

New

MY FRIEND

The Last Look

Exam Eve

نظرة أخيرة علي المنهج _ ليلة الإمتحان

الصف الأول الثانوى

الفصل الدراسى الأول

السؤال الأول Question (1)

B. Translate into English:

(2 Marks)

* يُطلب من الطالب أن يختار جملة واحدة تحتوي علي (حوالي ١٢ كلمة) من العربية إلي الإنجليزية.

قم بمراجعة التعبيرات التالية جيداً

have great effect on	له تأثير كبير علي
a means to an end	وسيلة لغاية
it is time	حان الوقت أن
spare no effort	لا يدخر جهداً (وسعاً)
put an end to	يضع نهاية لـ
as one man	كرجل واحد
there should be	يجب أن يكون هناك
play a pivotal (vital) role in	يلعب دور حيوي في
part and parcel	جزاً لا يتجزأ
with the aim of	بهدف - بغرض
sooner or later	أجلاً أم عاجلاً
by all means	بكل الوسائل - بشتى السبل
pay attention to	ينتبه إلي (يهتم بـ)
in different ways	بطرق مختلفة
in a bad need of	في أمس الحاجة إلي
make great efforts	ي بذل جهود عظيمة
for the good of	لصالح - لمنفعة
do my best	أبذل قصاري جهدي
for the sake of	لأجل - لصالح
in all fields	في جميع المجالات
it's our duty (responsibility) to	من واجبنا (مسئوليتنا) أن
on a large scale	علي نطاق واسع
make great contributions to	يقدم إسهامات كبيرة في
at an incredible rate	بمعدل لا يمكن تصديقه
at a great speed	بسرعة مذهلة

a waste of time

مضيعة للوقت

make good use of

يستغل استغلالاً جيداً

جمل للترجمة من العربية إلى الإنجليزية بإجاباتها النموذجية

١. ينبغي علينا أن نحمي البيئة حتى نستطيع أن نعيش في عالم نظيف.

We should protect the environment so we can live in a clean world.

٢. يتوجب على الناس الذين لا يستطيعون الرؤية أو السمع أن يتعلموا أن يعتمدوا على أنفسهم.

People who can't see or hear should learn to depend on themselves.

٣. النظافة العامة هامة جداً للتمتع بحياة صحية.

Sanitation is very important for leading a healthy life.

٤. يجب علينا أن نتعاون مع باحثي التعداد السكاني عن طريق إعطائهم بيانات صحيحة.

We should cooperate with census researchers by giving them correct data.

٥. لكي تحقق طموحاتك في الحياة، يجب أن يكون لديك التصميم.

To achieve your ambitions in life, you should have determination.

٦. يجب أن يذهب اللصوص إلى السجن دائماً جزاء (ثمناً) لجرائمهم.

Thieves should always go to prison for their crimes.

٧. يجب أن يُثاب (يكافأ) ويُكرم الأشخاص الأمانة.

Honest people should always be rewarded and honored.

٨. يجب أن نلعب دوراً إيجابياً في حل مشاكل المجتمع.

We should play a positive role in solving society's problems.

٩. كانت بيئتنا أكثر نظافة منذ خمسين عاماً مما هي عليه اليوم.

Fifty years ago, our environment was much cleaner than today.

١٠. تطوير المجتمع هو مسئولية كل مصري.

Improving society is the responsibility of every Egyptian.

١١. والديك كنز حقيقي عليك أن تعتني به.

Your parents are a real treasure that you should look after.

١٢. يمكننا العمل الجاد والصبر من تحقيق النجاح في الحياة.

Hard work and patience enable us to achieve success in life.

١٣. لا شك أن التلفاز له آثار سيئة وأيضاً جيدة على مشاهديه.

No doubt television has bad effects and good ones on its viewers.

١٤. تحتاج كل الكائنات الحية إلى التعاون لكي تحقق أهدافها.

All living creatures need to cooperate to achieve their goals.

١٥. تساعد المعسكرات الصيفية الشباب علي أن يحيا حياة مستقلة ومتعاونة.

Summer camps help youth to lead an independent and a cooperative life.

١٦. لقد حققنا الكثير من التقدم في بعض المجالات حديثاً.

We have achieved a lot of progress in some fields recently.

١٧. الانضباط هو أساس أي نجاح في الحياة.

Punctuality is the root of every success in life.

١٨. في السنوات الأخيرة يحرص المصريون علي استرداد أمجادهم ليواكبوا التقدم في الدول المتقدمة.

In recent years, the Egyptians are keen on restoring their glories to keep pace with progress in the developed countries.

١٩. للحياة في الريف مميزاتها وعيوبها. وبرغم ذلك، يحبها الكثير من الناس.

Rural life has its pros and cons. Yet, many people like it.

٢٠. عادة يختلف الناس في الاحتفال بنفس المناسبة طبقاً لجنسياتهم المختلفة.

People usually differ in celebrating the same occasion according to their different nationalities.

٢١. كل المصريون فخرون بعلمائهم العظام في شتى المجالات.

All Egyptians are proud of the great scientists they have in different fields.

٢٢. لم استمتع بقراءة قصة مثيرة كهذه من قبل.

I haven't enjoyed reading an exciting story like this one before.

٢٣. لا يستطيع الكثير من الناس التعبير عن مشاعرهم بسهولة.

Many people can't express their feelings easily.

٢٤. لقد حقق ذوي الاحتياجات الخاصة نجاحا عظيما في كل أنحاء العالم.

People with special needs have achieved great success all over the world.

٢٥. لو كان لدي الكثير من الوقت أمس، لزرت صديقي.

If I had had enough time yesterday, I would have visited my friend.

٢٦. تسهم المرأة إسهاماً عظيماً في تطوير المجتمع وتقدمه.

Women contribute greatly in the development and advancement of society.

٢٧. أقوم الآن بعمل بحث عن التكنولوجيا الحديثة في مصر.

Now I'm doing research on modern technology in Egypt.

٢٨. الاهتمام بالتعليم هو أساس تقدم الأفراد والشعوب.

Giving care to education is the base of progress for individuals and peoples.

٢٩. توفر المشروعات الكبيرة فرص العمل للشباب من مختلف الأعمار.

Massive projects provide work opportunities for youth of different ages.

٣٠. عليك دائماً أن تتجنب قيادة السيارة في ساعات الذروة كي تتجنب الازدحام المروري.

You should always avoid driving in rush hours to avoid traffic jams.

٣١. تقوم مصر بعمل احصاء قومي للسكان كل عشر سنوات.

Egypt does a national census every ten years.

٣٢. يفضل بعض الناس الحياة البسيطة والصحية للريف.

Some people prefer the simple and healthy life of the countryside.

٣٣. بفضل العلم، يحيا الانسان حياة مليئة بكل وسائل الرفاهية.

Thanks to science, man is leading a life full of all means of welfare.

٣٤. تسمى أصغر الأجزاء في الحيوانات والنباتات بالخلايا.

The smallest parts of animals and plants are called cells.

٣٥. علينا أن نشجع ذوي الاحتياجات الخاصة علي أن يلعبوا دور أكثر فاعلية في المجتمع.

We should encourage people with special needs to play a more effective role in society.

٣٦. ينبغي علي الآباء والمعلمون أن يعلموا الأطفال كيفية الاعتماد علي أنفسهم.

Parents and teachers should teach children how to depend on themselves.

٣٧. من الخطر أن تقود سيارتك بدون ربط حزام الأمان.

It's dangerous to drive your car without fastening the seatbelt.

٣٨. الحروب والزلازل والبراكين والفقر والفيضانات من بين الكوارث المنتشرة في العالم الحديث.

Wars, earthquakes, volcanoes, poverty and floods are among the disasters spreading in the modern world.

٣٩. يتحسن الموقف الاقتصادي في مصر بقوة بفضل جهود المخلصين من المصريين.

The economic situation in Egypt is improving steadily thanks to the efforts of the faithful Egyptians.

٤٠. إحدى مزايا الرياضة هي أنها تمكننا من الحفاظ علي اللياقة ومقاومة الأمراض.

One advantage of sport is that it enables us to keep fit and resist diseases.

السؤال الثاني Question (2)

2. Complete each space with one word:

(4 Marks)

* يُطلب من الطالب أن يكمل أربعة فراغات داخل الفقرة بكلمة واحدة في كل فراغ.
* هذا السؤال به نوع من الحرية بشرط أن تتوافق الكلمة التي تكمل بها الفراغ مع سياق (معنى) الجملة ومع بنائها اللغوي.

تمارين متنوعة على هذا السؤال

1. Neil Armstrong was the first man (a) walk on the moon. In 1969 he landed (b)the moon. Neil Armstrong (c)to the moon with Buzz Aldrin. It was a (d) achievement.
2. Mr. Samy is teaching English (a) my school. He is (b) by all students because he is (c) tolerant. He lives in Cairo. He (d) three sons and a daughter.
3. Zeinab Oteify is an Egyptian weightlifter. She was (a) in 1978. She is fit, hard-working and (b) She lives in Egypt. She is a Paralympic champion (c) weightlifting. I like her because she has (d) me you can do a lot of things even with a disability.
4. Life in the future will be much more comfortable. The young will (a) jobs (b) suit them. Every home will have (c) least two computers that will (d) us to talk to friends and see them on the internet.

5. A cricket is a kind of jumping insect which (a) a loud noise. In the past, people thought (b) if you saw a cricket, good things would (c) to you, so a family would be happy to (d) it in their home.
6. Air pollution is a big (a) for people and the environment. If you sit in a traffic (b) in Cairo, your lungs will fill (c) the exhaust fumes from cars, buses and lorries. Air which is (d) by exhaust fumes can damage your health as well as the environment.
7. Learning foreign languages is very important. They (a) us to read foreign books and newspapers. This encourages us to (b) with foreigners and understand them. University students (c) much in their studies if they master foreign languages. People who (d) abroad should know foreign languages.
8. Charities (a) their best to help hungry people everywhere. They (b) food and other help to the areas that need it most. They (c) on donations to do their job. Still, hunger will continue to be a problem for (d) years.
9. In Egypt, there are many historic places. The Citadel is (a) of these. You can (b) there by bus or by taxi. If you pay a (c) to the Egyptian Museum in Cairo, you will see the antiquities of the Pharaohs which (d) millions of people all over the world.
10. These are some of the (a) of hygiene. You should always (b) your hands before a meal. You should (c) more often in hot weather or when you have been running or been to the gym. You should also be very careful (d) the food you eat and the water you drink.
11. Smoking is bad (a) your lungs, which is why you cough and find it (b) to breathe. Thousands of people die (c) they smoke. It is also bad for you to breathe someone's cigarette smoke. The smoke has got more than 4,000 chemicals in it and some of these are (d)

12. We have great hopes to have a bright future. (a) to scientists, we are provided with new inventions. We hope that climatic conditions will (b) controlled by man. We also hope the vast areas of the desert will become green land (c) the help of underground water that is shown by (d) sensing.
13. It is very hard for people who cannot see or hear. It is even more difficult to enjoy a full life if you are (a) blind and deaf, but that is what happened to an American woman (b) Helen Keller. Incredibly, Helen lived a busy life, (c) many books and travelled to many places before she died, (d) 87, in 1968.
14. A few years ago, they said that red meat was (a) for your heart and that we should eat more vegetables. Do you remember? Now they're saying that we should eat meat because it (b) things in it which we can't get from vegetables. The problem is that the scientists don't agree (c) each other. So it's impossible (d) us to know what we should or shouldn't eat!
15. Mexico City is one of the (a) polluted cities in the world. There are mountains all around the city and there isn't much wind, so the pollution is not blown (b) The people of Mexico City have tried several things to (c) the pollution, but nothing has (d) a difference.
16. My house is in the city centre. It (a) in front of a stationery shop. It's next (b) a nice garden. In the (c) of the garden, there is a fountain. (d) the right of my house, there's a hospital.
17. There are many different ways in which we may (a) another person's character. For example, it may be the clothes that they (b) or the way they speak and (c) In many cases this is simply prejudice: we judge people before we have enough information to judge them correctly. The next time you meet someone new, try not to judge them too quickly. Give them time to show their (d) character.

