

Professional

Final Revision

الصف الثالث الثانوى

By

Professional English Teachers

Unit 1

الكلمة	المعنى	الكلمة	المعنى	الكلمة	المعنى
average	متوسط	publisher	ناشر	disabled	معاق
confused	مرتبك	Attachment	ملحقات	District	حي سكني
insist	يصر	secretary	سكرتيرة	Establish	يؤسس يثبت
midday	منتصف النهار	believer	مؤمن	law	قانون
poetry	الشعر	collection	مجموعة	Pioneer	رائد
old-fashioned	موضه قديمه	custom	عرف	Style	أسلوب
routine	روتين	obey	يطيع	work for	يعمل لدي
aboard	على متن	ending	النهاية	organization	منظمة
abroad	بالخارج	experience	خبرة / تجربة شخصية	particular	خاص
amount of	كمية من	experiment	تجربة عملية	poems	قصائد
arrange	يرتب	expert on	خبير في	poet	شاعر
as well as	بالإضافة الى	fashionable	على الموضة	postman	البوستلجي
available	متاح	fixed routine	روتين ثابت	produce	ينتج
belief	اعتقاد	full of	ممتلئ بـ	quality	جودة / صفة
by hand	باليدي	general	عام	quantity	كمية
check	يراجع / يفحص	give a headache	يسبب صداع	respected	محترم
compete with	يتنافس مع	graduate	يتخرج / خريج	similar to	مشابه لـ
competition	مسابقة	happy with	سعيد - راضي	support	يساند / يؤيد
culture	الثقافة	lawyer	محامي	survey	احصاء
demand	يطلب , طلب	literature	الأدب	system	نظام
diplomat	دبلوماسي	made into a film	يحول لفيلم	traditional	تقليدي
disability	إعاقة	mistakes	أخطاء	types onto	يكتب على
editor	محرر	national	قومي	typical of	متطابق لـ

Unit 2

الكلمة	المعنى	الكلمة	المعنى	الكلمة	المعنى
association	جمعية	influence	تأثير- يؤثر	semicircle	نصف دائرة
cultural	ثقافي	discipline	انضباط	serious	جاد
ministry	وزارة	honour	شرف/يكرم	silence	يصمت
political science	علوم سياسية	layer (n)	طبقة	spoil	يدلل يفسد
lecture	يعاضر	responsible	مسؤل	strict	حازم
importance	اهمية	fatherly	أبوي- حنون	warn	يحذر
a success	نجاح	fresh ideas	أفكار جديدة	prepare well	يعد جيدا
ache	يؤلم	gentle	لطيف	realise	يدرلك
achieve	يحقق	give goals	يحدد أهداف	recognize	يتعرف على
aged	في عمر	Good luck with	حظ سعيد في	responsibility	مسؤولية
behave	يتصرف/ يسلك	grow up	يكبر	rules	قواعد
behaviour	سلوك	head teacher	مدرس أول	senistive	حساس
believe	يعتقد- يؤمن	influential	مؤثر	sensible	حكيم
chat	دردشة/يدرش	inspire	يلهم	set up	ينشئ
confidence	ثقة	intelligence	ذكاء	shape	شكل/يشكل
design	تصميم	interpreter	مترجم فوري	sit in	يجلس في
die of	يموت بسبب	introduction	مقدمة	Society	مجتمع
dig deeper	يحفر أعمق	learn about	يتعلم	Steps	خطوات
discourage from	لا يشجع على	level	مستوي	Trust	يثق في
discussion	مناقشة	make sure	يتأكد	typical	متطابق
dream about	يعلم بـ	minister	وزير	Vet	طبيب بيطري
encourage to	يشجع على	natural	طبيعي	village	قرية
face	يواجه	politician	سياسي		

المشتقات Derivatives

Verb فعل	Noun اسم	Adjective صفة
confuse	confusion	confused confusing
attach	attachment fashion	attached fashionable
collect	collection	collective
believe	believer belief	believable
develop	secretary developed developing	secretarial development
publish	Publisher Publishing	published
die	death	dead deadly
Succeed	Success	Successful
Inspire	Inspiration	Inspirational
silence	silence	silent
associate	association	associate
educate	education	educational
insist	insistence	Insistent

ملاحظات لغوية Language Notes

1 Make And Do

Make	Do
make a noise	do the homework
make a table	do well
make speech	do a survey
make arrangement	do the washing up
make a mistake	do a job

لاحظ عدم جمع الكلمات الآتية إذا جاء قبلها عدد وبعدها اسم:

Week / second / month / year / minute / hour / day
I usually have a **ten-minute break** for coffee at midday.

3 Habit (عادة شخصية) custom tradition (شيء موروث) عرفا سائد في المجتمع

4 Insist on + v+ing يصر على

5 Insist that + جملة يصر أن

6 Experience: (ما يكتسبه الشخص من معرفة ومهارات من خلال عمل معين - لا تجمع)

•Experiences : مواقف أو تجارب أو خبرات في الحياة

•Experiment : تجربة علمية لإثبات صحة شيء ما أو التوصل لنتائج معينة

- 7 Routine (روتين الإجراءات الرسمية الحكومية • red tape الروتين اليومي (أعمال في نفس الوقت يوميا)
- 8 Win (won / won): (a medal / a cup / a race / a competition / a match / a prize)
 - Beat (beat / beaten): يهزم / يتغلب على (يأتي بعده الشخص أو الفريق المهزوم)
 Gain (experience / information / Knowledge) (معرفة / معلومات / خبرة) يكتسب
 (weight Earn (earned / earned): يكتسب (من العمل الجاد)
- 9 Abroad (الخارج) on board (على متن سفينة أو طائرة أو قطار) • broad (عريض)
- 10 Other than = except (ما عدا)
- 11 Biography (سيرة ذاتية لشخص يكتبها شخص آخر) autobiography (سيرة ذاتية لشخص نفسه يكتبها الشخص نفسه)
- 12 Retire (يستقيل من العمل) resign (يخال للمعاش (يتقاعد))
- 13 Award (يكافئ - مكافأة (مقابل سلوك حسن أو عمل جيد) reward (يمنح - منحة - جائزة (رسمياً))
- 14 Graduate from (يتخرج من) a graduate of (خريج)
 graduate with a degree in (يتخرج بشهادة في)
- 15 Publish (ينشر (كتاب)) spread (ينتشر) prevail (يسود)
 (يعلن - ينشر (كتاب))
- 16 Respected (يحظى بالاحترام والاعجاب بسبب عمله أو إنجازاته)
 Respectable (محترم (بمكاتبته الاجتماعية)) Respectful (يظهر الاحترام لـ)
- 17 Work as a / an + (الوظيفة)
- 18 aged + سن = at the age of + سن = when he was + سن
- 19 Responsible for = in charge of..... (مسؤول عن)
- 20 Give myself goals (يحدد أهداف) reach / achieve goals (يصل لأهدافه) score goals (يحرز أهداف)
- 21 Come with fresh ideas (يبتكر أفكار عديدة)
- 22 Encourage..... to + (يشجع على..... مصدر)
- 23 Take part in (يشارك في) = participate * take place..... (يحدث)
- 24 Grow up reading (يكبر على قراءة)
- 25 Live with..... (يعيش مع) * Live in (يعيش في) * live on (يتغذى - يعيش على)
- 26 Married to..... (متزوج من) * married with..... (متزوج وعنده)
- 27 Event (حدث هام) incident (حدث في قصة أو فيلم) accident (حادثة)

Synonyms Unit 1

broad	واسع	spacious / wide
abroad	الخارج	overseas
competition	مسابقة	contest
fashionable	مساير للموضة	trendy / stylish
lawful	قانوني	legal
primary	رئيسي	chief / main
Important	هام	significant
support	يؤيد	advocate
leave	يفادر	depart
die	يموت	pass away
collect	يجمع	gather
achievement	انجاز / تحقيق	accomplishment
competitor	متسابق	contestant
competitor	منافس	contestant

Antonyms Unit 1

lawful	قانوني قانوني	unlawful	غير / غير شرعي
broad/wide	واسع / عريض	narrow	ضيق
old-fashioned	موضة قديمة / غير حديث	modern/fashionable	حديث / مساير للموضة
usual	معتاد	unusual	غير معتاد
modern	حديث	old/ancient	قديم
fashionable	مساير للموضة	unfashionable	غير مواكب للموضة
available	متاح / متوافر	unavailable	غير متاح / غير متوافر
similar	مشابه	dissimilar/different	مختلف
able	قادر	unable	غير قادر
obey	يطيع	disobey	يخالف / يعصي
customary	معتاد	uncustomary	غير معتاد
start	بداية	end	نهاية
important	هام	unimportant	غير هام
belief	ايمان / تصديق	disbelief	كفر / عدم تصديق
collect	يجمع	scatter	يبعثر
primary	رئيسي	minor/secondary	ثانوي / غير هام

Synonyms Unit 2

raising children	تربية الأطفال	bringing up children
teach	يعلم	educate
schooling	التعليم (في المدارس)	education
siblings	أشقاء	Brothers and sisters
spouse	الزوج/الزوجة	husband or wife
serious	خطير	dangerous
successful	ناجح	unsuccessful
brave	شجاع	courageous
famous	مشهور	well-known
natural	طبيعي	unnatural

Antonyms Unit 2

responsible	مسئول	irresponsible	غير مسئول
strict	صارم / متشدد	lenient	متساهل
encourage	يشجع	discourage	يمنع
natural	طبيعي	unnatural	غير طبيعي
outside	خارج	inside	داخل
most	الأكثر	least	الأقل
remember	يتذكر	forget	ينسى
respect	احترام	disrespect	عدم احترام
successful	ناجح	unsuccessful	غير ناجح
gentle	مهذب / رقيق	unkind	غير عطوف
introduction	مقدمة	conclusion	خاتمة
maximum	حد أقصى	minimum	حد أدنى
majority	أغلبية	minority	أقلية
understanding	فهم	misunderstanding	سوء فهم

Grammar

I

الماضي البسيط Past simple

١- التكوين Form

• يتكون الماضي البسيط من (التصريف الثاني للفعل) بإضافة **d** أو **ed** أو **ied** للفعل إذا كان فعل عادي (منتظم) مثل

play – played / help – helped

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

لاحظ : متى نضيف (ied / ed / d) للفعل المنتظم

like → liked

١- إذا كان الفعل ينتهي بحرف (e) نضع له (d)

study → studied

٢- إذا كان الفعل ينتهي بحرف (y) مسبقاً بحرف ساكن، نحذف (y) ونضع (ied)

play → played

٣- إذا كان الفعل ينتهي بحرف (y) مسبقاً بحرف متحرك (a – e – i – o – u) نضع (ed)

stop → stopped

٤- إذا كان الفعل ينتهي بحرف ساكن مسبقاً بحرف متحرك يُضاعف الساكن ونضع (ed)

٢- الاستخدام Usage

نستخدم الماضي البسيط للتعبير عن :

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

١- حدث بدأ وانتهى في الماضي .

