so angry with myself for feeling that way.
a. delighted b. surprised c. guilty d. glad
- Drugs won't make the pain altogether, but they will help.
a. appear b. disappear c. appearance d. disappearance
- "I've had a remarkable life", says the 60-year-old author, who has 35 books.
a. discovered b. published c. found d. activated
- between people of different cultures are often extremely difficult.
a. Contents b. Connectors c. Relationships d. Ropes
- We must put more money into the sport if we want to create the tennis of the future.
a. beasts b. legends c. boastful d. flourish
- We the pizza into three and had a slice each.
a. distributed b. separated c. differentiate d. divided

14. "He's only fourteen." "I know, but I think we can him to look after the baby for an hour."
a. hate b. trust c. haste d. blame
15. The university should provide more facilities disabled students.
a. for b. in c. at d. with
16. People may painful childhood memories to protect themselves.
a. announce b. bury c. advertise d. magnify
17. Four other children whose final days were not as comfortable were buried that same day.
a. written b. abandoned c. oral d. angry
18. All the necessary steps had been taken to their safety.
a. endanger b. economize c. ensure d. rationalize
19. I had an feeling that someone was following me.
a. unpleasant b. ugliness c. united d. used
20. Every time someone tries to explain the Internet to me, I get even more
a. confuse b. confused c. confusing d. confusion
21. Don't trust anyone who turns up at your door, unless they can who they are.
a. improve b. prove c. approve d. disapprove
22. Mazin was pleased and invited Omar to his for tea.
a. college b. bank c. cottage d. kindergarten
23. I strongly that you get your brakes checked before you go on a long drive.
a. ascend b. bury c. recommend d. advice
24. I have my own room, but we the kitchen and bathroom.
a. contribute b. sell c. grant d. share
25. Mona got on well with the other student, and felt that without her she might be
a. line b. lonely c. lone d. loneliness
26. The company is managed according to strict and ethical principles.
a. coral b. moral c. floral d. immoral
27. Did you see the fish Dad caught? It was a!
a. cake b. monster c. dead d. make
28. His critics objected to the way he broke many of the rules of art.
a. traditional b. local c. mystery d. secret
29.than go straight on to university, why not get some work experience first?
a. Rather b. More c. Or d. Quite
30. If you're more than five times, you fail the course.
a. attendant b. wasteful c. compared d. absent
31. Mom and I are a lot now than we were when I was a teenager.
a. closed b. closer c. closing d. open
32. Extensive have documented the availability of coal in the United States.
a. compositions b. novels c. stories d. reviews
33. Life is good these days to the past.
a. comparison b. compared c. compare d. comparing
34. I care of my mother in the final months of her life.
a. took b. did c. conducted d. carried
35. Many experts about the issue of global warming.
a. care b. concentrate c. recommend d. blend
36. A tropical bird builds large nests by sticks and pieces of grass together.
a. weaver b. weaving c. waving d. wife
37. She is sorry for what she has done.
a. depth b. deepen c. deeply d. deeper
38. She spent less time about this matter.
a. think b. thinking c. thought d. to think
39. A page-..... is a type of book which is very exciting.
a. turn b. turning c. turned d. turner
40. He had deliberately the illness from his boss.
a. hide b. hid c. hidden d. hiding
41. It's important to everyone around you.
a. respect b. respected c. respectable d. respecting
42. Allow the dough to for two hours before shaping it into a loaf.
a. prove b. proof c. loaf d. hoof
43. The writer his first novel when he was 16.
a. spoiled b. plotted c. established d. built

44. Do you like the movie's song?
a. frame b. blue c. bleeding d. theme
45. The way those children treat their parents is a
a. rhyme b. crime c. present d. gift
46. I won't this project; I plan to see it through to the end.
a. remain b. foretell c. abandon d. plan
47. The hungry diners tucked into the meal with
a. keep b. hunger c. abandon d. distribute
48. A horse has four - walk, trot, canter and gallop.
a. engines b. wheels c. paces d. faces
49. Sara isn't hungry. She is
a. punctual b. caring c. full d. bored
50. The between the educated and the uneducated is becoming wider.
a. divide b. break c. friendship d. blackened
51. Ali was trying to phone his mother, but the line was
a. engaged b. broken c. taken d. lengthened
52. I'm reading a with a detective as the main character.
a. monster b. monastery c. mystery d. miracle
53. Poachers are killing so many rhinos that they could altogether.
a. appear b. disappear c. ignore d. steer
54. The young woman asked the hairdresser for a to wear on her head.
a. wave b. weave c. wire d. wrinkle
55. Salah has great as a football player and the determination that you need to succeed.
a. skill b. skull c. skell d. a skill
56. I began to realize that there was no for me in life.
a. wasteless b. happiness c. careless d. peerless
57. The next election in my village will take on April 6th.
a. place b. part c. a part d. a place
58. Stop feeling sorry yourself and think about other people for a change.
a. to b. for c. in d. on
59. He felt a lot of over hurting his brother.
a. guilty b. guilt c. guiltless d. guiltier
60. I thanked him for the mystery to me.
a. explaining b. exploring c. complaining d. carving

