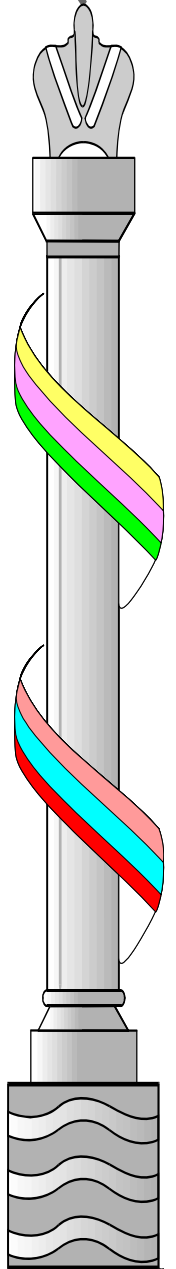
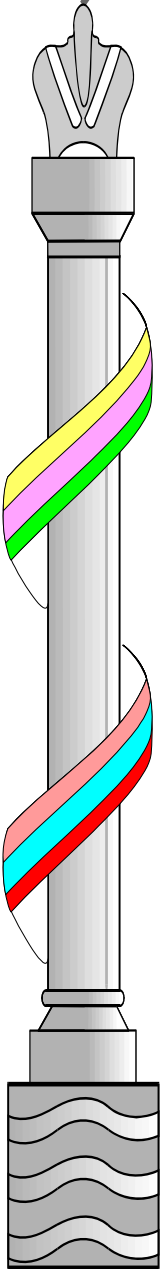


Secondary One

General Skills



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## المحادثة Dialogue

- 1- قبل البدء في إجابة أي نقطة في المحادثة لابد من قراءة رأس السؤال جيدا لأنه يحتوي علي معلومات إيضاحية و أحيانا إجابات مباشرة لنقاط تأتي بعد ذلك
  - 2 - لا بد من قراءة المحادثة كلها جيدا وفهم النقاط التي تتطلب إجابة منك ، كما أن دراسة المواقف جيدا ( السؤال الثاني) تساعد كثيرا في حل المحادثة
  - 3- لابد من التعرف على الشخصيات الذين تدور المحادثة بينهم من حيث النوع (ذكر أو أنثى) والوظيفة (ضابط إباحة/موظف استقبال.....الخ) وأيضاً من حيث الجنسية والموطن . وهذا أيضاً سوف يساعدك على إيجاد الإجابة الدقيقة .
- وتنقسم الإجابة على المحادثة غالباً إلى قسمين :
- أولاً: تكوين سؤال من إجابة  
- ثانياً : تكوين إجابة من سؤال ( الرد )

### أولاً : تكوين السؤال

- لا يختلف تكوين السؤال في المحادثات كثيراً عن تكوين السؤال المنفصل ، لكن سؤال المحادثة قد يكون مرتبط بسياق معين و ينقسم الي قسمين :
- 1- تكوين السؤال بهل (Yes / No Q.) 2- تكوين السؤال بأداة استفهام ('Wh—' Q.)

### أ - كيفية تكوين السؤال بهل (Yes / No Q.)

- ونستخدمه إذا بدأت الجملة بـ :-

Yes/ No/ Of course/ Well / Sure / certainly/ Ok/ sorry / .....etc.

- 1- تحذف Yes , No أو أي من الكلمات السابقة إن وجدت.
- 2- نقدم الفعل المساعد أو الناقص علي الفاعل ويكون شكل السؤال كالتالي .....

تكملة + ( فعل أساسي ) + فاعل + فعل مساعد / ناقص →

- Sure, mum. I have finished my homework. → - Have you finished your homework?
- إذا لم تجد بالجملة فعلاً مساعداً أو ناقصاً اتبع الآتي :-
- 1- إذا كان فعل الجملة مضارع به ( s ) نستخدم ( does ) ويعود الفعل لمصدره
  - 2- إذا كان فعل الجملة مضارع بدون ( s ) نستخدم ( do )
  - 3- إذا كان فعل الجملة ماضى نستخدم ( did ) ويعود الفعل لمصدره .
- الأفعال المساعدة والناقصة هي :

( am / is / are / was / were ) ( do / does / did ) ( have / has / had ) ( can / could / shall / should / will / would / may / might / must / ought to / dare / need / used )

لاحظ التحويلات الآتية عند السؤال او الإجابة :-

Answer →	I / We / me / us	My / Our	Mine / Ours	I am / We are	I was / We were
Question →	You	Your	Yours	Are you	Were you

- لاحظ أن السؤال بالفعل المساعد أو الناقص قد لا يجاب عنه بنعم أو لا مثل :-
- Will you eat fish or chicken? → - I prefer fish.
- 8 - الجملة الخبرية قد يتبعها (Question Tag) (أليس كذلك) مثل :-
- A: Usama is good at English, isn't he?  
B: Yes, he is.

### Practice :

- A: ..... ?
- B: Yes, I am studying English.
- A: ..... ?
- B: No, she wasn't going to work.
- A: ..... ?
- B: Yes, he has explained the problem with his parents.
- A: ..... ?
- B: Yes, he has got a car .
- A: ..... ?
- B: Yes, he had explained the matter.
- A: ..... ?
- B: Yes, I speak English
- A: ..... ?

B: Sure, they played tennis

A: .....

B: Yes, I went to the zoo

A: .....

B: Yes, he writes a composition.

A: .....

B: I don't want tea or coffee. I'd like some orange juice.

## 2- كيفية تكوين السؤال بأداة استفهام ( 'Wh—' Q.)

-إذا لم تبدأ الجملة بـ ( Yes/ No/ Of course/ Well / Sure / Ok/ sorry / .....etc ) نستخدم أداة الاستفهام كما يلي:

تكملة + ( فعل أساسي ) + فاعل + فعل مساعد / ناقص + أداة استفهام →

1- نحدد ما نسأل عنه. 2 - نختار كلمة الاستفهام. 3 - عند السؤال بكلمة استفهام تحذف ما تسأل عنه

- We have been living here since I was born. → - How long have you been living here?

- I visited England and France. → - What countries did you visit?

- بعض أدوات الاستفهام :

What	ما / ماذا	How	كيف
When	متى للوقت	How many	كم للعدد
Where	أين للمكان	How much	كم للكمية/للسعر
Who	من للفاعل العاقل	How often	كم ( لعدد المرات )
Whom	من للمفعول العاقل	How many times	كم ( لعدد المرات )
Which	أي / أيهما	How far	كم ( لبعده المسافة )
Why	لماذا ( للسبب )	How long	كم ( طول المدة / طول المسافة )
What time	ما الوقت	How fast	كم ( للسرعة )
What size	ما المقاس	How deep	كم ( للعمق )
What colour	ما لون	how tall	كم طول (الناس والشجر والأبراج)
What kind / sort	ما نوع	how old	كم العمر
Whose	لمن / ملك من ( للملكية )	How high	كم ( للارتفاع )

### Practice :

A: .....

B: I went to the Stadium yesterday.

A: .....

B: I always wake up early in the morning.

A: .....

B: She usually helps her mother in the kitchen .

A: .....

B: They are learning to make a question.

A: .....

B: I have been to United States.

A: What were you doing yesterday?

B: .....

A: When did you travel abroad?

B: .....

A : How many friends do you have ?

B : .....

A: What are you doing?

B: .....

- بعض الأسئلة الشائعة في المحادثات :

1. Can I help you?	أي خدمة
2. How did you find .....?	ما رأيك في ..... ؟
3. How long will you stay?	- للسؤال عن مدة الإقامة
4. How long does it take?	- للسؤال عن المدة التي تستغرقها وسيلة المواصلات
5. How many people are travelling?	- للسؤال عن عدد المسافرين
6. How much does it cost?	- للسؤال عن سعر شيء
7. How often do you .....?	- للسؤال عن عدد المرات.....؟
8. Single or double?	- عند السؤال عن نوع الغرفة في الفندق
9. What do you do? / What is your job?	- للسؤال عن الوظيفة
10. What does+ شخص + look like?	- السؤال عن مظهر الإنسان
11. What happened?	- للسؤال عما حدث
12. What is + شخص + Like?	- للسؤال عن شخصية إنسان
13. What is it for?	- للسؤال عن الغرض من استخدام شيء
14. What is the weather like?	- للسؤال عن الطقس
15. What is wrong with it?	- للسؤال عن عطل في جهاز
16. What is wrong with you?	- مما تشكو للسؤال عن الشخص المريض
17. What is your nationality?	- للسؤال عن جنسية شخص
18. What is your opinion about ...?	- السؤال عن رأي شخص في .....
19. What would you like to have?	- للسؤال عن ماذا يريد شخص أن يأكل
20. When does the ..... arrive?	- للسؤال عن ميعاد وصول وسيلة مواصلات
21. When is your birthday?	- للسؤال عن تاريخ الميلاد
22. Where do you come from?	- للسؤال عن المكان التي أتى منه الشخص
23. Where do you live?	- للسؤال عن عنوان شخص
24. Where have you been?	- أين كنت؟ أين ذهبت؟
25. Where were you born?	- للسؤال عن مكان الميلاد
26. What colour do you prefer?	ما اللون الذي تفضله؟
27. What would you like to be?	ماذا تود أن تكون
28. What's the weather like?	ما حالة الطقس؟
29. What's your size?	ما مقاسك
30. Which do you prefer ..... or.....?	أيهما تفضل

**ثانيا : الرد علي السؤال**

- يتطلب الرد علي سؤال في سياق المحادثة قراءة المحادثة كلها للنهاية ، فانت ترد علي أنك أحد المتحاورين و ليس عن نفسك ، و سياق المحادثة من رأس السؤال و حتي النهاية يفرض الرد بطريقة معينة.

**Supply the missing parts in the following dialogue between Ahmed and a Japanese tourist**

Ahmed: Where do you come from ?

Tourist:.....(1).....

طبعا الأجابة موجودة في رأس السؤال I come from Japan

- فأحيانا يمنح واضع الامتحان الطالب هديه مثل :

Ahmed: What was the weather like in Aswan yesterday, Ali?

Ali: .....

Ahmed:Very hot!

- السؤال يقول ( كيف كان الطقس في أسوان أمس؟) والاجابة..... وتحت الفراغ تعليق اخره علامه تعجب ، مما يعني أن الكلام مكرر ، فنقول( Very hot ) أيضا في الفراغ

- إذا كانت الإجابة منتهية بـ **too** أو **either** أو **as well** كرر الكلام في الفراغ

Mariam: .....

Rodayna: I'm pleased to meet you, too.

- إذا كانت الإجابة بادننه أو منتهية بـ **So do I** أو **Neither do I** كرر الكلام في الفراغ

Ahmed: .....

Ali: So do I. I love my country very much.

- احمد كان يقول نفس العبارة ( I love my country very much )

- كل سؤال يمكن الإجابة عليه بجملة تامة أو بجملة مختصرة أو بعبارة وهذا يترك لتذوقك اللغوي .

A: How do you come to school?

B: I come to school by bus.

B: By bus.

- بعض التعبيرات الشائعة و الرد عليها

1- اول سؤال يسأله الطبيب للمريض غالبا يكون :

- What's wrong with you? / - What is the matter with you?

- ويبدأ المريض إجابته بـ :

- I have..... / - I suffer from..... / - I complain of.....

2- يبدأ البائع كلامه مع الزبون او الموظف مع العميل عادة بـ :

- Can I help you? - How can I help you? - What can I do for you?

والرد

- Yes, please. I want..... / - I want.....

3- في الفندق تقول لموظف الاستقبال (Can I book a room?)، و لو كان ذلك ممكنا عاده سوف يسألك (Single or double?) فيكون الرد علي السؤال بسؤال آخر

4- لاحظ:

1. Have a nice stay / trip . → -Thank you.

2. I am sorry. → - Never mind. / - No problem. / - Don't worry.

3. I wish you a happy stay . → -Thank you.

4. I wish you speedy recovery . → -Thank you.

5. It doesn't matter/ Never mind. لا يهم → -Thank you.

6. Many happy returns. كل سنة وأنت طيب ( عقبال 100 سنة ) → -Thank you.

7. Thank you. → - Not at all. / - You're welcome. / - Don't mention it.

ملاحظات عامة علي المحادثة

1- لابد من استخدام الصيغة المختصرة .

- He didn't study. - I've a lot of time. - mustn't you? -Ali's played chess.

2- تجنب إعطاء إجابات كاملة وهذا معناه أن الإجابة في المحادثة لابد وان تكون مختصرة .

A: Did Mr. Usama explain this lesson before?

B: No, he didn't explain this lesson before. (X)

B:No, he didn't. (✓)

4- هناك أسئلة مختصرة في المحادثة تشذ عن القاعدة العامة لتكوين السؤال ولها معاني جميلة و عليك حفظها مثل :

And you?	و أنت؟	What about you?	و ماذا عنك؟
First or second class?	درجة أولى أم ثانية؟	What else?	و ماذا أيضا؟
Single or double?	حجرة لفرد أو لأثنين؟	Where from?	من أين؟
Single or married?	هل أنت أعزب أم متزوج؟	Where to?	الي أين؟
Single or return?	أتريد تذكرة ذهاب فقط أم عودة؟	Why not?	لم لا؟
What a nice dress!	يالها من فستان جميل؟	With or without a bath?	أتريد حجرة بحمام أم بدون؟

## Exercises

1. Finish the following dialogue:

**Amir is telling his teacher about one of his close friends.**

Teacher :Hello, Amir. Do you have any close friends?

Amir : .... (1).....

Teacher : How long have you known him?

Amir : .... (2).....

Teacher : I see. What do you do together?

Amir : ..... (3).....

Teacher : ..... (4).....?

Amir : No, I'm good at maths. He's good at science.

2. Finish the following dialogue:

**- Hani and Tamer are talking about public transport.**

Hani : I have a long bus ride every morning to my work.

Tamer .... (1).....?

Hani : I don't have the money for a car and I don't want to drive.

Tamer : Neither do I, and I think we have a duty to use public transport .

Hani : .... (2).....If everyone used public transport, there would be less pollution.

Tamer : Yes, and if everyone used public transport .... (3).....

Hani : Are there any disadvantages to public transport ?

Tamer : Yes, .... (4).....

3. Finish the following dialogue:

**- Mohammed and Hassan are talking about memory.**

Mohammed : What's your memory like ?

Hassan : .... (1).....

Mohammed : Are you good at remembering numbers ?

Hassan : .... (2).....

Mohammed : Can you remember people's names easily ?

Hassan : ..... (3).....

Mohammed : ..... (4).....?

Hassan :Yes ,I am very good at maths

4. Finish the following dialogue:

**- Ashraf offers to buy some things for Ola.**

Ola : Oh, No, we haven't got any bread

Ashraf : .... (1).....

Ola : Thanks , Could you also buy some potatoes ?

Ashraf : .... (2).....

Ola : Oh, Yes, I didn't see those .Have you got enough money for the bread ?

Ashraf : ..... (3).....

Ola : Which shop are you going to go to ?

Ashraf : ..... (4).....

5. Finish the following dialogue:

**- Ali and his friend Nabil are at a restaurant.**

Ali : what would you like to eat?

Nabil : .... (1).....

Ali .... (2).....?

Nabil : Yes, green salad.

Ali : ..... ( 3 ).....?

Nabil : I'd like to drink tea.

Ali : ..... (4).....?

Nabil : No, thanks. I don't want any more sugar.

6. Supply the missing parts in the following dialogue. Omar and an assistant at a shoe shop:-

Assistant : .... (1).....?

Omar .... (2).....?

Assistant : what size ?

Omar : Size 42, please.

Assistant : ..... (3).....?

Omar : Black.

Assistant : What about these shoes? Do you like them?

Omar : Yes, they are wonderful..... (4).....?

Assistant : They are seventy pounds.

Omar : Here's the money. Thank you.

7. Supply the missing parts in the following dialogue between a reporter and a businessman :-

Reporter : **May I ask you some questions?**

Businessman .... (1).....

Reporter .... (2).....?

Businessman : **No, not at all. I came from a poor family.**

Reporter : .... (3).....?

Businessman : **I got the youth bank loan to start my own business.**

Reporter : **Was it difficult to be successful?**

Businessman : **On the contrary, .... (4).....**

8. Supply the missing parts in the following dialogue between Two friends who are making arrangements to visit their friend Ramy who is in hospital:

Ali: .... (1).....?

Ahmed: **Why is he in hospital now?**

Ali: .... (2).....

Ahmed: **Where did he have that accident?**

Ali: .... (3).....

Ahmed: **I think we should pay him a visit.**

Ali: **Of course .... (4).....**

Ahmed: **So let us see him tomorrow morning**

9. Finish the dialogue between Ali and Ibrahim about a famous Egyptian football player:

Ali: **I hear that Hossam Hassan is the best Egyptian football player.**

Ibrahim : .... (1).....?

Ali : **Because he has played in many matches and scored more goals than any other player.**

Ibrahim : .... (2).....?

Ali : **He was born in Cairo in August 1966.**

Ibrahim ..... (3).....?

Ali : **It was the National Club.**

Ibrahim ..... (4).....?

Ali : **His twin brother also played over 100 matches for the Egyptian national team.**

10. Finish the following dialogue:

**Silva and Sandra are talking about Naguib Mahfouz.**

Silva : **What are you reading?**

Sandra : **It's a very nice novel.**

Silva : **Really? .... (1).....?**

Sandra : **Naguib Mahfouz.**

Silva : .... (2).....?

Sandra : **Yes, he wrote many other novels.**

Silva : **It sounds he's a great writer.**

Sandra : **Of course. .... (3).....**

Silva : **Nobel Prize! .... (4).....?**

Sandra : **OK. When I have finished it, I'll lend it to you.**

11. Finish the following dialogue:

**Ramy and Samir are asked to prepare a project on Charles Dickens:**

Ramy : **You know we've got to prepare a project on Charles Dickens.**

Samir : .... (1).....?

Ramy : **We can go to the school library. The librarian .... (2).....**

Samir : **My father has bought a CD- Rom which has so much information about Dickens.**

Ramy : .... (3).....?

Samir : **He is best-known for his novels about life in 19thcentury Britain.**

Ramy : .... (4).....?

Samir : **He wrote "Oliver Twist" in 1838.**



12. Finish following dialogue:

**Two students are talking about having a good memory.**

Ibrahim : **What's your memory like, Noha?**

Noha : .... (1).....

Ibrahim : .... (2).....?

Noha : **I am good at remembering names, ..... (3).....?**

Ibrahim : **I have a photographic memory.**

Noha : **Can I test yours?**

Ibrahim : **If I look at a list of telephone numbers, I can repeat them a few minutes later.**

Noha : .... (4).....

Ibrahim : **I think the human brain is incredible**

13. Finish the following dialogue between a teacher and a student who has a problem with studying new words:

Student : **Can you give me some advice about studying the new words?**

Teacher : .... (1).....

Student : .... (2).....?

Teacher : **You shouldn't learn more than 10 words or phrases at the same time.**

Student : **Does it help to learn words in phrases or sentences?**

Teacher : .... (3).....?

Teacher : **A dictionary gives the meaning of a word, its part of speech and how to use it .**

Student : .... (4).....

Student : **Thank you for your good advice.**

14. Finish the following dialogue between Nabil Hello Zaki.

Zaki : **Hello Nabil. I haven't seen you for a long time .... (1).....?**

Nabil : **Yes, I was In fact I spent my holiday in Europe.... (2).....?**

Zaki : **I spent it in Cairo..... (3).....?**

Nabil : **I visited France and Italy.**

Zaki : **How interesting! I wish .... (4).....**

Nabil : **Next year you may have a chance.**

15. Finish the following dialogue:

**- Leila invites Samia to her birthday.**

Leila : **You know my birthday is next Tuesday.**

Samia : **Really? .... (1).....?**

Leila : **Twenty five. I'll be giving a birthday party. Are you free on that day?**

Samia .... (2).....

Leila : **I 'm glad you can come.**

Samia : .... (3).....?

Leila : **Only some of the closest friends.**

Samia .... (4).....?

Leila : **Yes, I think you know them all.**

Samia : **Ok, I will come. Leila : Thank you.**

16. Finish the following dialogue:

**- Mona wants to borrow some money from Nadia.**

Nadia : **Mona; can you lend me some money?**

Mona : **Well, how .... (1).....?**

Nadia : **Can you lend me £ 12, please? I want to buy a present.**

Mona : **A Present? .... (2).....?**

Nadia : **For my sister. I have to.**

Mona : .... (3).....?

Nadia : **Because it is their birthday tomorrow**

Mona : **All right, Nadia. Here's the money .... (4).....?**

Nadia : **Books. In my family we all love reading.**

17. Finish the following dialogue:

**- Karim's grandfather was ill yesterday.**

Amr: **Where did you go yesterday? I called on you but.... (1).....**

Karim: .... (2).....

Amr: **Is your grandfather still alive?**

Karim: .... (3).....

Amr: .... (4).....?

Karim: **He is over sixty.**

18. Finish the following dialogue:

**- Ali asks Hassan about his new car.**

Ali : **That's a nice car.... (1).....?**

Hassan : **Last week when I sold my old one.**

Ali: **Why did you sell your old car?**

Hassan: .... (2).....

Ali: .... (3).....?

Hassan: **Seven thousand pounds.**

Ali: **Don't you believe it was worth more?**

Hassan: .... (4).....Would you like to have a lift?

Ali: **No, thank you.**

19. Finish the following dialogue:

**- A teacher asks Ali about his future.**

Teacher : **What's your father, Ali ?**

Ali : .... (1).....

Teacher : **Would you like to be a teacher, too ?**

Ali : **No, .... (2).....**

Teacher: **Why do you prefer to be a doctor?**

Ali : **Because..... (3).....?**

Teacher : **Don't you think .... (4).....**

Ali : **I'm sure it's very hard but I'm greatly interested in medical science.**

20. Finish the following dialogue:

**A woman is reporting a theft at the police station.**

Policeman : **Can I help you?**

Woman : **A thief stole my handbag and ran away.**

Policeman : .... (1).....

Woman : **in Talat Harb Street.**

Policeman : . .... (2).....?

Woman : **He's about twenty. He was tall. About 1,85**

**metres. Policeman: .... (3).....?**

Woman : **No, he wasn't fat. He was thin.**

Policeman : .... (4).....

Woman : **Yes of course. I live at 50 Ramses Street, Cairo.**

21. Finish the following dialogue:

**A tourist is phoning a hotel to book a room"**

**Receptionist: Good morning, can I help you?**

Tourist : .... (1).....

Receptionist: **Certainly. .... (2).....?**

Tourist : **For three nights.**

Receptionist: .... (3).....

Tourist : **Single, please .... (4).....?**

Receptionist: **Forty pounds a night.**

Tourist : **OK, I like to book the room, thank you.**

Receptionist: **You are welcome.**

## Situations

### 1- Greeting التحية

	Greeting التحية	Reply الرد
Formal	- Good morning / Good afternoon / Good evening / Good night / Goodbye	- Good morning / Good afternoon / Good evening / Good night / Goodbye
Between friends	- Hi! / Hello / How are things? - How are you?	- Hi! / Hello / Fine, thanks. - I'm fine, thanks.
First time	- How do you do? - I'm pleased to meet you. - It is nice to see you.	- How do you do? - I'm pleased to meet you. - It is nice to see you.
Saying Goodbye ( Formal )	- It was nice to see you. - I was pleased to meet. - Goodbye	- It was nice to see you. - I was pleased to meet. Goodbye. It was nice to meet you.
Saying Goodbye ( Informal )	- Bye bye. / Bye. / See you. - Bye for now.	- Bye bye. / Bye. / See you. - Bye for now.

### 2 – Asking for Permission طلب الأذن

- 1) May / Could / Can I+ inf. .... ?
- 2) Is it all right to+ inf. .... ?
- 3) Is it Ok if I+ inf. .... ?
- 4) Do you mind if I + inf. .... ?
- 5) Would you mind if I + past simple ماضي بسيط .... ?

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

لاحظ طريقة الاستئذان باستخدام Do you mind if..?

- |                         |   |  |
|-------------------------|---|--|
| - Asking for permission | → | - Do you mind if I borrow your dictionary?     |
| - Agreeing:             | → | - No, I don't. / No problem. / No, not at all. |
| - Disagreeing:          | → | - Yes, I do                                    |

### 3– Asking People for Help طلب المساعدة

Asking someone for help طلب المساعدة	Agreeing to help someone
- Could you lend (give) me a hand, please? هل يمكنك مساعدتي ؟ - Would you do me a favour, please? هل تؤدي لي معروفًا - I wonder if you could help me with..... - Do / Would you mind + v.ing .....? - I can't (find...). I don't suppose you could help me.	- Yes, what's the problem? - Yes, of course. - Yes, what would you like? - I'd be happy to help.

لاحظ الرد على هذا السؤال:

Would you mind + v.ing / noun ..... ?

- |  |                          |
|--|--------------------------|
| - No, I don't. / No problem. / No, not at all. | (Agreeing) موافقة        |
| - Yes, I do.                                   | (Disagreeing) عدم موافقة |

### 4- Asking for Advice طلب النصيحة

- 1) Which ..... do you think I should choose?
- 2) Can you give me some advice about .....?
- 3) Can I ask your advice about .....?
- 4) What do you think I should (ought to) do about.....?
- 5) What would you do about.....?
- 6) What do you think about + V + ing.....?
- 7) What should I do about .....?

## 5 – Giving Advice أعطاء النصيحة

- 1) You should + inf. ....
- 8) You shouldn't + inf. ....
- 2) I think you should + inf. ....
- 3) I don't think you should + inf. ....
- 4) You ought to + inf. ....
- 5) You ought not to + inf. ....
- 6) If I were you, I'd + inf. ....
- 7) If you ask me, ....
- 8) If I were in your position, I'd + inf. ....
- 9) If I were in your shoes, I'd + inf. ....
- 10) You'd ( had ) better + inf. ....
- 11) Whatever you do, ....
- 12) I really would / wouldn't+ inf. ....
- 13) Why don't you + inf. ....?
- 14) How about + ing. ....?

Accepting advice قبول النصيحة	Not accepting / Declining/ Turning down advice
- Yes, I know I should. - Yes, I'll do it now / soon. -Yes, you're right.      - That's a great idea. -I know I shouldn't. -Why didn't I think of that?	- I'll think about it. - I'll make up my mind about it. - I'll see.                      - I don't want to do that. - I don't really think so. - Absolutely not / Certainly not!

## 6- Requests الطلب

### - Informal:

- 1) Can / Could / Will / Would you + inf. ....
- 2) Would you + inf. ....?

### - Formal :

- 1) Could you +inf. ....?
- 2) Would you mind + v.ing.....?
- 3) Do you think you could +inf. ....?
- 4) I wonder if you'd mind + v.ing.....
- 5) I wonder if you could +inf. ....

## 7- Making Suggestions تقديم الاقتراحات

- 1) Why don't you / we + inf. ....
- 2) You / we could + inf. ....
- 3) Let's + inf. ....
- 4) Shall we + inf. ....
- 5) What about+ v.ing .....?
- 6) How about + v.ing .....?
- 7) I suggest you / we take all the factors into consideration before we decide.

Agreeing with suggestions قبول الاقتراحات	Disagreeing with suggestions رفض الاقتراحات
- That's a good / fantastic idea - I'll go along with that. - I agree.                      - That's what I think. - OK                              - That sounds fine.	- I'm not very keen. - I'm not sure about that. - Maybe some other time - I'd rather ....                      - No, I'd prefer to ....

## 8- Orders and Instructions الأوامر و التعليمات

Asking for Instructions طلب التعليمات	Giving Instructions اعطاء التعليمات
How can I operate (this coffee machine)?	First, switch it on, then press the red button
Can you show me how to (use this vacuum cleaner)?	First, connect it to the electricity supply. After that, press the red button.
How does (this machine) work?	First ... / Then.../ Next.../ Finally....

- في حالة اعطاء الأوامر و التعليمات نستخدم:

- 1) Inf. المصدر + obj. المفعول .....  
 - Open the window, Ali.                      - Ola, clean the kitchen.                      - Always get up early.

- 2) Don't / Never +inf. المصدر + obj. المفعول .....  
 - Don't play in the street, Omer. - Never eat in class, Eman.  
 - للتعبير عن الأمر بصورة مهذبة :

- I'd like you to +inf. ....  
 - I would be grateful if you could / would +inf. ....

#### Replies

OK / All right / Sure / Certainly / As you wish

### 9 - Apologizing الاعتذار

- 1) I'm (terribly / really / awfully) sorry, but I've + p.p. ....  
 2) I don't know how to say this, but I've + p.p. ....  
 3) I must apologise for + v.ing .....  
 4) I'm sorry for + v.ing .....

Accepting an apology قبول الاعتذار	Not accepting an apology رفض الاعتذار
- Oh, it doesn't matter. - Never mind. - Don't worry about it.	- Oh, no! It was new. - Well, I hope you will replace it. - Well, I hope you will get me another one. - You'd better get me another one.

Offers: - I'll buy you another one, of course. - I'll get you another one, of course.

### 10 - Asking for information طلب معلومات

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

### 11- Invitation الدعوة

#### Formal invitation :

- 1) I'd like to invite you to .....  
 2) Would you like to come to .....?  
 3) I'd be pleased if you accepted my invitation to .....

#### Informal invitation:

- 1) How about + v.ing ..... ?  
 2) Do you want to come to ..... ?  
 3) I want to invite you to .....  
 4) Why don't you come to ..... ?

Accepting an invitation قبول الدعوة	Refusing an invitation رفض الدعوة
- I'd be pleased to come. - I'd love to come. - Thank you, I'd love to.	- I'm sorry I can't because I ..... - I'm afraid I can't. I have to +inf. .... - I wish I could, but I have to +inf. .... - Thanks for asking me, but I can't.

### 12 - Agreeing and disagreeing الاتفاق و عدم الاتفاق

Agreeing الاتفاق	Disagreeing عدم الاتفاق
<u>when you agree strongly</u> - I agree (with you). - That's right. - That's what I think. - I agree completely. - Absolutely! / Exactly! - It certainly is / was. - I couldn't agree more.	<u>when you disagree politely</u> - Yes. /OK, but..... - I know, but..... - You're right, but..... - I don't think so. I don't agree. - No, I disagree (with you). - I really can't agree.
<u>when you agree, but not strongly</u> - I suppose so. - You could be right. - Maybe.	<u>when you disagree with people you know well</u> <u>(Rude expressions)</u> - No, it isn't / doesn't. - That's not true. - Rubbish!

### 13- Discussing advantages and disadvantages مناقشة المزايا و العيوب

For: مؤيد

- 1) -The advantage of ..... is that ..
- 2) -The good thing about ..... is that ..
- 3) - What attracts me to ..... is that ..

Against: غير مؤيد

- 1) - .....has many disadvantages.
- 2) - The disadvantage of .....is that ..
- 3) - The bad thing about ..... is that ..
- 4) - What makes me against ..... is that ..

### 14 –Thanking الشكر

Thanking الشكر	Replies الرد
- Thank you. - Thanks a lot. - Thanks. - Thank you very much.	- You're welcome. - That's all right. - It's a pleasure. - Don't mention it.