٢- عادة في الماضي (غالباً مع كلمة "used to" والتي معناها اعتاد 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 في الماضي

(Always – often – never – usually / every ...)

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

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

٢- حكاية قصة

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

٤- حالة If الثانية

٥- الأحداث التي حدثت تباعاً واحداً تلو الآخر في الماضي ليس هناك فارق زمني

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

٦- يستخدم الماضي البسيط مع for للتعبير عن سيرة ذاتية أو أحداث استمرت لفترة في الماضي وانتهت

* My father went to the faculty of law for four years.

* My grandfather lived in England for 6 years.

٧- يستخدم الماضي البسيط مع التعبيرات الآتية حالة وجود فاعل

1- I wish + فاعل + ماضي بسيط

* I wish Hany studied hard.

2- It's (high) time + فاعل + ماضي بسيط

* It's time she studied English.

3- I would rather + فاعل + ماضي بسيط

* I'd rather he left now.

٣- الكلمات الدالة Key words

Yesterday أمس / (مدة زمنية) ago منذ / last + ماضي / in سنة ماضية + (in 2009)

in the past في الماضي / once ذات مرة / one day / How long ago = when / just now

from 2001 to 2006 / منذ بضعة أيام / in the ancient times

٤- النفي Negative

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

في 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 في زمن الماضي التي لا يمكن تحول إلى النفي باستخدام didn't مثل :

was → wasn't

were → weren't

could → couldn't

Question السؤال

Did + subject + inf. مصدر الفعل ؟

عند تكوين السؤال بـ Yes / No نتيج الآتي :

* 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 ?

Passive للمجهول

was / were + p.p. + مفعول

* Football was played yesterday.

* The film was watched at home by Heba.

للتعبير عن العادة الماضية نستخدم إحدى هذه التركيبات

1- فاعل + used to + inf

2- It was SB's habit to + inf

3- فاعل + (was / were) + in the habit of + (v+ing)

4- فاعل + got into the habit of + (v + ing)

5- فاعل + no longer + مضارع بسيط = فاعل + don't / doesn't + فعل ... any longer / more

6- (Noun / v+ing) + (was / were) + SB's habit.

Amr used to study hard.

It was Amr's habit to study hard.

Amr was in the habit of studying hard.

Amr got into the habit of studying hard.

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

Studying hard was Amr's habit.

2

past continuous الماضي المستمر

Form التكوين

١- في حالة الإثبات : يتكون الماضي المستمر من (فاعل + was / were + verb + ing)

* They were watching TV yesterday evening.

٢- في حالة النفي : يتكون من (فاعل + was / were not + verb + ing)

* I wasn't working when you phoned me.

٣- في حالة السؤال : يتكون من (Was, Were + sub ... + verb + ing ... ?)

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.

٤- في حالة المبنى للمجهول : يتكون من (مفعول + was, were + being + p.p ...)

* TV was being watched yesterday evening.

Usage الاستخدام

نستخدم الماضي المستمر

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

* Yesterday evening, they were discussing some important matters.

٢- للتعبير عن حدث كان مستمرا عندما قلمه حدث آخر في الماضي

* While (As / Just as / When) I was going home, I met one of my best friends.

٣- 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.

٤- حدث كان مستمرا في وقت ما بين بدايته ونهايته

* From ten to twelve yesterday, Hany was studying his lessons.

٣- الكلمات الدالة Key words

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

Important notes

١- 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.

٢- 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)

٣- 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.

٤- يمكن استخدام During بدلا من while ويأتي بعدها (noun) أو noun phrase

* **During** my lunchtime, the phone rang.

* **During** the party, we saw most of our old friends.

٥- يستخدم الماضي المستمر في هذه التركيبات: ماضى مستمر + because / as / since + ماضى بسيط منفى بمعنى الحدث لم يتم

e.g. I didn't answer the phone **because** I was praying.

تركيبات هامة

While / As / When	→ ماضى مستمر	→ ماضى بسيط
ماضى بسيط	While / As / When	→ ماضى مستمر
When	→ ماضى بسيط	→ ماضى مستمر
→ ماضى مستمر	when	→ ماضى بسيط
While / When / As	→ ماضى مستمر	→ ماضى مستمر
While (يدون فاعل) + v-ing	→ ماضى بسيط	
During + noun	→ ماضى بسيط	
on + v + ing	→ ماضى بسيط	

3

الماضى التام Past Perfect

١- التكوين Form

(فاعل + had + p.p)

١- في حالة الإثبات: يتكون من

* I **had finished** my work before I took a break.

(فاعل + hadn't + p.p)

٢- في حالة النفي: يتكون من

* They **hadn't** watched TV.

(Had + sub ... + p.p ... ?)

٢- في حالة السؤال: يتكون من

or

(had + sub ... + p.p ... ?) (إذا استفهام)

* **Had** Huda played tennis? Yes, she had. No, she hadn't

* What **had** he done before returning home?

(had + been + p.p ...)

٢- في حالة المبنى للمجهول: يتكون من

* A film **had been** watched (by me)

٢- الاستخدام Usage

١- يستخدم الماضي التام ليصف حدث وقع قبل حدث آخر في الماضي

* After Mai **had returned** from school, she studied her lessons.

٢- يستخدم الماضي التام بعد (because / as) لتوضيح سبب / مبرر حدوث شيء في الماضي (حدث ثم أولاً) وكانت له نتيجة واضحة في الماضي :

* He went to hospital **because** he had eaten bad food.

٣- مع حالة if الثالثة

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

٣- الكلمات الدالة Key words

After / As soon as / When	→ ماضى تام	→ ماضى بسيط
→ ماضى بسيط	After / As soon as / When	→ ماضى تام

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

By the time / Before / When	→ ماضى بسيط	→ ماضى تام
→ ماضى تام	By the time / Before / When	→ ماضى بسيط

Ex : I had done my homework **before / by the time / when** I watched TV.

الفاعل + didn't + inf.	until - till	فاعل had + p.p
الفاعل + wasn't / weren't + اسم / صفة	until - till	
الفاعل + wasn't / weren't + p.p	until - till	
الفاعل + couldn't / wouldn't + inf.	until - till	
No one + التصريف الثانى للفعل	until - till	

* I **didn't** watch TV (**till / until**) I had done my homework.

* I **wasn't** given my inheritance **until** I had signed some papers.

* I **wouldn't** leave the office **until** I had checked that all the doors were locked.

* **No one** left the office **until** they had finished all tasks.

no sooner	than	لم يكفد ... حتى
4- فاعل + had + hardly +	when + past simple	ماضى بسيط
scarcely	when	

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

* They had **hardly** finished painting our new house **when** we moved into it.

إذا بدأت الجملة بـ **no sooner / hardly / scarcely** نضع الجملة الأولى في صيغة استفهام

No sooner	had	فاعل	p.p	than	ماضى بسيط
Scarcely				when	
Hardly				when	

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

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

It was only **when** → ماضى تام that → ماضى بسيط

It was not **until** → ماضى تام that → ماضى بسيط

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

Important notes

١- إذا لم يأتي بعد **After / before** فاعل يأتي بعدهم (v.ing)

After (بدون فاعل) + v-ing / noun	→ ماضى بسيط
before (بدون فاعل) + v-ing / noun	→ ماضى تام

Ex : **After** doing the shopping, she returned home.

* She had already visited the city **before** the school trip.

٢- تستخدم **Having + p.p** بدلا من after / as soon as + S + had + p.p

After / as soon as + فاعل + had + p.p = Having + p.p = V.ing	→ ماضى بسيط
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Ex : **After** she had done the shopping, she returned home. =

Having done the shopping, she returned home =

Doing the shopping, she returned home

٣- يأتي الماضى التام بعد هذه الأفعال فى الماضى وهى :

..... **discovered / found / realized / knew / remembered / heard** S. + had + p.p

After	+ ماضى بسيط	ماضى بسيط	That	ماضى تام
As soon as				
When				

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

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

٤- يأتي بعد **Before that** ماضى تام وبعد **After that** ماضى بسيط :

after = before that →	→ ماضى تام	→ ماضى بسيط
before = after that →	→ ماضى بسيط	→ ماضى تام

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

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

٥- يأتي الماضى التام مع كلمات المضارع التام إذا جاء معها ماضى بسيط (already / just / never / for / since)

* I **had never tried** Chinese food before I went to that restaurant.

* The lesson **had already started** when he arrived in the classroom.

٦- ماضى تام + فترة زمنية فى الماضى (yesterday / 2013) By +

E.g. By **yesterday**, he had reached Paris. / By **1913**, the titanic had shipwrecked.

٧- نستخدم هذه التركيبة عندما (لا يوجد فارق زمنى بين الحدثين)

ماضى بسيط → ماضى بسيط → **After / as soon as / when**

Ex : **When** she saw a snake in front of her, she cried.

