

Unit
(1)

Getting away

Ecotourism	السياحة البيئية	peaceful	سلمي / هادئ
endangered	مهدد / معرض للانقراض	upset	منزعج / قلق
isolated	معزول	exotic	غريب / غير عادي
impact	تأثير / يؤثر في	crowded	مزدحم
unique	فريد / لا مثيل له	modern	حديث
Sustainable	دائم / مستمر	brilliant	لامع / مشرق / ذكي / بارع
environment	البيئة	introduce	يقدم
materials	المواد	orangutan	إنسان الغاب
ecosystem	النظام البيئي	develop	يطور / ينمي
conservationist	المحافظ على البيئة	educate	يعلم / يتقن
increase	يزيد / يزداد	limited	محدود
lean	يميل / يحنى	biology	علم الأحياء
swell up	يتورم / ينتفخ	properly	بشكل ملائم
trek	يقوم برحلة شاقة (على الأقدام)	a remote place	أماكن نائية / بعيدة
spicy	كثير التوابل (متبل)	souvenir	هدية تذكارية
destination	جهة الوصول	friendly	ودود
volunteer	متطوع		

Expressions & prepositions

Impact on	تأثير على	arrange to	يرتب أن
famous for	مشهور بـ	Busy with	مشغول مع
Stay in	يقوم في	stay with	يقوم مع
care for	يهتم بـ	watch a programme	يشاهد برنامج
benefit from	يستفيد من	grow vegetables	يزرع خضروات
parts of	أجزاء من	walk around	يتجول
learn about	يتعلم عن	photograph the castle	يصور القلعة
close to	قريب من	sail along	يبحر على طول
On the second day	في اليوم الثاني	For lunch	على الغداء
advantage of / to	ميزة لـ	the sun goes down	الشمس تغرب
Take a photo	يلتقط صورة	most of the time	معظم الوقت
Get away	يذهب في اجازة	Have a hobby	لديه هواية

Language Notes

1- destination مكان / وجهة سفر

location موقع – مكان تصوير

* Our luggage was checked all the way through to our final destination.

* What is the exact location of the ship.

2- Weather الطقس : حالة الجو من مطر ورياح وثلوج في فترة معينة

Climate المناخ

* What will the weather be like tomorrow ?

* The climate of Egypt is fine all the year round.

3- Endangered مهدد / معرض للانقراض * The lizard are classed as an **endangered** species
 Endanger يعرض للخطر * Smoking **endangers** your health.

Danger خطر * The **danger** of a fire in the home increases during the holidays.

4- stay in / at يقيم في (مكان) stay with يقيم مع (شخص) stay for يقيم (لمدة)

* It was cold and wet outside so we **stayed at** home.

* We're going to **stay with** my grandparents on their farm.

5- go + V.ing go for + a (noun) يذهب لـ

* I like to **go shopping** with my friend.

* Let's **go for** a walk.

6- stop + (V.ing) يتوقف عن

* You must stop **talking** in the class.

7- drive + شخص to + place يوصل شخصاً بالسيارة drive a car يقود سيارة

* My father **drives** me **to** school every day.

* I can **drive** a car.

8- see / hear / watch + object + (v.ing) Or مصدر inf. هذه الأفعال يأتي بعدها

* I **saw** him **talking** about the Pyramids on TV. عندما ندرك جزء من الحدث

* I **saw** him **talk** about the Pyramids on TV. عندما ندرك الحدث كله

9- excited مثار	interested مهتم	bored شاعر بالملل
exciting مثير	interesting شيق	boring ممل

* I'm so **excited** to visit Egypt.

* I'm **bored** with my job.

لاحظ أن الصفات التي تنتهي بـ ed تعود على من يقع عليه الحدث (غالباً الأشخاص)

E.g. The match was **exciting**.

* Messi is an **amazing** player.

أما الصفات التي تنتهي بـ ing تعود على من / ما يسبب الحدث أو الشعور سواء (شئ أو شخص)

10- encourage ... يشجع على مصدر + to ... شخص أو مفعول

* My parents encouraged me **to study** medicine.

11- famous ... for ... مشهور بـ famous ... in ... مشهور في famous ... as ... مشهور كـ

* He is **famous for** his honesty.

* He became **famous in** Egypt.

12- remind someone to + inf. يُذكر شخص أن يفعل شئ remember يتذكر تلقاء نفسه

remind + object + of يُذكر بشئ أو شخص

* Please **remind me to** post this letter.

* This souvenir **reminds me of** the last trip.

* I can't **remember** her phone number.

* **Remember** to take your P.E. clothes to school.

13- have interest in = be interested in مهمتم بـ

interested to + مصدر

interesting شيق للأشياء

* They have a great **interest** in learning English.

* They are **interested to** learn English.

* They are **interested in** learning English.

* The story is very interesting.

14- help مفعول to + inf/ inf.

help مفعول with + شئ

* She **helped** women (to) **succeed**.

* He **helped** me **with** homework.

15- lose يخسر / يفقد

be lost = get lost = go missing = lose ... way يضل الطريق

* I've **lost** my Exercise book. Please, help me to find it.

* Three tourists have **been lost** in the jungle.

16- some ... / any ... / no ... / every ... + else آخر

* You can't find this product **anywhere else**.

* Do you want **anything else** ?

17- such as = like + عند ذكر أمثلة لشيء ما اسم

* Team sports like (**such as**) football and basketball are based on teamwork and cooperation.

18- affect يؤثر على

* Pollution **affects** the environment badly.

effect / impact تأثير

* We are studying the **effects** of pollution on the environment.

have a / an effect (impact) on لديه تأثير على

* Pollution has a bad effect (impact) on people and the environment.

19- limit = cut down يحدد / يقلل

mark يميز / يحدد

* We should **limit** our use of non-renewable sources of energy.

* Sham El Nasseem **marks** the beginning of spring.

Exercises on Vocabulary

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

1- There are many animals in the world, which we need to save.

a) endangered b) isolated c) insulated d) popular

2- is the natural world around us e.g. land, air, water etc. in which people, animals and plants live.

a) Environment b) Conservation c) Coral reef d) Destination

3- is the business of organizing holidays to natural areas that are far away.

a) Ecosystem b) Tourism c) Wildlife d) Ecotourism

4- A is someone who works to protect animals, plants etc. or to protect old buildings.

a) Ecotourist b) physiatrist c) conservationist d) psychiatrist

5- The Komodo dragon is to Indonesia. It doesn't live anywhere else.

a) unique b) special c) private d) giant

6- The explorers spent the day through forests and over mountains.

a) diving b) trekking c) developing d) racing

- 7- The footballer's ankle has already started to up as he was hit by another player.
 a) swallow b) swell c) extend d) refresh
- 8- During my first month here, I felt terribly as I lived alone.
 a) damaged b) limited c) existed d) isolated
- 9- The Galapagos Islands in Ecuador are famous the unique animals.
 a) about b) to c) in d) for
- 10- There will be an international meeting to discuss the environmental of global warming.
 a) impacts b) affections c) results d) destinations
- 11- We were late getting to the airport, but our plane was delayed.
 a) unfortunately b) unlikely c) fortunately d) unluckily
- 12- It is important to only use local when building an eco-hotel.
 a) contents b) materials c) elements d) items
- 13- Mariam placed her name on the list of as she likes working for charities.
 a) volunteers b) experts c) professionals d) veterans
- 14- He was on the bridge, watching the boats go by.
 a) training b) leaning c) loaning d) hiring
- 15- I was climbing to the top of a hill when the wind blew my hat
 a) on b) of c) off d) out
- 16- My father asked me to sure you lock the door behind you when you go out.
 a) make b) do c) take d) give
- 17- Cycling is a very friendly sport. I like it very much.
 a) environmentally b) environmentalist c) environmental d) environment
- 18- a limited number of people can visit islands each year.
 a) Lonely b) Only c) Alone d) Lone
- 19- One of the many advantages living in New York is that you can eat out at almost any time of day.
 a) with b) of c) from d) by
- 20- Siwa is in a/an part of the country, about 750 kilometres west of Cairo.
 a) abroad b) aboard c) nearby d) remote
- 21- There has been a in the population of the city. It was smaller ten years ago.
 a) less b) decrease c) grow d) increase
- 22- Lizards are classified as an species because there are so few of them.
 a) impact b) specific c) isolated d) endangered
- 23- I added ginger and cumin to give the rice a flavour.
 a) spice b) specify c) spiky d) spicy
- 24- All wood used in our furniture comes with a certificate saying it comes from forests.
 a) tiny b) sustainable c) tricky d) fun
- 25- My wife was because I forgot to buy bread on my way home.
 a) alone b) glad c) annoyed d) hungry
- 26- She has a degree in as she likes studying living things.
 a) geology b) biology c) anthropology d) sociology
- 27- Pollution has a bad impact people and the environment.
 a) on b) at c) in d) with
- 28- We're hoping to away to Scotland for a few days.
 a) arrive b) take c) run d) get
- 29- He tried to a flight to New York to attend the conference.
 a) catch b) miss c) ride d) get off
- 30- Physical exercise can you against heart disease.
 a) provide b) prevent c) produce d) protect