### 15- Liking and disliking التفضيل وعدم التفضيل

Asking about opinion	Expressing liking التفضيل	Expressing disliking التفضيل
-Do you like.....?	-I am fond of..... - I love.....	-I don't like..
-What do you think about..?	- I like it/them. - I quite like ...	- I dislike.....
-What do you think of..?	- It is fantastic / great/brilliant	-I am not very keen....
-What is your opinion of...?	-I am mad about/ crazy about...	-I am not fond of.....
- Do you have any thing to say about.....?	-I am keen on..... - I'm a big fan of ...	-I detest / loathe / despise يكره الشيء بشدة

### 16 - Expressing Rules التعبير عن القواعد

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| -You must / You must not + inf.....            | -You must not speak in the mosque.              |
| -Everyone must always/ should always+ inf..... | - Everyone must always follow the school rules. |
| -Remember to .../ Don't forget to + inf.....   | -Remember to buy the newspaper.                 |
| - Don't .. / Never + inf.....                  | - Never get close to dogs.                      |

### 17 - Comparing / Expressing preference المقارنة / التفضيل

- I'd prefer to ....., but I'm happy to ..... instead..	أفضل أن ..... ولكني سعيد أن ..... بدلا من ذلك..
- I'd rather ..... Than .....	..... ولكن من المحتمل أنه سيكون من الأفضل أن. أريد أن .....
- I'd like to ....., but it's probably better to ....	هل نتفق جميعا؟ إذا نحن سوف .....
-Do we all agree? So we're going to ....	حسنا. نحن نتفق جميعا.
- That's good – we all agree.	

### 18 - Making Comparisons عمل المقارنات

- |  |                                       |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| -Compared to ....., .....                  | - Compared to Heba, Omneya is lazier. |
| -You can't compare ..... and .....         | - You can't compare books and movies. |
| -I think that .....is/ are more/less ..... |                                       |
| -In my opinion, .....                      | -If you ask me, .....                 |

### 19– Congratulations التهنئة

Congratulations التهنئة	Replies
-Congratulations. -Congratulations on your results! -Great news about your exam results! -What great / wonderful / fantastic results	-Thanks! I'm very pleased -Yes, I can't believe it myself. - It is incredible, isn't it? - That is more than I have expected .

## 20 'so' and 'neither'

A: I'm going out tomorrow.

B: Oh. So am I.

A: I don't like maths.

B: Neither do I.

## 21 – Sympathy / التعاطف / المواساة

Sympathy / التعاطف / المواساة	Replies
- I'm sorry to hear your bad news. - I was so / terribly sorry to hear about that.	- I know, it's terrible/awful, isn't it? - Well, it can't be helped - Well, never mind.

## 22 - Asking about opinion السؤال عن الرأي

- 1 – What do you think of / about .....
- 2 – What is your opinion of / about .....
- 3 – Do you think .....
- 4 – What would you say about .....
- 5 – Do you have anything to say about .....

## 23- Expressing opinions التعبير عن الرأي

Expressing Opinions	Agreeing with opinions	Disagreeing with opinions
As far as I'm concerned,	So do I / I do too.	I don't. / I don't think so.
In my opinion / view,.....	I agree (with you).	I don't agree (with you)
I'd say that ..	You are (quite) right	I disagree.
It seems to me that ..	I think so	I'm not sure
I think / believe ( that ) ...	I suppose so.	Really!

## 24 - Expressing opinions with reasons التعبير عن الرأي مع بيان السبب

I think /believe...because...	I think(believe) he will be late because he missed the bus to school.
In my opinion / view...as...	In my opinion, we should visit him at home as he is ill.
If you ask me, ...so that....	If you ask me, she should help her so that she can finish the cooking quickly.

## 25 - Expressing surprise الدهشة

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

## 26 - Expressing hope الأمل

- I hope you get well soon.      - I hope you find your handbag.  
- I wish you good luck.      - I hope you will do well.

## 27 - Expressing worry القلق

- I'm rather worried about .....      - I'm a bit concerned about .....  
- I can't stand my worry about .....      - That worries me a lot.

## 28 - Expressing fear الخوف

- I'm terrified' of .....      - I'm frightened .....      - I'm afraid of .....

## 29 - Asking for and giving Reasons السؤال عن و اعطاء السبب

Asking for reasons	Giving reasons
Can you tell me why?	(It's) because ...
Why ...?	For (two/three) reasons
Is that the reason...?	To start with ...
Is that why ...?	Firstly / Secondly, because ...
What (did you choose ...) for?	That's one of the reasons
What's the reason for ...?	Mainly because ...





## 36- General Questions & Answers

Questions	Answers
How would you like your tea?	-Without sugar, please.
How would you like your fish / meat?	-Grilled, مشوي please.
How do you like my shirt?	-It's very nice.
What was (the thief) like? للسؤال عن وصف شخص	-He was short and fat.
Can I see your (ticket/passport), please?	-Yes, of course. Here you are.
Can you lend me your (camera), please?	-Yes, of course. / I'm sorry I can't.
How much is this it? =How much does it cost?	-It's 700 pounds.
Which platform does the train leave from?	-It leaves from platform 5.
Where do you come from?	-I come from England.
How do you find your job? ما رأيك في وظيفتك؟	-It's tiring / boring / exciting.
What was (the film / match / journey) like?	-It was great / nice / wonderful.
What's the matter with you? - What's wrong with you?	-I'm so tired. / I have a headache.
Can you tell me the way to...? للسؤال عن الطريق	-Go straight and turn left.
What would you like to begin with?	-Some salad, please.
What's your size?	-Size 42, please.
What's the weather like today?	-It's very nice.
Single or double?	-Single, please.
Single or married?	-I'm married.
Single or return?	-Single, please.
What do you do? = What's your job?	-I'm an engineer.
What's your favourite hobby?	-It's football.
How do you spend your spare time?	-Reading and listening to music.
How long have you been studying French?	-For 3 years.
Can I speak to the manager, please?	-O.K. Hold on, please.
How much do you earn?	-Five hundred pounds.
How much is the room per night?	-It's 300 pounds.
Can I book/reserve a room for 2 nights?	-Yes, of course.

## 37 - Workbook Situations

Respond to each of the following situations:

(Review B)

- 1- The sky has suddenly gone dark. Someone asks you what you think about the weather in the near future. What do you say?
- 2- Someone asks your opinion about a book you have read. What do you say?
- 3- A friend asks about your holiday plans for next summer. Your plan is to spend a month in Turkey. What do you say to your friend?
- 4- Someone asks about your age on your next birthday. What do you say?
- 5- Someone asks you what famous Egyptian you admire. What do you say?

(Review C)

- 1- You are going to have lunch with your young brother. He has been playing outside. You look at his hands. What do you say to him?
- 2- Your uncle is going on holiday in Britain. You want to remind him which side of the road to drive on while he is there. What do you say?
- 3- You hear some people criticising a friend's homework. You think the homework is quite good what do you say?

4- You have just told your friend something that is untrue. Now you feel ashamed. What do you say to him or her?

(Review E)

1- A friend says she thinks mobile phones are the most important invention of the twentieth century. You have a different opinion. You think it is the TV.

2- Someone asks you what makes someone good at writing novels. You answer.

3- Someone asks you what job you want to do when you are older. You answer.

4- You have a phobia of spiders. A friend asks you when it began.

(Review F)

1- You think that you and your friend are going swimming this afternoon, but you want to check with your friend that you are right.

2- You think your friend's favourite school subject is history, but you want to check with this friend that you are right.

3- Your friend has a worried expression on his/her face. Ask him/her why.

4- Tell your friend about your family's summer holiday plans (a month in Spain).

Practice Test (1)

1- A friend of yours asks you what you know about Neil Armstrong.

2- Your friend asks for some advice on how to study.

3- You are invited to dinner at a big restaurant, but you refuse the invitation politely.

4- Your sister asks you what you think of Charles Dickens's Oliver Twist.

Practice Test (2)

1- Your cousin wants to know if you have any pen friends and how you communicate with them.

2- Your grandfather admires Abu-Heif. You want to know why.

3- Your sister wants to know what you are going to do at the weekend.

4- Your friend is ill and needs to see a doctor.

Practice Test (3)

1- A friend raises chickens and wants to know how to prevent getting bird flu.

2- You are visiting someone in hospital when you see another visitor smoking.

3- One of your friends is getting too fat. He is asking for your advice.

4- Suggest to your little brother some activities that are more useful than watching television.

Practice Test (4)

1 Someone asks you what your favourite hobby is.

2 Someone asks you how good you are at maths.

3 Someone invites you to their party, but you are busy and can't go.

4 You meet a foreigner who asks you to tell him the way to citadel.

### Practice Test (5)

- 1- The bus you were travelling in was in an accident and you are the only one who has a mobile phone and can call the police for help.
- 2- Someone asks you what you think the most important invention is.
- 3- You ask your friend about the price of his new shoes.
- 4- Your friend wants to go swimming this evening. You disagree and suggest another sport.

### Practice Test (6)

- 1- Your sister Salma says she won't be home for lunch. Report this to your mother.
- 2- You think that something your friend has just said is wrong.
- 3- Your friend asks you what your plans are for today.
- 4- You want permission from your father to go to the cinema tonight.

### مواقف موقع الوزارة

1. You ask your friend if he took part in the 25th January revolution.
2. You want to know about a friend's studying habits. What do you ask?
3. You are asked about the reason for building the Aswan High Dam.
4. You advise your little sister not to let the water tap run all the time.
5. You invite your friend to go to the theatre.
6. It's the beginning of the new year. What would you say?
7. You don't think that something is true.
8. A friend asks you what you think about TV news programmes.
- 9- Your friend thinks that the television has many disadvantages. You agree.
- 10- Someone asks if you had a good stay in Luxor. You enjoyed the time there.
- 11- A friend asks you if you think people will read newspapers in a hundred years time. You think they won't.
- 13- You see a boy throwing litter in the street.

### 38 – Exercises on Situations

Write what you would say in each of the following situations

1. A friend asks about your holiday plans for next summer. Your plan is to spend a month in
2. A friend of yours asks you what you know about Neil Armstrong.
3. A friend of yours has just passed his exams.
4. A friend raises chickens and wants to know how to prevent getting bird flu.
5. A friend wants to know something about Paris.
6. A passer – by asks you the way to the nearest bank.
7. A passerby wants to go to the train station. You give him directions.
8. A relative of yours asks you to visit him.
9. A tourist asks you where the Karnak Temple is.
10. A visitor comes to visit you at home.
11. A visitor is asking you what he can see and do in the Pyramids area.
12. Ahmed wants to borrow your pen and you agree.

13. Clouds are gathering in the sky and you expect it to rain.
14. It's raining. Your brother feels cold.
15. Mother asks you about your favourite dish.
16. One of your friends is getting too fat. He is asking for your advice.
17. Someone asks about your age on your next birthday. What do you say?
18. Someone asks your opinion about a book you have read.
19. Someone invites you to dinner. You refuse politely.
20. Someone is afraid. You want to comfort them.
21. Someone is speaking too quickly and you can't follow him.
22. Someone makes a loud noise but you want to study.
23. Someone tells a lie.
24. Someone thanks you because you've helped them.
25. Someone thanks you for showing him the way.
26. Someone took your bag and ran away.
27. Suggest to your little brother some activities that are more useful than watching television.
28. Tamer is ill and you advise him.
29. The bus you were traveling in was in an accident and you are the only one who has a mobile phone and can call the police for help.
30. The sky has suddenly gone very dark. Someone asks You what you think about the weather in the near future.
31. The waiter is waiting for your order in a restaurant.
32. Turkey. What do you say to your friend?
33. You accept someone's apology for breaking your pen.
34. You accept your teacher's advice about using a dictionary.
35. You advise someone not to waste his time.
36. You advise your friend not to spend too much money.
37. You advise your schoolmates to keep your school clean.
38. You agree that people should only drive their cars for four days a week.
39. You agree with your friend's suggestion that mothers shouldn't take part in public life.
40. You and your friends have some free time, suggest how you can spend it.
41. You are against your father's opinion that women shouldn't be given equal rights as men.
42. You are congratulated on your success.
43. You are for the idea of planting trees to help the environment.
44. You are for the suggestion of banning cars from going into the city centre.
45. You are going to have a meal with your young brother whose hands are dirty.
46. You are invited to dinner at a big restaurant, but you refuse the invitation politely.
47. You are invited to have lunch in a restaurant, but you refuse politely.
48. You are seeing your pen-friend off at the airport.
49. You are too busy to help your sister with her math problems.
50. You are visiting someone in hospital when you see another visitor smoking.
51. You ask someone the way to the museum.
52. You ask your friend about what Abu-Heif had done.
53. You ask your friend to lend you some money.
54. You ask your teacher what people should do in order not to forget heroes of the past.
55. You ask your teacher where Abu- Heif was born.
56. You can't hear what your teacher is saying.
57. You describe a famous scientist to your friend.
58. You did not study last year. Express regret
59. You didn't hear what someone said.
60. You end a story about someone who was lost for a week in the desert.
61. You express how you were influenced by the writer of a book you've read.
62. You express your admiration of your favourite singer.
63. You express your fear of a wild dog.
64. You have just broken your friend's sunglasses by accident.
65. You have just read The Old Man and the Sea. Someone asks your opinion about the story.
66. You have just told your friend something that is untrue. Now you feel ashamed.
67. You hear some people criticizing a friend's work. You think this work is quite good.
68. You meet a person for the first time.
69. You meet your friend on first January.
70. You met a tourist at the pyramids; you asked him about his visit to Egypt.

71. You offer to help Ali with his homework.
72. You politely refuse your brother's advice about learning words in phrases or sentences.
73. You say why your father is the person you admire most.
74. You see a dishonest man and you want to express your disapproval.
75. You see someone smoking in hospital.
76. You start telling a story about a swimmer who drowned.
77. You suggest going to the cinema.
78. You suggest having dinner at a restaurant.
79. You suggest how you and your friends can spend your free time.
80. You tell a friend what happened to someone who spent a night in a lifeboat.
81. You tell a friend what King Lear learns from his terrible mistake.
82. You tell a friend your opinion of Nelson Mandella.
83. You tell your father about the main character in "Oliver Twist."
84. You tell your father about the moral of "Oliver Twist."
85. You tell your friend about the best way of learning new vocabulary.
86. You visit your friend who is ill
87. You want permission from your father to go the cinema tonight.
88. You want to know the meaning of an English word.
89. You want to know what your friend's plans for the week-end are.
90. You want to know where Dr El-Baz works.
91. Your brother dropped his money carelessly and couldn't buy what he needed.
92. Your brother is driving too fast.
93. Your brother is going to play an important match in tennis.
94. Your brother is ill and you give him advice.
95. Your brother played much and did badly in his English exam. You blame him.
96. Your brother suggests going out for a walk, but you refuse.
97. Your cousin wants to know if you have any pen friends and how you communicate with them.
98. Your friend apologizes for breaking your camera and you accept his apology.
99. Your friend asks for some advice on how to study.
100. Your friend asks you about the story you've read and why you have chosen it.
101. Your friend asks you about the tourist place you have visited recently.
102. Your friend asks you to lend him your mobile and you don't mind giving it to him.
103. Your friend did badly in the last English test. What do you advise him to do?
104. Your friend doesn't obey his parents. Advise him.
105. Your friend is getting fat. He asks you for advice.
106. Your friend is ill and needs to see a doctor.
107. Your friend offers you a bunch of flowers.
108. Your friend speaks quickly and you can't understand what he is saying.
109. Your friend suggests going for a walk along the bank of the Nile. You like the idea.
110. Your friend suggests going to Cairo, but you are busy.
111. Your friend tells you about the brave Egyptian who climbed Everest.
112. Your friend wants to go swimming this evening. You disagree and suggest another sport.
113. Your friend wants to know what you are going to do at the weekend.
114. Your friend's sister is going to marry.
115. Your grandfather admires Abu-Heif. You want to know why.
116. Your little sister asks you about the history of the Pyramids.
117. Your little sister is eating a sandwich with dirty hands.
118. Your mother is cooking some food. You like its smell.
119. Your mother wants to know your plans during the weekend.
120. Your partner tells you a story, but you don't understand what he says.
121. Your sister asks you what you think of Charles Dickens's Oliver Twist.
122. Your sister blames you for making noise.
123. Your sister has lost her handbag.
124. Your sister is asking your advice about using a vocabulary book.
125. Your sister is opening a tin. It looks damaged and the food smells bad. Advise her.
126. Your sister Marwa says she won't be home for lunch. Report this to your mother.
127. Your sister wants to know what you are going to do at the weekend.
128. Your teacher asks you what Oliver's life was like.
129. You're invited to dinner at a big restaurant, but you refuse the invitation politely.

### 3 - Reading Comprehension

#### القراءة و الفهم

#### كيفة التعامل مع قطعة الفهم :

ليس هناك طريقة معينة يمكن الاعتماد عليها للتعامل مع قطع الفهم ولكن التدريب المكثف ، بالإضافة الي الثروة اللغوية - هم أفضل الوسائل وأنجحها للتمكن من هذا السؤال وإجافته واضعين في الاعتبار التالي:

- 1- إقرأ الأسئلة الواردة على القطعة وهذا يبين لك ما تدور حوله القطعة ويحدد لك المعلومات التي ستبحث عنها لاحقاً.
- 2- إقرأ القطعة و لا تشغل بالك كثيراً بالمفردات أو الجمل الصعبة والغير واضحة الواردة في القطعة. فالمفردات الصعبة واردة لا شك..... وما يلزمك هو فهم المعنى العام وتطويع المفردات حسب موضوع القطعة لأن الكلمة يتغير معناها حسب السياق الواردة فيه. مع استخدام القدرة على التخمين.
- وقد تجد إيضاح لكلمة صعبة واردة في قطعة ما في العبارة التالية لها فمثلاً فقد وردت لفظة "the namaste" وهي لفظة صعبة ومعناها التصفاح باليد في امتحان 2003 مرحلة أولى تبعها الإيضاح التالي:

"Placing your two palms together with fingers pointed upwards"

والمهارة هنا معرفة المعنى العام دون التوقف عند لفظ بعينه.

3- وتنقسم أسئلة القطعة العادية comprehension إلى نوعين:

- الأول : وهنا يمكنك أن تكتب الإجابة بأسلوب القطعة أو أسلوبك الخاص أو الجمع بينهما .  
الثاني: هو سؤال الاختياري وهنا عليك أن تكتب الإجابة المختارة فقط وتتطلب الإجابة على هذا السؤال مهارة عالية في الفهم والتركيز " قبل اختيار الإجابة الصحيحة تأكد أن الاختيارات الأخرى غير صحيحة بالمرّة."
- 4- تمهل في استخلاص الإجابة من القطعة فقد تكون إجابة السؤال الأول في الفقرة الثانية وليس شرطاً أن تكون في الفقرة الأولى.
  - 5- اكتب الإجابة الصحيحة فقط ولا تزيد لأن الزيادات المبالغ فيها والغير مطلوبة تقلل من الدرجة التي يضعها المصحح.
  - 6- التزم بالبناء السليم للجمل من حيث الزمن والضمائر وغيره
  - 7- افصل كل إجابة عن الأخرى بوضع خط بالقلم الرصاص
  - 8 - تأكد من فهم السؤال ولا تتعجل وتذكر أن فهم السؤال يعادل نصف الإجابة.
  - 9- راعي القواعد العامة في الكتابة من علامات ترقيم وخلافه واجتهد في تحسين الخط.

#### Reading Passages from previous Exams

#### نماذج قطع الفهم من الامتحانات السابقة

#### 1. Read the passage then answer the following questions:-

On leaving, Mrs. Madga gave last minute instructions to the new baby-sitter, a young girl of seventeen whose main work was to look after the baby. The girl had never done this work before and Mrs. Magda was a little bit anxious. "Make yourself comfortable, Soha. " Mrs. Magda said "I've prepared a tray of food and fruit for you. It's on the table. You can, of course, listen to the radio or watch the television, but don't have it on too loud because it might wake our little baby. Sound moves terribly in this house. If the boy wakes up, go to his room and stay with there until he goes back to sleep. Anyway, he's two years old so you shouldn't have any trouble. My husband and I will than they had expected. They heard the sound of TV. A light was still on in the living room. The little baby was crying loudly. His face was living room immediately and came out, holding the baby who very hungry.

"What is she doing there? Where is Soha? She is fast asleep! She has eaten all the food here! "

#### a) Answer the following questions:

- 1- Why was Mrs. Magda worried about the baby-sitter?
- 2- What did Mr. & Mrs. Kamal find when they returned home?
- 3- What instructions did Mrs. Magda give the baby-sitter?
- 4- Was Soha a good baby-sitter or a bad one? Why?

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

5- Although Mrs. Magda gave strict instructions to the baby-sister, she -----

- a) forgot them                      b) carried them out                      c) neglected them                      d) followed them

6- When Mrs. Magda returned home, she was surprised because -----

- a) the baby-sitter was awake .                      b) the television was on .  
c) there was a light in the living - room .                      d) the baby was crying and Soha was fast asleep

7- Mrs. Magda came home -----

- a) before five                      b) after five                      c) at give                      d) at half past four

#### 2. Read the passage then answer the following questions:-

It was believed that being overweight was healthy but nowadays few people agree to this viewpoint. While many people are fighting the battle to reduce weight, studies are being performed concerning appetite and how it is controlled by both emotional and biochemical factors. Some of the conclusions of these studies may give us the ability to understand how deal with weight problems. For example, when several people were asked about their eating habits in times of stress, 44% said they reacted to stressful situations by eating

*Further* investigations of both humans and animals indicated that it is not food which relieves tension, but rather the act of chewing. A test showed that extremely fat people have a high sense of taste, and love more flavored food than thin people. When deprived of the variety of tastes, extremely fat people are not satisfied and consequently eat more to fulfil this need. Exercise has been recommended as an important part of weight-loss programmes. However, it has been found out that mild exercise is a way of losing weight because using the stairs instead of the lift is better in the long run than taking on a severe programme such as running slowly ( jogging ). Many people find jogging difficult to continue over long periods of time, it also increases appetite.

a) Answer the following questions:

- 1-What is the main idea of the passage?
- 2-What is the best treatment for overweight, according to writer's point of view?
- 3-What are the two kinds of exercises that help lose weight?
- 4-How does eating relieve tension?

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

5- One of the emotional factors which control appetite is -----

- a) jogging      b) chewing      c) eating      d) stress

6- When fat people are deprived of the variety of taste they -----

- a) lose weight      b) practice exercises      c) eat more      d) use flavours

7- The word "*further*" in the passage means -----

- a) more      b) super      c) greater      d) extreme

**3. Read the passage then answer the following questions:-**

Samer lived with his parents until he was twenty-four years old, and then he got a job in an office of a big factory in another town, so he left home. He found a little flat and lived there on his own. At first he cleaned it himself, but after a few weeks he asked Mrs. Leila to help him. She promised to come to clean his flat for an hour every morning. After she had been working for Samer for two weeks, one evening, he looked at the mirror in his bedroom and thought, "That mirror looks very dusty. Mrs. Leila's forgotten to clean it, I can write on the dust with my finger! "

Before he left for work in the morning he wrote this message on the dust "I cough whenever I breathe because everything in this room is very dusty! " When he got home that evening, he looked at the mirror and wondered why she hadn't cleaned it. Then he bent down and saw a bottle in front of the mirror. He picked the bottle up and looked at it carefully. Mrs. Leila had written some words on it. He read the words "Cough Medicine "and he couldn't make head nor tail.

a) Answer the following questions:

- 1- Why did Samer leave his parents' home?
- 2- What caused Samer to cough?
- 3- How did Samer know that Mrs. Leila had read his message?
- 4- What do you think Mrs. Leila? Why?

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

5- Samer found the mirror dirty, after Leila had been working for -----

- a) a fortnight      b) a year      c) a month      d) fifteen days

6- To ask Mrs. Leila to clean the mirror, Samer -----

- a) wrote a letter      b) telephoned her      c) wrote a letter      d) spoke to her

7- When Samer read the words on the bottle he -----

- a) took the medicine      b) was happy      c) was interested      d) was confused

**4. Read the passage then answer the following questions:-**

During a recent car trip, I pulled into a rest area and was approached by a dirty man who asked for money to get petrol for his car. I rejected his appeal rationalizing that to give money to beggars would be to encourage a practice already on a disturbing rise in our country.

Later, I had a change of heart. I handed the man ten pounds and wished him well, but I couldn't bring myself to grasp the outstretched hand he offered in appreciation. People begin and end almost every interaction with handshakes. Handshaking has become a thing of the past and increasingly dangerous, too. Risks associated with handshaking have become more threatening than the mere passing of germs from one person to another. It is true that diseases such as hepatitis can not be passed from one person to another through a simple handshake. But what about cold viruses? Rather than risk our health unnecessarily, we might adopt an alternative to handshaking, The " namaste " – placing your two palms together with fingers pointed upward – is used throughout much of the world as a display of respect when greeting someone. Similarly, the military salute would permit us to greet each other without touching. As a possible compromise between the " namaste " and the salute, we might consider the familiar Japanese bow .

**a) Answer the following questions:**

- 1- Why does the writer think handshaking is a bad habit?
- 2- Why did the writer hesitate to give money to the man?
- 3- What is the advantage of a military salute?
- 4- Are you with or against handshaking? Why?

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

5- According to the writer, we ----- get cold viruses by handshaking.

- a) *can*                      b) *can never*      c) *couldn't*      d) *never*

6- "I couldn't bring myself to grasp the outstretched hand" means that writer ----- hands.

- a) *stretched his*      b) *shook*      c) *didn't shake*      d) *was able to shake*

7- There are ----- alternatives to handshaking.

- a) *no*                      b) *two*                      c) *three*                      d) *four*

**5. Read the passage then answer the following questions:-**

Video and television are responsible for the declining interest in reading among the young. While they may be harmless in themselves, they do nothing to build up reading skills. If some of the hours children spend watching television were devoted to reading, the population would be better educated.

Watching a story is a totally passive pastime. Someone else has made the decisions about everything in the story. Reading a story is an active partnership between writer and reader. Ideas are sketched and the mind of the reader creates the rest. Watching something is easier.

The problem is that many children read very slowly. They decode a page or two in a class and about the same again for homework. It is hardly surprising that such children then declare that they find reading boring and prefer to watch television. Their difficulty is not reading the words-it is interpreting them. They need to be able to read fast enough to feed the mind's hunger for a story. That means practice. Only by reading daily will a child become a strong and independent reader.

Parents need to be convinced of the importance of preventing their children from wasting their hours on inert viewing. Without the television the child is likely to turn to books for entertainment.

**a) Answer the following questions:**

- 1- What is the writer's main objection to video and TV?
- 2- Why is watching a story easier than reading it?
- 3- How can children be good readers?
- 4- The writer believes that visual images, such as watching television, spoil the imagination. Do you agree? Why?

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

5- The underlined pronoun "they" refers to -----

- a) *the young*                      b) *video & television*                      c) *children*                      d) *reading skills*

6- The writer says that population would be better educated if children -----

- a) *do their homework*                      b) *watch TV*                      c) *read much*                      b) *read slowly*

7- According to the writer's view, TV is ----- means of entertainment

- a) *not an effective*                      b) *an encouraging*                      c) *an effective*                      d) *not a cheap*

**6. Read the passage then answer the following questions:-**

The ancient Greeks always asserted that a healthy mind in a healthy body is the key to a well-balanced life. Nowadays many schools are decreasing the amount of time given to sports, and some schools are removing it altogether. Although academic subjects are certainly a very important part of the school curriculum, I am strongly opposed to the complete removal of sports.

Firstly, schools have a responsibility to educate children in all areas. For that reason, it is just as important to provide sports practice for the professional sportsmen and women of the future, as it is to provide academic training to those who will go on to university.

In addition, students these days spend long hours studying or working at their computers. Therefore, they need the opportunity to do some physical activity during the school day. This will not help to increase their level of fitness and make them healthier, it will also mean that they develop better social skills and are able to concentrate on their studies for longer, and thus achieve better result.

In conclusion, I strongly believe that sports should remain a key part of the school curriculum. All children have the right to get a balanced education, and they should not be deprived of the opportunity to learn how to play sports.

**a) Answer the following questions:**

- 1- Does the writer support or oppose the issue of increasing sport time at schools?
- 2- In your opinion, how could practising sports at schools help students later in University and at work?



3-Why is it important to practise sports during the school day?

4-What should not children be deprived of?

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

5- Which statement is not true?

a) Sports encourage team spirit

b) Sports give the chance to be physically fit.

c) Sports help students become more successful

d) Sports lead to overweight

6- The ancient Greeks believe that:

a) There is a connection between intelligence and a strong boy

b) Well-balanced food is important

c) There is a negative effect of sports on the body

d) Studying is more important than sports .

7- The word "key" means -----

a) lock

b) necessary

c) clue

d) guide

**7. Read the passage then answer the following questions:-**

Over the past twenty years, computers and the internet have become more and more important to us. In fact, depending on computer technology continues to grow everyday. We seem to use computers for almost everything these days, in shopping, driving our car or, communicating with relatives and colleagues.

This explosion in computer technology has resulted in a rush to install computers in every classroom and to "wire" every school to the Internet. In the USA, between 1984, and 1997 alone, the number of computers in secondary schools increased to more than 8 million nits, Both educators and students alike have been forced to keep up with this new wave of technology. Teachers have found that even though they themselves are still trying to learn the most basic of computer skills, they are expected to teach students about computer know-how.

Few people would question the role that computers could play in education. Some educators claim that students given the opportunity to use them in a classroom setting will get better grades than those who learn without having had any computer experience. These people say that just as computer technology has improved the way cars work, computers will make the classroom a better place to teach concepts and ideas that students need to become brighter, more successful adults.

a) Answer the following questions:

1-How could computers help students become more successful?

2-Give an example from the passage that shows that computers have been widely used in secondary education .

3-Give some examples of everyday uses of computers in our life.

4-In your opinion, what are the possible disadvantages of using computers in education?

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

5- Teachers are expected to teach students how to use computers although

a) they know to use computer.

b) they are still learning how to use computers.

c) they know all the basics of computer skills .

d) they are forced to use.

6- "Few people would question the role that computers could play "means.....

a) Many people are certain about the importance of computers

b) Some people ask questions about computers

c) Not many people doubt the importance of computers

d) Some people want more computers

7- The expression "keep up with "means -----.

a) keep in touch

b) support

c) manage

d) continue to learn

**8. Read the passage then answer the following questions:-**

It had been a tiring day and I was looking forward to a quiet evening. My husband would not be back until late and decided to settle down in a comfortable armchair in the living-room and read a book. I put the children to bed early and prepared cold supper and some coffee. Soon I was sitting comfortably with a tray full of food before me and a book at my side.

I was just beginning to eat when the telephone rang. I dropped my knife and fork and hurried to answer it. By the time I got back the living-room, my coffee had got cold. After I finished my supper, I began drinking cold coffee with book open at page one. Suddenly there was a loud knock at the door. It gives me such a surprise that I spilt the coffee and an ugly stain on my skirt. A stranger has lost his way and wanted me to direct him. It took me ages to get rid of him. At length I managed to sit down again and actually read a whole page without further interruption until the baby work up. He began crying loudly and I rushed upstairs. They baby was still awake at 11 o'clock when my husband came home. I could have screamed when he asked me if had spent a pleasant evening!

a) Answer the following questions:

1- How did the writer intend to spend her evening?

2- Why did writer's food and drink become cold?

3- What do the underlined words "At length" mean?

4- Did the writer live in a flat or in a villa? How do you know?

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

**5- The child slept -----**

- a) *late*                      b) *early*                      c) *at 11 o'clock*                      d) *at noon*

**6- When the writer's husband returned, she was -----**

- a) *nervous*                      b) *pleased*                      c) *happy*                      d) *ugly*

**7- The writer read -----**

- a) *no pages*                      b) *five pages*                      c) *only one page*                      d) *11 pages*

**9. Read the passage then answer the following questions:-**

There is no doubt that Egypt has every reason to be proud of its ancient civilization that has yielded wonderful remains and monuments. These have captured people's admiration and high appreciation everywhere all over the world. Moreover, tourism is one of the main sources of income and hard currency that is badly needed to carry out investment projects. When tourists are well treated, satisfied and pleased with their visits in Egypt, they will, no doubt, speak well of Egypt. The result will be that more and more tourists will come to our country, so tourists themselves can be good propaganda for Egypt.