Ex : He told me **as soon as** he heard the news.

4 المضارع التام present perfect

١- التكوين Form

(فاعل) + has / have + P.P

١- فى حالة الإثبات : يتكون من

Ex. He **has watched** the match.

(فاعل) + has / have (not) + p.p ...

٢- فى حالة النفي : يتكون من

Ex. He **hasn't watched** the match.

(Have / Has + sub ... + p.p ... ?)

٢- في حالة السؤال : يتكون من

or

(have / has + sub ... + p.p ... ?) أداة استفهام

- * Have you finished your homework ? Yes, I have. / No, I haven't.
- When have you finished your homework ?

(have / has + been + p.p ...)

٢- في حالة المبنى للمجهول : يتكون من

- * TV has been watched by them.

٢- الاستخدام Usage

١- يستخدم المضارع التام للتعبير عن أحداث في الماضي انتهت حالاً أو منذ فترة قصيرة جداً

- * I've **just finished** reading David Copperfield.

٢- حدث بدأ في الماضي وما زال مستمر في المضارع مع for / since

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

٣- حدث بدأ في الماضي وله أثر أو نتيجة في الوقت الحاضر مع **because** أو **so**

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

٤- يعبر عن حدث تم في الماضي دون تحديد وقته

E.g. - I have painted the house. He has visited England three times.

٣- الكلمات الدالة Key words

So far = up till now = until now حتى الآن

E.g. Mona has studied for lessons **so far / up till now**

تستخدم (ever) مع المضارع التام للسؤال عن الخبرات السابقة بمعنى (من قبل)

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

It's the first time + فاعل + have / has + ever + p.p

١- تستخدم أيضاً في الجملة التي تبدأ بـ

- * **It is the first time** I have ever seen snow.

٢- الجمل التي تحتوي على صيغة التفضيل

فاعل + is / are the	صفة + est	+ اسم + I have ever + p.p
	صفة طويلة + Most	

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

Nothing like this has ever happened to me

٢- الجمل التي تبدأ بـ No

تستخدم (never) مع المضارع التام المنفي للتحدث عن الخبرات السابقة بمعنى (أبداً / مطلقاً)

- * He's **never** ridden a camel and he's never seen the sea.

لاحظ : ممكن أن تستخدم never في الجمل الآتية :

- * My brother has **never** driven a car **before**. (never) + (before)
- * I have **never** seen **such** a tall tree. (never) + اسم موصوف + (such)

الشئ / الشخص + than + صفة مقارنة + اسم + have / has + never + p.p + فاعل

- * I **have never seen** a more exciting film than Brave heart.

يستخدم (just) مع المضارع التام بمعنى (حالاً) لنقول أن شئ ما حدث منذ فترة قصيرة

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

يستخدم (already) مع المضارع التام بمعنى (بالفعل) لنقول أن شئ ما حدث قبل ما كنا نتوقعه

- * Hany has **already** made his bed.
- * Leila has finished her homework **already**.

تأتي already بين have / has والتصريف الثالث

تأتي already في نهاية الجملة الخبرية المثبتة

- * Have you finished doing the exercise already ? how fast!

تأتي في السؤال (للتعجب والتأكد من تمام الفعل)

Lately مؤخرًا / حديثًا (يفضل أن تأتي في جملة منفية أو سؤال)

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

recently مؤخرًا / حديثًا (يفضل أن تأتي في جملة مثبتة أو سؤال)

* Samy has married **recently**. Have you heard from tom recently ?

Since + بداية الحدث (بداية المدة)	Last (week – month – year – Monday – night) 1998 – 5 o'clock – Sunday The / this morning – yesterday Lunch time – spring – then – that time His arrival – childhood – death – marriage – birthday – graduation I / He / she was – the age of – the beginning of
	Since the last + اسم (since the last visit / match / meeting)
* I've studied English since I was eight years old.	
For + مدة كاملة	(a week / three weeks – a month / five months – a year / ten years – a day / four days – an hour / 7 hours – a minute / 15 minutes – a night – a while – a decade – a season) (a long (short) time – ages – more than – some time – ever) For the last / past + مدة (for the last week / month)
	الخلاصة تأتي مع كل ما انتهى به S ويبدأ بـ a / an
* I have lived here for 13 years.	

كلمات أخرى تستخدم مع المضارع التام

Over / throughout the (years / ages) على مر السنين / العصور

in the last (weeks / months / years) في الأسابيع / الشهور / السنوات الماضية

in the past few years في السنوات القليلة الماضية

يستخدم مع الكلمات والتعبيرات إذا كان هذه الفترات الزمنية مستمرة إلى لحظة الكلام

Today / this (morning / evening / week / month)

e.g. * He has written three reports this **morning**.

This is the first time / It's the second time.

يمكن استخدام **since** كأداة ربط

Have / Has + p.p	Since	ماضي بسيط →
It's a period of time		ماضي بسيط →

Ex. * It's two weeks **since** I met him.

* He has studied English **since** she started her school.

ماضي بسيط	Since then	مضارع تام →
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* Hany went to live in Paris. **Since then** I haven't contacted him.

ماضي بسيط →	Since	Had + p.p
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* It was a year **since** I had seen her.

How long is it	Since	ماضي بسيط →
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* How long is it **since** you got married ?

لاحظ الفرق (have / has) **been to** & (have / has) **gone to**

١- ذهب إلى مكان أو زار مكان وعاد منه أو عند السؤال عن مكان لم تزوره من قبل **has / have been to**

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

* My father **has been to** Cairo. He returned yesterday.

* Ahmed, where have you **been** ?

* Have you **been to** America before ?

٢- ذهب إلى مكان أو زار مكان ولم يعد أو في الطريق إلى هناك **has / have gone to**

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

* Ali **has gone to** school.

* Belal is not here. He **has gone to** the dentist's.

* Where has Heba **gone** ? I can't find her.

٣- ذهب إلى مكان وما زال هناك **have / has been in / at**

* Ali **has been in** London for two months.

Vocabulary

Exercise?

Unit (1)

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

- 1- What you have is a big mistake that I'll never tolerate.
a- done b- made c- tells d- says
- 2- Salah got the full mark as he..... no mistake
a- makes b- did c- made d- done
- 3- He forgot the "thank you"
a- customs b- habit c- customary d- custom
- 4- Visiting the Military Museum isthat I will never forget.
a- experience b- an experience c- experiment d- experiences
- 5- At the beach, we needed..... tent
a- three-man b- a three-men c- three man d- a three-man
- 6- The of confused is perplexed.
a- antonym b- object c- synonym d- noun
- 7- Take all these temperatures and find their
a- measurement b- measures c- degree d- average
- 8- The ringing of the telephone woke me up.
a- insistent b- insistence c- instant d- insistently
- 9- Fighting broke out and all was chaos and.....
a- confusing b- confused c- confusion d- confuse
- 10- As soon as a book ,it becomes available for reading.
a- comes out b- publish c- publishes d- published
- 11- She has learned to keep a positive attitude about her
a- disabled b- handicapped c- wealthy d- disability
- 12-work requires less effort than manual work.
a- secretary b- secretarial c- sectarian d- secrecy
- 13- You'll need to be a real..... with critical situations.
a- diplomat b- technical c- journalist d- political
- 14- Some activitiesat school help students to strengthen their physical fitness.
a-made b- done c- did d- do
- 15-successful novels into films is something common in the world of the cinema.
a- Making b- Writing c- Spreading d- Doing

More Exercise

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

1. Paris has a / an of 557 mm of rain each year.
a) average b) number c) ability d) water
2. She sometimes gets between the meanings of grain and again.
a) confirmed b) confident c) confused d) concluded
3. Some of the questions he asked me were very.....
a) puzzled b) amazed c) confused d) confusing
4. There was a lot of in the hospital as more patients arrived.
a) confuse b) confusion c) promotion d) illusion
5. I didn't want to go to the party, but my wife.....
a) insisted b) assisted c) insistence d) assistance
6. My uncle has recently moved to a different on the other side of town.
a) destruction b) damage c) distract d) district
7. He wrote a book about thehe got during his trips in Africa.
a) attempts b) tests c) experiments d) experiences

8. Teams will for the world cup championship.
a) complete b) compensate c) compete d) delete
9. This author uses very short sentences. That is his.....of writing.
a) routine b) route c) fashion d) style
10. This survey was by phone and asked people's political opinions.
a) made b) done c) acted d) represented
11. When I'm happy with what I've written, my secretary it onto the computer .
a- typing b- type c- typed d- types
12. My publisher insists sending everything as an e-mail attachment.
a-on b- at c-into d- of
13. The computer a noise.
a- made b- did c- got d- gave
14. She can't come out because She's got to the washing up.
a- made b- do c- got d- gave
15. My father is a new chair.
a-causing b- helping c- making d- doing
16. He's going to a speech
a- talk b- get c- do d- make
17. The..... to democratic regime is still popular among people.
a- belief b- attachment c- insistence d- election
18. He well in the exam.
a- made b- did c- got d- gave
19. Have you any arrangements for the holidays?
a- did b- caused c- gave d- made
20. You have two mistakes in the test.
a- made b- did c- got d- gave
21. Emad a good job when he made that new window.
a- gave b- got c- did d- made
22. The sun is at its strongest at.....
a- midnight b- day c- afternoon d- midday
23. I don't really have a during the holidays.
a- red tape b- routine c- system d- rest
24. My friend won a priz in a competition
a- poetry b- poem c- poet d- poets
25. My friend and I are going to enter an athletics We all hope to win something.
a- fame b- tour c- course d- competition
26. I think that he will easily find for the next book
a- attachment b- publisher c- believer d- Establish
27. You should your photo with your CV.
a- attachment b- attach c- attack d- attached
28. His first short story in 2000.
a- is published b- publishes c- was published d- publishing
29. Midday is twelve o'clock in the day and twelve o'clock at night is
a- midday b- midnight c- mid year d- mid week
30. She will do a course next month.
a- secretaried b- secretarious c- serial d- secretarial
31. She was that they should all meet for dinner.
a- insisted b- insisiently c- insistent d- insist
32. Yehia Haqqi came from a poorof Cairo.
a- distract b- district c- distort d- distinct
33. Samy's cousin is and cannot walk very well
a- abled b- able c- disabled d- enabled
34. My mother loves clothes and buys verydresses .
a- out of fashion b- fashion c- fashionable d- old-fashioned
35. My parents gave me aof modern short stories for my birthday.
a- set b- collection c- collect d- series
36. Yehia Haqqi was an important twentieth century
a- writer b- editor c- lawyer d- solicitor
37. My mother has a that children learn best by playing games
a- believing b- belief c- believer d- believe
38. Although nawal has a she is very good at sports
a- enable b- able c- ability d- disability