- 31- At the border you will be asked about your and how long you plan to stay.
 a) location b) destination c) position d) site
- 32- The palm trees the shore swayed in the wind.
 a) Hong b) a long c) along d) longer
- 33- He bought a model of a red London bus as a of his trip to London.
 a) prize b) present c) reward d) souvenir
- 34- Sometimes I enjoy my English lessons, but at other times I find them really
 a) modem b) calm c) busy d) boring
- 35- We had a/an afternoon without the children's noise.
 a) modem b) crowded c) peaceful d) active
- 36- A well-known scientist was accused of ideas from his former boss.
 a) robbing b) stealing c) doing d) accusing
- 37- He was standing three metres from the bomb when it exploded.
 a) remote b) close c) way d) away
- 38- We sailed along the river to see the sun down.
 a) went b) going c) to go d) goes
- 39- The afternoon is then yours to explore this city.
 a) fascinating b) fascinated c) fascinate d) fascination
- 40- It's to learn about new places.
 a) interesting b) interest c) interested d) interests
- 41- I have a lot of homework to do and I'm here at home doing it.
 a) shock b) suck c) struck d) stuck
- 42- Much of Indonesia's endangered can only be found here.
 a) long life b) wildlife c) lifetime d) deadline
- 43- Divers enjoy the colors of the coral fishes.
 a) exotic b) toxic c) shocking d) violent
- 44- When tourists go diving, they are how to avoid damaging the fish and corals.
 a) learned b) studied c) taught d) brought
- 45- We diving on the coral reef.
 a) did b) played c) went d) made
- 46- On school trips, the older children care the younger ones.
 a) of b) with c) on d) for
- 47- When wild plants, they develop in a natural way without any man's help.
 a) bring b) cultivate c) decrease d) grow
- 48- She found it very hard teaching a class full of at a secondary school as she was very young.
 a) teenagers b) infants c) babies d) toddlers
- 49- Do something before going to bed, read a book or take a hot bath.
 a) noisy b) relaxing c) busy d) interested
- 50- We our game to only one hour as we had to watch a movie after that.
 a) extended b) cancelled c) limited d) merged
- 51- Everyone's fingerprints are You can't find two persons who are identical in theirs.
 a) rare b) unique c) remote d) scare
- 52- She all of us with her reckless driving.
 a) protected b) prevented c) endangered d) ignored
- 53- The doctors the sick child away from the others in order not to make the infection spread.
 a) gathered b) isolated c) prevented d) fetched

- 54- It's amazing how often you see drivers using mobile phones. The antonym of the word "amazing" is
- a) crowded b) pretty c) astonishing d) believable
- 55- Hady came up with a/an idea for a new book.
- a) away b) brilliant c) cheap d) expensive
- 56- These flowers will grow in a cold It is suitable to be grown in Russia.
- a) weather b) climate c) atmosphere d) day
- 57- Farmers can good use of some land while other areas nearby are less attractive.
- a) do b) make c) give d) take
- 58- Mr Ali is busy a customer at the moment. He can't talk to you.
- a) in b) of c) with d) from
- 59- The company to complete work in March.
- a) expects b) believes c) thinks d) excepts
- 60- Much of the city had to be after the 1992 earthquake.
- a) rebuilt b) damaged c) leaned d) reflected
- 61- A/An is a large animal that is similar to a monkey, but has no tail with long arms and long orange-brown hair.
- a) dragon b) turtle c) orangutan d) snake
- 62- The suit was expensive but he insisted on buying it.
- a) a bit b) bite c) bitty d) pity
- 63- A spider him, so he had to go to the doctor.
- a) shot b) bit c) met d) wet
- 64- He lost in the rainforest.
- a) went b) gone c) did d) got
- 65- He accused me of not doing my job and I was very angry.
- a) proper b) probable c) properly d) probably
- 66- The police searched the passengers' for illegal drugs.
- a) furniture b) information c) identities d) luggage
- 67- When I went to Sharm El-Sheikh, I found it I recommended it to my friends.
- a) boring b) fascinated c) fascinating d) fascinatingly
- 68- He spent the summer learning with his blindness.
- a) coping b) to cope c) how to cope d) both b and c
- 69- Many people prefer to live in countries where the is fine most of the year.
- a) weather b) climate c) atmosphere d) sun
- 70- All wood used in our furniture comes with a certificate saying it comes from forests.
- a) tiny b) sustainable c) tricky d) temporary
- 71- It is a national duty to and support our environments.
- a) sustain b) pretend c) intend d) proclaim
- 72- My brother does charity work. He donates his effort and time.
- a) paid b) voluntary c) criminal d) disabled
- 73- Governments should put strict rules to save animals.
- a) danger b) dangerous c) endangered d) angered
- 74- The feeling of is unbeatable jiu especially when you are sociable.
- a) company b) impact c) isolation d) overcrowding
- 75- Lions only in the wild, not in towns or cities.
- a) exist b) expire c) extract d) ecercise
- 76- Students complain about being in their classes for a long time.
- a) struck b) studied c) stuck d) stunned

77- When he wanted to buy an expensive car, he not on his father but himself.

- a) focused b) leap c) compacted d) leaned

78- These great monuments are They are found only in Egypt.

- a) exotic b) strange c) unique d) common

79- She on her hot soup to make it cool.

- a) grew b) drew c) drank d) blew

80- "This bird is exotic. It is unusual and rarely seen here." The antonym of the word 'exotic' is

- a) familiar b) strange c) rare d) foreign

81- "Be careful! The forest is full of giant snakes." The synonym of the word 'giant' is

- a) tiny b) minute c) small d) gigantic

82- "I went trekking along the beach." The word 'trekking' here is a synonym of

- a) fishing b) hiking c) losing d) fabricating

Grammar

The past simple tense الماضى البسيط

1- التكوين Form

• يتكون الماضى البسيط من (التصريف الثانى للفعل) بإضافة **d** أو **ed** أو **ied** للفعل إذا كان فعل عادى (منتظم) مثل

play – **played** / help – **helped**

• أما إذا كان فعل شاذ (غير منتظم) يُحفظ مثل see – saw / go – went / have – had

2- الاستخدام Usage

نستخدم الماضى البسيط للتعبير عن :

1- حدث بدأ وانتهى فى الماضى .

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

2- عادة فى الماضى (غالبًا مع كلمة "used to" والتي معناها "أعتقد أن")

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

لاحظ : يمكن أن يستخدم مع كلمات المضارع البسيط ليبدل على عادة فى الماضى (Always – often – never – usually – every ...)

E.g. When he **was** a child, he **walked** to school everyday.

* I **always ate** breakfast before I went to school.

3- حكاية قصة

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

4- حالة if الثانية :

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

5- الأحداث التى حدثت تباعا واحد تلو الآخر فى الماضى ليس هناك فارق زمنى .

E.g. First, he **paid** the taxi, then he **got** out of the taxi.

* When he **had** an idea, he **wrote** a short story.

* Yesterday, I **went** to the club and **met** my friends.

6- ويستخدم الماضي البسيط مع التعبيرات الآتية حالة وجود فاعل

- 1- I wish + فاعل + ماضى بسيط
- 2- It's (high) time + فاعل + ماضى بسيط
- 3- I would rather + فاعل + ماضى بسيط

- * I wish Hany **studied** hard.
- * It's time she **studied** English.
- * I'd rather he **left** now.
- * I'd rather you **didn't hunt** elephants.

3- الكلمات الدالة Key words

Yesterday أمس / ago (مدة زمنية) / last + مدة زمنية / in + سنة ماضية (in 2009) /
in the past فى الماضى / once مرة / one day / How long ago = when / The other day

4- النفي Negative

مصدر الفعل + did not (didn't) + V.(inf) + فاعل

فى حالة النفي نستخدم (المصدر + didn't)

- * I **didn't play** football yesterday.
- * He **didn't go** to school last week.