In order to attract tourists to Egypt, tourist offices in our embassies in Europe, America and Asia should distribute well prepared booklets and brochures that contain full and exciting information about the old Egyptian legacy and its effects on other civilizations. Places of interest and services that could be offered to help tourists enjoy their tour should also be included.

Ancient remains as well as new discoveries of antiquities should be described in an attractive manner. Moreover, art's history museums as well as Egyptian civilization museums should be set up in capitals of European and American countries. More important still is the necessity of offering all possible facilities to tourists as soon as they set foot in Egypt. We have to be sure that tourists feel that their stay is enjoyable, comfortable and without any troubles. Tourist police should stop any nuisance that would spoil tourists' enjoyment and safety.

**a) Answer the following questions:**

**1-How can tourists be a good propaganda to attract more tourists to the country?**

**2-What role could tourist offices play in other continents?**

**3-Why is tourism important for our country?**

**4-What should tourist police do?**

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

**5- Egypt is proud of its ancient civilization because -----**

- a) *tourists are very well treated, satisfied and pleased*                      b) *it brings us hard currency*  
c) *it has attracted people's admiration and high appreciation everywhere*  
d) *booklets contain exciting information about monuments*

**6- Tourist offices in our embassies abroad should -----**

- a) *carry out investment projects*                      b) *distribute brochures that tell about the old Egyptian legacy*  
c) *afford all possible facilities to tourists as soon as they set foot in Egypt*  
d) *stop any nuisance that would spoil tourist's enjoyment and safety*

**7- Egyptian civilization museums should -----**

- a) *be we prepared in booklets.*                      b) *be set up in Europe and the United States.*  
c) *be limited to be a source of income.*                      d) *be set up in foreign capitals all over the world.*

**10. Read the passage then answer the following questions:-**

Many people have been recently discussing the use of seat belts while driving their cars. Although seat belts have been shown to save lives, people give a number of reasons for not using them.

First, many people think that they are a nuisance; they say that the belt is uncomfortable and inhibits freedom of movement. Second, many people are lazy. For them, it is too much trouble to put on and adjust a seat belt, especially if they are only going a short distance. Third, many people believe they will not have an accident because they are clever and careful drivers. They think that they are able to avoid Accidents. Finally, some people are worried the seat belts may trap them in their cars and prevent them from running away. If they have an accident, they may not be able to get out of a car that is burning, or they may be unconscious. In spite of all these reasons, statistics prove that wearing seat belts saves lives and prevents serious injuries.

**a) Answer the following questions:**

**1 - How are seat belts considered a nuisance to some drivers?**

**2 - Why do some people think they will not have accidents?**

**3 - What makes seat belts a trap according to some drivers?**

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

**4- Statistics prove that many accidents happen because .....**

- a) *of high speed*                      b) *drivers are lazy*                      c) *of not using seat belts*                      d) *drivers are worried.*

5- Find words in the passage, which mean the opposite of:

a) *careless*

b) *allow*

**11. Read the passage then answer the following questions:-**

Anne had been driving her small Fiat car for several years. In fact, she had always been a very careful driver. She often drove into town to do her shopping or take her children to school. Sometimes she gave her husband a lift to his office. She had to pass several traffic lights on her way.

One day, the first traffic lights were just changing from green to red when she passed them. Almost at once, a policeman on his motor cycle asked her to stop. He asked her angrily why she had not stopped at the red light. Anne answered politely that she had been afraid to stop suddenly otherwise the car behind her might hit her." The policeman answered that it was not an excuse and asked her to pay fifty pounds as a fine. Anne had to pay the fine and drove quickly to the next traffic lights. This time she stopped suddenly when the lights changed. Something banged at the back of her car and threw her forward. When Anne looked back at the mirror, she saw the same policeman shouting. His motor cycle was pressed against the back of her car.

a) Answer the following questions:

1- Why did Anne usually drive into town? Give two reasons.

2- Why did the policeman ask Anne to pay a fine?

3- What does the word them refer to?

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

4- Anne did not stop at the first traffic lights because .....

a) *she did not see the traffic lights.*

b) *she was giving her husband a lift.*

c) *she was late.*

d) *the car behind might bang at the back of her car.*

5- Find a word in the passage which means each of the following:

a- *showing good manners*

b- *at once*

**12. Read the passage then answer the following questions:-**

Mrs. Fox's husband has been killed in the war and one of her sons in an accident. For many years Mrs. Fox had to work to support herself and her remaining son Hill. One morning Mrs. Fox received a letter from her lawyer telling her that her rich uncle had died in Canada and left her a large amount of money. Now everything is changed in Mrs. Fox's life. She bought two flats; one for herself and one for her son. She put the rest of the money in the bank.

Mrs. Fox rang Hill after supper. After Hill had said hello to his mother, she heard him put the telephone down on the table. Then she heard angry voices. The noise increased and she heard the sound of breaking furniture, low cries and finally she heard a shot. She shouted into the telephone again, but there was a terrible silence. Mrs. Fox, at once, rang up the police.

Five minutes later, two policemen were running up the flat. When Hill opened the door the policeman pushed him away looking for signs of blood. Suddenly, the officer laughed when he looked at the radio. In fact, the sound of the shot was coming from a play on the radio. Hill could not answer his mother because he was busy paying the milkman at the door.

a) Answer the following questions:

1- What was the good news Mrs. Fox received from her lawyer?

2- How was everything changed in Mrs. Fox's life?

3- Why did Mrs. Fox ring up the police?

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

4- The policeman reached Hill's flat.....

a) *after a long time*

b) *immediately after Mrs. fox's call*

c) *before Mrs. Fox's call*

d) *before the milkman came.*

5- The noise increased in paragraph 2 means:

a) *It did not last for long.*

b) *It became lower.*

c) *It became higher.*

d) *It stopped suddenly*

**13. Read the passage then answer the following questions:-**

When she was two years old Helen Keller suffered a severe illness which left her without sight and hearing. She lived in darkness and stillness and her life was without past or future. The most important step in her education was learning how to read. By raised letters on cards, she learned to recognize words. Despite blindness and deafness she had the will to learn how to communicate with others. Helen used to study out of doors. She felt roses in gardens. She pressed them softly in her hands. She enjoyed nature by feeling and touching the dew on the grass.

In spite of her great pains, she was able to join the university. She received her BA degree with honors in 1904. She devoted her life to help the blind and the deaf. She worked and wrote for them. Helen never gave up and always thanked God who gave her the blessing of being alive.

a) Answer the following questions:

1- When did Helen lose her sight and hearing?

2- How did Helen learn how to read?

3- *them* line 5 refers to .....

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

4- Helen used to go outside her house to .....

- a) *hear the singing of birds* .      b) *study new things*.      c) *see roses*.      d) *meet her friends*.

5- Helen Keller could enjoy nature by .....

- a) *running in the open*.      b) *reading books*.      c) *playing in the rain*.      d) *feeling the dew on grass*.

**14. Read the passage then answer the following questions:-**

When you drive your car, there are many rules to follow. Your car should be in a good condition. You should check the amount of petrol in your car; otherwise it may stop suddenly in the middle of a crowded street causing you a lot of trouble. Adjust the mirror to be sure that no one is parking behind you. Don't forget to measure the level of oil in your engine and be sure the battery is working properly. The tyres should be checked before moving. If you neglect that, you will have to face the trouble of changing the flat tyre by yourself.

If you don't check your wipers you will be sorry. It might rain suddenly and spoil your trip. You have to check the brakes also or you will bang against the first tree in front of you. Don't forget to fasten your seat belts or you'll pay a fine. After all these precautions, do you still want to drive a car?

a) Answer the following questions:

1- What will happen if you don't check the petrol in your tank?

2- Why should you check the tyres before driving?

3- You should examine the brakes of the car. Why?

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

4- What will happen if you don't fasten your seat belt?

- a) *You will make an accident*.      b) *You will face troubles in crowded streets*  
c) *Your car will break down*.      d) *You may pay a fine*.

5- Find a word in the passage which means:

*"give no or too little attention"*

**15. Read the passage then answer the following questions:-**

Most of the passengers were asleep in the eight o'clock train. It was already half past nine. I was smoking while my wife was reading a letter. My little daughter was eating an ice cream. Suddenly we were all shocked to hear a loud cry from a young lady. She screamed "Help! Help! He's going to kill me. He has a gun." Many people ran towards her. We asked her where the murderer was. She looked around for a few moments, then at us and finally said "What a terrible dream!" *We* comforted her saying that she was safe. One of us got her a cold drink. When she felt better we returned to our seats.

An old man was sitting beside her. He kept talking to her all through the last hour of the journey. When we got off at the station. I said to the man "It was kind of you to keep talking with her to help her to be quiet." He said with a smile, "Oh! No, I only wanted to prevent her from sleeping and having another dream."

a) Answer the following questions:

1- What was the writer's wife doing in the train?

2- Why did the old man keep talking with the young lady?

3- '*we*' line 5 refers to .....

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

4- The train had been running for ..... when the young lady cried.

- a) *two hours*      b) *one hour and a half*.      c) *an hour*.      d) *eight hours*

5- The young lady awoke when .....

- a) *the passengers ran towards her*      b) *the thief attacked her*.  
c) *the old man spoke to her*      d) *she took the cold drink*.

**16. Read the passage then answer the following questions:-**

I have a friend called Gogo who always pretends to know everything. Whenever a name is mentioned, he says he knows the person who owns that name. I believed Gogo until one day I found out he was a big liar. Once he visited me when I was sitting with my cousin Mr. Sami Salim, who happened to be a well famous writer. Before I introduced my friend to Mr. Sami his eyes fell on one of the books, which was lying on the table. Gogo at once said that the author of the book was one of his relatives, and started telling stories about the adventures *they* had together. He also said that Sami Salim never wrote a book before discussing its ideas with him. Sami kept on listening with interest. He asked my friend Gogo if he could recognize Mr. Sami Salim if he saw him. My friend assured him that he would. With a loud laugh, Mr. Sami introduced himself to my friend who was so ashamed that he immediately left the house. Since that day my friend Gogo does his best to avoid me, and when he does meet me he never says that he knows anything or anybody.

**a) Answer the following questions:**

- 1- What was Gogo's bad habit?
- 2- When did the writer discover that Gogo was a big liar?
- 3- The word *they* in line 6 refers to.....

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

4- Gogo.....

- a) *knew every body in the city*    b) *never told lies*    c) *did not know everybody*    d) *knew Mr. Sami*

5- The writer's cousin asked Gogo if he knew Sami Salim to.....

- a) *prove that Gogo was not telling the truth*    b) *know where he lived*  
c) *discuss the ideas with him*    d) *tell him about his new story*

**17. Read the passage then answer the following questions:-**

The sinking of the great passenger ship 'Titanic' seventy years ago is nearly forgotten. A small number of passengers were actually saved; those who are still alive today can be counted on the fingers of one hand.

Then you will easily understand why I have been asked to write about that sad story. The Titanic, the largest ship in the world, was thought by many people at that time to be unsinkable. Yet when it hit an iceberg in thick fog in the North Atlantic Ocean, it actually disappeared in less than twenty minutes, taking nearly fifteen hundred people to the bottom.

My own life was saved by my youth. Being only a boy of fourteen, I was one of those lucky women and children who were allowed to get away first from the sinking ship. The other passengers threw themselves into deep water and tried to mount our boat with the result that it turned over. Many people drowned, but I was strong enough to swim for three hours in the icy water before a passing ship picked me up.

**a) Answer the following questions:**

- 1- What was the cause of the sinking of the 'Titanic'?
- 2- How was the writer of this passage saved?
- 3- What did the people think about the ship before the tragedy?

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

4- "can be counted on the fingers of one hand " line 2 /3 means.....

- a- *ten persons*    b- *many people*    c- *very few people*    d- *five hundred men*

5- The sinking of the ship happened nearly in.....

- a- 1990    b- 1930    c- 1800    d- 2000

**18. Read the passage then answer the following questions:-**

People may be divided into two types: winners and losers. Because our families and friends have a great influence on us as we grow, we are born helpless and dependent on our environment. Winners are able to change their situation and become independent by being responsible for their own lies. They don't blame others for their mistakes. They do their own thinking, they listen to others, evaluate what they say, and then they make up their minds. Although they may fail at times, yet they keep self-confidence. Winners overcome their bad experiences. They enjoy work, play, food and the world of nature.

They freely enjoy themselves but they can postpone it if duty calls. Losers, on the other hand never learn to take responsibility for their own lives. There are many causes why people can become losers: disease, poor nutrition, cruelty, unhappy relationships and bad experiences. *These* can interfere with the normal progress towards becoming a winner. But whereas winners fight theses situations, losers hang on to them, and use them as excuses. Losers usually feel anxious, unhappy and bored. They are afraid to try new things and often repeat their own mistakes again.

Losers spend their lives waiting for something wonderful to happen to save them from their problems with their lives but never try to change.

**a) Answer the following questions:**

- 1- What determines the life of the winners?
- 2- What does the underlined word (these) refer to?
- 3- Give a suitable title to the passage?
- 4- Find in the text words which mean :

a) To put off until a later time

b) To get in the way of

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

5- When winners fail at times, they -----

- a) *are afraid to try new things*    b) *never keep their self – confidence*  
c) *spend their time waiting*    d) *never repeat their own mistakes*

6- Losers are people who -----

- a) *blame others for their mistakes*    b) *overcome their bad experiences*

c) learn to take responsibility

d) try to change

7- Winners can change their own lives by -----

a) blaming others for their mistakes

b) using their mistakes as excuses

c) waiting for something wonderful

d) being responsible for their own lives

**19. Read the passage then answer the following questions:-**

Did you think of money? Is it important to us or not? Aristotle, the Greek philosopher, summed up the four chief qualities of money some 2000 years ago. It must be lasting and easy to recognize, to divide, and to carry. This means it must be, "durable, distinct, divisible and portable? ". When we think of money today, we picture it either as round, flat pieces of metal, which we call coins or as printed paper notes. But there are still parts of the world today where coins and notes are of no use. They will buy nothing, and a traveller might starve if he had none of the particular local " money " to exchange for food .

Among isolated people, who are not often reached by traders from outside commerce usually means barter. This is a direct exchange for pots, baskets, or other manufactured goods. For this kind of trading, money is not needed, but there is often something that everyone wants and everybody can use, such as salt to flavour food, shells for ornaments, or iron and copper to make into tools and vessels. These things:

Salt, shells or metals are still used as money in some primitive parts of the world today.

a) Answer the following questions:

1- Which of the four qualities of money, do you think, is the most essential?

2- How would you describe money at present?

3- What does the underlined word (barter) mean?

4- Give a suitable title for the passage?

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

5- In some isolated parts of the world money is -----

a) needed for trading

b) not needed for trading

c) needed for buying thing

d) wanted as coins or paper notes

6- In some parts of the world today where coins and notes are of no use we can -----

a) exchange goods

b) use local money only

c) use any other money

d) buy nothing

7- According to the passage, everyone in the isolated parts needs -----

a) only salt to flavour food

b) iron and copper to make into tools

c) salt , shells , iron and copper

d) tools and vessels

**20. Read the passage then answer the following questions:-**

One day, I was standing outside an underground station in London waiting for a friend, when I saw two men. One was sitting on the pavement. His clothes were old and dirty and had a hat in front of him. As people passed by, he said, "Can you give me some change, please? " A few people tossed some coins into the hat but most people ignored him.

The other man was wearing a suit and holding plastic petrol can. He stopped people and told them his car had run out of petrol and he had forgotten his wallet. He asked them to lend him some money for petrol. Most people happily gave him money. Some gave him coins, but most gave him notes. I watched him for ten minutes. In that time he collected a lot of money. He put it in his pocket, but he did not go to the petrol station. It became clear to me that both men were beggars. The one in the dirty clothes needed money more than one in the suit. But the one in the suit was much more successful. Isn't that strange?

a) Answer the following questions:

1- Why was the writer standing outside the station?

2- Which man collected the most money?

3- Did the man in the suit really have a car which had run out of petrol?

4- What does the pronoun "it" in bold refer to?

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

5- "Most people ignored him "means people -----

a) shouted at him

b) refused to give any money

c) walked past without looking at him

d) moved quickly

6- People ----- the second man's story.

a) didn't believe

b) believed

c) doubted

d) knew

7- The man in the suit asked people to ----- him money.

a) take

b) borrow

c) spend

d) lend

**21. Read the passage then answer the following questions:-**

The neighbours closest to my house are my favourite people. The man is a retired army officer and his wife still working for the nearby university. They are very hospitable and usually invite their

friends to lunch. It is particularly enjoyable to wake up a Friday morning to the sounds of their music playing which are really quite artistic. However, I also love to hear them laughing when they make a mistake in their music playing. Besides music, carpentry is still man's main interest, and most days he is outside in his work space in the garden, making an artistic piece of furniture.

My neighbours are ideal to live next door, too, because they can very helpful if I need them. I respect them as they never interfere in my private life and I behave with them in the same way. We have helped each other with numerous emergencies such as fire and car accidents. We also co-operate with each other in little ways such as bringing the mail, when one of us is away. We sometimes meet when they invite me over for coffee, with some of their friends who are usually very interesting people: poets, painters, professors and other lively persons whom I enjoy meeting. Sometimes we go to the fireworks display. Apart from this, we simply live next door to each other peacefully, side by side.

a) Answer the following questions:

- 1- Give one reason why the writer likes his neighbours.
- 2- What hobbies do the writer's neighbours practice?
- 3- Why does the write respect his neighbours?
- 4- Why the writer's are neighbours ideal?

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

5- The underlined word "usually" means -----

- a) always                      b) never                      c) seldom                      d) many times

6- At the neighbours' house, the write meets -----

- a) interesting people                      b) uninteresting people  
c) soldiers and artists only                      d) officers and professors only

7- The underlined words "little ways" refer to -----

- a) short roads                      b) not long streets                      c) personal business                      d) simple services offered

**22. Read the passage then answer the following questions:-**

Amal and Hassan, a newly married couple, were poor. Hassan's wage enough to rent only a very small flat. But there were two things of which each was proud ! Amal had the longest and most beautiful hair and Hassan possessed a magnificent gold pocket-watch, given to him by his father. Amal always noticed sadly, when he looked at this watch fixed to the buttonhole of his coat by a common old leather strap. He really needed a gold chain. Hassan often thought if only he could buy her a jeweled comb to hold her long hair in place.

Now, it was the feast, Hassan and Amal began to think what present they could afford to give each other. Amal had a wonderful idea. She ran down the street to the shop with the notice : " Hair bought " . She entered and an hour later walked out of the shop richer by five hundred dollar but without her hair. She bought a chain to suit Hassan's watch and wrapped it in a piece of coloured paper.

When Hassan saw her hair, he was speechless. Amal cried, "It will grow again very quickly". I had to sell it buy your present. She produced the parcel from behind her back. Opening it laughed until tears came into his eyes. He had sold his watch to buy a jeweled comb for her hair. Amal smiled and said. "Ours are the best feast presents in the world ".

a) Answer the following questions:

- 1- Show that Hassan and Amal led a hard life?
- 2- What did Amal's sacrifice show?
- 3- Why was Hassan deeply moved?
- 4- Give a title to the passage.

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

5- Amal sold her hair ----- the feast.

- a) exactly on                      b) one day before                      c) two days                      d) one day after

6- When Hassan saw Amal without her long hair he felt -----

- a) happy                      b) angry                      c) shocked                      d) ashamed

7- The underlined word "It" refers to -----

- a) Hassan's watch                      b) Amal's hair                      c) the feast                      d) the chain

**23. Read the passage then answer the following questions:-**

It was the end of the summer holiday and Nadia was worried. She had still not done her homework. Nadia had missed the day of school because she had been ill . She had phoned her friend Azza and asked what homework their teacher had set for the summer holiday. Azza had told her that teacher had asked them to write a composition. Nadia had written down the title. It was "The best things in life are three "

Nadia didn't know what to write. When she thought about the best things in life, they didn't seem to be "three" at all. She thought about her parents. There were two of them. Her brothers and sisters, there were four of them. She thought about happiness, love, nature. She couldn't count these at all. On the first day school, Nadia's teacher asked her to read her composition to the class. Nadia stood up and began. "I don't think the best things in life are three at all," she said. "I think they are things you can't count." The other students started to laugh. "Nadia" said her teacher gently. "The title of the composition was: The best things in life are free."

a) Answer the following questions:

- 1- Why wasn't Nadia at school when the teacher set the homework?
- 2- Why did the rest of the class laugh when Nadia started to read her composition?
- 3- What does the word "It" in the first paragraph refer to?
- 4- Do you agree that the best things in life are free? Why?

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

5- Nadia communicated with Azza by -----

- a) phone                      b) letter                      c) e-mail                      d) message

6- Nadia's teacher was ----- with Nadia.

- a) happy                      b) pleased                      c) angry                      d) worried

7- Nadia disagreed with the title of the composition because -----

- a) She wrote it down wrongly                      b) She couldn't count the best things in life  
c) She didn't want to write the composition                      d) She didn't have time to write the composition.

**24. Read the passage then answer the following questions:-**

Your goal is something that you want to do. First you should decide what that goal is. Do you want to pass an exam? Do you want to be a doctor? Do you want to be wealthy? Think about what you want and decide on your goal. You should write your goal on a piece of paper. Put your goal poster on your wall and look at it everyday. Then decide what you have to do to achieve your goal.

Some people never reach their goal because they think it is impossible. You should think positively. Don't think "the exam is difficult and I will probably fail it," instead you should think "The exam is difficult, but I have worked hard and will pass it". People who think negatively seldom reach their goals, so be positive!

We are most successful at things we enjoy. So you should try to enjoy your work. Look at your goal poster. Think how happy you will be when you have reached your goal. Think about that happiness while you are working and you will enjoy your work.

a) Answer the following questions:

- 1- What is a goal?
- 2- What does the underlined word (it) refer to?
- 3- How can you learn to enjoy your work?
- 4- Do you agree with the advice of the writer?

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

5- The best title for the passage is -----

- a) How to be a doctor                      b) Three ways to reach your goal  
c) The best way to pass an exam                      d) How to make a goal poster

6- "You should think positively" mean that you should "-----"

- a) realize that it is difficult to reach your goal                      b) work harder  
c) be confident and optimistic                      d) learn to take responsibility

7- The opposite of positive is -----

- a) negative                      b) responsive                      c) relative                      d) possessive

**25. Read the passage then answer the following questions:-**

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

The amount of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere is increasing mainly because all countries burn fossil fuels such as oil, natural gas and coal. The destruction of the big rain forests, which absorb carbon dioxide and give out oxygen, makes matters worse.

What can be done to prevent this situation? Global warming is a problem that affects every country and every person in the world. First of all, all governments must agree to stop the destruction of the world's rain forests. Secondly, they must agree to reduce the amount of carbon



dioxide that transport and industries emit into the atmosphere. And we can all play a part as individuals. We should all try to reduce the amount of carbon dioxide we emit into the atmosphere. This can be done by driving fuel- efficient cars. The best way people can help is to use public transport as much as possible instead of their cars. And finally, we should plant more trees in the cities and on farms to give us back the air we need.

**a) Answer the following questions:**

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

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

5- If the amount of carbon dioxide doubles, the average temperature will -----

- a) decrease      b) reduce      c) increase      d) raise

6- To help, people can use -----

- a) their private cars      b) their old buses      c) private cars and bicycles      d) public transport

7- Trees are important because they -----

- a) take in oxygen and produce carbon dioxide      b) absorb infrared radiation  
c) absorb carbon dioxide      d) take in carbon dioxide and emit oxygen

**26. Read the passage then answer the following questions:-**

You have got some things that are complicated and you don't know much about them. Your tongue is about 10 centimeters long. It is covered with taste buds. These are tiny nerve endings, which enable you to taste your food. Babies are born with taste buds all over their mouths. These gradually disappear as they grow older leaving only those on the tongue. An adult has about 1.000 taste buds.

We can taste our food when saliva, a liquid produced by the mouth, dissolves chemicals in the food and washes them over taste buds. There are four basic tastes: Sweet, sour, salt and bitter. All the taste buds can detect all these tastes to some extent, but different areas of the tongue detect different tastes best.

Sweet tastes such as sugar, are best detected by the taste buds at the tip of the tongue. Salt is detected by those at the front sides of the tongue. The taste buds along the edges at back of the tongue are good at detecting sour tastes, such as lemon, and those on the back of the tongue detect bitter tastes such as coffee. There are no taste buds in the center of the tongue.

The tongue is also used in speaking. The combined action of the tongue, throat, mouth and lips changes the sounds into words.

**a) Answer the following questions:**

- 1- Name the four taste types mentioned in the passage and give an example of each.
- 2- How does saliva help us to taste food?
- 3- What does the underlined word (those) refer to?
- 4- What is different about the way a baby tastes from the way an adult tastes?

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

5- Which one of these is not a liquid? -----

- a) saliva      b) water      c) salt      d) lemon juice

6- The center of the tongue -----

- a) tastes food      b) doesn't taste food      c) is found in adult's mouth      d) tastes sour food

7- The function of the tongue is to -----

- a) taste food only      b) taste food and change the sounds into      c) words make words only      d) make sounds only

**27. Read the passage then answer the following questions:-**

El-Arish is one of the most important cities in Sinai . It has always been the gateway to Egypt and so it has been used by invading armies as far back as the Turks and Romans. These armies have destroyed a great deal of Arishi traditional culture . For example, there are hardly any original Arishi houses left. They used to be built around an open courtyard, but nearly all of them have, by now, been destroyed.

Nowadays, there are plans to develop the region. There will be no industrial complexes and huge cities. The developments will follow a "green "approach, and agriculture, fishing and tourism will be the key to the region's development.

North Sinai Bedouins have not been nomads for some time as they could not travel because of restrictions at borders. Nowadays, many Bedouins own farms on land which has been reclaimed from the desert. Other settled Bedouins became fishermen in Lake Baradawil. There has been a change in the lives of many Bedouin Women. In the old days, they were only allowed to look after

the family and some of its animals. Now, many are managing their own businesses producing traditional handcrafts, such as carpets and cloth.

Because of the absence of historic sites in the area, the planners are going to use its unpolluted environment to attract tourists. Tourists like unpolluted areas, therefore all new projects will protect the environment. This approach is called Ecotourism. Ecotourism will not only be good for the economy, it will help to protect our national heritage.

a) Answer the following questions:

- 1- How will North Sinai be developed in the future?
- 2- Why have most North Sinai Bedouins become settled?
- 3- What changes have come to the lives of many Bedouin women?
- 4- What is the meaning of Ecotourism? Why is it important?

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

5- ----- destroyed most Arishi culture.

a) Turks    b) Invading armies    c) Romans    d) The courtyard

6- Traditional houses were built around and open -----

a) courtyard    b) culture    c) green approach    d) environment

7- The planners are going to use unpolluted environments to attract tourists owing to -----

a) the absence of historic sites    b) protecting the environment  
c) approach the tourists    d) producing traditional handcrafts

**28. Read the passage then answer the following questions:-**

In many countries today, a difficult question is being asked: Do we the right to use animals in laboratory experiments? Using animals in medical research has many benefits. Animal research has enabled researchers to develop treatments for diseases like smallpox without animal research. Every drug anyone takes today was tried first on animals. Which is more important, the life of a rat that of a three year old child? Medical research is also an excellent way of using animals in research, any more than it can be used as a reason for experimenting on other humans. Animals suffer a lot during these experiments. They are forced to live in small cages and they may be unable to move. Animals have the same rights as humans do, to be able to move freely and not to have pain or fear forced on them. We can use computer modeling instead of animals in research laboratories to save animals' life.

a) Answer the following questions:

- 1- Why is animal research useful?
- 2- How do animals suffer during experiments?
- 3- What is the other way that can be used instead of experimenting on animals?
- 4- Are you with or against using animals

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

5- According to the passage, some people support using animals in research because they think that -----

a) the life of people is more important than the life of animals .    b) animals are harmful creatures .  
c) many people do not like animals .    d) animals do not suffer during experiments .

6- The idea against using animals in research is that -----

a) the life of animals is more important than the life of humans .  
b) people should help to increase the number of animals .  
c) researcher have to use animals in their medical research .    d) animals have the same rights as humans do .

7- An appropriate title for this passage would be -----

a) Scientific Research    b) Research Laboratories    c) Animal Rights    d) Human Rights

**29. Read the passage then answer the following questions:-**

Hand-signs and gestures were used long before men learned to speak in words. In fact, words are not man's only means of communicating with each other. Red Indians, for example, once spoke different languages but has a common sign language. The sight of smoke and the sound of drums are means of sending different messages. These are common sign languages without words.

Today, people who are deaf or mute make even greater use of sign language. Though they may never be able to speak or hear they can understand each other by gestures or hand signals. Signs are as good as words. In African jungles, drum messages warn people against dangers. In Canary Islands a whistling language passes messages among sailing boats. In cities, of course, traffic lights; red, yellow and green control vehicles and people. They give to them different instructions without words.

Shaking hands and bowing show that we are friendly to each other. Gestures which mean Yes or No are most interesting. In some countries people show no by shaking their heads from side to

side. This happens in Egypt, but in Lebanon people lift their heads up and back, so that their chins move forward.

**a) Answer the following questions:**

- 1- What did people use in order to communicate before learning to speak?
- 2- Why do Africans use drums in jungles?
- 3- How do traffic lights give instructions without words?

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

4- People in Canary Islands communicate by.....

- a- shouting      b- whistling      c- smoke      d- drums

5 According to the passage the oldest method of communication is.....

- a- words      b- pictures      c- traffic lights      d- hand signs

**30. Read the passage then answer the following questions:-**

Pluto is a nice little dog, which we have had for almost five years. He has soft and white hair, which is so smooth that everyone of the family enjoys moving his hand on him. Pluto is now convinced that he is actually a member of the family, and so has equal rights. It is his rights that Pluto insists on but duties he has none.

One day we were expecting some guests for dinner. Mother woke up early to prepare food before the guests arrived. Pluto followed her and started barking asking for some food. Mother dismissed him from the kitchen, closed the door and carried on her cooking in peace.

The guests arrived; took their seats around the table and started eating. All of a sudden Pluto jumped in front of one of the lady guests. She was so frightened that she screamed loudly. In spite of Pluto's strong resistance, my sister took him away. He kept shouting when he was locked up in a room. Finally, my mother gave him something to eat. One of the good things about Pluto is that he forgets our little cruelties to him. Anyhow, he looked up at my mother gratefully, and ate with great appetite.

**a) Answer the following questions:**

- 1- Why does every one like to move his hands on Pluto?
- 2- Why did mother wake up early one day?
- 3- The pronoun her line 6 refers to .....

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

4- Pluto jumped in front of the lady to.....

- a- make her scream      b- take food from her plate      c- show her that he had equal rights      d- welcome her

5- The lady screamed because.....

- a- she did not expect to see Pluto.      b- Pluto shared the food with her.  
c- Pluto was an ugly dog.      d- the food was hot.

**31. Read the passage then answer the following questions:-**

It was 40 degrees below zero. The wind was blowing hard. A group of five men pushed their way through the high snow. They were disappointed, when they reached the top of the Alps. They found that others had reached it before them. After fixing the British flag, they started their long journey back.

The journey was slow, and the joy had gone out of them. The sun hardly appeared. The snow was soft and snowstorms often made it impossible to see the stones they had put to guide their way back. Captain Scott, the head of the group, showed signs of weakness and fell into a deep hole in the ice. The four men who were left continued their journey. Day by day the men became more tired. The following days were terrible. There was very little food left and even body was desperate. Captain Hil suffered from frozen feet that made him walk slowly in great pain. One day he walked out in the snow and never came back. He hoped that his death would help his friends to continue the journey.