18. No one of use (a) rich or poor can do without modern inventions. They not (b) enable us to save money, time and efforts but also facilitate our lives, so, we (c) much to the great inventors for (d) marvelous inventions.
19. Helen Keller worked (a) the American Foundation for the Blind, an organisation (b) helps people who cannot see throughout the world. As part of her work, she travelled to 35 countries. Helen (c) not only blind people, but others, too. Two films were (d) about her life and she won many awards for her work.
20. Our school is beautiful (a) clean. We enjoy learning our lessons with the (b) of our highly skilled teachers. We also enjoy (c) our favourite hobbies especially (d) the open day.
21. William Shakespeare is (a) to be the greatest writer in the history of the English literature. He (b) born on April 23, 1564, in Stratford in the Midlands of England. His father was a glove maker. William went to school when he was 7, but he had to leave at the (c) of 14 because his family had financial problems. In 1592 he left his family and went to London to (d) an actor.
22. My uncle is the director of a big company in Cairo. He has a pleasant face so the first thing you notice (a) him is his smile. He likes (b) jokes and making people laugh. He is interested (c) sports. He is very kind but not very tolerant with the employees (d) don't work hard.
23. Cleanliness is extremely important in protecting us (a) infections. Many infections of the stomach pass from one person to (b) because of bad sanitation and hygiene. If a child has dirty hands, they will be covered with millions of germs which we cannot see. If that child gives sweets to another child, some of those germs will be (c) to the other child. When this child eats the sweet, he or she will eat some of the germs and may (d) ill.
24. Scientists have discovered that cars can run (a) vegetable oil, which means that farmers will be able to (b) fuel in their fields. And now engineers are working on a new type of car battery which (c) energy out of hydrogen and oxygen. Experts believe that we may be able to buy cars (d) these batteries in the next ten years.

25. Most young people are interested in travel and like to see much of the world around them. Travel helps them to (a) knowledge and experience in life. It also teaches them how to depend (b) themselves. Travel to foreign countries gives them the chance to (c) the customs of their people and the progress they (d)
26. The ancient Egyptians started (a) a census in around 2500 BCE, to find (b) how many workers were available to build the Pyramids and how much land farmers could use (c) the Nile. In Egypt today, the Central Agency for Population Mobilisation and Statistics (CAPMAS) does a national census (d) ten years.
27. In my opinion, urban life has its (a) and cons, but I really like it. There is so (b) traffic. It has all the shops you (c) and things are not too expensive. The roads are busy, but you can walk everywhere you (d)
28. Air pollution is a big problem in all cities. Sit in a traffic (a) in Cairo and your lungs will be (b) with the exhaust gases from vehicles. Air polluted by these gases can (c) your health (d) the environment.
29. My best friend is (a) Ali. We are the (b) age and I've known Ali all my life. We always played together (c) we were children. Our families are good friends and sometimes we all go (d) holiday together.
30. You can never live in isolation from others, so you should be (a) when you choose a home for the future. You will certainly be lucky to (b) good cooperative neighbours, but it is misery to (c) next door to (d) neighbours.
31. When you hear a sound, your brain tries to (a) where it is coming from. So, if you hear a ringing sound and see a telephone, your brain may guess that the telephone is (b) But if someone picks (c) the phone and the ringing sound continues, your brain will guess again. Maybe it's a mobile phone (d) a film on TV.
32. You should brush your teeth twice (a) day: after breakfast and before you go (b) bed. This certainly will (c) you to have healthy teeth and (d) a healthy life.

33. We should try to conserve the environment as much as (a) This means we should protect natural things (b) as animals and plants to prevent them (c) being destroyed. (d) this way, our children and grandchildren can enjoy the world we live in.
34. To protect the environment, people should only drive their cars for four days a week (a) of seven. Everybody agrees that cars and other vehicles are (a) our health and our world. To protect the environment, different countries have different (a) of stopping this damage. In some places, for example the price of petrol is very high. In other places, people have to (a) to drive on some roads or in some cities.
35. Air is necessary to all living things. Man (a) in about twelve cubic metres of air a day. A few minutes (b) air are enough to kill (c) human being. Because of the pollution of air, people (d) live in cities go to the country to enjoy really clean fresh air.
36. Scientists are working (a) the problem of exhaust pollution. Now, all cars (b) petrol more efficiently than in the past. Scientists have also (c) engines which use natural gas, and many buses in Cairo and other cities (d) these engines.
37. To do a census, thousands of researchers (a) people's houses across Egypt and ask people to (b) a form. The form asks for information (c) members of the family in the house, their nationality, religion, education, work and health. It also asks for information about the house: the number of rooms, if it has electricity or gas, where the water (d) from, etc.
38. We see great wonders around us. The progress (a) in our modern life is incredible. One of the great developments is the internet which (b) us with all kinds of information we need. People are able to shop and (c) bills by it. Our world has (d) a new era with the advent of the internet.
39. Nabawiya Musa was famous because she was the first Egyptian woman to (a) to high school. She helped other women to (b) in education and work. She wrote a very famous book in 1920. It was (c) girls' education. She also became the (d) of Al-Mohammadia School for Girls.

40. In 1997, at the age of 52, Dr. Zewail won the Benjamin Franklin Medal because he (a) the femtosecond, which is one millionth of one billionth of a second. Many scientists, students and important people came to the ceremony and saw Dr. Zewail (b) his prize. Two years later, Dr. Zewail got the Nobel Prize (c) Chemistry. He helped scientists to (d) new medicines.
41. The human brain is a bit (a) a computer. Scientists say that people (b) use the right hand side of their brain most are usually artists and musicians and (c) who use the left hand side of their brain are usually scientists (d) politicians.
42. Women's health is (a) better today. A recent report says that fewer children and mothers have health problems than they (b) 100 years ago. In 1960, most women (c) until they were about 47. Today, most women live to be older (d) 75.
43. Hard work and patience (a) to success. A student should start studying (b) the beginning of the school year. (c) hard work, there would (d) a big failure.
44. It only rains (a) 20-50 years in the Western Desert. However, two million years ago very heavy rain (b) there and a huge quantity of water collected (c) the desert sand. Today, we need this water and the person we have to thank (d) finding it is one of Egypt's most famous men, Dr Farouk El-Baz.
45. Some people think that sports and games are unimportant things. But (a) fact they can be (b) great value especially to people who work with their brains most of the day. They activate (c) memories and make them (d) relief.
46. Dr. Farouk El-Baz, who is a (a) scientist and a geologist, is the Director of Remote Sensing at Boston University in the USA. He is the world's greatest expert (b) remote sensing: the (c) of satellites to find water under deserts. Underground water was found in the Western Desert and in Sinai (d) to photographs which he took from satellites.

47. Nowadays, there are many (a) of food. Food is sold fresh, canned or frozen. You can choose the cheapest and the healthiest ones. You can buy fresh vegetables instead of frozen (b) because they are cheaper and healthier. Chickens are cheaper than red meat. You can have beans, cheese and eggs instead of red meat. So you should (c) a little of meat because it is bad (d) health.
48. In the nineteenth century (a) Dickens was writing, there were many poor people in England. Cities (b) London and Manchester grew very quickly. Many people came to the cities to look (c) work because they had lost their jobs in the country. Men, women and children worked very long hours in factories to (d) enough money to live.
49. If you want to learn how to write well, you (a) study stories. These stories can (b) you the science of writing. Look at the (c) in which stories start. Try to imitate the style of the writer especially if it is a (d) wonderful one.
50. You have something that is (a) complex than the most powerful computer. With it you can see and smell flowers, (b) holidays, feel pain, (c) your favourite singer's voice and think. This thing, which is in your head and (d) a kilo, is your brain.

السؤال الثالث Question (3)

3. Write an essay of about 150 words on one only of the following topics:

- * يحصل الطالب علي أربعة موضوعات يختار أحدهم ليكتب عنه مقال من ١٥٠ كلمة.
* انتبه للشرح التالي الخاص بكيفية كتابة المقال:

كتابة المقال Essay Writing

مكونات المقال

* من الأفضل تقسيم المقال الى مجموعة فقرات (Paragraphs) منفصلة.

1. The introduction Paragraph المقدمة:

* تتكون فقرة المقدمة مما يلي:

١. جملة افتتاحية:

* عبارة عامة تستطيع تقديم أي موضوع (عام) بها، لكنها لا تكفي وحدها لتقديم الموضوع.

* إليك جملتين افتتاحيتين تستطيع أن تبدأ بأيهما الموضوع

- * There's no doubt that this subject is very important and vital in our life, so it's worth writing about.

مما لا شك فيه أن هذا الموضوع هام وحيوي جداً في حياتنا لذا فهو يستحق الكتابة عنه ...

- * As a matter of fact, this subject has a great importance nowadays and it's necessary to discuss it.

في الحقيقة هذا الموضوع له أهمية كبيرة هذه الايام ولذا من الضروري الكتابة عنه ...

٢. تعريف للموضوع:

- * تستطيع أن تقدم تعريفاً أدبياً للموضوع الذي سوف تتحدث عنه.
- * أي جملة عامة عن الموضوع لكن علي شكل تعريف عام وليس تعريف تخصصي ...
- * أي اننا لا نعرف التعليم مثلاً علي أنه عملية تقديم معلومة للطالب في مؤسسة تعليمية بواسطة معلم وأداة توصيل معلومة إنما نتحدث عن التعليم عموماً علي أنه أحد أهم الأدوات التي تساعد في اعداد أجيال ...
- * بالتالي نحن لا نقدم تعريفاً علمياً متخصصاً لكننا نقدم تعريفاً أدبياً عاماً ...

* يساعدك التعريف (العام) التالي علي تقديم أي موضوع:

اسم الموضوع + is (are) one of the most important (most dangerous/ best/ worst) +

جملة + who/ which/ that/ when/ where + اسم شامل (تصنيفي) للموضوع

..... هو أحد أهم (أخطر / أفضل / أسوأ) الذي (التي)

Examples

- * Tolerance is one of the most important qualities which people in society should have.
- * Sir. Magdi Yacoub is one of the most famous surgeons who have made many great achievements in heart surgery.
- * Pollution is one of the most dangerous problems which we face nowadays.

٣. جملة شاملة و مختصرة عما سيتم كتابته في الموضوع.

- * وهنا يتم عرض الأفكار الرئيسية للموضوع في جملة واحدة.
- * إليك مثالين لذلك:
- ١. إذا كنت ستكتب عن مزايا وعيوب التكنولوجيا الحديثة، يمكنك كتابة جملة شاملة كما يلي:
- * Modern technology has many advantages, but at the same time it has some disadvantages.
- ٢. إذا كنت ستكتب عن أنواع وأسباب وأثار وحلول مشكلة التلوث، يمكنك كتابة جملة شاملة كما يلي:
- * There are many types of pollution whose causes and effects are many, so we have to find solutions to such a dangerous problem.