لاحظ: هناك أشكال أخرى للأفعال فى زمن الماضى التى لا يمكن تحول إلى النفي باستخدام **didn't** مثل:

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

- * Ali **wasn't** at the cinema last week.
- * They **weren't** at school yesterday.

5- السؤال Question

? مصدر الفعل ... Did + subject + inf.

★ عند تكوين السؤال بـ Yes / No نتبع الآتى

- * Did you watch TV last night ? **Yes, I did.** / **No, I didn't.**

? مصدر الفعل ... did + subject + inf. ... أداة الاستفهام

★ عند تكوين السؤال بـ أداة استفهام :

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

6- المبنى للمجهول Passive

+ was / were + p.p. مفعول

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

The past continuous tense الماضي المستمر

1- التكوين Form

فاعل + was / were + verb + ing

1- في حالة الإثبات : يتكون الماضي المستمر من

* They were watching TV yesterday evening.

فاعل + was / were not + verb + ing

2- في حالة النفي : يتكون من

* Jana wasn't preparing dinner.

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

3- في حالة السؤال / يتكون من

or

was, were + sub... + verb + ing ... ? أداة استفهام

* Was he / she (having lunch) ? Yes, he / she was.

No, he / she wasn't.

* What were they doing at 5 yesterday ?

They were playing football.

was, were + being + p.p. ... مفعول

3- في حالة المبنى للمجهول : يتكون من

* TV was being watched yesterday evening.

2- الاستخدام Usage

نستخدم الماضي المستمر

1- للتعبير عن حدث استمر لفترة في الماضي في وقت معين

* Tarek was eating dinner at noon yesterday.

2- للتعبير عن حدث كان مستمرا عندما قطعه حدث آخر في الماضي

* While / As I was having lunch, the phone rang.

3- للتعبير عن حدثين كانا مستمرين في نفس الوقت في الماضي مع (While / As / When)

* While my father was watching TV, my mother was cooking in the kitchen.

* While / As / When I was doing my homework, my sister was helping my mother.

* While I was finishing one story, I was planning the next one.

3- الكلمات الدالة Key words

(all + morning, afternoon, evening, night, time), while بينما, as بينما, just as بينما, when عندما, طول اليوم أمس between 6 and 8, at...o'clock yesterday, at...o'clock last, The whole/all day yesterday

1- لا يستخدم الماضي المستمر مع أفعال الشعور والتفكير والملكية والحواس ووصف الحالة ولكن يستخدم الماضي البسيط مثل

want – think – like – love – hate – belong – have – see – hear – taste – smell – be – seem

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

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

* My car was stolen while I was on holiday.

2- إذا لم يأتي بعد while فاعل يأتي بعدها (v+ing) بشرط أن يكون فاعل الجملة واحد

* While playing football, I fell and broke my leg (while I was playing football)

3- يمكن استخدام on بدلا من when ويأتي بعدها (v+ing)

* When the thief saw the police, he ran away. = On seeing the police, the thief ran away.

4- يمكن استخدام During بدلا من while ويأتي بعدها (noun)

* During my lunchtime, the phone rang.

Exercises

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

1- Jake had arranged to visit Madagascar before he university.

a) was starting b) started c) starts d) had started

2- Mona was leaning out of the boat when she her phone.

a) drops b) is dropping c) dropped d) was dropping

3- Last year, we to the beautiful city of Venice in Italy.

a) were travelling b) travel c) travelled d) travels

4- Did you your arm yesterday ?

a) broke b) break c) breaking d) broken

5- Last year, we about pollution at school, so in the summer I decided to go on a volunteering holiday.

a) was learning b) were learning c) learn d) learnt

6- We on a boat trip. I was leaning out of the boat to touch the fish!

a) go b) goes c) gone d) went

7- Once, Kamal's family lunch in this restaurant.

a) having b) have c) has d) had

8- Luca into the forest last week.

a) trekking b) trekked c) trek d) was trekking

9- I was leaning out of the boat when I my camera.

a) was dropping b) drops c) drop d) dropped

10- As I was photographing the castle, my little brother crying.

a) starts b) started c) was starting d) had started

11- The tourists swimming in the sea. It was too dirty!

a) don't enjoy b) weren't enjoying c) didn't enjoy d) doesn't enjoy

12- My cousin in Costa Rica as a child because my uncle was a biologist.

a) lived b) were living c) lives d) live

13- Salma was travelling around Indonesia when she her leg.

a) broke b) was breaking c) broken d) breaks

14- Omar across the Sahara last year.

a) cycles b) was cycling c) cycled d) cycle

15- I the book yesterday.

a) don't finish b) never finishes c) didn't finish d) never finish

- 16- What when I took photos of the crocodiles ?
 a) have you done b) were you doing c) you were doing d) did you do
- 17- Ahmed's grandmother ill when he visited her yesterday.
 a) was seeming b) had seemed c) seemed d) has seemed
- 18- Ali always to work when he was young.
 a) walked b) walks c) is walking d) was walking
- 19- Hassan couldn't answer the phone because he his father's car.
 a) washed b) was washing c) had washed d) has washed
- 20- While she was studying, I television.
 a) watched b) watching c) will watch d) was watching
- 21- Yesterday evening, we for our English test when all the lights went out.
 a) revising b) were revising c) revised d) had revised
- 22- While he a student, he was writing short stories.
 a) has been b) was being c) was d) is
- 23- my sleep, I had a bad dream.
 a) While b) When c) During d) As
- 24- I got to the stadium, the football game was over.
 a) During b) While c) On d) When
- 25- Yesterday, I a play at 10 o'clock.
 a) have watched b) was watching c) was watched d) watched
- 26- While I ill, I lost a lot of weight and became so thin.
 a) was b) was being c) am d) had been
- 27- While I for the train on the station, I met one of my old friends.
 a) was waiting b) being waited c) waiting d) waited
- 28- In the past, people travel on camels.
 a) are used to b) used c) used to d) didn't us
- 29- He got into the car and down the road.
 a) drive b) drove c) drives d) driving
- 30- I for five hours every day last week.
 a) work b) have worked c) working d) worked
- 31- A terrible accident in our street yesterday.
 a) happen b) happens c) happened d) happening
- 32- Mona at school yesterday as she was absent.
 a) didn't see b) doesn't see c) wasn't seen d) isn't seen
- 33- I was studying my lessons when the light out.
 a) had gone b) went c) were going d) gone
- 34- He the letter and sent it by post.
 a) writes b) write c) wrote d) is writing
- 35- When I went on holiday, I always a lot of photographs.
 a) take b) takes c) took d) taking
- 36- He doesn't play tennis but he to do that in the past.
 a) didn't use b) uses c) use d) used
- 37- As the thief to escape, he was arrested.
 a) was trying b) tried c) had tried d) trying
- 38- I my lunch when the phone rang.
 a) have eaten b) was eating c) has eaten d) ate
- 39- The thief ran away on the police.
 a) saw b) had seen c) seeing d) he saw

- 40- I'd rather you English hard.
a) study b) are studying c) studied d) studies
- 41- There was a knock on the door the lunch time.
a) when b) as c) during d) because
- 42- While I the food, my mouth got burnt as it was so hot.
a) was tasting b) tasted c) am tasting d) taste
- 43- Hend used to live in Alexandria, but not she
a) isn't b) doesn't c) don't d) didn't
- 44- Did you go out last night or you busy ?
a) did b) were c) are d) have
- 45- When I met Sami yesterday, he to the hospital. I offered to go with him.
a) went b) was going c) had gone d) going
- 46- When Mariam was young, she used to in London.
a) lives b) living c) live d) lived
- 47- Really, they visited the zoo five years
a) since b) for c) yet d) ago
- 48- While studying, he asleep.
a) fall b) fallen c) fell d) filled
- 49- What yesterday while the match was being broadcasted ?
a) you were doing b) were you done c) were you doing d) are you going
- 50- She in Cairo for ten years. Later, she got married and moved to Alex.
a) lived b) has lived c) had been lived d) was living
- 51- I borrowed my friend's car because mine
a) was repaired b) was being repaired c) has been repaired d) was repairing
- 52- touching the hot pan, Sama cried in pain.
a) While b) On c) When d) During
- 53- on holiday, I had a great time.
a) While b) On c) When d) During