Now only three men were left. They were brave and patient. They knew that they could make it. Two days later a helicopter spotted their place and saved them.

**a) Answer the following questions:**

- 1- Why were the men disappointed?
- 2- How did Captain Scott lose his life?
- 3- What did the men do to guide their way back?

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

4- Captain Hil walked slowly because.....

- a- he had pain in his feet      b- he was hungry and tired      c- it was very cold      d- the sun was very hot

5- We know all about the trip from.....

- a- one of the men who survived.      b- Mr. Scott      c- Mr. Hil      d- the pilot of the helicopter

### 32. Read the passage then answer the following questions:-

The sun was high in the sky and the rays shone directly on a bare piece of ground in the forest. In the centre of this bare spot there was something that looked like a large stone; it was a tiger.

The tiger lay quite still. It was no longer able to attack the deer that were so easy to kill when he was young. They moved too quickly for him now. In order that he might live, it found himself forced to hunt the weakest animal of all, namely man. In other words, the tiger became a man-eater. It would wait impatiently near the stream until some unfortunate woman came near enough for it. When the men of the village arrived at the scene of the killing, the tiger was far away.

People began to talk about it. Some of them made efforts to find it, but in vain. The tiger's habit of never going to the same place where it had once killed made it very difficult to know where it was. Tricks of all kinds were tried. Traps were cleverly laid but the tiger escaped them all.

One morning the people of the village were surprised. They found the tiger lying dead near the lake. The villagers discovered that the old tiger had a fight at night with a big buffalo.

#### a) Answer the following questions:

- 1- What did the old tiger hunt?
- 2- Why was it difficult for the villagers to kill the tiger?
- 3- How was the old tiger killed at last?

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

4- 'They moved too quickly for him' in paragraph 2 means.....

- |                                 |                                       |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| a) the tiger moved very quickly | b) the tiger was strong               |
| c) the tiger was a fast runner  | d) the tiger could not hunt the deer. |

5- The villagers were ..... When they found the tiger dead.

- |            |           |           |           |
|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| a) patient | b) clever | c) afraid | d) amazed |
|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|

### 33. Read the passage then answer the following questions:-

With the development of modern civilization, life has become more and more complicated. As a result, the car, which was considered a luxury, is now looked upon as a necessity. Doctors, engineers and businessmen can not work without private cars. Moreover, the rapid growth of population in capitals and main cities has actually made the joy of possessing a car much less. Besides the problems of keeping a car in good condition and the lack of garages, there is the big problem of crowded streets.

Most people insist on having a private car to avoid the long wait at a bus stop. To get on or off the bus is a hard struggle. Going to places by taxi does not solve the problem as taxi drivers take passengers according to rules they themselves set. They sometimes ask for more money than they deserve.

Cars could be a source of trouble. Many people had to leave their cars in the streets because garages are expensive and crowded. This exposes them to decay or robbery. In rush hours streets are so blocked that it takes a driver a long time to get to his destination.

#### a) Answer the following questions:

- 1- Why has modern life become more complicated?
- 2- When are cars, according to the writer, exposed to robbery?
- 3- Give a suitable title for the passage

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

4- Taking a public bus is a problem because .....

- |                    |  |                    |                                 |
|--------------------|--|--------------------|---------------------------------|
| a) it is expensive | b) getting on and off the bus is difficult | c) it is very slow | d) bus drivers drive carelessly |
|--------------------|--|--------------------|---------------------------------|

5- "they" line 9 refers to .....

- |                 |           |          |               |
|-----------------|-----------|----------|---------------|
| a) taxi drivers | b) taxies | c) buses | d) passengers |
|-----------------|-----------|----------|---------------|

### 34. Read the passage then answer the following questions:-

Professor Ameen was an Egyptian scientist who lived a quiet life with his wife. People called him absent-minded because he always forgets things. One day he told his wife that he was going to fly next week to France. His wife Maha asked him where he was going to stay. "I don't know yet," he said. Then his wife asked him to send her the hotel's address in a telegram. Professor Ameen flew to Paris. He was lucky to find a good hotel in the centre of the city. He unpacked his things in his room and then he sent his wife a telegram to know where he was staying. He did not forget to put his hotel's address in it.

In the evening he finished his work early, so he went to the Metro cinema to watch a film. He came out at ten o'clock and dreamed of a nice dinner and a good sleep in his room. The driver of the taxi asked the professor where he wanted to go. Unfortunately, Mr. Ameen could not remember the name and address of the hotel.

Professor Ameen got off the taxi and went to a telegraph office. There, he sent his wife another telegram. In it he wrote, "Please send my hotel address at this telegraph office." What made things

worse was that professor Ameen had to look for another hotel to spend the night as his wife did not receive the first telegram.

**a) Answer the following questions:**

- 1- What was strange about the professor?
- 2- Why did Ameen's wife ask him to send her the hotel's address?
- 3- Find words in the passage which mean the opposite of:     better -     luckily

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

- 4- The professor's wife did not answer the telegram as.....  
a) she was careless     b) she was asleep     c) she did not receive the first one.     d) she was absent minded
- 5- How many telegrams did the professor send to his wife?  
a) one telegram     b) two telegrams     c) three telegrams     d) no telegrams

**35. Read the passage then answer the following questions:-**

When I got to Port Said harbor, I knew that the ship from Liverpool, and on which my wife was travelling, had been delayed in Tunisia with engine trouble. It was expected to be two hours late. I decided, therefore, to wander around to make the time pass quickly.

The walk in the fresh air made me good. I went to the cafeteria where I ordered a cup of tea. I sat down at the corner drinking my tea and studying the faces around me. Some looked anxious and some were nervous. One could easily know who was going to leave and who was expecting somebody.

When I had finished my tea, I made my way to a bookshop where I bought some magazines to kill time. Then I went to one of the waiting rooms and sat comfortably in an armchair. As soon as I began opening my magazines, someone touched my shoulder. He was an old friend who was about to leave Port Said to Athens. My friend Hosam and I found things to talk about until the arrival of my wife's ship.

When the ship arrived, I was disappointed not to find my wife. When I asked the captain of the ship, he was sorry to tell me that the name of my wife was not among the list of passengers.

**a) Answer the following questions:**

- 1- Why did the writer go to Port Said harbor?
- 2- What was the writer doing while having his tea?
- 3- Where was the writer when his friend saw him?

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

- 4- The ship was delayed in Tunisia because of.....  
a) a violent storm     b) high waves     c) troubles in the engine     d) heavy rain
- 5- The writer was disappointed because .....  
a) he saw the captain     b) the ship was late     c) he met his friend     d) he did not find his wife

**36. Read the passage then answer the following questions:-**

The main reason why so many young people start smoking is that they see adults smoking. They think that it is a "grown up" thing to do. They smoke in order to look older and impress others, and also because they don't really believe that smoking will cause any harm. They don't want to believe others about the dangers of smoking.

Smoking may cause cancer, lungs and heart diseases. Nicotine is addictive. It makes the heart beat faster and makes the arteries contract. Tar and carbon monoxide may cause cancer. If you are a regular smoker you will lose ten minutes of your life for every cigarette you smoke.

Anti smoking societies aim at discouraging people from smoking. They try to make people give up this bad and harmful habit. These societies are doing their best to limit cigarette advertising in the newspapers and on television.

**a) Answer the following questions:**

- 1- According to the passage why do young people smoke?
- 2- Mention some diseases caused by smoking.
- 3- What do anti smoking societies aim at?

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

- 4- If you are a regular smoker you will.....  
a) live a healthy life     b) live a long life     c) live a short life     d) enjoy your life
- 5- The word 'they' in the last paragraph refers to.....  
a) people     b) advertisements     c) Anti-smoking societies     d) newspapers

**37. Read the passage then answer the following questions:-**

Robinson Crusoe's real desire was to be a sailor. His parents would not let him go because they believed he was still young and there were many dangers at sea. Robinson Crusoe was tired of waiting and decided to run away with his friends on a big ship. One afternoon high waves crashed on the ship. Robinson remembered all the dangers his parents had talked about. Suddenly a big

wave came up and pulled Robinson off the ship and into the water. He swam on and on until he came to an island.

When the sun came up next day, Robinson looked on the beach but no one was there. He knew that he had to stay on the island alone. He cut down some trees so as to make a house to protect himself against wild animals.

Years went by. His clothes became more and more ragged. He made some new clothes from goat skins. After that he made an umbrella to keep the rain and the sun off him. Now Robinson had been on the island for many years.

At last Robinson saw a ship coming towards the island. He lit fire to signal the ship. The captain of the ship saw the fire and carried Robinson Crusoe back to England.

**a) Answer the following questions:**

- 1- What was Robinson Crusoe's ambition?
- 2- Why did Robinson want to make a house on the island?
- 3- Find words in the passage that mean the opposite of these words: - pushed - tame

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

4- *They* line 1 refers to .....

- a) the dangers at sea    b) wild animals    c) Robinson's parents    d) Robinson's friends

5- The word 'ragged' line 10 means .....

- a) light    b) heavy    c) worn out    d) unchanged

**38. Read the passage then answer the following questions:-**

Fire broke out yesterday in a large store. Fortunately, the only casualty was the watchman. There was extensive damage to the third floor.

The fire officer said, "We suspect the fire was started by a device which someone had set to go off at about 2 a.m." Hassari, the night watchman, was there alone. He was overcome by fumes and was taken to hospital unconscious. When he came to himself, he said to reporters: "I had already done my third inspection of the store and was sitting down to write my report when I noticed an odd smell. It wasn't until I'd made absolutely sure there was a fire and I couldn't do anything about it myself that I rang the fire brigade." The store manager reported, "We have had a number of threats lately. There was a minor fire in the store the same time last year and we had received a number of warnings before that one, too." He went on, "Fire prevention people suggested some more fire precautions. Accordingly, we have installed a complete new fire prevention system" "But for Hassan," he added, "it could have been much worse. We shall be showing our appreciation to him with a gift."

**a) Answer the following questions:**

- 1- What did the watchman do when he was sure there was a fire?
- 2- Why did the store manager intend to give the watchman a gift?
- 3- Why was Hassan taken to hospital?

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

4- If Hassan had not called the fire brigade, .....

- a- there would be more damage    b- there would have been more damage.  
c- The manager would have called the police.    d- There will be more damage.

5- When Hassan went to inspect the smell, he .....

- a- was doing his third round    b- had just sat down to write his report.  
c- knew how bad the fire was.    d- had already heard the alarm bell.

**39. Read the passage then answer the following questions:-**

Superstition is a belief, which is not based on reason or fact, but on associations of ideas, as in magic. Some people believe in one or two superstitions. For instance, many people believe that misfortune will happen if the water in which eggs have been boiled touch your hand. A potato carried in your pocket will ward you off rheumatism. For the prevention of toothache; some people believe that the sufferer should drive a nail into a big tree.

Others believe that putting on the left stocking before the right cause's bad luck. Opening an umbrella inside the house will make you miserable all day. Horror of number 13 is a popular superstition. Some hotels, in fact, knowing the fear of this unlucky number, exclude this number from all rooms. Crossed knives on a table mean a quarrel. Some people believe that a broken mirror foretells a death in the family. In England, throughout the middle Ages, horseshoes were nailed on the doors. This keeps away evil spirits. The Japanese nail a piece of wood from a certain tree on their walls to keep off thieves.

**a) Answer the following questions:**

- 1- Why do some hotels omit number 13 from their rooms?
- 2- When does a mirror foretell death in the family?
- 3- How can one prevent toothache according to the passage?

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

4- Horse shoes were nailed on some doors in England to ...

a- bring good luck.      b- prevent evil spirits      c- keep off diseases      d- stop a quarrel

5- Carrying a potato, according to the text, protects you against...

a- thieves      b- toothache      c- misfortune      d- rheumatism

**40. Read the passage then answer the following questions:-**

It is a disturbing fact that many different wild animals throughout the world are in danger. The reasons for this are many and varied, but we must blame pollution, pesticides, the disturbance of the animal's natural environment and man's greed.

Industry has grown enormously, and it has become common practice for factories to dispose of waste matter in streams, canals and rivers, causing great loss of river life. Modern agricultural methods include using pesticides, which effectively control insects classified as pests, but which also destroy many that are not. An increase in population has meant more buildings, more vehicles, more pollution... and with it the destruction of much of the countryside that provide shelters for wild animals. To satisfy man's selfish desires the polar bear in North America is under threat hunted by sportsmen; whales are killed worldwide for the oil and food they yield. These are only a few of the species under threat.

But the problem is receiving worldwide recognition, and some action is being taken. For example pollution in the River Thames has been greatly reduced; trading in some furs has been forbidden; and organizations like "friends of the Earth" do valuable work in this deserving cause.

**a) Answer the following questions:**

1- Why are many wild animals facing danger nowadays? Give three reasons

2- Why are many whales hunted throughout the world?

3- What does the organization "Friends of the Earth" work on?

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

4- It has become common practice for factories to dispose their waste in streams and rivers. This means that factories .....

a- deliver their waste to streams, canals and rivers

b- get over their waste in streams, canals and rivers

c- get rid of their waste in streams, canals and rivers

d- store their waste in streams and rivers

5- The underlined word "many" refers to.....

a- pesticides

b- pests only

c- agricultural methods

d- insects other than pests

**41. Read the passage then answer the following questions:-**

Usually a person, who keeps putting his hand on one of his pockets as if to make sure that something valuable is still there, attracts a thief's attention.

A friend of mine once had an amusing experience on a bus. He rarely travels by bus because he has been driving his car for many years. But it so happened that his car broke down near his home. He was going to Omar Afandi to buy a television after he had taken out of the bank two thousand pounds that would cover the price of the set. He put the money in an envelope in one of his pockets and got on a bus. He met an old friend on the bus and had a conversation with him. Unconsciously, every now and then he put his hand on his pocket to make sure that the envelope was still there. But suddenly he felt it had gone.

He looked at the faces of the people around him but could not know which one was the thief. He did not lose his nerve and with a smile he said to his friend. "A foolish thief has taken from my pocket the envelope which is full of newspaper cuttings about a subject I am going to write an article about for my paper. I think the fool thought it was full of money." Every body heard what he said. My friend looked down and saw his envelope under the feet of the passengers. He picked it up. As he was anxious to count the money in it, he left the bus at the next stop. He was happy to find the two thousand pounds still in the envelope.

**a) Answer the following questions:**

1- Why does my friend rarely travel by bus?

2- Why did my friend put his hand on his pockets every now and then?

3- Where did my friend find his lost envelope?

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

4- The coloured television would cost.....

a- more than two thousand pounds.

b- less than two thousand pounds.

c- less than one thousand pounds.

d- exactly one thousand pounds.

5- My friend got off the bus at the next stop.....

a- to count the money

b- because he was happy

c- because he arrived to Omar Affandi

d- to call the police.

#### 42. Read the passage then answer the following questions:-

A clever person used to mean a person who would exert efforts to achieve a legitimate aim. Hence, a clever pupil is a bright one who makes the best of his educational chances. A clever lawyer is one who handles the law so as to prove that his client is in the right. A clever doctor gives the right diagnosis for his patients and prescribes the right medicine for them. This is perfectly feasible in a simple society, which will allow a good number of people to do their best to succeed in their pursuits or better their life conditions.

But in a society that has grown in complexity so that only the fittest can survive the term has taken a new meaning. If two persons have one chance, the cleverer of them is the one who can push the other out of the way to secure the chance for him.

Worse still a clever person might twist it wrong to make it look right. A clever lawyer in the sense of the word is he who manages to prove the innocence of a wrong doer. A doctor who entices more patients to go to him and consequently makes more money out of them would be a clever doctor. A company whose products are not much in demand, employs a clever propagandist to increase its sales. There are clever men both in commerce and in politics. Even in government offices there are clever social climbers that get all gains with the least efforts.

Yet, there are still honest people in society who have a reputation for doing what they are convinced is right.

##### a) Answer the following questions:

- 1- Why would a modern man resent being described as clever?
- 2- How would a clever man in simple societies win a competition?
- 3- What happens when chances are limited in a society?

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

4- An honest doctor .....

- a) makes as much money as he can from his patients.      b) gives the right diagnosis.  
c) entices more patients to go to him.                      d) prescribes the wrong medicine .

5- A suitable title for the passage is.....

- a) a simple society      b) honest and dishonest people      c) a chance for oneself      d) life conditions

#### 43. Read the passage then answer the following questions:-

History is the past experience of mankind. More exactly, history is the memory of the past experience as it has been preserved, largely in written records. The subject matter of history is the significant past, meaning the institutions and individual actions that affect the experience and development of whole communities.

Traditionally, history has focused on the actions of governments, their leaders, and the conflicts among them - in other words political and diplomatic history. In the last hundred years the scope of historical interest has broadened to include the history of ideas and the patterns and trends in economic and social life that characterize or influence society as a whole.

The study of history has been regarded either as a branch of the humanities or as a social science. Actually, in method as well as in subject matter, history belongs to both of these branches of learning. As a social science history deals with all the various fields of human experience that are treated separately in political science, sociology, anthropology, and economics.

History is a subject to the standard of social science as an attempt to establish objective truth about man and society; at the same time the historian's work of synthesis and interpretation requires some imagination which makes it nearer to the arts. The historical narrative is a form of literature. Furthermore, much of the content of historical study has to do with man's humanistic experience in intellectual and cultural spheres. History is sub-divided geographically by countries, and the subjects it deals with are also divided into the political, diplomatic, economic and cultural aspects of human experience. Biography is a branch of history that focuses on the life of great historical figures. Histories of religion, science, philosophy... are all types of historical studies.

##### a) Answer the following questions:

- 1- How has the study of history developed?
- 2- "History is a multi-sided discipline" Explain with reference to the text.
- 3- Find words in the passage which mean : a) important b) the story of a person's life

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

4 - History is the study of.....

- a) personal events      b) social science      c) the great past experiences of mankind      d) diplomacy

5 - "The historical narrative is a form of literature" means that.....

- a) it is unreal.    b) the historian is not objective.  
c) the historian analyses and interprets events with imagination.      d) the historian merely copies events.



#### 44. Read the passage then answer the following questions:-

You don't need to look back twenty years to realize the Tremendous developments in science and technology and how these advances are changing the lifestyle of millions of people all over the world. Although the T.V and video were there in those days, no one had heard then of those wonderful remote control units that turn the equipment on and off helping us to choose our entertainment with the least physical effort.

There are many other effects of technology that made our life more comfortable. You no longer worry about washing the dishes; your dishwashing machine can take care of that. If you want a hot meal, you just pop your favourite food into the microwave oven and it is ready in minutes. If you need to send an urgent message, just write it down and send it through your fax machine. Passenger planes fly nonstop to different parts of the world and their pilots can find time to relax as the computers do most of the hard work for them. This all leaves people more time to enjoy themselves and it also explains the remarkable current progress in the leisure industry.

Leisure today is big business. Just read the advertisement in your newspaper. You just won't believe the variety; you will find something to fit all incomes and tastes. As robots take over the work of people in industry, as communications across the world became faster., and while technology continues to create ways of persuading us to work less and enjoy ourselves more, so the leisure industry will play a far more important role in the lives of us all.

##### a) Answer the following questions:

- 1- Give three examples showing how technology affects our life.
- 2- Why will leisure industry have an important role in our-life?
- 3- Find in the text words which mean: a- put b- convincing

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

- 4- Due to modern technology, the lifestyle has changed.....

a- 20 years ago                      b- within the last 20 years  
c- before the last 20 years        d- in more than 20 years

- 5- Leisure today is.....ever before.

a- more expensive than            b- less expensive than  
c- as expensive as                  d- much more varied in costs than

#### 45. Read the passage then answer the following questions:-

Dr. Christina, from a medical school in Brazil, is visiting the Middleton Medical School to give a talk on new medicines. She is one of a team of doctors and pharmacists who work in the Amazon Forest. They work to find out about the methods which local people use to treat diseases. Local people use medicines, which come from plants and the team wants to learn about these plants and study them to find the active component. Then they plan to experiment with them.

Plant medicines were used for treating illness very long ago, and they are still common in many parts of the world. These plant medicines are safer and cheaper than scientific medicines, and they work just as well for many diseases.

However, many people still use scientific medicines. Dr. Christina says that we are too dependent on scientific medicines, which can be dangerous and make people ill. Some diseases have become resistant to them. If the medicines stop killing bacteria and viruses, then they are more dangerous than useful. Many doctors do not recommend plant medicines but this is because they do not understand them. Dr. Christina says, "We are learning about forest plants so that we can teach city people to use them." She thinks we should use plant medicines for most of our illnesses, and keep scientific medicines for treating dangerous diseases.

##### a) Answer the following questions:

- 1- What did Dr. Christina do at the Amazon Forest?
- 2- When can scientific medicines be dangerous?
- 3- What does the underlined word them refer to?

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

- 4- Plant medicines are .....scientific ones for treating many diseases

a) more effective than                      b) less effective than  
c) as effective as                              d) more dangerous than

- 5- Many doctors do not recommend plant medicines as .....

a) they tried them out and knew they were not useful      b) they are dangerous to health  
c) they are very expensive    d) they do not know how useful they are

#### 46. Read the passage then answer the following questions:-

A Japanese journalist wrote a report about why she and millions of other Japanese have become lovers of running. "Eleven years ago when I started running, most runners were middle - aged men and high school athletes. Today I see young girls, old men and others of every age. We,

also, have today thousands of running clubs and hundreds of special running boutiques. Running suits are also offered now by top fashion designers.

The Japanese have looked at sports as good for both the mind and the body. And in recent years there has been an increased interest in physical fitness. In addition, facilities for most sports, such as golf and tennis are extremely limited and often very expensive. But running can be done almost anywhere and you do not have to spend a lot of money to do it.

Running can also be a part of daily routine, and help the individual to live a more orderly life. Most of us today live rather sedentary lives because we usually work sitting down, using our brains instead of our bodies. Daily we find ourselves under increasing mental and psychological pressure from our jobs. So running can be looked at as a medicine. While a person is running he has time to be alone with his thoughts.

I think more and more people are becoming runners because they have realized that if they want a full and affluent life, they must be healthy, too. Running is the quickest and easiest way to achieve this balance."

**a) Answer the following questions:**

- 1- Why is running a more available sport for everyone?
- 2- How is running a medicine for our daily pressure?
- 3- Find in the text words which mean : a) sportsmen b) rich and luxurious life

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

4- The best title to the text is .....

- a) *Running suits* b) *Running and health* c) *A running magazine* d) *Running clubs*

5- The Japanese have thought that running is good for.....

- a) *increasing mental and psychological pressure.* b) *our physical and mental health.*  
c) *using our brains instead of our bodies.* d) *physical fitness only.*

**47. Read the passage then answer the following questions:-**

You have got something that is more complicated than the most powerful computer in the world. With this thing you can experience the sight and smell of a flower, the memory of a holiday, the pain when you hit your thumb with a hammer, the sound of your favourite singer, your thoughts and ideas. All these are possible because of a kilo of cells in your skull: the brain.

Your brain controls everything you do. It receives information from your senses about conditions inside your body and outside it. Your brain analyses this information with amazing speed and sends out messages that control your body. For example, when you put your hand in very hot water, you think "Oh! That hurts!" and you remove your hand from the water. This is what happens in your brain. Your hand sends a message to your brain: "Very hot" and your brain immediately sends a message to your hand: "Take your hand out of the water".

Try this experiment. Close your eyes hold your nose and taste a piece of watermelon, a mango and an orange. Could you taste the difference? You probably couldn't because your brain has fewer messages and so, your sense of taste will not work properly.

Your brain also stores memories of things that happened to you in the past and this makes learning and remembering possible. Finally, your brain controls your lungs, heartbeat, body temperature and the actions of your stomach.

**a) Answer the following questions:**

- 1- How heavy is your brain?
- 2- What makes you feel pain?
- 3- Where does your brain get its information?

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

4- Your brain usually analyses information from the senses....

- a- *quite carelessly* c- *rather slowly* b- *very quickly* d- *fairly regularly*

5- To have a proper taste, the brain needs messages from the....

- a- *tongue and the nose* b- *mouth and the eyes*  
c- *eyes, feelings and the mouth* d- *eyes, the nose and the tongue*

**48. Read the passage then answer the following questions:-**

The neighbours closest to my house are my favourite people. The man is a retired army officer and his wife is still working for the nearby university. They are very hospitable and usually invite friends to lunch. It is particularly enjoyable to wake up on a Friday morning to the sounds of their music playing which are really quite artistic. However, I also love to hear them laughing when they make a mistake in their music playing. Besides music, carpentry is still the man's main interest, and most days he practices his hobby in his work space in the garden, making an artistic piece of furniture.

My neighbours are ideal to live next door to, because they can be very helpful if I need them. I respect them as they never interfere in my private life and I behave with them in the same way. We

have helped each other with numerous emergencies such as fire and car accident. We also co-operate with each other in little ways such as bringing in the mail, when one of us is away. We sometimes meet when they invite me over to coffee, with some of their friends who are usually very interesting people; poets, painters, professors and other lively persons whom I enjoy meeting. Sometimes we go out together to share some special occasions such as the 6th October, when we watch the fireworks display. Apart from this, we simply live next door to each other peacefully, side by side.

**a) Answer the following questions:**

- 1- Give one reason why the writer likes his neighbours.
- 2- What hobbies do the writer's neighbours practise?
- 3- Why does the writer respect his neighbours?

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

- 4- The underlined word usually line 3 means.....

*a- always                      b- seldom                      c- many times                      d- never*

- 5- the writer's neighbours are ideal because they .....

*a-have ideas                      b-are perfect                      c-are unbearable                      d-are troublesome*

**49. Read the passage then answer the following questions:-**

One year an agricultural expert visited a poor village in India. His purpose was to improve agriculture and food production in the village. The village relied for food on the two crops of rice and vegetables it grew each year. The villagers worked very hard during the planting and harvesting seasons, but their crops were sometimes poor and insufficient because of the weather. The expert told the head of the village that he could give the villagers a new type of rice, which would produce double the quantity.

The head of the village was delighted and agreed to try it out. The villagers planted me new rice and when they harvested it, it produced double the quantity. When the expert returned after me first crop, he was pleased to see the villagers so happy. The expert returned later to see if I second crop had been equally good. This time he found the fields empty. The villagers were sitting around playing cards and taking the life easy.

When he asked me head of me village about the second crop, he replied, "We didn't need to plant a second crop because we had enough rice after the first crop. So we are relaxing and enjoying ourselves". The expert realized it was useless to tell the head of the village that he had not given them the new rice so mat they could spend half a year without working

**a) Answer the following questions:**

- 1- Why did the expert go to the Indian village?
- 2- Were the fields cultivated when the expert visited the village for the second time?
- 3- Find words in the passage which mean:                      a- kind                      b- depend on

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

- 4- It was difficult for the villagers to find enough rice because.....

*a- me first crop was not enough                      b- the second crop was not enough*  
*c- both crops were not enough                      d- the villagers were too poor to buy enough food*

- 5- The agricultural expert .....

*a- told the villagers that it was useless to spend half a year with no work*  
*b- thought not to give the villagers the new rice again                      c- told the head of the village that his help was useless*  
*d- was pleased because the villagers were relaxing*

**50. Read the passage then answer the following questions:-**

A goal is something you want to achieve. First, decide what your goal is. For example, do you want to pass a test? Do you want to be a doctor? When you have decided on your goal, write it down on paper and look at it every day. Then decide what you must do to succeed.

Some people never reach their goal because they think it is impossible. But you must always believe that your goals are possible. Don't think, "This test is difficult. I'll probably fail". Instead, think, "This test is difficult, but I've worked hard and I will pass it". Most people are successful at things they enjoy. So always try to enjoy your work. Keep looking at the goal you wrote on paper and think how happy you will be when you succeed. Think about that happiness while you are working and you will enjoy your work.

**a) Give short answers to the following questions:**

- 1-What is this passage about?
- 2-What should you do when you have written your goal on paper?
- 3-Why do some people not reach their goal?

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

- 4-What is the opposite of pass?

- a) succeed      b) fail      c) lose      d) miss

5-What kind of things are most people successful at?

- a) Things that are easy.      b) Things that are difficult.  
c) Things that they enjoy doing.      d) Things they work hard

**51. Read the passage then answer the following questions:-**

A retired English businessman, John Courtney, was visiting his daughter, Mrs. Bert and his two grand daughters Julia and Anne. Enjoying one of his pleasures of being a grandfather, John, took the two little girls off for an afternoon outing at the famous London zoo.

From then on, the story was one of sheer horror. Carrying a bag of sweets, Julia slipped from her grandfather's hand, skipped along in front of the cages until she stopped at one occupied by two African lions. She offered them sweets. Suddenly one of the lions shot a paw through the bars and pinned the little girl by the hand. The lion pulled her little by little to his cage. A loud scream was heard and a crowd of people gathered rounds the place.

A man with a cane tried to hit the lion on the head. He grabbed the child's legs and tried to pull her away but the lion was stronger. The man was Julia's grandfather. The guard came quickly. With a rifle in his hand, he began shooting at the lion. But it was too late. The poor child was torn into pieces inside the cage and the grand father collapsed.

a) Answer the following questions:

- 1- Why did John Courtney go to the zoo?  
2- Why did Julia approach the lion's cage?  
3- The pronoun them line 6 refers to.....

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

- 4- The guard was holding ..... in his hand.  
a- a cane      b- a rifle      c- a whip      d- a packet of sweets

5- A suitable title for the passage is.....

- a- Two African lions      b- A tragic end      c- Mrs. Bert and her two daughters      d- The kind grandfather

**52. Read the passage then answer the following questions:-**

Joan of Arc was a young brave girl born in a small village in France. Her only ambition was to help her country, which was at war with England. She dreamt of setting her country free from the hands of the English. She went to Charles, the king of France and told him that she had been sent by God to save France. The king believed her story and permitted her to lead the French army against the enemy. She went from town to town and from village to village asking people to join the army against the British enemy.

Joan of Arc led the attack. Fort after fort fell to the French. The English army retreated and was about to lose the battle. Suddenly, Joan fell down to the ground wounded. The fight went on but the wounded brave girl did not give up.

Unfortunately, she fell into the hands of the English. The English believed that she worked for the devil and she should be burnt to death. After five hundreds years, the world was told that Joan was a saint who took her orders from God. Every year the French people celebrate her birth and her death and remember her as a great national heroine who sacrificed herself for the sake of her country. Tourists never forget to visit her village and her grave whenever they go to France.

a) Answer the following questions:

- 1- What was Joan's real ambition in life?  
2- Why did Joan go to the king of France?  
3- How did Joan lose her life?

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

- 4- Charles made Joan the leader of the army because .....  
a- he lost his mind      b- Joan was a good fighter  
c- she was an ambitious girl      d- he believed that God had sent her to save France

5- The English burned Joan alive because .....

- a- she was fighting them      b- they believed that the devil helped her  
c- she won the battle      d- she was a brave woman

**53. Read the passage then answer the following questions:-**

This is an old folklore tale from Holland. The people in the village were watching a little boy who was putting an apple on top of his head. Not far away stood a man holding a crossbow. This man who was going to shoot at the apple was the boy's father. Every one was quiet waiting to see what would happen. The story said that many years ago the people of Holland had a very cruel ruler. He used to have his hat on the top of tall post. Every villager who passed by had to bow to it as sign of respect. But Wilson Mill refused to do so.

When the ruler heard that Wilson disobeyed his orders, he became angry. The ruler knew that Wilson was the best to shoot with the crossbow. So he ordered Wilson to shoot an apple off his son's head or he would kill both of them.

The boy stood still. He was not afraid. His father shot the arrow with no hesitation and the apple was cut in two. It was said that later Wilson killed the ruler and the villagers got rid of his tyranny.

a) Answer the following questions:

- 1- Why did the ruler put his hat on the post?
- 2- Why was an apple put on the boy's head?
- 3- Give an example to show that William's son was brave.