39. She won 1st prize in a national competition school children
 a- for b- to c- with d- by
40. His in foreign languages has helped him to get the job.
 a- interested b- interests c- interesting d- interest
41. He spends two or three days the week's work.
 a- to check b- checking c- check d- to checking
42. Yehia Haqqi was one of the of modern Egyptian literature.
 a- pioneers b- leaders c- chairmen d- elites
43. As well as an important writer, he was an expert on Arabic culture.
 a- being b- to be c- be d- having been
44. Naguib Mahfouz is still of as a famous world writer.
 a- regarded b- considered c- thought d- remembered
45. He graduated law and worked for a short time as a lawyer .
 a- in b- on c- at d- of
46. In 1929, he began his as a diplomat
 a- job b- profession c- career d- life
47. His first short story, published in 1925, him as one of the greatest short story writers
 a- set up b- establish c- established d- establishing
48. Haqqi always wanted to help poor and people .
 a- abled b- able c- disabled d- enabled
49. One of his stories, was a play.
 a- made from b- made of c- made by d- made into
50. The museum has a fantastic of ancient poetry.
 a- election b- companies c- collection d- groups .
51. He was interested in the Arabic language and he a new style of writing.
 a- develop b- developed c- developing d- promoting
52. He translated Russian, French, Italian and Turkish into Arabic .
 a- literature b- literary c- litter d- letter
53. Haqqi is still thought of as the of the modern short story and the novel in Egypt.
 a- son b- father c- father-in-law d- Mum
54. The story he told was beyond
 a- belief b- believes c- believable d- unbelievable
55. She usually has break for coffee at midday
 a- five-minute b- a five-minute c- a five-minutes d- five-minutes
56. I climbed on of the ship.
 a- board b- broad c- abroad d- beard
57. You'll have to go now, you'll miss your bus.
 a- rather than b- other than c- except d- otherwise
58. When the employee is 60, he and can live on his pension.
 a- signs b- tries c- resigns d- retires
59. We should be towards elderly people.
 a- respect b- respectable c- respected d- respectful

تدريبات من امتحانات سابقة

60. Is charitable organisation him as one of the greatest men in history (2019-)
 دور اول (2019-)
 a- established b- published c- finished d- punished
61. I really admire Charles Dickens as a novelist as his writing is unique. (2015)
 a) behaviour b) attitude c) style d) conduct
62. writing his own novels, Yehia Haqqi translated French and Italian literature into Arabic. (2014)
 a) As well as b) Because of c) In addition d) In spite of
63. Zewail is not just a Nobel prize winner; he's a/an in chemistry. (2012)
 a) investor b) explorer c) pioneer d) politician
64. Yehia Haqqi graduated in law and worked for a short time as a (2011)
 a) lawyer b) diplomat c) sailor d) journalist
65. You can't compare the of watching live theatre with watching a film. (2010)
 a) experience b) experiment c) explanation d) exploration

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66. Early black and white photos show people in clothes. (2015)
 a) old-fashioned b) up-to-date c) modern d) most recent
67. My daily begins when my alarm clock goes off at 6.30. (2013)
 a) routine b) custom c) red tape d) tradition
68. They have just received this photos as an e-mail (2012)
 a) post b) attachment c) letter d) part

Grammar

Exercise?

Unit (1)

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

- 1- My grandfather a hotel by the beach until he sold it last year.
 a- was owning b- had owned c- did not own d- had not owned
- 2- I missed the start of the film because Ipopcorn.
 a- was buying b- have bought c- had been buying d- buy
- 3- The revolution took place the 1950s.
 a- while b- since c- when d- during
- 4- revised , the report was sent to the media.
 a- After b- Having c- When d- On
- 5- Two months ago, all the workersin the factory but now the factory is closed.
 a- worked b- working c- have worked d- were working
- 6- No, that's not right. Ithe test and got the full mark.
 a- am passing b- did pass c- was passing d- was passed
- 7- When we shared a room, my friendmy things. It was so annoying.
 a- took always b- taking c- was always taking d- had taken
- 8- When I arrived at the shop, I realized that Ienough money.
 a- did not have b- had not had c- was not having d- have not had.
- 9- When I arrived at the shop, I realized that Imy money.
 a- forgot b- was forgetting c- had forgotten d- have forgotten
- 10- I wasn't sure how Samy would react because Ihim long.
 a- didn't know b- haven't known c- hadn't been known d- hadn't known
- 11- When you rang last night, Iin the garden. So I didn't hear you.
 a- was working b- had worked c- working d- worked
- 12- He was gradually getting used toin a new team.
 a- be b- is c- being d- was
- 13- When we were on holidays, weto the café almost every day.
 a- went b- were going c- had gone d- go
- 14- We didn't feel like playing football as we.....playing tennis.
 a- have just finished b- were just playing
 c- will just finish d- had just finished
- 15- The phone was engaged when I called, whoto?
 a- did you talk b- had you talked
 c- have you been talking d- were you talking
- 16- A car came round the corner andout of the way.
 a- jumps b- was jumping c- jumped d- jumping
- 17- At this time yesterday, my family and I.....a big lunch.
 a- had b- were having c- having d- was having
- 18- Sayed lived in Port Said for more than twenty years. In fact, he.....there when the war broke out.
 a- lived b- living c- was living d- had lived

- 19- I tried to change the light bulb thatout
 a- burning b- was burning c- have burnt d- had burnt
- 20- He for three hours yesterday.
 a- played b- was playing c- had played d- has played

More Exercise

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

- She first stories when She was ten.
 a- is writing b- wrote c- have written d- written
- When He was ten, He wrote a story which a prize.
 a- have won b- wins c- win d- won
- As soon as He'd finished a story, He the next one.
 a- starting b- had started c- started d- have started
- I a book when you phoned me last night
 a- was reading b- am reading c- read d- had read
- I didn't answer the phone because I
 a-am, praying b- was praying c- Had prayed d- prayed
- I the police after I had seen the accident.
 a- telephones b- had telephoned c- telephoned d- telephone
- By the time Nada arrived, we lunch , so there was nothing for her to eat
 a- have b- had c- were having d- had had
- Ijust finished doing the exercise when my father returned home
 a- have b- had had c- were having d- had
- While I football I fell and broke my leg
 a- playing b- had had c- was playing d- had
- I once the newspaper every day. Now I don't have the time.
 a- have read b- used to read c- was reading d- read
- the film before I read the book.
 a- I already saw b- I'd already seen c- I've already seen d- I already see
- What when I called you? You sounded very busy.
 a- do you do b- did you do c- are you doing d- were you doing
- I to the museum in 2015.
 a- went b- have gone c- have been d- had been
- In 2010, my parentsin a small flat in the city centre.
 a- live b- had lived c- have lived d- lived
- Yesterday evening, we for our English test when all the lights went out.
 a- have revised b- hadrevised c- revised d- were revising
- My mother made me a cake. Itof lemons.
 a- has tasted b- tastes c- tasted d- was tasting
- It was dark when we reached the beach because the sun down.
 a- went b- had gone c- has gone d- goes
- I used tovery quickly.
 a- be written b- write c- writing d- be writing
- This bookby a famous writer.
 a- was written b- written c- wrote d- was writing
- Itwhile I was reading the newspaper..
 a- delivered b- delivers c- was delivered d- was being delivered
- On.....the film, Ali came.
 a - watch b-watches c-watched d-watching
- They saw the fighting people while.....home.
 a- were driving b-drove c-driving d-drive
- As he was carrying the vase, he it on the floor .
 a - drops b - dropped c - had dropped d - was dropping

تدريبات من امتحانات سابقة

24. No sooner the noise than we rushed to the spot. (2014)
 a) had we heard b) did we hear c) we had heard d) we did hear
25. We arrived late. The film half an hour earlier. (الأزهر 2015)
 a) begins b) has begun c) was beinging d) had begun
26. When I was in Sharm El-Sheikh, I a lot. (دول أول 2018)
 a) sunbathed b) was sunbathing c) would sunbathe d) have sunbathed
27. reaching the airport, Ali found out that he had left one of his suitcases at home. (دول أول 2018)
 a) On b) While c) When d) Despite
28. While the new plan, Sami noticed that it was too long. (نموذج الوزارة الرابع 2017)
 a) revise b) revising c) revises d) revised
29. Having in medicine, he became a doctor. (نموذج الوزارة الثاني 2018)
 a) graduate b) graduated c) graduating d) graduates
30. We arrived half an hour late. The film half an hour earlier. (نموذج الوزارة الثاني 2011)
 a) began b) was beginning c) had begun d) has begun
31. Mona didn't send the message to her father until she it. (دول أول حديث 2016)
 a) has written b) has been writing c) had written d) writing
32. feeling the pain of the injection, she gave a spontaneous cry. (نموذج الوزارة الأول 2017)
 a) After b) In c) Before d) On
33. After the house painted, we furnished it. (دور نان 2014)
 a) had b) had been c) has been d) is
34. finished my work, I went home. (دور أول قديم 2016)
 a) After b) Having c) Have d) On
35. They to spend the feast العيد with us every year until we moved. (د.أ.م. أولى 2010)
 a) use b) are used c) have used d) used
36. I'd rather you this car. It's a bargain. (نموذج الوزارة الثاني 2014)
 a) buy b) to buy c) bought d) will buy

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37. He was accused accepting a bribe. (2009)
 a) with b) of c) for d) about
38. When he arrived in Cairo, he for six years. (2015)
 a) has studied b) had studied c) had been studying d) has been studying
39. By 2012, I three novels. It was a great achievement for me. (2017)
 a) had written b) will have c) had been writing d) was writing
40. While I home, I saw some of my friends. (م.أ.و.لى 2012)
 a) am walking b) was walking c) had walked d) walk
41. President Sadat died in 1981, before that our army the Suez. (2016)
 a) crossed b) had crossed c) have crossed d) was crossing

Vocabulary

Exercise?