Grammar

Countable And Uncountable Nouns

1- أسماء معدودة Countable nouns

وهي الأسماء التي تجمع وتعد ويكتب قبلها في حالة المفرد **a – an – one** أو **the** إذا ذكرت في جملة ثانية هي الأسماء التي يمكن أن نضع لها **S** في آخرها في حالة الجمع، قد يكون للاسم معدود جمع شاذ

1- جمع عادي

a car → cars a watch → watches an apple → apples
a baby → babies a wife → wives

2- جمع شاذ يحفظ مثل :

Child أطفال children طفل
man رجال men رجل
tooth أسنان teeth سنّة
Deer غزلان deer غزالة
means وسائل means وسيلة
medium وسائل media وسيلة

phenomenon ظواهر phenomena ظاهرة
woman نساء women امرأة
foot أقدام feet قدم
sheep خرفان sheep خروف
fish أسماك fish سمكة
species فصائل species فصيلة

Ox ثيران oxen ثور
goose أوز geese أوزة
Oasis واحات oases واحة
basis قواعد bases قاعدة

2- الأسماء التي لا تعد Uncountable Nouns

هي الأسماء التي لا يمكن أن نضع لها **s** أو **a** أو **an** في حالات الجمع أو المفرد ولا يمكننا وضع **one** أو **two** قبلها ومنها الآتي :

Liquids السوائل	water – coffee – oil – milk – soup – blood – petrol
Materials المواد الخام	Iron – wood – plastic – copper – gold – lead – sand – silver – paper
Phenomena الظواهر	Tide – lightning – thunder – eclipse – heat – rain – snow – ice
Subjects المواد الدراسية	Maths – science – physics – Algebra – chemistry – history – geography
Activities الأنشطة	Reading – cycling – writing – shopping – painting – fishing – swimming
Abstract nouns الأسماء المجردة	Progress – hope – behaviour – beauty – freedom – luck – patience – honesty – tolerance – peace – hatred كراهية – courage شجاعة
Sports الرياضة	Football – tennis – volleyball – basketball – ping pong – baseball
Languages اللغات	English – Arabic – French – Italian – Spanish – German
food الطعام	Rice – macaroni – jam – butter زبدة – yogurt زبادي – flour دقيق – sugar – meat – bread
other nouns أسماء أخرى	Furniture الأثاث – grass العشب – luggage – baggage الأمتعة – jewellery – money – electricity – work – news – information – laughter الضحك – rubbish – hair – traffic – clothing الملابس – advice – money – experience – equipment

بعض الكلمات التي لا تعد يمكن أن تسبقها الأداة **a / an** إذا جاءت قبلها الصفة

Ex. We had a nice breakfast.

* I spent a nice time on the beach.

بعض الأسماء يمكن أن تعد أو لا تعد حسب المعنى مثل

Countable معدود	غير معدود Uncountable
a glass كوب زجاج	glass زجاج
a paper جريدة	paper ورق
a time مرة واحدة	time وقت
a chicken دجاجة	chicken لحم دجاج
a light لمبة	light الضوء
a hair شعرة	hair شعر
a coffee فنجان قهوة	coffee قهوة
an orange برتقالة	orange برتقالي (لون)
A school المدرسة (مبنى)	School الدراسة / التعليم المدرسي

a lot of – many – much – a few – a little - little

a lot of	<p>لاحظ أن A lot of, plenty of تستخدم في الإثبات مع الكلمات التي تعد والكلمات التي لا تعد lots مع الكلمات التي تعد فقط تستخدم of</p> <p>* Ali has got a lot of / lots of / plenty of books.</p>
Many	<p>تأتي قبل اسم يعد في النفي والاستفهام</p> <p>* I haven't got many friends. * Do you have many friends ?</p> <p>ملحوظة يمكن أن تأتي (many) في جملة خبرية مثبتة إذا سبقها (so – as – too – a good – a many great)</p> <p>* There are too many people in the bus. * He has a great many suits.</p>
Much	<p>تأتي قبل اسم لا يعد في النفي والاستفهام</p> <p>* Did you eat much cheese ? – We didn't eat much cheese (so – very – as – too) much إذا سبقها</p> <p>* I miss you so much. * There is too much water in the bottle.</p>
a few	<p>تأتي قبل اسم يعد وتشير إلى عدد قليل ولكن يكفي في الجملة المثبتة :</p> <p>* I have a few pounds so I can buy a shirt.</p>
few	<p>تأتي قبل اسم يعد وتشير إلى عدد قليل ولا يكفي في الجملة المثبتة :</p> <p>* I have few pounds so I can't buy a shirt.</p>
a little	<p>تأتي قبل اسم لا يعد وتشير إلى كمية قليلة ولكن تكفي في الجملة المثبتة</p> <p>* I have a little sugar but it is enough to make a cup of tea.</p>
little	<p>تأتي قبل اسم لا يعد وتشير إلى كمية قليلة ولا يكفي في الجملة المثبتة</p> <p>* I have little sugar so I can't make a cup of tea.</p>
some	<p>تأتي قبل اسم يعد أو اسم لا يعد في جملة خبرية مثبتة وفي سؤالي العرض والطلب</p> <p>* My mother knows some good stories. * I drank some water. (اسم لا يعد) * Would you like some teal ? (عرض) * Can I have some of these apples ? (طلب)</p>
	تأتي قبل اسم يعد أو اسم لا يعد في جملة استفهامية أو منفية

any	* I don't want any stamps. (اسم يعد)	
	* I didn't drink any milk. (اسم لا يعد)	
	* I bought some books.	* I didn't buy any books.
	* She has some money.	* She doesn't have any money.
	hardly – never – without – refuse – too to	تستخدم لنفي some مع نفي الفعل تأتي مع الكلمات الدالة على النفي مثل :
	* He never had any luck.	* We hardly had any money.

indefinite article (a / an) :

* نضع 'a' قبل الاسم المفرد الذي يعد البادئ بحرف ساكن

a pen – a car – a book – a woman – a farm etc.

- نضع 'a' قبل الاسم المفرد الذي يعد البادئ بحرف 'e' أو 'u' ولكنه ينطق 'y' .

a university – a European country – a uniform – a useful thing – a unit

- نضع 'a' قبل الاسم المفرد الذي يعد البادئ بحرف 'o' ولكنه ينطق 'w' أى (وا)

a one – way road

* نضع 'an' قبل الاسم المفرد البادئ بحرف متحرك (a, e, I, o, u)

an elephant – an apple – an orange – an umbrella – an item – an uncle

- نضع 'an' قبل الاسم المفرد الذي يعد البادئ بحرف ساكن ولا ينطق ويليه حرف متحرك أو ينطق حرف متحرك مثل :

an hour – an honest man – an x-ray – an heir وريث

The use is indefinite articles

تستخدم a / an

1- عندما يذكر الاسم لأول مرة

* We have a house with a garden.

2- لنشير إلى واحد من عدد / مجموعة

* We have got a car. / he's a player in our football team.

3- لنشير إلى وظائف الأشخاص

* He is a teacher. / * My uncle is an engineer.

4- تستخدم an / an في الجمل الدالة على التعجب قبل الاسم المفرد :

* What a clever student! / * What an exciting film!

5- تستخدم an / a مع التعبيرات الدالة على العدد والثلث والسرع وأدوات التجزئة والكميات :

A dozen / a couple / a pair / a thousand / a hundred / a cup / an hour / a lot

6- قبل أسماء بعض الأمراض الشائعة :

a cold / a headache / a toothache / a stomachache

7- قبل الجنسيات والصفات المتبوعة باسم مفرد :

* He is an English boy.

* I read an exciting story.

وبالطبع لا نستخدم a / an قبل الأسماء الجمع أو الأسماء التي لا تعد ولا الأسماء المعنوية

* Fish is my favourite food.

* I'm wearing black shoes.

The definite article "the"

نستخدم أداة التعريف "the" في الحالات الآتية :

1- قبل الاسم الذي تكرر في الجملة الثانية وتم ذكره في الجملة الأولى (نكرة أصبح معرفة)

* I have got a house with a garden. The house is small, but the garden is huge.

2- مع الأسماء الفريدة في الكون

Grammar

Forms of future صيغ المستقبل

1- زمن المستقبل البسيط

1- التكوين Form

يتكون المستقبل البسيط من will ('ll) + ing

- * The party **will start** at two o'clock.
- * He **will travel** to London tomorrow.