2. The paragraphs of the body فقرات الموضوع نفسه:

- * يتكون من الأفكار الرئيسية (الموضوع نفسه)
- * قم بتقسيم الموضوع الى جزأين أو ثلاثة (فقرتين أو ثلاثة)
- * كل فقرة تتحدث عن شيء يخص الموضوع .
- * كل فقرة عبارة عن مجموعة من الجمل تتبع فيها مل يلي:
- * كل فكرة تكون جملة أو أكثر. _ يجب أن تكون الجمل بسيطة وسليمة من حيث الزمن والصياغة _
- * للحصول علي أفكار أكثر، قم بتحويل المقدمة إلي سؤال وجوابه في ذهنك، ستجد أن كل إجابته تشكل فكرة، ومن ثم يمكن صياغتها في جملة.
- * يمكن استخدام روابط داخل الموضوع لتقوية المعنى.
- * من الروابط التي يمكن استخدامها (داخل الموضوع – بين الجمل) ما يلي:
- * First,/ Second,/ Third,/ Finally,
أولاً / ثانياً / ثالثاً / في النهاية
- * On one hand,
من ناحية،
- * On the other hand,
من ناحية أخرى،
- * Regarding/ Concerning/ As for
بخصوص،
In addition to that, / Furthermore, / Moreover, / Over and above,
بالإضافة إلى ذلك،
- * Above all / Important still,
علاوة على ذلك،
- * In other words,
بمعنى آخر،
- * Consequently (As a result) (That's why) (Thus)
ولذلك،
- * The first reason for is/ is that
السبب الأول لـ هو (هو أن)
- * One advantage/ disadvantage/ quality of is/ is that
أحد مزايا (عيوب) (سمات) هو (هو أن)
- * and so forth so on. الخ

* تستطيع استخدام العبارات التالية داخل الموضوع (في بداية الجمل من أجل تأكيدها وتجميل المعنى):

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------|
| 1. Needless to say that | لا داع للقول بأن |
| 2. It is taken for granted that | من المسلم به أن |
| 3. There is no doubt that (Undoubtedly) | مما لا شك فيه أن |
| 4. No one can deny that | لا أحد يستطيع أن ينكر أن |
| 5. In fact / As a matter of fact | في الحقيقة |
| 6. From my point of view | من وجهة نظري |
| 7. It is generally thought that | يُعتقد عموماً أن |
| 8. Generally speaking / By and large | (في العموم) عموماً |
| 9. We all have an agreement on the fact that | نتفق جميعاً علي حقيقة أن |
| 10. We should put into consideration that | علينا أن نضع في الاعتبار أن |

* العبارات التالية قوية ويمكن استخدامها داخل الموضوع:

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1.'s merits (demerits) can't be counted. | مزايا (عيوب) لا يمكن حصرها |
| 2. plays an important (a vital) role (part) in | يلعب/تلعب دور هام (حيوي) في |

- | | |
|--|---|
| 3. People must spare no effort to + مصدر | يجب علي الناس ألا يدخرون وسعاً في |
| 4. It's important we do our best to + مصدر | من الضروري أن نبذل قصارى جهدنا من أجل |
| 5. It's our responsibility (duty) to + مصدر | من مسئوليتنا (واجبنا) أن |
| 6. All mass media should throw the light on | يجب علي كل وسائل الإعلام أن تُسلط الضوء علي |
| 7. It's necessary for us to make the best use of ... | من الضروري أن نستغل الاستغلال الأمثل |
| 8. We have to pave the way to | علينا أن نُمهّد الطريق لـ |
| 9. We need to put an end to | علينا أن نضع حد (نهاية) لـ |
| 10. We have to start a campaign against | علينا أن نشن حملة ضد |

3. The conclusion paragraph **فقرة الخاتمة:**

* يمكن استخدام ما يلي في تقديم جملة الخاتمة:

- | | |
|--|--|
| * To sum up, (To summarize,) (In brief,) (In short,) | بإختصار |
| * Last but not least, | أخيراً وليس بآخر، |
| * Finally, we can say that | في النهاية يمكننا أن نقول أن |
| * From what I have mentioned in the above lines, it's obvious that | من خلال ما ذكرته في السطور السابقة، من الواضح أن |

* يمكن إضافة أحد الجمل الآتية بعد كتابة الخاتمة:

- * **Finally, I think I've covered some of the points related to this subject.**
 * في النهاية، أعتقد أنني قد قمت بتغطية بعض النقاط المتعلقة بهذا الموضوع.

- * **Finally, I'd say that such important subject needs more and more paragraphs to be completely discussed.**
 * في النهاية، أعتقد أن هذا الموضوع الهام يحتاج إلي المزيد من الموضوعات الإنسانية ليتم مناقشته بشكل كامل.

Tips to be followed نصائح يجب إتباعها

١. لا تنسي أن تترك مسافة في أول سطر من كل فقرة.
 ٢. ضع علامات ترقيم صحيحة للجمل التي تكتبها.
 ٣. لا تُفرط في استخدام الروابط داخل الموضوع.
 ٤. استخدم جمل قصيرة (بسيطة) تحتوي علي (grammar/ spelling) صحيحين.
 ٥. إذا أردت التعبير عن فكرتين، اربط الجملتين مستخدماً (أداة ربط) مناسبة: مثال:
- Over population is a dangerous problem, **that's why** it's necessary to overcome it.
 - Pollution is a serious problem **because** it threatens our life on earth.

٦. الإلتزام بزمن الموضوع: الحقائق (مضارع بسيط) - الحكايات (ماضي بسيط) - التنبؤات والتوقعات (مستقبل بسيط).
 ٧. الإلتزام بوحدة النص. وعدم الخروج عن الموضوع.
 ٨. التناسق بين الأفكار المختلفة داخل الموضوع. كما يجب ترتيب الفقرات قبل الكتابة عنها.
 ٩. حاول دائماً أن تُطور الفكرة أو توسعها لتكتب أكثر. ويُمكنك فعل ذلك عن طريق ضرب مثال أو إضافة دليل.
 ١٠. لا تنس أن الجملة الإنجليزية تبدأ بالفاعل ولذا عندما تأتيك رغبة في كتابة جملة كالاتية (تسعي الحكومة إلي تخفيض الأسعار)، عليك أن تبدأ بالفاعل "الحكومة" قبل الفعل "تسعي".
 ١١. اجعل خطك واضحاً وحسنأ قدر الإمكان.
 ١٢. تجنب تكرار الجمل داخل الموضوع.

١٢. تذكر أن المصحح يمنح الموضوع درجته وفقاً للمعايير الآتية

تنظيم الأفكار والتماسك بينها.	✗
الإلتزام بالموضوع (عدم الخروج عن الموضوع).	✗
الدقة في بناء وتكوين الجمل.	✗
إنتقاء كلمات وعبارات مناسبة وكتابتها بشكل صحيح.	✗
مراعاة قواعد وآليات الكتابة الصحيحة.	✗

١٣. تجنب الأخطاء الشائعة الآتية :

✗ بداية الجملة بفعل.

Don't say Should the Egyptians respect the law.
Say The Egyptians should respect the law.

✗ تشكيل فعل الجملة المضارع علي شكل (V.ing).

Don't say Tourism playing a main role in
Say Tourism plays a main role in

✗ الخلط بين الفاعل المفرد والفاعل الجمع في المضارع البسيط المثبت والمنفي.

- A student has/ Students have. - The state doesn't/ Smokers don't.

✗ وضع (is/ are) قبل التصريف الأول للفعل (عند تكوين المضارع البسيط المبني للمعلوم).

✗ وضع (was/were) قبل التصريف الثاني (عند تكوين الماضي البسيط المبني للمعلوم).

Don't say Eclipses are cause havoc. دمار

Say Eclipses cause havoc.

Don't say The accident was happened yesterday.

Say The accident happened yesterday.

✗ وضع (be) أو (to) بعد الأفعال الناقصة. (في غير موضعهما)

Don't say We must be increase

Say We must increase

Don't say People should to help

Say People should help

- Don't say* The honesty is the best quality.
Say Honesty is the best quality.
Don't say Last week, there was the earthquake.
Say Last week, there was an earthquake.

Written Essays مقالات مكتوبة

1. (Life in the city and life in the countryside) (Which is better, town life or life in the country?)

Life in the city, as well as life in the countryside, has its merits and demerits. Some people prefer the simple healthy life in the country. There they can avoid the smoke of factories, the noise of cars and the traffic jams. They can also enjoy the beauty of nature and breathe fresh and pure air. They can avoid pollution of cars and other vehicles. However, the village lacks many of the services that are found in cities. They don't have modern malls, hospitals or computer companies.

On the other hand, some people prefer living in the city to enjoy all the advantages of modern life. Life there is easier and more comfortable. Services are several and various. There are many developed schools, libraries and hospitals as well as interesting theaters, cinemas, circuses and funfairs. People get everything delivered to their homes. However, there are some disadvantages of living in a city. There is too much pollution. Traffic jam delays a lot of work. There are high levels of crime and violence. In fact, it doesn't matter where we live, what matters is how much we enjoy our lives.

2. Pollution

(The dangers of pollution)

In fact, pollution is one of the worst problems that may damage our life and our environment. It's a very serious problem. There are different kinds of pollution such as air pollution, water pollution and noise pollution.

The causes of pollution are countless. It is mainly caused by exhaust fumes of means of transport and the smoke from factories. Careless people dump rubbish and waste in streets or seas.

Pollution has disastrous effects on people's health and lives. It damages people's lungs and causes dangerous heart illnesses. People can't enjoy their lives as long as the environment around them is polluted.

An urgent solution should be found for this bad problem. People have to stop dumping their waste in streets. Factories should be moved to unpopulated areas. Mass media should spread awareness among citizens about the dangers of polluting the environment. The government should issue strict laws that prevent people from causing pollution and punish those who do so.

Finally, all efforts should be combined to combat **يكافح** and get rid of pollution.

3. How to keep the environment clean.

(How to protect the environment)

The environment is everything that surrounds us **يحيط بنا**. Every change that happens to the environment affects us. **Keeping the environment clean and healthy is the responsibility of all of us. This includes both the individuals and the authorities** السلطات.

We, individuals, can keep our environment in a healthy state in many ways. We have to rely on **يعتمد علي** clean sources of energy. It's necessary to reduce our use of non-renewable sources of energy which pollute the environment. We have to stop throwing rubbish in the streets. Following the rules of personal hygiene and public sanitation is vital for us to be protected from infectious diseases. Farmers mustn't spray **يرش** farmland with poisonous pesticides, insecticides and herbicides. People should drive their cars only when they need. People can plant trees along streets and roads to take in carbon dioxide from the atmosphere and produce more oxygen and help the world to breathe pure and fresh air.

As for the role that the government should play to do its duty towards the environment, it should take strict measures **إجراءات صارمة** to keep a safe and clean environment. The government must ban **تمنع** using harmful chemicals that damage the environment. Factories should stop dumping their waste **فضلات**. Factories must be moved to unpopulated areas to avoid the deadly effects of smoke, waste and noise. Ships should be banned from throwing waste and oil into seas to protect marine life **الكائنات البحرية**.

It can be concluded that keeping our surroundings sound and beautiful will be an easy matter if we insist on doing it.

4. Terrorism

Terrorism is any act designed to cause terror. It is considered to be one of the most serious problems which face all the world. **It has different kinds, causes and effects, therefore it must be well studied to find an outlet of the big crisis it has caused.**

It takes two forms: terrorist peoples and terrorist bands. The Israelis are the perfect example of terrorist peoples. Terrorist bands in any country threaten the life of people there. Young people join these bands because either they are unemployed or have some own political, social and religious beliefs different from those existing in their societies.

Terrorism has many bad effects on human societies. It increases the level of instability and conflict and forces people to leave their houses and immigrate to somewhere safe. It has a bad influence on tourism which needs an atmosphere of safety, stability and security to flourish. It threatens the security of people and endangers the future of the national economy.

The individuals have a duty to help the government face this very serious problem. The government should give a hand to the young to be able to sacrifice for this country, not to damage it. People must report the police about anyone they suspect to be a terrorist. From all that has been mentioned in the above lines, we can conclude that the problem of terrorism needs an urgent solution. حل عاجل

5. Women's role in the Egyptian society. (The role the Egyptian women play in society)

Women are half the society. They say that behind every great man lies a woman backing him up. Throughout history, there have been many examples that show women's success in different life fields. Nowadays men and women have equal rights and duties in social life. Women share responsibilities with men, do the same work and receive the same pay. **The Egyptian woman plays a pivotal محوري and outstanding بارز part in developing our social, cultural, economical and political life.**

As for the social role of Egyptian women, they are the backbone of the family besides men. The Egyptian woman can occupy يشغل high-ranking positions مراكز مرموقة in society. She acts as a teacher, a doctor, a nurse, an engineer, a lawyer, a police officer, a businesswoman, a manager, a banker and even a judge and a minister. Egyptian women do a lot of social work through women associations and unions that support worker women and their rights. **Sharing in enriching our culture,** women in Egypt bring up coming generations and teach them how and why to love their homeland. **In the field of economy,** they have proved to have a good ability to run institutions as efficiently as men do. They can enter the field of work and they really have qualifications for that. **Politically,** they do well in their pursuit سعي for equality with men. They now take part in the political affairs and processes taking place

in Egypt. They can choose political leaders and representatives through voting in elections. They can be elected as parliamentary members too. Finally, all evidences show the basic role a woman does for humanity, that's why the Egyptian woman should always be given the chance to serve her society.

