



كلمة ونص

مراجعة ليلة الامتحان

المنهج بحاله ومحتاله ومراجعتة وتمارينه
(1064 سـ _____ ؤال)
في 80 صفحة بس

3RD
SEC.

الصف الثالث الثانوي

السؤال الأول: 14 جملة اختيار من متعدد (7 كلمات + 7 قواعد)

- أ. مراجعة وحدات المنهج (مفردات - مرادفات - متضادات - قواعد - ملاحظات لغوية) + تمارين (704 جملة)
ب. مراجعة مفردات وتعبيرات واصطلاحات القصة (Great Expectations) + تمارين (66 جملة)
ج. أسئلة القواعد التراكمية وقواعد السنين السابقة وقواعد ورقة المفاهيم (96 جملة)
د. أهم أسئلة الامتحانات التجريبية وامتحانات الثانوية للعامين الماضيين (2021 / 2022) (30 جملة)

السؤال الثاني: 3 جمل اختيار من متعدد (مهارات الكتابة)

- مراجعة جميع مهارات الكتابة (العامة والخاصة بالوحدات) + تمارين فعالة (100 جملة)

السؤال الثالث والرابع: قطعتي فهم + 8 أسئلة اختيار من متعدد لكل قطعة

- مراجعة مهارات التعامل مع قطعة الفهم + تمارين (قطعتين حديثتين)

السؤال الخامس: الترجمة (2 ترجمة من العربية للإنجليزية + 2 ترجمة من الإنجليزية للعربية)

- مراجعة مهارات التعامل مع سؤال الترجمة + تمارين ترجمة مسيرة للأحداث الجارية (12 سؤال)

السؤال السادس: سؤالين عن التفكير النقدي للقصة (Great Expectations)

- سؤال وجواب مترجمين (كل فصل علمي حدة) (194 سؤال)

- تشمل أسئلة القصة أهم أسئلة كتاب الطالب وكتاب التدريبات وتمرين (Longman)

السؤال السابع: كتابة المقال أو الإيميل (من 180 كلمة)

- مراجعة مهارات كتابة المقال والإيميل + موضوعات مكتوبة (مسيرة للأحداث الجارية)

المتدربان سأمل (مطابق للمودج الاستراتيجي)

(1064 سؤال)



السؤال الأول: ٤ جملة اختيار من متعدد (٧ كلمات + ٧ قواعد)

أ. مراجعة وحدات المنهج (مفردات - قواعد - ملاحظات لغوية + تمارين)

Units (1 - 2 - 3) - Revision (1)

Vocabulary - Prepositions - Expressions

cheat (n) (v)	غشاش / يغش	citizen journalism (n)	صحافة المواطن	demand (v) (n)	يطلب - طلب
tabloid (n)	صحيفة شعبية صغيرة	omission (n)	حذف - استبعاد	piracy / pirated	قرصنة / مقرصن
broadsheet (n)	صحيفة رسمية	placement (n)	وضع - توظيف	ruin / spoil (v)	يفسد - يدمر
incident (n)	حدث	point of view (n)	وجهة نظر - رأي	shocked (adj.)	مصدوم
casualty (n)	الشخص المصاب	claim (v)	يزعم - يدعي	occur / take place (v)	يحدث
bias / biased	تحيز / متحيز	investigate (v)	يحقق - يتحرى	spin (n)	تبديل حقائق - خلط أمور
block (v)	يجب - يسد	compensate / make up for	يُعوّض	spin - spun (v)	يحرك - يدير
announce / declare (v)	يُعلن	make up (v)	يؤلف - يبتكر - يخترع	put a spin on	يبدل حقائق
inaccurate (adj.)	غير دقيق	made up of	مكون من	headlines (n)	عناوين الصحف
version / edition	نسخة - إصدار	type up (v)	ينسخ بشكل غير شرعي	highlight (v/n)	يبرز / الجزء الأبرز
objective (adj.)	موضوعي - محايد	intellectual (adj.)	فكري	matter (v)	يهم - يثير اهتمام
slang (n)	لغة عامية	roughly / approximately (adv.)	تقريباً	balanced (adj.)	متوازن
nosy (adj.)	حشري - فضولي	suburb (n)	ضاحية سكنية	generate (v)	يولد طاقة
pattern (n)	نموذج - نمط	rank (v) (n)	يصنف - يحتل تصنيفاً	round (n)	جولة
pause (n) (v)	وقفة - يتوقف	role model (n)	مثل أعلى - قدوة	conclusion (n)	خاتمة - خلاصة
court (n)	ملعب	contribution (n)	إسهام - مشاركة	cross (adj.)	غاضب
naughty (adj.)	مشاكس - مشاغب	stereotype (n)	صورة نمطية ثابتة	specialize in (v)	يتخصص في
lecturer (n)	المُحاضر	tournament (n)	بطولة رياضية	eye contact (n)	تواصل بصري
pharmacist (n)	صيدلي	bar graph (chart)	رسم بياني بأعمدة	grumpy (adj.)	متأفف - نكد
physicist (n)	فيزيائي	cheerful (adj.)	بشوش - مبتهج	majority (n)	الأغلبية
podcast (n)	منصة صوتية	percentage (n)	نسبة مئوية	minority (n)	الأقلية
prejudice (n)	انحياز - تحامل	significant (adj.)	هام - ذو مغزى	miserable (adj.)	تعبس - بانس
defy (v)	يتحدى - يرفض	remarkable (adj.)	هام - بارز	determined to (adj.)	مصمم على
assume (v)	يفترض	mislead - misled (v)	يضل - يخدع	inspire (v)	يلهم
formula (n)	معادلة - صيغة	unreasonable (adj.)	غير منطقي	sparked by	نشأ من
speculate about (v)	يتكهن حول	name after (v)	يسمي على اسم	gender bias (n)	تحيز حسب النوع
Alzheimer's (n)	مرض الزهايمر	social norms (n)	أعراف اجتماعية	tend to (v)	يميل إلى - يفضل
approach (n)	طريقة - منهج	mass-produced (adj.)	منتج بكميات كبيرة	spacecraft (n)	سفينة فضاء
astronaut (n)	راند فضاء	solar system (n)	النظام الشمسي	speaker (n)	سماعة
astronomer (n)	عالم فلك	spectacularly (adv.)	بصورة مذهلة	surface (n)	سطح
experiment (v)	يجري تجربة	surround sound (n)	الصوت المجسم	surround (v)	يحيط بـ - يُطوّق
records (n)	سجلات - ملفات	operation / surgery (n)	عملية جراحية	universe (n)	الكون
implement (v)	ينفذ - يطبق	treatment / cure (n)	علاج	sensor (n)	جهاز استشعار
inconvenient (adj.)	غير ملائم	drugs (n)	عقاقير - مخدرات	beyond (prep.)	وراء - أبعد من
innovation (n)	إبداع - ابتكار	immerse (in) (v)	يبهر / يغمس في	surgeon (n)	طبيب جراح
process (n)	عملية - نظام	immersive / spectacular (adj.)	مبهر	autonomously (adv.)	بشكل مستقل
diabetes (n)	مرض السكري	burning questions	أسئلة مُلحة	transform (v)	يغير - يعدل

wait with bated breath	ينتظر بفارغ الصبر	long-awaited ending	نهاية منتظرة طويلا
put in place (practice)	يقوم بالتنفيذ	record snowstorm	عاصفة جليدية شديدة
due to be published	متوقع أن يتم نشره	violate copyright law	يخالف حقوق النشر
to be honest / come true	للأمانة / يتحقق	be held back by	يترجع بسبب
Artificial Intelligence (AI)	ذكاء اصطناعي	aerospace engineering	هندسة الطيران
a ten-minute break	راحة لمدة عشر دقائق	do / have an operation	يجري (تجرى له) جراحة
raise a question	يثير سؤالا	conform to stereotypes	يمتثل للصور النمطية
go through obstacles	يمر بعقبات	break down stereotypes	يحطم الصور النمطية
in 3D (three dimensional)	ثلاثي الأبعاد	on a big (small) scale	على نطاق واسع (ضيق)
on one hand / on the other hand	من ناحية (أخرى)	on balance / on the whole	إجمالاً / على العموم

Language Notes

1. **Tabloid**: small pages / simple language / large photos and headlines / funny rhymes and jokes

Broadsheet: large pages / formal language / factual articles واقعية / longer sentences.

- **Bias by omission** تحيز بالحذف: **Leaving out a fact** which doesn't **support** your **point of view**.
- **Bias by placement** تحيز بتبديل المواقع: **Position** of the article **on the page** to look **important**.
- **Bias by spin** تحيز بتبديل الحقائق: Not presenting a **balanced point of view**.

٢. نستخدم المصدر (**subjunctive**) بعد تعبيرات الضرورة والأهمية:

- I **recommend** (that) **he ask** their advice.

- **It's important** our production **increase**.

be proud + (of + V.ing/N) (to + inf.)	يفخر بـ	have (take) pride in	يفخر بـ
win / get / receive	يتسلم جائزة	be awarded	يتم منحه جائزة
graduate (qualify) as + وظيفة	يتخرج (يتأهل) كـ	graduate with + شهادة	يحصل على شهادة
a graduate of	خريج كذا	graduate in + مجال	يتخرج في مجال (كالطب)
expert at + V.ing	خبير في	expert on (in) + اسم	خبير في
was published / came out	تم نشره	cure of / a cure for	يعالج من / علاج لـ
historic	تاريخي (قديم) - يمكن زيارته	historical	متعلق بالتاريخ - لا يمكن زيارته
result in / result from	يتسبب في / ينتج عن	reflect / reflect on	يعكس - يبين / يعنى التفكير في
good at / good for	جيد في / مفيد لـ	of his own / on his own	ملكه / بمفرده
similar (to)	متشابه / مشابه (جزئياً)	the same (as)	متماثل (مثل) كلياً
raise - d	يرفع / يجمع / يربي	rise - rose - risen	يرتفع / ينهض / تشرق
arise - arose - arisen	تنشأ	arouse - d	يثير
another + اسم مفرد	آخر	other + اسم جمع = others	آخرون
in addition (furthermore/moreover) + جملة	بالإضافة لذلك	in addition to + V.ing/N	بالإضافة الى
however + فعل + فاعل + صفة / ظرف	برغم	Whatever + اسم + فعل + فاعل	برغم
although/ even though /despite the fact that + جملة	بمجرد أن	despite / in spite of + V.ing/N	بالرغم من
instead + جملة	بدلاً من ذلك	instead of + V.ing / Noun	بدلاً من
as + جملة كاملة / وظيفة	كـ	like + اسم + صفة / اسم	مثل
way (method) to + اسم / مصدر	طريقة لـ	way (method) of + V.ing / اسم	طريقة لـ
other than	عدا - غير	rather than	بدلاً من - أكثر من
a life of + اسم غير عاقل	تشير إلى نوع الحياة	the life of + اسم عاقل	حياة فلان
thanks for	شكراً على	thanks to	بفضل كذا
every (each) day	ظرف بمعنى (كل يوم)	everyday	صفة بمعنى (يومي)
run out	ينفذ / ينتهي	run out of	ينفذ ما لديه / يستهلك
steal from شيء أو مكان	يسرق	rob of شيء أو مكان	يسرق منه
sensible	واع - عاقل - حكيم	sensitive	مرهف الحس - ضعيف



Exercises on vocabulary and language notes

1. A/An newspaper is a formal one with large pages.
a. **tabloid** b. **broadsheet** c. **irregular** d. **broad cheat**
2. newspapers are printed with large photos and headlines.
a. **Broadsheet** b. **Tablet** c. **Tabloid** d. **Broadcast**
3. The journalist left out some important facts. This is bias by
a. **spin** b. **placement** c. **omission** d. **perfection**
4. The reporter used some phrases to support his own idea. This is bias by
a. **implication** b. **omission** c. **spin** d. **placement**
5. He was biased by; he put the story at the page top to show it was interesting.
a. **repetition** b. **omission** c. **placement** d. **spin**
6. I recommend she the whole questions carefully before answering.
a. **read** b. **to read** c. **reading** d. **have read**
7. Top students are prizes for their excellence.
a. **got** b. **won** c. **received** d. **awarded**
8. My sister is a graduate Oxford university.
a. **on** b. **from** c. **in** d. **of**
9. The story describes some important events.
a. **historian** b. **historical** c. **historic** d. **historically**
10. It is recommended to children to learn more than one language; this is very helpful. (LM)
a. **arise** b. **raise** c. **rise** d. **risk**
11. The spread of the virus people's fear.
a. **rose** b. **raised** c. **aroused** d. **arose**
12. During vacation, he had time to his successes and failures.
a. **instinct** b. **reflect** c. **reflect in** d. **reflect on**
13. Her first book was two years ago.
a. **come out** b. **published** c. **appeared** d. **recycled**
14. all our efforts to save the school, the authorities decided to close it.
a. **Whatever** b. **However** c. **Although** d. **Despite**
15. careful he is, he sometimes makes mistakes. (LM)
a. **Whatever** b. **Regardless** c. **However** d. **Despite**
16. Naguib Mahfouz's books established him a great writer.
a. **as** b. **like** c. **to** d. **about**
17. The problem was psychological than physiological.
a. **better** b. **rather** c. **another** d. **other**
18. I have just finished reading a wonderful book about life of Sadat.
a. **no article** b. **a** c. **the** d. **an**
19. to modern technology, people live well now.
a. **Thank** b. **Thanking** c. **Thanks** d. **Think**
20. Reading is part of my routine.
a. **day** b. **everyday** c. **ever day** d. **every day**
21. The world is expected to run petrol in the near future.
a. **out** b. **down on** c. **down** d. **out of**
22. At the market yesterday, I was of my wallet.
a. **robbed** b. **stolen** c. **kidnapped** d. **hijacked**
23. The idea they suggested was I admired it.
a. **sense** b. **senseless** c. **sensitive** d. **sensible**
24. Growing trees is good the environment.
a. **for** b. **at** c. **in** d. **to**
25. The company provides cheap Internet access., it makes shareware freely available.
a. **In addition to** b. **Furthermore** c. **In addition** d. **Both B and C**

26. The factory is in the of moving to new offices.
 a. **profession** b. **process** c. **operation** d. **procession**
27. Which of the following means in general? (LM)
 a. **On the other hand** b. **On balance** c. **On the whole** d. **On a bigger scale**
28. Students have been very responsible,, when choosing courses to provide a broad education.
 a. **on whole** b. **on scale** c. **on balance** d. **in scale**
29. The party was on; five hundred people were invited.
 a. **scale** b. **a large scale** c. **a small scale** d. **the whole**
30. I'd like to eat out, but on I should be trying to save money.
 a. **duty** b. **the other hand** c. **purpose** d. **one hand**
31. My grandmother is going into hospital next week to an operation.
 a. **perform** b. **do** c. **carry out** d. **have**
32. intelligence which depends on machinery can save teachers' time.
 a. **Natural** b. **Artificial** c. **Neutral** d. **Dimensional**
33. If I have to stay late at work tonight, it won't because we can go out another night.
 a. **match** b. **matter** c. **shut** d. **plight**
34. Smoking results heart diseases.
 a. **in** b. **on** c. **for** d. **from**
35. He refused my offer without saying any more word.
 a. **crossly** b. **crossness** c. **cross** d. **across**
36. The beach has been since they opened the hotel there. It has become busy.
 a. **transplanted** b. **translated** c. **transferred** d. **transformed**
37. The of the cassette has broken down; it doesn't give any sound.
 a. **steamer** b. **declarer** c. **speaker** d. **stamina**
38. The manager has decided to some reforms to the current plan.
 a. **implement** b. **compliment** c. **attachment** d. **contentment**
39. The director tried several different camera for the scene.
 a. **improvements** b. **commitments** c. **investments** d. **placements**
40. Don't believe him. I'm sure he has put a/an on the story.
 a. **piracy** b. **spin** c. **pressure** d. **version**
41. Ali's addiction has turned him into a liar and a/an
 a. **cheat** b. **casualty** c. **causality** d. **concrete**
42. We waited for the announcement of the winner with breath.
 a. **beaten** b. **bathed** c. **batted** d. **bated**
43. The new procedures will be put next month. They will be carried out.
 a. **on place** b. **on the place** c. **in the place** d. **in place**
44. People love their children too much to give a/an opinion about their behavior.
 a. **subjunctive** b. **subjective** c. **objective** d. **optimistic**
45. The long-..... version of the film will come out soon.
 a. **waiting** b. **awaited** c. **waited** d. **await**
46. She has been absent from work due to her illness. "Due to" here means "....."
 a. **likely to** b. **about to** c. **owing of** d. **because of**
47. All she is a suitable salary to live on.
 a. **amends** b. **demands** c. **appendix** d. **prevents**
48. is the act of illegally copying someone's product or invention without permission.
 a. **Democracy** b. **Privacy** c. **Piracy** d. **Vacancy**
49. Bombing raids الغارات الجوية on mountain villages produce few but much damage.
 a. **causalities** b. **auctions** c. **casualties** d. **cosmetics**
50. Our company now cars to meet a wider market.
 a. **misunderstands** b. **disproves** c. **mass-produces** d. **mass media**
51. Our research has not produced any answers to this problem; we need to adopt a different to it.
 a. **coach** b. **brush** c. **turpentine** d. **approach**



52. The are doing an important space mission next month.
 a. **astrologers** b. **asteroids** c. **astronomers** d. **astronauts**
53. study stars and planets using scientific strategies.
 a. **Astronauts** b. **Astrologers** c. **Physicians** d. **Astronomers**
54. House prices have risen, so people are always complaining about them.
 a. **spectacularly** b. **curatively** c. **optimistically** d. **dimensionally**
55. There are nine planets in the solar
 a. **way** b. **discipline** c. **system** d. **method**
56. on mice can give us an idea of the effect of the disease in humans.
 a. **Experiencing** b. **Experimenting** c. **Prescribing** d. **Expecting**
57. It was wrong of you to call her at such a/an time.
 a. **appropriate** b. **incomplete** c. **inconvenient** d. **proper**
58. The company has successfully new products and services.
 a. **invaded** b. **innovated** c. **invited** d. **divided**
59. Our new house is by a large garden.
 a. **suspended** b. **surrounded** c. **suspected** d. **summoned**
60. The doctor said that these pills are the best for headaches.
 a. **treatment** b. **medical** c. **profession** d. **trademark**
61. She is so busy; she is in her studies.
 a. **impressed** b. **pressed** c. **immersed** d. **surpassed**
62. The road tend to be worse in the towns than in the country.
 a. **roads** b. **furnaces** c. **surfaces** d. **servers**
63. What changes await us in the coming year and?
 a. **beside** b. **beyond** c. **attend** d. **above**
64. This torch has a that makes it go out when the sun rises.
 a. **flat** b. **surrender** c. **sensor** d. **quantum**
65. Taking is very harmful to youth.
 a. **medicines** b. **cures** c. **treatments** d. **drugs**
66. I missed the game, but I saw the on the evening news.
 a. **invitations** b. **highlights** c. **priorities** d. **accuracies**
67. The government announced a cut in taxes. A synonym for "announce" is "....."
 a. **declare** b. **admit** c. **provoke** d. **denounce**
68. "One shouldn't always be nosy." A synonym for "nosy" is "....."
 a. **objective** b. **inquisitive** c. **curious** d. **both b and c**
69. He was punished for giving the police information.
 a. **false** b. **inaccurate** c. **precise** d. **both a and b**
70. Her fatal illness has her life.
 a. **spoilt** b. **improved** c. **ruined** d. **both a and c**
71. Another word for "opinion" is ".....".
 a. **omission** b. **point of view** c. **argumentation** d. **persuasion**
72. She she is a millionaire but I don't trust what she says.
 a. **attains** b. **claims** c. **cheats** d. **advocates**
73. The road is closed following a serious earlier today.
 a. **decent** b. **incident** c. **eventual** d. **coincidence**
74. She is too to write about the case objectively.
 a. **biased** b. **boasted** c. **placed** d. **based**
75. The explosion because of the workers' negligence إهمال.
 a. **occurred** b. **took place** c. **happened** d. **all of them**
76. The detectives the whole building to know the identity of the robber.
 a. **investigated** b. **accumulated** c. **suffocated** d. **demonstrated**
77. The company will be financially for its recent losses.
 a. **made up** b. **made up of** c. **made for** d. **compensated**

78. My youngest son enjoys stories.
 a. **making off** b. **making up for** c. **making up** d. **making out**
79. First impressions always people and make them give false judgments.
 a. **allow** b. **mislead** c. **bleed** d. **invade**
80. Most of his blood arteries **شرايين** were, so he died immediately.
 a. **booked** b. **blocked** c. **mocked** d. **knocked**
81. The newspaper's front-page read simply "Prime Minister resigns".
 a. **deadline** b. **timeline** c. **lifeline** d. **headline**
82. The original of the book was in Latin but later editions were in English.
 a. **fiction** b. **function** c. **version** d. **motion**
83. Your résumé **سيرة ذاتية** should your skills and achievements.
 a. **highlight** b. **split** c. **delight** d. **straighten**
84. This book was typed It's piracy.
 a. **off** b. **down** c. **up** d. **out**
85. This job requires high intellectual effort. A synonym for "intellectual" is ".....".
 a. **mental** b. **dimensional** c. **verbal** d. **trivial**
86. "There were roughly 200 people there." A synonym for "roughly" is ".....".
 a. **precisely** b. **nearly** c. **approximately** d. **both b and c**
87. It is difficult to form a view of the condition of all these working people.
 a. **relaxed** b. **balanced** c. **demanding** d. **splendid**
88. A perfect coach is the one who can be a for the players.
 a. **role model** b. **rule model** c. **roll medal** d. **roll model**
89. An antonym for "prejudice" can be ".....".
 a. **injustice** b. **neutrality** c. **objectivity** d. **both b and c**
90. Mohammed Salah is as one of the best footballers in the world.
 a. **defied** b. **ranked** c. **guarded** d. **reflected**
91. prepare medicines that are sold in stores.
 a. **Surgeons** b. **Sergeants** c. **Pharmacists** d. **Physicists**
92. Her early failures made her even more to succeed.
 a. **speculative** b. **determined** c. **allowed** d. **attended**
93. "There are security rules that airlines must conform." A synonym for "conform" is ".....".
 a. **defy** b. **break down** c. **obey** d. **both a and c**
94. A new of negotiations **المفاوضات** is scheduled to begin next week.
 a. **mount** b. **sound** c. **ground** d. **round**
95. The evidence leads to the inescapable that she was negligent.
 a. **comparison** b. **delusion** c. **combination** d. **conclusion**
96. The ground of the tennis wasn't suitable for playing well.
 a. **chart** b. **graph** c. **cart** d. **court**
97. Politicians often resort to familiar when discussing controversial issues.
 a. **formulas** b. **fames** c. **farmers** d. **frogs**
98. Racial is something that all countries should cooperate to put an end to.
 a. **prejudice** b. **stereotype** c. **surrender** d. **acceptance**
99. She has faced many that she was able to overcome.
 a. **obstacles** b. **challenges** c. **both a and b** d. **merits**
100. Her early childhood her to write her first novel.
 a. **conspired** b. **aspired** c. **respired** d. **inspired**
101. people have kind hearts and hate no one.
 a. **Grumpy** b. **Good-natured** c. **Cruel** d. **Savage**
102. Listen carefully to this; it will improve your speaking skills.
 a. **utmost** b. **fabrication** c. **podcast** d. **firmer**
103. My uncle is a generous man who is known for his to charity.
 a. **conclusions** b. **committees** c. **combinations** d. **contributions**



104. Since she has done work, she will be promoted **تحصل على ترقية**.
 a. remarkable b. significant c. low d. both a and b
105. The team lost and as a result they didn't for the competition finals.
 a. quality b. qualify c. licence d. celebrate
106. Only a small of our students are interested in rap music.
 a. percent b. present c. percentage d. preference
107. students behave badly in classrooms.
 a. Naughty b. Catchy c. Smart d. Optimistic
108. She is always too in the morning to deal with.
 a. confident b. grumpy c. chilly d. cheerful
109. The violent treatment of the policemen to the citizens uprisings **انتفاضات** everywhere.
 a. suspended b. sparkled c. sparked d. shut
110. This wealthy man was born in a very poor at the borders of the city.
 a. distinct b. distinctive c. suburb d. syrup
111. Women to live longer than men.
 a. pretend b. tend c. attend d. trend
112. The of workers find it quite hard to live on the amount of money they earn.
 a. major b. generation c. general d. majority
113. A specializes in the field of physics.
 a. physician b. physicist c. pharmacist d. physical
114. Current evidence indicates that older people are more healthy than popular suggest.
 a. stereotypes b. allies c. nerds d. narcotics
115. A is someone who teaches at a university.
 a. manufacturer b. lecturer c. monitor d. volunteer
116. I didn't see your car, so I you'd gone out.
 a. consumed b. communicated c. assumed d. perfumed
117. "They are hopeful the project will succeed." An antonym for "hopeful" is
 a. optimistic b. cheerful c. rosy d. cheerless
118. People in a society should respect its social
 a. nerds b. norms c. names d. fames
119. Naughty students always their teachers' orders.
 a. conform b. defy c. respect d. identify
120. This medicine will help the patient his illness.
 a. get over b. conform to c. overcome d. both a and c

Language: Quick Hints

1. The past simple tense **زمن الماضي البسيط**

- (١) **الكلمات الدالة:** yesterday / last / ago / once / in the past / how long ago / when I was young
- A famous writer **wrote** this book a year ago. This book **was written** by a famous writer.
 (٢) **نستخدمه للتعبير عن:** حدث انتهى في الماضي / حدث جاء بعد آخر في الماضي / عادة كانت تحدث في الماضي.
- When they **(had) returned** home, they **knew** the story. - I **used to smoke** years ago.
 (٣) **نستخدمه للتعبير عن المضارع غير الحقيقي بعد تعبيرات مثل:** **if only / I wish / it's time / I'd rather**
- It's time we **helped** each other. - I'd rather you **didn't borrow** my mobile.