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

- 4- Wilson helped the villagers because .....  
 a) *he did not bow to the rulers hat*                      b) *he put the apple on his son's head*  
 c) *he shot the arrow without hesitation*              d) *he killed the ruler*

- 5- The word cruel in line 4 is closest in meaning to.....

a) *brave*                      b) *generous*                      c) *unkind*                      d) *quiet*

**54. Read the passage then answer the following questions:-**

Four hundreds years ago, six ships, carrying 300 men started out to sail round the world. No one believed it could be done. They started from Spain. The captain who led the sailors was called Sindbad.

The ships were old and in a bad state. The six ships began the journey in clear weather. Many heavy storms came and the cold winter set in. Now many sailors turned against Sindbad. They wanted to go home. But Sindbad knew how to deal with them. Some were put in locked rooms; others were taken to shore; one was killed. When it turned warm, the ships started to sail again. One of the ships was lost in a great storm. Now Sindbad was sailing where no ships have ever been there. For months and months they sailed. It seemed that the sea had no end. Food and water ran out. The men became so weak that they could hardly stand. Many were sick; some died.

Later, they sighted islands. There they found food and water. On one of the islands they had war with the natives. Sindbad was killed, but some of his men got back to the ships. Now the trip was coming to an end. One ship and only five sailors returned. Sindbad's ambition came true. For the first time, men had sailed round the world.

**a) Answer the following questions:**

- 1- What did the people think about the journey?
- 2- Why did many sailors turn against Sindbad?
- 3- Where was Sindbad killed?

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

- 4- How many ships were destroyed during the journey?  
 a) *six ships*              b) *one ship*              c) *five ships*              d) *no ships*
- 5- Sindbad's ambition turned true because.....  
 a) *he was killed.*                      b) *many sailors lost their lives.*  
 c) *they could sail round the world.*      d) *it took them little time to sail round the world.*

**55. Read the passage then answer the following questions:-**

Mrs. Hill reached the Central Railway Station in Cairo. Her leg was troubling her badly. So she sat down there with satisfaction. By her side she placed the stick which she had to use when walking. She never believed that sitting there would improve her health; but Dr. Magdi had said that she must be out of her flat in the open air every day. However, sitting in the railway station cost her nothing. She looked down at her old shoes and thought of herself as an old, poor and useless woman.

Suddenly, two policemen sat down in front of her. One of them took a photograph from his pocket. Mrs. Hill could see that it was the photograph of a young man. A train moved slowly into the station and stopped. Mrs. Hill could recognize the young man whom she saw in the picture coming down the train. When he saw the policemen, the young man jumped backward and started to run away. As the thief passed by Mrs. Hill's seat, she threw her stick towards him. By chance, it went directly between his legs and he fell down. The police officer thanked the old woman and offered her a reward of one thousand pounds.

**a) Answer the following questions:**

- 1- Why did Mrs. Hill use a stick while walking?
- 2- What did Dr. Magdi advise the old woman to do?
- 3- How was Mrs. Hill a great help to the police?

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

- 4- When the thief saw the police,.....  
 a) *he stopped at once.*      b) *he went to Mrs Hill.*                      c) *he went to the police officer.*                      d) *he ran away*
- 5- When the thief passed Mrs. Hill,.....  
 a) *she shouted loudly.*                      b) *she called the police at once*  
 c) *she ran away*                      d) *she threw her stick at the young thief.*

## Paragraph Writing

### القواعد العامة لكتابة موضوع التعبير

يعتبر موضوع التعبير من أصعب الاسئلة التي تواجه الطالب ولذلك الحصول على درجة التعبير كاملة ليس بالامر السهل. وبناء على ذلك فقد تم تخصيص هذا الجزء ليكون عون للطالب ووسيلة للتدريب المكثف على كتابة موضوع التعبير بحيث يكتسب الطالب الخبرة اللازمة للتعامل مع هذا السؤال وكذلك يكتسب مهارة الكتابة. وهذا الأمر لا يتحقق الا بالتدريب المستمر على كتابة موضوعات التعبير ونحن هنا نوفر هذه الفرصة عليك أن تتبع التالي جيدا :

أولا :- الالمام بقدر معقول من الثروة اللغوية مع حفظ ما يتسنى لك من التعبيرات الشائعة.  
ثانيا :- موضوع التعبير هو عبارة عن عدة جمل مترابطة في المعنى ولذا كان لزاما عليك ان تعرف البناء السليم للجمل الخبرية. (كل ما ذكر في الترجمة) ثالثا :- يجب مراعاة القواعد العامة لكتابة موضوع التعبير وهي :

- 1- أن تترك مسافة تعادل خمسة احرف في السطر الاول فقط من الموضوع.
- 2- ان تبدأ كل جملة بحرف Capital كبير وواضح.
- 3- أن تضع (.) واضحة في نهاية كل جملة.
- 4- ابدأ الموضوع بـ topic sentence أي جملة رئيسية تحتوي في مجملها على فكرة الموضوع.
- 5- أن تراعي الترابط والتنسيق العام بين أفكار الموضوع.
- 6- ان تستخدم الزمن الصحيح والمناسب لنوعية الموضوع الذي تكتبه فقد يكون في المضارع وقد يكون في الماضي أو المستقبل أو خليط بينهم.
- 7- تجنب استخدام الجمل المعقدة والتي تحتوي على مفردات وتركيبات صعبة قد توقعك في أخطاء أنت في غنى عنها عليك باستخدام الجمل البسيطة والسهلة في المعنى.
- 8- خصص صفحة كاملة أو صفحتين للموضوع في ورقة الامتحان ويفضل دائما أن تترك سطر عند كتابة الموضوع.
- 9- اجتهد في تحسين خطك وذلك بترك مسافة بين كل كلمة واخرى فهذا يعطي انطباعا طيبا للمصحح

### وينبغي تقسيم موضوع التعبير الى :

- 1 - البداية (المقدمة)
- 2 - النهاية (the end)
- 3 - الموضوع (subject matter)

### (1) المقدمة :

- 1- جملة عامة عن الموضوع يفهم القارئ من خلالها ما يدور حوله الموضوع.
- 2- حكمة أو مثل أو حكاية.
- 3- تعريف الموضوع.
- 4- اقتباس.
- 5 - سؤال عام حول الموضوع

### جمل افتتاحية تصلح لموضوعات نافعة ( إيجابية )

( خاص بالطالب المتوسط أو دون المتوسط )

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

1

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.

2

We all admit the importance and necessity of ..... in our life. في حياتنا ..... كلنا نقر باهمية وضرورة .....

3

No wonder if we say that ..... has (have) its good and positive effects on us.  
لا عجب إذا قلنا أن ..... له آثار طيبة وإيجابية علينا جميعا.

4

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 .

5

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 الأشياء في حياة كل شخص..

6

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 على مجتمعنا.

7

To begin with, I'd like to say that we, Egyptians, always react well to what is good and react badly to what is bad. Thus, we all agree to and encourage .....

8

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

\* لا يستطيع أحد أن ينكر أن ..... يلعب دوراً هاماً في حياتنا.

9

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

\* لا شك أن هذا الموضوع قد أثر على فكرنا وأحدث تأثيراً بالغاً علينا.

10

In an attempt to deal with this subject, we have to take into account every bit of information that makes it clear and understood.

\* عند محاولة تناول هذا الموضوع يجب أن نضع في الاعتبار كل جزء من معلومة تجعل هذا الموضوع واضحاً ومفهوماً.

### جمل افتتاحية تصلح لموضوعات ضارة ( سلبية ) ( خاص بالطلاب المتوسط أو دون المتوسط )

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. إنني أرى أن ..... يمثل عقبة في طريق تقدمنا ومن ثم فدولتنا لا تدخر جهداً لكي تضع حداً 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 فعلاً خطير وضار هذه الأيام وقد يكون له آثار سيئة وسلبية علينا جميعاً . وائني اعتقد ذلك لأن ..... قد يجلب الشرور إلى 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 آثاره السيئة 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 ..... واحداً من أسوأ الأشياء في حياتنا . وعلى هذا فإن دولتنا لا تدخر جهداً لكي تكافح وتقاوم هذا الشيء..

### (2) الوسط ( الموضوع ) :

1- يجب أن تكون الجمل واضحة ومتوازنة .

2- تجنب الجمل الطويلة بشكل عام . وأن تختار الكلمات المناسبة للتعبير عن الفكرة وتجنب استخدام الكلمات الغريبة .

3- الاستخدام الصحيح لعلامات الترقيم ( punctuation ) .

4- تجنب الكتابة بضمير المتكلم إلا إذا كان الموضوع يخص شخص لكاتب الموضوع مثل موضوع My favourite game – لعبتي المفضلة.

### كيفية الكتابة عن الموضوع

- الجملة التالية يمكن أن توضع وسط الموضوع لربط المقدمة بالموضوع الرئيسي وهي تناسب جميع الموضوعات.

- In addition to what I have written about .....before, I can add that.....

- ابدأ جملتك بالعبارات التالية للتوكيد:

الجميع يعرفون أن	جملة + Everyone knows that
لا أبالغ عندما أقول أن	جملة + I don't exaggerate when I say that
لا أفضي سرا عندما أقول أن	جملة + I reveal no secret when I say that
لا أحد يمكنه أن ينكر أن	جملة + It can't be denied that
غنى عن البيان أن	جملة + It goes without saying that
من الواضح تماماً أن	جملة + It is crystal clear that
من المعروف أن	جملة + It is known that
من المسلم به أن	جملة + It is taken for granted that
مما لا شك فيه	جملة + There is no doubt that

For example, ... / For instance .....

such as أو like.....

- عندما تريد أن تعطي مثالا ابدأ جملتك بـ

- عندما تريد أن تعطي مثالا داخل الجملة استخدم

- عندما تريد أن تضيف فكره جديده تبدأ بـ...

من الجدير بالذكر ان	It is worth mentioning that	وفوق كل ذلك	Above all
وأخيرا وليس آخرا	Last but not least	ونتيجة لذلك	And as a result
أكثر من ذلك	More than that	شيء آخر هو ان	Another thing is that
علاوة على ذلك	Moreover = further more	في نفس الوقت	At the same time
من ناحية	On one hand	بخصوص	Concerning
من ناحية أخرى	On the other hand	نتيجة لذلك	Consequently
مضافا إلى ذلك	Over and above	ومن ثم	Hence
وبناء على ذلك	Thus	بالإضافة إلى ذلك	In addition to that

- عندما تريد أن تقول ان هذا الكلام رأيك الخاص:

- In my opinion, .....

- As far as I am concerned.....

- I do believe that .....

### 3- الخاتمة : The end

غالبا ما تتضمن الخاتمة ملخصا (summary) للآراء التي عبرت عنها أو النتيجة التي وصلت إليها والنتيجة هذه قد تكون نصيحة أو تحذير أو إعطاء رأي أو غيره.

#### جمل ختامية تصلح لموضوعات التعبير (خاص بالطالب المتوسط أو دون المتوسط)

- 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 .....
- I can end my speech by saying that.....
- I can end my speech by saying that we, the citizens should do our best to put an end to this danger which threatens our life and society. (إذا كان الموضوع ضار (مشكلة)
- In the end, I wish I had pointed out all the aspects of this subject and made it clear. في النهاية أتمنى أن أكون وضحت كل جوانب هذا الموضوع وجعلته واضحا.
- To conclude, I hope my words were enough to illuminate the most vital sides of this subject. لكي أختتم كلامي فإنني أتمنى أن تكون كلماتي كافية لتوضيح أهم جوانب هذا الموضوع.

#### Important Paragraphs

##### 1) Technology in our life

Nowadays technology is everywhere. We all enjoy technology but in different ways. We can travel from one place to another very easily, comfortably and fast. Modern means of transport are now supplied with all means of comfort كل وسائل الراحة. Space travel is now more possible than it used to be in the past. One day people may be able to enjoy space journeys.

Technology has also played a role in medical care الرعاية الطبية. Now the computer can be used to check people's health accurately. It is also used for teaching. Students can benefit from the internet in their researches as well. Mobile phones made it easy to communicate with anybody anywhere at any time. Satellite TV enabled us to see what is going on all over the world. No doubt technology has changed our life to the better.

##### 2) Sports

"A sound mind is in a sound body". العقل السليم في الجسم السليم. This is a true saying. If someone practises a sport, they will be fit. Practising a sport helps us to carry out our mental and physical tasks efficiently. The ministry of education must give suitable attention الاهتمام الواجب to sports in our schools. Students who get prizes or medals in any sports championship should be encouraged a lot. Schools also should set up sports competitions and offer prizes for the winners. The government must encourage sports. It must set up youth centres and clubs everywhere to enable everyone old or young to practise sports. Sports festivals are a call for peace and love among nations نداء للمحبة والسلام بين الأمم. So every country should give due care for taking part in the international championships. البطولات الدولية.

##### 3) Tourism

Tourism is one of the most important earners of foreign currency and national income. Tourists spend a lot of money during their stay in Egypt. They 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. They like to see our modern renaissance نهضتنا الحديثة as well. We should do our best to encourage tourists to visit us again and again. We should establish cheap hotels and tourist villages along our shores. We should also encourage medical tourism and conference tourism which is clearly successful in Sharm El-Sheikh. We should also take care of the way we deal with tourists. They should be respected and protected from being blackmailed by thugs or beggars. The more tourists come to Egypt, the more we benefit in different ways.

##### 4) The role of the youth in development

After 25th January revolution, it has become clear that the youth are the most effective power in the Egyptian society. They managed to put an end to the corrupt system and its leaders. Now the youth should first work hard to achieve success and increase production. When they graduate from their universities they have duties towards their society لديهم واجب نحو وطنهم. They can share in the social work by working in the co-operative field. They can share in abolishing illiteracy محو الأمية in their villages. They can take part in reclaiming the desert to increase food production. They can join the



army to defend their country in case there is a war. They can also help a lot in solving any problem concerning their society. They should work hard for the welfare رفاهية of their beloved nation.

#### 5) Life in the Future

As long as we live, we have to think. Our life in the future will change completely. Computers and internet will occupy our life. So, instead of wasting time going here and there, we will use the internet to get our needs. Students of the future will get the information they need through their computers which will be available and within the reach of their hands. Housewives can shop through the internet and the housework will be done by certain kind of robots. Most houses will be air conditioned and people won't suffer from the heat of the sun. Our factories will be computerized. There will be better means of communications and transport. Scientists will control the weather, so there will be no floods or drought جفاف. But I think man will not change.

#### 6) Preventing pollution

It isn't acceptable to be in the third millennium الألفية الثالثة and we still pollute our environment. Individuals, companies and factories should find ways to control their waste. Clean streets and roads are the bad need of every citizen, so we shouldn't throw things away in the streets. There must be laws to punish those who break them. Filters should be fixed in factories to help reduce air pollution. It's our environment and everybody should do their best to live a happy life. Keeping the place clean would surely avoid us thousands of infectious diseases that may ruin our life and turn our happiness into mirage. A clean environment improves the public taste. It encourages creativity and hard work. I hope we all will do our best to keep our environment clean.

#### 7) Unemployment

Unemployment must be rooted out تستأصل because it leads to further poverty. The government is always encouraging investors to invest their money in establishing new projects and shoulder their responsibilities يتحمل مسئولية to provide business opportunities for youth. Giant projects such as Six October industrial city, reclaiming Sinai and others with small projects will give a hand to increase different kinds of jobs for those who need them. Banks are also important; they can lend young people small loans with slight interest to help them set up small industries all over Egypt. When we solve this pressing problem, المشكلة الملحة we will eradicate extremity نستأصل التطرف and terrorism among those poor young people.

#### 8) Zewail and the Femto Second

The secret of a good invention or discovery is simplicity البساطة. The Egyptian scientist Dr Ahmed Zewail, the Nobel Prize laureate حائز for Chemistry in 1999, managed to discover the smallest unit of time; in other words, "the femto second". This great work will help scientists to see the chemical reactions and discover new and better drugs for curing many fatal diseases such as cancer. On behalf of the Egyptian people, he was awarded the Necklace of The Nile in recognition إعراف of his amazing achievement الإنجاز العظيم that raised Egypt's name high in the sky.

#### 9) The River Nile

It is known that Egypt is the gift of the Nile. No doubt, it is the source of our life. In fact, that is true. Without this gift Egypt, would be a desert. The River Nile is the longest river in the world. It provides people with fresh water, which is essential for drinking, washing, agriculture and industry. Agriculture depends on irrigation. Without water, farmers wouldn't be able to grow rice, wheat, maize ذرة, fruits, vegetables... etc. The River provides us also with fish, which adds to the food wealth of the country. On the other hand, the High Dam in Aswan is the main factor for generating electricity, which is necessary to push forward the wheels of industry. The River is also a good means of transportation and sports. Ferryboats مراكب and cargo شحن ships carry people and goods from place to place.

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

#### 10) Water

No body can deny the fact that water is the main source of life. Without water, life on earth would have come to an end. Man, animals and plants would have died. In fact, water is the main factor in the development of countries both in agriculture, industry and all aspects of life. Man can get water from rain, rivers, wells, seas and lakes. To increase the supply of water, reservoirs and dams have been built to store water for the time of need. As the consumption of water is increasing so rapidly, the world may face a shortage in the quantity of water in the near future.

To solve this serious problem, the world should economize the consumption of water especially in agriculture, industry and also in domestic use. In my view, another solution is to have the water recycled to avoid wasting it. More dams and reservoirs should be built. We can obtain water also by desalinating **تحتلية** water from seas. Although this is an expensive method, but we can rely on it if necessary.

### 11) Charity Societies

Charity Societies are organizations concerned with helping the poor. Rich people establish them. They do their best to make homeless and poor children live in a reasonable standard. They offer them care in different aspects. They offer the poor medical care free of charge. If they are homeless, charities offer them houses and food.

Businessmen have got a duty towards these societies. They should give them support. They can pay a part of their taxes for these societies. All of us should take part in the activities of these societies. We can donate clothes, money, and food or even we can donate efforts to please these poor children.

To make people trust these charities, honest people only should manage them. Some people refuse to donate anything because they do not trust people who run these societies. After our revolution against corruption, we should revolt against poverty, homelessness and illness. Charities can play a basic role against these problems.

### 12) The duties of young people towards their parents

It is well-known that we owe much to our parents. **ندين بالكثير لأبائنا** They looked after us when we were young. They did their best to provide us with food, clothing, shelter and education. They sat up beside our beds when we were ill. They spared no effort **لم يألوا جهدا** to give us the best start in life. So it is our duty to love and respect them. We have to take their advice and obey their orders. **نطيع** . since they have experienced life with its ups and downs. It is also our duty to help them in every possible way. We can do the shopping and help them at home. When they grow old, it is our turn to repay their kindness. We should look after them and provide them with every possible comfort. It is truly said that a good turn deserves another. **قابلو المعروف بالمعروف**

### 13) How to study

The best way to use time is to plan it, so the skill of making a study plan is very important not only for students but also for every successful man. It saves time and energy **توفر الوقت والجهد** because you know what to do and when to do it. You don't waste time doing a bit of work here and a bit there. It enables you to see a comprehensive overall picture **صورة كاملة وشاملة** of your time and how to manage it. A study plan should be flexible and elastic to cope with any sudden circumstances. It should include time for rest and play to keep your mind fresh and your body sound I'd like to say that you can't enjoy your life unless you plan it. . Finally, Let study have its time and enjoy the rest of your time. Don't forget that life is for living, not for suffering.

### 14) Protecting local products

We should be proud of our country and its local products. **المنتجات المحلية** .Our local products are usually cheaper than the imported ones and sometimes better. In addition, buying our local products creates job opportunities for our youth and brings hard currency which we need to import our needs. There is no doubt that our products have the Egyptian taste which appeals to us and Cope with our nature and way of living. Not only this but also they best cope with our hot and humid weather, with our habits of eating and doing the daily work. But manufacturers should do their best to improve local products. A good product will be sold easily and can also be exported. Finally, buying our local products increases our national income and raises our standard of living.

### 15) Terrorism

Terrorism is no doubt the enemy of the whole world today. No part of the world hasn't witnessed a bomb attack or killing of a prominent figure **عضو بارز** of society. As it is said, "Terrorism has no home or eyes." In order to eradicate terrorism, a lot of things should be done. First, Justice and democracy should spread, every citizen should feel that he gets his rights and has the ability to express his ideas without fear or persecution. **اضطهاد** Writers, mosques and churches have a great role in this battle. they have to find approaches **اتجاهات** to change terrorists' attitudes and spread the right thought. **الفكر الصحيح**

Equality among people, Muslims and Christians, the White and the Black, should be the base which make one feel citizenship. **يشعر بالمواطنة** A law should be issued to ban distorting religions **يحظر** and تشويه الأديان and other people's thoughts. Finally comes the role of police to shoulder their responsibilities.

### 16) English and The Internet

The importance of the Internet grows rapidly in all fields of human life, including not only research and education but also marketing and trade as well as entertainment and hobbies. This implies that it becomes more and more important to know how to use Internet services and, as a part of this, to read and write English. But although Internet services themselves are easy to learn and use, you will find yourself isolated on the Internet if you are not familiar with English. This means that knowledge or lack of knowledge of English is one of the most severe factors that cause interest. Learning to use a new Internet service or user interface may take a few hours, a few days, or even weeks, but it takes years to learn a language so that you can use it in a fluent and self-confident manner. Of course, when you know some English, you can learn more just by using it on the Internet. So, English and the internet became two faces of the same coin.

### 17) The advantages and disadvantages of modern technology

Our life today is quite different from life fifty years ago. Life in the past was very simple and easy. In the past people used animals to go from place to place. People died from many diseases which they could not cure. Today, thanks to modern science and technology, there are many inventions which have made man's life easier and more comfortable. Modern means of transport help us to travel long distances in a very short time. The progress in medicine has enabled us to find a cure for most diseases. We also have pure water and electric supply.

However modern technology has several disadvantages. The most noticeable disadvantage is pollution. Pollution is very harmful to man's life and can cause many diseases. Man now depends too much on machines. There are a lot of people who can't find jobs because we use machines to do most of our work. Many people nowadays suffer from stress and worry. Some people may have a nervous breakdown.

### 18) Living in space

Next summer I am going to travel to space with three friends. We are going to have some training at first. The training will be long and difficult. You must be fit in order to survive in space. We are going to take some things with us like canned food and bottles of water.

In space there are a lot of problems. There is no gravity in space. It is hard to live without gravity. We will stay in the space shuttle all the time. We will miss our families. We will try to keep ourselves busy by reading books or listening to music. Living in space will be an exciting experience in spite of its disadvantages.

### 19) Lifelong learning

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

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

### 20) How we can help to protect and improve the environment

Environmental pollution is a very serious problem nowadays. This pollution causes great damage to the environment and all living things. There are a lot of things we can do to preserve 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 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 in the modern world.

### 21) Recycling

Many societies reuse materials that are thrown away. Materials ranging from precious metals to plastic spoons, can be reused. This recycling process extracts the original material and uses it in new products. In general, using recycled materials to make new products costs less and requires less energy than using new materials. The most commonly recycled waste product is printed materials.

Glass is a material which is economical to recycle. The recycled glass is melted **يصهر** and formed into new products. Certain types of nuclear waste **النفايات النووية** can be recycled. Rare materials, such as gold and silver, are recycled because getting new supplies is expensive. It reduces pollution because recycling a product creates less pollution than producing a new one. Most experts **الخبراء** state **يبينون** that the economic consequences **النتائج الاقتصادية** of recycling are positive in the long term.

## 22) Value of reading

Reading is very important. It is the food of the mind. Through reading, we benefit from **يستفيد من** the experience **خبرة** of other people. Reading has a good effect on our behaviour **سلوك**. 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**. Mrs. Mubarak has started the project 'Reading for All'. This project aims at spreading **نشر** the habit of reading among young children. It also aims at developing the abilities **قدرات** of young children to become good citizens **مواطنين** in the future. Many public libraries have been set up in towns and villages. This will enrich our cultural life and create **يخلق** generations **أجيال** of scientists and thinkers **مفكرين**.

## 23) Life in big cities

Life in big cities is very hard. People there suffer from many problems such as over-population, housing problems and crowded means of transport. It takes a very long time to go from one place to another. There is very little cooperation **تعاون** among people. overcrowding **الزحام الشديد** results in **يؤدي إلى** many accidents.

Pollution caused by car fumes is a major cause of many diseases. The air is unclean and impure **غير نقي**. There are no gardens or green areas where people can spend nice time. The noise from cars and machines also make life in big cities unbearable **لا تحتمل**. Great efforts are needed to solve the problems in big cities. People should think of going to new cities built in the desert or the country.

## 24) Over-population

Over-population is a very serious problem. Egypt has been suffering from this problem for a long time now. The increase in population has led to many other problems such as shortage of food, **ازدحام وسائل المواصلات**, overcrowded means of transport, **نقص فرص** of job opportunities **نقص الطعام**, and the problem of housing **الإسكان**. There aren't enough houses, jobs or food for all people. If we continue to increase in this way, we may face starvation **مجاعة/الموت جوعا**.

Great efforts are made to solve this problem. The government does its best to convince **تقنع** the people of the importance of birth control **تحديد النسل** and family planning **تنظيم الأسرة**. Vast areas **مناطق** of the desert land have been reclaimed. New cities and communities have been built. Mass media are doing their best to persuade **تقنع** people to participate effectively **بصورة فعالة** in solving this problem.

## 25) The Road to success is not straight

We all want to succeed in everything we do. We all have goals in our lives which we aspire to achieve. But the road to success is not always straight. You will have problems on your way. But, if you have determination, you will reach the place called 'success'. Nothing succeeds like success. This is a true saying because we all work for success whose joy can be felt by successful people and their families and close friends. To succeed in life, you must do your best in achieving your goal. Once you have reached your goal, you must work harder to keep it. But does success have enemies? Yes, the enemies of success are those who know how to succeed but do not have the enthusiasm and hard work to achieve it. Day dreams and bad friends are also enemies of success. Such dreams and people must be avoided. And one last thing we should put into consideration: the more difficulties we face to reach our goals, the happier we feel after reaching them.

## 26) The problem of over – population

We all agree that over population in Egypt is a serious problem. It results in **تؤدي إلى** other more serious problems. Our youth can't find a flat to marry in or a suitable job to start their life. There is also a possible shortage **نقص** of food. Our cities became very crowded; they lack the needed infrastructure **البنية التحتية** for living.

So it has become a must that we should invade the desert. The "Development" project of Dr Farouk Elbaz can be a good start. The government should do its best to encourage people to have small families through public awareness programmes **برامج التوعية العامة** on TV and newspapers.

Campaigns حملات should be sent to remote and small villages to offer people information about birth regulation تنظيم النسل

## 27) Computers

The invention of computers can be considered the most important event in the modern age. It has been the most important factor in the development in many fields. The computer has a lot of advantages مميزات. It can store a lot of information; it can do a lot of calculations حسابات in no time. It can pay wages, reserve seats on planes, design buildings, compose music and do many jobs. Doctors also use the computer widely in their job. But it has also some disadvantages عيوب, it can waste our time if it is used foolishly or if it is used just for fun. It has also a bad effect on our health specially our sight الإبصار. It also teaches the children violence العنف through playing computer games. So it is a double-edged weapon. سلاح ذو حدين.

## 28) Sources of Clean power in Egypt

Egypt has a lot of gifts هبات . It is rich in sunshine, water and man power. The sunshine can be a source of renewable and clean energy. It is useful for the growth of animals and plants as well. It can help in producing solar power. Thus, Egypt can be a developed country using a clean source of energy. Water is also plentiful وفير in Egypt. It can be used in planting vast areas of desert land so that we can increase our food production. There is also wind power that can provide us with clean and cheap electricity. Egypt also has man power which can be a positive productive power if it is made use of. However, if we don't employ man power in a proper way, بطريقة we may spoil نهدر our natural resources. Man is the master of all these resources. Plans should be made to benefit from يستفيد من man power to be able to face any problem in our country.

## 29) Importance of Learning English

Language is an important part of your personality, your character and yourself. English is the most important international language. It is the language of science and technology. You can no more get rid of it than your shadow. Knowledge of good English enables you to communicate with foreign friends and countries. It enables you to find a better job because it helps you express يعبر عن yourself and deal with tourists freely. We cannot cope with the technological renaissance النهضة without learning how to use the computer and internet, so learning English is a must. When you are armed with مسلح بـ English, you can understand what is going on around you and you can deal with the knowledge explosion انفجار المعرفة easily without any fear.

## 30) Electricity and its importance

With the help of modern inventions and discoveries, our life became easy and smooth. What is electricity? It's the mysterious power which is produced by various means: e.g. by batteries or generators which provide us with heat, light and sound. It drives machines and different kinds of devices. أنواع مختلفة من الأجهزة. The progress, man achieves, depends basically on it. Electricity helps man increase production because it drives our factories. It gives us peace because it illuminates تثير our streets, houses, and schools. We can generate electricity from waterfalls, wind and the atomic power as well as the sun. It's a clean and cheap source of energy. Awareness should be spread to cut down its consumption. We have to be thankful to God who gives us the blessing of thinking which led man to the use of electricity because its advantages are endless.

## 31) Women's role in our society

Who are women? They are mothers, daughters, sisters, wives, aunts or grandmothers. God created people as either men or women. Each of them has a different nature and a different role. We all have rights and duties, حقوق وواجبات, so we mustn't forget the role of women in the Egyptian society. They form more than 52% of Egypt's population. They can work as teachers, doctors, social workers and many other jobs. Women mustn't forget that bringing up children تربية الأطفال is their first role to create sound individuals, able to shoulder تحمل their responsibilities. so we can't ignore their role in the progress of Egypt. Without all people's help women and men, we wouldn't achieve the expectations of the new millennium, الألفية الجديدة.

## 32) Money

No one can deny that money is a mixed blessing. نعمة ونقمة in other words, it is a good servant but a bad master. On the one hand, money helps us to get all our needs but we should not earn it in a dishonest way. With the help of money problems can be solved. Money makes money and with money people can lead a comfortable life. On the other hand money is the root of all evils. For the sake of getting money some people deceive, kill and commit crimes. Wars are waged تشعل الحروب and thousands of people are killed because of money. We must all put in mind that money is a means, not a destination.

## 5 - Letter Writing

العنوان (من الأصغر للأكبر)  
التاريخ

اسم المرسل إليه + Dear

المقدمة

الموضوع

الخاتمة

Yours sincerely, / Best Wishes,  
اسم الراسل

### عناصر الخطاب

#### 1- العنوان

ويكتب في اعلي الصفحة من ناحية اليمين ويكتب من الاصغر الي الاكبر (بمعني رقم المنزل - اسم الشارع ثم اسم الحي او المدينة ثم اذا كان الخطاب خارج مصر نكتب Egypt مع ملاحظة وضع comma في نهاية كل سطر ونضع في نهاية العنوان Fullstop)

#### 2- التاريخ

ويكتب في السطر التالي مباشرة للعنوان ويكتب اليوم بالرقم والنهية والشهر بالحروف كاملا ثم السنة بالارقام مثل (26<sup>th</sup> April, 2013).

#### 3- اسم المرسل اليه + Dear:

وتكتب في السطر التالي مباشرة للتاريخ من اقصى اليسار ولها ثلاث حالات:-

- (أ) الي صديق: لا نكتب كلمة friend ولكن نكتب اسم الصديق مباشرة مثل, Dear Ahmed.  
(ب) الي قريب: يجوز ان نكتب درجة القرابة مثل Dear my father, Mother, sister, aunt.....ect.  
(ج) الي مسؤول: نكتب Dear Sir, سواء كان رجل او امرأة أو نستخدم لقب المسؤول اذا كنا نعرفه.