6. The importance of reading

(The useful effect of "reading" books on people "readers")

Reading is the treasure of human knowledge. It is one of the most amusing means of spending leisure time. It is the way by which people can add to their experience and understanding of life and improve their performance in society. Much can be said in favour of reading and its great usefulness to readers.

Books are man's best friends as they give the human good advice about a sound life, sensible suggestions for hard crisis and perfect solutions for serious problems. Books are seas whose ideas are like waves that a reader swims through and explores new worlds. Reading widens the scope of people's thinking. It increases people's information and knowledge in life. Readers are usually introduced to different peoples, countries, cultures, customs, habits, beliefs and religions. Through reading, older people can pass on knowledge to young generations. Educational books teach us new facts and principles about different fields such as medicine, engineering, history, geography, law, art, literatureetc. Cultural books show people good morals and ideal behaviours that help build a civilized society. Novels and other forms of fictional books teach us a lesson. Humorous books الكهاية give us pleasure and joke and can also advise us about life.

Briefly speaking, without reading and books, life would be meaningless and boring. Therefore, promoting people's reading habits, raising the social position of reading and establishing more public libraries are very much recommended to ensure a strong and well-cultured society.

7. Sports and games

(The importance of sports)

Practising sports is an essential part of our life. There are many different kinds of sports and games that people can practise. Sports are very important for both the individual and the society.

As for the individual benefit of sports, people who do sports are often stronger and healthier. It is known that a sound mind needs a sound body to grow well. Doing a sport is one of the best ways of spending spare time in a

fruitful way. Sports make bodies strong, prevent diseases and fight obesity السمنة. They build up human character and teach people good values such as co-operation, teamwork, tolerance, unselfishness, self-dependence, courage and loyalty to their motherland. Some sports help us to defend ourselves against enemies and escape from dangers as most sports depend on teamwork.

The society can benefit much from sports. Sports teach us how to work for the good of our country. They strengthen the muscles of youth and activate their mental energy. Those who do sports are more sociable and responsible. They play more social roles. Sports activities and competitions keep society members away from crimes and subversion التخريب. Sports reduce stress and frustration in workplaces. Finally, it can be said that sports have a great importance in life, therefore encouraging citizens to practise sports is a duty that must be done.

8. Life in the future

(What life will be like in the next one hundred years?)

It's expected by experts and scientists that life in the future will certainly witness an enormous shift in all life fields. It will be different from life now.

Many marvelous changes will take place in all fields. Computers will be widely used in all fields, especially in education. Most of human work will be done by computers. There will be new inventions and new discoveries. Man will send more spaceships to other planets and may be able to live there. Vast areas of the world's desert will be reclaimed. The production of food will be doubled. A cure for dangerous diseases like cancer, swine flu and AIDS will be discovered. New sources of energy will be found. Means of transport will be much faster and more comfortable than they are today.

In fact, life will be very complicated, in addition to that, man will depend completely on machines. No one can be sure if life in the future will be better or worse but of course it will be very developed.

9. The person I admire most

Everyone has a great role model to follow in life. The person I admire most is Dr. Zewail, the great Egyptian scientist.

The reasons I admire Dr. Zewail are many. He has achieved for himself and for Egypt an outstanding position in the world. Through his great talents and skills, he achieved glory and success. He has made many great scientific discoveries. He discovered the femto-second which is considered to be one of the most revolutionary discoveries of modern science. He was awarded the Nobel

prize for chemistry. He was given the Order of Merit وسام الاستحقاق by the Egyptian government. He has been working hard to set up a new technological and scientific university in Egypt to help Egyptian students discover and invent new things. He has contributed to the rise of our country.

Finally, I hope I will be a great scientist like him one day. Moreover, I appreciate the efforts of all great scientists like Dr. Zewail.

10. Cleanliness (Healthy habits) (How to avoid illness)

Cleanliness is one of the best habits that we should always follow.

There are two kinds of cleanliness: sanitation, public cleanliness, and hygiene, personal cleanliness.

To have sanitation, all public places should be clean and hygienic. People everywhere should help keep the environment clean and they shouldn't throw rubbish in the streets.

If we want to avoid illnesses, we have to follow the rules of personal hygiene. We should keep everything around us clean. We should keep away from unclean or dirty places. We have to wash our hands before eating meals. We have to bathe more often in hot weather. We mustn't leave food uncovered otherwise it will attract harmful flies and insects. We must avoid dealing with people with infectious diseases. We must eat healthy foods and do more exercise. We should keep away from unhealthy habits like eating much or smoking.

Finally, if we want a healthy society, keeping cleanliness must be one of our priorities.

السؤال الرابع Question (4)

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

- * هذا السؤال يتكون من أربع جمل يتبع كل منها أربعة اختيارات يقوم الطالب باختيار الإجابة الصحيحة من بينها.
- * بدراسة جزئيات المنهج من الداخل يمكن التعامل بسهولة مع هذا السؤال.
- * جميع النقاط اللازمة للإجابة على سؤال (الاختيار من متعدد) مشروحة بالجزء التالي:

أهم كلمات المنهج وتعبيراته وحروف الجر

Unit (1)

astronaut	راند فضاء	expert	خبير
soil	تربة	space	الفضاء
geologist	عالم جيولوجيا	underground	تحت الأرض
famous	مشهور	headmistress	ناظرة مدرسة
medicine	طب - دواء	surgeon	جراح
useful	مفيد	treatment	علاج
leader	قائد	do operations	يجري عمليات جراحية
remote sensing	الاستشعار عن بعد	score a goal	يحرز هدف
education	تعليم	take a photograph	يلتقط صورة
give advice	يقدم النصيحة	take medicine	ياخذ دواء

Unit (2)

belong to	يخص - ينتمي الي	ceiling	سقف
cracked	مشروخ	employer	صاحب عمل
fail	يفشل	plaster	لاصق - ملصق
truth	حقيقة	character	شخصية
in debt	مديون	journalist	صحفي
novel	رواية	prison	السجن
owe money to	يدين بالمال الي	do something wrong	يرتكب خطأ
interview	يحاوّر	write a report	يكتب تقرير
damaged	مُدمر - مُدمر	moral	عظة - درس أخلاقي
choice	خيار - اختيار	reward	يكافئ
cricket	صرصور	hearth	موقد

Unit (3)

incredible	مذهل	analyse	يحلل
breathe	يتنفس	cells	خلايا
complex	مُعقد	pain	ألم
powerful	قوي	temperature	درجة حرارة
guess	يخمن	the human brain	المخ البشري
senses	حواس	class	الفصل الدراسي
password	كلمة مرور	photographic memory	ذاكرة تصويرية

repeat	يكرر	ability	قدرة
enter	يدخل	digestion	الهضم
control	يتحكم في	sight	البصر

Review (A)

characters	شخصيات	earn money	يكسب مال
athletics	ألعاب القوى	relaxed	هادئ - مسترخي
excited	مثار - منفعل	grandchildren	أحفاد
street children	أطفال الشوارع	poverty	الفقر
war	الحرب	disasters	الكوارث
violent	عنيف	homeless	مشرّد - متشرّد
violence	العنف	homelessness	التشرّد

Unit (4)

have pros and cons	له مزايا و عيوب	feel like a fish out of water	يشعر بالغربة
feel at home	يشعر بالراحة	take to	يحب - يستمتع
urban	حضري	massive	ضخم
rural	ريفي	terrible	سيء
outskirts	ضواحي المدينة	shock	صدمة
national	قومي - وطني	plan	يخطط
questionnaire	استفتاء - استبيان	researchers	باحثون
solve	يحل	feel uncomfortable	يشعر بعدم الارتياح
furthest	أبعد	nearest	أقرب
census	إحصاء رسمي للسكان	reporter	صحفي
population	السكان	percentage	نسبة مئوية
advantages	مزايا	disadvantages	عيوب

Unit (5)

candle	شمعة	hop	يقفز
pleasant	جميل - ممتع	rhyme	يتناغم - يصدر موسيقي (نغم)
swing	أرجوحة	rhythm	نغمة (إيقاع) - وزن القصيدة الشعري
treasure	كنز	verse	بيت من الشعر (الحر)

bare	عاري - خالي	lock (unlock)	يغلق الباب (يفتح الباب)
the gardener	البستاني	currant row	صف من العنب
plot	الأرض (الحقل)	dig	يحفر
hay	القش (التبن)	silly	تافه - سخيف
barrow	عربة تُدفع باليد	profit	يربح - يستفيد
pinching toes	أصابع تتألم من البرد	Indian wars	لعبة (الحروب الهندية) للأطفال
keep the gravel walk	يقف بلا حركة	poem	قصيدة

Unit (6)

route	مسار (طريق)	inspector	مفتش
traffic jam	ازدحام مروري	lungs	الرئتين
efficiently	بكفاءة	batteries	بطاريات
recharge	يعيد شحن	further	أبعد
replacement	بديل	vegetable oil	وقود حيوي
air pollution	تلوث الهواء	satellite navigation system	استطلاع بالقمر الصناعي
exhaust fumes	غاز العوادم	damage	يهدم
oxygen	الأكسجين	expert	خبير
hydrogen	الهيدروجين	poor air	هواء ملوث

Review (B)

shore	شاطئ	conflict	صراع
spade	جاروف	depend on	يعتمد علي
donation	تبرع	drought	جفاف
harvest	الحصاد	hunger	الجوع
malnourished	سوء التغذية	shortage	نقص - عجز
fight	يحارب	poets	شعراء

Unit (7)

disease	مرض	flu	أنفلونزا
public	عام	bird flu	أنفلونزا الطيور
wild	بري - متوحش	outbreak	تفشي - انتشار

attract	يجذب	germ	جرثومة
infected	مُصاب بالعدوى	cleanliness	النظافة
infections	عدوي - إصابات	hygiene	النظافة الشخصية
fly	ذبابة	sanitation	الصحة العامة
poisonous	سام	stomach	المعدة
common	شائع - منتشر	cough	يسعل
smoker	مدخن	smoking	التدخين
health	الصحة	safety	الأمان
touch	اللمس - يلمس	catch a disease	يُصاب بمرض

Unit (8)

obvious	واضح	wander	يهيم علي وجهه - يضل
beat	يهزم	capture	يأسر
actor	ممثل	patron	راعي
play	مسرحية	poems	قصائد
playwright	كاتب مسرحي	novels	روايات
theatre	مسرح	return to	يعود الي
perform	يمثل - يؤدي دور	ashamed	خجلان من خطأ

Unit (9)

career	مهنة - حياة مهنية	difficulty	صعوبة
kung fu	الكونغ فو	physiotherapy	علاج طبيعى
wheelchair	كرسي متحرك (للمعاقين)	incredible (amazing)	مذهل
achieve	يحقق - ينجز	inspire	يلهم - يشجع
braille	طريقة برايل للكتابة للعميان	inspired	متحفز
graduate	يتخرج	awards	جوائز
organisation	منظمة	several	عديد
tutor	مدرس خصوصي	throughout	عبر - خلال - في كل أرجاء
Paralympic Games	الالعاب الأولمبية للمعاقين	compliment	يمتدح - يثني علي

Review (C)

red meat	اللحم الأحمر	public places	الأماكن العامة
get burnt	يحترق	public transport	النقل العام
signs	لافتات - اشارات	cut pollution	يقلل التلوث
unfortunately	لسوء الحظ	appearance	مظهر
prejudice	التحيز - التحامل	human nature	الطبيعة البشرية
make up our minds	يكون رأي (اعتقاد)	judge	يحكم
correctly	بشكل صحيح	real character	الشخصية الحقيقية

2

أهم نقاط القواعد اللغوية بالمنهج

Unit (1)

The Present and Past simple المضارع البسيط والماضي البسيط

The Present Simple Tense زمن المضارع البسيط

(حقائق - عادات - مواقف تحدث دوماً)

1. Children often **help** their parents and grandparents to do things.
2. We **don't go** to school on Friday.
3. Where **do you live**?