2. The past continuous tense **زمن الماضي المستمر**

- (١) **الكلمات الدالة:** yesterday evening / at 7 yesterday / from five to seven yesterday / all last night.
- I **was doing** my homework at 6 yesterday evening. - He phoned while dinner **was being cooked**.
- **While / As / Just as / When** + ماضي مستمر + ماضي مستمر (حدثين لم يقطع أيهما الآخر)
 - **While / As / Just as / When** + زمن الماضي البسيط + زمن الماضي المستمر (حدثين قطع أحدهما الآخر)
 - **When** + زمن الماضي البسيط + زمن الماضي المستمر (حدثين قطع أحدهما الآخر)

- While he **was reading**, I **was watching** TV. - We **were going** back home **when** a beggar **stopped** us.

While + فاعل + was / were + V.ing = **While** + V.ing (في حالة عدم وجود فاعل) = **During** + اسم

- **While** he **was staying** (**While staying**) in China, he **learned** about the Chinese culture.
- **During** his stay in China, he **learned** about the Chinese culture.

(٢) هناك أفعال لا تستخدم في أزمنة مستمرة، بالتالي لا نستخدمها في الماضي المستمر ونستخدم بدلا منه الماضي البسيط، وهذه الأفعال تشمل: فعل (be) / أفعال الحواس / أفعال التفكير / أفعال التواصل / أفعال الملكية / أفعال العاطفة

- Mona **was** busy **at seven p.m yesterday**. - **In the past** people **thought** the earth was round.

3. The Present Perfect Tense زمن المضارع التام

(١) نستخدمه للتعبير عن حدث انتهى وما زال له تأثير في الحاضر / حدث تم في الماضي ولا نعرف متى بالضبط.

- He **has hurt** his leg, *so he can't play football today*. - I **have visited** France *twice before*.
- Mona **has studied** four lessons **up till now**. - **How long have you been** ill?
- Samia **has just tidied** the bedroom. - I **have already corrected** the mistakes in the essay.
- Your brother **has been** ill *recently (lately)*. - We **haven't received** any news *lately*.
- **Have you ever visited** the Egyptian Museum? - No, I **have never visited** the / - No, never.
- I **have assisted** dad in his work **since 2008**. - I **haven't seen** my friends **for a long time**.

- نستخدم (already) في سؤال الاتدهاش من شيء.

- نستخدم (yet) في سؤال الاستفسار عن معلومة.

- Have you finished homework **yet**? - Have you finished homework **already**? You're fast.

زمن المضارع التام (المضارع التام المستمر) , زمن الماضي البسيط + **since / ever since**
زمن المضارع التام (المضارع التام المستمر) + **since then** + زمن الماضي البسيط

- I **have enjoyed** reading novels **since** I **was** a young child.
- Hossam **went** to live in Italy. **Since then** I **haven't contacted** him.

جملة في زمن الماضي البسيط + **since** + (مدة زمنية غير محددة) + **It is (has been)**
جملة في زمن الماضي البسيط + **How long is it since**

- **It's nine years since** I **met** my teacher. - **How long is it since** you last **had** a day-off?

have/has been to ... (ذهب لمكان وعاد منه) -- have/has gone to ... (ذهب لمكان وما زال هناك)

- She **has gone to** Paris. She hasn't returned yet. - He **has been to** Canada. He is already back here.

4. Comparative and Superlative adjectives صفات المقارنة والتفضيل

فاعل آخر + **as** + صفة (قصيرة / طويلة) + **as** + be + فاعل - Mona is **as** tall (beautiful) **as** her mother (is).

فاعل آخر + **as** + صفة (قصيرة / طويلة) + **as / so** + **be not** + فاعل
فاعل آخر + **as** + اسم + **the same** + **be not (not have)** + فاعل

- Mona **isn't (doesn't have) the same** weight **as** her mother. - She **isn't as (so) tall as** me.

فاعل آخر + **er + than** + صفة قصيرة + **be** + فاعل
فاعل آخر + **than** + صفة طويلة + **more / less** + **be** + فاعل (أكثر من / أقل من)

- Ali is **stronger than** his friends. - Mona is **more intelligent than** Soha.

(الأكثر / الأقل) صفة طويلة + **the most / the least** + **be** + فاعل / **est** + صفة قصيرة + **the** + فاعل

- Ali is **the strongest student** in class. - She is **the most intelligent** of her classmates.

- Of all the players, Ali is **the least** tall (skillful). - يمكن استخدام (**less / least**) في المقارنة والتفضيل

- يمكن وضع ظروف الدرجة قبل صيغ المقارنة: **much / a lot / a little / a bit / far / slightly / even**

- Travelling by plane is **much more comfortable than** travelling by ship.

- التعبير عن الزيادة المتوازنة: (فعل + فاعل + صفة مقارنة + **the**، فعل + فاعل + صفة مقارنة + **the**)

- **The harder** you study, **the more (higher)** marks you will get.



- يمكن في المقارنة أن نستخدم (صيغة المقارنة + the) (عندما يكون عدد عناصر المقارنة اثنان):
- Of these two cars, the red one is **the more expensive**.
- الصفات الشاذة في المقارنة والتفضيل: صفات لا تتبع الطريقة المعتادة في تكوين صيغ المقارنة والتفضيل
- Mona is **better** at science **than** I'm. - This man is **the worst** criminal of all the gang.
- نستخدم (older / oldest) في المقارنة والتفضيل / و(elder / eldest) لترتيب أفراد الأسرة الواحدة
- She is **older than** me. - He is **the oldest** of the three brothers. - My **elder** brother loves swimming.
- Ali is **just as naughty as** he was 5 years ago. : استخدام (just as as) بمعنى (تماما مثل):
- نستخدم الظروف (by far / easily / one of / some of) قبل صفات وظروف التفضيل:
- Ahmed is **by far** the most punctual of his classmates.

5. The past perfect tense زمن الماضي التام

- الكلمات الدالة: (مدة في الماضي + before / by) / (before + موعد + the) / (the previous + موعد).
- أهم القوانين التي تربط زمن الماضي التام بزمن الماضي البسيط (كحدثين متتابعين):

1. After / As soon as / The moment / When زمن الماضي البسيط, زمن الماضي التام +
2. After + V.ing / N (After having + P.P) (Having + P.P), زمن ماضي بسيط,
3. Before / By the time / When ماضي تام, ماضي بسيط +
4. Before + V.ing / اسم, ماضي تام,
5. It was only when / It wasn't until + الماضي البسيط that الماضي التام + (لم يكد حتى)
6. زمن الماضي التام + till / until + زمن الماضي البسيط المنفي
7. ماضي بسيط + (no sooner) + P.P when (than) + ماضي بسيط + had + hardly (scarcely)
8. ماضي بسيط + (No sooner) + had + فاعل + P.P when (than) + ماضي بسيط + had + hardly (scarcely)
9. On / immediately on / immediately after + V.ing, زمن الماضي البسيط,

- When I reached the station, the train left. (I caught it) غادر القطار المحطة بعد أن وصلت ولذلك لحقت به.
- When I reached the station, the train had left. (I missed it) كان قد غادر قبل أن أصل، لم ألق به به.

الفرق بين (الماضي التام البسيط) و (الماضي التام المستمر) (had been V.ing)

١. كلمات لا تستخدم مع ماضي تام مستمر ولا تشير إلى استمرارية: ever / never / yet / just / already
 ٢. عندما تأتي الكلمات (still / all / then) بعد (since / for) يفضل استخدام الماضي التام المستمر:
 ٣. عندما نشير إلى عدد مرات تكرار الحدث أو كمية شيء ما، من الضروري استخدام زمن الماضي التام البسيط:
 ٤. وجود (for) في جملة في الماضي يُدلل على وجود الماضي التام المستمر:
 ٥. بعض الأفعال لا يمكن استخدامها في أي زمن مستمر ولذلك نستخدمها في الماضي التام وليس الماضي التام المستمر وهي فعل (be - يكون) وأفعال الحواس والملكية والعاطفة والتفكير:
- My dad **had had** that house **for ten years** before he sold it.

6. Future Tenses الأزمنة المستقبل

- نستخدم المضارع البسيط مع مواعيد القطارات والأتوبيسات والطائرات والبرامج والمقابلات والمواعيد الرسمية:
- My train **arrives** in Alex at 8 tomorrow morning. - The lesson **doesn't finish** until 3 o'clock.
- نستخدم المضارع المستمر عند وجود حدث مرتب: They **are getting** married next week. Everything is **prepared**.
- نستخدم (مصدر + going to + am/is/are) عند وجود نية أو خطة أو قرار أو تنبؤ قائم على دليل واضح:
- I've **decided** I **am going to do** more exercise in future. - The sky is cloudy. I think it's **going to rain**.
- نستخدم (مصدر + will): مع الحقائق المستقبلية / التنبؤ بدون دليل / القرار السريع / العرض والطلب / الوعد والتهديد / التحذير:
- This school **will be** ten years old this year. - That's the phone. I **will answer** it.
- I'm sure the match **will be** really exciting. - You **will probably stay** in prison for life.
- نضع بعد الرابط الزمني مضارع بسيط أو مضارع تام وفي الجملة الأخرى مستقبل بسيط:
- After he **gets** home, he **is going to have** dinner. - She **won't leave** till you **give** her a permission.

- نستخدم المستقبل التام (will + have + P.P) حين تأتي المدة المستقبلية بعد (by / before) :

- By 2100, the government **will have built** hundreds more towns.

- المستقبل المستمر (will be + V.ing) يعبر عن حدث سيكون مستمرا: This time tomorrow, she **will be sleeping**.

Exercises on Language

1. It's time we a plan to get out of this dilemma.
a. **made** b. **make** c. **making** d. **will make**
2. While I was doing my homework, my sister my mother.
a. **was helping** b. **helped** c. **had helped** d. **helps**
3. My grandfather's house in 1950.
a. **was building** b. **built** c. **was built** d. **has been built**
4. By my 50th birthday, I in my current profession for over 20 years.
a. **will have been** b. **will be** c. **will being** d. **will have**
5. Ali to Paris. He intends to come back home next year.
a. **has gone** b. **going** c. **has been** d. **is being**
6. I a hard financial crisis recently.
a. **faced** b. **have faced** c. **am facing** d. **was facing**
7. While football, I fell and broke my leg.
a. **playing** b. **was playing** c. **played** d. **had played**
8. the party, I met an old friend.
a. **When** b. **During** c. **While** d. **As**
9. Yesterday evening, we for our English test when all the lights went out.
a. **revised** b. **are revising** c. **revising** d. **were revising**
10. When the boys were quarrelling, the teacher entered. "When" means
a. **after** b. **just as** c. **while** d. **both b and c**
11. Nasser was a great leader who Egypt for more than 15 years.
a. **ruled** b. **has ruled** c. **has been ruling** d. **was ruling**
12. When she came, I lunch; I invited her to eat with me.
a. **had had** b. **was having** c. **have had** d. **am having**
13. When she came, we dinner. I had intended not to eat till she came.
a. **had** b. **had had** c. **were having** d. **all of them**
14. I used my brother's mobile as mine
a. **was being repaired** b. **was repair** c. **was repairing** d. **was repaired**
15. It is the most exciting film I
a. **was ever watching** b. **have ever watched** c. **was never watching** d. **have never watched**
16. Oh! Have you drunk all the juice? You must have been very thirsty.
a. **already** b. **yet** c. **just** d. **ever**
17. While I at home, a man knocked on the door.
a. **had been** b. **have been** c. **was being** d. **was**
18. I breakfast before I went to school.
a. **eat always** b. **always eat** c. **ate always** d. **always ate**
19. It is more than twenty years I travelled abroad.
a. **since** b. **when** c. **before** d. **while**
20. - Have you finished doing the research? - Not
a. **yet** b. **ever** c. **never** d. **already**
21. She didn't go out until she her clothes.
a. **had been ironing** b. **irons** c. **ironing** d. **had ironed**
22. There was water on all the fields because it for three days.
a. **was raining** b. **has rained** c. **had been raining** d. **had rained**
23. I would buy this dress if it were expensive.
a. **a little less** b. **bit more** c. **a few less** d. **a less**
24. The car was more expensive than I expected.
a. **many** b. **most** c. **the** d. **much**



25. Ali and Ahmed are smart, but Maged is
 a. **the smarter** b. **the smartest** c. **smartest** d. **smarter than**
26. The you eat, the fatter you become.
 a. **most** b. **much** c. **many** d. **more**
27. Mona is taller than
 a. **I** b. **am** c. **I do** d. **me**
28. Aya and Yomna are the same
 a. **old** b. **young** c. **age** d. **tall**
29. Having the shopping, mother started to prepare lunch.
 a. **do** b. **she did** c. **she does** d. **done**
30. Before poems, he had been a playwright.
 a. **had written** b. **was writing** c. **wrote** d. **writing**
31. After, the new regulations proved to be successful.
 a. **had effected** b. **being effected** c. **effecting** d. **had been effecting**
32. After writing the report, Mona it to the secretary.
 a. **had been giving** b. **had given** c. **gave** d. **had given**
33. It wasn't I had cleaned the flat that I sat to watch TV.
 a. **until** b. **by the time** c. **when** d. **only**
34. She ill when I visited her.
 a. **was seeming** b. **seems** c. **has seemed** d. **seemed**
35. On the good news, I phoned my parents.
 a. **had heard** b. **hearing** c. **hear** d. **heard**
36. By 2014, I four novels. It was a great achievement.
 a. **was writing** b. **had written** c. **will have written** d. **had been writing**
37. Egypt qualified for the world football cup finals in Russia in 2018. It since 1990.
 a. **hadn't qualified** b. **hasn't qualified** c. **didn't qualify** d. **won't qualify**
38. Hardly the fire when I called the fire brigade.
 a. **had I been seen** b. **had I seen** c. **I had seen** d. **I saw**
39. It was dark when we reached the beach because the sun down.
 a. **had gone** b. **has gone** c. **went** d. **gone**
40. If you are looking for Information, visit our website.
 a. **further** b. **farther** c. **far** d. **the farthest**
41. The other team's players are very big. It a difficult match.
 a. **is being** b. **will been** c. **is going to be** d. **would be**
42. They have got the tickets. They to France.
 a. **will fly** b. **going to fly** c. **are flying** d. **fly**
43. I haven't seen my cousin in England for five years. I'm sure she a lot.
 a. **will grow** b. **will be growing** c. **will have grown** d. **going to grow**
44. It is very hot in the house. I on the air conditioner.
 a. **am going to turn** b. **will turn** c. **am turning** d. **turn**
45. This time tomorrow, I on a train to Luxor.
 a. **will be travelling** b. **travel** c. **will have travelled** d. **going to travel**
46. He an eye doctor when he finishes his graduate studies. This is his plan.
 a. **has been** b. **is** c. **is going to be** d. **would be**
47. I will inform you as soon as I home tomorrow.
 a. **arrived** b. **had arrived** c. **will arrive** d. **arrive**
48. I'll have arrived home 9:00.
 a. **at** b. **on** c. **in** d. **by**
49. I until I get a permission from the manager.
 a. **didn't leave** b. **won't leave** c. **wasn't left** d. **will leave**
50. My little grandchild three next Friday.
 a. **is going to be** b. **will have been** c. **will be** d. **would be**

Units (4 - 5 - 6) - Revision (2)

Vocabulary - Prepositions - Expressions

alter (v)	يتغير - يغير	mental health (n)	صحة عقلية ونفسية	catch up with (v)	يساير - يواكب
burnout (n)	إرهاق - إنهاك	time management (n)	إدارة الوقت	cope with (v)	يذلل - يساير
clear off (v)	يزول - ينتهي	well-being (n)	العافية - السلامة	switch ... on (v)	يُشغّل
look into (v)	يبحث في - يحقق في	self-care (n)	عناية ذاتية	switch ... off (v)	يطفىء
exhausted (adj.)	منهك - مرهق	productive (adj.)	منتج - مثمر	turn .. up (v)	يرفع صوت أو حرارة
frown (v)	يعبس - يقطب حاجبيه	productivity (n)	الإنتاجية	turn ... down (v)	يخفض صوت
pout (v)	يبرم شفثيه - يكشر	assess / evaluate (v)	يُقيم / يقيس	virtual (adj.)	افتراضي
improve (v)	يتحسن - يحسن	decline (v)	ينخفض - ينهار	mute	يُصمّت - يكتم / صامت
progress (n)	تقدم - تحسن	promote (v)	يروج لـ - يرقى في عمل	strategy (n)	خطة - سياسة
scold (v)	يوبخ - يعنف	join (v)	ينضم إلى	microphone (n)	ميكروفون
alternative (n)	بديل	vary (v)	يتنوع - يختلف / ينوع - يغير	procrastinate (v)	يُسوّف - يماطل
carry on (v)	يستمر في	various (adj.)	متنوع	procrastination (n)	إرجاء - تأجيل
efficiency (n)	كفاءة	variety (n)	تشكيلة - مجموعة	install (v)	يثبت (على الكمبيوتر)
stress (n)	إجهاد - ضغط	brainstorm (v)	يعصف ذهنيًا	share	يشارك - يتقاسم / نصيب
suppose (v)	يفترض - يفرض	session (n)	جلسة - حصة	analyse / analysis	يحلل / تحليل
logic (n)	المنطق	instant messaging	رسالة فورية	study tips	نصائح للدراسة
counselor (n)	مستشار - مرشد	evidence / proof (n)	دليل	potential	قدرة / محتمل
concentrate on (v)	يركز على	dressed (adj.)	مرتدي (لابس)	pour down (v)	ينهمر - يسقط
perceive (v)	يدرك	external factors	عوامل خارجية	work out (v)	يستنتج - يحل
athletics (n)	ألعاب القوى (مفرد)	struggle with (v)	يصارح - يقاوم	observe / notice (v)	يلاحظ
athlete (n)	لاعب	get together (v)	يجتمع - يتقابل	aware of (adj.)	واع لـ - مدرك لـ
perfectionist (n)	متوخي الكمال	meet up (v)	يتقابل - يتفق على لقاء	extract (n) (v)	مقتبس - يستخرج
news alerts (n)	تنبيهات إخبارية	plug in (v)	يوصل بالكهرباء	contagious (adj.)	مُعدي
reliable (adj.)	موثوق به	by accident	بالصدفة - بدون قصد	user-friendly (adj.)	سهل الاستخدام
emerge (v)	يبرز - يظهر	in advance (adv.)	مقدمًا	trend (n)	اتجاه - توجه
advent (n)	مجيء - ظهور	come over (v)	يزور	early birds	أناس يعملون نهارًا
substitute / replace	يستبدل	come up with (v)	يأتي بفكرة	night owls	أناس يعملون ليلاً
pros and cons	مزايا وعيوب	come round to (v)	يغير رأيه	in response to	استجابة لـ
distract (v)	يشتت الذهن	grade (n)	صف دراسي / تقدير عام	level (n)	مستوى
commuter (n)	مسافر معتاد	degree (n)	شهادة علمية / درجة	ear plugs (n)	سدادات الأذن
hang on (v)	ينتظر على الهاتف	link (v) (n)	يربط / رابط	pandemic / epidemic (n)	وباء
conflict (n)	صراع	enthusiastic about (adj.)	متحمس لـ	inevitable (adj.)	حتمي - ضروري
background (n)	خلفية معرفية	constantly (adv.)	باستمرار	suited to (adj.)	مناسب لـ
drawback (n)	عيب	task (n) / still on	مهمة / ما زال متصلاً	set the alarm	يضبط المنبه
in the order of priority	بترتيب الأولوية	be your normal self	تكون بحالتك الطبيعية		
have an effect (impact) on	يكون له تأثير على	do revision	يقوم بالمراجعة		
give us an access to	يمكننا من الوصول إلى	on a regular basis	بانتظام - على أساس منتظم		
interpersonal skills	مهارات التعامل مع الآخرين	do (try) the best you can	تبدل أقصى ما لديك		
check-out assistant	محصل المال في محل	IT Support worker	عامل دعم تكنولوجيا المعلومات		
Information technology (IT)	تكنولوجيا المعلومات	cause / give a headache	يسبب صداع		
I see your point	أفهم قصدك	look up to (down to)	يحترم / يحتقر		



Language Notes

maybe (perhaps)	ظرف بمعنى ربما	may be	فعل بمعنى (ربما يكون)
'd rather (would rather) + مصدر	يُفضل	'd + better (had better) + مصدر	من الأفضل له
stressed / stressful	مضغوط / مسبب للضغط	increase by / increase in	يزداد بنسبة كذا / زيادة في
put on	يقوم بارتداء الملابس	wear	يظهر بملبس معين في وقت معين
manage to + مصدر	يتمكن من	succeed in + V.ing	ينجح في
alone	بمفرده (دون مساعدة من أحد)	lonely	وحيد (شاعر بالوحدة) / منعزل
whoever / whomever	أي شخص (للفاعل) (للمفعول)	whichever	أيما (أي شيء)
bring up	يربي	bring about	يسبب / يجلب
any more	لم يعد (في جملة منفية)	no longer	لم يعد (في جملة مثبتة)
and so + فاعل + فعل مساعد	وكذلك (اثبات)	and neither + فاعل + فعل مساعد	وكذلك (نفي)
hard	صعب - خشن - بجد	hardly	بصعوبة - بالكاد
decide to + مصدر	يقرر أن يفعل ...	decide on + اسم	يختار - يحدد
find / found / found	يكتشف / يجد	found / founded / founded	يؤسس / ينشئ
go missing	يضل الطريق	be (get) lost = lose the way	يضل الطريق
lose	يخسر شيء / يفقد حاسة / يفقد جزء من الجسم	miss	يفتقد شخص / يغيب عن حدث / تفوته مواعيد
asleep	نائم (ليس بعدها اسم)	sleeping	نائم (يأتي بعدها اسم)
look / sound + صفة	يبدو	seem + to + مصدر	يبدو
فاعل + do / does / did + مصدر (We do have this information.)			تستخدم في الجملة المثبتة للتوكيد

Exercises on vocabulary and language notes

- In golf, it is best if you hit the ball
a. **hardly** b. **hardened** c. **harden** d. **hard**
- Those pants will nicer if you bleach them.
a. **look** b. **see** c. **watch** d. **glance**
- Don't make noise so as not to wake the children.
a. **sleep** b. **sleeps** c. **asleep** d. **sleeping**
- The tourist asked for help when he
a. **lost** b. **has lost** c. **had lost** d. **got lost**
- The council decided to a new police station in the center of the city.
a. **find** b. **found** c. **flow** d. **grind**
- Mona likes rap music,
a. **me do too** b. **I do either** c. **and neither do I** d. **and so do I**
- You'd rather have tea,?
a. **don't you** b. **wouldn't you** c. **hadn't you** d. **didn't you**
- The price of petrol will increase 25% tomorrow.
a. **in** b. **at** c. **by** d. **with**
- He to finish the test in time.
a. **succeeded** b. **able** c. **capable** d. **managed**
- People use traditional farming methods.
a. **no longer** b. **not long** c. **anymore** d. **any longer**
- Crimes have declined in our city. A synonym for "**decline**" is "....."
a. **increase** b. **decrease** c. **go up** d. **estimate**
- The teacher assessed the pupil's performance. A synonym for "**assess**" is "....."
a. **fabricate** b. **evaluate** c. **extinguish** d. **distinguish**
- A synonym for "**instant**" in "instant messaging" is "....."
a. **slow** b. **intimate** c. **imitate** d. **immediate**