نستخدم المستقبل البسيط للتعبير عن :

2- الاستخدام Usage

E.g. I am 18 years old. Next year, I will be 19 years old. * His school will be 50 years old next year.	1- حقائق مستقبلية (العمر) Future facts
E.g. Your bag looks heavy. I will help you carry it.	2- عرض مساعدة Offering help
E.g. Will you help me do my homework, please ?	3- طلب مساعدة Asking for help
E.g. I think it will rain tomorrow. * Do you think that Cairo will be bigger in the future ? * I expect that Egypt will achieve progress in all fields.	4- التنبؤ (بدون دليل) Prediction
E.g. Someone is knocking on the door. I'll see who is there. * That's the phone. I will answer it. * I'm hungry. I think I will have a sandwich.	5- القرار السريع : Quick decision : قرار يكون الآن
* I will buy you a new computer when you pass the exam.	6- الوعد Promise
E.g. I will call the police if you do that again.	7- التهديد Threat
E.g. Take your umbrella with you or you will get wet.	8- التحذير Warning
* You sweep the floor and I will cook the dinner. * You do the typing and I will check it later.	9- توزيع الوظائف والمهام والأدوار (بين المتحدثين وأفراد آخرين)
* Look at these clouds. It will probably rain.	10- مع دليل حاضر مع وجود ظروف مثل Definitely / certainly / probably

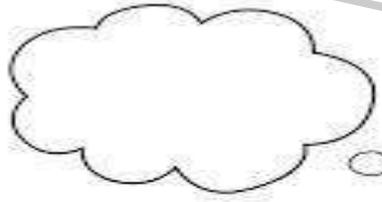
يستخدم بعد الروابط الآتية :

After / As soon as / When / Before / By the time	مضارع بسيط أو مضارع تام	مستقبل Will + inf
مصدر + will (won't) + فاعل مصدر \ don't مصدر	Till / until	مضارع بسيط أو مضارع تام

Ex : As soon as \ When Ali gets home, he will have dinner.

- * He **won't leave** until his sister **arrives / has arrived**.

Skills part



Fill in سؤال املء الفراغات

Comprehension قطعة الفهم

Essay المقال

Translation الترجمة

لمحات عن FILL IN

يمكن ان نعتبر هذا السؤال مهارة خاصة يحتاج الطالب فيها الى عدة نقاط اساسية

- 1- معرفة وادراك اجزاء وانواع الكلام مثل (فعل **verb** -/فاعل **subject**/مفعول **object** / اسم **noun**/صفة **adj**/حال او ظرف **adv**/حرف **prep**)
- 2- قد نحتاج في الفراغات الى مفردات تكمل المعنى لذا على الطالب قراءة القطعة كاملة او لا ليعرف المضمون العام لها
- 3- تدريب وادراك من الطالب على الافعال التي تحتاج لحرف جر او لا تحتاج -و الافعال التي تحتاج لمفعول او لا تحتاج
- 4- استخدام جيد للصفات والظروف ونوعياتها و درجاتها
- 5- الازمنة الرئيسية والكلمات الدالة عليها والروابط الزمنية بين زمنين
- 6- القدرة على التخمين والتدريب كثيرا على هذا السؤال

General Exercises

1. Complete each space with one word:

Some people believea..... birds dependb..... their senses, including their sense of smell, to help themc..... the way. Some animals and birds travel thousands of kilometres. Blue whales have been known d travel up to 20,000 kilometres .

2. Complete each space with one word:

The Taj Mahala..... built of white stone which is coveredb..... beautiful designs. The highest part of the roof of the Taj Mahal is shaped likec..... onion. In frontd..... the building is a lake. in the night! in the light of the moon, you can see the Taj Mahal in this lake - it is a beautiful sight.

3. Complete each space with one 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.

4. Complete each space with one word:

I have never been a fast reader. As a child, ita..... me two weeks to read a book that my friends could readb..... a few days. This worried my parents, The doctor said there was nothing wrong with my eyes' and, said he thought I was probably, lazy. This was very annoying, but I was pleased to know that I did not need to wearc..... I understand my problem better and I wentd..... special school.

5. Complete each space with one word:

Zeinab Oteify is an Egyptian weightlifter. She was born a 1978. She is fit, ... b-working and. She lives in Egypt. She is a Paralympic champion at weightlifting. I like her because she has c me you can do a lot of things even with a d

6. Complete each space with one word:

A cricket is a kind of jumping ... a which makes a loud noise. In this book, a family has a cricket living b the hearth in their house. In the past, people thought that if you saw a cricket, good things c happen to you, d the family in the story is happy to have it in their home.

7. Complete each space with one word:

Learning foreign languages is very important. They help us to a foreign books and newspapers. This encourages us to talk b foreigners and understand them. University students benefit much in their studies if they master c languages. People who travel d should know foreign languages.

8. Complete each space with one word:

Smoking is bad for your lungs, which a why your uncle coughs and finds it difficult b breathe. Perhaps that is why your uncle stopped playing sports. Smoking is also bad ... c your heart. Did you know that thousands of people die because they d?

9. Complete each space with one word:

Smoking is also bad for you to breathe someone's cigarette smoke. The smoke has got more..... a 4,000 chemicals in it and some of these are poisonous. They can b you ill.

My advice is that you ... c tell your uncle to stop smoking. There are many ways to stop. He should look online. It might be difficult to stop ... d , but he will have a much healthier life.

10. Complete each space with one word:

Helen Keller worked for the American Foundation for the Blind, an organisation that helps people who cannot see throughout the world. As part of her work, she a to 35 countries. Helen b not only blind people, but others, too. Two filmsc..... made about her life and she d many awards for her work.

11. Complete each space with one word:

The ancient Egyptians- started doing a census in around 2500 BCE, to find..... a how many workers were b to build the Pyramids and how much land farmers could use along the Nile. In Egypt today, the Central Agency for Population Mobilisation and Statistics (CAP MAS) c a national census every d years.

12. Complete each space with one word:

In my opinion, urban life has its pros and cons , but I really a it. Noise, crowded streets and pollution are of those b of living in a big city. Life in the city is very fast, everyone is c a hurry. Moreover, it is not easy to d friends in a big cities.

13. Complete each space with one word:

My best friend is a Emad. We are the b age and I've known him all my life. We always played together c we were children. Our families are good friends and sometimes we all go d holiday together.

14. Complete each space with one word:

When you hear a sound, your brain tries to a where it is coming from. So, if you hear a ringing sound and see a telephone, your b..... may guess that the telephone is rining But if someone picks c the phone and the ringing sound continues, your brain will guess again. Maybe it's a mobile phone (d) a film on TV.

15. Complete each space with one word:

You should brush your teeth twice a day: after breakfast and before you go b..... bed. This certainly will c you to have healthy teeth and d a healthy life.

16. Complete each space with one word:

To do a census, thousands of researchers a people's houses across Egypt and ask people to c a form. The form asks for information b members of the family in the house, their nationality, religion, education, work and health. It also asks for information about the house: the number of rooms, if it has electricity or gas, where the water d from, etc.

17. Complete each space with one word:

Women's health is a better today. A recent report says that fewer children and mothers have health problems than they b 100 years ago. In 1960, most women c until they were about 47. Today, most women live to be older d 75.

18. Complete each space with one word:

Toa..... the balloon go higher, the balloon pilot blasts hot air inside the balloon. Bottled Propane gas is usedb..... heat the air. This fuel can be turned off andc..... by the balloonist. To make the balloon descend, the air has to be left to cool. A basket,d..... holds the balloonist and passengers, is attached to the balloon by wires.

19. Complete each space with one word:

A drought occurs when not enough rain falls. It happens whena..... is hot and water is quickly evaporated in dry areas of land. Droughts canb..... damage of crops. They can resultc..... famine, diseases. Floods are formed when big waves

Translation

سؤال الترجمة

كيف تتعامل مع سؤال الترجمة؟ يتطلب هذا السؤال ثلاث نقاط رئيسية

أولاً – تكوين جملة صحيحة من ناحية القواعد ثانياً- حفظ واستخدام الكثير من الكلمات من المنهج ومن الاحداث الجارية ً
ثالثاً – يكون لديك قدرة على التصرف في ايجاد كلمات بديلة من التي لا تعرفها

اذا هانقولك على كل الحاجات اللي تساعدك انك تفعل سؤال الترجمة

1- مبدنيا لازم تعرف ان الجملة تبدأ بالفاعل ثم الفعل ثم المفعول وبعدهم باقى الجملة
2-لازم تعرف ان الفعل لازم يوضع فى زمن الجملة اللي قدامك وعلى الاقل لازم تعرف الثلاث ازمنة الرئيسية(– المضارع البسيط وده التصريف الاول للفعل ,الماضى البسيط وده التصريف الثانى ,والمستقبل البسيط (will+inf)

3- ضمائر الفاعل مثل I- he -she -it -we -you - they

4- صفات الملكية مثل my -his -her -its -our -your -their

5- ضمائر المفعول مثل me -him -her -it -us -you -them

اساعد عائلتي

احب وطنى

يساهم الشباب فى بناء وطنهم

6- وجود الفعل اساسى فى الجملة الانجليزية وقد نستغنى عنه فى العربية

انا معلم – اين الفعل هنا – تقديره يكون (am -is- are)v. to be

التدريس رسالة Teaching is a message

السباحة ممتعة صيفا

الصحة اعلى من اي شئى

التمتر ظاهرة جديدة على مجتمعنا

Health – bullying - society - phenomena

Mo Salah is a role model of a successful Egyptian player.