#### 4- المقدمة

### جمل افتتاحية تصلح للخطاب

( خاص بالطالب المتوسط أو دون المتوسط )

#### (أ) مقدمة سارة:

- I'm very glad to write this letter to you hoping that you and your family are in good health.
- From the deepest bottom of my heart, I write you this letter to -----
- I hope you and your family are fine. -I'd like to invite you to.....
- I'm writing to thank you for (inviting me to.....)
- It gives me the greatest pleasure to send you this letter.....
- I have the pleasure to accept your kind invitation.
- I'd like to congratulate you on your (success / marriage / birthday)
- I am very thankful to you for (your nice present / your kind offer)
- Would you please allow me to invite you to.....
- I `m very pleased to write you this letter. I hope that you are well when you receive this letter.
- I hope you are in a good health when you receive my letter, you can't imagine how pleased I was while I was writing this letter.

( ب ) مقدمة الخطاب الودي (مقدمة غير سارة في التعزية – والمرضى – والفقدان – والحادثة.....الخ )

- I am so sorry to hear about your illness
- I was so sorry to hear that you (had an accident....)
- I am so sorry I won't be able to accept your invitation because...

- I can't tell you how sad I feel when I heard that .....
  - you made an accident
  - you feel ill
  - your father's death ,
  - your flat was robbed
  - your grandfather's death
- I can't tell you how sad I felt when I heard that your (.....) died last week. You know such is heaven's command.
- It pleases me a lot to write you this letter.
- It is always my joy either to write to you or get letters from you.
- I was so happy when I received your letter. Thank you very much for that letter.
- I was so sorry when I heard your bad news. I hope you overcome these circumstances.

(5) الموضوع

- هو اهم جزأ في الخطاب وهو الذي من اجله نكتب الخطاب وغالبا مايأتى موضوع الخطاب (الغرض من الرسالة) في رأس السؤال كالآتى
- Write a letter to your father thanking him ,Telling him ,تخبره , informing him ,تخبره , advising him ,تطلب منه , Asking him ,تدعوه him ,تواسيه , consoling him ,تهنئه him , congratulating him ,تنصحه him , etc.....
  - عند كتابة الموضوع يمكن أن نستخدم الجملة الآتية أولا:
  - I write this letter in order to thank you, tell you , inform you , congratulate you ..... etc.

نماذج لبعض الموضوعات :

1- خطاب الدعوة : ( invitation )

- I would like to invite you to .... I'm sure you won't be sorry for coming because you will enjoy a happy time among us.

2- الرد على الدعوة بالموافقة

- I'm very grateful to you for your kind invitation. It is great honour to accept your invitation. I will arrive in time.

3 - الرد على الدعوة بالرفض

- I'm very grateful to you for your kind invitation, I'm very sorry for not being able to accept your invitation because ( I'm busy , I have exams , .... ) please accept my apology.

4 - خطاب التهنية ( congratulating )

- I send this letter to congratulate you on ....
- I'm sure that is the result of your hard study. - I hope you enjoy your new life with your wife.

5 - خطابات الشكر ( thanking )

- I would like to express my deep thanking for your ..... and that is doubtless a thoughtful of you.

6 - خطابات التعزية :

- I would like to express my deep sorrow and sympathy but that's our destiny and we can't show any objection because such is heaven's command. I hope you are patient.

6- الخاتمة:

جمل ختامية تصلح للخطاب

( خاص بالطلاب المتوسط أو دون المتوسط )

لا بد وان تكتب في نهاية المضمون وفي منتصف السطر أو بعد ترك مسافة لاتقل عن 2 سم من ناحية اليسار وهي كثيرة مثل :

- I'm looking forward to hearing from you soon.
- Give my love to all your family.
- Please, write back soon.
- Give my hands to all your family
- Remember me to all at home.
- My best regards to all at home.

7- التوقيع

- يكتب في نهاية الموضوع في أقصى اليمين ويمكن استخدام التوقيعات الآتية على حسب الخطاب
- ابنك المحب your loving son , المخلص لك وللأصدقاء , yours sincerely , المخلص Yours

ثم نكتب اسم الرسائل اسفل منه.

نماذج الخطاب ( سؤال و اجابة )

- 1- Write a letter to your friend John who wants to come to visit Egypt. Tell him about: the weather, suitable clothes to bring, places to visit and any other information you think is important. Your name is Sami. You live at 69 Safyia Zaghloul st. Alezandria. (2005).

69 Safyia Zaghloul st,  
Alexandria,  
Egypt.  
15<sup>th</sup> June 2007.

Dear John,

It gives me the greatest pleasure to send you this letter to tell you that I'm happy that you want to visit my country Egypt , the weather here is fine , you can get any suitable clothes , we will enjoy our time here as Egypt , as you know , is full of historic places , we will visit the great pyramids , the sphinx and Cairo tower , I will take you to see my uncle's farm , it is very beautiful .

I wait for you.

Good bye

Yours'

Sami.

## 6 - Common Notes on Writing

### ملاحظات عامة علي الكتابة

- عندما تريد أن تقول : يوجد الكثير من.....  
نستخدم: There are a lot of في حالة الأسماء الجمع التي تعد و نستخدم There is a lot of في حالة الأسماء التي لا تعد و المفرد
- There are a lot of computers in our schools nowadays.
  - There is a lot of evidence that smoking is harmful to health.

- هناك فرق بين

There هناك (ظرف مكان) Their ضمير ملكية

- The boys studied their lessons well.
- Can you see the tree over there?

لا نستخدم حرف جر مع Everywhere, anywhere, next week, last week

- Computers are used everywhere nowadays.
- I will travel to London next week.

عند ترجمة جملة فيها "يؤثر في" نقول إما affect + obj أو have an effect on

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

الكلمات الدالة على الجنسية تبدأ بحرف Capital

- The government provides health care for all Egyptians.

و لاحظ أن هو ضمير ملكية يأتي بعده الاسم: It's

- A lot of tourists visit Egypt to enjoy its beautiful weather.

و لاحظ أن It's هي اختصار it is / it has

- It's raining now.
- It's written in English.
- It's the most beautiful garden I have ever seen.

الكلمات الآتية يأتي بعدها فعل مفرد و لكن يشار إليها بضمير جمع :

someone/ somebody/ everyone/ everybody/ anyone / anybody / no one / nobody

- Everyone should do their best so that Egypt can keep up with advanced countries.
- عند كتابة خطاب لاحظ أن الجمل الآتية هي الصحيحة :
- I am writing this letter to thank ...
- I am waiting for your reply.

- لاحظ أن الفعل teach بمعنى "يعلم" أو "يدرس" و يأتي منها كلمة teacher  
- لاحظ أن الفعل learn بمعنى "يتعلم" أو "يأتي منها كلمة learner (متعلم/ دارس)

- Schools teach us English.
- We learn English at school.

- لاحظ أن فعل to be يستخدم في ثلاث حالات هي :  
(1) في تكوين زمن المضارع المستمر و الماضي المستمر

- They are building a new road.
- She was listening to the news.

(2) في تكوين المبني للمجهول

- The city was destroyed by the earthquake.

(3) كفعل أساسي في الجملة

- The weather was beautiful yesterday.
- لاحظ أن كلمة means تستخدم في المفرد و الجمع بنفس الهجاء و في حالة المفرد تسبقها الأداة a:
- Television is a means of communication.
- Buses and trains are means of transport.



- الجملة التي تبدأ بفعل مضاف له ing يأتي معها الفعل مفرد:

- Learning foreign languages is useful.
- Doing sports helps us to get fit.

- لاحظ ما يلي :

With the help of..... بمساعدة In this way..... بهذه الطريقة  
One of the advantages of ..... is that .....

## 7 - Common Mistakes in Writing أخطاء شائعة في الكتابة

### علامات الترقيم punctuation

- أحيانا يبدأ الطالب الجملة بحرف small ويستخدم capital في غير مكانه وقد ينهي الجملة بفاصلة ويختم السؤال بنقطة ولا بد أن يعرف الطالب أن :

- 1) أول حرف في الجملة لا بد أن يكون capital فمثلا لا يصح أن نكتب he is ill. بل نكتبها : He is ill.
- 2) الضمير (I) يكون هكذا capital في أي مكان في الجملة.
- 3) أسماء الأيام والشهور والأشخاص والبلدان والوزارات واللغات والجنسيات والبحار والأنهار والمحيطات والقنوات والخلجان والسدود والواحات و الجبال والكتب والصحف ولفظ الجلالة God وضمائره والألقاب كلها تبدأ بحرف capital.
- 4) ننهي الجملة بنقطة
- 5) ننهي السؤال بعلامة استفهام.
- 6) بعد Yes او No نضع فاصلة سفلية (,) وكذلك قبل الكلام المباشر وعند مخاطبة شخص وللفصل بين مجموعة من الكلمات في قائمة من نوع واحد.
- 7) وعلامة التعجب بعد التعجب ! What a good pen.
- 8) علامات التنصيص " " في الأسلوب المباشر.
- 9) الـ apostrophe للملكية: سيارة عمر Omar's car ولو الاسم منتهى ب s نضع ' فقط.

### أخطاء القواعد Grammar

1- كتابه الجملة بدون فعل وهذا لا اعتقاد الطالب انه مادامت الجملة في العربي ليس فيها فعل (الجملة الاسمية طبعا) فانه في الانجليزية نفس الوضع . و هذا الكلام غير صحيح لأن الجملة في الانجليزية يكون فيها فعل لذلك اذا لم تجد فعل في الجملة العربي التي تترجمها الى انجليزي استخدم من عندك احد التصريفات المناسبة لـ verb to be .  
مثال :

- مصر احسن بلد في العالم Egypt the best country in the world  
و هذا خطأ و الصحيح أن نقول Egypt is the best country in the world.

2- عدم استخدام a / an حينما يكون من الضروري استخدامهم :  
مثال :

اشترت كتابا I bought book.

و هذا خطأ و الصحيح أن نقول I bought a book لانه اسم مفرد معدود نكرة فلا بد أن نضع قبله اداة نكرة a مع الاسم البادئ بحرف ساكن و an مع البادئ بحرف متحرك .

3- الاستخدام الخطأ لـ the فكثير من الطلاب يستخدمها قبل كلمات لا تأخذ the ولذلك ننصح الطالب بمراجعة استخدامات the ومتى لا تستخدم.

تذكر ان the لا تستخدم قبل الالعاب الرياضية football وليس the football ولا تستخدم قبل اسماء المواد الدراسية ولا المواد الخام ولا الاسماء المعنوية ولا اسماء الوجبات ولا اسماء اللغات ولا قبل كلمة home ولا قبل كلمة work بمعنى العمل ولا تستخدم قبل اسماء الأشخاص والبلدان الا المستثنى من هذه القاعدة ولا قبل الاسم الجمع الذي يشير الى شئ عام غير محدد اما ان اشار الى شئ محدد او مخصص يسبق ب the.

4- الاستخدام الخاطئ لترجمة الافعال التي تتبع بحرف جر في اللغة العربية بينما هذه الافعال لا تأخذ حرف جر في الانجليزية وذلك لاختلاف طبيعة كل لغة عن الاخرى واليك هذه الأمثلة:

- يتمتع ب enjoy وليس enjoy with كما يكتبها كثير من الطلاب وهذا خطأ أكيد.
- يحتفل ب celebrate / يخاطر ب risk / يتغلب على overcome / يجيب على answer / يقترب من approach / ينتهي من finish
- يصل الى reach / arrive at / arrive in / يسمح ل let / يؤثر على affect

5- من الخطأ استخدام to بعد الافعال الناقصة فلا نقول ..... will to / can to / could to .

6- استخدام verb to be قبل كل الافعال بدون تمييز :  
مثال :

يكتب الطالب: The government is pays attention to developing education طبعا هذا خطأ كبير ، فلا بد ان يعرف الطالب استخدامات verb to be كفعل اساسي في الجملة (لا يوجد معه فعل آخر) بمعنى (يكون) و أحيانا بمعنى (يوجد) وفي هذه الحالة يأتي بعد صفة He is ill. او اسم He is a doctor. او ظرف مكان I am here. ... الخ ، ويستخدم ايضا كفعل مساعد في تكوين الازمنة المستمرة I am writing a letter now. وفي المبني للمجهول Football is played by me every day.

7- ومن الاخطاء ان بعض الطلاب يستهل الجملة بالاسم وبعده الضمير:  
مثال :

يكتب الطالب: Ahmed he is nice. طبعا هذا خطأ فاما أن يقول Ahmed is nice. او He is nice.  
8- من الأخطاء الشهيرة نسيان اضافة ال s مع الضمائر he/ she/ it ومايساويها من الاسماء عند استخدام زمن المضارع البسيط الذي يعبر عن الحقائق والعادات فمثلا تجد الطالب يكتب : He play football every day. وهذا خطأ فالمفروض أن يكتب : plays

9- من الاخطاء الواضحة الترجمة الخاطئة للمضاف والمضاف اليه ( اسم نكرة + اسم معرفة) مثل (تلوث البيئة) تجد الطالب يكتبها:  
Pollution environment وطبعا وهذا خطأ والصحيح انك عندما تترجم (اسم نكرة+معرفة) تضع the قبل النكرة و of بعده  
فتصبح : the pollution of the environment أو: environment pollution

10- وكذلك من الاخطاء الترجمة الحرفية لحروف الجر المصاحبة لبعض الكلمات لظن الطالب ان اللغة العربية لا تختلف عن الانجليزية في اى شئ وهذا طبعا خطأ واليك بعض الامثلة: يساهم فى contribute to وليس contribute in / جيد فى good at وليس good in  
لاحظ الترجمة الصحيحة لما يلى : خطر على : dangerous to / يفكر فى / think of/ about يحلم ب / dream of/ about  
يشجع...على..to encourage يمكن ..من ..to enable / يشيئ... عن ... from discourage ... وهكذا

11- وكذلك من الاخطاء المعروفة الناتجة عن الاختلاف بين اللغة الانجليزية واللغة العربية ان هناك كلمات باللغة العربية جمع بينما فى الانجليزية مفرد غير معدود وتأخذ فعل مفرد وليس جمع مثل اللغة العربية فتجد طالب يقول : The news are good today. وهذا خطأ  
فالمفروض أن يكتب The news is good today.

## Introduction

لا يمكن ترجمة الكلمة دون قراءة الجملة ، ولا يمكن ترجمة الجملة دون التعرف علي السياق العام ، فالترجمة ليست مجرد نقل كلمة أو لفظ وإنما هي نقل مفاهيم الكلام بكل ما تحويه من معاني.

مثال :

كلمة (Home) يصعب ترجمتها خارج السياق ، فإذا وردت في سياق هذه الجملة تكون الترجمة دون شك "أنه في المنزل"

- He is at home.

لكن عند ذكر كلمة (Home) في جملة مثل:-

- Home means a lot to me.

تصبح هذه الكلمة صعبة الترجمة في الجملة ذاتها ولابد من قراءة النص بأكمله وإليك هذه الاحتمالات :

1- شخص في الخارج يتحدث إلي زميله قائلًا الجملة السابقة فتكون كلمة (Home) هنا الوطن.

2- موظفة تغادر بيتها في الصباح وتعود في المساء . فكلمة (Home) تعني لها الحياة الأسرية.

3- أحد العاملين في الصحراء مثلًا تفوه بكلمة (Home) فهي تعني له الراحة والدفع .

إذا تعتمد الترجمة علي المعاني في السياق.

يظن البعض ان صعوبة الترجمة تكمن في صعوبة الكلمات المعطاة ، ولكن الفهم السليم للبناء اللغوي للجملة المعطاة هو البداية الصحيحة للترجمة.

## How to be a good translator?

1 - في كل الجمل عند الترجمة من العربية إلى الإنجليزية فإن الجملة الإنجليزية تبدأ بالفاعل مثل:-

-All animals and birds adapt to the environment in which they live . تتكيف كل الحيوانات والطيور مع البيئة التي تعيش فيها.

-The government distributes the newly reclaimed land. - توزع الحكومة الأراضي المستصلحة الجديدة.

- The World civilisation owes a great deal to the Arabs.. - تدفن حضارة العالم بالكثير إلى العرب.

- Egypt made great achievements during the last twenty years. - حققت مصر انجازات عظيمة خلال العشريون سنة الأخيرة.

2- حدد زمن الجملة: هل هو مضارع أم ماضي أم مستقبل أم مزيج من الأزمنة :

"لقد نجحت مصر في جمع شمل القادة العرب وسيكون لهذا أثرا طيبا علي عملية السلام"

لاحظ : الجملة هنا تحتوي علي أكثر من زمن. الجزء الأول من الجملة يحتوي علي زمن مضارع والأخر مستقبل. لنري كيف تكون الترجمة ؟

- Egypt has succeeded in closing the ranks of the Arab leaders and this will have a great effect on the peace process.

3- تجنب دائما الترجمة الحرفية التي تؤدي إلي تحطيم الشكل السليم للجملة. فمثلا :

"مازلنا نعاني من مشكلة البطالة"

-Still suffer from problem of unemployment. (X)

وهذه ترجمة طالب لم يطبق قواعد اللغة وبالتالي فالجملة خطأ تماما والصحيح هو :

- We are still suffering from the problem of unemployment.

4- يجب أن تتعامل بشكل صحيح مع (Verb to be):

لأن تركيب الجملة في اللغة العربية قد يؤدي إلي نسيانه ، نقول "الطالب ماهر" اين فعل الجملة ؟

في الواقع هي جملة سليمة ولا تحتاج فعل في اللغة العربية لكن في الانجليزية لابد من الفعل.

فنقول :

-The student is clever.

- The desert of Egypt is rich in its natural resource. إن صحراء مصر غنية بثراوتها الطبيعية.

كذلك قد يحل (Verb to be) محل الضمانر ( هو / هي / هما / هم / هن ..... الخ)

- العمل الجاد هو السبيل الوحيد للنجاح

- Hard work is the only way to succeed.

5- ايضا يجب أن تتعامل بشكل صحيح مع (verb to have):

فمثلا "لدينا الكثير من الموارد الطبيعي" هنا اين الفاعل والفعل (نحن نمتلك) وتكون الترجمة:

- We have a lot of natural resources.

- و هناك معاني مختلفة لـ (verb to have) حسب السياق:

- Moaz had two eggs for breakfast.. تناول معاذ بيضتين في الافطار.

- I had a bad headache yesterday.. اصابني صداع شديد بالأمس.

6. لا يوجد مفعول مطلق في الإنجليزية (نستخدم الفعل يليه الحال)، أي أن المفعول المطلق يترجم في اللغة الإنجليزية إلي ظرف أو عبارة ظرفية

- تتأثر السياحة تأثرا كبيرا بالأحداث الجارية في العالم. Tourism is greatly affected by the current events in the world.

- يؤثر التدخين تأثيراً سلبياً على الصحة. Smoking affects health negatively.

- تطورت الصناعة تطوراً كبيراً. Industry developed greatly.

- يعاملني معلمى معاملةً حسنةً. My teacher treats me well.

- تهتم الدولة بالتعليم اهتماما كبيراً. The state is (greatly) seriously interested in Education.

- ازداد الموقف سوءا بشكل خطير. The situation grew seriously bad.

7- غالباً الصفة تأتي قبل الاسم والظرف بعد الفعل :

- He is foolish boy. انه ولد أحمق  
- He behaves foolishly. انه يتصرف بحماقة

8- يجب مراعاة زمن الجملة و صيغتها (معلوم أو مجهول)

- 'تعتبر السياحة مصدراً هاماً للدخل القومي. (تعتبر فعل مضارع مبنى للمجهول)  
- Tourism is considered an important source of national income.  
- يعتمد التقدم اعتماداً أساسياً على الكمبيوتر. (يعتمد فعل مضارع مبنى للمعلوم)  
- Progress depends mainly on the computer.

. إذا كان فعل جملة الإنكليزية في المجهول:

أ - يفضل ترجمته للعربية في المعلوم مثل:

- The operation was performed by a well-known surgeon.  
قام جراح مشهور بإجراء العملية الجراحية. / لقد أجري العملية جراح مشهور.  
ب- من الممكن استخدام الفعل ( تم ) يليه الاسم من الفعل الأصلي مثل:

-The task was carried out in time. تم تنفيذ المهمة في الوقت المحدد

9- تستخدم "of" في جميع الحالات و خاصة عندما يكون المضاف اليه غير عاقل مثل :

- The ministry of Education وزارة التعليم  
- The problem of unemployment مشكلة البطالة

10- تستخدم "S" الملكية غالباً عندما يكون المضاف اليه عاقل مثل :

- My mother's house. ملكية مفرد (s' منزل والدتي)  
- My parents' house. ملكية جمع (s' منزل والدي)

11 - كلمات التوكيد مثل ( إن / أن / في / فإن ..... ) ليس لها مرادف في الإنكليزية ولذلك تحذف وليس لها تأثير على المعنى .

- Peace is the dream of all nations. إن السلام حلم كل الشعوب  
12- أحفظ ما يمكنك من الأفعال وحروف الجر الخاصة بها :  
فمثلاً : ترجمة هذه الجملة " مدرسي مسرور من عملي"

- My teacher is pleased with my work. ( من الخطأ أن نقول Pleased from )  
- The child is afraid of the lion. (من الخطأ القول afraid from)

13- حفظ الأفعال التي لا تحتاج إلي حروف جر:

- نحن نحتفل بعيد الطفولة.

- We celebrate the Child day. / - We enjoyed the party. استمتعتنا بالحفلة.

- هناك أفعال لا تحتاج بعدها حرف جر مثل :

Admire	يعجب بـ	Celebrate	يحتفل بـ	Include	يشتمل علي	Pass	ينجح / يجتاز
Affect	يؤثر علي	Enjoy	يتمتع بـ	Join	يلتحق بـ	Reach	يصل إلي
Arrest	يقبض علي	Fear	يخشى أن	Obtain	يحصل علي	Recognize	يتعرف علي
Avoid	يتجنب	Feel	يشعر بـ	Owe	يدين بـ	Sacrifice	يضحى

14- أحفظ تصريفات الأفعال الشائعة حتي تتمكن من كتابة الجملة في زمنها الصحيح :

- لقد أصبح تطوير التعليم من أهم الاهداف التي تسعى الحكومة لتحقيقها.

- Developing education has become one of the most important aims the government tries to achieve.

15- من + صفة + - أو علي + مفعول + ان:

- It is + adj. + for + فاعل / ضمير مفعول + to + inf.....

من الأفضل لنا أن نتعلم اللغات الأجنبية لأنها وسيلة للاتصال بين الناس

- It is better for us to learn foreign languages because they are means of communication among people.

16- الضمانر المستترة في العربية pronouns يجب إظهارها عند الترجمة إلى الإنكليزية:

- They visited me yesterday. زاروني أمس.

- We're proud that education is the first national project in Egypt نفخر بأن التعليم هو المشروع الاول في مصر

17- لام التعليل تترجم إلى : المصدر + to / so as to / In order to ...

سهر طوال الليل لينهي جميع أعماله

- He stayed up all night so as to finish all his work.

18- الضمير المضاف إلي فعل يترجم إلي (ضمير مفعول us- them - him -you - me- her):

إن تعلم اللغات الأجنبية يمكننا من قراءة الصحف العالمية.

- Learning foreign languages enables us to read international newspapers.

19- الضمير المضاف إلي اسم يترجم إلي (صفة ملكية my-her-their-its-your):

يزور مصر كثير من السياح كل عام لمشاهدة آثارها القديمة

- Every year, a lot of tourists visit Egypt to watch its ancient monuments.

20- الأسماء المعنوية لا تأخذ the عند ترجمتها إلى الإنكليزية عندما نقصد معنى عام:

Beauty	الجمال	Honesty	الأمانة	Peace	السلام	truth	الصدق
Friendship	الصدقة	Honour	الشرف	progress	التقدم	Virtue	الفضيلة

يرجع التقدم فى الزراعة والصناعة والطب إلى العلم الحديث.

Progress in agriculture, industry and medicine is due to modern science.

فهنّا نتكلّم عن التّقدم والصّناعة والزّراعة بصفة عامّة فلا يصح أن نقول The progress

ولكن إذا خصّصنا وقتنا للتّقدم فى مصر ..... The progress in Egypt

21- الصّفة المسبوقة بـ ( the ) ولا يتّبعها اسم تترجم إلى اسم جمع فى اللّغة العربيّة:

الأغنياء the rich — الفقراء the poor - البكم the dumb

22- الأسماء التى لا تجمع Uncountable Nouns لا تأخذ أداة المعرفة the عندما نقصد معنى عام:

baggage	الحقائب	Grass	العشب	luggage	الأمّعة	news	أخبار
electricity	الكهرباء	information	معلومات	money	المال	oil	الزيت

23- كلمات التوكيد فى اللّغة العربيّة ليست لها ترجمة:

إن الصّناعة هى أساس التّسمية

- Industry is the basis of development.

24- حرف الـ ( س ) وكلمة ( سوف ) المرادف لهما فى اللّغة الإنجليزيّة هو زمن المستقبل البسيط:

- The government will build a lot of schools.

ستبنى الحكومة مدارس كثيرة

25- لقد + فعل ماضى وفى الجملة إشارة تدل على الماضى البسيط تترجم إلى ماضى بسيط:

- He telephoned me yesterday.

لقد اتصل بى أمس هاتفياً

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

لقد اهتمت الدولة بالتعليم

-The state has taken great interest in education.

لقد ساعد العلم الإنسان على أن يحيا حياة مريحة

-Science has helped man to lead a comfortable life.

لقد أصبح من الواضح إن الإدمان هو وباء العصر

- It has become clear that addiction is the plague of the age.

لقد شهدت مصر قفزة حضارية كبيرة فى جميع المجالات

- Egypt has witnessed a great cultural leap in all fields.

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

قد يشهد هذا العام تطورات هائلة نحو السلام

-This year may witness immense development towards peace.

28- لن +فعل مضارع يقابله فى الإنجليزيّة مستقبل بسيط منفى future simple:

- I won't do that again.

لن أفعل ذلك مرة أخرى

29- لم + فعل مضارع يقابله فى الإنجليزيّة ماضى بسيط Past simple:

- Ahmed did not attend my birthday party.

لم يحضر أحمد حفل عيد ميلادى

30- كان + فعل مضارع يقابله فى الإنجليزيّة ماضى مستمر :

كان والدى يقرأ الصحيفة عندما دق جرس الباب

- Dad was reading the paper when the doorbell rang .

31- كان + فعل مضارع يقابله فى الإنجليزيّة الماضى البسيط إذا دل على عادة فى الماضى:

كان القدماء المصريون يبنون أهرامهم من الحجارة

-The Ancient Egyptians built their pyramids of stones.

الفعل المضارع فى اللّغة العربيّة قد يقابله فى الإنجليزيّة الفعل + ing :

- I saw him playing

رأيتّه يلعب

32- كان + قد + فعل ماضى يقابله فى الإنجليزيّة الماضى التام :

عندما وصلت إلى السينما كان الفيلم قد بدأ.

- When I arrived at the cinema the film had started.

33. نضع of بين المضاف و المضاف إليه أو نبدأ بالمضاف إليه ثم نضع المضاف و لا نستخدم of :-

standard of living	living standard	مستوى المعيشة
Pollution of the air	air pollution	تلوث الهواء
the rate of birth	Birth rate	معدل المواليد
Pollution of environment	environment pollution	تلوث البيئة

34- يراعى زمن الجملة وصيقتها (مبنى للمجهول أم مبنى للمعلوم)

Tourism is considered an important source	تعتبر السياحة مصدراً هاماً
We consider tourism an important source	نحن نعتبر السياحة مصدراً هاماً

35- يجب ان نختار الالفاظ الانجليزية الصحيحة :

- I held my bag when I left home.

أمسكت بحقيبتي حين غادرت المنزل

- I caught the thief before he escaped.

أمسكت بال لص قبل ان يهرب

The town has wide streets. للمدينة شوارع واسعة

37 - عند بداية الجملة بفعل به ing لا توضع قبله أداة .

Reading is the mind food. القراءة غذاء العقل.

38 - الظرف / الحال adverb.

- He behaves carelessly. (يصف الفعل)
- She is extremely beautiful. (يصف الصفة)
- He runs very quickly. (يصف حال آخر)

39 - ترجمة كلمة "كل" إلى الإنجليزية:

- Every (Each) father is responsible for his family. - كل أب مسئول عن أسرته .
- All teachers are responsible for the educational process. - كل المعلمين مسئولون عن العملية التعليمية .

40 - إذا جاءت كلمة (the more / The + adj.+er) يليها جملة تترجم إلى: كلما

The more you read, the better you become. كلما قرأت كلما أصبحت أفضل.

41- الاسم المعرفة في اللغة العربية قد يترجم اسم نكرة في اللغة الإنجليزية

- يجب ان يلتحق الطالب بالكلية التي تناسب مواهبه وقدراته

A student should join the faculty that suits his talents and abilities.

42 - كلمة "علينا" تترجم إلى : We should + inf.

We should save energy. علينا أن نوفر الطاقة

### Translation of Maeaning

عند الترجمة من عربي إلى انجليزي

ترجم أولا من عربي إلى عربي لكي تفهم معني الجملة وإذا وقفت امامك كلمة صعبة عليك أن تبحث في ذهنك عن كلمة عربية قريبة منها وتؤدي نفس المعني تقريبا فمثلا :

أفضل المنتجات الوطنية لانها صناعة مصرية

افترض انك لا تعرف كلمة المنتجات (Products) يمكنك أن تبحث عن بديل قريب للمعني مثل البضائع ( goods ) أو السلع ( articles ) هكذا ... وافترض انك لا تعرف ايضا كلمة الوطنية ( national ) فيمكنك استخدام كلمة local وتعني المحلية والمعني واحد تقريبا ( المنتجات الوطنية ) ( البضائع المحلية ) المهم أن تتصرف

"أنه من الصعب أن يعيش الانسان بلا عمل"

افترض انك لا تعرف عبارة "انه من الصعب" "It is difficult" فيمكنك أن تقول "It is not easy" والمعني واحد "غزو الصحراء وتحويلها الى اراضي صالحة للزراعة ضروريا لزيادة الانتاج"

عبارة اراضي صالحة للزراعة = cultivable land يمكنك ان تستخدم اخر مثل green land ..... وهكذا

لاحظ انه في اللغة الانجليزية نفضل ان يكون ظرف الزمان والمكان اما في بداية الجملة او نهايتها واليك المثال التالي :

"يقام مهرجان للفنون الشعبية في الاسماعلية كل عام وتشارك فيه فرق من معظم دول العالم"

- Every year in Ismailia a folk festival is held and most of world countries take part in it.

- A folk festival is held every year in Ismailia and most of world countries take part in it.

عند الترجمة من اللغة الانجليزية الى العربية :

1 - اقرأ القطعة بعناية لتعرف الموضوع الذي تدور حوله القطعة .

2 - اقرأ القطعة مرة ثانية وضع خطاً تحت الكلمات الصعبة .

3 - حاول تخمين معني الكلمات الصعبة عن طريق:

(أ) - أخذ الجملة ككل .

(ب) - مقارنة الكلمة الصعبة بكلمات أخرى قريبة منها تعرفها.

خذ المثال التالي :

- We should insist on buying commodities "made in Egypt "even if we have to pay a little more.

في مثل هذه الجملة قد تستعصي علينا ترجمة كلمة (commodities) اذا توقفنا عندها اما اذا قرانا الجملة ككل فسوف تخمن معناها (حاجيات -سلع- بضائع-الخ فتكون ترجمة الجملة كما يلي :

"يجب ان تنمسك بشراء السلع (المصنوعة في مصر)حتي ولودفعنا فيها ثمنا اكثر قليلا"

خذ المثال التالي :

- In the 10th of Ramadan city there are 135 plants now in operation and nearly 20.000 flats.