14. She admitted killing her husband. A synonym for "admit" is "....."
- a. confess b. deny c. own up to d. both a and c
15. When you "look into" something, you it.
- a. investigate b. delete c. underestimate d. overrate
16. Many of the teachers are suffering from burnout. A synonym for "burnout" is "....."
- a. enlightenment b. parliament c. exhaustion d. prevention
17. We should *look up to* old people. The phrasal verb *look up to* means (LM)
- a. ignore b. help c. detest d. respect
18. Pollution brings about disasters. A synonym for "bring about" is "....."
- a. ignore b. neglect c. perceive d. cause
19. Something which is is related to relationships between people.
- a. personal b. private c. hidden d. interpersonal
20. Looking after a baby on my own left me feeling totally
- a. burnout b. tiredness c. exhausted d. outbreak
21. The design of the suit didn't appeal to me, so I asked the tailor to it.
- a. alert b. alter c. charge d. admit
22. It's amazing how such poor people with their bad financial conditions.
- a. adopt b. catch c. cope d. adapt
23. She spends hours on the phone, catching old friends.
- a. up b. up with c. down d. down on
24. She was chosen for the job on the of her good qualifications and skills.
- a. basic b. role c. basis d. rule
25. The mother was angry so she at her naughty child.
- a. frowned b. brained c. brainstormed d. struggled
26. When she arrived in our town, her first was to find somewhere to live in.
- a. majority b. priority c. minority d. casualty
27. She gives money to her poor relatives in order to her relation with them.
- a. prove b. approve c. disprove d. improve
28. People who look after their live well.
- a. mental health b. burnout c. health careful d. deviation
29. My little sister always if she doesn't get what she wants.
- a. frown b. pouts c. grumpy d. glances
30. His mother him for breaking her favourite vase.
- a. scolded b. blamed c. criticized d. all of them
31. I felt a sharp pain and looked down to see blood from my leg.
- a. shattering b. pouring c. covering d. raining
32. People become unable to make decisions when they are under
- a. stress b. pressure c. concentration d. both a and b
33. you became a millionaire, would you help us?
- a. Impose b. Propose c. Suppose d. Expose
34. To succeed in this task, time is something that you should consider.
- a. management b. attachment c. enlargement d. intrusion
35. People doing yoga benefit from an increased feeling of
- a. well-being b. man-made c. well-done d. placement
36. Don't depend on him; he is changing his mind.
- a. constantly b. immediate c. instant d. causality
37. When my parents go out, it is my to look after my younger brothers.
- a. response b. charge c. responsibility d. responsible
38. Working without a makes you more prone to error.
- a. break b. bake c. brake d. bark
39. She the TV so she could hear what he was saying.
- a. turned up b. muted c. dumped d. dropped



40. Mobiles must remain throughout the flight. Don't ever turn them on.
 a. opened b. closed c. switched on d. switched off
41. I've always wanted to speak English fluently, that's why I've a fluency course.
 a. joined b. shared c. entered d. enrolled
42. She's very possessive about her toys and finds it hard to
 a. share b. divide c. increase d. deliver
43. The company sells a of gardening products.
 a. various b. vary c. variable d. variety
44. Some people give a regular monthly donation while others the amount they give.
 a. vary b. differ c. charge d. alert
45. The interviewer asked her to speak the so that everyone could hear her.
 a. microorganism b. headphone c. microphone d. microwave
46. She apologized and said she broke the vase She didn't mean to do that.
 a. on duty b. on purpose c. deliberately d. by accident
47. The UN Security Council met in emergency to discuss the crisis.
 a. success b. session c. succession d. procession
48. The candidate for this job should have a sound in economics and statistics.
 a. backward b. drawback c. background d. demerit
49. New equipment has been in the intensive care room *غرفة العناية المركزة*.
 a. instilled b. insulated c. insulted d. installed
50. In the online game players simulate real life in a world.
 a. visible b. visual c. virtual d. vocational
51. Turn the sound of this bad song so you can listen to it without forcing us to do so.
 a. off b. on c. up d. down
52. Parents are responsible for the of their children.
 a. welfare b. blackmail c. survive d. entitlement
53. They were never to each other from the start - they don't have anything in common.
 a. adapt b. suited c. settled d. sweated
54. She the electric kettle in so that she can make a cup of tea.
 a. shrugged b. bugged c. begged d. plugged
55. The new computer system will cut costs and increase
 a. unemployment b. productivity c. efficiency d. both b and c
56. The discussion we had on the subject was fruitful and
 a. productive b. worthless c. disgusting d. monolingual
57. The recent free elections mark the next step in the country's towards democracy.
 a. retardants b. progress c. deficiency d. cowardliness
58. I had a/an day at work today. There was too much work to do.
 a. stressful b. impressive c. delightful d. available
59. People experience sleeping difficulties when they are
 a. stress b. stressed c. pleasant d. pleasure
60. The anti-smoking campaign had had/made quite an on young people.
 a. effect b. impact c. implicit d. both a and b
61. Stress about many illnesses; both physical and mental.
 a. brings b. causes c. makes d. results
62. Advertising companies always have to think up new ways to products.
 a. prevent b. prospect c. provoke d. promote
63. One of the of living with someone is having to share a single bathroom.
 a. drawbacks b. demerits c. disadvantages d. all of them
64. It's a of time reading all these pages while there's a summary of the whole report.
 a. west b. waist c. waste d. whilst
65. Outsiders attention to slum conditions only when they burned.
 a. gained b. paid c. said d. spent

66. The criminals when they saw the police coming.
 a. **cleared off** b. **stood on** c. **cleaned up** d. **damaged off**
67. Scientists are developing a/an approach to treating the disease.
 a. **alter** b. **alternative** c. **acceptance** d. **invalid**
68. You are impressive. Carry hard work.
 a. **out** b. **on** c. **forward** d. **into**
69. I couldn't understand her in keeping such a fierce dog in her house.
 a. **logical** b. **illogical** c. **logic** d. **logically**
70. You should talk to a marriage about your problem with your wife.
 a. **assistance** b. **councillor** c. **commission** d. **omission**
71. The room was very noisy and I found it hard to
 a. **concentrate** b. **manage** c. **toil** d. **follow**
72. The mother was shocked when she a bad change in her boy's behavior.
 a. **received** b. **perceived** c. **organized** d. **manipulated**
73. is sports such as running and jumping.
 a. **Athlete** b. **Athletic** c. **Athletics** d. **Athletes**
74. Many top athletes are who drive themselves to excel.
 a. **perfects** b. **perfectly** c. **perfection** d. **perfectionists**
75. Taking notes is one of the best ways to stay in lectures.
 a. **wake** b. **weary** c. **alert** d. **alter**
76. As he is and trustworthy, we depend on him.
 a. **trustee** b. **unreliable** c. **reliable** d. **dependent**
77. After long hours of darkness, the sun from behind the clouds.
 a. **emerged** b. **submerged** c. **attended** d. **brought**
78. It's a clear fact that life has been transformed by the of the internet.
 a. **appear** b. **adverb** c. **advent** d. **closed**
79. I took out the words "he" and "his" and them with "they" and "their".
 a. **substituted** b. **surrendered** c. **surrounded** d. **summoned**
80. Will computers ever completely books?
 a. **place** b. **release** c. **replace** d. **apply**
81. The teacher had to separate the two friends because they tend to each other in class.
 a. **distant** b. **distract** c. **effect** d. **impact**
82. travel daily on the train.
 a. **Commuters** b. **Communities** c. **Comments** d. **Communists**
83. Good and evil are always in and dispute **خلاف - نزاع**.
 a. **conflict** b. **contact** c. **harmony** d. **affection**
84. The internet gives people an to a massive amount of data and information.
 a. **access** b. **excessive** c. **success** d. **exceed**
85. In shops, assistants take money from costumers.
 a. **check-up** b. **check-off** c. **check-out** d. **check-in**
86. Artificial intelligence has its pros and
 a. **canes** b. **cons** c. **cubes** d. **connects**
87. Don't worry; I see your; I understand everything you want to say.
 a. **dot** b. **point** c. **stop** d. **pause**
88. The patient will take a long time to return to her normal
 a. **shelf** b. **self** c. **selfie** d. **selves**
89. Sitting on the computer for a long time usually me a headache.
 a. **makes** b. **does** c. **gives** d. **reasons**
90. The teacher asked the students to new ideas for the project.
 a. **brainstorm** b. **breathe** c. **storm** d. **storm up**
91. Philosophers' logic is a/an that their arguments are true.
 a. **evidence** **لا تعد** b. **proof** c. **prove** d. **both a and b**



92. A man in black has just asked about you.
 a. wearing b. put on c. dress d. dressed
93. Fish for survival when the water level drops in the lake.
 a. smuggle b. trial c. struggle d. foil
94. The landlord صاحب البيت asked the tenant المستأجر to pay the rent in
 a. advance b. advent c. adverb d. advocate
95. Creative authors always come new and fresh ideas.
 a. up with b. down on c. on to d. over
96. He got a very good in his maths exam.
 a. grade b. licence c. certificate d. qualify
97. My brother has a in medicine from Cairo university.
 a. grade b. licence c. mark d. degree
98. The research shows a between high cholesterol and heart attacks.
 a. link b. connect c. community d. society
99. The employer dismissed him as he lacked for the work.
 a. enthusiasm b. interesting c. enthusiast d. enthusiastic
100. Their marketing for the product involves obtaining as much free publicity as possible.
 a. strategic b. stamina c. strategy d. stealth
101. This is no time for - we need decisive action.
 a. programming b. involvement c. proclamation d. procrastination
102. To "procrastinate" means to "....."
 a. delay b. postpone c. put off d. All are OK
103. Water samples taken from streams were for contamination by chemicals.
 a. socialized b. strategized c. analyzed d. purchased
104. This site gives visitors some useful on how best to lose weight.
 a. tips b. tapes c. taps d. tops
105. The expert says the region has enormous for economic development.
 a. extension b. detention c. curable d. potential
106. Are you of the reasons why she has been frustrated recently?
 a. awake b. wake c. ware d. aware
107. The infection is highly, so don't let anyone else use your towel.
 a. trivial b. infection c. infected d. contagious
108. After much persuasion they managed to the information from him.
 a. abstract b. interact c. extract d. attract
109. Whatever the latest fashion, you can be sure I will be wearing it.
 a. tend b. trend c. extend d. intend
110. People who work at night are known as night
 a. women b. owls c. birds d. feathers
111. She screamed in to his raising a snake in her face.
 a. responsibility b. responsive c. responsible d. response
112. A report on flu released last year said "the potential for catastrophe is immense."
 a. academic b. pandemic c. systematic d. comprehensive
113. Accidents are the result of carelessness.
 a. inevitable b. valid c. vulnerable d. domestic
114. An is a small piece of soft material that you put into your ear to keep out noise or water.
 a. eardog b. earplug c. earmost d. earner

Language: Quick Hints

1. Making Suggestion تقديم الاقتراح

What about / How about / Have you considered (thought about) + V.ing?

Why don't you / Shall we + مصدر / Let's (not) + مصدر / You (we) could (should) + مصدر

ماي نيو فريند (الثالث الثانوي) - كلمة ونص (مراجعة ليلة الامتحان)

2. Modals أفعال ناقصة واستخداماتها

فاعل + must + مصدر	دعوة / تذكير / قانون / لائحة / أمر / إرغام / مشاعر قوية / نصيحة قوية	يجب أن
فاعل + have (got) to / has (got) to + مصدر	الزام (ليس للفرد اختيار) / التزام بقوانين وقواعد	يُضطر أن
فاعل + need to / needs to + مصدر	شيء يجب فعله (ضروري)	يحتاج أن
فاعل + don't (doesn't) have to (need to) / needn't + مصدر		ليس مضطر أن
فاعل + had to / needed to + مصدر		اضطر أن
فاعل + didn't have to + مصدر		لم يضطر أن (لم أفعل هذا الشيء لأنه لم يكن ضروري)
فاعل + needn't + have + P.P.		لم يضطر أن (فعلت هذا الشيء رغم أنه لم يكن ضروري)
فاعل + will have to (will need to) + مصدر		سوف يضطر أن
فاعل + won't have to / won't need to + مصدر		لن يضطر أن
فاعل + mustn't + مصدر		لا يجب أن يفعل (في جميع الأحوال)
فاعل + can't + مصدر		لا يجب أن يفعل (في حالة معينة)
فاعل + am / is / are + not + allowed to + مصدر		ليس مسموحاً بـ
It's not allowed for + مفعول + to + مصدر / V.ing + isn't allowed.		
should / ought to / had better + مصدر	نصيحة مثبتة في الحاضر	ينبغي أن
shouldn't / ought not to / had better not + مصدر	نصيحة منفية في الحاضر	لا ينبغي أن
should + have + P.P. / ought to + have + P.P.	لوم على ما لم يحدث (ماضي)	كان ينبغي
shouldn't + have + P.P. / ought not to + have + P.P.	لوم على ما حدث	ما كان ينبغي

3. Phrasal verbs أشباه الجمل الفعلية

- بدون مفعول + حرف جر (ظرف) + فعل : - She **grew up** in Paris. / **Look out**, a snake is coming.
 - (غير مرنة) مفعول + حرف جر + فعل : يوضع المفعول بعد حرف الجر أو الظرف فلا يفصل الفعل عنهما
- Egypt is able to **cope with** developed countries. - He was **known as** the lion.
 - مفعول + حرف جر + ظرف + فعل : يوضع المفعول بعد الظرف وحرف الجر فلا يفصل الفعل عنهما
- Don't **go back on** your promises. - I'm **looking forward to** the summer holiday.
 - Flexible phrasal verbs:** أفعال شبه الجملة المرنة :
- إذا استخدمت ظرفاً، يمكنك وضعه بين حرف الجر والظرف :
- He **caught up quickly with** me as he ran fast.
- يمكن فيها وضع المفعول في موقعين
- مفعول كاسم + حرف جر (ظرف) + فعل - Please, **turn on** the radio.
 - حرف جر (ظرف) + مفعول كاسم + فعل - Please, **turn the radio on**.
 - حرف جر (ظرف) + مفعول كضمير + فعل - Can you reach the radio over there and **turn it on**?

4. Verb patterns with gerund and infinitive

- أفعال بعدها (مصدر + to) : **decide, encourage, seem, try, arrange, agree, hope, expect, plan, offer, learn.**
- We **decided to work** on it together. - The book **seems to be** back in the library now.
- أفعال بعدها (V.ing) : **avoid, enjoy, finish, miss, recommend, admit, deny, practise, risk, consider, suggest**
- You should **avoid looking** at your phone in bed. - I **enjoy watching** films in English.
- أفعال تتبع بـ (مصدر + to) أو (V.ing) دون تغيير : **continue, hate, like, start**
- We will **continue to look (looking)** for the photos until we find them. - It's **starting to rain**.
- أفعال تتبع بـ (مصدر + to) أو (V.ing) مع تغيير في المعنى : **stop, remember, forget, regret, try**
- When I run, I need to **stop to take** a break every 15 minutes. (يتوقف لكي يفعل كذا)
- Let's **stop thinking** of ideas now and start making a plan. (يتوقف عن فعل كذا)
- Please **remember to bring** you digital camera tomorrow. (يتذكر أن يفعل كذا)
- I **remember meeting** this man last year at the wedding reception. (يتذكر أنه فعل كذا)
- He **forgot to take** the medicine so he became seriously ill. (ينسى أن يفعل كذا)
- She **forgot taking** the medicine so she took it again unnecessarily. (ينسى أنه فعل كذا)
- I **regret wasting** all my money; now I have no money to buy a T-shirt. (يندم على فعل كذا)
- We **regret to inform** you that you have not been accepted. (يأسف لأنه سيفعل كذا)
- **Try taking** this medicine for your headache. It's very good. (يجرب وسوف يرى النتيجة)
- I'm **trying to learn** Chinese, but it's very difficult. (يحاول فعل كذا)



5. like / prefer / love + V.ing (في العموم) - like / prefer / love + to مصدر (في موقف خاص)
 جملة ماضي بسيط / مصدر + would ('d) rather + مصدر (موقف خاص) + to + مصدر ('d) like (love / prefer)
 - I like **to do / doing** exercise every day. - I'd love **to go** for a swim this evening.
 - I'd rather **have** a cup of tea, please. - I'd rather you **didn't use** my calculator.
٦. أفعال تتبع بالنمطين حسب بناء الجملة: suggest / recommend / allow / permit / forbid / encourage / advise
 - إذا جاء بعد هذه الأفعال مفعول به، تُتبع بـ (مصدر + to) / إذا لم يأتي بعدها مفعول به فإنها تُتبع بـ (V.ing).
 - إذا جاءت تلك الأفعال في صيغة المبني للمجهول فإنها تُتبع بـ (مصدر + to).
 - They don't **allow** parking. / They won't **allow you** to park. / **You aren't allowed** to park.
٧. صيغ خاصة بالأفعال (suggest / recommend / insist):
 فاعل + suggest / recommend / insist on + V.ing
 مصدر الفعل + (should) + فاعل آخر + suggest / recommend / insist that + فاعل
 مصدر الفعل + to + مفعول + suggest + for + فاعل

- He **suggested going** (that we go / should go) to Turkey. - He **suggested for us** to go to ..
 ٨. مجموعة من التعبيرات تُتبع بـ (V.ing):

I can't help / I can't stop / I can't resist	لا أقاوم (أحب)	be busy	مشغول
I can't stand / I can't bear	لا أتحمّل (أكره)	Fancy (Imagine)	من المدهش
look forward to	يتطلع إلى	It's fun	من الممتع
It's no use / It's no help	لا فائدة من	I feel like	أشتهي

- I **can't stand** eating this. - **It's no good** wasting time. - I **can't help** eating sweets.
 - He has **admitted** (to) breaking the window. - She **is used to** watching TV at night.

5. Causative verbs أفعال السببية

- السببية في المبني للمعلوم: تعني أن يقوم شخص بجعل (السماح لـ) (إجبار) (الطلب من) (إقناع) شخص آخر أن يفعل شيئاً ما:
 مصدر + to + مفعول + get / cause + فاعل // مصدر + مفعول + have / make / let + فاعل
- The teacher **had us do** some extra work today. - The teacher **got us to do** some extra work today.
 - **I was made to do more work.** - **I was made to do more work.**
 - السببية في المبني للمجهول: تعني أن يتم عمل (فعل) شيء ما عن طريق شخص آخر وليس عن طريقنا:
 (تعني: يحصل على) P.P + مفعول + have (get) + فاعل
- I **had** my hair **cut** yesterday. - We will **get** our car **repaired** at the mechanic's.
 - نستخدم الفعل (stop..... from + V.ing) (يمنع من) لنقول أنه من المستحيل لأحدهم فعل شيء ما.
 - The cold weather **stops** us **from going** outside.

Exercises on Language

- He went to the barber's to his hair cut.
 a. take b. do c. have d. make
- Please, don't shout at her. You'll only her cry.
 a. make b. cause c. allow d. get
- I hope the kidnappers will the hostages go.
 a. allow b. force c. permit d. let
- I yesterday.
 a. had my teeth checked b. had checked my teeth
 c. checked my teeth d. had my teeth were checked
- Are you going to have your shoes polished? - No, I will myself.
 a. get it polished b. polish it c. polish them d. have them polished
- I will get someone me carry these bags.
 a. to help b. helped c. be help d. help
- My mother me tidy my room this morning.
 a. caused b. got c. had d. forced
- I had my computer fixed. This means that
 a. it wasn't fixed b. no one fixed it c. I fixed it d. someone fixed it

9. On my way to the station, I stopped about my friend.
 a. asked b. ask c. to ask d. asking
10. She often avoids with strangers as she is very shy.
 a. speak b. speaking c. speaks d. to speak
11. The lazy student admitted his homework at home.
 a. leaves b. left c. leaving d. to leave
12. He stopped a long time ago.
 a. smoking b. to smoke c. smoked d. had smoked
13. I was advised by a doctor, but it was not possible.
 a. being seen b. to see c. to be seen d. seeing
14. He never allows in his office.
 a. smoke b. to smoke c. smoking d. smokes
15. You should practice Japanese before going to Japan.
 a. to speak b. speak c. speaking d. spoke
16. It's no good a lot of sweets; you will gain more weight.
 a. ate b. to eating c. eating d. eat
17. Children should be encouraged after themselves.
 a. looking b. look c. to look d. to be looked
18. I regret you that your son is ill.
 a. telling b. told c. had told d. to tell
19. I regret to the cinema. The film wasn't interesting.
 a. had gone b. to go c. go d. going
20. I must remember dad when I reach the airport.
 a. to phone b. phone c. phoning d. will phone
21. I remember you before. I'm sure of that.
 a. to meet b. meet c. to be met d. meeting
22. She forgot the medicine so she took it again unnecessarily.
 a. to take b. take c. had taken d. taking
23. He forgot off the light before he slept so mum got angry with him.
 a. turned b. to turn c. turn d. turning
24. Have you thought about more exercise?
 a. to take b. taken c. take d. taking
25. You shouldn't television for so long. It was wrong.
 a. have watched b. watch c. be watched d. have been watched
26. take some snacks with you, so you aren't so hungry?
 a. What about b. Could c. How about d. Why don't you
27. You have got a nasty cough. You smoke.
 a. don't have to b. wouldn't c. needn't d. shouldn't
28. You come and see me tomorrow!
 a. might b. need c. should d. must
29. You park here. It is not allowed.
 a. shouldn't b. ought not to c. might not d. mustn't
30. Yunis do the maths exercise again because he got it all wrong.
 a. had to b. needed c. needn't d. didn't need to
31. You show your passport when you travel abroad.
 a. must to b. may c. have to d. ought
32. He play with us last week because he was injured.
 a. couldn't b. might not c. shouldn't d. cannot
33. The room is tidy. You bother yourself to get it cleaned today.
 a. must b. mustn't c. don't have d. needn't
34. You mustn't park your car here. This is
 a. prohibition b. necessity c. advice d. recommendation



35. We can look other ways of staying in touch.
 a. on b. into c. by d. away
36. I couldn't talk to him. He couldn't help his homework.
 a. do b. to do c. doing d. done
37. He'd prefer there on his bike.
 a. to go b. go c. going d. goes
38. I don't feel like tea now.
 a. have b. has c. having d. am having
39. The TV can us from concentrating.
 a. allow b. let c. make d. stop
40. You the door of the house open. A thief broke in through it.
 a. can't have left b. couldn't have left c. mustn't have left d. ought not to have left
41. I use your mobile?
 a. Can b. Could c. May d. All of them
42. Have you considered the plan?
 a. change b. to change c. changing d. changed
43. go to the cinema tonight?
 a. Why don't we b. Let's c. Shall we d. Both A and C
44. You to follow your doctor's advice.
 a. should b. must c. are d. might
45. I think you interrupt her now.
 a. had better not b. should to not c. had not better d. wouldn't better
46. You need a change in the way you study.
 a. make b. made c. to be made d. to make
47. You needn't any changes in the way you study.
 a. to be made b. making c. to make d. make
48. The teacher warned me up late.
 a. don't stay b. no to stay c. not staying d. not stay
49. She suggested by car.
 a. we travel b. travelling c. we should travel d. All are OK
50. The noise didn't stop my brother
 a. to study b. studying c. from studying d. both b and c
51. Look! It's starting
 a. rains b. to raining c. to rain d. to be rained
52. The bad traffic made the drivers angry.
 a. getting b. to get c. get d. to getting
53. She was made the exercise again.
 a. doing b. to do c. done d. to be done
54. The sound is high., please.
 a. Turn down it b. Turn down c. Turn it down on d. Turn it down
55. Please, help me this difficult task.
 a. do b. done c. to do d. both a and c
56. I regret arriving late; I on time. (LM)
 a. must have come b. needn't have come c. should have come d. had to come
57. – Why you spend the weekend in the countryside? – That's a good idea. (LM)
 a. won't b. don't c. didn't d. haven't
58. You could do this task with your friend if you wish. This shows (LM)
 a. ability b. suggestion c. blame d. refusal
59. Your suggestion appears logical; I agree with you. (LM)
 a. is b. to be c. being d. to being
60. I prefer reading TV. (LM)
 a. to watching b. than watch c. to watch d. more than watch