Fill in the gaps:

1) TV programmes are sometimes harmful. (1)..... my opinion, some TV programmes have a bad effect (2)..... teenagers. Some advertisements, (3) as those about smoking (4)..... affect young people badly.

2) I have just phoned my brother but he isn't answering. He (1)..... be sleeping. He usually sleeps late. He (2) have forgotten his phone at home, but I'm not sure of that. That's if he got up early. I guess he might (3)..... busy doing something in the garden. I (4)..... probably try to call him later.

A) Translate into Arabic:

- Through the use of technology, we can get a solution to most of our social, economic and environmental problems.
- Reading good books is very important for our minds as it widens horizons and makes readers enter new worlds.
- Egypt has always been called the "Birthplace of civilization" because of its long and rich history and great importance.
- Scientists have found fossils of the bones of huge animals called dinosaurs. These animals are now extinct.

B) Translate into English:

- الصحة الجيدة تقي الفرد ضد الانحراف.
- علينا جميعا مساعدته اليتمى والفقراء.

Grammar

Certainty – Deduction

التأكد - الاستنتاج

with	Present		Past
I'm sure I'm certain I think certainly I believe I imagine	must + مصدر He must be a teacher. I'm sure he is a doctor. He must be a doctor.	شبه تأكد	must have + pp He must have been a teacher. I think he recorded the song. He must have recorded the song.
	can't + مصدر He can't be a teacher. I'm sure, he isn't the killer. He can't be the killer.	لنفي	can't have + pp He can't have been a teacher. I think he didn't go to the country. He can't have gone to the country.
not sure not certain perhaps Probable likely	may + مصدر He may be a teacher. It's probable he arrives early. He may arrive early.	احتمالية عدم تأكد	may have + pp He may have been a teacher. Perhaps she phoned me. She may have phoned me.
very not sure very not certain it is possible I don't think so I don't believe	might + مصدر He might be a teacher. It's possible he will come. He might come.	عدم تأكد مطلق	might have + pp He might have been a teacher. I don't think they went out. They might have gone out.

Exercise

Choose the correct answer

- He ill. He eats like a horse.
(must be – can't be – won't be – must have been)
- He taken the early train. I'm really not sure.
(will have – must have - could have – need to have)
- You take any pictures here. The sign over there says, "No Photographing."
(can – may not – should – can't)
- She to explain things clearly.
(is capable – has the ability – can – could)
- The rain have stopped by now. I'm not sure.
(might - must – shall – need)
- Accidents happen if there are too many cars in city centers.
(shall – mustn't – can – could have)
- I don't know where my bag is. I have left it on the train.
(might – can't – should – can)
- Hesham didn't take his keys , he have seen them.
(must – can – can't – may)
- I have just seen Ali at the club .He be at home.
(must – can't – may – mustn't)
- This is not Ayman's house .You be mistaken.
(can't – must – may – might)