7-نجى بقى لموضوع الملكية وده بنستخدم فيه (v. to have) ممكن تلاقية ل - يملك- له- يقتنى - يصاب لان have لها استخدامات
كثير...

Egypt has an effective role in the middle east area

لمصر دور فعال فى منطقة الشرق الاوسط

للرياضة دور مهم فى بناء اجسامنا

يتحلى معلمي بصفات عده منها الصبر والعدل والحكمة.

Patience- justice -wisdom.

8- لام التعليل او الغرض تترجم الى : المصدر + لكي In order to/so as to / to ...

يجب على الحكومة ان تقدم الدعم الكافي للشباب لكي يشاركون فى تقدم بلادهم

عليك ان تجتهد لتحقيق امالك وتكون البسمة لاهلك

Support- the government -share-progress-carry out- achieve -smile- .

9- وقد يترجم (v.to be) إلى كلمة اخرى تساوي كلمة يكون حسب معناها فى الجملة

تمثل التكنولوجيا عامل اساسيا فى تقدم الأمم

ان من اسباب النجاح هي العمل الجاد

Main-essential -progress-factor -causes- success

درب نفسك كثيرا تصبح افضل سريعا

-يجب ان يكون لديك ارادة قوية لتحقيق اهداف

- يجب على الدولة ان تكرم الادباء والمفكرين.

- يجب ان نتعاون جميعا فى حل مشاكل المجتمع.

- مما لاشك فيه ان الانترنت له اثارا سلبية على المراهقين

- للحياة في الريف مميزات وعيوب هل تتفق؟

Will - ارادة **goals** اهداف **honour** تكرم **cooperate** يتعاون **society** مجتمع **negative** سلبي **no** لا
doubt لا شك **pros and cons** مميزات وعيوب

10- في النقطة الرابعة والخامسة خلى بالك صفات الملكية تأتي قبل الاسم المملوك وضمائر المفعول تأتي بعد الفعل

بلادنا قادرة ان تحقق احلامنا
طلابنا سيصبحون اكثر قدرة على التعامل مع التكنولوجي
على كل المصريين ان يفخرو بعلمائهم المشهورين

Able to -deal with -proud of

11- الصفة تصف الاسم وتسبقة توضع الصفة قبل الاسم-وبعد **v. to be** وبعد افعال الحواس والمظهر والتغير
تقوم المرأة المصرية بدور فعال ومؤثري في كل جنبات المجتمع و تسهم بقدر كبير في تقدم بلادها.

الموسيقى والرياضة لغات عالمية لا تحتاج الى مترجم

Vital -effective-sides-contribute -progress-interpret

خلي بالك من استخدام **the** فهي لا تستخدم مع الاسماء المعنوية مثل **love-truth-peace-beauty**
وتستخدم امام بعض الصفات لتعبر عن الاسم الجمع منها مثل **the poor- the rich**
السلام يساعد على استقرار البلاد وتقدمها ويقتل من عدد الفقراء

12- الجمل التي تبدأ بانه من المهم او انه من الضروري او اي صفة تترجم الي:

مصدر + **to** + المفعول + **for** + الصفة + **it i**

انه من الضروري لطلابنا ان يتعلموا اللغات الاجنبية ومهات الحاسب الالي

13- كلمات التوكيد (إن - لقد - قد) في اللغة العربية ليست لها ترجمة في الانجليزية:

ان السعادة لا تحقق بكثرة المال

14- الجمل الدالة على **المستقبل** تترجم في اللغة الإنجليزية الى زمن المستقبل البسيط او صيغة مستقبلية حسب معنى الجملة

The government will build a lot of schools. ستبنى الحكومة مدارس كثيرة

15- **لقد + فعل ماضى** وفي الجملة إشارة تدل على **الماضى البسيط** تترجم الى ماضى بسيط:

لقد اتصلت بصديقي أمس هاتفياً .

16- **لقد + فعل ماضى بدون أى** إشارة تدل على الماضى تترجم لمضارع تام:

لقد اهتمت الدولة بالتعليم.

17- **قد + فعل مضارع** فإن ذلك يدل على **الاحتمال** و نستخدم **may** :

قد تشهد الرياضة المصرية تطورا كبيرا في الالعب الفردية

18- **لم + فعل مضارع** يقابله في الإنجليزية ماضى بسيط منفي **Past simple**:

لم يحضر مستر سيد حفل عيد زفافي بالأمس

19- **كان او كانت + فعل مضارع** يقابله في الإنجليزية ماضى مستمر :

كانت والدتي تنظف الغرف بينما كانت اختي تغسل الأطباق

20- **كان + قد + فعل ماضى** تترجم الى الماضى التام :

عندما وصل مستر عماد للمدرسة كانت الحصاة الاولى قد بدأت

A- Translate into English:

1- تهتم الحكومة بالمشروعات القومية الكبرى لأنها توفر فرص العمل وتدعم خطط التنمية وتزيد فرص النمو الاقتصادي والاجتماعي مما تؤدي إلى ارتفاع مستوى معيشة المواطنين .

2- يحذر كثير من الخبراء من الاستخدام المفرط للتليفون المحمول وخاصة من جانب الشباب؛ لأن ذلك قد يؤدي إلى مشكلات صحية ونفسية واجتماعية خطيرة .

3- لحل مشكلة الجوع ونقص الغذاء يجب على الدول المتقدمة أن تساهم في تنمية مصادر الغذاء في الدول الفقيرة لمساعدتها في توفير الغذاء لمواطنيها .

4- تحقق أفلام الخيال العلمي وأفلام الحركة أرباحًا كبيرة في جميع أنحاء العالم بسبب إعجاب الشباب بها لأنها تجذب اهتمام من يبحث دائمًا عن الإثارة والمتعة .

5- عندما تكون مستمعًا جيدًا فهذا يساعدك ليس فقط على معالجة العديد من المشاكل بل كذلك على النظر إلى العالم من خلال عيون الآخرين وعندها ستكون رؤية صحيحة لما يدور حولك .

6- تهدد مشكلة البطالة أمن بلادنا، لذا على الدولة أن توفر وظائف للشباب لمنعهم من الانحراف وارتكاب الجرائم .

7- إن المال هو مصدر كل الشرور . إنه يشجع بعض الشباب على القيام بالعبادات السيئة . ويشجع بعض الناس لارتكاب جرائم مثل السرقة والعنف والتزوير والقتل .

8- يجب أن تهتم الحكومة بالمشروعات الإنتاجية لزيادة الإنتاج ورفع مستوى المعيشة لكل المواطنين .

9- يعتمد النجاح بشكل كبير في الحياة على الصبر والعمل الجاد والتخطيط الجيد لكل شئ قبل القيام به .

10- يجب أن نزود الأطفال بالطعام الصحي والرعاية الصحية والتعليم الجيد ووسائل الترفيه المختلفة .

11- التبرع بالدم يساعد في إنقاذ الملايين من المرضى والمصابين حول العالم كما أن له بعض الفوائد الصحية للمتبرعين أنفسهم .

12- يعتبر محمد صلاح، لاعب كرة القدم المشهور عالميًا، مثالًا للاعب الموهوب ذي الأخلاق الحميدة .

13- تلعب التكنولوجيا الحديثة دورًا حيويًا في التعليم، لذلك زودت المدارس بأجهزة الكمبيوتر والمعامل الحديثة .

14- الحياة في معسكرات الشباب لها فوائد عظيمة فهي تعلمهم التعاون والاعتماد على النفس والتضحية من أجل الآخرين .