Vocabulary - Prepositions - Expressions

achieve (v)	يحقق - ينجز	Down's Syndrome (n)	متلازمة داون	combine with (v)	يمزج - يجمع
achievable (adj.)	يمكن تحقيقه	signposting language (n)	لغة اللافتات	councillor (n)	عضو مجلس
quote (v)	يقتبس	signpost (n)	لافتة - إشارة	intern (n)	متدرب في مهنة
independent (adj.)	مستقل	inspiration (n)	الإلهام - مصدر إلهام	do internship	يقوم بتدريب مهني
disaster (n)	كارثة - مصيبة	administrative (adj.)	إداري	necessarily (adv.)	بالضرورة
candidate (n)	مرشح لوظيفة	reinvent (yourself)	تؤدي وظيفة جديدة	publisher (n)	ناشر
colossal (adj.)	ضخم - جسيم	challenge (n) (v)	تحدي / يتحدى	residential (adj.)	سكني
appropriate (adj.)	ملائم	in charge of (adj.)	مسئول عن	interviewer (n)	المحاور - المذيع
basic (adj.)	أساسي	responsible for (adj.)	مسئول عن	wisdom (n)	الحكمة
basically (adv.)	بشكل رئيسي	curriculum vitae (CV)	بيان سيرة ذاتية	contribution (n)	مساهمة - تبرع
expense (n)	نفقة	full-time (adj.)	وظيفة بدوام كامل	employment (n)	توظيف - تشغيل
impress (v)	يبهر	part-time (adj.)	وظيفة بدوام جزئي	entrepreneur (n)	رائد أعمال
impression (n)	انطباع	human resources (HR)	موارد بشرية	throughout (adv.)	عبر / خلال
impressive (adj.)	مبهر	long-term (adj.)	طويل (بعيد) المدى	feedback (n)	تغذية راجعة
define ... as (v)	يُعرّف ... كـ	organizational (adj.)	تنظيمي	category (n)	فئة - تصنيف
polio (n)	شلل الأطفال	start-up (n) / (adj.)	بداية / مبدئي	give out / give up	يوزع / يقلع عن
persevere (v)	يثابر - يكافح	banking procedures (n)	إجراءات مصرفية	sponsor (v)	يرعى - يمول
fluent in (adj.)	طليق (فصيح) في	(career) direction (n)	تحول وظيفي	quality (n)	سمة - خاصية
fluency (n)	الطلاقة - الفصاحة	common sense (n)	حُسن الإدراك	qualifications (n)	مؤهلات
excellence (n)	تميز - كفاءة	life experience (n)	خبرة حياتية	employ / take on (v)	يوظف
department (n)	قسم	life-changing (adj.)	مغير للحياة	employable (adj.)	صالح للتوظيف
relevant (adj.)	مناسب - ذو صلة	working knowledge (n)	معرفة عملية	employee (n)	موظف
professionally (adv.)	باحترافية	rhetorical question (n)	سؤال بلاغي	option (n)	اختيار - بديل - حل
excerpt (n)	مقتطف - اقتباس	visual aid (n)	وسيلة بصرية	expertise (n)	خبرة - مهارة
involved in (adj.)	مشارك في	face-to-face	وجها لوجه	permanent (adj.)	دائم
up / running (adj.)	مستمر - ناجح	personal statement	بيان شخصي	except for (prep.)	ما عدا
advanced (adj.)	متطور	a good fit for	مناسب جدا لـ	voluntary (adj.)	تطوعي
to some extent	إلى حد ما	brand-new (adj.)	جديد تماما	passionate about	متحمس لـ
set up (v)	ينشئ - يقيم	sew - sewed - sewn (v)	يخيط - يخيط	passion (n)	الحماس - الشغف
ingredients (n)	مقادير (الطعام)	hold - held (v)	يمسك / يستوعب - يسع	second-hand (adj.)	مستعمل
argument (n)	جدال	motivation (n)	دافع - حافز	restatement (n)	إعادة صياغة
debate (n)	مناظرة	in terms of	من ناحية - من حيث	separate (v)	يفصل
grasp (v)	يستوعب - يفهم	refreshing (adj.)	منعش - مبشر	convince (v)	يقتنع
according to (prep.)	طبقا لـ	indicate (v)	يشير إلى - يوضح	resilience (n)	المرونة
take turns	يتناوب الأدوار	take it easy	يأخذ الأمور ببساطة	ageing (n)	التقدم في العمر
question (v)	يتسائل / يستجوب	all sounds OK	كل شيء على ما يرام	techniques (n)	أساليب
graceful (adj.)	رشيق	it's a bit short notice	إخطار قصير	powerlifting (n)	رفع الأثقال
limits to (n)	حدود لـ	IQ (Intelligence Quotient) test	اختبار ذكاء	powerlifter (n)	رافع أثقال
consequences (n)	نتائج	Paralympics (n)	ألعاب أولمبية للمعاقين	pursue (v)	يواصل - يطارد
fit in with (v)	يلتئم - يوفق مع	take into account / consider	يضع في الاعتبار	job title (n)	لقب وظيفي
colleague (n)	زميل عمل	creativity (n)	إبداع / ابتكار	facilities (n)	تسهيلات / منشآت
typically (adv.)	عادة	creative writing	كتابة إبداعية	lack (v)	يفتقر إلى - ينقصه
judgments (n)	أحكام	calamities (n)	كوارث - مصائب	trifling / trivial (adj.)	تافه



seaweed (n)	عشب البحر	digital marketing	تسويق إلكتروني	ignore (v)	يتجاهل
gather (v)	يجمع	forefathers / ancestors (n)	الأجداد	solar-powered	يدار بالطاقة الشمسية
championship (n)	بطولة	ceremony (n)	احتفال	audience / spectators (n)	متفرجون
measures (n)	إجراءات	catch a disease	يصاب بمرض	apply in writing	يتقدم كتابيا
editorial	افتتاحية / افتتاحي	follow-up	متابعة	apply to	يتقدم بطلب إلى
human beings	البشر	prefix (n)	بادئة (في أول الكلمة)	apply for	يتقدم للالتحاق بـ
act (v)	يتصرف	suffix (n)	لاحقة (في آخر الكلمة)	based on (adj.)	معتمد على

Language Notes

indoor / indoors	داخلي / داخل المنزل	outdoor / outdoors	خارجي / خارج المنزل
earn	يكسب مال / يكسب رزق	beat	يهزم / يتغلب على
win	يفوز بشيء مادي كجائزة أو بطولة	gain	يكتسب (خبرة / معرفة / وزن / سرعة)
connect / contact	يوصل - يربط / يتصل بـ	be successful (be a success)	يكون ناجح
average / average of	متوسط (صفة) / متوسط كذا	on average	في المتوسط
location	موقع ثابت على خريطة مثلا / مكان تصوير	position	موضع متغير / مكانة / وظيفة / منصب
hardly any + اسم	لا أي	hardly ever + فعل	لا أبدا
enthusiastic about	متحمس لـ (صفة)	an enthusiast	أحد المتحمسين (اسم)
because / as / since / for + جملة	لأن	because of / due (owing) to / for + N	بسبب
later	فيما بعد	the latter	الأخير بين اثنين
cause of / reason for (behind) + n	سبب لـ	reason why (for which) + جملة	سبب لـ
salary	راتب شهري أو سنوي	wages	أجور يومية أو أسبوعية
identify	يحدد هوية لأول مرة	recognize	يتعرف علي شخص يعرفه من قبل
respectable / respected	محترم (يحترمه الناس)	respectful	محترم (يحترم الناس)
spend + وقت + V.ing	يقضي الوقت في	spend + مال + on	ينفق المال علي
married to	متزوج من	married with	متزوج ويعول (أطفال)
treat	يعامل (شخص)	deal with (handle)	يتعامل مع (شيء)
made of	مصنوع من شيء لم يتغير	made from	مصنوع من شيء قد تغير

Exercises on vocabulary and language notes

- Of the phrases "go crazy" and "go nuts", the term is used less frequently.
a. last b. later c. latter d. letter
- Chess is an game.
a. outdoor b. indoor c. outdoors d. indoors
- My work with them helped me too much experience.
a. win b. gain c. beat d. earn
- Prices have risen by a/an of four percent over the past year.
a. average b. advance c. verge d. privilege
- He was happy that his first novel was a
a. success b. successful c. succeed d. successfully
- When I play football, I prefer the of a goalkeeper.
a. post b. paint c. position d. location
- My sister is a big tennis
a. enthusiast b. enthusiastic c. enthusiasm d. enthusiastically
- She was absent her illness.
a. due of b. since c. because d. because of
- The syllable "dis" in "disprove" is a/an
a. antonym b. synonym c. prefix d. suffix
- What is the main reason your being angry?
a. of b. about c. in d. for
- People seek out professions.
a. respecting b. respectable c. respectful d. respect

12. My sister is married three children.
 a. to b. for c. by d. with
13. Many things in everyday use are made trees.
 a. off b. into c. from d. by
14. Friends and former سابق described him as a kind and caring man.
 a. comments b. colleges c. colleagues d. congresses
15. The heart problem he had forced him to smoking.
 a. give up b. give off c. take up d. take on
16. He was elected president after he showed great energy and leadership
 a. amounts b. quantities c. qualities d. cosmetics
17. with your goal until you reach it.
 a. Conserve b. Preserve c. Deserve d. Observe
18. The woman was far away, that's why I couldn't her face.
 a. mummify b. modify c. alter d. identify
19. The encouraging words of the boss made the employee much
 a. segregated b. dominated c. motivated d. deteriorated
20. The patients locked here are suffering from some psychological
 a. syndromes b. concerns c. affairs d. interns
21. My question was I wasn't really expecting an answer.
 a. pressing b. urgent c. rhetorical d. constant
22. His great mentality has enabled him to great success.
 a. achieve b. deal c. perform d. conduct
23. aids make learning a lesson more interesting.
 a. Rhetorical b. Visible c. Virtual d. Visual
24. Some people struggle to work life and personal life.
 a. combine b. separate c. paraphrase d. summarize
25. The employees were taken out for a meal at the company's
 a. export b. expensive c. express d. expense
26. Sadly, some students were in violent clashes with the police.
 a. revolved b. involved c. contained d. consisted
27. I myself highly privileged to have this opportunity.
 a. consider b. guard c. name d. call
28. Each child is for their own belongings.
 a. charge b. responsible c. strict d. serious
29. My teacher trusts me a lot and puts me in of organizing school projects.
 a. change b. charge c. responsible d. response
30. The word "....." means big problems or accidents.
 a. departments b. resources c. measures d. disasters
31. means a job someone only does for some of the working week.
 a. Full time b. Part time c. High time d. Hard time
32. The task they face is colossal. The antonym of the word "colossal" is
 a. tiny b. gigantic c. dominating d. wasteful
33. I spend two hours English before the exam.
 a. revising b. to revise c. revise d. revised
34. in hospitals learn how to act well in the most dire emergencies.
 a. Internets b. Interns c. Internationals d. Eternals
35. If you act, you will leave a good impression at the workplace.
 a. professor b. professional c. professionally d. proof
36. Please, how can I cash this cheque according to the?
 a. procedures b. producers c. proclaims d. tutors
37. Tarek decided to change and became a teacher instead.
 a. champions b. careers c. volunteers d. steamers
38. She the worst time of her life in that prison.
 a. exported b. experienced c. exposed d. experimented



39. I have six pounds أرطال over the holidays. I must go on a diet.
 a. earned b. won c. beat d. gained
40. A/An is a serious discussion of a subject in which many people take part.
 a. debate b. generation c. argumentative d. motivation
41. Her latest album represents a change of for her.
 a. factor b. direction c. sense d. heart
42. Old buses are major to pollution in British cities.
 a. contribute b. contribution c. contributors d. contributory
43. He regularly drove from his home to his place of
 a. employ b. employment c. employer d. employee
44. My grandfather has a lot of, so he gives me advice.
 a. wisdom b. curious c. various d. several
45. Now that my sons are more, I have more time for myself.
 a. dependent b. dependence c. independence d. independent
46. He did his best but his in the project was not good enough.
 a. neighbourhood b. consultant c. achievement d. community
47. A director is expected to undertake at least some duties.
 a. administrative b. protective c. preventive d. cumulative
48. A is someone who makes plans for citizens in a city or a town.
 a. councilor b. beggar c. commentator d. commuter
49. Artists wander into nature to find for their paintings.
 a. accommodation b. achievement c. contamination d. inspiration
50. He was injured while attempting to bench press 530 pounds in a competition.
 a. boxing b. powerlifting c. bargain d. hijacking
51. He tried to his teachers by using big words in all his essays.
 a. express b. impress c. surpass d. suppress
52. The grades she got in the final exams were
 a. impressed b. impressive c. impress d. impression
53. You should make a good on your first day in a new job.
 a. impression b. expression c. depression d. opposition
54. Customers will be by the expertise of our highly trained employees.
 a. impress b. impressed c. impressive d. impression
55. Our teacher us in a very good way.
 a. deals b. handles c. treats d. cures
56. Disabled sportsmen can take part in the
 a. Olympics b. Paralympics c. Athletes d. Athletic
57. Five-star hotels provide many for residents.
 a. faculties b. disabilities c. facials d. facilities
58. We made it to the basketball this year, but we lost in the final game.
 a. companionship b. championship c. friendship d. brotherhood
59. There will be a honoring the town's brave men next week.
 a. ceremony b. calamity c. causality d. monopoly
60. Be sure that the data is collected in four main
 a. purifies b. categories c. factors d. factories
61. The cheered loudly when the actor came on stage.
 a. maintenance b. preference c. forecast d. audience
62. My grandmother a bad disease during our vacation.
 a. missed b. caught c. infected d. held
63. the flour with the orange juice well to make a good cake.
 a. Contact b. Combine c. Compact d. Consider
64. Candidates for a job start their with their personal details.
 a. ITs b. CDs c. CVs d. BAs
65. Human department deals with employees' problems.
 a. Resources b. Accords c. Records d. Reports

66. Last year I an internship in this company for two weeks.
 a. **made** b. **did** c. **employed** d. **took on**
67. A CV is a short for curriculum
 a. **versus** b. **vitamin** c. **vitae** d. **voting**
68. The advertisement said that interested people must apply writing to the company.
 a. **to** b. **in** c. **for** d. **with**
69. Will you apply the job advertised in the paper?
 a. **on** b. **to** c. **in** d. **for**
70. A problem which is lasts for a very long time and perhaps forever.
 a. **temporary** b. **permanent** c. **long term** d. **both b and c**
71. As a/an to last week's show, tonight we'll show the other side of the story.
 a. **start-up** b. **end-down** c. **start-down** d. **follow-up**
72. The paper published a/an strongly criticizing the minister's actions.
 a. **editorial** b. **propaganda** c. **camp** d. **productivity**
73. Sports clothes are not for a formal wedding.
 a. **suit** b. **suitability** c. **appropriate** d. **property**
74. You're correct, but there's something you don't know.
 a. **basis** b. **basic** c. **base** d. **basically**
75. She learned at an early age how to properly in social situations.
 a. **shave** b. **distract** c. **act** d. **proverb**
76. Today the manager has interviewed eleven for the new job.
 a. **commuters** b. **contacts** c. **CVs** d. **candidates**
77. It will be a for farmers if the crops fail again.
 a. **facility** b. **calamity** c. **disaster** d. **both b and c**
78. Will you for the job advertised on that website?
 a. **employ** b. **apply** c. **reply** d. **imply**
79. Government don't have enough salaries.
 a. **employers** b. **employees** c. **applicants** d. **applications**
80. Recent graduates do an to get experience for different jobs.
 a. **employment** b. **achievement** c. **investment** d. **internship**
81. Human need food, water and shelter as main needs.
 a. **beginners** b. **begins** c. **brings** d. **beings**
82. The pupil kept talking the lesson so the teacher punished him.
 a. **though** b. **although** c. **throughout** d. **thorough**
83. Young people like to update their Facebook all the time.
 a. **proficient** b. **profile** c. **preference** d. **provoke**
84. People who work in marketing must know how to deal with the internet well.
 a. **dimensional** b. **trivial** c. **trifling** d. **digital**
85. This machine needs experts to deal with.
 a. **advocated** b. **adverbial** c. **verbal** d. **advanced**
86. Candidates are asked to complete CVs with their personal
 a. **affairs** b. **crises** c. **details** d. **emails**
87. People manage to face most of life challenges using their common
 a. **tense** b. **sensible** c. **sense** d. **sensitive**
88. My brother is a successful; he started his own company three years ago.
 a. **internet** b. **entrance** c. **entrepreneur** d. **excitement**
89. She gained too much working for her uncle's company.
 a. **expert** b. **experiment** c. **experience** d. **exportation**
90. When someone does a new job, they themselves.
 a. **explore** b. **invent** c. **discover** d. **reinvent**
91. The bad experience she had was; it turned her into another person.
 a. **life-changing** b. **inefficient** c. **vulnerable** d. **attached**
92. Since he has good working, the manager depends on him for hard tasks.
 a. **knowledge** b. **procedure** c. **direction** d. **career**



93. Our teacher knows how to make use of every pupil's
 a. **probability** b. **disability** c. **proportional** d. **potential**
94. The police him for three hours before releasing him without charge.
 a. **questioned** b. **answered** c. **volunteered** d. **estimated**
95. Something which is used is also known to be
 a. **first-class** b. **second-class** c. **second-hand** d. **first aid**
96. Most people do their online without having to go into real banks.
 a. **procedure** b. **banking** c. **pause** d. **persistence**
97. If you need anything, don't hesitate to me.
 a. **connect** b. **contact** c. **communicate** d. **telecom**
98. writers always come up with new and fresh ideas.
 a. **Collective** b. **Conductive** c. **Creative** d. **Correct**
99. I admire her intelligence and artistic
 a. **creative** b. **creativity** c. **creator** d. **critical**
100. The new movie theater 500 people.
 a. **grabs** b. **holds** c. **steals** d. **robs**
101. You must acknowledge the truth of her
 a. **argue** b. **arguable** c. **argument** d. **arguer**
102. My elder brother a car factory last year.
 a. **started** b. **mentioned** c. **stated** d. **situated**
103. Having a lot of money doesn't mean you are happy.
 a. **necessity** b. **necessary** c. **necessarily** d. **unnecessary**
104. Those who give their students can be called successful teachers.
 a. **motivation** b. **donation** c. **contribution** d. **monotone**
105. I can't take part in such a/an argument. It will end up with no benefit.
 a. **pointless** b. **fruitful** c. **massive** d. **absolute**
106. The boy had the accident as he had his mother's warnings.
 a. **cared for** b. **ignored** c. **admitted** d. **deleted**
107. My sister is about writing short stories; she writes very good ones.
 a. **enthusiast** b. **keen** c. **passionate** d. **interested**
108. is a disease that results in someone being permanently unable to move particular muscles.
 a. **Paralyzed** b. **Polygamy** c. **Polio** d. **Oral**
109. is perhaps the most important language skills.
 a. **Fluency** b. **Cleanly** c. **Affluent** d. **Affluence**
110. I want to speak English, so I've enrolled on a course.
 a. **fluency** b. **fluent** c. **fluently** d. **influence**
111. My father is a/an speaker of English.
 a. **fluent** b. **fluency** c. **influence** d. **affluent**
112. My brother works for the finance of a large company in Assuit.
 a. **equipment** b. **department** c. **environment** d. **government**
113. A/An is a short piece taken from a book, poem, piece of music etc.
 a. **excerpt** b. **experience** c. **expertise** d. **expert**
114. The business is, which means it's successful.
 a. **up** b. **off** c. **running** d. **both a and c**
115. The government is going to set five new factories in the area.
 a. **off** b. **up** c. **down** d. **away**
116. At that time, we did not fully the significance of what had happened.
 a. **proverb** b. **intend** c. **gross** d. **grasp**
117. The students took to answer the teacher's questions.
 a. **tracks** b. **roles** c. **turns** d. **parts**
118. The dancer's movements were and elegant.
 a. **obese** b. **grateful** c. **graceful** d. **curable**
119. Another word for "results" is "....."
 a. **circumstances** b. **conditions** c. **reasons** d. **consequences**

120. Women in developing countries have their first child when they are very young.
 a. traditional b. conventional c. typically d. trivially
121. Just start the car and follow the to the city centre.
 a. significant b. signposts c. essays d. articles
122. This car has been produced very recently; it's
 a. old-fashioned b. unfashionable c. modernization d. brand-new
123. In such complex age, everything is defined in of money.
 a. turns b. terms c. tactics d. trains
124. Research that over 81% of teachers are dissatisfied with their salary.
 a. imitates b. fabricates c. indicates d. addicts
125. You have to take into the possible problems that may arise.
 a. account b. consideration c. prospect d. both a and b
126. Try to give each student some on the task they did yesterday.
 a. feedback b. backward c. background d. blackmail
127. I think she has the best for the job.
 a. qualifies b. qualify c. qualified d. qualifications
128. This shop is open every day for Friday.
 a. except b. accept c. expect d. expecting
129. The researcher will look into all the available for dealing with the crisis.
 a. options b. captives c. costumes d. customs
130. Students should their own interests, as well as do their school work.
 a. reverse b. summit c. versus d. pursue

Language: Quick Hints

1. Present Perfect Simple Vs. Present Perfect Continuous المضارع التام والمستمر

١. الكلمات التالية تُستخدم فقط مع زمن المضارع التام: **ever / never / yet / just / already**
- She **has never done** Karate. - I **have already started** reading.
٢. نستخدم مضارع تام مستمر حين تأتي (**now / all / still / haven't finished yet**) مع (**since / for**)
- She **has been chatting** with her mom on the phone **for** a long time **now** (and **still** is).
٣. عندما تشير إلى (عدد أو كمية)، استخدم مضارع تام: **Ali has read** twenty pages in the new story until now.
٤. (**how long**) مضارع تام بسيط أو مستمر / (**how many / how much**) مع المضارع التام البسيط:
- **How long have you been studying?** - **How many times have you attended** these medical seminars?
٥. الأفعال (**stative verbs**) تستخدم مع مضارع تام وليس تام مستمر: **I have had** this car **for** 15 years now!

2. Adverbs and Adjectives الظروف والصفات

١. الصفة تصف الاسم أو الضمير .. وتوضع بعد (**be**) أو أي فعل آخر يساويه في المعنى:
 - Ali is **intelligent**.
٢. تستخدم الصفات بصيغة (**V.ing**) لتصف من يسبب الحدث وبصيغة (**P.P**) تصف من يستقبل الحدث.
- Last night's film was **exciting**. - Ali is **frightened** of the dog.
٣. قبل الصفات العادية مثل (**angry**) نستخدم ظروف درجة مثل: **very / quite / rather / extremely / really**
 قبل الصفات القوية مثل (**furious**) نستخدم ظروف درجة مثل: **absolutely / completely / really**
- I'm **very tired**. - I'm **absolutely exhausted**. - The water is **very hot (boiling)**.
٤. عند السؤال عن المقادير والنسب نستخدم (**صفة + how**) أو (**اسم + what**).
How high / What height
٥. يُستخدم الظرف لوصف الفعل ويوضع غالباً بعد هذا الفعل لكنه قد يوضع قبله أحياناً بغرض تأكيده.
- Nobody **treats** her **differently** to the other employees.
٦. ظروف الدرجة تحدد درجة الأفعال أو الصفات أو ظروف الطريقة وتوضع قبلها.
 She is **slightly** sad.
٧. ظروف الطريقة (**manner**): تعني (بطريقة كذا) / تتكون أغلبها بإضافة (**ly**) على الصفة:
 - Maher plays **badly**.
٨. هناك كلمات تُعامل كظرف وصفة في نفس الوقت: **Ali runs fast**.
٩. ظروف شاذة تحفظ كما هي مثل (**well** جيد) ...
١٠. هناك صفات تنتهي بـ (**ly**) مثل (**friendly / fatherly / lonely / southerly**), نكون مهنا الظرف بطريقة محددة:
- Mona is **friendly** to me. - Mona treats me in **a friendly way**.
١١. الأفعال التالية تُتبع بصفة وليس ظرف: **smell / taste / feel / look / sound**
 This food **smells bad**.



3. Passive Forms صيغ المبني للمجهول

زمن المضارع البسيط	التصريف الأول للفعل	am / is / are + P.P
زمن المضارع المستمر	am / is / are + V.ing	am / is / are + being + P.P
زمن المستقبل البسيط	مصدر will +	will + be + P.P
زمن المستقبل التام	will have + P.P	will + have + been + P.P
الأفعال الناقصة في المضارع والمستقبل	المصدر + الفعل الناقص	الفعل الناقص + be + P.P
زمن المضارع التام	have / has + P.P	have / has + been + P.P
زمن الماضي البسيط	التصريف الثاني للفعل	was / were + P.P
زمن الماضي المستمر	was / were + V.ing	was / were + being + P.P
زمن الماضي التام	had + P.P	had + been + P.P
الأفعال الناقصة في الماضي	الفعل الناقص + have + P.P	الفعل الناقص + have + been + P.P

- عند وجود ظرف (حال) داخل جملة المبني للمجهول: يُفضل أن يوضع الظرف بعد (be): أي بين (be) والتصريف الثالث (P.P):
- Health **is badly affected** by smoking.
- الأفعال اللازمة لا تستخدم في المبني للمجهول لأنها لا يمكن أن تُتبع بمفعول: - An accident **happened** here last night.
- المبني للمعلوم والمبني للمجهول لأفعال (الأقوابل والإفتراضات): **think / believe / say / allege / claim / suppose** (للماضي) **to have P.P** / (مضارع - مستقبل - ماضي) **مصدر + to + P.P + be + P.P (that) + جملة**
- **People think** Mona is honest. - **It's thought (that)** Mona is honest. - **Mona is thought to be** honest.
- مجهول الصيغ المركبة: **inf. = be + P.P / to + inf. = to be + P.P / P.P = been + P.P / V.ing = being + P.P**
- I **want** you **to help** me. = I **want to be helped**. - Having **been arrested**, the criminal was imprisoned.
- They left **without** the police **seeing** them. = They left **without being seen** by the police.
- يتحول الفعل (let) بمعنى (يسمح / يدع) في المجهول إلي (allowed to / permitted to):
He **lets** people **deceive** him. = People **are allowed** to deceive him. = He **lets himself be** deceived.
- نستخدم (get) بدلا من (be) في المجهول مع الأفعال التي تشير إلي تغيير في الأحوال أو أنشطة غير مخططة.
- The murderer **got arrested** last night. - The couple **got married** later that year.