Unit (2)

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

- 1- Childrentheir appetite when they eat much sweet.
 a- waste b- increase c- spill d- spoil
- 2- One big problem of university courses is that they are notto the job market.
 a- qualified b- responsible c- associated d- joining
- 3- Some think that the last hesitant decisions will..... foreign investment.
 a- lean b- discourage c- encourage d- return
- 4- The president is responsible.....his people for the safety and security of the state.
 a- to b- in c- for d- at

- 5- Studyingat university helps you to be a successful diplomat.
 a- policy b- politicians c- politics d- policy science
- 6- Many terrorist groups have..... with foreign organizations.
 a- association b- friendship c- authority d- company
- 7- The football team are playing with a lot ofI think they are going to lose .
 a- confident b- confidence c- confusion d- confusing
- 8- A article needs to be thought about carefully.
 a- warm b- strict c- serious d- flexible
- 9-your goals needs an organized plan and exerting much effort.
 a- Achieving b- Scoring c- Winning d- Taking
- 10- After a long swim, every inch of my body.....
 a- pains b- breaks c- hurt d- aches
- 11- Working women suffer a lot to balance betweenof home and job.
 a- supplies b- goals c- demands d- articles
- 12- The success of Mo Salah at Liverpoolyoung men to play abroad.
 a- aspires b- makes c- hopes d- inspires
- 13- Fatherly to hostile is as demand to
 a- offer b- order c- instruction d- motherly
- 14- Setting new factories helps to increase production.
 a- off b- up c- out d- down
- 15- She lookedher missing child but in vain.
 a- after b- out c- for d- like
- 16- Poor.....inside families causes many problems to arise.
 a- conditions b- system c- discipline d- demand
- 17- Good company helps children
 a- to work b- not to demand c- support d-not to be spoiled
- 18- Private schools are alwaysabout the way students dress.
 a- strict b- flexible c- expensive d- warm
- 19- The school observed a minute of in honor of the students who had died in the accident.
 a- sadness b- sorrow c- distress d- silence

More Exercise

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

1. She at Cairo University about writing for children.
 a) lecturing b) lecturer c) lectured d) lecture
2. His books have children for many years.
 a) influenced b) inflation c) influential d) influence
3. Abdel-Tawab Youssef studied science at Cairo University.
 a) political b) politics c) politician d) population
4. His father was working for the Egyptian of Education.
 a) minister b) prime minister c) ministry d) ministries
5. parents are always worried about their children's education.
 a- intersting b- concerned c- connected d- concerning
6. He travelled to many countries to study children's
 a) culture b) agricultural c) agriculture d) cultural
7. He first started for radio and television.
 a) wrote b) written c) writing d) writes
8. His books are famous many countries.
 a) with b) at c) for d) in

9. He should be and gentle.
a) fathered b) feather c) fatherly d) father
10. I myself goals and plan how to achieve them.
a) give b) take c) score d) decide
11. He set up an to help children in 1968.
a) association b) associationism c) assonance d) assortmet
12. The teacher told us about the of revising before exams.
a) export b) importance c) important d) import
13. The tourists went on a tour of Egypt, visiting all the ancient sites.
a) agriculture b) agricultural c) culture d) cultural
14. My English teacher my decision to become a teacher, too.
a) influenced b) influence c) influential d) inflation
15. Shakespeare's plays have been very many writers have used his stories.
a) influenced b) influence c) inflation d) influential
16. The basketball team are playing with a lot of I think they are going to win!
a) cofused b) confidence c) confident d) confusion
17. Don't lose those forms. They are very
a) important b) impotence c) export d) import
18. Different is an adjective.....is a noun
a) different b) differentiate c) difference d) differ
19. You need a lot of to be good at chess.
a) intelligent b) intelligence c) intelligently d) intelligibility
20. is shape a week-old moon.
a) Circus b) Circle c) Semicircle d) Strict
21. Silence means make someone their opinions.
a) give b) stop giving c) giving d) express
22. is the practice of making people obey rules and orders.
a) Discipline b) Semicircle c) Responsible d) Influenced
23. is letting a child do whatever they want, with the result that they behave badly.
a) serious b) Spoil c) silence d) strict
24. Fatherly is behaviour that is typical of a kind or concerned
a) sister b) mother c) father d) brother
25. means one of several levels of different materials that are on top of each other.
a) lower b) lawyer c) layer d) law
26. is used for someone who is sensible and can be trusted.
a) Irresponsible b) Irresponsibility c) Responce d) Responsible
27. is used for someone who is quiet and does not often laugh.
a) Influenced b) Have met c) Serious d) Meet
28. Strict is used for someone who makes sure that people always rules and does not let people behave badly.
a) disobey b) obey c) refuse d) disagree
29. I ran for ten kilometres yesterday and now my legs
a) attack b) detach c) ache d) attach
30. Phone me after school and we can have a about the weekend.
a) speak b) chat c) cheat d) tell
31. Let's play a game in the between lessons.
a) break b) brakes c) breaking d) breaks
32. The tourists sat by the pool and the sun.
a) ache b) demand c) chat d) face
33. The teacherthe students to know why they were all late.
a) ached b) cilenced c) chatted d) face
34. We to go to Alex for the holidays next year.
a) plane b) plain c) plan d) plait
35. He in 1928 in a small village near Beni Suef.
a) bears b) bear c) was born d) born
36. He worked the Egyptian Ministry of Education
a) with b) at c) in d) for

37. He wanted to enough money
 a) lose b) win c) earn d) gain
38. He set the Children's Culture Association in 1968
 a) up b) with c) to d) in
39. He won many for his writing.
 a) a ward b) prize c) awards d) award
40. people have translated his books into many languages,English, French and Chinese.
 a) including b) having c) containing d) consisting
41. He died in 2015, 87.
 a) old b) aging c) age d) aged
42. The head teacher realised that the teacher was worried ... his first lesson at the school.
 a) on b) about c) of d) with
43. "Don't worry, you have all the to be a good teacher!"
 a) relations b) quantities c) amounts d) qualities
44. You will need to the students, but you'll be fatherly and gentle."
 a) discipline b) discrimination c) distribute d) contribute
45. I've always my lessons well,"
 a) prepared b) prepare c) prepares d) preparing
46. I give myself goals and plan how to them
 a) give b) achieve c) arrive d) take
47. I plan anand then use steps.
 a) introduced b) introducing c) introduce d) introduction
48. I believe that a teacher must his students.
 a) silent b) silence c) silently d) silencer
49. The teacher must the student
 a) inspire b) aspire c) conseder d) conspire
50. He must encourage them to communicate and to take conversations.
 a) in b) part in c) place d) after
51. We should them not to move around the class.
 a) courage b) discourage c) encourage d) encouragement
52. We can change the of the classroom.
 a) desire b) design c) sign d) quality
53. The head teacher left him dreaminghis new life as a teacher
 a) about b) off c) in d) at
54. A teacher is like the of the earth:
 a) liar b) lawyer c) layer d) layers

Grammar

Exercise?

Unit (2)

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

- 1- The film has only been ona couple of minutes.
 a- since b- ago c- for d- in
- 2- I haven't seen my friendthe last time I met him in Alexandria.
 a- ago b- when c- for d- since
- 3- I..... this book now, so you can have it back.
 a- read b- am reading c- have been reading d- have read
- 4- Your exam paper is completely blank!. What.....in the past hours?
 a- are you doing b- have you been doing c- did you do d- do you do
- 5- Nothing like thisto her.
 a- had happened b- has ever happened c- has never happened d- happened

- 6- He has been practicing tennisthe last five years.
 a- for b- ago c- since d- at
- 7- Theyholiday to Alex and won't be back until the end of the month.
 a- have gone on b- went on c- have been in d- have been on
- 8- I rarely get the chance to get any experience, I..... too busy.
 a- have been just b- had been just c- just have been d- am just
- 9- It's eleven o'clock and Nasserhasn't come home.
 a- yet b- still c- just d- never
- 10- My car.....down. I have to go to work by bus.
 a- has broken b- broke c- had broken d- was broken
- 11- Shee mails for over an hour. I wonder when she'll stop.
 a- is writing b- wrote c- had written d- has been writing
- 12- I.....my friend's number, so I can't call him.
 a- forgot b- had forgotten c- have forgotten d- am forgetting
- 13- A: You look tired, what's happened?
 B: Ifor the children the whole morning. They are really a nuisance.
 a- had looked b- have been looking c- am looking d- looked
- 14- Mike.....a plane before, but I think he won't be able to manage such a large one .
 a- has flown b- had flown c- flew d- has been flowing
- 15-leaving school, he has had three or four temporary jobs.
 a- On b- While c- For d- Since
- 16- The company has been losing money.....
 a- already b- just c- recently d- yet
- 17- How long.....him?
 a- have you been knowing b- have you known c- you have know d- do you know
- 18- Hello! I've justto the shops. I've bought lots of things.
 a- went b- gone c- going d- been
- 19- I have typed three letters so far this morning and Itired already.
 a- am b- have been c- am being d- was
- 20- A couple of years ago, I had an argument with my friend Aly and we haven't spoken.....
 a- before b- already c- since d- just