The Past Simple Tense

زمن الماضي البسيط

(حدث تم في الماضي وإنتهى)

1. He **finished** the book yesterday.
2. Ali **didn't come** to the party last week.
3. **Did you watch** last night's film?

Unit (2)

The Past Simple, Past Continuous and Past Perfect

* أهم الروابط الزمنية التي تربط الماضي البسيط بـ كلاً من الماضي المستمر والماضي التام.

* **While** he **was working** as a journalist, he **was writing** short stories.

- * **While** I **was eating** my lunch, the phone **rang**.
- * **After** he **had finished** work, he **went** to the cinema.
- * **Before** she **left** home, she **had cooked** lunch.
- * He **didn't go** out for a walk **until** he **had done** his homework.
- * **When** the phone **rang**, I **was watching** TV.
- * **When** I **arrived** at the train station, the train **had left**.

Unit (3)

Zero, first and second conditionals الحالات الشرطية الصفرية والأولى والثانية

- * **Zero Conditional:** زمن المضارع البسيط, زمن المضارع البسيط + **If**
(حقائق عامة - عادات دائمة)
- * **If** ice **gets** hot, it **melts**.
- * **If** I **feel** tired, I **go** to bed.

- * **First Conditional:** مصدر الفعل + **will**, زمن المضارع البسيط + **If**
(أشياء محتملة في المستقبل)
- * **If** you **go** to London, you **will see** red buses.
- * **If** you **work** hard, you'll **do** well at school.

- * **Second Conditional:** مصدر الفعل + **would**, زمن الماضي البسيط + **If**
(أشياء محتملة "مستحيلة" في المضارع)
- * **If** he **were** (was) French, he **would understand** this book.
- * **If** you **didn't work** hard, you **wouldn't do** very well.

Unit (4)

زمن المضارع التام The present perfect tense

- * يتكون زمن المضارع التام من (have/ has + P.P) ويُستخدم كما يلي.
- * I've **worked** all day **until now**.
- * Ali **has already finished** his study.
- * **Have** you **ever been** to Italy?
- * I've **never needed** to rush.
- * Ola **has enjoyed** reading **since** she was very young.
- * I've **been** here **for** six months **now**.

Unit (5)

Verbs + infinitive or -ing form

* الأفعال التي تُتبع بصيغة (مصدر + to):

agree (يوافق)/ decide (يقرر)/ learn (يتعلم)/ plan (يخطط)/ want (يريد)
choose (يختار)/ hope (يأمل)/ offer (يعرض)/ promise (يعد)/ would like (يرغب - يود)

* الأفعال التي تُتبع بصيغة (V.ing):

avoid (يتجنب)/ enjoy (يستمتع)/ suggest (يقترح)/ keep (يستمر في)
finish (ينهي)/ practice (يمارس)

* الأفعال التي تُتبع بصيغتي (V.ing) أو (مصدر + to) بدون اختلاف في المعنى:

begin (start) (يبدأ)/ love (like) (يحب)/ prefer (يفضل)
continue (يستمر)/ hate (dislike) (يكره)

* الأفعال التي تُتبع بصيغتي (V.ing) أو (مصدر + to) مع وجود اختلاف في المعنى:

remember (يتذكر)/ try (يحاول)/ forget (ينسى)/ stop (يتوقف)

* I remember meeting this man before in Luxor. (الحدث قد تم بالفعل)

* Please, remember to buy the newspaper when you go out. (الحدث لم يتم بعد)

Unit (6)

Future forms الصيغ المستخدمة للتعبير عن المستقبل

1. **will** + عروض - قرارات سريعة - حقائق مستقبلية - تنبؤات (مصدر الفعل)

* I **expect** Lucy and Jim **will stay** for dinner.

* It's my birthday next Tuesday. I'll **be** 17.

2. **am/ is/ are + going to +** قرارات - نوايا - خطط - تنبؤات لها أدلة (مصدر الفعل)

* It's really dark. I think it's **going to rain**.

* Next month, I'm **going to buy** a new phone.

3. **am/ is/ are + V.ing.** (الترتيبات والخطط المتكاملة)

* The inspector **is coming** on Thursday. He's **arriving** at 10 o'clock.

Unit (7)

should/ shouldn't, must/ mustn't

1. **should/ shouldn't** + مصدر الفعل (الاقتراحات والنصائح)

- * You **should** always **wash** your hands before you eat.
- * You **should play** tennis. You'll enjoy it.
- * You **shouldn't eat** sweets. They're bad for your health.

2. **must/ mustn't** + مصدر الفعل (القواعد - القوانين - النصائح الضرورية جداً)

- * Mr. Ali **must start** work at 9 o'clock.
- * You **mustn't smoke** in hospitals.
- * You **must wash** if you have touched an infected bird.

Unit (8)

The third conditional الحالة الشرطية الثالثة

* تتكون الحالة الشرطية الثالثة كما يلي:

If + زمن الماضي التام (had + P.P), would have P.P.

* تُستخدم الحالة الشرطية الثالثة للتعبير عن أحداث مستحيلة في الماضي.
(الندم علي ما لم يحدث في الماضي)

- * If they **had gone** by car, the journey **would have taken** much longer.
- * **Had** he **met** the boss, he **would have known** what happened.
- * What **would** you **have done** if you **hadn't found** your car keys?

Unit (9)

Articles a/an and the with singular nouns. أداة النكرة وأداة التعريف

1. The indefinite article a/an أداة النكرة

تُستخدم أداة النكرة في الحالات التالية:

قبل الاسم الذي يُذكر لأول مرة، قبل وظائف الأشخاص، عند الإشارة إلى شيء من بين أشياء عديدة.

- * When Tarek visited Thailand, he had a ride on **an** elephant.
- * His brother wants to be **an** architect.
- * I usually have **an** egg for breakfast.

2. The definite article **the** أداة التعريف

تُستخدم أداة التعريف قبل الأسماء التالية:

الشيء الذي تم الحديث عنه من قبل / الشيء الفريد من نوعه / الشيء المعروف للجميع / صفات التفضيل / كلمات أخرى مثل (first/ second/ last / only) / الأسماء الجغرافية للأنهار والبحار ومجموعات الجزر وسلاسل الجبال والدول المركبة من مجموعات أو من أقسام.

- * His father works in an office. **The** office is near the city centre.
- * **The** moon looks very near to **the** earth tonight.
- * We had a picnic at **the** park at the weekend.
- * That's **the** best film I've ever seen.
- * **The** Nile is **the** longest river in the world.
- * **The** first letter of the alphabet is A.
- * **The** Amazon/ **the** Pacific (ocean) / **the** Himalayas / **the** United Kingdom.

3 تمارين على السؤال الرابع (على الكلمات)

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

1. Someone who studies soil and rocks is called a/an
 a. **surgeon** b. **astronaut** c. **geologist** d. **architect**
2. Someone who writes for a newspaper is called a
 a. **journalist** b. **champion** c. **teacher** d. **headmistress**
3. Something hit the car window so it was
 a. **brave** b. **famous** c. **edited** d. **cracked**
4. You can only use this computer if you know the
 a. **password** b. **cell** c. **clarification** d. **moral**
5. When John first moved to Cairo from England, he felt like a out of water.
 a. **boat** b. **fish** c. **man** d. **cat**
6. It was a to hear about the massive earthquake.
 a. **lie** b. **truth** c. **pain** d. **shock**

7. Please can you the door when you leave the building?
a. **lock** b. **fit** c. **influence** d. **repeat**
8. Hassan's brother always Hassan when he can't find his pen!
a. **fits** b. **blames** c. **plans** d. **digs**
9. If the toy car does not work, you should put in a new
a. **route** b. **battery** c. **fact** d. **password**
10. The of Cairo is growing every year.
a. **population** b. **people** c. **pros** d. **national**
11. Flu is a that many people can catch.
a. **drought** b. **disease** c. **donation** d. **disaster**
12. Do not leave your food on the table or it will flies.
a. **attract** b. **starve** c. **take** d. **hit**
13. They have the animal that ran from the zoo in a park.
a. **infected** b. **depended** c. **freed** d. **captured**
14. Who is the of that new blue car?
a. **patron** b. **owner** c. **author** d. **researcher**
15. The hotel the Nile.
a. **opens** b. **looks** c. **overlooks** d. **sees**
16. There are post offices in the centre of the city.
a. **several** b. **soft** c. **obvious** d. **wild**
17. Neil Armstrong was the first to walk on the moon.
a. **astronaut** b. **geologist** c. **expert** d. **pilot**
18. Nadia fell and cut her arm, but she did not cry and she was very
a. **fit** b. **brave** c. **ordinary** d. **active**
19. The farm has very good , so plants grow very well there.
a. **space** b. **debts** c. **soil** d. **cells**
20. My best friend always tells the , so I always believe what she says.
a. **quotation** b. **time** c. **moral** d. **truth**
21. The scientist will the water from the river to see if it is clean.
a. **analyse** b. **pour** c. **freeze** d. **repeat**
22. I don't understand this maths question. It is very
a. **powerful** b. **easy** c. **complex** d. **possible**
23. That mountain is! It is about 7,000 metres high!
a. **tiny** b. **massive** c. **wide** d. **ordinary**
24. The children love to holes in the sand on the beach.
a. **stick** b. **dive** c. **dig** d. **lock**
25. It was a very long poem. It had about 15
a. **verses** b. **batteries** c. **systems** d. **plots**

26. A lot of the city's pollution comes from car exhaust
a. facts **b. fumes** **c. jams** **d. cells**
27. Many people on the island were after the storms.
a. homeless **b. careless** **c. hopeful** **d. cheerful**
28. We used a map to plan our through the mountains.
a. replacement **b. rhyme** **c. opinion** **d. route**
29. Do not eat plants that you do not know because they might be
a. infected **b. poisonous** **c. malnourished** **d. dead**
30. The swimming pool is Anyone can use it.
a. public **b. rural** **c. national** **d. urban**
31. Egypt France at football yesterday. Everyone in Egypt was happy!
a. achieved **b. attracted** **c. beat** **d. bought**
32. My sister needed after she broke her arm.
a. kung fu **b. braille** **c. weight** **d. physiotherapy**
33. The teacher says that this book will the children to read more!
a. inspire **b. compliment** **c. perform** **d. capture**
34. The storm did a lot of to the houses by the sea.
a. sanitation **b. donation** **c. damage** **d. blame**
35. Poor people on money from charities.
a. eat **b. live** **c. win** **d. earn**
36. The start of is about 100 km above the earth.
a. moon **b. sun** **c. satellites** **d. space**
37. The cook sometimes uses to make cakes.
a. current **b. flowers** **c. currants** **d. onions**
38. Egypt is divided into twenty-eight
a. governments **b. governorates** **c. villages** **d. cities**
39. Flu is a disease that many people can
a. snatch **b. match** **c. clutch** **d. catch**
40. My daughter has great for the future. She hopes to be a doctor.
a. expectations **b. worries** **c. sadness** **d. sorry**
41. My brother is studying because he wants to be a doctor.
a. engineering **b. archeology** **c. astronomy** **d. medicine**
42. The of my first school was a good teacher and a very clever woman.
a. headmaster **b. molecule** **c. headmistress** **d. heart**
43. After the accident, the saved the man's life.
a. surgeon **b. illness** **c. injury** **d. mathematician**
44. We all knew the name of the tennis player because he is very
a. popularity **b. famous** **c. unknown** **d. alive**