- 11- He didn't wave back to me. He seen me.
(must have – can't have – may have – may have)
- 12- They have just told him of his success . He be sad.
(may – might – must – can't)
- 13- I am not sure what my son is doing. he be watching TV .
(must – may – might – can't)
- 14- It is moving by itself. It be a rock.
(must – may – might – can't)
- 15- You my mobile. I didn't mind at all.
(may use – must use – can't have used – could have used)
- 16- He is smiling , he be happy.
(must – may – might – can't)
- 17- I don't know the reason for his sadness. He some bad news.
(must have heard – may have heard – could hear – can't have heard)
- 18- The man by the thief, I am sure.
(must have killed – must have been killed – might have killed – may have killed)
- 19- The criminal have escaped through that well-locked door.
(could – couldn't – must – may)
- 20- He because I was at home all day.
(must telephone – can't telephone – must have telephoned – can't have telephoned)
- 21- He missed his train. He's usually late.
(must have – can't have – didn't have – can have)
- 22- His watch cost a lot of money. It's made of plastic.
(must have – might have – could have – can't have)
- 23- It been very windy during the night. There are branches all over the ground.
(can't have – will have – must have – didn't have)
- 24- Tunnelling under the Nile been easy. I'm sure it was difficult.
(must have – may have – can't have – might have)
- 25- My father walked to work this morning. His car is still in the garage.
(didn't have – won't have – shall have – must have)
- 26- He can't walk. He be ill.
(must – mustn't – shouldn't – won't)
- 27- He spends so much money. He be rich.
(can't – shouldn't – must – won't)
- 28- You finished that book already. You bought it only yesterday and it is very long.
(can't have – must have – should have – will have)
- 29- A: I don't know where my school bag is, Mum? B: It's not here. You have left it on the train.
(mustn't – can't – might – won't)
- 30- A: Look, Hesham's keys are on the table. B: He seen them when he left this morning.
(must have – can't have – might have – may have)
- 31- A: I rang you this morning, but you didn't answer. B: Sorry, I have been asleep.
(can't – might not – may not – must)
- 32- A: He's only been in the laboratory for ten minutes. B: Surely he have finished the experiment already.
(must – can't – might – may)
- 33- A: Ali fell off his bike this morning. Do you know if he's OK? B: His mother says he have broken his arm.
(might – will – can – didn't)
- 34- He been injured. There was blood on his face.
(can't have – mustn't have – must have – should have)
- 35- The streets are wet. It last night.
(must rain – can't rain – must have rained – should have rained)

- 36- you buy me some stamps, please?
(May – Might – Should – Can)
- 37- I find my keys this morning so I got into the house through the window.
(shouldn't – can't - couldn't – might not)
- 38- He British. He speaks English fluently.
(must be – can't be – won't be – must have been)
- 39- He ill. He eats like a horse.
(must be – can't be – won't be – must have been)
- 40- He taken the early train. I'm really not sure.
(will have – must have - could have – need to have)
- 41- You take any pictures here. The sign over there says, "No Photographing."
(can – may not – should – can't)
- 42- She to explain things clearly.
(is capable – has the ability – can – could)
- 43- The rain have stopped by now. I'm not sure.
(might - must – shall – need)
- 44- Accidents happen if there are too many cars in city centers.
(shall – mustn't – can – could have)
- 45- I see well without my glasses.
(can't – mustn't – needn't – shouldn't)
- 46- In my country, you go on public roads until you are 18 even if you can drive.
(must – may – can't – ought)
- 47- A hundred years ago, many people read or write.
(can't – shouldn't – won't – couldn't)
- 48- You borrow my car tomorrow as long as you drive carefully.
(ought to – might not – can – won't)
- 49- There are cars which use electricity.
(may have – can't have – can – need)
- 50- He have known about your illness. Nobody told him about it.
(must – can't – needn't – mustn't)
- 51- The policeman told her to turn right and she turned left. Shehave understood him.
(must – may – can't – could)
- 52- It be a bird. You must be mistaken.
(may – might – can't – must)
- 53- When he worked up he didn't find his watch. Someonehave stolen it.
(must – can't – should – mustn't)
- 54- My father go to USA next summer. He hasn't decided yet.
(must – might – need – should)
- 55- I cannot find my handbag. Someone it by mistake.
(must take – cannot take – must have taken – cannot have taken)
- 56- Nothing is kept in the fridge. He have eaten all the food.
(can't – must – might – may)
- 57- Ahmed isn't here. He have gone home to study for the next test.
(must – can – ought – would)
- 58- He was rewarded. He have worked hard.
(must – can't – should – mustn't)
- 59- Samir didn't take his keys, he have seen them.
(must – can – can't – may)
- 60- She is eating a lot. She be hungry.
(should – must – might not – can't)
- 61- He hasn't arrived yet. Someone have delayed him.
(can't – can – must – mustn't)

- 62- Mona is laughing loudly. She be happy.
(should – ought to – must – had better)
- 63- You thirsty. You didn't leave any water in the bottle.
(must have been – must have – can't have – can't have been)
- 64- After the exam, he looked very sad. He have answered badly.
(should – must – would – could)
- 65- Ali have stopped smoking. I'm sure of that.
(may – might – could – must)
- 66- He seems happy. He can't the game.
(have been won – have won – have lost – have been lost)
- 67- Perhaps Salwa has missed the bus. She have missed it.
(must – might – will – should)
- 68- He the train because he was at the station half an hour before the train left.
(must have missed – can't miss – must miss – can't have missed)
- 69- Climbing mountains difficult because of lack of oxygen at tops.
(must be – must have – can't be – can't have)
- 70- He is honest. He stolen your money.
(must have been – must have – can't have – can't have been)