More Exercise

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

1. Many people have up reading the books of Abdel-Tawab Yousef.
 a- growing b- grown c- grew d- grow
2. She has finished one of his books.
 a- since b- ever c- just d- yet
3. She has a book about why the writer became so successful.
 a- writing b- write c- wrote d- written
4. People his books into many languages Since he became famous in Egypt.,
 a- translated b- has translated c- have translated d- had translated
5. His books have influenced children many years.
 a- at b- for c- since d- ago
6. It's three weeks since we last
 a- met b- have met c- had met d- meet
7. This is the most interesting book I have read.
 a- never b- ever c- just d- yet
8. Sayed hasn't contacted me since Cairo.
 a- leaves b- left c- leaving d- has left

9. I have been to the zoo before.
 a- never b- ever c- just d- yet
10. Kareem isn't here He to the dentist's.
 a- has been b- has gone c- had gone d- had been
11. Ahmed his leg, so he can't play football today.
 a- had hurt b- hurt c- hurts d- has hurt
12. We have been at this school 2012.
 a) since b) for c) recently d) ago
13. I have never Chinese food.
 a- eaten b- has gone c- had gone d- had been
14. Have you ridden a camel?
 a) already b) ever c) never d) yet
15. Leila isn't here. She's gone out.
 a) just b) yet c) never d) since
16. I received a reply to my email yet.
 a- had b- hadn't c- have d- haven't
17. I can't phone my parents because I my phone.
 a- lost b- had lost c- have lost d- lose
18. The plane has left. I can see it in the sky!
 a- never b- yet c- ever d- just
19. My uncle has lived abroad five years.
 a- at b- in c- since d- for
20. Have you tried English food?
 a- never b- ever c- just d- yet
21. They to the USA. They are in Cairo now.
 a) has been b) have gone c) have been d) going
22. Hala cannot play tennis because she her hand.
 a- had hurt b- hurts c- has hurt d- hurt
23. Basel not hungry because He has eaten a big lunch.
 a- had been b- was c- is d- has been
24. We can't go home by bus because The last bus has left
 a- never b- ever c- just d- yet
25. Hamid's hair is wet because He a shower.
 a- had b- was having c- had had d- has had
26. Radwa doesn't know what flying is like because She has never
 a- flown b- flew c- flied d- fly
27. Have schools wrong to teach everyone in the same way?
 a is b were c been d are
28. Hala was using her new camera yesterday She has already 300 photos with it.
 a taken b take c took d takes
29. Dalia has practised her hobby a long time.
 a) since b) for c) recently d) ago

Test on Units (1,2)

A Vocabulary and structure

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

- 1 Nesma first met her best friend when she..... at primary school .
a has been b was being c was d is
- 2 I'm going to wait until they..... the price of the phone before I buy it.
a prevent b increase c reduce d replace
- 3 What at midday yesterday?
a are you doing b were you doing c you were doing d have you done
- 4 We can't use the internet at the moment because the computer is
a out of line b offline c online d in line
- 5 Kamal an English person before he met my friend Jack.
a did not meet b has not met c won't meet d had not met
- 6 Recycle is a verb is the noun
a-recycled b-recycling c-cycling d-recyclable
- 7 Before there was a bus to her village, Mona and her brother..... to school.
a had always walked b were walking c have always walked d walk
- 8 The students were very helpful and helped to some of the rubbish that was in the canal.
a remove b rescue c respect d research
- 9 You can't talk to Tarek because he..... out.
a used to go b had gone c has just gone d goes
- 10 Do you often..... music from the internet?
a load b take c download d up load
- 11 Ola is nervous because she..... a talk to the class before.
a never gives b had never given c never used to give d has never given
- 12 My father said that his teacher was very..... My father couldn't talk in his lessons!
a serious b strict c fatherly d kind
- 13 Ali isn't here. He..... to the park.
a has been b has gone c had been d had gone
- 14 Nabilaher grandchildren. She always gives them lots of food and presents!
a annoys b hates c spills d spoils
- 15 Dina..... the test when the teacher told them to stop.
a hasn't finished b hadn't finished c not finishing d haven't finished
- 16 The teacher is going to our homework tomorrow.
a write b do c mark d manufacture
- 17 It is very hot in the house. even Though I on the air conditioner.
a am turning b turn c had turned d have turned
- 18 Hazem does not like cold water but we..... him that swimming is good for him!
a encouraged b convinced c confused d discouraged
- 19 We can't use classroom five because the walls the walls.
a paint b will have painted c have been painted d had been painted
- 20 Where does your familyto go on holiday next summer?
a invent b invest c invite d intend
- 21 The police know what the thief at eight o'clock last night.
a has done b does c was doing d is doing
- 22 To make bread, first make a..... of flour and water.
a mixture b mixing c moisture d monument

- 23 I haven't seen the new adventure film
- a just** **b yet** **c already** **d never**
- 24 The school secretary is for sending emails to the parents.
- a irresponsible** **b respected** **c responsible** **d awarded**
- 25 Ahmed London. He is going to return to Cairo next week.
- a has gone** **b has been** **c has gone to** **d has been to**
- 26 Not many people have read my cousin's book because she could not find a.....
- a library** **b publisher** **c bookshop** **d bookseller**
- 27 Karim has been really good at English..... he went to England on holiday last summer.
- a when** **b for** **c although** **d since**
- 28 My grandparents' house is old-fashioned and does not have many
- a gadgets** **b galleries** **c technology** **d electricity**
- 29 When we saw the hotel, we..... that it was a great place for a holiday.
- a were knowing** **b had known** **c have known** **d knew**
- 30 This film is very..... . I'd prefer to watch something that will make us laugh!
- a sensible** **b funny** **c serious** **d fun**

B Reading Comprehension

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

The Chinese invented paper, and they were also the first to use paper bank notes for money. Before paper notes were invented in the seventh century, wealthy Chinese traders had used metal coins. These had a hole in the middle so that traders could carry them on pieces of material. But these were very heavy to carry. As a result, traders left the money with someone they trusted. Instead, they carried a piece of paper which said how much money they had. The trader could use this paper note to promise anyone that they could pay for the goods that they wanted to buy.

People in Europe only started to use paper bank notes in the seventeenth century. In England, the King needed money to help fight a war with France. Banks encouraged people to leave money with **them** and gave handwritten notes saying how much money they had left. The notes said, "I promise to pay the **bearer** the sum of ... " and you can still see the same words on English notes today. Bank workers continued to hand write notes until 1853, when the first notes were printed.

The paper used for bank notes is usually made from a mixture of paper and cotton, and sometimes other materials. Although these other materials make the notes stronger than normal paper, most bank notes only last for about two years. For this reason, some countries tried using plastic notes in 1983. However, the first plastic notes in England were not very successful because the ink came off the notes onto people's hands! Five years later, in 1988, Australia successfully used plastic notes for the first time. Today, many countries use plastic notes, which are stronger than paper notes, last longer and are harder to copy.

A- choose the correct answer from a , b , c , or d

- 1 Why did Chinese traders first use notes instead of coins?
- a Because the coins were too heavy to carry.** **b Because coins had holes in them.**
c Because traders could not trust everyone. **d Because they preferred paper.**
- 2 Why did banks in England first want people to leave their money with them?
- a The King needed money to fight a war.** **b People preferred notes to coins.**
c People wanted their money to be safe. **d Banks opened for the first time.**
- 3 Why were notes handwritten until 1853?
- a It was cheaper this way.** **b It was faster this way.**
c There was not any technology to print them before this time.
d It was hard to copy the handwriting.

10) What kind of books did Rudolf finally write?

- a) About his adventures in Ruritania.
- b) About social problems in England.
- c) About economic problems in England.
- d) About his adventures in Ruritania.

5. A Translate into Arabic:

A- choose the correct answer from a , b , c , or d

1 We all appreciate the profession of teaching because a good teacher builds a good citizen.

- (A) كلنا نعرز مهنة التدريس لان المعلم الجيد يبني مواطننا صالحا
- (B) كلنا نقدر احترافية التدريس لان المعلم الجيد يبني مواطننا صالحا
- (C) نحن جميعا نقدر مهنة التدريس لان المعلم الجيد يبني مواطننا صالحا
- (D) نحن جميعا نقدر مهنة التدريس لان المعلم الجيد يبني مواطننا صالحا

2 We should honour great writers and thinkers, especially those who have published distinguished works.

- (A) يجب ان نكرم المفكرين والادباء العظماء وخصوصا الذين نشروا اعمال متميزة
- (B) يجب ان نقدر المفكرين والكتاب العظماء وخصوصا الذين نشروا اعمال متميزة
- (C) يجب ان نفرح المفكرين والكتاب العظماء وخصوصا الذين نشروا اعمال متميزة
- (D) يجب ان نقدر المفكرين والكتاب العظماء وخصوصا الذين طبعوا ابحاث متميزة

B Translate ONE (1) sentence only into English:

١- لقد كتب الروائي عبد التواب يوسف العديد من قصص الاطفال المثيرة.

- (A) The writer AbdELtawab Yousef has wrote a lot of exciting kids stories
- (b) The writer AbdELtawab Yousef has written a lot of exciting kids stories
- (c) The writer AbdELtawab Yousef has wrote much of exciting kids stories
- (d) The writer AbdELtawab Yousef has wrote a lot of interesting kids stories

٢- بمجرد اني رأيت الحادث ، اتصلت بالشرطة و حضروا علي الفور.

- (A) As soon as I saw the accident ,I had called the police and they came at once
- (b) As soon as I had seen the accident ,I called the police and they came at once
- (c) As soon as I was seen the accident ,I had called the police and they came at once
- (d) As soon as I saw the accident ,I had called the police and they had come at once



part

translation

comprehensions

Translate into English:

A- choose the correct answer from a , b , c ,or d

١. القراءة هي مفتاح المعرفة لذلك تقيم مصر معرض الكتاب سنوياً.