Comprehension

لقد أصبح سؤال قطعة الفهم من اهم اسئلة المهارات التي تحتاج الى جهد وتركيز نظرا لدرجته الكبيرة (10 درجات) لذا وجب عليك ان تختلف طريقة تعاملك مع السؤال فهو لم يعد السؤال المباشر بل أصبح يحتاج الى تدريبات كثيرة ومفردات اكبر فهو نتاج مفرداتك وهو ايضا سؤال ذكاء وحسن تصرف لذا وجب عليك الاتي

- 1-قراءة الاسئلة اولا لاستخراج الافكار
- 2-قراءة القطعة سريعا لاستخراج الفكرة الرئيسية
- 3- قراءة القطعة مرة اخرى بتأني وتقسيم القطعة الى فقرات وافكار جزئية
- 4-التركيز على ايجاد الكلمات المتساوية في المعنى من خلال معلوماتك او من سياق الجملة التي بها الكلمة
- 5- التركيز على الاسئلة التالية

إليك مجموعة من الأسئلة الهامة التي ترد كثيراً في قطع الفهم *

1. What does **the underlined word** (.....) **refer to/ indicate/ show** إلي تشير إلي؟
2. What does the **word** "....." in bold **refer to** المظلمة؟
3. What does the **black typed word** **refer to** (indicate)؟ الكلمة المظلمة؟
4. **Give (Put) (Write) (Suggest)** a suitable **title** for the passage. اكتب عنوان مناسب للقطعة.
5. **The best** (most suitable) **title** for the passage/text/email is أفضل عنوان للقطعة/النص/الايمل هو
6. **Give** an example to **prove** (show) that اعط مثال لتثبت (تبين) أن
7. **What lesson** have you learnt from the above story? ما الدرس الذي تعلمته من القصة السابقة؟
8. **Give two reasons** for اذكر سببين لـ
9. What's the **main idea of the passage**? ما هي الفكرة الرئيسية للقطعة؟
10. **Mention** briefly the main idea of the passage. اخص الفكرة الرئيسية للقطعة.
11. What does the **writer mean** by saying (.....)? ماذا يعني الكاتب بقوله
12. What is **meant by** the word / the term? ما المقصود بكلمة ... / مصطلح
13. **Pick out (Detect) (Find)** words in the passage which **mean**: استخرج (أوجد) كلمات في القطعة تعني الآتي:
14. From the passage, **give one word for each of the following**. استخرج من القطعة كلمة واحدة تعبر عن المعاني الآتية.
15. Give the **meaning** of the **underlined words** ".....". افسر معني الكلمات التي تحتها خط ".....".
16. **According to** the passage/ the text / the writer, طبقاً للقطعة /النص / للكاتب.....
17. From the **writer's point of view** من وجهة نظر الكاتب،
18. What does the writer say **concerning**? ما رأي الكاتب بشأن
19. What's the writer's main **objection to**? ما وجه اعتراض الكاتب علي
20. **What advice** does the writer give his readers? ما النصيحة التي يوجهها الكاتب الي قراءه؟
21. What does the passage **say (tell us) about**? ماذا تقول/تخبرنا القطعة عن
22. What does the passage **suggest** we should do about? ماذا تقترح القطعة فعله بشأن
23. Are you **for (with) or against**? هل أنت مؤيد لـ أم ضد
24., do you think,why/why not.....? في رأيك الشخصي،، لماذا لا
25. why/what do **you think**, لماذا/ماذا تعتقد،؟
26. Do you **agree or disagree** that? هل تتفق أم تختلف أن
27. Do you **approve (disapprove)** of? هل تتفق أم تختلف مع
28. **How far** do you agree with? إلي أي مدي تتفق مع
46. Draw a **comparison** between and قارن بين و
29. **In brief** (In short) mention اذكر بإختصار

1-Summarize \write down the main idea of the passage

لخص القطعة\اكتب الفكرة الرئيسية للقطعة

2-Mention in brief ...\.in details

اذكر باختصار او بالتفصيل

3- All spiders spin[1] webs. That's because webs help spiders. Webs help spiders do three things. Webs help spiders hold eggs Webs help spiders hide. And webs help spiders catch food. Webs help spiders hold eggs. Many spiders like to lay their eggs in their webs. The webs help keep the eggs together. Webs help spiders keep their eggs safe.

.Webs help spiders hide. Most spiders are dark. They are brown, grey, or black. But spider webs are light. They are white and cloudy. When spiders hide in their webs, they are harder to see. Webs help spiders catch food. Spider webs are sticky. [2] When a bug flies into the web, it gets stuck. It moves around. It tries to get out. But it can't. It is trapped! Spiders can tell that the bug is trapped. That's because spiders feel the web move. And the spider is hungry. The spider goes to get the bug. As you can see, webs help spiders hold eggs. Webs help spiders hide. And webs help spiders catch food. Without webs, spiders would not be able to live like they do. Spiders need their webs to survive!

1) Summarize the main idea of the passage.

.....

2 - Mention in brief how the spider can use its web.

.....

3-Mention in details how the web is useful for the spider.

.....

spin[1]

نسيج - نسج

sticky. [2]

لزج

4- A robot is a machine. But it is not just any machine. It is a special kind of machine. It is a machine that moves. It follows instructions. The instructions come from a computer. Because it is a machine, it does not make mistakes. And it does not get tired. And it never complains. [1] Unless you tell it to! Robots are all around us. Some robots are used to make things. For example, robots can help make cars. Some robots are used to explore dangerous places. For example, robots can help explore volcanoes. Some robots are used to clean things. These robots can help vacuum[2] your house. Some robots can even recognize words. They can be used to help answer telephone calls. Some robots look like humans. But most robots do not. Most robots just look like machines. Long ago, people imagined robots. Over 2,000 years ago, a famous poet imagined robots. The poet's name was Homer. His robots were made of gold. They cleaned things and they made things. But they were not real. They were imaginary[3] . Nobody was able to make a real robot. The first real robot was made in 1961. It was called Unimate. It was used to help make cars. It looked like a giant arm.

In the future, we will have even more robots. They will do things that we can't do. Or they will do things that we don't want to do. Or they will do things that are too dangerous for us. Robots will help us

fight fires. They will help us fight wars. They will help us fight sickness. They will help us discover things. They will help make life better.

1) This passage is mostly about.....

- A. Robots are all around us
B. Some robots are used to make things
C. Most robots just look like machines.
D. A robot is a machine

2) What is the main idea of the passage?

ما الفكرة الرئيسية للقطعة

3-) Summarize \write down the main idea of the passage

لخص القطعة

complains. [1]	يشكو	vacuum[2]	يكنس كهربائياً	imaginary[3]	خيالي - وهمي
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3-اسئلة الرأي والموافقة وعدم الموافقة للقارئ (التحليل)

1-From your point of view \your opinion

2-Do you agree \oppose\think

3-Do you approve \disapprove

4-How far do you agree with

5-Are you for or against

1- The sad situation of the homeless[1] remains a problem. It is difficult to estimate[2] how many people are homeless because the number depends on how the homeless are defined. There are street people - those who sleep in bus stations, parks, and other areas. Many of these people are youthful [3] runaways. There are the so-called sheltered homeless - those who sleep in government supported or privately funded shelters. [4] Many of these individuals used to live with their families or friends. While street people are almost always single, the sheltered homeless include numerous families with children. Conservatives[5] argue that many homeless are alcoholics, drug users, or mentally ill. In contrast, many liberals[6] argue that homelessness is caused by a reduction in welfare[7] benefits and by excessively[8] priced housing. They want more shelters to be built for the homeless.