4. Quantifiers

- نستخدم مع الأسماء التي تعد (many / few / several / various / a number of / a couple of)
- نستخدم مع الأسماء التي لا تعد (much / little / an amount of / a quantity of)
- There aren't **many cars** on the road this morning. - We don't have **much time** left.
- نستخدم (some) مع الأسماء التي تعد والتي لا تعد في الإثبات والعرض والطلب والدعوة والافتراض:
- Can you get me **some coffee**, please? - Would you like to have **some tea**?
- نستخدم (any) مع الأسماء التي تعد والتي لا تعد في النفي والسؤال والجملة التي تحتوي (without / hardly / refuse):
- He climbed **without any** difficulty. - He **refused** to lend me **any** money.
- نستخدم (a lot of / lots of) في إثبات و (many / much) في نفي وإثبات لكنهما يأتيان في النفي أكثر.
- نستخدم (many / much) في الإثبات إذا جاء قبل أي منهما (so / as / very / too / a good / a great)
- Ahmed ate too **many cakes** so he became ill.
- few قليل للعدد ولكن لا يكفي / تعتبر جملتها منفية
little قليل للكمية ولكن لا يكفي / تعتبر جملتها منفية
very + few / little
a few قليل للعدد ولكن يكفي / تعتبر جملتها مثبتة
a little قليل للكمية ولكن يكفي / تعتبر جملتها مثبتة
just / only + a few / a little.
- He has **very few** chances. - She doesn't have many friends. **Just a few** good friends.
- She has **few** friends, **does** she? - He has **a little** time, **doesn't** he?
- **either** (أو واحد من اثنين) / **neither** (لا أحد من اثنين) // - **Either day is fine.** / **Neither answer is correct.**
- **Neither** of them **spoke**. = **Either** of them **didn't speak**. : **neither** في إثبات تعطي معنى **either** في نفي -
- **each** (كل واحد من مجموعة) / **every** (كل واحد من مجموعة):
Each of the boys has passed.
- The mother gave the children a cake **each**.
- **Not every** boy was punished.
- **Nearly** (Almost) **every** boy was punished.
- ١. لا يمكن أن تضع (of) بعد (every):
٢. نستخدم (each) وليس (every) في نهاية الجملة:
٣. نستخدم (every) وليس (each) بعد كلمة النفي (not):
٤. نستخدم (every) بعد الظروف (nearly / almost):

٥. (فعل جمع + each + فاعل جمع):
 - My parents **each** have a mobile phone.
 ٦. (فعل مفرد + اسم جمع + everyone of):
 - **Everyone of** the boys (the boys) **was** punished.
 ٧. نستخدم (each) وليس (every) كضمير لا يتبعه اسم:
 I gave the 3 boys six apples. **Each** ate two apples.
 ٨. يمكن استخدام (each) و (each of) بالتبادل مع الضمائر كما يلي:
 - **They each** (Each of them) travelled by bus. - I love **each of them** (them each).
 - **none of** + اسم جمع يعد / فعل مفرد / فعل مفرد (لا أحد من مجموعة) - **None of his novels is** (are) well written.
 - **All** (كل):
 يُستخدم للدلالة على المجموعة كلها (جميع عناصر الشيء أو المجموعة):
 - **We all** are taking a test next Saturday. - **All of us** are taking a test next Saturday.
 - **Half** (نصف):
 تُستخدم للدلالة على تقسيم مجموعة معينة إلى نصفين (قسمين):
 - **Half of an apple** isn't very much lunch. - **Half (of) the flour** was used for the lunch meal.
فعل مفرد + تعبير كمية + a half = فعل مفرد + تعبير كمية + a / an - half
 - **Half a kilometer** (A half kilometer) is the distance from here to your school.
 - لا يمكن استخدامها مع اسم لا يعد. - يُستخدم للدلالة على عنصرين اثنين فقط (متي من فردين أو شينين). (كلاً من) **Both**
 - I like **both** English **and** French. - **Both** my parents have fair hair. - **They both** love athletics.

Exercises on Language

- I for three hours now.
 a. **have read** b. **was reading** c. **am reading** d. **have been reading**
- She abroad.
 a. **has never been being** b. **has never been** c. **has ever been** d. **has ever been being**
- I work in the company's departments all day.
 a. **have been checking** b. **am checking** c. **have been checked** d. **have checked**
- How long have you football?
 a. **been playing** b. **playing** c. **played** d. **both a and c**
- I have my friend Ali for ten years now.
 a. **been known** b. **known** c. **been knowing** d. **both b and c**
- I have three chapters in the novel up to now.
 a. **been read** b. **read** c. **been reading** d. **both b and c**
- It's hot in the desert in August, sometimes up to 50C.
 a. **extremely** b. **quiet** c. **not very** d. **quite**
- Our teacher shouted at the class.
 a. **frightening** b. **loudly** c. **amazing** d. **extreme**
- She is known to be woman.
 a. **an honest** b. **an honestly** c. **honestly** d. **honest**
- I the movie you recommended. I'm enjoying it. (LM)
 a. **have watched** b. **had watched** c. **have been watching** d. **had been watching**
- The car needs to the mechanic.
 a. **to take** b. **take** c. **to be taken** d. **be taken**
- Could the pyramids from that high place?
 a. **be seen** b. **seen** c. **see** d. **have seen**
- Don't let yourself by others.
 a. **tricked** b. **tricking** c. **to be tricked** d. **be tricked**
- I don't like at.
 a. **being laughed** b. **to laugh** c. **laughing** d. **be laughed**
- Would you like by the minister?
 a. **being met** b. **meeting** c. **to meet** d. **to be met**
- My sister injured while making dinner yesterday evening.
 a. **had** b. **got** c. **were** d. **both b and c**
- They became homeless after their house
 a. **had collapsed** b. **was collapsed** c. **had been collapsed** d. **got collapsed**
- Having, the thief was taken to prison.
 a. **been arrested** b. **arrested** c. **being arrested** d. **had arrested**
- A terrible accident was yesterday.
 a. **happened** b. **reported** c. **taken place** d. **occurred**



20. She told her exam results yet.
 a. hasn't been b. hasn't c. has d. has been
21. You can't borrow my car today. It
 a. will repair b. is repairing c. is being repaired d. has repaired
22. I fastened the seatbelt. Then the plane off.
 a. was taken b. took c. was taking d. takes
23. There were five pens on the desk. pen had a different color.
 a. Both b. All c. Each d. Each of
24. There's hope that they'll arrive before 4 p.m.
 a. many b. a lot c. few d. little
25. book is useful. I won't buy any of the two.
 a. Both b. All c. Either d. Neither
26. He went to the shop for a of toothpaste.
 a. pipe b. tube c. loaf d. cube
27. new clothes shop is going to open in my district **منطقة**.
 a. Some b. A c. Many d. A lot of
28. "There are many people in the hall." The word "many" is a/an
 a. demonstrative b. quantifier c. article d. adverb
29. my parents has a mobile.
 a. Every b. Each c. Every of d. Each of
30. We got good marks in the last test.
 a. each b. every c. each of d. every of
31. The mother gave the children a cake
 a. each b. every of c. each of d. every of
32. My parents have a mobile phone.
 a. each b. them c. all of d. every
33. brothers are highly-qualified; one is a teacher and the other is an engineer.
 a. Each b. Either c. Both d. Neither
34. Every student given a book.
 a. were b. was c. have d. are
35. He attended the party without
 a. inviting b. to be invited c. been invited d. being invited
36. to be a loyal person.
 a. It is said b. He has said c. He is said d. It has said
37. What happened
 a. hadn't expected b. wasn't expected c. wasn't expecting d. hasn't been expected
38. Last week's damage is believed because of a quake.
 a. to have been happened b. to have happened c. to be happened d. to happen
39. Only people attended the press conference.
 a. a little b. little c. a few d. few
40. There's juice left; the child will still be thirsty.
 a. few b. a few c. little d. a little
41. I have hardly time to do that.
 a. no b. some c. any d. few
42. When I shouted, my mother was angry.
 a. a few b. a little c. few d. little
43. There are four men, but I know
 a. them none b. none of them c. none them d. none of they
44. – Which shirt would you choose, the red or the white? - I'll take the black.
 a. Neither b. None c. Either d. Both
45. Ahmad: Have you bought much bread? Yasser : No, I bought only (LM)
 a. few b. a few c. a little d. any
46. There is equipment in the new office, so we need to buy some more. (LM)
 a. many b. few c. little d. much
47. I have almost sugar in the apartment. I need to buy (LM)
 a. much / some b. no / some c. many / a little d. any / some

temple (n)	معبد	heritage site (n)	موقع تراث عالمي	artefacts (n)	تُحفّ
landmark (n)	معلم بارز	picturesque (adj.)	جميل - بديع - خلّاب	coffin (n)	كفن
universal (adj.)	شامل - عالمي	dedicated to (adj.)	مخصص لـ	dam (n) (v)	سد / يسد
column (n)	عمود	tourist attraction (n)	مكان جذب سياح	displays (n)	معروضات
monument (n)	أثر	bargain (n)	سلعة رخيصة - صفقة	elaborate	متقن - متطور / يوضح
port (n)	ميناء - مرفأ	not to be missed	لا يُفوت	gateway (n)	بوابة - معبر
remains / ruins (n)	أطلال أثرية	well-preserved (adj.)	محفوظ جيدا	healing (n)	شفاء - تعافي
come across (v)	يقابل بالصدفة	well-worth (adj.)	يستحق ما يفعل له	honourable (adj.)	شريف - مجل
dig up (v)	يعثر على - يستخرج	deep-seated (adj.)	راسخ - متأصل	in honour of	تكريما لـ
hand in (v)	يُسلم (لمسئول)	clear-cut (adj.)	واضح	moving (adj.)	محرك للمشاعر
pick up (v)	يشترى بثمن رخيص	well known (adj.)	معروف - مشهور	must-see (n)	جدير بالرؤية
identity (n)	الهوية	widely spoken (adj.)	تتحدث بشكل واسع	monolingual (adj.)	أحادي اللغة
mother tongue (n)	اللغة الأم	dominant (adj.)	مهيمن - مسيطر	bilingual (adj.)	ثنائي اللغة
dialect (n)	لهجة	embrace (v)	يتبنى - يعتنق - يحتضن	multilingual (adj.)	متعدد اللغات
stretch out (v)	يتمدد - يتمطى	myths (n)	أساطير تفسر أحداث الطبيعة	multicultural (adj.)	متعدد الثقافات
cause (n)	قضية	legends (n)	أساطير حول شخص حي	mausoleum (n)	ضريح الموتى
roots (n)	جذور - أصول	fables (n)	حكايات رمزية تعلم درسا	cheer (v)	يهلّ - يبتهج
tear (n) / (v)	دمعة العين / يمزق	a fit of (anger) (n)	نوبة غضب	chop (v)	يقطع - يجزئ
expatriate (n)	مغترب	outlaw (n)	شخص خارج عن القانون	fed up (adj.)	ضجر - مستاء
end up (v)	ينتهي إلى	perspective (n)	رأي - منظور - مفهوم	flood (v) / (n)	يغمر بالماء / فيضان
chivalry (n)	الشهامة - الفروسية	homesick (adj.)	شاعر بحنين للوطن	look back (v)	ينظر للوراء
eternal (adj.)	خالد - أبدي - أزلي	boast (about) (v)	يتباهى - يتفاخر	steady (adj.)	ثابت - رصين
eternity (n)	الأبدية - الخلود	entertaining (adj.)	مسلي - ممتع	exaggerate (v)	يبالغ في
knight (n)	فارس	context (n)	سياق	pass on (v)	ينقل خبرة أو معرفة
humble / modest (adj.)	متواضع	creature (n)	مخلوق - كائن	moral (n)	درس مستفاد - عظة
apart from (prep.)	باستثناء	mural (n)	لوحة جدارية	relate to (v)	يتعلق بـ - يفهم
classify (v)	يصنف	nearby (adj.) (adv.)	مجاور / بالجوار	obelisk (n)	مسلة
appreciate (v)	يقدر - يعرف قيمة	associated with (adj.)	مرتبط بـ	ahead (adv.)	في الأمام - للأمام
inhabit (v)	يسكن - يقطن	sculpture (n)	تمثال منحوت - النحت	all in all (adv.)	في العموم
alleyway (n)	زقاق	lined up with (adj.)	متعامد مع	pylon (n)	برج - بوابة ضخمة
procession (n)	موكب	carved into (adj.)	منحوت داخل	establish (v)	يؤسس - ينشئ
negotiate (v)	يتفاوض	carved out of (adj.)	منحوت من	reign (n)	فترة حكم
maze (n)	متاهة	make out (v)	يميز بعينه (بالنظر)	accessible to (adj.)	متاح لـ
captivate (v)	يأسر الانتباه	the entire hall (n)	القاعة كلها	diversity (n)	تنوع
capture (v)	يأسر في حرب	Royal Observatory (n)	المرصد الملكي	unique (adj.)	فريد
brehtaking (adj.)	جذاب	conduct a survey on	يقوم بدراسة عن	open-minded (adj.)	منفتح - متنور
commemorate (v)	يحي ذكرى	characteristics (n)	خصائص	peers (n)	الأقران
precious (adj.)	غالي - نفيس	spectacle (n)	منظر مذهل	initiative (n)	مبادرة
distinctive (adj.)	مميز - متميز	stick to (v)	يلتزم بـ	funeral (n)	جنازة
beneficial (adj.)	مفيد	perseverance (n)	عزيمة - مثابرة	hospitable (adj.)	مضيف
blend (mix)	يمزج - يخلط	date back (to)	يرجع تاريخه إلى	culture gap (n)	فجوة ثقافية
immigrant (n)	مهاجر	sense of humour (n)	روح الفكاهة	keep hold of (v)	يتمسك بـ
debatable (adj.)	قابل للنقاش	legendary (adj.)	أسطوري	range (v) (n)	يتراوح / نطاق - مدى
fierce (adj.)	عنيف - متوحش	virtue (n) / vice (n)	الفضيلة / الرذيلة	archery (n)	الرمية بالقوس
vital (adj.)	رئيسي - أساسي	demonstrate (v)	يوضح	defeat (v/n)	يهزم - هزيمة



imitate (v)	يقلد	fast-paced (adj.)	سريع - متسارع	deep down (adv.)	في الأعماق
armour (n)	درع	fighters (n)	محاربون	ideals (n)	المثل - الأفكار المثالية
portray (v)	يصور - يعرض	out-dated (adj.)	قديم - تقليدي	regarded as (adj.)	يُعتبر كـ
a fine line (n)	خيطة رفيع	timeless (adj.)	دائم - جذاب رغم قدمه	illustrate (v)	يشرح - يفسر
god / goddess (n)	إله / إلهة	a bow and arrow (n)	قوس وسهم	archaeological (adj.)	أثري
section (n)	قسم / جزء	wonders (n)	عجائب	structure (n)	بناء - تركيب
hang - hung (v)	يعلق - يتدلى	streaming services (n)	خدمة البث	grand (adj.)	كبير - ضخم
hang - hanged (v)	يشنق	set off to (v)	ينطلق إلى	native (n)	مواطن أصلي
civilization (n)	حضارة	extinct / extinction	منقرض / انقرض	parade (n)	عرض - استعراض
uncover (v)	يكشف	expedition (n)	رحلة استكشافية	downwards (adv.)	لأسفل
absolute (adj.)	كامل - مطلق	prehistoric (adj.)	من قبل التاريخ	mysterious (adj.)	غامض
deserve (v)	يستحق	chopsticks (n)	عصيان الأكل	forum (n)	منتدى
estimate (v)	يقدر (قيمة)	share in common	يشاركون في	for a while	لبهظة من الزمن
survive (v)	ينجو	sociolinguist (n)	متخصص لغة	linguistic (adj.)	لغوي
temporary (adj.)	موقت	profession (n)	المهنة (المجال كله)	authentic (adj.)	أصلي
take a bit more time	يستغرق وقتاً أطول قليلاً	a code of behaviour	قواعد سلوكية معينة		
write PhD thesis on	يكتب رسالة الدكتوراه في	you have a good point there	لقد أصبت هنا		
walk at a steady pace	يمشي بخطى ثابتة	have no relevance to	ليس له صلة بـ		

Language Notes

sure of = certain about	متأكد من	for sure (for certain) / make sure	بالتأكيد / يتأكد من
lie (lied-lied) (lying)	يكذب	lie (lay-lain) (lying)	يقع - يرقد - ينام
tall	طويل (شجر / مبنى / شخص)	high	مرتفع (جبل / رف / حائط)
northern + مكان	شمال كذا	the north of + مكان	شمال كذا
keep up with	يُساير - يواكب	keep (stay) in touch with	يتواصل مع
example of	مثال لـ	for example / for instance	على سبيل المثال
throughout	خلال - طوال (وقت)	through	عبر (خلال - عن طريق) مكان
a long + اسم	صفة بمعنى (طويل)	along	ظرف بمعنى (بطول / بمحاذاة)
alive	حي (ليس بعدها اسم)	living	حي (يأتي بعدها اسم)
sting / stung / stung	يلدغ	bite / bit / bitten	يقضم / يعض / يلدغ
isolated	منعزل بعيداً	insulated	معزول عن الضوء أو الحرارة

Exercises on vocabulary and language notes

- Let's sure if she is here.
a. do b. take c. make d. give
- On my way home, I saw an injured man at the side of the road.
a. lying b. laying c. lowering d. leaking
- Egypt is in Africa.
a. north b. the north c. north of d. northern
- To go to the bank, walk this road and turn right.
a. long b. a long c. length d. along
- He was by a scorpion.
a. swung b. smuggled c. stung d. sung
- The officer was ordered to find the killer and bring him back
a. live b. life c. a live d. alive
- The road stretched for many miles. I felt I wouldn't cover it.
a. ahead b. head c. heads d. a head
- Thousands of people moved slowly in the of the King's funeral جنازة.
a. position b. prediction c. procession d. profession
- This workers' calls for the rights of laborers in the industrial section.
a. association b. compulsion c. dimension d. invention

10. He did very well in the race, but failed to break the
- a. **agreement** b. **record** c. **register** d. **veteran**
11. Our monuments are part of our that we must preserve.
- a. **heritage** b. **coverage** c. **average** d. **damage**
12. The invention of the silicon chip was a in the history of the computer.
- a. **landslide** b. **landlord** c. **landscape** d. **landmark**
13. The Pyramids of Giza are of the most wonderful tourist
- a. **gravities** b. **capacities** c. **abilities** d. **attractions**
14. He became rich after he a fortune from his late father.
- a. **inherited** b. **attended** c. **attached** d. **attracted**
15. The museum will open to the public throughout the building work.
- a. **main** b. **mail** c. **render** d. **remain**
16. It is true that with time a broken heart will itself.
- a. **care** b. **carve** c. **grave** d. **heal**
17. I let the phone ring for ages but he didn't
- a. **pick up** b. **mock up** c. **mock down** d. **pick down**
18. The police the village searching for the escaped convict.
- a. **toured** b. **tried** c. **termed** d. **treated**
19. The firm has achieved a position in the world market. It is now the first.
- a. **low** b. **dominant** c. **craving** d. **devastating**
20. Someone who speaks several languages is
- a. **monolingual** b. **trilingual** c. **bilingual** d. **multilingual**
21. All languages and change over time.
- a. **dialects** b. **dictations** c. **dialogues** d. **diagrams**
22. Taking these harmful drugs could seriously your health.
- a. **rescue** b. **endanger** c. **surrender** d. **advocate**
23. This section caters for interests; subjects that interest only a few people.
- a. **majority** b. **popularity** c. **population** d. **minority**
24. My grandparents live with us so I'm to be able to talk to them about my ancestors.
- a. **luck** b. **fortune** c. **a fortune** d. **fortunate**
25. Be thankful for what you have. You'll end having more.
- a. **down** b. **away** c. **up** d. **on**
26. For a country to continue to grow, it needs to change.
- a. **entrance** b. **bracelet** c. **embrace** d. **addict**
27. The Prime Minister was determined to out the terrorists.
- a. **root** b. **trunk** c. **fruit** d. **bark**
28. There's a significant age between John and his wife.
- a. **job** b. **jeep** c. **gap** d. **grape**
29. In with many mothers, she feels torn between her family and her work.
- a. **deep** b. **common** c. **share** d. **spite**
30. Pottery fragments **قطع الفخار** are of great to archaeologists.
- a. **cause** b. **origin** c. **value** d. **reason**
31. This species of bird now only in Africa.
- a. **exists** b. **exits** c. **extracts** d. **exotic**
32. They have chased down all possible but cannot find the lost girl.
- a. **quizzes** b. **clues** c. **queues** d. **cubes**
33. A single example serves to what I mean.
- a. **illustrate** b. **eliminate** c. **decorate** d. **fascinate**
34. Cairo is different from the historic one.
- a. **Modern-day** b. **Presently** c. **Usual** d. **Known**
35. They listened to the with thirsty ears as he told his tale.
- a. **storyteller** b. **surrender** c. **swinger** d. **suspicion**
36. The saddened **أحزنت** the fans.
- a. **win** b. **victory** c. **happiness** d. **defeat**



37. Recent events seem less serious when put into an international
 a. perspective b. dimension c. aspect d. respect
38. The story of "Isis and Osiris" is a / an
 a. myth b. legendary c. method d. math
39. Someone who is **honest** is
 a. untrusted b. fake c. trustworthy d. established
40. The knight's horse was very even though it was walking on a stony path.
 a. stead b. steady c. seated d. cited
41. Our cat loves to on my bed when I go to school.
 a. knock down b. stretch out c. lie out d. die out
42. It is still easy for us to to the messages in old fables.
 a. attain b. relate c. tolerate d. infer
43. The fantastic flying creatures made the tale even more for the children.
 a. entertaining b. entertained c. entertain d. entertainment
44. The most popular fables are those with themes.
 a. universal b. university c. universe d. union
45. A synonym for "**steady**" is "....."
 a. changeable b. dominant c. stable d. debatable
46. The of the poem is that one should never give up in life.
 a. morale b. mural c. morel d. moral
47. When taken out of, his comments sound cruel, but he was really only joking.
 a. appendix b. texture c. context d. textile
48. Mona has been waiting in the hotel lobby for
 a. awhile b. while c. a while d. during
49. The competition between the two boxers was; they tore each other down.
 a. fierce b. financial c. beneficial d. curative
50. This topic is so much; there are more than one hundred opinions concerning it.
 a. debatable b. fixed c. scheduled d. unchangeable
51. The headmaster of our school is very about punctuality **الاتضابط**.
 a. strict b. discipline c. silent d. semicircle
52. I don't trust him. He tends to when talking about his accomplishments.
 a. investigate b. examine c. exaggerate d. dominate
53. Technological progress moves at a very fast
 a. place b. peace c. pace d. piece
54. Modern age is characterized by being mainly fast-.....
 a. placed b. pieced c. peaced d. paced
55. It is said that he killed his sister in a of anger.
 a. fitness b. fitted c. fit d. flirt
56. In the past, knights used during battles to protect themselves.
 a. aprons b. armours c. cartoons d. ambiguities
57. The young man's giving his seat to the old lady was a sign of his
 a. archery b. rivalry c. chivalry d. envy
58. Being a president, a million people attended his funeral.
 a. beloved b. fierce c. honourable d. honest
59. The school has a strict of morals that no student can break down.
 a. nod b. nude c. code d. kid
60. Their argument seemed; I thought it would never end.
 a. external b. initial c. eternal d. paused
61. The spectators appreciating the dancer's wonderful performance.
 a. cheered b. cleared off c. smuggled d. cursed
62. I can't agree that he is; he always boasts about his achievements.
 a. modest b. humble c. proud d. both a and b
63. He adores his job and respects it, considering it a/an one.
 a. honourable b. dimensional c. inappropriate d. trifling