لو تسرعنا وترجمنا الكلمات منفصلة عن سياق الكلام فسوف تكون ترجمتنا في النهاية هكذا شنيا من العتب والهواء :-

(في مدينة العاشر من رمضان يوجد 135 نبات "X" في العملية الجراحية "X" حوالي 20000 مسطح "X")

أما اذا امعنا التفكير فيما تقرأ فسوف تقدم الترجمة الصحيحة التالية :-

( في مدينة العاشر من رمضان يوجد 135 مصنع "وحدة صناعية" تعمل حاليا حوالي 20000 شقة سكنية)

4- ضع في اعتبارك أن الجملة في اللغة الانجليزية تبدأ بفعل أما في اللغة العربية فغالبا ما تبدأ بفعل (ويمكن أن تبدأ باسم ويجوز وضع إن قبل الاسم).

5- الجملة الانجليزية منفصلة عن بعضها بنقطة . وعند الترجمة إلى اللغة العربية اربط هذه الجمل بأدوات العطف (واو . ثم . فاء ) أو بعبارات مثل: ومن ثم , مع أن - بيد أن - ومع ذلك .

Success in life depends on patience and hard work. A pupil who starts learning his lesson from the

beginning of the year will find no difficulty in passing his examination.

يعتمد النجاح في الحياة على الصبر والعمل الجاد ولذلك فإن التلميذ الذي يبدأ في تعلم دروسه من بداية العام لن يجد صعوبة في اجتيازه الامتحان.

6- اقرأ الترجمة العربية لتتأكد من أنها مكتوبة بأسلوب عربي سليم مع تجنب الترجمة الحرفية والأخطاء النحوية وقد تحتاج إلى إضافة كلمة من عندك

تذكر أن الترجمة هي فن نقل المعنى .

## Verb to (be)

قد يجد الطالب أو المترجم المبتدئ - في بعض الأحيان صعوبة في ترجمة verb to be إلى العربية. وتأتي تلك الصعوبة غالباً في إصراره على إظهاره في الجملة العربية ، واستخدام فعل الكيونة للتعبير عنه أو لإخفائه في فهم معناه في السياق وللتغلب على تلك المشكلة توجد لدينا عدة طرق مختلفة يمكن اتباع احدها للترجمة ، وهي كما يلي :

1- إسقاط الفعل من الجملة العربية ، مثال :

- The manger is absent today.

المدير غائب اليوم

2- ترجمة الفعل بضمير شخصي في اللغة العربية مثال :

- Egypt is the heart of the Arab Nation. مصر هي قلب الأمة العربية

3- ترجمة الـ verb to be بفعل آخر في العربية غير فعل الكيونة طبقاً لما يميله السياق وهذه أكثر الطرق اتباعاً وإيسرها في نقل المعنى كاملاً وبشكل واضح واليك الأمثلة التالية :

1- Democracy is a corner stone in our world today.

تشكل الديمقراطية حجر الزاوية في عالمنا اليوم.

2- The era of despotism is warning away.

أن عهد الاستبداد أخذ في الزوال .

3- The wedding was last week.

تم عقد القران الاسبوع الماضي

4- Rolex is a gold watch.

ساعة رولكس مصنوعة من الذهب

5- A knife is for cutting

تستخدم السكين للقطع

## Numbers

يجب مراعاة ان الاعداد من 1 إلى 9 تكتب هجائياً دائماً ، أما زاد عن ذلك فيكتب ارقاماً:

- Nine people were killed and 112 were injured.

مع ملاحظة انه عندما تبدأ الحملة الانجليزية بذكر العدد فانه يكتب هجائياً دائماً ايا كانت قيمته

- Seventy-six people were arrested.

- Ten thousands were laid off.

## Only

تستخدم لفظة (only) في الانجليزية لتقصر ما بعدها ، اي أنها تقوم بنفس عمل اداة القصر أو الاستثناء في اللغة العربية. وجرى العادة الخاطئة أن تترجم كلمة only بكلمة فقط بغض النظر عن المعنى الذي يمليه السياق ولنستعرض سوياً بعض الاساليب المقترحة لترجمة only بالمعنى الصحيح حسبما يقتضي السياق مع الحفاظ على قوة الدلالة التي تحملها only في الجملة ... واليك المثال التالي :

Only five members attended the meeting

لم يحضر الاجتماع سوى خمسة اعضاء . / لم يحضر الاجتماع الا خمسة اعضاء . / حضر الاجتماع خمسة اعضاء فحسب .

من سمات اللغة الانجليزية عدم تمتعها بالمرونة في ترتيب الكلمات ، فالكلمة خارج موقعها الصحيح تؤدي إلى تغيير المعنى أو علي الأقل إلى التباسه وغموضه ، وهذه الخاصية تتجلى بوضوح شديد مع لفظة only واليك الأمثلة التالية :

- Only Ahmed saw Mustafa this morning.

لم يري مصطفى هذا الصباح الا أحمد.

- Ahmed only saw Mustafa this morning.

لم يرق أحمد الابروية مصطفى هذا الصباح

- Ahmed saw only Mustafa this morning.

لم ير أحمد الا مصطفى هذا الصباح

- Ahmed saw Mustafa only this morning.

لم ير أحمد مصطفى الا هذا الصباح

## Words

الكلمة الواحدة قد يكون لها أكثر من معنى وعليه يجب اختيار المعنى المناسب للكلمة حسب موقعها لان الكلمة الواحدة معناها حسب السياق فمثلاً :

Pure man	رجل نقي السريرة	Pure sky	سماء صافية
Pure water	مياه صالحة للشرب	pure weather	هواء عليل
Pure wool	صوف خالص		

## Word Order

الترتيب السليم للكلمات في الجملة :-

لابد من ترتيب الكلمات في وضع سليم في الجملة والا اختلف المعنى تماماً كما في هذا المثال :

- Withdrawal from occupied Arab territories..... الانسحاب من الاراضي العربية المحتلة

- Withdrawal from territories Arab occupied..... الانسحاب من الاراضي التي يحتلها العرب

الترجمة هي في الاساس نقل المعنى وليس مجرد نقل لفظ

- He is green with jealousy.

إذا ترجمت انه اخضر بالغيرة فتكون ترجمة قاصرة لانه لا يمكن وصف الغيرة باللون الاخضر ولكن الترجمة الصحيحة هي :

تأكل الغيرة قلبه. أو تأكله نار الغيرة.

-He returned empty-handed "عاد بخفي حنين"

## Adjectives

الصفة في اللغة الإنجليزية لها موقعان:

1 - توضع عادة قبل الاسم سواء كان فاعلاً أو مفعولاً.

- An honest man found this case in the street and delivered it to the police station.

- I met a fat man in the street.

- إذا كان الاسم الموصوف مفرد نضع a-an قبل الصفة حسب الحرف الأول في الصفة وليس الاسم:

a hard worker	عامل مجد	an old man	رجل عجوز
a serious problem	مشكلة خطيرة	an interesting anecdote	حكاية شيقة

- وإذا كان الاسم الموصوف جمع يعد لا نضع a-an قبل الصفة و نضيف s في نهاية الاسم:

hard workers	عمال مجدون	old men	رجال مسنون
--------------	------------	---------	------------

- وإذا كان الاسم الموصوف لا يعد لا نضع a-an قبل الصفة و لا نضيف s في نهاية الاسم:

useful information	معلومات مفيدة	new furniture	أثاث جديد
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2 - تأتي الصفة بعد أفعال من أهمها "be" وأفعال أخرى مثل get = become / seem = look / feel / taste / smell / sound

- He gets tired easily.

- This flower smells good.

- يمكن أن تسبق الصفة بأداة المعرفة the لتحل محل اسم جمع يشير إلى طائفة معينة من الناس مثل :

- The strong الأقوياء - the poor الفقراء

The rich should help the poor.

- يجب على الأغنياء أن يساعدوا الفقراء

تتسم اللغة الانجليزية - بعكس اللغة العربية - بالأقتضاب وعدم الميل إلى التكرار (إلا إذا كان متعمداً) ، لاحظ :

- Heavy clouds and rains.

وإلا لجاءت العبارة السابقة كما يلي :

- Heavy clouds and Heavy rains.

فالصفة هنا تصف كل من الاسمين الواقعيين بعدها وعند التعامل مع مثل هذا البناء لنقله إلى العربية يجب على المترجم أن يدرك أن عليه ترجمة الصفة مرتين (مرة واحدة مع كل اسم منهما) حيث تتسم العربية بالاسهاب مع مراعاة اللجوء إلى الترادف اعتماداً على قاعدة الترابط ، فإذا جاءت الترجمة "سحب وامطار كثيفة / سحب وامطار غزيرة" تصبح ترجمة خاطئة ولكن الترجمة السليمة هي : سحب كثيفة وامطار غزيرة لان السحب توصف بالكثافة في حين توصف الأمطار بالغزارة.

واليك مثال آخر :

- International peace and security السلم والامن الدوليان

ماذا يفعل المترجم لو قابلته صفة متعددة المقاطع بهذا الشكل

- This decision is unchangeable.

ويكون المترجم ملماً بمعنى أصل الكلمة (مع ملاحظة أن الأصل في هذه الحالة) يكون فعلاً دائماً

ونقترح عليه اتباع الخطوات التالية :

1- نترجم البادئة : لا أو غير

2- نأتي بالاسم من صيغة الفعل : تغيير.

4- نعيد ترتيب المقاطع الثلاث : لايمكن تغيير ، غير قابل للتغيير

وعلى ذلك تكون الترجمة

هذا القرار لا يمكن تغييره. / هذا القرار يتعذر تغييره. / هذا القرار غير قابل للتغيير.

## Elections

a vice-president	نائب الرئيس	opponents	المعارضون
await	يترصد بـ	peaceful nuclear program	برنامج نووي سلمي
be + deprived of	تكون محرومة من	representation for women	بتمثيل المرأة
contestations	طعون	support	يويد   يدعم
elections was marked	تميزت الانتخابات	the appointment of	تعيين
fair (honest) elections	انتخابات نزيهة	the independents	المستقلين
forging the elections	تزوير الانتخابات	the National Democratic Party	الحزب الوطني الديموقراطي
have / has the right to	له الحق أن	vote	يدلي بصوته
invalid elections	انتخابات باطلة	witnessed (experienced)fraud	شهدت تزوير

## The Nile Crisis

a matter of life or death	مسألة حياة أو موت	emergency meeting	اجتماع طارئ
constructive political dialogue	حوار سياسي البناء	improve our relationship with	أن تحسن علاقاتها مع
deal with this seriously	نتعامل مع هذا بجدية	lifeblood = artery of life	شريان الحياة
downstream countries	دول المصب	Nile Basin countries	دول حوض النيل
Egypt's quota of Nile water	حصة مصر لمياة النيل	the main source of	المصدر الرئيسي



## Spy

a network of spy	شبكة تجسس	formal request	طلب رسمي
betray his home	يخون الوطن	Leaked some secrets to Israel.	سرب بعض الأسرار
Egyptian intelligence	المخابرات المصرية	managed to arrest	تمكنت القاء القبض على
Egyptian security forces	أجهزة الأمن المصرية	sentenced to death	الحكم بالأعدام
Egyptian spy	الجاسوس المصري	to be an example	ليكون عبرة

## Politics

Anarchy	فوضى سياسية	media blackout	التعتيم الإعلامي
Achieve welfare	يحقق الرفاهية	Members of the People's Assembly	أعضاء مجلس الشعب
Apartheid	تفرقة عنصرية	Mercenaries	مرتزقة
Armed forces	القوات المسلحة	Military sanctions	عقوبات عسكرية
Authority transition	انتقال السلطة	Morale	الروح المعنوية
Ballot papers	الانتخابات بطاقات	Mufti of the Republic	مفتي الجمهورية
Battle of the Camel	معركة الجمل	National identification (ID )	الرقم القومي
Bigotry	التعصب الأعمى	Negoice	إبادة جماعية
Bloody conflict	صراع دموي	open up new vistas of	يفتح أفقاً جديدة
Campaigns of atonement	حملات التكفير	Outcries	صيحات
caretaker	تسيير الاعمال	Peaceful march	مسيرة سلمية
caretaker government	حكومة تسيير اعمال	Phosphoric ink	الحبر الفسفوري
Chaos	فوضى	Physical attacks	اعتداءات بدنية
Chief of general staff	رئيس الأركان	Political detention	اعتقال سياسي
citizens	رعايا	Political parties	أحزاب سياسية
Civil war	حرب أهلية	Presidential elections	انتخابات رئاسة الجمهورية
Coalition parties	أحزاب ائتلافية	Prime minister	رئيس الوزراء
committee	لجنة	Prison dwellers	نزلاء السجن
Complaints	شكاوى	Purge the state of corruption	تطهير الدولة من الفساد
Condemn	يشجب/ يدين	Recovery of state funds	استرداد أموال الدولة
Constitution	الدستور	Referendum	استفتاء شعبي
Constitutional amendments	التعديلات الدستورية	Reject	ينبذ
Constitutional article	مادة دستورية	remnants of the former regime	فلول النظام السابق
Contestations	طعون	Resignation	استقالة
Corrupt system	نظام فاسد	Resignation	استقالة
Corruption	فساد	Retirement	التنحي
Corruption cases	قضايا فساد	Revolution	ثورة
Crescent and the Cross	الهلال والصليب	Ruling party	الحزب الحاكم
Curfew	حظر التجوال	Sacking of president of the republic	إقالة رئيس الجمهورية
Decentralization	اللامركزية	Safety and security	الأمان والأمن
Declaration	بيان / تصريح	Salafis	السلفيين
Demands	مطالب	Secret prisons	سجون سرية
Demonstrate	يتظاهر	Secret services	المخابرات
Demonstration	مظاهرة	sectarian strife	الفتنة الطائفية
Development Corridor" project	مشروع "ممر التنمية"	Security cementation	تعزيز أمني
Distress call	نداء استغاثة	Seditions and conspiracies	الفتن والمؤامرات
Egyptian Interior Minister	وزير الداخلية المصري	Sit – in	اعتصام
Election Commissions	لجان الانتخابات	Social corruption	فساد اجتماعي
Elections	الانتخابات	Social justice	العدالة الاجتماعية
Elimination of corruption	القضاء على الفساد	Social reform	الإصلاح الاجتماعي
embrace - hug	احتضن ؟	Stability	الاستقرار
Emergency Law	قانون الطوارئ	Step down from the presidency	يتنحي عن رئاسة الجمهورية
Escape of prisoners and detainees	هروب السجناء والمعتقلين	Stirring sectarian strife	إثارة الفتن الطائفية
Excesses	تجاوزات	Stock exchange	البورصة
Forging the elections	تزوير الانتخابات	Supreme commander-in-chief	القائد الأعلى للقوات المسلحة
Former president	رئيس الجمهورية السابق	Supreme Judicial Commission	اللجنة القضائية العليا

High cost of living	غلاء المعيشة	Tahrir Square	ميدان التحرير
hold a referendum	يجري استفتاء	Talk of the Town	حديث المدينة
Human Rights	حقوق الإنسان	The process of money laundering	عملية غسيل الأموال
Impartial referendum	استفتاء نزيه	Thugs	الباطجية
Inheritance	التوريث	Topple	إطاحة
Inhuman practices	ممارسات لا إنسانية	Track down the thugs	تعقب الباطجية
instability	زعزعة الاستقرار	Track of the former regime	تعقب النظام السابق
Integral	تضامن	Uprising	انتفاضة
Intelligence agency	ادارة المخابرات	urban growth	للمنمو العمراني
Issues	قضايا	Victims	ضحايا
Junta	مجلس عسكري	Victims of detention	المعتقلات ضحايا
labour strikes	اضرابات عمالية	Violation of sanctities	انتهاك المقدسات
Limited income	محدود الدخل	Violations	انتهاكات
looting	نهب وسلب	Withdrawal	انسحاب
Martyrs	شهداء	Youth revolution	ثورة الشباب
Massacre	مجزرة		

## Different events

accusations	اتهامات	marvels - wonders	معجزات - عجائب
advanced technology	تكنولوجيا متقدمة	mass media	وسائل الاعلام
advantage# disadvantage	عيب X ميزة	mastery of foreign languages	اجادة اللغات الأجنبية
African nations' cup	كاس الأمم الأفريقية	means - means of	وسيلة - وسائل
agricultural	زراعي	means not an end	وسيلة لا غاية
aim at (v.ing) / ( to مصدر )	يهدف إلى	means of entertainment	وسيلة ترفية
ambassador	السفير	medical assistance	مساعدة طبية
among	بين ( أكثر من اثنين )	medical field	المجال الطبي
any possible circumstances	أى ظروف محتملة	meet the needs of the people	يلبى احتياجات الشعب
any progress\ nation	أمة\ أي تقدم	military governor	الحاكم العسكري
as a result of	نتيجة لـ	mineral wealth	ثروة معدنية
aspects = fields	مجالات- نواحي	minister	وزير
assassination	اغتيال - إعدام- قتل	ministry	وزارة
astronauts	رواد الفضاء	mobilize armed forces	تحشد قوات مسلحة
athletics events	أحداث رياضية	modern technology	التكنولوجيا الحديثة
attitude	سلوك- اتجاه - موقف	modification	تعديل
avoid the ghost of wars	تجنب شبح الحروب	monopoly	احتكار (سلعة)
base	أساس - قاعدة	moral values	القيم الأخلاقية
be + aware of	على علم بـ	narcotics = drugs	مواد مخدرة
be + exposed to danger	يتعرض للخطر	national awareness	الوعي القومي
be + involved in	متورط في	national unity	الوحدة الوطنية
Be in a bad need of	في حاجة ماسة إلى	natural resources	مصادر طبيعية
be+armed with \ laden with	يتسلح \ يتحلى بـ	necessity = a must	ضرورة
benefit from	يستفيد من	negotiations	مفاوضات
benefits	فوائد	NGOs	الجمعيات الغير حكومية
blood donors	متبرعين بالدم	nuclear power	الطاقة النووية
bombs	قنابل	obstacles = hinders	عوائق
bright future	مستقبل مشرق	offer	يقدم
bright future	مستقبل باهر	offer necessary facilities	تقدم التسهيلات
bring the prices down	تخفيض الأسعار	on a wide scale	على نطاق واسع
bullets	الرصاص	on equal footing	على قدم المساواة
call for	يدعو - من- ينادى من أجل	optimism	التفاؤل
campaigns	حملات	organize = host	ينظم- تستضيف
carry out	تنفذ	out of date	قديم
carry the flag of freedom	يحمل راية الحرية	outlaw	خارج على القانون
celebrate	يحتفل	owe ( to )	ندين- مدين لـ
celebrate ( with )	يحتفل	participate in= share in	يشارك في

celebration	احتفال	pay (give ) attention to	يعطى اهتمام لـ
chase = run after	يطارد	peace – loving country	دولة محبة للسلام
Christians	مسيحيين	people's need	احتياجات الشعب
circumstances	الظروف	perform = render	يؤدي
citizenship	المواطنة	pessimism	التشاؤم
civilization	حضارة	pioneer	رائد
combat = fight	يكافح	pleased people	أسعدو الناس
communication	الاتصالات	Policy	السياسة
comprehensive peace	سلام شامل	possible facilities	التسهيلات الممكنة
concerning	بشأن- بخصوص	potentials	إمكانات
concessions	تنازل	presidency	الرئاسة
confront any attack	نتصدى لأي هجوم	pressing problems	المشكلات الملحة
constitute / form	يشكل	prevail	يسود- يعم
constitution	الدستور	prime minister	رئيس الوزراء
construction	تعمير- تشييد	principles	مبادئ
consume	يستهلك	priorities of the new government	أولويات الحكومة
consumer	مستهلك	private Associations	الجمعيات الأهلية
contribute to + (v+ ing)	يساهم في	private sector	القطاع الخاص
contribute to making decision	يساهم في صنع القرار	professionals	محترفين
convey = transport	ينقل	proficiency	كفاءة
convince = persuade	يقنع	Profitable	مربح
corner stone	ركن الزاوية	promising youth	الشباب الواعد
corruption	الفساد	promote	يرقى - يدعم
craftsman	حرفي	Proof = evidence	دليل- برهان
create	يخلق- يبدع- يسبب	propaganda	دعاية
creativity	الابتكار- الإبداع	prospect for	ينقب على
credit freeze	تجميد رصيد	Prosperity / welfare	الرخاء \ الرفاهية
critical situation	موقف حرج	protect from /against	يحمى من \ ضد
cure \ treat	يعالج مرض/ مشكلة - علاج	prove	يثبت - يبرهن
current events	الأحداث الجارية	provide... for	يوفر بـ
deal in = trade in	يتاجر في	providing job opportunities	توفير فرص عمل
deal with =treat	يتعامل مع	public health = sanitation	الصحة العامة
decisive steps	خطوات حاسمة	public opinion	الرأي العام
deepen - souls	يعمق - نفوس	public services	الخدمات العامة
deepness of civilization	عمق الحضارة	purify air from	ينقى الهواء
defy = challenge	يتحدى	put an end to	نضع نهاية لـ
demand freedom	يطالب بالحرية	qualifications	مؤهلات
democratic thought	تفكير ديمقراطي	radiation	إشعاع
destruction = havocking	تخريب	raise the Egyptian flag	يرفع العلم المصري
developing countries	الدول النامية	rationalization of consumption	ترشيد الاستهلاك
development	التنمية	react	يتفاعل
deviation	الانحراف	realize	تدرك- يحقق
dialogue	الحوار	reclaim the desert	يستصلح الصحراء
differ from	يختلف عن	reclaiming	استصلاح
different activities	أنشطة مختلفة	reclamation	استصلاح
dignity / glory	كرامة \ مجد	recycle	إعادة استخدام الشيء
dilemma = disaster = crisis	مازق - ورطة - مصيبة	reduce = cut down	يخفض - يقلل
disaster = catastrophe	كارثة	refer to	يشير إلى
discipline	النظام	referendum	استفتاء شعبي
disputes	نزاعات- خلافات	reflect	تعكس
do without	يستغنى عن	regime change	تغيير نظام الحكم
do without /live without	يستغنى عن	regional ups and downs	تغيرات اقلية
Don't let ...pile up	لا تدع ...تتراكم	reject foreign inerferance	نرفض تدخل أجنبي
double	يضاعف	relieve the burden	يخفف العبء
doubtless	بلا شك	remain	يظل - يبقى
driving licence	رخصة قيادة	renaissance	النهضة

drought	الجفاف – قحط	renew	يجدد
economic	الاقتصادية	reopening	إعادة افتتاح
economic crises	أزمة اقتصادية	requirements	متطلبات
economic integration	تكامل اقتصادي	resist = withstand	يقاوم
economic reform	الإصلاح الاقتصادي	resist any attack on	نقاوم أى اعتداء على
education	التعليم	resistance = withstand	الصمود
educational system	النظام التعليمي	resolution / decree	قرار ( حكومي )
Egyptian economy	الاقتصاد المصري	respond to	يستجيب لـ
elect – election	ينتخب- انتخاب	result from	ينتج عن
electric sets	أجهزة كهربائية	revenue = income	دخل / عائد
embassy	سفارة	revival	إحياء
emergency crisis	الطارئة والازمات	revolution	ثورة
enable ...to مصدر	يمكن	rioters = agitators	المشاغبين
Encourage / defend for	يشجع / يدافع من أجل	run the affairs of the country	يدير شؤون البلاد
enrich	يثري / يخصب	sacrifice	يضحى – أضحية
epidemic	وباء	saving	الادخار
establishments	مؤسسات	scholars and thinkers	العلماء والمفكرين
evaluate	يقيم- يقدر	scientific methods	الطرق العلمية
exert great efforts	تبذل جهود عظيمة	security cementation	تعزيز أمني
exist / existing	يوجد   الموجودة	seek to = aspire ( try ) to	تسعى – تصبو من أجل
experience	خبرة – تجربه فى الحياة	seek to impose sanctions	تسعى افرض عقوبات
facilitate	تسهل	seize the golden opportunity	ينتهاز الفرصة الذهبية
factors	عوامل	self-control	ضبط النفس
fight for \ against	يحارب لصالح \ ضد	self-sacrifice	التضحية بالذات
find a solution to	يجد حل لـ	service	خدمة
firm action	إجراءات حازمة	shyness and shame	العار والخجل
firm laws	قوانين حازمة	side with = stand by	ينحاز لـ - يقف بجانب
flourish / refresh	تزهو   ينتعش	sincere efforts	جهود مخلصه
fly-over bridges	كباري علوية	social and health care	رعاية صحية واجتماعية
foil these attempts	احباط تلك المحاولات	solidarity	التضامن
food shortage	نقص الغذاء	sound democratic	الديموقراطية السليمه
foreign trade	التجارة الخارجية	spare no effort	لا يدخر وسعا
free of charge	مجانا	spirit refreshing	تهذيب الروح
freedom of opinion	حريه الراى	sports festival	مهرجان رياض
from cradle to grave	من المهد الى اللحد	spread	ينشر- ينتشر
fruitful	مثمر	spread corruption	ينشر الفساد
fury = rage = anger	هياج - غضب	stability =settlement	استقرار
gain a good reputation	يكسب سمعة جيدة	stand as a one man	نقف كرجل واحد
gap	فجوة	stick to	يلتزم بـ - يتمسك بـ
generation	جيل	strengthen	يقوى
giant projects	مشروعات عملاقة	strict – lessen = limit	تحد - تقلل
globalization	العولمة	strong performance	عرض – أداء قوى
glorious history	تاريخ مجيد	strong relations	علاقات قوية
good citizen	مواطن صالح	suffer from	يعانى من
governorate	محافظه	summit conference	مؤتمر القمة
graduate of	خريج	support	يساند - تأييد – مساندة
great fun	متعه كبيرة	swine (pig) flu = H1N1	انفلوانزا الخنازير
greatness	عظمة	symptoms	أعراض (مرض)
heavenly religions	الاديان السماوية	take measures	تتخذ اجراءات
heritage	التراث	take wide steps	يتخذ خطوات واسعة
hinder	يعوق	tanks	دبابات
honour/ pride	يكرم – يشرف   فخر	task	مهمة
hostility = enmity =aggression	عداء	tell the truth	يقول الحقيقة
housing problem	مشكلة الإسكان	thanks to	بفضل
huge responsibility	مسؤولية ضخمة	the basis of	أساس
humanity	الإنسانية – البشرية	the core of	جوهر- لب- أساس

illegal migration	هجرة غير شرعية	the current of reform	تيار الإصلاح
illiteracy	الأمية	the high cost of living	ارتفاع تكلفة المعيشة
impose restrictions	يفرض قيود	the movement of	حركة
improve	يحسن	the narrow Nile Valley	وادي النيل الضيق
in anticipation of	تحتسبا لـ	the nightmare of terrorism	كابوس الإرهاب
in favour of	مؤيد لـ	the only solution	الحل الوحيد
inaugurate	يفتح	the return of rights to	عودة الحقوق الى
inauguration	افتتاح	the sincerity and loyalty	الأخلاص والولاء
independence	الاستقلال	the space channels	القنوات الفضائية
individuals	الأفراد	the standard of living	مستوى المعيشة
industrial	صناعي	the state - nation - home	الدولة - أمة - وطن
infection	العدوى	the underground metro	مترو الإنفاق
inflation of population	التضخم السكاني	third world countries	دول العالم الثالث
influence	تؤثر - تأثير (معنوي)	threat \ threaten	تهديد \ يهدد
information systems	نظم المعلومات	assassinate	يقتال
infrastructure	البنية الأساسية (التحتية)	to a great extent	على حد كبير
intense competition	منافسة قوية	training centers	مراكز تدريب
investment	استثمار	try the corrupt	يحاكم الفاسدين
irritate people against	يثير - يهيج الناس ضد	undermine security and stability	زعزعة الإستقرار
issue laws	تصدر قانون	unemployed youth	الشباب العاطل
land and sea transport	البري والبحري	unpaved roads	والطرق غير الممهدة
launch a campaign	يطلق - يشن حملة	unsuitable for	غير ملائم بـ
launch a campaign against	يشن حملة ضد	up to date	حديث
legitimate channels	القنوات المشروعة	vary - various	يتنوع - عديد
limited / low-income	محدودي الدخل	vocational training	التدريب المهني
lock up	يحتجز	wage a war against	يشن حرب ضد
long live	يعيش	wage the flame of sedition	يشعل فتيل الفتنة
loyalty and belonging	الولاء والانتماء	we are compelled to	نحن مجبرين أن
make up for	يعوض	western culture	الثقافة الغربية
make us aware of	يجعلنا على وعي	with great speed	بسرعة فائقة
manufacture	تصنيع - صنع	world armament race	سباق التسلح العالمي
martyrs	الشهداء	world environment day	يوم البيئة العالمي

### Science – culture – space

Examine	يفحص	Invent	يخترع	Ignorance	الجهل
Miracles	معجزات	Inventiveness	القدرة على الابتكار	Ignorant	جاهل
Technology	التقنية	Manufacture	يصنع	Eliminate illiteracy	يقضي على الأمية
Diagnose	يشخص	Inventions	اختراعات	Civilized society	مجتمع متحضر
Artificial satellite	قمر اصطناعي	Inventor	مخترع	Ignore	يتجاهل
Discoveries	اكتشافات	Discoverer	مكتشف	Refrigerator	ثلاجة
Electric iron	مكواة كهربائية	Discovery	اكتشاف	Heater	سخان
Electric fan	مروحة كهربائية	Elements	عناصر	Washing machine	غسالة
Industrialism	التصنيع	Scientific research	البحث العلمي	Cooker	بوتاجاز
Industrialize	يصنع	Symptoms	أعراض		

### Economy

Birth – control	تحديد النسل	Ideal society	مجتمع مثالي
Crowded with	مزدحم بـ	increase	يزيد - زيادة
Economic crisis	الازمة الاقتصادية	Over – crowdedness	شدة الزحام
Economic progress	التقدم الاقتصادي	Over – population problem	مشكلة زيادة السكان
Economic system	النظام الاقتصادي	Self – reliance	الاعتماد على الذات
Economical	مقتصد	Self sufficiency	الاكتفاء الذاتي
Economise	يقصد	socialism	الاشتراكية

Economist	علماء الاقتصاد	The economic open door policy	سياسة انفتاح اقتصادي
Economy	الاقتصاد	The new world order	النظام العالمي الجديد
Family planning	تنظيم الأسرة	Transport problem	مشكلة النقل
Health insurance	التأمين الصحي	Unemployed	غير موظف / عاطل
Health services	خدمات صحية	Unemployment	البطالة
Housing problem	مشكلة الاسكان	Welfare and prosperity	الرفاهية والرخاء

### Transport

Air crash	حادث تصادم طائرة	Cross – rods	تقاطع الطرق	Railway station	محطة سكة حديد
Arrival lounge	صالة القدوم	Departure lounge	صالة المغادرة	Run ways	ممرات
Avenue	طريق مشجر	Flow of traffic	انسياب المرور	Ship	سفينة
ban = prohibit	يمنع – يحظر	Landing	هبوط	Side street	شارع جانبي
Boat	قارب	Lorry	عربة لوري	Sign	لافتة
Carriage	عربة في قطار	Miss	يفقد – يفوته	Take off	اقلاع
Cart	عربة كارو	No parking	ممنوع الوقوف	Time tale	جدول مواعيد
Catch	يلحق بـ	platform	رصيف ميناء	Traffic instructions	تعليمات المرور
City center	وسط المدينة	Private cars	سيارات خاصة	Traffic regulation	تنظيمات المرور
Comfortable	مريح	Prohibition	حظر – منع	Tunnel	نفق
Conductor	كمسري	Public means of transport	وسائل المواصلات العامة	Uncomfortable	غير مريح

### Tourism

Advertise	يعلن عن	Go on a journey	يقوم بجولة	Sight - seeing	روية المعالم السياحية
ancient Egyptians	القدماء المصريين	Go on a tour	يقوم بجولة سياحية	Temples and mosques	المعابد والمساجد
ancient remains	الاثار القديمة	Guide	يرشد – مرشد	The valley of kings	وادي الملوك
Baggage / luggage	امتعة السفر	Hard currency	العملة الصعبة	Tour	يتجول
Book = reserve	يحجز	mark of civilization	رمز الحضارة	Tourism industry	صناعة السياحة
Booking clerk	موظف الحجز	Ministry of tourism	وزارة السياحة	Tourist	سائح – سياحي
citadel	القلعة	Monuments	اثار	Tourist agency	وكالية سياحية
Civilized behaviour	سلوك متحضر	museums	متاحف	Tourist awareness	وعي سياحي
conducted tour	جولة مع مرشد	National income	الدخل القومي	Tourist information	معلومات سياحية
Cruise	رحلة نهريّة	Pharaohs		Tourist villages	قري – سياحة
Feasts	اعياد	Pharaonic remains	الاثار الفرعونية	Traveler	مسافر
Flight	رحلة جوية	Provide employment	يوفر فرص العمل	Voyage	رحلة بحرية

### Mass Media

Amuse	يسلي	Editor-in-chief	رئيس التحرير	Postpone	يؤجل
Amusement	تسلية	Free press	صحافة حرة	Press	صحافة
Author	مؤلف	Humour	فكاهة	Producer	منتج
Candid camera	الكاميرا الخفية	Interpret	يترجم فوري	Public relations	علاقات اجتماعية
Classic	كلاسيكي	Interpreter	مترجم فوري	Realistic films	افلام واقعية
Classicism	كلاسيكية	Introduce	يقدم	Recommend	يوصي بـ
Critic	ناقد	Introduction	تقديم – مقدمة	Romantic	رومانسي
Critical	نقدي – حرج	Journalism	صحافة	Rumour	اشاعة
Criticism	نقد	Journalist	محرر	Sound and light show	عرض الصوت والضوء
Criticize	بنقد	minister of information	وزير الاعلام	TV screen	شاشة التلفزيون
Director	مخرج	News agency	وكالة انباء	TV serials	مسلسلات تليفزيونية
Editor	محرر	Owe to	يدين لـ	TV viewers	مشاهدي التلفزيون

### Translate into English

1. أحب الذهاب الى الأوبرا للاستمتاع بالموسيقى الرائقة
2. - كان شعار مهرجان القراءة للجميع هذا الموسم ( لكل طفل، لكل الأسرة ) و ذلك شعار ربط الأسرة كلها بالمكتبة لزيادة معارفهم.