Test 12

Vocabulary and Structure

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

1. When I returned home, I found that all my money had
a. disappeared b. hidden c. widened d. narrowed
2. He was set free because he was found not
a. guilt b. innocent c. guilty d. innocence
3. Twenty years after the event, his death remains a
a. mystery b. pastry c. monastery d. dentistry
4. I asked the to make a new scarf for me.
a. weaver b. wave c. weave d. waver
5. The book's revolves around a woman who is searching for her missing sister.
a. plate b. pot c. pit d. plot
6. Oliver Twist is the main in this novel.
a. character b. caricature c. personality d. personnel
7. This novel is a great page-.....
a. wonderful b. turner c. tune d. tuner
8. The pace of the novel is fast.
a. quite b. quiet c. quit d. quietly
9. There was nobody when I phoned. They gone out.
a- can't have b- must have c- needn't have d- will have
10. They sold their old car. We can't be sure.
a- might have b- must have c- should have d- will have
11. you buy me some stamps, please?
a- May b- Might c- Should d- Can
12. I find my keys this morning so I got into the house through the window.
a- shouldn't b- can't c- couldn't d- might not
13. He British. He speaks English fluently.
a- must be b- can't be c- won't be d- must have been
14. I have lost one of my gloves, I must it somewhere.
a- drop b- have dropped c- dropping d- drops
15. There is plenty of food in the world. We feed everyone.
a- can b- won't c- have d- should have
16. He gone to the cinema, but he preferred to watch a film on TV.

- a- could have b- may have c- needn't have d- won't have

2) Fill in the gaps:

Violence is one of the worst things. It is (1) someone attacks someone else, often to get them (2) do something they do not want to do by making them feel pain or fear. Violence can mean anything from one person hitting another to a war between many countries (3) causes millions of deaths. Different people may see different acts as violent. Laws (4) created often to control violence.

(C) Reading Comprehension and Set Books

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

The most serious of all problems, which affect us at the moment, is the increasing number of people who actually inhabit this planet. The limited amount of land and land resources will soon be unable to support the huge population if it continues to grow at its present rate. In an early survey conducted in 1888, a billion and a half people inhabited the earth. Now, the population exceeds seven billion and is growing fast. Even though the rate of growth has begun to slow down, most experts believe the population size will still pass eight billion during the next 50 years. This huge increase in population is really due to the spread of the knowledge and practice of what is becoming known as "Death Control" which recognizes the work of the doctors and scientists who now keep alive people who, not very long ago, would have died of a variety of then incurable diseases.

Through a wide variety of technological innovations that include farming methods and sanitation, as well as the control of these deadly diseases, we have found ways to reduce the rate at which we die. This represents a tremendous achievement for our species. Man is constantly destroying the very resources, which keep him alive. He is destroying the balance of nature, which regulates climate and the atmosphere. Man is responsible for many disasters such as wars and pollution. It is everybody's duty to safeguard the future of mankind - not only through population control, but by being more aware of the effect their actions have on nature. Nature is both fragile and powerful. It is very easily destroyed; on the other hand, it can so easily destroy its most aggressive enemy: mankind.

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

- 1- According to passage, the main cause for death control is**
- a. less wars between countries b. less natural disasters
- c. more hospitals and doctors d. better control of fatal diseases
- 2- The underlined word "it" refers to**
- a. birth b. death c. enemy d. population
- 3- According to the text,**
- a. man can destroy and beat nature. b. nature can destroy mankind completely.
- c. mankind and nature can't harm each other. d. mankind is the best enemy of nature.
- 4- can help overcome the problem of overpopulation.**
- a. Birth control b. Death control c. Nature d. Farming methods

B. Answer the following questions:

- 5- Do you think the population of the world will increase or decrease in the future? Why?
- 6- What do you suggest to safeguard the future of mankind?
- 7- Which is stronger do you think, man or nature? Why?

Writing

4) Write an essay of about (150) words on only ONE of the following:

1. Hard work leads to success
2. Using modern technology is the way to make real progress.

Translation

5) A- Translate into Arabic:

It is thought that money is the source of all evil. It encourages some young men to do bad habits. Moreover, it urges some people to commit crimes such as theft, violence, forgery and murder.

B) Translate into English:

▪ يجب أن تأخذ قسطاً من الراحة لكي تجدد نشاطك وتكون قادراً على الإنتاج.