1. Reading is the key in knowledge, so Egypt holds a book fair annually.
2. Reading is the key to knowledge, so Egypt holds a book fair annually.
3. Reading is the key to knowledge, so Egypt hold a book fair annually.
4. Reading is the key to knowledge, so Egypt held a book fair annually.

٢. على الشباب ان يتسلح بالعلم والتكنولوجيا لكي يصلوا لاهدائهم

1. Young people should be armed with science and technology in order to arrive their goals
2. The young people should be armed with science and technology in order to reach their goals
3. Young people should be armed with science and technology in order to reach their goals
4. The young people should be armed with science and technology in order to reach their goals

٣. المواطنين الصالحين هم من يكرسوا انفسهم ووقتهم واموالهم من اجل رفاهية اسرهم وايضا على استعداد تام للتضحية بانفسهم عندما يتعرض وطنهم الى الخطر

1. Good citizens are those who devote themselves, their time and money to the welfare of their families and are also fully preparing to sacrifice themselves when their country faces danger.
2. Good citizens are those who devote themselves, their time and money to the welfare of their families and are also fully prepared to sacrificing themselves when their country faces danger.
3. Good citizens are those who devote themselves, their time and money to the welfare of their families and are also fully prepared to sacrifice themselves when their country faces dangerous.
4. Good citizens are those who devote themselves, their time and money to the welfare of their families and are also fully prepared to sacrifice themselves when their country faces danger.

٤. تساعد المنافسات الرياضية على تقارب الشعوب ونبذ العنف و الكراهية .

1. Sport competitions help bring peoples closer and reject violence and hatred.
2. Sports competitions help bringing peoples closer and reject violence and hatred.
3. Sports competitions help bring peoples closer and reject violent and hatred.
4. Sports competitions help bring peoples closer and reject violence and hatred.

٥. يجب أن تربي الأطفال على حب الوطن واحترام الوالدين

1. Children should be bring up with patriotism and respect for parents
2. Children can be brought up with patriotism and respect for parents
3. Children should be brought up with patriotism and respect for parent
4. Children should be brought up with patriotism and respect for parents

٦. يجب أن نغرس في أبنائنا حب العمل والالتزام و تشجيعهم على الإبداع

- 1-We must instill in our children a love of work and belonging and encourage them to be creative
- 2- We must install in our children a love of work and belonging and encourage them to be creative
- 3-We must instill in our children the love of work, belonging and encourage them to be creative
- 4-We must instill in our children a love of work, belonging and encourage them to be creative

٧.السهر لفترة طويلة له تأثير ضار على صحتك. لذا من المنسوح به ان تعطى بدنك قدر كاف من الراحة

- 1-Staying up late for a long time has a harmful effect on your health. So it is recommended that you give your body sufficient rest
- 2-Staying up late for along time has a harmful effect on your health. So it is recommended that you give your body sufficient rest
- 3-Staying up late for a long time has a harmless effect on your health. So it is recommended that you give your body sufficient rest
- 4- Staying up late for a long time has a harmful effect on your health. So it is recommended that you give your body sufficiently rest

٨- لقد أصبحت السياحة العمود الفقري للاقتصاد المصري

- 1-The tourism has become the backbone of the Egyptian economy
- 2-Tourism have become the backbone of the Egyptian economy
- 3-Tourism has become the backbone of the Egyptian economy
- 4-Tourism has become the backbone of the Egyptian economical

٩- يجب ان نتحلى بالصبر والصمود في مواجهة مشاكلنا الاقتصادية الحالية

1. We must be patience and steadfast in the face of our current economic problems.
2. We must be patient and steadfastness in the face of our current economic problems.
3. We must be patient and steadfast in the face of our currently economic problems.
4. We must be patient and steadfast in the face of our current economic problems.

١٠- لقد ظلت مصر عبر التاريخ واحة للامن والامان والاستقرار لجميع من يقطنها.

- 1-Egypt has historic been an oasis of security, safety and stability for all who inhabit it.
- 2-Egypt has historically been an oasis of security, safety and stability for all who inhabit it.
- 3-Egypt has historical been an oasis of security, safety and stability for all who inhabit it.
- 4-Egypt has historically been an oasis of security, safe and stability for all who inhabit it.

١١- لقد كتب الروائي عبد التواب يوسف العديد من قصص الأطفال المثيرة.

- 1-Novelist Abdel Tawab Youssef wrote many exciting children stories.
- 2-Novelist Abdel Tawab Youssef has written many excited children's stories.
- 3-Novelist Abdel Tawab Youssef has written many exciting children's stories.
- 4-Novelist Abdel Tawab Youssef has written many exciting childrens' stories.

١٢- بمجرد اني رايت الحادث ، اتصلت بالشرطة و حضروا علي الفور.

- 1-As soon as I see the accident, I called the police and they came immediately.
- 2-As soon as I saw the accident, I calling the police and they came immediately.
- 3-As soon as I had see the accident, I called the police and they came immediately.
- 4-As soon as I saw the accident, I called the police and they came immediately.

١٣- لقد كان يحي حقي واحد من رواد الأدب المصري الحديث.

- 1-Yahya Haqqi was one of the pioneering of modern Egyptian literature.
- 2Yahya Haqqi was one of the pioneers of modern Egyptian literature.
- 3Yahya Haqqi is one of the pioneers of modern Egyptian literature.
- 4-Yahya Haqqi was one of the pioneers of modern Egyptian literate.

١٤- مع زيادة التلوث، تزداد نسبة غاز ثاني أكسيد الكربون في الغلاف الجوي .

- 1-With the decrease in pollution, the percentage of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere increases.
- 2-With the increases in pollution, the percentage of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere increases.
- 3-With the increase in pollution, the percent of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere increases.
- 4-With the increase in pollution, the percentage of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere increases.

١٥- يستمر العلماء في البحث عن مصادر طاقة متجددة بدلا من البترول والفحم .

1. Scientist continue to search for renewable energy sources instead of oil and coal.
2. Scientists continues to search for renewable energy sources instead of oil and coal.
3. Scientists continue to search for renewable energy sources instead of oil and coal.
4. Scientists continue to searching for renewable energy sources instead of oil and coal.

comprehensions

1-Read the following passages, then answer the questions

Most people throw orange peels and corn cobs in the trash can. But food (1)leftovers don't have to go into the trash. They are (2)biodegradable, which means that they can be broken down by bacteria into natural materials, people who like to garden, often put their fruit and vegetable scraps in a special place known as a compost pile.

A (3)compost pile is a spot outdoors where food waste can break down into compost and which gardeners make us of. This process takes several months; Once the compost is created, people spread the mixture in their gardens to add (4)nutrients to the soil to help new plants grow.

How do you take care of compost pile? It needs air, water and heat. Bacteria and other (5)micro-organisms break down the food waste into more basic (6)elements like water and carbon dioxide. This process requires oxygen, so people use a shovel to turn compost regularly and help air reach all parts of the pile. The pile can't dry out, so it should be covered to keep (7)moisture in. Finally, heat speeds up

the process. This means a compost pile should be in the sun for at least part of the day.

Food leftovers are not the only things that turn into compost. You can also add yard waste like grass clippings, dried leaves and (8)straw. In fact, you should add these things to create a healthy balance in your compost. But don't add any (9)weeds to your compost pile unless you want to grow them in your gardens. Sometimes seeds are left behind in the compost. This can be a welcome surprise if you find a tomato plant (10)sprouting where you hadn't planted one. This tomato seed was hiding in the compost, waiting to begin a new life in the garden.

Answer the following questions:

1. Gardeners use compost to
 - a. reduce the amount of trash on the planet
 - b. break down food waste
 - c. take care of bacteria and other micro-organisms
 - d. add nutrients to the soil
2. To take care of a compost pile, you have to
 - a. turn it irregularly
 - b. keep it out of micro-organism
 - c. take care of weeds
 - d. cover and expose it to the sun
3. People should start a compost pile if they
 - a. need compost right away
 - b. don't like to garden
 - c. want to make a good use of their food waste
 - d. eat oranges and corn
4. The underlined word "break down" means
 - a. stop
 - b. increase
 - c. moulder
 - d. collapse
5. You shouldn't put weeds in a compost pile because
 - a. they don't create a healthy balance
 - b. food leftovers are only things that turn into compost
 - c. you don't want surprise plants in your garden
 - d. the seeds can create new weeds in your garden
6. As used in the last paragraph, sprouting most nearly means
 - a. blooming
 - b. growing
 - c. appearing
 - d. hiding
7. The author apparently believes that a tomato plant
 - a. is not a weed
 - b. mustn't go in a compost pile
 - c. is the best thing a gardener can grow
 - d. requires compost to grow
8. What does the underlined word —them refer to?
 - a. seeds
 - b. leaves
 - c. weeds
 - d. elements
9. It is important to expose compost pile to the sun to.....
 - a. reduce the amount of trash on the planet
 - b. break down food waste into more basic element
 - c. take care of bacteria and other micro-organisms
 - d. add nutrients to the soil
10. The antonym of the word " mixture " is.....
 - a. variety
 - b. separation
 - c. combination
 - d. blend

١. بقايا الطعام
٢. قابل للتحليل
٣. الحكومة
٤. العناصر
٥. الميكروبات
٦. السمكيات
٧. الدقية
٨. العناصر
٩. الرطوبة
١٠. قش
١١. الأعشاب
١٢. ينمو

2-Read the following passages, then answer the questions

As humans have spread across the world, so have infectious diseases. They have (1)plagued humanity since the earliest days. Even in this modern era, (2)outbreaks are nearly constant, though not every outbreak reaches (3)pandemic level as the Novel Coronavirus (COVID-19) has.