64. Our grandparents often on the past as a standard for good morals.
 a. **look back** b. **hang** c. **delight** d. **assume**
65. Mohammed Salah is a modern-age who is respected by many people.
 a. **legend** b. **legendary** c. **myth** d. **methodology**
66. This scientist is; he has made many great achievements.
 a. **legend** b. **tale** c. **storyteller** d. **legendary**
67. My mom spent an hour the meat into very small pieces.
 a. **shopping** b. **mocking** c. **chopping** d. **checking**
68. A is a traditional short story that teaches a moral lesson, especially a story about animals.
 a. **fable** b. **legend** c. **myth** d. **teller**
69. He rides a horse like a/an who knows how to do it excellently.
 a. **night** b. **knave** c. **nightmare** d. **knight**
70. In the past, the Nile and made the soil fertile.
 a. **flooded** b. **fed** c. **freed** d. **free-lanced**
71. The little girl burst into when I reminded her of her dead mother.
 a. **tyres** b. **tires** c. **tears** d. **tours**
72. I'm sure they know the problem's root. A synonym for "root" here is ".....".
 a. **consequence** b. **origin** c. **result** d. **effect**
73. She raised three children alone. A synonym for "raised" here is ".....".
 a. **brought up** b. **lifted** c. **collected** d. **gathered**
74. The state built a wall around the borders to prevent from entering the country.
 a. **immigrants** b. **controllers** c. **natives** d. **aboriginals**
75. Our citizens who live abroad are
 a. **natives** b. **originals** c. **aboriginals** d. **expatriates**
76. After spending five years in a foreign country, she felt and wanted to return to Egypt.
 a. **homeless** b. **homesick** c. **seasick** d. **assistant**
77. In a country, people respect other's cultures and beliefs.
 a. **monolingual** b. **multicultural** c. **bilingual** d. **detergent**
78. Egypt is for its great history and ancient civilization.
 a. **well-known** b. **widely-spoken** c. **deep-seated** d. **clear-cut**
79. They the total cost of the project to be more than three million dollars.
 a. **estimated** b. **assessed** c. **evaluated** d. **counted**
80. The capital has a population of more than six million
 a. **independents** b. **inhabitants** c. **inhibits** d. **intruders**
81. The place is; it's hard to visit it.
 a. **installed** b. **isolated** c. **insulated** d. **instilled**
82. Translators and interpreters must have a very good ability.
 a. **monosyllabic** b. **linguistic** c. **conductive** d. **respective**
83. A/An studies other languages that influenced a certain language.
 a. **sociolinguist** b. **psychologist** c. **physicist** d. **astronomer**
84. The sand cat is able to the heat of the desert.
 a. **die** b. **survey** c. **alive** d. **survive**
85. Being, his style can be known easily.
 a. **common** b. **usual** c. **natural** d. **unique**
86. The doctor said that her frustration is and will soon pass.
 a. **permanent** b. **temporary** c. **eternal** d. **both b and c**
87. The of the thermometer is to measure temperature.
 a. **job** b. **profession** c. **occupation** d. **function**
88. The nursing in the hospital are doing their best to face the crisis.
 a. **occupation** b. **staff** c. **profession** d. **work**
89. Doctors and nurses belong to the medical
 a. **job** b. **work** c. **profession** d. **procession**
90. Keep this jewel in a safe place; it's
 a. **precious** b. **valuable** c. **valueless** d. **both a and b**



91. She was envious of the gift given to her sister.
 a. clear-cut b. clear c. tremendous d. obviously
92. They have recently useful research on the reduction of pollution in the city.
 a. conducted b. performed c. done d. All are OK
93. Something which is is strong and difficult to change.
 a. deep-seated b. clear-cut c. well-behaved d. well-balanced
94. She is; she can speak both German and Italian.
 a. monolingual b. multicultural c. bilingual d. multilingual
95. The language people learn as children is their
 a. mother tongue b. multiculturalism c. diversity d. language app
96. The thief had to hide his real to avoid being arrested by the police.
 a. identical b. identify c. identification d. identity
97. English is the most language in the world today.
 a. widely-spoken b. well-know c. well-behaved d. cut-clear
98. There is not always a distinction between right and wrong.
 a. clear-cut b. deep-seated c. well-balanced d. well-known
99. Being, he lets his daughters do what they want as a sign of trust.
 a. deep-seated b. open-minded c. down deep d. deep down
100. He tells boring jokes that lack; I find him an uninteresting man.
 a. honour b. humour c. horror d. terror
101. Chinese people eat sushi and other foods using which they hold by fingers.
 a. chopsticks b. shop stalls c. stickers d. posters
102. Environmentalists do their best to protect animals.
 a. dangered b. in danger c. endanger d. endangered
103. In this research, families are according to the father's occupation.
 a. considered b. classified c. communicated d. regarded
104. Smoking is as a main cause of death.
 a. guarded b. regarded c. amounted d. depended
105. I've never come anyone quite like her before.
 a. over b. up to c. across d. crossly
106. The workers have been digging the road all day.
 a. up b. at c. by d. on
107. The place was; the tourists were fascinated by it.
 a. fabulous b. charming c. picturesque d. a, b and c are OK
108. People worship god and practice religious rituals شعائر in
 a. temples b. mausoleums c. caves d. graves
109. The of the destroyed castle can still be seen in its original place.
 a. ruins b. remains c. archaeology d. both a and b
110. To honour their martyrs الشهداء, they built a
 a. memory b. commemoration c. titanic d. monument
111. The sculpture is carved stone.
 a. on b. out of c. into d. with
112. The song us so we asked to listen to it again.
 a. captured b. captivated c. arrested d. murdered
113. Two feddans of land were for the new project.
 a. dedicated b. formed c. deformed d. performed
114. The floods brought death and to the area.
 a. direction b. deduction c. destruction d. reduction
115. The carrying the bridge are strong; it will never fall down.
 a. pillars b. pliers c. peers d. beers
116. The government implemented very means of communication to attract foreign investment.
 a. elaborate b. uncommon c. deliberate d. slow
117. The High Dam was built during the of President Nasser.
 a. region b. reign c. bargain d. reign

118. A dead person is buried in a
 a. mausoleum b. mosquito c. procedure d. measure
119. They reported the police when they found a body in their garden.
 a. purified b. buried c. demanded d. attended
120. My brother is an artist. He often makes from wood.
 a. scrapers b. styles c. extracts d. sculptures
121. This ring is said to be 10000 dollars.
 a. worse b. worth c. wrath d. wealth
122. This modern car is a/an; I paid half the price for it.
 a. margin b. tangle c. bargain d. polygamy
123. Another word for "modern" is ".....".
 a. temporary b. contagious c. contemporary d. delicious
124. The Great Wall of China is the longest ever built.
 a. structure b. stamina c. builder d. collapse
125. The last scene in the film was It made me burst into tears.
 a. moving b. rewarding c. challenging d. promising
126. The soldiers rode their horses in a long to celebrate the president's visit to the city.
 a. funeral b. paradox c. parade d. profession
127. The professor set off on an to collect plants with fellow botanical students.
 a. experience b. expert c. experiment d. expedition
128. Do you think this mural is or fake?
 a. cognitive b. domestic c. authentic d. fabricated
129. Sleeping well is a for having a sound body.
 a. polar b. reward c. gateway d. alley
130. This movie is not to be; you will surely enjoy it.
 a. lost b. missed c. cursed d. wasted

Language: Quick Hints

1. Speculating عمل الاستنتاجات

- ربما (لا) يفعل (مضارع / مستقبل) مصدر + may (not)
 ربما (لا) فعل (ماضي) مصدر + have + P.P. + may (not)
 ممكن أن (لا) يفعل (مضارع / مستقبل) مصدر + might (not)
 ممكن أن (لا) يكون فعل (ماضي) مصدر + have + P.P. + might (not)
- أكيد يفعل / أكيد لا يفعل (مضارع) مصدر + must / can't
 أكيد فعل (ماضي) مصدر + have + P.P. + must
 أكيد لم يفعل (ماضي) مصدر + have + P.P. + can't (couldn't)
 كان بإمكانه أن ... لكنه لم يفعل. مصدر + have + P.P. + could
- He **must be** English. He speaks English well. - He **can't be** Syrian. He doesn't speak Arabic.
 - It's 4 o'clock. The match **can't have finished** already. - He **could have died**, but the doctor saved him.

2. Would for past habits

١. لا تستخدم (مصدر + would) مع الأفعال الدالة على الحالات (الأفعال التقريرية) أو المواقف التي لم تعد قائمة أو حقيقية.
 - There **used to be** a lot of tourists. - When I was young, I **used to love** cycling.
 - We **would live** in the country, but now we live in the city. (Incorrect)
٢. يفضل استخدام الماضي البسيط (تصريف ثاني) بدلا من (used to) أو (مصدر + would) عندما نذكر وقت محدد أو نتحدث عن حدث مؤقت وانتهى أو أحداث حدثت مرة واحدة فقط ..
 - Mona **went** shopping yesterday.
٣. تستخدم ظروف التكرار قبل أو بعد (used) وبعد (would) فقط:
 - When he was young, she **always used to** (used always to) (would always) sleep early.
٤. نستخدم (used to) و (didn't use to) بالتبادل مع المضارع البسيط المثبت والمضارع البسيط المنفي:
 - I **used to smoke** five years ago, but now I **don't**. - Salma **used to be** fat but now she **isn't**.

3. Relative Clauses عبارات الوصل

١. جمل الوصل الأساسية تعطينا معلومات رئيسية لا يمكن الاستغناء عنها، ولا يمكن وضع تلك الجمل بين فاصلتين.
 - The man **that Ahmed met at the airport** was from England.
٢. جمل الوصل غير الأساسية تعطينا معلومات يمكن الاستغناء عنها، توضع تلك الجمل بين فاصلتين، لا نستخدم معها **that**.
 - Mr. Wong, **who has just arrived in Egypt**, works for an important Chinese factory.



1. For people **العائل** : فاعل آخر + **whom / who / that** + مفعول عاقل --- فعل + **who / that** + فاعل عاقل
- The person **who / that does** most of the cooking in my family is my mother.
 - This is the child **whom / who / that** my sister helped yesterday.
- عند وجود حرف جر مع المفعول العاقل يتم وضعه في نهاية الجملة أو قبل (whom) فقط:
- Is this the boy **whom / who / that** you go **with**? = Is this the boy **with whom** you go?
2. For things, animals and ideas: جملة + **which** + فكرة - فعل أو فاعل آخر + **which / that** + غير عاقل
- I work in a firm **which/ that** makes cars. - The car **which/ that** I sold was better than this.
 - Mona was ill, **which** made her unable to walk.
- عند وجود حرف جر مع المفعول غير العاقل يتم وضعه في نهاية الجملة أو قبل (which) فقط:
- Is this the book **which / that** you were looking **for**? = Is this the book **for which**?
- all of / some of / many of / none of / each of / much of / one of / three of / half of : قبل (whom / which) فقط:
- She asked me many questions, **none of which** I answered.
- يُفضل استخدام (that) مع: all / any / every / few / many / no / none / some / little / much
- **All that** we need is peace. - **Everything that** you ordered has been delivered.
- لكن إذا جاء حرف الجر (of) بعد أي من الكلمات السابقة نستخدم (whom/ which) وليس (that):
- She bought four books, **all of which** are interesting. - That was **all that** he wanted.
- لا تستخدم حرف جر قبل (that):
- Is that the book **that** you were looking for?
3. For possession للملكية: اسم مملوك + **whose** + مالك (عاقل أو غير عاقل)
- Christie, **whose** books were translated into many languages, was a famous writer.
4. For places مع الأماكن: فعل + **which / that** + مكان / فاعل آخر + **where (in/at/to + which)** + مكان
- This is the city **where (in which)** I was born. - This is the city **which / that** I was born **in**.
 - This is the house **which / that** my father bought last year.
5. For times مع الأزمان: فعل + **which/that** + زمان / فاعل آخر + **when (that) (in/on/at + which)** + زمان
- Summer is the season **when (in which)** I go to the beach.
 - Summer is the season **which / that** I go to the beach **in**. - Spring is the season **which / that** I love.
6. **what = the thing which (that)** - We didn't expect **what** happened. - Don't tell him **what** she said.
- نستطيع حذف ضمير الوصل الذي يعود علي مفعول (who/ whom/ which/ that) دون أن نعوض عنه:
- The car **which** he bought is a wonderful one. The car.. he bought is a wonderful one.
- نستطيع حذف ضمير الوصل الذي يعود علي فاعل، نعوض عنه بـ (V.ing) في المعلوم وبـ (P.P) في المجهول:
- The boy **who was sitting (sitting)** in the last row made a lot of noise.
 - Paper **which is made (made)** from recycled materials is very cheap.

4. Compound Adjectives الصفات المركبة

- عندما توضع قبل الاسم الذي تصفه نقوم بالفصل بين الأجزاء بشرطة أو واصلة (hyphen).
- She is a very **well-rounded** person. - Spanish is a **widely-spoken** language.
- عندما توضع بعد الاسم الذي تصفه لا نقوم بالفصل بين الأجزاء بشرطة أو واصلة (hyphen).
- Doha is very **well rounded**. - The language is **widely spoken** in all the villages.

5. Cause and effect (Result) relationship (العلاقة بين السبب والتأثير (النتيجة))

- جملة كاملة + **that** + صفة / ظرف + **so** + فعل + فاعل
- The food was **so** delicious **that** I ate hungrily. - Ali ran **so** slowly **that** he missed the train.
- جملة كاملة + **that** + اسم + صفة + **(a/an) + such + be** + فاعل
- This is **such** a good paragraph **that** you will get the full mark for it.
- مصدر الفعل + **to** + ظرف + **too** + فعل + فاعل // مصدر الفعل + **to** + (مفعول + **for**) + صفة + **too + be** + فاعل
- **Meaning** (to) يكون منفي ... أي يعطينا معني (الدرجة ألا).
 - The sea is **too** cold (for us) **to** swim in. - He was **too** weak **to** walk alone.
- مصدر الفعل + **to** + (مفعول + **enough + (for + مفعول)** + صفة + **enough + be** + فاعل
- مصدر الفعل + **to** + **enough + to** + ظرف + فعل + فاعل
- مصدر الفعل + **to** + اسم + **enough + to** + فعل + فاعل
- Ali is **fast enough to be** able to win the race.

6. Reported Speech الكلام غير المباشر

1. Reported Statements الجمل الخبرية الغير مباشرة

١. نحول فعل القول كما يلي: (say / says / said) - say to / says to / said to (tell / tells / told)
- He **said to** me, "I'm tired today." - He **told** me (that) he **was** tired that day.

- هناك أفعال تبليغ أخرى: **mention / claim=allege / admit=confess / indicate / decide / promise**

- She said, "I'll be home tomorrow." = She **promised** she **would** be home **the next day**.

٢. نحذف الفاصلة وعلامات التنقيص ونضيف (that) بعد فعل القول. نستطيع حذف كلمة (that) بعد فعل القول.

- Ali **says**, "I'm ready for the exam." - Ali **says** (that) he is ready for the exam.

- لا نستطيع حذف (that) بعد: **reply / answer / shout / continu**

٣. علينا أن نحول الزمن إلي زمن آخر أسبق بدرجة واحدة في الماضي:

زمن الماضي البسيط (التصريف الثاني للفعل) / زمن المضارع البسيط (التصريف الأول للفعل)

زمن الماضي المستمر (was / were + V.ing) / زمن المضارع المستمر (am / is / are + V.ing)

زمن الماضي التام (had + P.P) / زمن المضارع التام (have / has + P.P)

ماضي تام مستمر (had + been + V.ing) / مضارع تام مستمر (have / has + been + V.ing)

مصدر + will / can / may

مصدر + would / could / might

مصدر + shall

(في المستقبل)

مصدر + would

مصدر + shall

(في النصيحة)

مصدر + should

مصدر + must

(ضرورة / الزام)

مصدر + must / had to

مصدر + must

(استنتاج)

must + have + P.P

زمن الماضي البسيط

زمن الماضي البسيط (التصريف الثاني للفعل) / زمن الماضي التام (had + P.P)

زمن الماضي المستمر (was / were + V.ing) / زمن الماضي التام (had + been + V.ing)

٤. لا تحول: would/ should / ought to / could / might / had to / had better / would rather/ used to
حول الظروف الزمنية كما يلي:

this	that	yesterday	the day before / the previous day
these	those	tomorrow	the day after / the next (following) day
here	there	اسم + next	اسم + after / the next (following)
today	that day	اسم + last	اسم + before / the previous
tonight	that night	tomorrow morning	the next (following) morning
now	then / at that time	this year / this month	that year / that month
at the moment	at that time	مدة + ago	مدة + before / مدة + earlier

- لا نغير الزمن أو الظروف في الحالات الآتية: ١. إذا كان فعل القول في زمن المضارع أو المستقبل البسيط:

Sabry **says he** usually **has** a break for coffee at midday.

٢. إذا صاحب فعل القول: **now / just / just now / a moment (minute / short time) ago**

Huda **said just now** (that) **she has** met me before somewhere.

٣. إذا كانت الجملة بين علامات التنقيص تعبر عن حقيقة علمية: The teacher **said** the earth **orbits** the sun.

2. Reported Questions الأسئلة غير المباشرة

جملة خبرية + **if / whether** / أداة استفهام + (مفعول) + فعل قول + فاعل

- I **asked** him, "What are you doing?" = I **asked** him **what** he was doing.

- She **asked** me, "Have you watched the DVD?" = She **asked** me **if / whether** I had watched the DVD.

- يتحول فعل القول في السؤال إلى ما يلي: **ask / inquire / wonder / want to know**

- She asked me, "Why do you want to travel?" = She **wanted to know** why I wanted to travel.

- نحذف الفاصلة وعلامات التنقيص ونضع أداة استفهام أو (if / whether) وتفضل (whether) في وجود (or not):

- Ali said to me, "Are you going out?" = Ali asked me **if/ whether (whether or not)** I was going out.

3. Reported imperatives, suggestions and advice الأوامر والاقتراحات والنصائح الغير مباشرة

مصدر الفعل + **to / not to** + (مفعول) + فعل قول + فاعل

- Mum **said to** me, "Keep the door open." = Mum **asked (told)** me **to keep** the door open.

- The teacher **said to** us, "Don't make noise." = The teacher **ordered** us **not to make** noise.



Exercises on Language

1. It is big car that all the family can travel in it.
a. **such a** b. **such** c. **so** d. **so a**
2. She's charming that everybody likes her.
a. **so** b. **very** c. **too** d. **such**
3. The camera is for me to buy. I don't have enough money.
a. **too expensive** b. **cheap enough** c. **expensive enough** d. **too cheap**
4. I have much work to do that I can't go on a picnic with my friends.
a. **very** b. **so** c. **enough** d. **such**
5. The weather is too hot out for a walk.
a. **that going** b. **to go** c. **that go** d. **to going**
6. He is to buy this expensive car.
a. **poor enough** b. **so poor** c. **too rich** d. **rich enough**
7. It very windy during the night. There are leaves all over the ground.
a. **must have been** b. **must be** c. **can't have been** d. **can't be**
8. Winning the first prize last year Ali very happy.
a. **will have made** b. **can't make** c. **must have made** d. **mustn't make**
9. I can't remember where I left my mobile phone. I'm not sure, I it at home.
a. **must have left** b. **must leave** c. **might have left** d. **can leave**
10. That watch have cost a lot of money. It is made of plastic.
a. **might** b. **can** c. **can't** d. **must**
11. You the door. It was open when I got home.
a. **can't have locked** b. **can't lock** c. **can have locked** d. **can be lock**
12. He can hardly walk. He be very ill.
a. **mustn't** b. **should** c. **must** d. **shouldn't**
13. I traveled by train, but I by car.
a. **might have travelled** b. **could travel** c. **could have travelled** d. **can travel**
14. Did you to get up early?
a. **used** b. **using** c. **use** d. **used to**
15. Ali travelling by sea.
a. **used to** b. **using to** c. **is used to** d. **uses to**
16. I to read short stories when I was seven.
a. **was used** b. **used** c. **would** d. **get used**
17. It is Ali known all the facts about the situation.
a. **whom** b. **who** c. **who's** d. **who was**
18. She's wearing skirt. She found it in her grandmother's drawer.
a. **old fashioned** b. **old-fashioned** c. **an-old-fashioned** d. **an old-fashioned**
19. Nancy is such girl. She can't even read what's on the blackboard.
a. **short-sighted** b. **short-sight** c. **a short-sighted** d. **short-sighting**
20. Mona was the first to the party.
a. **came** b. **comes** c. **come** d. **to come**
21. This is the house
a. **which we built it** b. **that we built it** c. **we built it** d. **we built**
22. This is the house in I was born.
a. **where** b. **which** c. **what** d. **that**
23. He was a man to have a great courage.
a. **and appears** b. **that appears** c. **he appeared** d. **who appeared**
24. Luxor, is my hometown, has a lot of ancient monuments.
a. **which** b. **that** c. **when** d. **where**
25. Soha, father is a well-known writer, is my best friend at school.
a. **which** b. **whom** c. **who's** d. **whose**
26. He lost the book him last week.
a. **which I lent it** b. **who lent** c. **I lent** d. **which lent**

27. The books by Naguib Mahfouz, were made into films.
 a. **had been written** b. **were written** c. **were writing** d. **written**
28. Water through a dam produces hydroelectric power.
 a. **which pass** b. **passed** c. **which passing** d. **passing**
29. The foreigners stay ended must leave our country.
 a. **who's** b. **that** c. **whom** d. **whose**
30. They said something very cruel, I think they should apologize.
 a. **for which** b. **at which** c. **by which** d. **to which**
31. She can't decide to wear at the party.
 a. **whom** b. **that** c. **which** d. **what**
32. I asked him or not he often wrote poems.
 a. **weather** b. **while** c. **whether** d. **if**
33. The social studies teacher told us that Asia the largest continent in the world.
 a. **was been** b. **is** c. **has been** d. **will be**
34. Ali told me that he his homework at that moment.
 a. **had done** b. **has been doing** c. **will do** d. **was doing**
35. He said a moment ago that he his exam yesterday.
 a. **had missed** b. **would miss** c. **missed** d. **was missing**
36. The woman reported that her car the night before.
 a. **had stolen** b. **was stolen** c. **stole** d. **had been stolen**
37. My father asked why that loud noise.
 a. **we were making** b. **were we making** c. **we will make** d. **had we made**
38. "Don't park here?"- The policeman said we park there.
 a. **should** b. **mustn't** c. **shouldn't** d. **must**
39. The policeman the people not to drive so fast.
 a. **made** b. **wondered** c. **instructed** d. **said**
40. Mother asked me my room.
 a. **whether to tidy** b. **tidy** c. **to tidy** d. **don't tidy**
41. The manager wondered when working as a secretary.
 a. **had I begun** b. **I begin** c. **did I begin** d. **I had begun**
42. She it was a hard job.
 a. **asked what** b. **inquired whether** c. **wanted to know what** d. **asked unless**
43. The doctor asked the nurse take the patient's temperature.
 a. **to** b. **if** c. **whether** d. **that**
44. Ola promised that she home tomorrow.
 a. **would have been** b. **will have been** c. **be** d. **will be**
45. Can you me why you were late?
 a. **tell** b. **ask** c. **wonder** d. **say**
46. Mum asked me the door open.
 a. **if keep** b. **keep** c. **to keep** d. **whether keep**
47. He the name of the product.
 a. **wanted to know** b. **wondered** c. **inquired** d. **told**
48. The ship's captain the sailors to work harder.
 a. **ordered** b. **inquired** c. **said** d. **wondered**
49. The teacher warned us our time.
 a. **no waste** b. **not to waste** c. **don't waste** d. **not wasting**
50. When I was young, I like chocolate too much.
 a. **was used to** b. **would** c. **used to** d. **both b and c**
51. She finds time to visit her sick aunt.
 a. **any more** b. **any longer** c. **no longer** d. **not as long as**
52. Shakespeare is a famous writer works are read everywhere in the world.
 a. **who's** b. **whom** c. **who** d. **whose**
53. She wanted to know I would apply for the job or not.
 a. **whether** b. **if** c. **why** d. **both a and b**