1-Are you for or against the Conservatives' opinion? Give reasons not less than one

2-Are you for or against the liberals' opinion? Give reasons not less than one

3-what are your solutions to this problem?

homeless[1]	متشرد	estimate[2]	يقدر - يعد	youthful [3]	شاب - يافع	shelters. [4]	مأوى - سكن
Conservatives[5]	المحافظين	liberals[6]	الليبراليين	welfare[7]	رفاهية	excessively[8]	بأفراط - الى حد بعيد

لمحات عن كتابة المقال

- تعد كتابة المقال من اهم المهارات لانها تعتبر البوتقة التي تضع بها كل ماتعلمت من قواعد اللغة ومفردات وتركيبات لذا نود ان ننبه على بعض النقاط الهامة
- 1- المقال يحتاج الى مقدمة وموضوع وخاتمة
- 2- لابد من وضع افكار عن الموضوع لكي تساعدك على تكوين جمل
- 3-لابد من مراعاة ازمناة الجمل
- 4- البدء بمقدمة ابداعية من افكارك تناسب الموضوع

A) Writing an essay

جمل افتتاحية تصلح لموضوعات نافعة

ملحوظة : نضع في الفراغ الموجود في هذه التعبيرات كلمة او عبارة تمثل الموضوع :

1. I don't know from where to begin because this matter occupies my attention. No one can deny that.....الموضوع.....plays an important and vital role in our life
 ➤ لا اعرف من اين ابدء فهذا الموضوع يشغل اهتمامي هذه الأيام . لا احد ينكر ان (اسم الموضوع) يلعب دور هام و حيوى في حياتنا
2. We all agree that is one of the most important things in our life and has it is vital role nowadays .
 ➤ نتفق جميعا أن واحد من أهم الأشياء في حياتنا وله دورا حيويا هذه الايام.
3. We all admit the importance and necessity of in our life.
 ➤ كلنا نقر باهمية وضرورة في حياتنا
4. No wonder if we say that has (have) its good and positive effects on us.
 ➤ لا عجب إذا قلنا أن له آثار طيبة وايجابية علينا جميعا.
5. We all agree that is very necessary and plays an important part in our life.
 ➤ كلنا نتفق أن ضروري جدا ويلعب دورا هاما في حياتنا .
6. We should put into consideration that has (have) become one of the most important things in everyone's life.
 ➤ يجب أن نضع في الاعتبار ان قد أصبح واحدا من أهم الاشياء في حياة كل شخص.
7. In my opinion, is really important and necessary nowadays. It may have good and positive effects on all of us. I think so because may bring all the good to our society.
 ➤ في رأيي هو حقا مهم وضروري هذه الايام وقد يكون له الاثر الطيب والايجابي علينا جميعا وانني اعتقد ذلك لان قد يعود بالنفع علي مجتمعنا.
8. We should put into our consideration that has become very important in our life
 ➤ لابد ان نضع في الاعتبار ان الموضوع اصبح مهم جدا في حياتنا
9. The progress of any nations depends on
 ➤ تقدم اي امة يعتمد على
10. We should do our best to
 ➤ علينا ان نبذل قصارى جهدنا لكي
11. In my opinion , Has a great effect on the society
 ➤ من رأيي ان له تأثير كبير على المجتمع
12. On the other hand
 ➤ من ناحية اخرى
13.is very useful as it helps us to
14. With the help ofwe can achieve useful things

جمل وتعبيرات تصلح مقدمات لموضوعات ضارة أو مشاكل

1. I see that stands for an obstacle in the way of our progress so our state spares no effort to put an end to it.
 ➤ انني اري ان يمثل عقبة في طريق تقدمنا ومن ثم فدولتنا لا تدخر جهدا لكي تضع حدا له.
2. In my point of view, is really serious and harmful nowadays. It may have bad and negative effects on all of us. I think so because may bring all the evil to our society.
 ➤ من وجهة نظري هو فعلا خطير وضار هذه الايام وقد يكون له اثار سيئة وسلبية علينا جميعا .
 وانني اعتقد ذلك لان قد يجلب الشرور إلي مجتمعنا.

3. There is no doubt that is one of the most dangerous phenomena in our life and has its bad and negative effects nowadays.

➤ مما لا شك فيه أن هي واحدة من أخطر الظواهر في حياتنا وكذلك له اثاره السلبية والسلبية في وقتنا هذا.

4. Frankly Speaking, is one of the worst things in our life. Thus, our state spares no effort to fight it.

➤ بصراحة القول واحدا من أسوأ الأشياء في حياتنا . وعلي هذا فان دولتنا لا تدخر جهدا لكي تكافح

5. We should exert more effort to solve this problem

ودي فيها بتلخص الموضوع في جملتين كدة فيهم اقتراح او حل للمشكلة او نصيحة دلوقتي_ هاقولك على كم جملة تستخدمهم وتضيف عليهم افكارك

كيف اربط بين أفكار وجمل الموضوع ؟

خامسا : هناك بعض الروابط والكلمات والمصطلحات التي تكتب مع بداية كل فكرة جديدة وتستخدم لربط الموضوع مثل :-

On one hand	من ناحية	One the other hand	من ناحية أخرى
In addition to that	بالاضافة إلي ذلك	Moreover = further more	علاوة علي ذلك
Above all	وفوق كل ذلك	Thus	وبناء علي ذلك
Hence	ومن ثم	At the same time	في نفس الوقت
And as a result	ونتيجة لذلك	More than that	اكثر من ذلك
Over and above	مضافا إلي ذلك	Consequently	نتيجة لذلك

سادسا : ثم نتهي الموضوع باحدى هذه العبارات : كيف أختتم موضوع التعبير

- 👍 Finally , it is quite clear that (الموضوع) Is really.....(صفة)..
- 👍 In brief, I think that is really
- 👍 To sum up , one can say that is really

موضوعات هامة للاطلاع واخذ الافكار وليست للحفظ

1. How we can help to protect and improve the environment

I don't know from where to begin because this matter occupies my attention. No one can deny that It's necessary to protect and improve the environment so that we could live in a clean environment free of pollution and to feel healthy.

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

The government should pass laws to reduce the number of cars on the roads. We have to spread awareness ينشر الوعي among ordinary people of the importance of preserving the environment. We must teach young children how to keep the environment clean. If we succeed in preserving (conserving) the environment, our children and grandchildren can enjoy the world we live in. Preserving the environment has become a very important issue مسألة هامة in the modern world.

2. Value of reading

I don't know from where to begin because this matter occupies my attention No one can deny that it plays an important and vital role in our life. Reading is very important. On

the other hand It is the food of the mind. Through it, we benefit from *يستفيد من* the experience *خبرة* of other people. Reading has a good effect on our behaviour *سلوك*.

It is very useful as it helps us to acquire good qualities *صفات*. It enables us to understand the world that we live in. It helps us to solve our problems in life. Through reading, we get a lot of information about the progress in science and technology. By reading, we never feel lonely *يشعر بالوحدة*. In fact, books are the best friends. Reading helps us to develop our characters *شخصيات* and widen our horizons *آفاق*. the schools should hold reading competitions to encourage students to read. We should go to libraries from time to time and read in all fields.

3. The value of sports *أهمية الرياضة*

We should put into consideration that sports have become one of the most important things in everyone's life and no wonder if we say that sports have its good and positive effects on us.

Would you like to live a longer life? To live longer, you must keep your body healthy, so you should do regular exercise. You should exercise every day. You should join a club to practice any kind of sports .You might jog or lift weights to keep your body healthy and active.as Sound mind, sound body. By keeping your body healthy now while you are young, you could live longer, and you might enjoy life more.

Sports reinforce values important to society, like honest competition and teamwork. "There is no I in TEAM" is a good sports saying. It teaches us that success is achieved by putting the group above individual glory.Sports protect youth from many psychiatric and social disorders.

4. Tourism *السياحة*

I don't know from where to begin because this matter occupies my attention nowadays. No one can deny that tourism is one of the most important things in Egypt. Because it has great role in its economy. The importance of tourism lies in providing hard currency for Egypt. It also provides job opportunities for all people.

Tourists spend a lot of hard currency during their stay in Egypt. Tourists like to visit Egypt to enjoy the sun shine, and the wonderful historic places. They like to visit the Citadel, the Pyramids, Luxor and Aswan.

From here the government should pay great attention to this field. We must do our best to attract more tourists to Egypt. It can build new hotels with all means of facilities. We as citizens have a role; we must treat tourists in a friendly way and make them love Egypt to come again. Finally we can sum up by saying that tourism for Egypt is like water and air, so we must do our best to benefit from it

5. Terrorism

There is no doubt that terrorism is one of the most dangerous phenomena in our life and has its bad and negative effects nowadays.

Terrorism has become an international problem. The word "terrorism" comes from the word "terror" which means a violent action *فعل عنيف* which causes great fear. The terrorist attacks *هجمات إرهابية* in many parts of the world caused thousands of deaths.

Terrorism is against religion and civilization. Divine religions urge us on tolerance, brotherhood and rejecting violence and terrorism. Terrorism makes people feel unsafe.

Governments must co-operate if they want to fight international terrorism *الإرهاب الدولي*. the whole Egyptian people reject terrorism violence, and killing the innocent.The president has always believed that terrorism will continue unless the middle east problems are solved. He called for an international conference on terrorism. Terrorists must be severely punished *يعاقبون بشدة*. Citizens should unite with the government to overcome terrorism and extremism.