3. أحب قراءة المجلات والقصص البوليسية
4. أرسل لي صديق برقية في عيد ميلادي
5. استضافة البطولات الرياضية الدولية تتطلب إنشاء الفنادق وملاعب تدريب ونشر الوعي الرياضي
6. استعرت كتابا من مكتبة المدرسة ووجدته سيقا للغاية
7. أصبح العالم قرية صغيرة وذلك بفضل تكنولوجيا المعلومات .
8. الأسعار المرتفعة ونقص الطعام هما المشكلتين الرئيسيتين التي تعاني منهما كل دول العالم
9. الحضارة تزدهر افضل في اوقات السلام
10. الخروج من وادي النيل الضيق واستصلاح الصحراء هما أملنا الوحيد في حياة أفضل لأجيال القادمة
11. السياحة من أهم مصادر الدخل القومي في مصر
12. ألغيت المباراة بسبب الأمطار الغزيرة
13. القراءة الحرة وسيلة لتنمية الثقافة وتقوية الشخصية وتحصيل المعرفة النافعة
14. النيل هو مصدر الحياة لمصر . فيدونه لن نجد مياه كافية للزراعة وتوليد الكهرباء.
15. أن الألفية الثالثة سوف تحدث تغيرات في كافة أوجه الحياة
16. ان الجهود التي تبذل من اجل تحسين الصحة لا يمكن ان تتم بنجاح الا بتعاون الافراد مع الحكومه
17. ان الخيال العلمي عاده ما يكون محاوله جاده للكتابة عن شكل الحياه فى المستقبل او فى عالم اخر
18. إن السد العالى يعنى لكل مصرى فخور بمصريته مياه تروى الأرض وتحمى الشعب من قحط الجفاف وكهرباء تدير مصانعه
19. أن الشباب هو أمل الأمة في تحقيق مشروعاتها الزراعية والصناعية
20. إن الضوضاء التي تسببها المدينه الحديثه تؤثر تأثيرا سينا عى سمعنا
21. ان المعرفة والابتكار هما قاعدتا التقدم فى المستقبل
22. إن الموسيقى هي اللغة التي تعبر عن المشاعر الإنسانية
23. إن تحسين الإنتاج وزيادة الصادرات وتقليل الواردات هما أسس هامة لتحقيق الاستقرار الاقتصادي
24. إن تزايد السكان فى دوله ناميه يعوقها عن التقدم السريع
25. أن تعليم اللغات الأجنبية والحاسب الالى ضرورة لأغنى عنها لكل متعلم في الوقت الحالي
26. إن تنظيم النسل و زيادة الإنتاج هي الطريق الصحيح نحو التقدم
27. ان حفلات الزفاف مناسبات هامه فى كل بلد وهناك تقاليد للزفاف تختلف باختلاف البلد
28. أن زراعة الصحراء وبناء المدن الحديثه ينمى الاقتصاد القومي ويحل كثير من المشاكل الاجتماعيه .
29. أن صحارينا كنز حقيقي وهى تحتاج إلى جهود كبيرة لكشف من ثرواتها الخفيه والاستفادة منها .
30. أن مصر بلد زراعي ولكنها تبذل جهود كبيرة لتنمية صناعاتها.
31. أن مصر بها الكثير من عناصر الجذب السياحي مثل الآثار والمناخ الجميل والشواطئ الرائعة
32. أن ممارسة الرياضة هي أفضل طريق للحفاظ على صحة الفرد.
33. أن منح الدكتور زويل جائزة نوبل في الكيمياء مصدر فخر لكل مصري وعربي .
34. إن منطقة الواحات في الصحراء الغربيه مليئة بالإمكانيات لمحبي مشاهدة المعالم و سياحة الصحارى والسفاري .
35. ان هوايتى المفضله هى قراءه القصص الخياليه والاستماع الى الموسيقى
36. إنني أطلع لرؤيتك قريبا
37. تبذل الحكومة أقصى جهدها حل مشكلة التلوث وإيجاد فرص عمل للشباب.
38. تبذل الحكومة كل ما في وسعها لزيادة الإنتاج و رفع مستوى المعيشة.
39. تبذل الحكومة أقصى جهدها لإيجاد فرص عمل للشباب وبناء مساكن لهم
40. تبذل الحكومة أقصى جهدها لتمكين المواطن المصرى من مجابهه ارتفاع تكاليف المعيشه
41. تتأثر السياحة تأثرا كبيرا بالأحداث الجارية في العلم
42. تتطلع جميع شعوب العالم الى العيش معا فى حب وسلام
43. تجذب الآثار والمتاحف المصرية ملايين السياح من كل أنحاء العالم

44. تحتاج الدولة لجهود الشباب لتحقيق التقدم و الرفاهية .
45. تحذر الدولة الشباب دائما من الهجره غير الشرعيه لتجنب التعرض للمخاطر
46. تدعو الديانات السماويه كلها الى الحب والسلام والتسامح ونبذ العنف
47. ترشيد الاستهلاك هو احد السبل للقضاء على مشاكلنا الاقتصادية.
48. تزود المكتبات المدرسية الطلاب بالكثير من المعلومات العامة وبذلك تساعد على التفوق في دراستهم.
49. تسعى الحكومه الى توفير احتياجات الشعب بكل السبل وهذا يستلزم زياده الانتاج
50. تسعى الدولة إلى توفير فرص عمل للشباب و حل مشكلاتهم.
51. تشجع الحكومه رجال الاعمال فى المصرين على إنشاء المصانع وإستصلاح الاراضى خاصه فى سيناء والمناطق الصحراوييه
52. تشغل قضيه حقوق الانسان الان الاهتمام الرئيسى لمنظمات عالميه مختلفه
53. تعتبر الآثار المصرية ثروة قومية عظيمة يجب أن نحافظ عليها
54. تعتمد أي امة على شبابها في تنفيذ المشروعات الزراعية و الصناعية .
55. تعد السياحة مصدرا أساسيا للدخل القومي ولذا يجب الحفاظ على تدفق الأفواج السياحية إلى مصر
56. تعمل الدوله على رعايه الموهوبين وتنمية مواهبهم
57. تقدم الحكومة قروضا للشباب بفائدة صغيرة وذلك لمساعدتهم على إقامة مشروعاتهم الصغيرة .
58. تقدم الحكومة كل التسهيلات الممكنة لتشجيع المشروعات الاستثمارية التي تساعد على الحد من مشكلة البطالة
59. تقوم مصر بإقامة مدن جديدة ومشروعات عملاقة في الصحراء وذلك للخروج من الوادي المكتظ بالسكان
60. تقيم الحكومة أدى ومراكز الشباب لتشجيع الناس على ممارسة الرياضة .
61. تمكن الأجهزة الكهربائية ربات البيوت أن تنهى أعمال المنزل بسرعة
62. تنشأ المكتبات العامه فى كل مكان لتشجيع افراد الاسره على القراءة
63. تنعم مصر بثوره ثقافيه تتمثل فى مكتبات الاطفال و الشباب فى المدن والقرى على السواء
64. تنفذ الكثير من المشروعات الزراعية والصناعية في صعيد مصر لتوفير فرص عمل أفضل للمواطنين هناك.
65. تهتم الحكومة اهتمام كبيرا بالمرأة وتوفر لها التعليم والوظائف والرعاية الصحية والاجتماعية
66. دعاني صديقي لحفل عيد ميلاده وقبلت الدعوة
67. ذهبت إلى شاطئ البحر وقضيت هناك أسبوعا
68. سيتغير العام القادم شكل ومضمون الكتاب المدرسي
69. على كل فرد أن يشارك فى تحمل المسئوليه للتغلب على مشاكلنا الاقتصادية والاجتماعيه والبيئيه
70. علينا ألا نزعج المرضى أو الطلبة الذين يستذكرون دروسهم وذلك بمراعاة الهدوء
71. علينا أن نحافظ على نظافة البيئة حتى لا نتعرض للإصابة بالأمراض
72. علينا أن نشجع الشباب للاتجاه نحو الصحراء لاستصلاحها.
73. علينا أن نعلم أطفالنا الادخار و حب العمل
74. فى كل عام يأتى السياح الى مصر ليستمتعوا بالجو الجميل فى الشتاء
75. قرأت كتابا شيقا عن حياة الرئيس جمال عبد الناصر
76. كان إلزاما على مصر أن تدعو لمؤتمر عالمي يهدف إلى الاستقرار في عملية السلام و مكافحة الإرهاب.
77. كان للعلماء والمفكرين العرب تأثير كبير على الثقافة الغربيه
78. لا شك في أن استضافة مصر للأحداث الرياضية الهامة له آثاره الاقتصادية والسياحية.
79. لقد أثبت الأطباء أن من لا يدخنون مطلقا يعيشون حياه أطول وأكثر صحة لذا تناقص كثيرا عدد المدخنين
80. لقد أحرزت مصر تقدما كبيرا في مختلف مجالات الصناعة والتعليم و التكنولوجيا الحديثه
81. لقد اصبح متاحا لكل طالب اقتناء جهاز حاسب الى
82. لقد أصبحت السياحة هي العمود الفقري لتطوير الاقتصاد المصري .
83. لقد تقدمت جراحه زراعته القلب فى مصر تقدما ملحوظا
84. لقد شاهدت حوارا مع دكتور زويل بالتليفزيون



85. لقد نجحت وزارة السياحة في الفترة الأخيرة في اجتذاب الكثير من السياح ونتيجة لذلك فقد ازداد الدخل القومي لوطننا
86. لقد وهب الله مصر الكثير من الاماكن السياحيه الجذابه والطقس الرائع
87. لقد وهب الله مصر كثير من الموارد الطبيعیه التي لو احسن استغلالها لاصبحنا من أغنى الدول
88. للاختراعات الحديثة الكثير من المزايا كما أن لها بعض العيوب
89. للمعسكرات الصيفیة دورها في تكوين شخصية الفرد وتعليمه كيفية الاعتماد على النفس
90. لم أتمكن من حضور عقد قران صديقي أمس
91. مسؤولیه كل مصری تجاه الاشجار والزهور كبيره فهي تقلل من نسبة التلوث البيئی
92. ممارسة الرياضة مهمة جدا لتجديد النشاط وتقوية الجسم
93. من الإنجازات الطبية إيجاد الطرق التي تقي من الأمراض
94. من الضروري إعادته النظر فی الخريطة السكانيه لمصر والاتجاه لاستصلاح الصحراء بدلا من التكدس على ضفتی النيل
95. من الطبيعي ان تكون لمصر علاقات قوية مع السودان .
96. من الواضح أن تلوث البيئة قد اثر كثيرا على الأحوال المناخية
97. من حقه ان تعبر عن رأيك بحريه ولكن يجب ان تحترم رأي الآخرين
98. نحن نعيش الآن عصر الاتصالات الذى جعل العالم عالما مفتوحا
99. نصحنه الدكتور زويل أن نقدر التعليم
100. نهر النيل هو مصدر الحياة في مصر و القناة التي حفرت في جنوب الوادي أمل جديد
101. هل تعتقد أن هناك تعارض بين العولمة والهوية الوطنية
102. يبذل العلماء جهودا كبيرة للقضاء على الجوع و الفقر و المرض
103. يتطلب بناء مجتمعا الحديث جهود كل أبناءها المخلصين
104. يجب العمل على حل المشاكل بين الدول بالطرق السلمية لتحقيق السلام العالمي .
105. يجب ان نستخدم أفضل الطرق لتربيته أطفالنا الصغار
106. يجب ان نستخدم التكنولوجيا الحديثه في جميع مجالات الحياه وخاصة الانتاج
107. يجب أن نستفيد من أوقات الفراغ
108. يجب أن نستفيد من تجارب الآخرين في الصناعات والتكنولوجيا
109. يجب أن نشجع الشباب على قضاء أوقات فراغهم في القراءة وممارسة الأنشطة الرياضية
110. يجب أن نعمل بجد حتى نحقق أهدافنا في الحياة
111. يجب أن يشجع الآباء والمعلمون الأطفال على الذهاب للمكتبات العامة في سن مبكرة
112. يجب ان يعرف العالم بأسره ان مصر بلد محب للسلام وضد الارهاب
113. يجب ان يلتحق الطالب بالكلية التي تناسب مواهبه وقدراته
114. يجب على الشباب وحديثي التخرج أن يقيموا مشاريعهم الخاصة بدلا من انتظار الوظائف الحكومية.
115. يجب على الوالدين توجيه ورعايه ابنائهم ليواصلوا رحله الحياه بأمان
116. يحذر الأطباء الناس من التدخين إذ أنه السبب في كثير من الأمراض
117. يساعدنا السلام على تنفيذ المشروعات النافعة وحل مشكلات الإسكان والمواصلات وتحسين العناية الصحية .
118. يستخدم الطلاب المصريون أجهزة الكمبيوتر في مدارسهم وسيكون لذلك أثره العظيم في تقدم مصر .
119. يستطيع أبائنا وأجدادنا أن يقودنا إلى حياة أفضل
120. يستطيع المصريون تحويل الصحراء الى ارض خضراء لانتاج المزيد من الغذاء
121. يعتبر تهر النيل مصدرا للرخاء لشعبي مصر والسودان
122. يعد البترول العمود الفقري لكل تطور صناعي و زراعي في دول كثيرة
123. يعد إنشاء الكثير من مكتبات الطفل خطوه هامه نحو إثراء ثقافه الطفل
124. يقدم العلماء الجديد كل يوم لخدمه البشريه
125. يقضى الطلاب إجازتهم الصيفیة في ممارسة أنشطة مفيدة مثل القراءة والألعاب الرياضية .

126. يمكننا أن نزيد من دخلنا القومي باستغلال بحارنا بطريقة علمية.

127. يمكننا تعلم اللغات الأجنبية أن نخاطب الأجانب عندما نساfer

128. ينبغي إن نشجع المستثمرين المصريين والأجانب على استثمار أموالهم في مصر.

### Translate into Arabic

1. No one is going to hand you success on a silver plate. If you want to make it, you will have to make it on your own. In order to be successful, you should have courage, ambition, self-confidence and self-dependence

2. The car is a quick means of transportation. Yet, pollution and traffic congestion are directly proportional to the increase numbers of cars. Consequently, scientists are trying to develop cleaner cars that may be kinder to the environment

3. Computers are being used more and more in the world today for the simple reason that they are more efficient than beings. They have better memories and can store huge amounts of information.

كميات amounts / يخزن store / ذاكرة memory / كفء efficient -

4. The discoveries and inventions of science have brought about great changes in our lives in this century. You have only to think of the development of air transport, television and electrical power to realize what we owe to scientists.

يدين owe / يدرك realize / النقل الجوي Air transport / يجلب bring about / اختراعات inventions / اكتشافات Discoveries

5. Healthy food should include vitamins and proteins. It has to be fresh and low in fat sand salt. It should contain no harmful chemical additives

إضافات additives / يشتمل على include / طعام صحي Healthy food

6. When you plant a tree, you are helping your environment. Your tree will hold the soil together. It will provide shade in the summer and be a source of relief on hot days.

ظل shade توفر - تهيئ provide / يتماسك hold / يزرع - يغرس Plant

7. We can learn a lot of by traveling. At school we learn geography and it tells us about other countries. When we visit a foreign country, we see a different kind of life and listen to new ideas.

يخبر عن tell about / أفكار جديدة new ideas / بلد أجنبي Foreign country

8. A computer has the power to calculate at superhuman speed and so it can quickly solve problems that would take any human mathematician years of work. It has a memory that is far more reliable than a human memory

يمكن الاعتماد عليها reliable / ذاكرة memory / رياضي mathematician / سرعة تفوق الإنسان super human speed / يحسب Calculate

9. Many tourists visit Egypt every year. Their number is growing year after year. They are attracted by our ancient monuments, beautiful beaches and fine weather.

شواطئ جميلة beautiful beaches / آثار monuments / يجذب by Attracted

10. Many people say that they are too busy to go swimming or to play football. But they do not have to do special exercises to be fit. In this case walking or even cleaning the house is just as good for them as practicing games.

Busy / مشغول / go swimming / يمارس السباحة / special exercises / تمارينات

11. Egypt has always been called the "Birth place of civilization "because of its long and rich history. In recent years, the Egyptians are keen on restoring their glories to keep pace with progress in the developed countries.

Birth place of civilization / مهد الحضارة / Keen on / يسترده / restore / استرد / glories / أمجاد / keep pace with / يساير / progress / التقدم / يماشي - يساير

12. Start your day by drinking two glasses of water and drink at least six to eight more during the rest of the day. Water is absolutely vital for the body to function properly. Water also helps to clean the body, so one should take a daily bath.

13. Our deserts are one of our chief sources of wealth. If we give them due care, we can increase our national income and solve many of our problems by increasing the cultivated land and finding new jobs for our youth.

14. People don't have the same idea about how children are greatly influenced by their home and school. Inside his home, the child gets his first lessons in behaving towards others. School also helps him to learn to respect his elders.

15. Sports are useful for character development. In their books, children learn about such values as unselfishness, courage and love of one's country. However, what is learned by experience in sports has a deeper effect on a child's character.

16. There are different kinds of gardens. Gardens can be made with every plant carefully placed as a part of a man-made design. Gardens can also be made to look as if every flower has sprung from seeds sown by nature. Public parks are for every one to enjoy and relax.

17. The three-day conference took place at the Bibliotheca (library) Alexandria. It was attended by 170 Arab businessmen and thinkers. Journalists were not allowed to enter so that ideas could be exchanged freely.

18. People travel to foreign countries because they believe they would be different from home in their architecture, food and national dress. However, one large city is very much like another. Perhaps a nation's greatest attraction is its people.

19. Protecting our heritage is up to us. It is not the responsibility of the government alone but of individuals as well. If we don't look after our heritage, it could easily disappear like most of the wonders of the world.

20. Great efforts have been made towards equality between men and women. Women are offered the same jobs and get equal pay for equal work. Although women have gained many of their rights, they still have some demands to reach complete equality.

21. There are many things to be said in favour of technological advancement. It undoubtedly makes people's lives easier. Without the benefits that technology brings, the world would be a much harder place to live in.

22. Do you know how dangerous the streets can be? It affects us both physically and mentally. So, reducing streets is something that we should all try to do through some form of exercise.

23. International tourism is expected to grow in the future. It brings several advantages. First, tourism earns foreign currency for countries. Second, understand each other better.

International tourism / السياحة الدولية / grow / يزداد / advantages / مزايا / foreign currency / عملة أجنبية / provide / توفر / employment / عمالة

24. English is an international language and millions of people are learning it all over the world. We learn language to be able to communicate with foreigners and to continue studies.

International language / اللغة الدولية / communicate with / يتصل بـ / continue / يستمر في - يكمل / high studies / دراسات عليا

25. Good citizen are those who devote themselves, their time and money for the welfare of their families. They are also ready to sacrifice themselves when their country is in danger.

Devote / يكرس / welfare / رفاهية / sacrifice / يضحي بـ

26. Reading is both a pastime and a means of education. Most educated men have small libraries of their own, some have very large ones, consisting of thousands of books

Pastime / تسلية / library / مكتبة / large / كبير / واسع

27. All Egyptians are proud of President Mubarak as he is great leader. He has done much for his country and the Arab Nation as whole. We still expected more and under his wise leadership.

Proud of / يفخر بـ / the Arab Nation / الأمم العربية / leadership / قيادة / more and more / الكثير والكثير / wise / حكيم / expect / يأمل في - يتوقع

28. Some people prefer the simple and healthy life of the country. There, they enjoy the fresh air and throw themselves between the arms of nature.

Healthy / صحي / the country / الريف / Avoid / يتجنب / speed / سرعة / Fresh air / الهواء العليل / arms of natural / أحضان الطبيعة

29. Sports and games are of great value. They make our bodies strong and healthy. They can also build up our characters because they us how to be good citizens.

- sports and games / الرياضة والألعاب / Characters / شخصيات / of great value / ذات قيمة عظيمة / Healthy / سليمة / good citizens / مواطنون صالحون

30. Success in life depends on patience and hard work. A pupil who starts learning his lessons from the beginning of the year will find difficulty in passing his examination.

- depends on يتوقف - يعتمد على patience الصبر / hard work العمل الجاد difficulty صعوبة / passing اجتياز examination اختبار

31. Football is a very popular game in Egypt. People usually watch football matches on TV. Football teaches us endurance, fair play and co-operation.

Popular game لعبة شعبية endurance التحمل \ Fair play اللعب النظيف co - operations التعاون

32. Tourism in Egypt is very important. It is one of the chief sources of our national income as it brings us hard currency to set up new projects.

Tourism السياحة chief sources المصادر الرئيسية / National - income الدخل القومي hard currency العملة الصعبة / Brings تجلب set up تنشئ

33. Dr. Farouk El Baez has proved that the Egyptians can do wonders if they have the suitable opportunity. He has gained everyone's respect.

34. Industry, agriculture, commerce, and tourism are the backbone of our economy. Great projects are carried out to develop them.

35. We have to encourage our youth to go camping. It enables them to make use of their spare time in a useful way. It teaches them co-operation, discipline, and respect.

36. Money is a double- edged weapon. It can be a blessing and curse as well. It is a blessing if it is spent wisely in doing it is a curse if it is blessing if it is spent wisely in doing it is a curse if it is miss- used.

37. In order to achieve your goal in life you have to work hard. Don't waste your time. The time wasted can't be regained.

38. We don't exaggerate when we say that the computer is the most important invention in the modern age. It is a break through that will change our way in life in the future.

39. It has become clear that great efforts are necessary to provide enough food, housing education, medical assistance and jobs for the ever-increasing population in Egypt, The government cannot face this huge responsibility without the honest and sincere co-operation of individuals

Great efforts جهود جبارة / housing السكن / medical assistance مساعدات طبية ever-increasing population الأعداد المتزايدة من السكان / individuals أفراد - / honest أمين / sincere مخلص / co-operation تعاون / huge responsibility مسئولية ضخمة

**40. To bring up a child is a very complex process. The father and the mother are the child's first educators. Every mistake they make in brining up their children is a battle lost in the fight for a better future. Children should be armed with good qualities in order to become good citizens.**

educators معلمين / brining up تنشئة / good qualities خصال حميدة

**41. Every body should make good use of the spare time .if we waste our time, we shall be sorry in future. Time lost can not be regained.**

Spare time وقت الفراغ / waste يضيع / regain يكسب ثانية

**42. Some scientists believe that the world would face hunger in the next few if people go on increasing in number. We should try to solve the problem by all means.**

Hunger الجوع / by all means بكل السبل

**43. All the members of a family should participate to make their home clean, healthy and comfortable. Each member should work for the good of the whole, for without co-operation there could be no family life.**

Members أعضاء / participate يشارك- يساهم / the good of the whole مصلحة الجميع

**44. It is now clear that pollution has become a serious problem, it has harmful effects on human beings as well as other living creatures. Conferences are held every now and then to think of ways to eliminate pollution.**

Serious جاد / harmful effects /تأثيرات ضارة / eliminate يزيل / living creatures مخلوقات حية

## 9 – Irregular Verbs

<i>Infinitive</i>		<i>Past Simple</i>	<i>Past Participle</i>
arise	ينشأ	arose	arisen
awake	يستيقظ	awoke	awaken / awaked
be	يكون	Was / were	been
bear	يتحمل	bore	borne
bear	تلد	bore	born
beat	يهزم	beat	beaten
Become	يصبح	became	become
begin	يبدأ	began	begun
bend	ينحني	bent	bent
bet	يراهن	bet	bet
bind	يربط	bound	bound
bite	يعض	bit	bitten/ bit
bleed	ينزف	bled	bled
bless	يبارك	blessed/ blest	blessed / blest
blow	يضرب / يهب	blew	blown
break	يكسر	broke	broken
breed	يربي	bred	bred
bring	يحضر	brought	brought
broadcast	يذيع	broadcast-ed	broadcast-ed
build	يبني	built	built
burn	يحرق	burnt	burnt
burst	ينفجر	burst	burst
buy	يشترى	bought	bought
Catch	يلحق بـ	caught	caught
choose	يختار	chose	chosen
cling	يتمسك	clang	clung
come	يأتي	came	come
cost	يكلف	cost	cost
cut	يقطع	cut	Cut
creep	يزحف	crept	crept
deal	تعامل	dealt	dealt
dig	يحفر	dug	dug
do	يفعل	Did	done
draw	يرسم	drew	drown
dream	يحلم	dreamt/ dreamed	dreamed / dreamt
Drink	يشرب	drank	drunk
drive	يقود	drove	driven
Dwell	يقطن / يعيش	dwelt	dwelt
eat	يأكل	ate	eaten
fall	يسقط	fell	fallen
feed	يغذي	fed	fed
fight	يحارب	fought	fought
find	يجد	found	found
flee	يهرب	fled	fled
fling	يرمي بقوة	flung	flung
fly	يطير	flew	flown
forbid	يمنع	forbade	forbidden
forecast	يتنبأ	forecast / ed	forecast / ed
foresee	يتنبأ	foresaw	foreseen
foretell	يتنبأ	foretold	foretold

forget	ينسى	forgot	forgotten
forgive	يسامح	forgave	forgiven
freeze	يتجمد	froze	frozen
get	يحصل علي	got	got / gotten
give	يعطي	gave	given
go	يذهب	went	gone
grind	يطحن	ground	ground
grow	يزرع / ينمو	grew	grown
hang	يعلق / يشنق	hung/ hanged	hung / hanged
have	يملك	had	had
hear	يسمع	heard	heard
hide	يختبئ	hid	hidden/hid
hit	يضرب	hit	hit
hold	يمسك	held	held
hurt	يؤذي	hurt	hurt
keep	يحفظ	kept	kept
kneel	يركع	knelt	knelt
knit	يربط	knitted / knit	knitted/ knit
know	يعرف	knew	known
lay	يضع / تبيض	laid	laid
lead	يقود	led	led
learn	يتعلم	learnt/ learned	learnt/ learned
leave	يغادر	left	left
lend	يقرض	lent	lent
let	يدع / يسمح	let	let
lie	تقع / يستلقي	lay	lain
light	يضيء	lighted/ lit	lighted/ lit
lose	يفقد	lost	lost
make	يجعل / يصنع	made	made
mean	يعني	meant	meant
meet	يقابل	met	met
melt	يذوب	melted	melted/ molten
pay	يدفع	paid	paid
prove	يبهرن	proven/ proved	proven/ proved
put	يضع	put	put
read	يقرأ	read	read
ride	يركب	rode	ridden
ring	يدق	rang	rung
rise	ينهض / يرتفع	rose	risen
run	يجري	ran	run
saw	ينشر	sawed	sawn/ sawed
say	يقول	said	said
see	يري	saw	seen
seek	يبحث عن	sought	sought
sell	يبيع	sold	sold
send	يرسل	sent	sent
set	يبدأ / يغرب	set	set
sew	يخيط الثياب	sewed	sewn
shake	يهز	shook	shaken
shave	يحلق	shaved	shaved/shaven
shine	يلمع / يضيء	shone	shone
shoot	يصوب	shot	shot
show	يعرض	showed	showed/ shown
shut	يغلق	shut	shut
sing	يغني	sang	sung
sink	يغرق	sank	sunk



sit	يجلس	sat	sat
slay	يذبح	slew	slain
sleep	ينام	slept	slept
sling	يقذف	slung	slung
slink	ينسل خلسة	slunk	slunk
smell	يشم	smelt	smelt
sow	يبذر / يزرع	sowed	sown
speak	يتكلم	spoke	spoken
speed	يسرع	sped/speeded	sped/ speeded
spell	يتهجى	spelt/ spelled	spelt/ spelled
spend	يقضي	spent	spent
spill	يريق / يسكب	spilt / spilled	spilt / spilled
spin	ينسج / يغزل	spun/ span	spun
spit	يبصق	spat	spat
split	ينقسم / يشطر	split	split
spoil	يفسد	spoilt / spoiled	spoilt / spoiled
spread	ينشر	spread	spread
spring	يقفز	sprang	sprung
stand	يقف	stood	stood
steal	يسرق	stole	stolen
stick	يلصق	stuck	stuck
sting	يلدغ	stung	stung
stink	ينتن	Stank/stunk	stunk
Stride	يمشي سريعا	strode	stridden
Strike	يضرب	struck	struck/ stricken
strive	يكافح	strove	striven
swear	يقسم	swore	sworn
sweep	يبكي	swept	swept
swell	يتورم	swelled	swelled/ swollen
swim	يسبح	swam	swum
swing	يهز	swung	swung
take	ياخذ	took	taken
teach	يعلم	taught	taught
tear	يمزق	tore	torn
tell	يخبر	told	told
think	يعتقد	thought	thought
throw	يلقي	threw	thrown
tread	يدوس	trod	trodden
Understand	يفهم	understood	understood
upset	يضائق	upset	upset
wake	يستيقظ	woke	woken
wear	يرتدي	wore	worn
weave	ينسج	wove	woven
wed	يزوج	wedded	Wedded/wed
weep	يبكي	wept	wept
win	يفوز	won	won
wind	يلتوي / يلف	winded/ wound	winded/ wound
withdraw	ينسحب	withdrew	withdrawn
wring	ينترع / يعتصر	wrung	wrung
write	يكتب	wrote	written