ب. مراجعة مفردات وتعبيرات واصطلاحات القصة (Great Expectations)

dismiss	يفصل من عمل	desert (v)	يهجر - يترك	murder	يقتل عمدا / قتل عمد
acquit	يبريء شخصا	admirer	الشخص المعجب بآخر	night watchman	حارس ليلي
adopt / adopted	يتبنى / متبنى	dusty	مترب	pale	شاحب
adore	يعشق	elegant	أنيق - راقى	forgive - forgave	يسامح
affectionately	بحنان - برقة	embarrassed	مصاب بالحرج	extravagant	مصرف - مبذر
anxious	قلقان - متوتر	apart	منفصل - متباعد	pity	يشفق على / شفقة
fiancé	خطيب	faint	يفقد الوعي	pretty	جميلة - جذابة
apprenticeship	تدريب مهني	fiercely	بشراسة - بشدة	handsome	وسيم (رجل)
arrogant	متكبر - متعجرف	file (n)	مطرقة للمعدن	protagonist	بطل القصة
ashamed	خجلان من خطأ	gatekeeper	حارس البوابة	good-natured	ودود
astonished	مذهول - متعجب	get away	يهرب - يفر	recover	يشفى - يتعافى
bandage	يضمد جرح - ضمادة	gloomy	قاتم	benefactor	متبرع - راع
blacksmith	عامل الحدادة	grab	يمسك بقوة	rough	غير مستو (لأسطح)
bride	عروسة	grateful to	ممتن لـ - شاكر لـ	rowing	تجديف
chain	سلسلة	graveyard	ساحة المقابر	scar	ندبة - أثر - جرح
candle	شمعة	guide	يرشد - يهدي	scream	يصرخ
hammer	شاكوش - مطرقة	half-brother	أخ غير شقيق	clerk	موظف
client	عميل - زبون	handcuffs	أغلال (في اليد)	shake	يهز - يرج
coin	عملة معدنية	handle	مقبض الباب	shiny	لامع - مضيء
coincidence	مصادفة	property	ممتلكات	sigh	يتنهد - يتحسر
conceited	مغرور	hold on to	يتمسك بـ	sleeves	أكمام
confirm	يؤكد	household	أهل البيت	spark	لهب - شرارة
convict	يدين / شخص مدان	incredible	لا يصدق - مذهل	steamer	باخرة
criminal	مجرم	inherit	يرث	stir	يحرك - يقلب بملعقة
crouch	يربض - يجثو	inheritance	ميراث	nasty to	غليظ تجاه
dare	يجرؤ	jealous of	غيور من	suspect (v)	يشك - يشتبه في
deliberately	عمدا - عن قصد	leg irons	قيود للقدم	wrist	ساعد اليد
dye - dyed - dyed	يصبغ	marsh	مستنقع	tight	ضيق - محكم
whisper	يهمس	lodgings	مسكن مؤقت	upset	متضايق - منزعج
delay	تأخير	lawyer	محامي	veil	طرحة - حجاب
orphan	يتيم	fascinate	يجذب - يجذب	web	شبكة العنكبوت
fear for	يقلق بشأن	commit a crime	يرتكب جريمة	life sentence	حكم بالسجن المؤبد
get engaged	تم خطبتها	great expectations	آمال عظيمة	found guilty	تعلم إدانته
my heart sank	حزن قلبي بشدة	take revenge for (on)	ينتقم لـ (من)	with a cold heart	ذو قلب قاسي
break someone's heart		have a good heart	يكسر قلبه - يحزنه		طيب القلب
have a broken heart		have no heart / have a heart of stone	يشعر بأسى		غليظ القلب
my heart was set on ...		have a place in my heart	كنت أريد ذلك بشدة		له مكانة في قلبي
have a change of heart		jump (leap) out of my skin	يغير رأيه		أخاف وأدهش
came back to haunt		leave it to me	عادت لتطارد		اترك تلك المهمة لي
put my finger on		pay with his life	أمكن من تحديد		يدفع حياته ثمنا (جزاء)
get a black eye		take somebody's mind off	يصاب - ينجرح		يلهي فلان عن ...
get my breath back		that's your lot	أنتفس طبيعيا مرة أخرى		هذا كل نصيبك ولن تنال المزيد
have nothing to do with		be worth the effort	ليس له علاقة بـ		تستحق الجهد المبذول
lie (lay) on the floor		lay (laid) the table with	يرقد فوق الأرض		يعد المائدة بـ

1. After being found of murder, he was sent to prison for life.
a. **innocent** b. **guilty** c. **apart** d. **clear-cut**
2. He drove carelessly and died in an accident. He his life.
a. **paid with** b. **dealt with** c. **drove on** d. **spend with**
3. A couple of men started fighting and we had to pull them
a. **part** b. **a part** c. **partly** d. **apart**
4. The brave soldiers fought to defend their country against the enemies.
a. **gently** b. **delightfully** c. **fiercely** d. **willing**
5. When he saw her, his face went pale and he looked as if he might
a. **faint** b. **font** c. **struggle** d. **toil**
6. What he did will come back to the criminal while he is in prison.
a. **hint** b. **tart** c. **hold** d. **haunt**
7. The jury them on three counts of fraud *تهمة النصب*.
a. **intended** b. **attended** c. **reflected** d. **convicted**
8. The ground during the earthquake.
a. **clocked** b. **wrinkled** c. **tangled** d. **shook**
9. She's been for over 10 years now.
a. **death** b. **die** c. **died** d. **dead**
10. When she saw a dog in the room, she
a. **schemed** b. **screamed** c. **ruined** d. **spoiled**
11. She gazed at the scene through a of tears.
a. **must** b. **mustard** c. **mist** d. **moist**
12. He had a big stain on his shirt, but I not to notice.
a. **attended** b. **committed** c. **pretended** d. **convicted**
13. I hit him and he a black eye.
a. **made** b. **got** c. **shut** d. **won**
14. I can't quite my finger on the flaw in her argument.
a. **cut** b. **hit** c. **put** d. **knot**
15. The writer confronted his of work with determination.
a. **bull** b. **pile** c. **bell** d. **pull**
16. She had short brown hair and a complexion.
a. **pile** b. **pale** c. **peel** d. **bell**
17. The chief supervises the work of the department.
a. **clerk** b. **shrink** c. **jerk** d. **flask**
18. David had changed his , leaving no address behind.
a. **lodgings** b. **belonging** c. **ironing** d. **cursing**
19. Every one of the sons will have a from the dead father's money.
a. **shade** b. **cheer** c. **shirr** d. **share**
20. After his parents' death, he was by a wealthy man.
a. **adapted** b. **addicted** c. **attended** d. **adopted**
21. Her and she are planning to get married next month.
a. **fiancée** b. **finance** c. **financial** d. **fiancé**
22. His son was killed and he swore to take
a. **venue** b. **avenue** c. **revenue** d. **revenge**
23. He wanted to marry her, not knowing that she was
a. **engaged** b. **revenged** c. **busy** d. **crowded**
24. He wanted to ask her about her salary, but he didn't
a. **deer** b. **dare** c. **dear** d. **dime**
25. Don't talk to him. He's in a bad
a. **made** b. **mud** c. **mood** d. **mould**
26. When a criminal is arrested the police put handcuffs on their
a. **twists** b. **toes** c. **fingers** d. **wrists**
27. If it is hot and you are wearing a shirt you can pull up your to make you cooler.
a. **shelf** b. **self** c. **slave** d. **sleeve**



28. Although I had studied a lot I felt very about my English exam.
 a. **anxious** b. **anxiety** c. **frustrating** d. **relaxing**
29. If a criminal is given a life, he has to remain in prison his whole life.
 a. **word** b. **sentence** c. **phrase** d. **phase**
30. I like getting coins which are new because they are very
 a. **tiny** b. **shiny** c. **massive** d. **impressed**
31. The teacher spoke about her students as she was saying goodbye.
 a. **affection** b. **affectionate** c. **affectionately** d. **friendly**
32. Wael has a on his knee from an operation.
 a. **scar** b. **scarce** c. **sacred** d. **scare**
33. the request of the teacher, the students sat and listened.
 a. **On** b. **At** c. **In** d. **To**
34. Someone who gets a life sentence will spend his life in prison.
 a. **hole** b. **hall** c. **whale** d. **whole**
35. He the table until it gleamed **لمعت**.
 a. **polished** b. **punished** c. **banished** d. **pushed**
36. The little girl was destitute **تعيس** after her parents her. She was sad to be alone.
 a. **deserted** b. **asserted** c. **instructed** d. **hugged**
37. She felt madly when her husband was with other women.
 a. **jealous** b. **jail** c. **jailer** d. **window**
38. He wanted to marry her, but her heart was another man.
 a. **set off** b. **set up** c. **set on** d. **set in**
39. Once I got my breath back, I hurried home. I **got my breath back** means I (LM)
 a. **found difficulty in breathing easily.** b. **shouted madly for help.**
 c. **faced the situation bravely.** d. **started breathing normally again.**
40. I **jumped out of my skin** when someone fired his revolver late at night. This means (LM)
 a. **I had expected this behaviour.** b. **The action didn't surprise me.**
 c. **The action terrified me.** d. **I felt something rub against my skin.**
41. The room is; we need to paint it and change the furniture. (LM)
 a. **surprising** b. **gloomy** c. **wide** d. **quiet**
42. The police are looking for the criminal who has that horrible crime. (LM)
 a. **made** b. **committed** c. **competed** d. **corrected**
43. He is always careless and does his work badly; the company is going to him. (LM)
 a. **disappear** b. **reward** c. **dismiss** d. **miss**
44. The young man was by the court as there was no clear evidence against him. (LM)
 a. **imprisoned** b. **acquitted** c. **arrested** d. **jailed**
45. I noticed an elegant lady sitting next to my aunt. "**Elegant**" is similar in meaning to (LM)
 a. **regretful** b. **dutiful** c. **armful** d. **graceful**
46. It would be to buy that expensive mobile. You should be wise with your money. (LM)
 a. **economical** b. **ordinary** c. **extravagant** d. **careful**
47. Some of the stolen property was found in his house. "**Property**" is a synonym for "....." (LM)
 a. **dreams** b. **ambitions** c. **possessions** d. **expectations**
48. He is very; he thinks that he is better than everyone else. (LM)
 a. **modest** b. **arrogant** c. **simple** d. **cruel**
49. He must be of himself; he has told lots of lies. (LM)
 a. **jealous** b. **proud** c. **ashamed** d. **leased**
50. An anonymous donated ten thousand pounds for our local charity. (LM)
 a. **factor** b. **benefactor** c. **malefactor** d. **tractor**
51. The criminal was and sent to court in handcuffs. (LM)
 a. **released** b. **imprisoned** c. **arrested** d. **set free**
52. A growing number of households have at least one computer. **Households** here means (LM)
 a. **the big buildings in a certain city** b. **the people who live together in one house**
 c. **the offices in a company** d. **the desks inside one room**
53. She the sauce to make it smooth. (LM)
 a. **stared** b. **stirred** c. **froze** d. **burned**

54. Sir, a lady in a black gown with a is waiting for you outside. (LM)
 a. vale b. vein c. veil d. veal
55. You must be careful when having a barbecue. Just one could cause a big fire. (LM)
 a. park b. peak c. spark d. spot
56. The young child is serving a/an as a carpenter. (LM)
 a. scholarship b. apprenticeship c. hardship d. membership
57. The nurse washed and my burnt hand. (LM)
 a. handed b. spoiled c. bandaged d. healed
58. A/An is a person who makes and repairs things made of iron by hand. (LM)
 a. blacksmith b. carpenter c. mechanic d. electrician
59. It was that we both bought the same T-shirt; we hadn't planned to do so! (LM)
 a. decided b. intended c. a plan d. a coincidence
60. I like to down next to my little grandchild and play with him. (LM)
 a. break b. crouch c. fall d. bake
61. The young man had hit the other car He damaged it on purpose. (LM)
 a. deliberately b. deliberate c. intentional d. unintentionally
62. I am sure no one heard what we said; we talked in a (LM)
 a. silence b. whisper c. advance d. comfort
63. We are by the new projects which will provide more work chance for youth. (LM)
 a. shocked b. fascinated c. struggled d. sad
64. The movie star has a lot of who follow him everywhere he goes. (LM)
 a. admirers b. enemies c. competitors d. rivals
65. The wicked man was accused of the old jeweller, the body was found near the river. (LM)
 a. investigating b. disappearing c. saving d. murdering
66. Sometimes, the hands of some people are from hard work. (LM)
 a. soft b. small c. rough d. tall

ج. أسئلة القواعد التراكمية وقواعد السنوات السابقة وقواعد ورقة المفاهيم

1. I Cairo is not a good city to live in.
 a. am thinking b. think c. was thinking d. am thought
2. This car to my uncle.
 a. is belonged b. belong c. is belonging d. belongs
3. The meat delicious!
 a. smelling b. smells c. is smelt d. smell
4. The sun around the earth.
 a. has gone b. is going c. goes d. went
5. he understand the lesson if he read the summary?
 a. Would b. Did c. Can d. Will
6. I wouldn't have reached this stage unless she me.
 a. helped b. had helped c. was helping d. would help
7. If you can't dictate your conditions **تفرض شروطك**, you negotiate **تتفاوض**.
 a. will b. should c. need d. ought
8. If metal is heated, it
 a. will expand b. expand c. expands d. would expand
9. If you face any problems, me at once.
 a. can call b. would call c. will call d. call
10. I always a severe headache if I spend much time on the computer.
 a. will get b. got c. am getting d. get
11. If you want to know what happens, you have to read the story yourself.
 a. should b. would c. will d. can
12. Had it rained so heavily, we floods.
 a. wouldn't have had b. may have c. would have had d. would have
13. raining, we won't be able to finish the game.
 a. If it didn't stop b. Should it stop c. If it stopped d. Unless it stops



14. Were he me the truth, I'd forgive him.
 a. tells b. tell c. told d. to tell
15. he arrived early yesterday, he could have attended the conference.
 a. Had b. If c. Hadn't d. Unless
16. it rain heavily, I'd stay indoors.
 a. Unless b. Should c. If d. Providing
17. he a proper plan, he wouldn't waste his time.
 a. If b. Unless c. Were d. Had
18. I in your position, I would accept the offer.
 a. Unless b. If c. Had d. Were
19. your help, I would have lost my life.
 a. If it weren't for b. Without c. If it hadn't for d. In case
20. Only use this device danger.
 a. in case of b. as long as c. if d. in case
21. You can go to the park you are home at eight o'clock.
 a. in case b. provided that c. supposing d. as long
22. I wish I my time last weekend.
 a. didn't waste b. hadn't wasted c. wasted d. had wasted
23. I wish I where I left my jacket.
 a. could know b. knew c. had known d. know
24. I wish I go to the stadium tomorrow.
 a. can b. could c. will d. may
25. She wishes she in my place now.
 a. is b. was being c. has been d. were
26. The biggest continent is Asia.
 a. an b. a c. the d. no article
27. I'm reading interesting book.
 a. the b. an c. no article d. a
28. My uncle works as a surgeon in European country.
 a. a b. an c. the d. no article
29. You shouldn't mix with bad friends: better alone than in bad company.
 a. a b. an c. the d. no article
30. I live in Arab Republic of Egypt.
 a. the b. an c. a d. no article
31. European person I met in the museum yesterday was friendly.
 a. An b. A c. The d. No article
32. "The Old Man and the Sea" is Hemingway's most successful book.
 a. an b. no article c. the d. a
33. I'm too impatient,?
 a. aren't I b. am I c. are I d. don't I
34. Nothing happened,?
 a. didn't it b. did it c. wasn't it d. was it
35. I think nobody lives here,?
 a. don't they b. do they c. don't I d. does he
36. You'd better complain to the manager,?
 a. won't you b. wouldn't you c. didn't you d. hadn't you
37. She's lived in Moscow for three years,?
 a. isn't she b. isn't it c. hasn't it d. hasn't she
38. Everyone is liable to err,?
 a. are they b. is he c. aren't they d. isn't he
39. Ali cut down that tree,?
 a. didn't he b. doesn't he c. don't he d. hadn't he
40. She could hardly carry out the difficult task,?
 a. could she b. she could c. couldn't she d. she couldn't
41. has arrived on time, haven't they?
 a. Everyone b. No one c. Neither of them d. All of them

42. She is very punctual; she rarely comes late,?
 a. **is she** b. **she doesn't** c. **doesn't she** d. **does she**
43. five hundred metres from here to my school.
 a. **It has** b. **It** c. **It's** d. **Its**
44. This is my book. It isn't
 a. **yours** b. **your** c. **yours book** d. **yourself**
45. A friend of is going to visit me tonight.
 a. **myself** b. **mine** c. **my** d. **I**
46. He is a distant relative of my I hardly recognized him.
 a. **fathers'** b. **the father** c. **fathers** d. **father's**
47. Everyone must care for possessions.
 a. **their** b. **his** c. **its** d. **hers**
48. One should care for health.
 a. **oneself** b. **ones** c. **one's** d. **one**
49. You both have to behave and never interfere in others' affairs.
 a. **oneself** b. **yourself** c. **yours** d. **yourselves**
50. I admired the ring not the setting.
 a. **myself** b. **himself** c. **itself** d. **herself**
51. How much are scissors?
 a. **this** b. **that** c. **these** d. **then**
52. book is the one you were pointing at?
 a. **Whom** b. **Whose** c. **Who's** d. **That**
53. To does the book belong?
 a. **whose** b. **who** c. **whom** d. **who's**
54. Fast he ran, he lost the race.
 a. **however** b. **despite** c. **though** d. **as**
55. smoking is harmful, he never gives up.
 a. **Despite the fact that** b. **Despite** c. **Although** d. **Both a and c**
56. She attended the meeting being ill.
 a. **as well as** b. **in spite of** c. **despite** d. **both b and c**
57. She went to the market., she visited her sick aunt.
 a. **In addition** b. **As well as** c. **Beside** d. **In addition to**
58. going to the market, she visited her sick aunt.
 a. **Besides** b. **In addition** c. **As well** d. **Furthermore**
59. She didn't go out for lunch the illness she suffered.
 a. **due to** b. **because of** c. **because** d. **both a and b**
60. Mona as well as her sisters classical music.
 a. **like** b. **are liked** c. **is liked** d. **likes**
61. She had studied hard., she got full marks.
 a. **Therefore** b. **However** c. **Though** d. **Despite**
62. She was ill., she went to school.
 a. **However** b. **Whatever** c. **In spite of** d. **Even though**
63. He hid in a secret place be seen by the police.
 a. **in order not to** b. **so that** c. **though** d. **due not to**
64. She trained hard for a month she could win the race.
 a. **so that** b. **in order that** c. **so as to** d. **both a and b**
65. you reach the airport, give me a call.
 a. **As soon** b. **As long as** c. **Once** d. **On**
66. by the tragedy, they didn't know what to say.
 a. **Shock** b. **To shock** c. **Shocking** d. **Shocked**
67. into town, the man saw an accident.
 a. **Driving** b. **On drive** c. **Driven** d. **Drove**
68. Yesterday I bought a of football boots.
 a. **two** b. **twice** c. **pair** d. **couple**
69. This salad wonderful.
 a. **tastes** b. **is tasting** c. **taste** d. **tests**



70. This cake has a delicious
 a. **taste** b. **tastes** c. **tease** d. **tester**
71. She was be here an hour ago.
 a. **supposed** b. **suppose** c. **suppose to** d. **supposed to**
72. She walks as if she a queen.
 a. **has** b. **is** c. **had** d. **were**
73. They were to arrive by now.
 a. **meaning** b. **meant** c. **supposing** d. **suppose**
74. It that you've deceived me.
 a. **seems** b. **sound** c. **appear** d. **look**
75. This writer's books have always been popular readers.
 a. **at** b. **in** c. **for** d. **with**
76. I've never heard this scientist at all until last week.
 a. **from** b. **at** c. **of** d. **with**
77. Your bag is as my bag.
 a. **the exactly same** b. **exactly same** c. **the same exact** d. **exactly the same**
78. I'm tall as my brother.
 a. **almost as** b. **as most** c. **as mostly** d. **as almost**
79. In my opinion, working on a farm is interesting than counting plants.
 a. **more far** b. **far more** c. **most far** d. **far most**
80. It's cold today.
 a. **quietly** b. **quit** c. **quiet** d. **quite**
81. I'd rather I paid now.
 a. **will get** b. **shall get** c. **had got** d. **got**
82. I would rather to Scotland.
 a. **not go** b. **not going** c. **not to go** d. **to not go**
83. I'd rather go in December in May.
 a. **that** b. **to** c. **than** d. **then**
84. Seldom leave my house so early.
 a. **I do** b. **do I** c. **am I** d. **I am**
85. Never about that deal before.
 a. **she heard** b. **heard she** c. **she has heard** d. **has she heard**
86. He refused to tell me about his exam results.
 a. **something** b. **anything** c. **nothing** d. **everything**
87. Literary books usually attract me more than historical
 a. **ones** b. **these** c. **one** d. **book**
88. My sister is very keen writing short stories.
 a. **in** b. **on** c. **about** d. **at**
89. Her child died a serious disease when he was only ten.
 a. **in** b. **of** c. **to** d. **for**
90. He is brilliant writing exciting stories.
 a. **in** b. **at** c. **with** d. **about**
91. We should all spread peace because it is the basis of stability. (LM)
 a. **a** b. **an** c. **the** d. **no article**
92. She lost hope and decided to give up. (LM)
 a. **no article** b. **a** c. **an** d. **the**
93. Taher, my new colleague, is a 32-.....-old gentleman. (LM)
 a. **years'** b. **year's** c. **year** d. **years**
94. of the terrible news, she fainted. (LM)
 a. **Been informed** b. **After informing** c. **Having informed** d. **Having been informed**
95. If I were a plumber, I'd replace that broken pipe. However, I a plumber! (LM)
 a. **wasn't** b. **am not** c. **am** d. **was**
96. It was kind of Hady to support the old man the heavy bag in the street. (LM)
 a. **who carrying** b. **was carrying** c. **carrying** d. **carried**

1. "I cannot believe what you've said. Are you serious?" The antonym of "serious" is (Exp.-2021)
a. joking b. dangerous c. safe d. delighted
2. I saw Ayten last week. I her since 2019. (Exp.-2021)
a. haven't seen b. hadn't seen c. didn't see d. don't see
3. Mona got bored. herself alone, she decided to read a science fiction story. (Exp.-2021)
a. Found b. Finding c. Find d. To find
4. She is of Cairo university. She has specialized in physics. (Exp.-2021)
a. a graduate b. graduated c. graduating d. graduation
5. How often the Olympic Games held? (Exp.-2021)
a. are b. is c. do d. does
6. Yesterday, we went on a trip to Egyptian Museum. (Exp.-2021)
a. a b. an c. no article d. the
7. Nabil was born a rich family. (Exp.-2021)
a. of b. at c. into d. onto
8. It is a waste of time too much TV. (Exp.-2021)
a. watch b. watched c. watching d. watches
9. I remember days I spent in Italy. (Exp.-2021)
a. those b. these c. here d. there
10. Not only the reports, but he also leaked them to the press. (2021)
a. he had stolen b. did he steal c. he has stolen d. does he steal
11. The money in the robbery was never found. (2021)
a. are stolen b. stolen c. stealing d. which stole
12. She estimated the of building a new villa. (2021)
a. coast b. boast c. cost d. toast
13. It that Sara will break the record. (2021)
a. is believed b. believed c. believes d. has believed
14. The dogs barked on seeing on water. (2021)
a. themselves b. herself c. himself d. itself
15. If he his money well, he would have a fortune. (2021)
a. had invested b. has invested c. invests d. invested
16. My name is Hamza and is my sister, Ola. (2021)
a. this b. that c. these d. those
17. The Great Wall of China is 6,400 kilometres in (2021)
a. length b. lengthen c. long d. along
18. Meat- animals are called carnivores. (2021)
a. eating b. eaten c. eater d. eat
19. Is there university in this town? (2021)
a. an b. the c. a d. no article
20. While home, the car's tyre burst. (2021)
a. I am driving b. I was driving c. driven d. drove
21. Can you give me books on the shelf over there? (2021)
a. these b. that c. this d. those
22. She hasn't decided where her next holiday. (2021)
a. to spend b. to spending c. spent d. spends
23., she found her lost mobile under the table. (2021)
a. Surprised b. Surprise c. Surprising d. Surprisingly
24. A well has been dug in the desert to provide people with water. (2022)
a. twenty-metres b. twenty-metre c. twenty metres' d. twenty metre's
25. Naguib Mahfouz was a pioneer in Arabic literature. (2022)
a. no article b. the c. an d. a
26. cars are cheaper than new ones. (2022)
a. Using b. Used c. Usage d. Use
27. Ahmed is always the only student the best marks. (2022)
a. to get b. gets c. got d. has got
28. Hunters are not out of woods yet. (2022)
a. a b. an c. the d. no article
29. Solar -..... cars can be a future alternative to traditional ones. (2022)
a. powered b. powering c. powers d. power
30. My daughter was proud come first in the national poetry competition. (2022)
a. to b. of c. for d. by



السؤال الثاني: ٣ جمل اختيار من متعدد (مهارات الكتابة)

١. أجزاء الكلام: **parts of speech**:

- الفعل والاسم والصفة والظرف وحرف الجر والضمير والرابط وأداة التحديد ولفظ التعجب واليواديء **prefix** والواحق **suffix**.
- الجملة الاستفهامية (**interrogative**) والأمرية (**imperative**) والتعجبية (**exclamatory**) والخبرية (**declarative**).
- الجملة (**sentence**) وشبه الجملة (**clause**) وشبه الجملة المستقلة (**independent clause**) وغير المستقلة (**dependent**).