(4)Widespread trade created new opportunities for human and animal (5)interactions that sped up such epidemics as malaria, tuberculosis, leprosy, influenza, smallpox, and others. While the interactions created through trade and urban life play a (6) pivotal role, it is also the (7) virulent nature of particular diseases that indicate the (8) trajectory of a pandemic.

The more civilized humans became – with larger cities, more exotic trade routes, and increased contact with different populations of people, animals, and ecosystems – the more likely pandemics would occur.

Despite the (9)persistence of disease and pandemics throughout history, there's one consistent trend over time – a gradual reduction in the death rate. Healthcare improvements and understanding the factors that (10)incubate pandemics have been powerful tools in (11)mitigating their impact. In many ancient societies, people believed that spirits and gods inflicted disease and destruction upon those that deserved their (12)wrath. This unscientific (13)perception often led to disastrous responses that resulted in the deaths of thousands, if not millions. Luckily, humanity's understanding of the causes of disease has improved, and this is resulting in a (14)drastic improvement in the response to modern pandemics.

The practice of (15)quarantine began during the 14th century, in an effort to protect coastal cities from plague epidemics. (16)Cautious port authorities required ships arriving in Venice from infected ports to sit at anchor for 40 days before landing. nowadays , A set of preventive measures are usually followed in case someone gets infected. This includes keeping infected people in quarantine for a certain period, generally fourteen days.

- ١- يصيب / يتلى ب
- ٢- اندلاع
- ٣- تفشي الوباء
- ٤- توسع الانتشار
- ٥- التفاعلات
- ٦- محوري
- ٧- خبيث
- ٨- مسار
- ٩- اضطراب
- ١٠- بطور
- ١١- يخفف
- ١٢- غضب
- ١٣- الظاهر
- ١٤- عنيف/قاس

Answer the following questions:

1. lessen(s) the impact of pandemics.
 - a. Reductions in death rates
 - b. Healthcare unawareness
 - c. Realizing the real causes
 - d. Understanding emotional factors
2. Epidemics have been sped up because of
 - a. animal and human marriage
 - b. animal and human trade
 - c. interaction between humans and animals
 - d. disconnection between animals and humans
3. The, the more pandemics.
 - a. less interaction
 - b. less contact
 - c. more contacts
 - d. more uncivilized people
4. The Novel Coronavirus (COVID-19) has
 - a. been inconstant and less harmful
 - b. been widespread
 - c. existed since human existence
 - d. reached a normal level
5. The opposite of the underlined word —virulent□ is
 - a. mild
 - b. aggressive
 - c. dangerous
 - d. poisonous
6. The underlined word —their□ refers to
 - a. ancient societies
 - b. spirits and gods
 - c. diseases and destruction
 - d. epidemics and pandemics
7. Quarantine is a useful practice to fight an epidemic as.....
 - a. it increases more infection.
 - b. it leads to disastrous responses
 - c. it prevents more infections.
 - d. it indicates the trajectory of a pandemic
8. A quarantine takes
 - a. fifteen days
 - b. a fortnight
 - c. a decade
 - d. forty days
9. The synonym of the word " mitigate " is.....
 - a. strengthen
 - b. increase
 - c. relieve
 - d. worsen
- 10-the antonyms of the word 'drastic'
 - A .radical
 - b-strong
 - c-nice
 - d-severe

Professionl



The prisoner of Zenda

**Chapter 1**

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

- 1) What did Rose Rassendyll blame **ألم** Rudolf for?
 - a) For not writing a book.
 - b) For not joining the army.
 - c) For not working with Sir Jacob.
 - d) For not doing anything useful.
- 2) Why does Robert Rassendyll have a good position in society?
 - a) He is Lord Burlesdon.
 - b) He is an ambassador.
 - c) His brother's Lord Burlesdon and Rose is a princess.
 - d) His brother's Lord Burlesdon and Rose is a countess.
- 3) What was Rassendyll's answer **أجابه** to Rose's accusation **اتهام** of being lazy?
 - a) To a man like him opportunities are not important.
 - b) To a man like him duties are responsibilities.
 - c) To a man like him position in society has responsibilities.
 - d) To a man like him opportunities are responsibilities.
- 4) What is the reason that Rudolf Rassendyll gives for being lazy? (WB)
 - a) He never helps in the house.
 - b) He never wants to travel.
 - c) He comes from an important family.
 - d) He doesn't have a good job.
- 5) What kind of work does Rose suggest Rudolf should do? (SB)
 - a) To work in a company with Sir Jacob.
 - b) To work in the army.
 - c) To work in an embassy with Sir George Featherly.
 - d) To work in an embassy with Sir Jacob Borrodaile.
- 6) Who is Sir Jacob Borrodaile?
 - a) An important English man who is about to become a president.
 - b) An important English man who is about to become a king.
 - c) An important English man who is about to become an ambassador.
 - d) An important French man who is about to become an ambassador.
- 7) Where would Sir Jacob Borrodaile be working?
 - a) In London
 - b) In Runtania
 - c) In England
 - d) He didn't know which country it would be.
- 8) What job does Rose persuade Rudolf Rassendyll to do? (WB)
 - a) To work with an ambassador.
 - b) To write a book.
 - c) To teach children.
 - d) To work in a hotel.
- 9) Which of these is not a reason that Rudolf Rassendyll decides to visit Ruritania? (WB)
 - a) He has six months before his job starts.
 - b) His family has relatives there.
 - c) Rudolf the Fifth is to become King of Ruritania there shortly.
 - d) He wants to be the ambassador to Ruritania.

- 10) What kind of books did Rudolf finally write?
a) About his adventures in Ruritania.
b) About social problems in England.
c) About economic problems in England.
d) About his adventures in Ruritania.
- 11) What common physical features ملامح بدنية did the Elphbergs have?
a) They had red hair and straight noses.
b) They had red hair and thin noses.
c) They had black hair and straight noses.
d) They had red and straight hair.
- 12) What was Robert and his wife's opinion about Rassendyll's future book?
a) They thought it would be such the best way to be a King.
b) They didn't like the idea of writing a book.
c) They thought it would the best way to get into politics.
d) They thought it wouldn't be such a good thing to do.
- 13) What special event حدث خاص is going to take place in Runtania? (WB)
a) There will be a new Duke of stelsau.
b) There will be a war.
c) Colonel Sapt is going to become a ruler.
d) There will be a new King.
- 14) Why did Rassendyll decide to stay in Paris twenty-four hours?
a) As his uncle Williams said no man should pass through Paris without spending 24 hours in the city.
b) As Paris was a beautiful city.
c) To meet his friends.
d) To see Antoinette de Mauban.
- 15) Who is George Featherly?
a) A French friend of Rudolf who works in Paris embassy.
b) An English friend of Robert who works in Paris embassy.
c) An English friend of Rudolf who works in Paris embassy.
d) An English friend of Rudolf who works in the British embassy.
- 16) Who is Bertram Bertrand?
a) An English ambassador سفير who works in Paris.
b) An English journalist who works in London.
c) An English journalist who works in Paris.
d) A French journalist who works in Paris.
- 17) Why did Antoinette de Mauban visit Ruritania?
a) She was a guest of the Duke of Strelsau.
b) To marry the Duke.
c) To visit some relatives. اقارب.
d) She was a guest of the King.
- 18) What relation علاقة - قرابة is Duke Michael to Rudolf Elphberg?
a) His brother
b) His cousin
c) His half brother
d) His grandfather
- 19) What was George Featherly and Bertram's opinion of Duke Michael?
a) He wasn't extremely clever.
b) He was extremely clever.
c) He shouldn't be the King.
d) He should be the King.
- 20) Why doesn't Rudolf Rassendyll tell George that he is going to Ruritania?
a) Because George would tell Bertram and the news would be in the newspapers.
b) Because George would stop him.
c) Because George would tell Rose.
d) Because George would go with him.

- 21) What news did Rudolf read in The Times newspaper?
- a) The King's coronation was to be in two days' time.
 - b) The King's marriage was to be in two days' time.
 - c) The King's coronation was to be in four days' time.
 - d) An important man would visit Ruritania.
- 22) Why does Rassendyll decide to walk through the forest? (SB)
- a) So that he may see the King.
 - b) To hunt there.
 - c) To meet Colonel and Sapt Fritz.
 - d) To see the mansion.
- 23) What was Rassendyll's reaction on hearing that Michael wanted to be the King?
- a) He felt angry.
 - b) He was unhappy.
 - c) He felt quite sorry for Michael.
 - d) He was surprised.
- 24) Who is Johann Holf?
- a) A servant of the King
 - b) An important man
 - c) A servant who works in the Castle of Zenda
 - d) A soldier
- 25) Why does Fritz say that he understands Rudolf Rassendyll well?
- a) They are officers for a King or Queen.
 - b) They both want to be King.
 - c) They both want to meet the Duke.
 - d) They both look like the King.
- 26) Why did Rassendyll give out a loud cry when he saw the king?
- a) As he was afraid when he saw the King.
 - b) As he saw the King suddenly.
 - c) As he looked like Rudolf Elphberg, the King of Ruritania.
 - d) As he looked like Michael, the King of Ruritania.
- 27) What lies did Rassendyll tell his family?
- a) He was going to the France.
 - b) He was going to Ruritania.
 - c) He was going to the Alps.
 - d) He would attend the coronation.
- 28) What kind of paintings does Rudolf Rassendyll have on his walls?
- a) Amelia and her ancestors
 - b) Rasseendyll and Rose
 - c) Amelia and her descendants
 - d) His sons and daughters
- 29) What made Rassendyll fall asleep quickly in the forest?
- a) It was so quiet and peaceful there.
 - b) The trees gave him cold.
 - c) He was so exhausted.
 - d) All of these.
- 30) Michael wouldn't Duke be king because
- a) He was older than Rudolf.
 - b) Rudolf was older than him.
 - c) He was his father's favourite son.
 - d) He was the Duke.