45. Mobile phones are very They can do many things.
 a. **usage** b. **use** c. **user** d. **useful**
46. Farms in the desert often need to find water.
 a. **ground** b. **grounds** c. **grounded** d. **underground**
47. Our teacher is a real She knows everything about Egyptian history.
 a. **experience** b. **experiment** c. **geologist** d. **expert**
48. The start of space is about 100 km the earth.
 a. **under** b. **in** c. **above** d. **below**
49. Only can travel to the moon.
 a. **managers** b. **directors** c. **astronauts** d. **headmasters**
50. I like studying rocks, so I want to become a/an
 a. **astronaut** b. **archeologist** c. **doctor** d. **geologist**
51. It is important for all children to have a good
 a. **expression** b. **education** c. **stamina** d. **impression**
52. Plants grow very quickly in the in our garden.
 a. **soil** b. **stream** c. **space** d. **station**
53. A often interviews people before he or she writes a report.
 a. **writer** b. **journalist** c. **character** d. **mechanic**
54. If you don't want to go to, don't do anything wrong.
 a. **prison** b. **poison** c. **tension** d. **contraction**
55. Naguib Mahfouz wrote about life in Egypt in the 20th century.
 a. **poems** b. **novels** c. **reports** d. **journals**
56. Bertha is the main in Dickens's story The Cricket on the Hearth.
 a. **caricature** b. **personality** c. **dignity** d. **character**
57. If you borrow too much money, you will be
 a. **debt** b. **debate** c. **in debt** d. **off debt**
58. Mansour put on the walls and then painted them white.
 a. **ceiling** b. **factor** c. **plaster** d. **poison**
59. After the cup fell on the floor, I saw that it was
 a. **cracked** b. **painted** c. **punished** d. **rewarded**
60. We know what Ali did last week, because he always tells the
 a. **true** b. **tube** c. **truth** d. **triumph**
61. Mona did not any of her exams. She did very well!
 a. **pass** b. **fail** c. **succeed** d. **take**
62. Mr. Ghaboor has a new He is now working in the hospital.
 a. **employer** b. **customer** c. **dialogue** d. **table**
63. Fady is very tall. He can touch the.....!
 a. **cellar** b. **box** c. **ceiling** d. **wire**

64. In this story, it was a real to hear that the king had died.
 a. **shake** b. **shock** c. **check** d. **clerk**
65. She didn't like the film because the story was
 a. **massive** b. **fantastic** c. **terrible** d. **excellent**
66. Some people like living in areas, although they can be polluted.
 a. **urban** b. **cosmetic** c. **custom** d. **distance**
67. My younger sister has really to her new school. She really likes it.
 a. **loved** b. **enjoyed** c. **admired** d. **taken**
68. You can often find big shops in the of the city.
 a. **starts** b. **outskirts** c. **skirts** d. **cubes**
69. The A360 is a aeroplane.
 a. **missive** b. **missile** c. **massive** d. **passive**
70. They found out some interesting information about houses in the national.....
 a. **statement** b. **flag** c. **census** d. **assembly**
71. A visited our house to ask us questions.
 a. **researcher** b. **plumber** c. **censor** d. **diameter**
72. My family to go on holiday in August.
 a. **planned** b. **enjoyed** c. **fixed** d. **denied**
73. Japan has a of 130 million.
 a. **pollution** b. **contamination** c. **population** d. **communication**
74. Let's answer the questions in this
 a. **career** b. **pioneer** c. **souvenir** d. **questionnaire**
75. Many farmers try to the problem of not having enough water for their crops.
 a. **act** b. **dissolve** c. **solve** d. **develop**
76. There was no electricity in the house, so we had to use a
 a. **scandal** b. **candle** c. **tandem** d. **stamina**
77. They found an old ship under the water which they think is full of
 a. **mature** b. **manure** c. **treasure** d. **pleasure**
78. I don't like this music. It doesn't have any
 a. **rhythm** b. **escapism** c. **anthem** d. **census**
79. I love riding a in the park.
 a. **splint** b. **swing** c. **sting** d. **spring**
80. For homework, we have to write the first of a poem.
 a. **nurse** b. **deserve** c. **verse** d. **universe**
81. It was very sitting in the park at the end of a hot day.
 a. **pleased** b. **pleasure** c. **pleasant** d. **peasant**

82. Children love in the sand on the beach.
 a. **dogging** b. **knocking** c. **mocking** d. **digging**
83. In winter, farmers sometimes give their sheep to eat.
 a. **water** b. **hay** c. **swing** d. **spring**
84. Don't forget to the door when you leave the house.
 a. **break** b. **click** c. **lock** d. **stock**
85. The hotels in this city hope to from the new airport.
 a. **profit** b. **befit** c. **finish** d. **feed**
86. Children can sometimes be when they play together.
 a. **dare** b. **stare** c. **silly** d. **beer**
87. The mother told her children not to go outside with feet.
 a. **clean** b. **stain** c. **bare** d. **fear**
88. My grandfather usually has lots of carrots from his vegetable
 a. **scout** b. **block** c. **plot** d. **profit**
89. A/An is someone with special skills or knowledge of a subject.
 a. **expert** b. **designer** c. **engineer** d. **doctor**
90. is pollution from a car.
 a. **Petrol** b. **Oil** c. **Benzene** d. **Exhaust**
91. A is what stores electricity for a car, radio, watch, etc.
 a. **gas** b. **battery** c. **gauge** d. **dashboard**
92. Our are parts of our body that fill with air when we breathe.
 a. **hearts** b. **ears** c. **legs** d. **lungs**
93. Today's cars run more than in the past.
 a. **efficiently** b. **hard-working** c. **badly** d. **efficiency**
94. We need in order to breathe and live.
 a. **petrol** b. **solar** c. **oxygen** d. **gas**
95. When you a battery, you put more electricity into it.
 a. **recycle** b. **repeat** c. **recreate** d. **recharge**
96. Alexandria is away from Cairo than Tanta.
 a. **later** b. **latter** c. **former** d. **further**
97. A/An works in films, on TV or in a theatre.
 a. **patron** b. **instructor** c. **actor** d. **manager**
98. You can watch in a theatre.
 a. **films** b. **matches** c. **clowns** d. **plays**
99. Shakespeare wrote some great plays and
 a. **poets** b. **novelists** c. **poems** d. **novels**
100. The children are in a famous play this afternoon.
 a. **watching** b. **forming** c. **writing** d. **performing**

101. I'm not good at quick decisions.
a. doing **b. giving** **c. making** **d. faking**
102. In his math's test, Abdullah didn't any mistakes.
a. give **b. do** **c. take** **d. make**
103. What job would you like to when you leave university?
a. attract **b. make** **c. play** **d. do**
104. Try not to any noise when you go into the library.
a. happen **b. do** **c. have** **d. make**
105. Last year Ali didn't much money, as he was still a student.
a. gain **b. beat** **c. make** **d. do**
106. What sports do you?
a. active **b. make** **c. do** **d. give**
107. Can I make a suggestion? Why don't you your homework before before you go out?
a. give **b. forget** **c. make** **d. do**
108. Let's this quiz about animals.
a. go **b. give** **c. do** **d. make**
109. Two trees fell down in the wind, but luckily they didn't any damage.
a. accuse **b. make** **c. take** **d. do**
110. Your question was so easy to understand. The answer was very
a. obvious **b. poisonous** **c. infected** **d. dangerous**
111. The brave man his life to save the drowning girl.
a. bought **b. risked** **c. delivered** **d. sank**
112. Without his rich, Shakespeare wouldn't have been a successful writer.
a. painter **b. patron** **c. matron** **d. harbor**
113. Some old people have with seeing in the dark.
a. dignity **b. polygamy** **c. difficulty** **d. amazement**
114. Hassan's broken leg is nearly better, but now he needs to have
a. medical **b. physiotherapy** **c. photography** **d. biography**
115. My grandmother has so much in her life. She was a doctor and had four children.
a. deceived **b. believed** **c. achieved** **d. appreciated**
116. Nabila felt to learn a new language after watching a TV programme about a woman who can speak eight languages!
a. inspired **b. conspired** **c. perspired** **d. described**
117. Mr. Taha spent most of his as a teacher.
a. carrier **b. porter** **c. career** **d. spirit**

118. You must read this book. The story is
 a. **unavailable** b. **dreadful** c. **imperfect** d. **incredible**
119. I saw an interesting Chinese film about some fighters.
 a. **Run** b. **Kung Fu** c. **Block** d. **King**
120. Hamid won a/an for helping out with a lot of different charities.
 a. **reward** b. **award** c. **inward** d. **ward**
121. You will find people who speak English the world.
 a. **throw** b. **throughout** c. **a long** d. **long**
122. students got all their answers right in the test.
 a. **Servant** b. **Several** c. **Severe** d. **Service**
123. Amal's sister will in medicine this year.
 a. **educate** b. **degrease** c. **graduate** d. **increase**
124. Mona wants to learn Chinese, so her parents have found her a Chinese
 a. **doctrine** b. **decorator** c. **tutor** d. **blower**

3 تمارين علي السؤال الرابع (على القواعد)

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

1. Neil Armstrong on the moon in 1969.
 a. **walk** b. **walks** c. **walked** d. **walking**
2. While he as a journalist, Charles Dickens was writing magazine stories.
 a. **works** b. **working** c. **is working** d. **was working**
3. My brother a lot of money from his job as a pilot.
 a. **going to earn** b. **earns** c. **earn** d. **earning**
4. I always ill if I go on a boat.
 a. **feel** b. **will feel** c. **would feel** d. **feeling**
5. If I a camera, I would take a photo of the family party.
 a. **had** b. **have** c. **have had** d. **would have**
6. If you very fast, you'll catch your train.
 a. **ran** b. **running** c. **runs** d. **run**
7. My brother a goal in a school football match yesterday.
 a. **score** b. **scored** c. **scoring** d. **scores**
8. If I tired, I'd go to bed early.
 a. **will feel** b. **feel** c. **felt** d. **had felt**
9. My father has never to go to hospital.
 a. **need** b. **needs** c. **needing** d. **needed**
10. you enjoyed your time in the museum?
 a. **Do** b. **Have** c. **Did** d. **Has**
11. Amira's sister agreed the medicine, although she didn't like it.
 a. **to take** b. **taking** c. **took** d. **take**

12. Have you finished that book that I gave you?
a. **to read** b. **reading** c. **read** d. **reads**
13. I expect that Ahmed to university next year.
a. **goes** b. **go** c. **will go** d. **went**
14. Dina can't see her friends this afternoon. She her mother in the kitchen.
a. **helps** b. **is helping** c. **helped** d. **was helping**
15. You touch that pan. It is very hot.
a. **should** b. **must** c. **mustn't** d. **must not to**
16. Ali is very tall. He play basketball.
a. **should** b. **would** c. **shouldn't** d. **can't**
17. We wouldn't have gone to the beach if we it was so windy!
a. **knew** b. **would know** c. **had known** d. **know**
18. I would never Chinese food if we hadn't visited that restaurant.
a. **try** b. **have tried** c. **trying** d. **tried**
19. You must never look at sun.
a. **a** b. **the** c. **an** d. **no article**
20. Ahmed's father is teacher.
a. **a** b. **the** c. **an** d. **no article**
21. You should try..... a lot of water every day.
a. **drink** b. **drinking** c. **drank** d. **drunk**
22. Ali always to school by bus.
a. **comes** b. **will come** c. **coming** d. **to come**
23. Hassan didn't play football because he his football trainers.
a. **forgets** b. **forget** c. **forgot** d. **had forgotten**
24. Manal her lunch when the phone rang.
a. **is eating** b. **eats** c. **ate** d. **was eating**
25. If I swim in the sea, I always cold.
a. **feel** b. **feels** c. **will feel** d. **feeling**
26. If we lived in England, we English every day.
a. **speak** b. **will speak** c. **would speak** d. **spoke**
27. Fareeda has needed to wear glasses.
a. **for** b. **never** c. **since** d. **ago**
28. I finished my homework, so we can go to the park.
a. **just have** b. **just has** c. **has just** d. **have just**
29. My uncle has offered me how to play tennis.
a. **teaching** b. **to teach** c. **teach** d. **taught**
30. The teacher suggests ten new words a day.
a. **learning** b. **to learn** c. **learn** d. **of learning**
31. We have no tea, so I to the shops and get some.
a. **will go** b. **going** c. **am going** d. **goes**
32. The teacher says that we a test tomorrow.
a. **are going to have** b. **will be** c. **would have** d. **had**

33. The tourists visit the museum. It's very interesting.
 a. **shouldn't** b. **mustn't** c. **should** d. **would**
34. If Ahmed hadn't lived in China, he wouldn't to speak Chinese.
 a. **learn** b. **had learned** c. **have learned** d. **learned**
35. If Mona to the Red Sea last summer, she would have swum in the sea.
 a. **went** b. **had gone** c. **has gone** d. **will go**
36. Mahmoud went to a school in Cairo. school was very big.
 a. **A** b. **The** c. **An** d. **No article**
37. This is first time that the tourists have seen the Pyramids.
 a. **a** b. **the** c. **an** d. **no article**
38. You look at the sun. It is bad for your eyes!
 a. **wouldn't** b. **mustn't** c. **should** d. **must**
39. The firefighters arrived immediately after the people out the fire.
 a. **were putting** b. **puts** c. **will put** d. **had put**
40. If you throw a stone at that window, it break?
 a. **will** b. **do** c. **does** d. **would**
41. It's two weeks since he his brother.
 a. **meet** b. **meets** c. **met** d. **has met**
42. I look forward Europe one day.
 a. **visiting** b. **to visit** c. **to visiting** d. **visit**
43. You mustn't that pan. It is very hot!
 a. **touching** b. **have touch** c. **to touch** d. **touch**
44. My uncle sent me a postcard from South Africa.
 a. **the** b. **a** c. **an** d. **no article**
45. The ship for six hours yesterday.
 a. **was sailed** b. **was sailing** c. **sailing** d. **is sailing**
46. Smoke out of the fire for one hour yesterday morning.
 a. **was come** b. **was coming** c. **is coming** d. **comes**
47. He the letter and sent it by post.
 a. **writes** b. **write** c. **wrote** d. **is writing**
48. What when I entered?
 a. **you did** b. **you were doing** c. **were you done** d. **were you doing**
49. That park has been there two hundred years.
 a. **since** b. **for** c. **ago** d. **before**
50. If she time, she will visit us.
 a. **had** b. **has** c. **have** d. **will have**
51. If I not like your ideas, I'd say so.
 a. **do** b. **did** c. **will** d. **would**
52. If they agree with me, I'll go to the director.
 a. **don't** b. **didn't** c. **won't** d. **wouldn't**
53. If I you, I'd take the money.
 a. **am** b. **were** c. **would be** d. **have been**

54. I wouldn't go out if it
 a. rains b. rained c. has rained d. had rained
55. I am going to scream if you not stop that noise.
 a. do b. will c. did d. would
56. He is the tallest man I ever seen.
 a. am b. was c. had d. have
57. He ill since he went to Cairo.
 a. was b. been c. has been d. is being
58. The world food Program the public against impure and unsafe foods.
 a. which protects b. protects c. it protects d. to protect
59. I think the weather to be nice this afternoon.
 a. will b. shall c. is going d. going
60. I didn't hear you in. You must have been very quiet.
 a. come b. to come c. came d. are coming
61. It easy to move here. Prices are higher.
 a. hasn't been b. has been c. hasn't d. has
62. The clock precise time for at least ten years.
 a. keeps b. has kept c. still keeps d. keeping
63. Reem can't get into the house because she her keys at school.
 a. leaves b. left c. had left d. has left
64. At the weekend, he her parents in the country.
 a. visited b. 's visited c. visits d. 's visiting
65. At first, I didn't like the school, but I to enjoy it now.
 a. 'm beginning b. begin c. began d. was beginning
66. Don't worry late tonight.
 a. if I'm b. when I'm c. when I will be d. if I'll be
67. I'm not tired enough to go to bed. If I to bed now, I wouldn't sleep.
 a. go b. went c. had gone d. would go
68. I must go now. I promised late.
 a. not being b. I won't be c. to not be d. I wouldn't be
69. He away two or three times a year.
 a. is going usually b. is usually going c. usually goes d. goes usually
70. She tried to be serious, but she couldn't help
 a. laughing b. to laugh c. laughed d. laugh

Question (5)

السؤال الخامس

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

- * تحتوي قطعة الفهم علي عدد من الكلمات يتراوح بين ١٣٠ إلى ١٦٠ كلمة.
 * تتناول القطعة موضوعاً يرتبط بحقائق معينة أو يرتبط برواية أو نص وصفي أو جدلي أو خطاب أو إيميل أو محادثة.
 * يُطلب من الطالب الإجابة علي: أ. سؤال اختيار من متعدد. ب. سؤالين مفتوحين النهايات (تختبر التفكير النقدي).

Sample Exams

Model Exam (1)

1. Translate into English:

تعتمد المؤسسات الخيرية علي التبرعات لمساعدة الفقراء والمحتاجين في كل مكان.

2. Complete each space with one word:

Time is as precious (a) gold. Yet, we don't invest it (b) Those (c) fail to invest their time may waste (d) whole life.

3. Write an essay of about 150 words on one only of the following topics:

- a) The importance of reading.
 - b) New cities.
 - c) The effects of technology in our life.
 - d) The dangers of pollution.
4. What damage does smoking to health?
- a. **work**
 - b. **make**
 - c. **do**
 - d. **affect**
5. playing tennis at the club, the boy had a shower.
- a. **While**
 - b. **As soon as**
 - c. **During**
 - d. **After**
6. There are some of hygiene to follow.
- a. **roles**
 - b. **rolls**
 - c. **rules**
 - d. **rulers**
7. It is dark in the house because someone off the light.
- a. **had turned**
 - b. **was turning**
 - c. **has turned**
 - d. **have turned**

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

London has a big problem with traffic. During the day, most cars and buses can only travel at about 12 kilometres an hour. Driving around London today is about as fast as using a horse and carriage 100 years ago. However, there are

actually fewer cars on the roads now than ten years ago. Since 2003, people have had to pay to drive their cars into London between seven in the morning and six in the afternoon from Monday to Friday. This has persuaded many people to stop taking their cars into the city. So why is there still a problem with traffic? Experts say that it is because London's roads are very old, so they always need to be repaired. In 2016, there were more than 8,000 roadworks around the city: that is the main reason why London's traffic is so slow!

1. What does the underline word this refer to?
 - a. paying fines
 - b. paying to drive into London
 - c. using a horse and carriage
 - d. traffic
2. Do you think that asking people to pay to drive into London has been successful? Why/Why not?
3. Do you think that more people will travel by train or metro into London in the future? Why/Why not?

Model Exam (2)

1. Translate into English:

يستفيد الجسم من التمارين الرياضية في تجديد نشاطه استعادة طاقته.

2. Complete each space with one word:

Ahmed Zewail was born in 1946 in Egypt (a) he grew up. He went to Alexandria University. He (b) his studies in the United States In 1974. After this, Dr. Zewail worked (c) the University of California. In 1976, he (d) a professor at the California Institute of Technology.

3. Write an essay of about 150 words on one only of the following topics:

- a) How to keep healthy.
 - b) The pros and cons of mobile phones.
 - c) Climate change.
 - d) The foreign country you would like to visit.
4. My friend didn't offer me.
 - a. helped
 - b. helping
 - c. help
 - d. to help
 5. My son is an engineer. He has just from the faculty of engineering.
 - a. studied
 - b. joined

- c. graduated
- d. finished

6. The prisoner could his innocence and was set free.

- a. remove
- b. prove
- c. improve
- d. prevent

7. You to get a licence if you want to drive a car.

- a. has to
- b. ought
- c. must
- d. should

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

Many animals are in danger today. For many of them, the biggest danger is humans. People have always killed animals for their meat and skins. Others are killed because they eat crops or animals which belong to farmers. Certain wild animals, such as tigers or elephants used to live in great numbers in countries like India. People have hunted them so much that there aren't many left alive. However, there are laws to stop this. In South America, many different birds and animals have lost their natural homes in the forest because thousands of trees have been cut down or burnt. We should save animals.

Some species of animals are now extinct because none of them are left. Others are only alive in zoos or special parks. People can care for animals and learn more about them in zoos.

1. Animals are in danger because of

- a. humans
- b. zoos
- c. farming
- d. forests

2. Why do you think humans represent the biggest danger for animals?

3. In your opinion, what can we do to save animals?

Model Exam (3)

1. Translate into English:

قتل الأبرياء من الناس في أي مكان بالعالم ليس له علاقة بأي دين من الأديان.

2. Complete each space with one word:

The government has set (a) a number of new cities in the desert to (b) the problem of housing. Great efforts are also (c) to reclaim the desert and turn it into green fields. Our deserts are rich (d) minerals which are necessary to industry.

3. Write an essay of about 150 words on one only of the following topics:

- a) Your dream job.
- b) A situation you don't forget.
- c) The role scientists play in our life.
- d) The role of youth in our society.

4. The hotel the Nile.

- a. **overhears**
- b. **overlooks**
- c. **overtakes**
- d. **overcools**

5. My father will phone us as soon as he at his work.

- a. **arrive**
- b. **arrives**
- c. **was arriving**
- d. **arrived**

6. If you Ali, don't tell him anything about our plan.

- a. **meet**
- b. **met**
- c. **is meeting**
- d. **were meeting**

7. The of my daughter's school is a very clever woman.

- a. **singer**
- b. **actress**
- c. **headmistress**
- d. **professor**

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

Abdel -Latif Abu-Heif was born in 1929 in the Anfoushi area of Alexandria. In 1951, Abu-Heif became internationally famous when he swam across the English Channel. In 1953, he crossed the Channel again. This time he broke the record by crossing in 13 hours and 45 minutes. When he returned to Egypt, the people welcomed him as a national hero.

In 1966, Abu-Heif decided to retire from swimming. However, President Nasser asked him to complete so Abu-Heif continued to swim and win prizes until 1975, when he finally retired at the age of 46.

Abu-Heif was also famous for his generosity. He gave his prize money for swimming the English Channel to the family of a British swimmer who had drowned while he was crossing the Channel. Abu-Heif died in April 2008.

1. Abu-Heif lived years.

- a. **79**
- b. **66**
- c. **53**
- d. **78**

2. What do you think of Abu Heif? Why?
3. Would you like to be a sports champion? Why?

Model Exam (4)

1. Translate into English:

كل المصريون فخورون بعلمائهم العظام الذين حققوا إنجازات هائلة في شتى المجالات.

2. Complete each space with one word:

From 1967 to 1973, Dr. El-Baz worked (a) the American Apollo space project, which landed men on the moon. He (b) advice on where the astronauts should land, and told them (c) to collect rocks and soil on the moon. Dr. El-Baz was born in Zagazig in 1938 and was (d) at Ain Shams University.

3. Write an essay of about 150 words on one only of the following topics:

- a) A famous person.
- b) The advantages and disadvantages of the computer.
- c) The reasons you like your school.
- d) How to keep healthy.

4. is your own cleanliness.

- a. **Hygiene**
- b. **Infection**
- c. **Sanitation**
- d. **Hygienic**

5. Mona the streets aimlessly yesterday.

- a. **wandered**
- b. **wonder**
- c. **wondered**
- d. **wonders**

6. If we won the match, we glad.

- a. **will be**
- b. **can be**
- c. **would have been**
- d. **would be**

7. Before Samy, I had telephoned him.

- a. **visit**
- b. **visited**
- c. **has visited**
- d. **visiting**

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

On a cold night a wealthy woman was lying in bed between wake and sleep. Suddenly the door of the room opened. She didn't move thinking of her sons wanted something. To her surprise, she found herself face to face with a man holding a revolver in his hand. The woman didn't show any sign of fear. Instead, she said in a very loud voice, "Welcome. I think you are the man sent by Mr. Ahmed Sharaf to take the twenty thousand pounds."

The man's eyes shone saying quickly, "Yes". It was the best chance **he** had ever dreamt of. The woman said much louder, "Then your name must be Kareem or Safwat or Nabil." The door opened and her sons came to see why their mother was calling them. Her sons caught the thief who was so shocked that he couldn't use his revolver. Then they phoned the police. In fact this wise woman proved that the use of mind is stronger than the use of power.

1. The woman asked the thief about his name in order to
 - a. **give him the money**
 - b. **frighten him**
 - c. **show him she wasn't afraid**
 - d. **warn her sons**
2. Did the woman really owe twenty thousand pounds to Mr. Ahmed Sharaf?
3. What do you think of the old woman? Why?

Model Exam (5)

1. Translate into English:

يجب علينا أن نحترم والدينا ومدرسينا حتي نكون مواطنون صالحون في المجتمع.

2. Complete each space with one word:

We owe much (a) our parents. They provide us with food, education and clothing. It's our duty to (b) them, obey them and look (c) them when they grow (d) as they sacrifice a lot for our sake.

3. Write an essay of about 150 words on one only of the following topics:

- a) Our tourist attractions in Egypt.
- b) The importance of learning English.
- c) The importance of public libraries.
- d) The effect of new inventions on people's lives.

4. I always enjoy reading, especially for Ahmed Shawky.

- a. **poet**
- b. **pot**
- c. **poetry**
- d. **pottery**

5. The storm did a lot of to the house near the sea.

- a. sanitation
- b. donation
- c. damage
- d. courage

6. danger, please tell the police.

- a. In case
- b. In case of
- c. Without
- d. If

7. Manal her lunch when the phone rang.

- a. is eating
- b. eats
- c. ate
- d. was eating

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

My uncle is a hard-working cleaner at a hotel. If he had worked harder at school, he would have become an engineer. He always tells me to work hard so that I can have a good career. I am going to graduate in science next year. I want to be a science researcher.

My uncle also says that it is important to have a hobby that you enjoy. When he is not working, my uncle is an actor at a small theatre for children. He has performed at my brother's school and he is very good.

My hobby is kungfue. I have done kungfue for several years and it is good fun. I should practice every day, but I do not have time because must study for my exams.

1. What does the uncle do as a hobby?

- a. He cleans
- b. He does science
- c. He does kungfue
- d. He is an actor for children

2. Why do you think the writer's uncle tells him to work hard?

3. Do you think the writer's uncle has a good career? Why? Why not?

Model Exam (6)

1. Translate into English:

لا ينبغي أن نحكم على الناس قبل أن نمتلك معلومات كافية عنهم حتى نكون عادلين في حكمنا.

2. Complete each space with one word:

Dickens was born in 1812 (a) a good family in Portsmouth, in the south of England. When he was still a young boy, his father went to prison

because he had got (b) debt. Charles went to London to earn money for the family. At the age of twelve he was working for ten hours a day in a London factory. He saw how hard life was (c) poor people and many of the ideas for the stories of his novels and the characters in them came (d) this time.

3. Write an essay of about 150 words on one only of the following topics:

- a) The pros and cons of city life.
- b) Why we should help older people.
- c) An exciting story you read.
- d) The value of sports.

4. A surgeon is someone who operations in a hospital.

- a. **makes**
- b. **examines**
- c. **gets**
- d. **does**

5. Mona didn't any of her exams. She did very badly.

- a. **succeed**
- b. **pass**
- c. **fail**
- d. **give**

6. From 1967 to 1973, Dr. El-Baz on the American Apollo Space Project.

- a. **has worked**
- b. **was worked**
- c. **worked**
- d. **were working**

7. He found the film quite frightening, so he stopped it.

- a. **to watch**
- b. **to watching**
- c. **watching**
- d. **watch**

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

In the winter, many animals and birds travel hundreds of kilometres to places with a warmer climate and more food. This incredible journey takes place every year at about the same time. It is common to see birds sitting on walls or telephone wires waiting to travel the long distance between the places where they spend their summers and their winters.

Scientists do not know exactly how they find their way to and from their winter homes . It is thought that there are different ways, for example, using the

sun and stars for navigation. Some people believe that birds depend on their senses, including their sense of smell, to help them find the way. Some animals and birds travel thousands of kilometres. Blue whales have been known to travel up to 20,000 kilometres.

1. Birds and animals are thought to use the sun and the stars for
a. **warming** b. **navigation** c. **flying** d. **driving**
2. Why do you think it is considered an incredible journey?
3. Give a suitable title to the passage.

Model Exam (7)

1. Translate into English:

لقد حقق ذوو الاحتياجات الخاصة نجاحاً عظيماً في كل أنحاء العالم.

2. Complete each space with one word:

Our senses often (a) together. For example, try this experiment. Cut a piece of apple, banana and orange. Close your eyes, hold your nose, then (b) the fruit. Can you taste the difference (c) the fruits? Probably not. This is because when you eat something, your brain (d) messages from your mouth, eyes and nose.

3. Write an essay of about 150 words on one only of the following topics:

- a) An athlete you admire.
 - b) The importance of cleanliness.
 - c) Making friends.
 - d) What makes tourists visit Egypt.
4. My brother a goal in a school football match yesterday.
a. **played**
b. **won**
c. **scored**
d. **did**
 5. If I swim in the sea, I always cold.
a. **feels**
b. **feel**
c. **will feel**
d. **felt**
 6. I finished my homework, so we can go to the park.
a. **just have**
b. **just has**
c. **has just**
d. **have just**

7. Have you finished that book that I gave you?

- a. to read
- b. read
- c. from reading
- d. reading

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

The first national census in England was carried out in 1085. At this time, King William I sent researchers around the country to find out how people lived, how much land they had and which animals belonged to which farmer. The Domesday Book showed the results. The massive book was written at a time when few people could read or write. It is 913 pages long and gives the names of 13,000 places in England. The next census to have as much information was in the nineteenth century! However, the researchers of the Domesday Book only talked to people who owned land, so there is not information about other people in England. No one knew the population of England until the first population census in 1801.

1. Which information was not in the Domesday Book?

- a. the names of villages.
- b. who had land.
- c. how many people live in England.
- d. who had animals.

2. Why do you think that people say the Domesday Book is incredible?

3. Why do you think a census is important?

Model Exam (8)

1. Translate into English:

يعتمد النجاح في الحياة على الصبر والعمل الجاد وتحديد الأهداف قبل البدء في أي عمل أو مشروع.

2. Complete each space with one word:

We should encourage our children (a) go to libraries. That's
(b) reading (c) their knowledge. It helps them to (d)
..... other cultures.

3. Write an essay of about 150 words on one only of the following topics:

- a) A story you have read lately.
- b) Homeless children.
- c) The dangers of smoking.
- d) The most important means of communication.

4. She used to be slim, but now she
 a. **wasn't**
 b. **doesn't**
 c. **didn't**
 d. **isn't**
5. Air by exhaust fumes can damage our health.
 a. **polluting**
 b. **is polluted**
 c. **pollutes**
 d. **polluted**
6. It is my birthday next Tuesday. I 17.
 a. **will be**
 b. **am being**
 c. **am going to be**
 d. **would be**
7. Scientists are conducting a new to test the effectiveness of the new drug.
 a. **excitement**
 b. **experience**
 c. **experiment**
 d. **example**

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

Mr. Fouad owns a large dairy just outside a big city. The dairy supplies milk to the big city and to the suburbs that surround it. Because Mr. Fouad's dairy is such a large one, he must have a lot of employees. Two of the employees work on the farm where food is grown for the cows. Three employees are responsible for raising, feeding, and milking the cows. All the milking on Mr. Fouad's dairy is done by machines. Mr. Fouad's dairy is a large business. The staff in the business office are a secretary and two bookkeepers. The bookkeepers must record the daily income. Sometimes Mr. Fouad likes to talk about the old days, when the dairy was small and he and his brothers were able to run it by themselves.

1. The underlined word "supplies" means
 a. **decreases** b. **provides** c. **improves** d. **applies**
2. Do employees do the milking by themselves or by machinery?
3. What do you suggest to expand Mr. Fouad's business?

Model Exam (9)

1. Translate into English:

احذر الإضاءة الضعيفة، فقد تضر بصرك أثناء القراءة بسببها.

2. Complete each space with one word:

My friend and I are not the same. He is a (a), relaxed person. I'm the opposite. I (b) excited very easily and worry about everything. He and I don't always agree with (c) other: maybe that's why we are best friends. I hope we will always be best friends. Maybe we will become parents and grandparents one day, and our children and grandchildren will play together and (d) best friends, too.

3. Write an essay of about 150 words on one only of the following topics:

- a) Advantages and disadvantages of cars.
- b) Your favourite subject at school.
- c) The problem of over-population.
- d) Children living on the streets.

4. What a good he has. He never forgets anything!

- a. **remembrance**
- b. **memento**
- c. **souvenir**
- d. **memory**

5. What if he leaves the meeting?

- a. **will happen**
- b. **would happen**
- c. **had happened**
- d. **would have happened**

6. The people of Mexico City have tried many things to the pollution.

- a. **blow**
- b. **lift**
- c. **move**
- d. **cut**

7. You eat so many sweets; it's bad for your health.

- a. **needn't**
- b. **oughtn't**
- c. **won't**
- d. **mustn't**

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

George is an artist. He paints pictures and draws drawings. He was delicately brought up. At the age of seven, he won a prize for drawing an animal, although he was intending to draw the sun over London. At the age of twenty one, he started a business as a painter of people but nobody seemed to want his drawings. He turned from painting people to painting the country but he failed to

sell any of his paintings. When he had a bit of money left and was almost hungry, he decided to draw funny pictures but nobody wanted to buy them. Now he is without hope and says to himself, "If I had had a wife and children, they would have been crying for bread". So he decided to take to his bed and never to rise again.

1. George
 - a. **has children**
 - b. **has a cat**
 - c. **has a wife**
 - d. **doesn't have children or a wife**
2. Suggest a "title" for this passage.
3. Do you think George is a true artist? Why/Why not?

Model Exam (10)

1. Translate into English:

تقدم المرأة اسهامات كبيرة في تطوير المجتمع وتقدمه وتساعد الرجل في مختلف المجالات.

2. Complete each space with one word:

The problem of homeless street children will not disappear (a) we do something about it. Some homeless children have done well and even become successful (b) business, but society needs to protect and look (c) homeless children to help them (d) a better future.

3. Write an essay of about 150 words on one only of the following topics:

- a) The value of friendship.
 - b) How we can lessen pollution in Egypt.
 - c) How to protect the environment.
 - d) Reading is a useful hobby.
4. Someone who studies soil and rocks is called a
 - a. **surgeon**
 - b. **pilot**
 - c. **geologist**
 - d. **painter**
 5. I am sorry, I couldn't your name.
 - a. **remain**
 - b. **remind**
 - c. **remember**
 - d. **drink**

6. We wouldn't have gone to the beach if we it was so windy.

- a. **knew**
- b. **would know**
- c. **had known**
- d. **know**

7. Ali always to school by bus.

- a. **comes**
- b. **will come**
- c. **coming**
- d. **come**

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

Naguib Mahfouz was born in Cairo in 1911. Mahfouz's childhood friends remember him as a keen reader. Friends of later days joke about his punctuality and his love of routine. Mahfouz's day starts at 5 a.m. after exactly 5 hours of sleep. After breakfast, he walks from his home in Agouza to Ali Baba café in Tahrir Square where he has his morning coffee and reads the paper. This, no doubt, is a good exercise.

Mahfouz has travelled outside Egypt only twice in his life on government business. Mahfouz is the only Arab writer to win a Nobel Prize for literature. He is considered as the father of the modern Arabic literature. His dislike of travelling and his failing health made him send his daughters to receive the Nobel Prize. He died in Cairo in 2006.

1. The underlined word "This" refers to

- a. **Mahfouz's daily walk after breakfast from Agouza to Tahrir Square**
- b. **Mahfouz's friends**
- c. **Mahfouz's childhood**
- d. **Mahfouz's daughters**

3. Are you proud of Naguib Mahfouz? Why/Why not?

4. What do you think of Naguib Mahfouz's writings?