1. The people living next door are neighbourly. The word "neighbourly" is a/an (2022)
 - a. adjective
 - b. adverb
 - c. verb
 - d. noun
2. "She ran quickly to catch the train." "Quickly" is an adverb of
 - a. manner
 - b. degree
 - c. place
 - d. time
3. "She took her calculator and gave me mine." "Mine" is a/an pronoun.
 - a. relative
 - b. interrogative
 - c. reflexive
 - d. possessive
4. "You can find our products everywhere." "Everywhere" is a/an adverb.
 - a. manner
 - b. reflexive
 - c. indefinite
 - d. objective
5. You won't move that stone, however strong you are. "However" here is a/an
 - a. adverb
 - b. conjunction
 - c. determiner
 - d. pronoun
6. "This is not yours." "This" is a/an
 - a. adverb
 - b. demonstrative
 - c. adjective
 - d. verb
7. Which of the following is an interjection?
 - a. Ouch
 - b. Into
 - c. Furthermore
 - d. Whatever
8. The syllable "un" in the word "unavailable" is called a/an
 - a. exclamation
 - b. prefix
 - c. suffix
 - d. interjection
9. "Keep quiet." is a/an sentence.
 - a. interrogative
 - b. imperative
 - c. negative
 - d. exclamatory
10. "Because she was ill" is a/an clause.
 - a. complete
 - b. full
 - c. independent
 - d. dependent

٢. علامات الترقيم: **Punctuation Marks**

- Use a full stop (.) at the end of declarative and imperative sentences / after abbreviations / and in initials for personal names: - Yasser and Peter went to the club an hour ago.
- My grandson Ahmad was born in Jan. 2020. - T. S. Eliot (Tomas Stearns Eliot) was a great poet.
- Use a question mark (?) at the end of direct questions: When did Amani leave for the supermarket?
- Use exclamation mark (!) after a command, an interjection, surprise or anger: What an amazing place!
- Use capital letters to mark the beginning of a sentence / at the beginning of proper nouns / for titles of books, magazines and newspapers, plays and music. - We went to London last summer.
- Dr Adel Fahmi is the consultant at Cairo Hospital. - 'Oliver' is the main character in 'Oliver Twist'.
- Use a comma (,) to show a separation of ideas / after (yes) and (no) / before or after "Please":
 - Yes, it's a quarter past three, Samir.
 - Could I have more cake, please?
- Use a comma before or after the name of the person you are speaking to: - Omar, you are great.
- Use a comma to separate two sentences: When I was sleeping, I had a bad dream.
- Use commas to separate lists or elements: She bought sugar, tea, oil and bread.
- Use commas to separate similar words, adjectives or phrases: Write clear, simple, accurate words.
- Use commas after transitions: I can't tell you now. However, all will be revealed tomorrow.
- Use a comma before the quotation mark: Tamer said, "I have already tidied my room".
- Use commas to mark non-defining clauses: The officer, who arrived at once, arrested the criminal.
- Use a comma to set off a tag question: She is your sister, isn't she?
- Use a comma to separate parts of the date: Tuesday, May 2, 2016, was when I graduated.
- Put a comma at the end of the direct sentence in case the speaker is placed after that sentence: "I'm coming home late tonight," my father said.
- Use colons (:) to introduce lists: There are three main reasons: hard work, determination and patience.
- Use a colon between sentences when the second sentence explains or justifies the first sentence.
 - Try to keep calm during the interview: this will cause a good impression.

- Use the semicolon (;) between two independent clauses linked by a transition (e.g. consequently)
- Heavy rain had continued to fall at the airport; consequently, all flights were canceled.
- Use an apostrophe with an s ('s) to show who owns something: This is our aunt's house.
- This is Charles's phone. - These are James' books. - My father is at his boss's party
- To make a possessive form of two people joined by (and), put ('s) only after the second name:
- We were at Eman and Ahmad's party.
- Use the apostrophe for abbreviations: - We'll come to your party, but Sue won't be able to come.
- Use quotation marks "....." in direct speech: Wael said, "I haven't put those shelves up yet".
- She said, "Where is the nearest fish restaurant?" - "I'm coming home late tonight," my father said.
- We can put quotation marks around titles: - Have you watched the famous film "Titanic"?
- Use a hyphen (-) to join words together into a compound term: - My eight-year-old boy loves reading.
- Use a hyphen to link prefixes to words: - These things happened before the pre-enlightenment era.
- Use of dash (-) to separate parts of sentences: The car - the one with the broken window - was stolen.
- A slash is often used to indicate "or" / for fractions الكسور / in measurements / to separate parts of dates:
- Dear Sir/Madam. - 1/2 (one half) - 100 km/h - Expires end 10/15.

11. A colon (:) can be used to (LM)
- a. end a sentence b. show explanation c. express a result d. express exclamation
12. Which sentence must be ended with a full stop (.)? (2022 – 1st session)
- a. Why did you come late yesterday b. She wondered why I had hidden the documents
- c. What a fashionable dress d. How great
13. A full stop can't be used (LM)
- a. before the person you are speaking to b. at the end of a statement
- c. at the end of imperative sentences d. at the end of reported questions
14. We use the question mark (?)..... (Experimental – 2021)
- a. at the end of a question b. at the end of a statement
- c. to show certainty d. to express opinion
15. Which of the following is punctuated correctly? (WB)
- a. He said, You must follow school rules, Hatem." b. He said, "You must follow school rules, Hatem".
- c. He said "You must follow school rules, Hatem." d. He said, "You must follow school rules, Hatem"
16. Which of the following sentences is punctuated correctly? (WB)
- a. Adel, who lives in Aswan, is a part time accountant. b. Adel, who lives in Aswan is a part-time accountant.
- c. Adel, who lives in Aswan, is a part-time accountant. d. Adel who lives in Aswan, is a part-time accountant.
17. Which of the following sentences is correctly punctuated?
- a. What a brave woman, b. What a brave woman:
- c. What a brave woman! d. What a brave woman;
18. Which of the following is punctuated correctly? (LM)
- a. Do you have sugar free cookies, Huda? b. Do you have sugar-free cookies, Huda.
- c. Do you have sugar, free cookies Huda? d. Do you have sugar-free cookies, Huda?
19. Which of the following is punctuated correctly? (LM)
- a. Amani said "What a wonderful surprise. It's nice to see you here, Adel."
- b. Amani said, "what a wonderful surprise! It's nice to see you here, Adel.
- c. Amani said, "What a wonderful surprise! It's nice to see you here, Adel."
- d. Amani said, "What a wonderful surprise Its nice to see you here, Adel.
20. Which of the following is punctuated correctly? (LM)
- a. Tamer, have you read Great Expectations by Charles Dickens.
- b. Tamer, have you read Great Expectations by Charles' Dickens'?
- c. Tamer have you read Great Expectations by Charles Dickens?
- d. Tamer, have you read Great Expectations by Charles Dickens?
21. Which of the following sentences is punctuated correctly? (LM)
- a. "He's coming home late tonight," my father said.
- b. "He's coming home late tonight, my father said.
- c. "He's coming home late tonight" my father said.
- d. "He s coming home late tonight," my father said.



Contrast	but / despite / in spite of / however / whatever / nevertheless / on the contrary / on the other hand / whilst / whereas / yet
Cause / reason	because (of) / as / since / due to / owing to / thanks to / now that / inasmuch as
Result / effect	consequently / hence / so / therefore / thus / that's why / in turn
Addition	as well as / besides / furthermore / in addition / moreover / and so / and neither
Purpose	to / in order to / so as to / so that / in the hope that / lest / for fear that

22. Reading enables us to widen our horizons. Moreover, it's an amazing source of information. "Moreover" here shows (LM)
- a. **contrast** b. **addition** c. **condition** d. **reason**
23. "It's a small car, yet it's surprisingly spacious." "Yet" here is a conjunction of (Exp. 2021)
- a. **result** b. **reason** c. **addition** d. **contrast**
24. "He didn't work hard. **Thus** he was fired." This shows (2021 – 1st session)
- a. **contrast** b. **result** c. **cause** d. **addition**
25. Which of these transitions is used to show the **result** of something? (LM)
- a. **Personally,** b. **Whilst** c. **Due to** d. **Consequently**
26. Which of the following can't be used to show contrast? (LM)
- a. **because** b. **although** c. **in spite of** d. **despite**
27. Pollution has a serious effect on our health. However, a lot of people are still ignorant of the importance of keeping the environment clean. This shows in ideas. (WB)
- a. **addition** b. **contrast** c. **possibility** d. **reason**
28. Which of the following transitions shows cause? (LM)
- a. **however** b. **firstly** c. **therefore** d. **due to**
29. Which of the following doesn't express contrast? (LM)
- a. **He contacts us although he is busy.** b. **He is busy, so he can't contact us.**
- c. **He is busy, but he contacts us.** d. **Despite being busy, he contacts us.**
30. We use "Consequently," in a paragraph or an essay to (LM)
- a. **introduce the result of something.** b. **give a reason for something.**
- c. **give contrasting information.** d. **introduce a summary of the main points.**
31. practising a lot of sport, he also likes reading. Which of the following completes the sentence, showing addition? (LM)
- a. **Despite** b. **As well as** c. **Regardless of** d. **Because of**
32. Which of the following is used to reflect contrast? (LM)
- a. **Ahmad doesn't read stories as he has no free time.** b. **Amir, as well as Ahmad, likes reading.**
- c. **In addition to reading, I like swimming.** d. **While Ahmad likes reading, I prefer swimming.**
33. On the one hand, I'd like a job that pays more, but on the other hand, I enjoy the work I'm doing at the moment because it's in the field I like most. The underlined expressions show (LM)
- a. **a similarity between two different facts** b. **a comparison of two different facts**
- c. **addition** d. **your decision to leave the current job**
34. A terrible accident happened in Banha, Which completion shows result? (LM)
- a. **due to the rash driver.** b. **although the driver was careful.**
- c. **so some people were sent to hospital.** d. **but no one died.**
35. Our players have played seriously and followed the tactics of the coach Which of the following completions shows result? (WB)
- a. **,but they lost the match.** b. **despite losing the match.**
- c. **, so they won the match.** d. **as well as winning the match.**

٤. مكونات المقال:

- An **essay** is a **group of paragraphs** written about a **single topic** and a **central main idea**.
- An **essay's structure** should consist of a **beginning** (or **introduction**), a **middle** (or **body/bulk**), and an **end** (or **conclusion**).
- An **introduction paragraph** contains a **topic sentence** (the **first** in the paragraph) and a **thesis statement** (it explains what the essay is about). Sometimes it contains a **hook** (**attention-grabber**).

- A **thesis statement** states what will be explained in the essay.
- A **thesis statement** should be put in the **introduction** and the **conclusion**.
- A **hook** is an opening a sentence that **captures the reader's attention**.
- A **conclusion** restates or gives further commentary on ideas discussed in the essay.

٥. أنواع المقالات:

1. A **narrative essay** tells a story about a real-life experience.
 2. A **descriptive essay** describes a person, place, object, or even memory of special significance.
 3. A **persuasive essay** convinces the reader to accept the writer's point of view or recommendation.
 4. A **reflective essay** is a collection of one's thoughts through self-reflection.
 5. A **comparative essay** points out the similarities and differences between two things.
 6. An **opinion essay** expresses a writer's own views and opinions.
 7. An **argumentative essay** presents evidence-based argument to convince the reader of your thesis.
 8. A **process (How-to) essay** outlines making or doing something.
 9. A **review essay** evaluates the merits and demerits of a book.
36. The introduction paragraph includes (LM)
 - a. a thesis statement and hook
 - b. short description of matters
 - c. in-depth details
 - d. a well-drawn conclusion
 37. When I write the body paragraphs in an essay, I (LM)
 - a. use informal vocabulary.
 - b. put the supporting details in the introduction.
 - c. include thesis to remind the reader.
 - d. include related details with examples.
 38. The thesis statement should be restated in the (LM)
 - a. body
 - b. bulk
 - c. introduction
 - d. conclusion
 39. When you write an essay or paragraph, you start with a/an sentence. (Exp. 2021)
 - a. closing
 - b. introduction
 - c. conclusion
 - d. ending
 40. A/An sentence tells the main idea or point of view of the whole essay. (Exp. 2021)
 - a. thesis
 - b. concluding
 - c. direct
 - d. indirect
 41. When you conclude writing your essay, you should (Exp. 2021)
 - a. summarize its content
 - b. make the end open
 - c. develop the main idea
 - d. put a full stop
 42. In an essay about (the importance of libraries); where does the following sentence appear: (The books in a library are related to different branches of science.)? (Exp. 2021)
 - a. Title
 - b. Introduction
 - c. Conclusion
 - d. Body
 43. (Last but not least we should do our best to spread awareness concerning the importance of this topic to achieve progress and welfare to our dear country, Egypt.) This sentence can be considered a/an to an essay. (2021 – 1st session)
 - a. start
 - b. introduction
 - c. body
 - d. conclusion
 44. The topic sentence is included in the of the essay. (2021 – 1st session)
 - a. body
 - b. conclusion
 - c. introduction
 - d. supporting sentence
 45. The sentence which attracts the reader's attention is called (2022 – 2nd session)
 - a. resume
 - b. hook
 - c. conclusion
 - d. thesis
 46. The body of the essay includes the of the essay. (النماذج الاسترشادية)
 - a. middle paragraphs
 - b. first paragraphs
 - c. closing sentences
 - d. topic sentences
 47. The "bulk" is another name for the of an essay. (حصص مصر)
 - a. conclusion
 - b. thesis
 - c. hook
 - d. body
 48. A topic sentence (نماذج الوزارة الاسترشادية)
 - a. sums up the central point of your essay.
 - b. gives details to understand a main idea or evidence.
 - c. indicates you are bringing closure to a paragraph.
 - d. tells readers what the rest of the paragraph is about.
 49. A/An essay depends on opinions and emotions. (LM)
 - a. comparative
 - b. narrative
 - c. persuasive
 - d. descriptive
 50. A/an essay is a form of academic writing which is built around a detailed description of a person, building, place, situation, etc. (LM)
 - a. narrative
 - b. descriptive
 - c. argumentative
 - d. formal



51. essays are a collection of one's thoughts.
 a. Narrative b. Expository c. Reflective d. Argumentative
52. A narrative essay's goal is to (LM)
 a. convey an intense description of a particular place, object, or concept.
 b. adopt a specific position on an issue with the intention of persuading readers.
 c. tell readers a story, often about a real experience.
 d. advise you to research a theory, analyse evidence or elaborate on the idea.

53. The following could be part of a/an essay. (LM)
 a. persuasive b. descriptive c. narrative d. argumentative

"The Taj Mahal is a magnificent Indian monument that annually attracts visitors from all over the world. It is situated on the Yamuna River's bank in Agra, Uttar Pradesh, India. It is a magnificent architectural masterpiece in India. It has four magnificent pillars."

٦. البريد الإلكتروني E-mail:

Sender المرسل	(From) line	user name + @ + domain name.
Recipient	(To) line	user name + @ + domain name.
Subject line	شريط العنوان	Subject / About:.....
Greeting / Salutation	الافتتاحية / التحيّة	
Body	جسم الايميل	the body consists of as many paragraphs as ideas you discuss.
Closing	الخاتمة	
Signature / Sign off	التوقيع	

- نرسل الإيميل غير الرسمي (informal) للأصدقاء ونستخدم فيه (hi / hello) واختصارات ولغة عامية ونختمه بـ (bye).
 - نرسل الإيميل الرسمي (formal) للشركات والذين لا نعرفهم جيدا ونستخدم فيه (Dear) ونختمه بـ (yours sincerely).
 - المرفق شئ ترسله مع بريدك الالكتروني.
 - An **attachment** is something you send with your email.
 - **Proofreading** التدقيق اللغوي: Before you hit "send," take a moment to review your email for spelling, grammar, and punctuation mistakes.

٧. بيان السيرة الذاتية (Curriculum vitae / CV / resume):

Contact Information (Contact Details)	
Home address:	Street, city, country.
Phone:	Phone number
E-mail:	Email address
DOB:	Day / month / year
Nationality:
Your personal statement (Why do you want the job)	مهاراتك وسبب تقدمك للوظيفة وأهدافك المستقبلية خلالها.
EDUCATION and academic achievements	هنا تكتب مراحل تعليمك وإنجازاتك الأكاديمية بها
WORK EXPERIENCE and duties	هنا تكتب الوظائف التي شغلتها من قبل ومهامك خلالها
SKILLS:	هنا تكتب المهارات التي تتمتع بها وهي تنقسم إلى
	١. مهارات فنية (hard / technical): مهارات كاللغات وامتلاك لرخصة قيادة ومهارات الحاسوب والبرمجة.
	٢. مهارات شخصية (soft / personal / common): مهارات سلوكية: القيادة والعمل الجماعي والتعامل مع الآخر.
INTERESTS AND HOBBIES:	هنا تكتب عن هواياتك واهتماماتك

54. What mustn't be included in a CV? (LM)
 a. Contact Information. b. Work Experience. c. Education and skills. d. Personal information.
55. A part from your contact details, the most important part of your CV is your (حخص مصر)
 a. date of birth b. hobbies c. achievements d. contacts
56. Which of these can't be used in a formal email? (نماذج الوزارة الاسترشادية)
 a. Unity b. Being decent c. Formal words d. Slang
57. A/An is a digital message. (نماذج الوزارة الاسترشادية)
 a. paragraph b. letter c. essay d. email
58. A header is part of an email that contains the address of the (نماذج الوزارة الاسترشادية)
 a. article b. sender c. recipient d. b & c
59. What should you do before you click the "send" button? (نماذج الوزارة الاسترشادية)
 a. write one sentence b. reread the email c. a & b d. use an envelope

60. In an email, the line is where you type what the email is about. (نماذج الوزارة الاسترشادية)
a. to **b. subject** **c. attachment** **d. from**
61. In a formal email, you will conclude it with “.....” (Exp. – 2021)
a. Bye **b. Yours sincerely** **c. See you later** **d. See you soon.**
62. Which of the following do you need to apply for a job? (2022 – 1st session)
a. Home address **b. Biography** **c. Curriculum Vitae** **d. Autobiography**
63. In an informal email, you can conclude with (LM)
a. Bye **b. See you later** **c. A and B** **d. Yours sincerely**
64. Which option is not a good way to finish an email to a close friend? (WB)
a. See you soon **b. Goodbye** **c. All the best** **d. Yours sincerely**
65. When starting an email to a friend, it is a good idea to (WB)
a. say that you will write to them soon. **b. give the necessary information they are looking for.**
c. ask about their school friends. **d. ask how they are and tell them something about you.**
66. You can use this expression to say goodbye at the end of an email to a good friend: (WB)
a. Kind regards **b. I enjoyed reading your email**
c. All the best **d. It’s great to hear from you**
67. What can you use when writing an email to a friend? (WB)
a. contractions **b. full forms** **c. passive voice** **d. direct speech**

٨. معلومات هامة من داخل وحدات المنهج:

1. Writing a report about the results of a survey:

- A graph is **pictorial representation** or a **diagram** representing data or **values** in an organized manner.
- Use **passive forms** and **formal language**. - Avoid **apostrophes**, **contractions** and **opinions**.

2. Blogs and Blog Comments المدونات على الانترنت والتعليقات عليها

- The comments focus on the advantages and disadvantages (positive and negative effects) of the issue.

3. Invitation Phrases and their meanings:

It’s a bit short notice	There isn’t much time before the event
Let me know	Tell me
Use the attached R.S.V.P. form	A reply letter to say if you can go to an event

4. An online professional profile ملف شخصي مهني على الإنترنت

- It is a profile in which people put **information** about their **education** and **work experience** online.
- An online professional profile should include **the career goal** and **what you want to achieve**.

5. Writing a travel review كتابة مراجعة (مقال) عن السفر

- Give the main idea in the title/ Say why you visited/ Summarise your experience/ Share helpful tips.
- Say what you liked or disliked / Comment on the services and facilities / Include a photo.
- Include the highlights of your visit. / Say what you learned from your visit.

68. When writing a formal report, you should use (WB)
a. contractions **b. exclamation marks** **c. a pencil** **d. passive forms**

69. Which of the following is used for an informal invitation? (WB)
a. Let me know if you're coming to the party by tomorrow morning.
b. Please use the following RSVP form to indicate whether you are going to attend the party or not.
c. It is our pleasure to invite you to our annual donation party. **d. We trust you will enjoy it.**

70. At the top of a tabloid news story there is usually (WB)
a. a headline **b. your name** **c. a photo** **d. a question**

٩. سؤال في مقال بعنوان (عن) ماذا تتواجد الفقرة التالية؟
This could be a part of an essay about

71. “Although we are surrounded by these mass-produced devices, this does not mean that their use should be implemented in the future.” This could be part of an essay about (WB)
a. technology **b. equality** **c. mobile phones** **d. films**

72. “Some employees are often overworked and are clearly heading for burnout. Despite this, they carry on as they are aware of the need to increase their productivity”.

This could be part of an article about the problem of (WB)

- a. mental health and well-being.** **b. time management of certain employees.**
c. alternative ways of working. **d. the need for companies to increase productivity.**



١٠. أي من الجمل التالية يصلح كجزء من (جسم) مقال (من نوع) عن؟

73. Which of the following is part of an essay on *the changes you have experienced in your life*? (LM)
- For some people, changing career direction could be a risk, so they prefer sticking to one career throughout their lives
 - Lack of work experience could be a major obstacle when applying for a new job.
 - Personally, I have a lot of experience due to the various situations I have been through in life.
 - In conclusion, personal skills are highly recommended to occupy certain posts.

١١. أي جملة تجوز افتتاحية (جملة موضوعية) لهذه الفقرة : Topic Sentence / Introductory sentence

74. Which sentence can be used to start an essay on over-population? (WB)
- It is crystal clear that overpopulation is one of the biggest challenges we need to face.
 - In conclusion, facing overpopulation is the responsibility of the government as well as individuals.
 - However, still some people insist on having big families.
 - In addition, it is not easy to provide jobs for the increasing numbers of graduates.

١٢. أي جملة تصلح أو لا تصلح لإنهاء موضوع : Concluding Sentence

75. Which of the following can complete this part of an essay? (Longman)
- Tourism is vital for the success of many economies round the world. There are several benefits of tourism for host destinations. Tourism boosts the economy, develops the infrastructure of a country, and plants a sense of cultural exchange between foreigners and citizens. In addition,
- a lot people don't give tourism due care
 - it can have some negative effects on society
 - it creates thousands of jobs for young people
 - some people don't encourage local tourism

١٣. أسئلة الغرض من تركيبة لغوية معينة (أسئلة قاعدة لغوية متقدمة المستوى): تحتاج إلى معرفة جيدة بالقواعد ونقاطها الصعبة.

76. I really must buy my mother a present on her birthday party. This shows (LM)
- lack of necessity
 - regret
 - ability
 - inner feeling
77. The principal said, "You must follow the rules to keep others safe." This is a/an (2021)
- order
 - recommendation
 - advice
 - possibility
78. You could do this task with your friend if you wish. This shows (LM)
- ability
 - suggestion
 - blame
 - refusal
79. Which of the following doesn't express regret? (LM)
- I should have revised well for the exam.
 - I'm sorry for not revising well for the exam.
 - I should revise for the next exam.
 - I regret not revising for the exam.
80. Which of the following shows possibility? (LM)
- I must have taken an earlier train.
 - I should have taken an earlier train.
 - I could have taken an earlier train.
 - I needn't have taken an earlier train.
81. We can use "....." to talk about what might happen or might have happened. (LM)
- as long
 - imagined
 - supposing
 - supposition
82. I'll lend you the money if you promise to give it back. What is "I'll" in this sentence? (حصص مصر)
- A gerund
 - A pronoun
 - A contraction
 - All of the above
83. He must have driven his car as it's too far to walk. What type of "must" is this? (حصص مصر)
- Logical conclusion
 - Strong recommendation
 - Necessity
 - Prohibition
84. Mother asked me to tidy my room. This shows (LM)
- prohibition
 - request
 - inquiry
 - order
85. You must buy that shirt it's on sale. What type of "must" is this? (حصص مصر)
- Logical conclusion
 - Strong recommendation
 - Necessity
 - Prohibition
86. Choose the compound adjective with the following format: "adverb + past participle". (حصص مصر)
- A ten-minute break
 - A five-hour meeting
 - A horribly-killed woman
 - A part-time job
87. Which of the following sentences is correct? (2021)
- Finally, the problem was solving.
 - Finally, the problem was being solved.
 - Finally, the problem was solved.
 - Finally, the problem had solved.
88. Which sentence is incomplete? (2022)
- The chef cooked lunch.
 - The bus broke down.
 - Fortunately, he uninjured.
 - The house collapsed.

89. Which sentence is structured correctly? (2021)
- Everyone has attended the meeting, hasn't he?
 - Everyone have attended the meeting, haven't they?
 - Everyone have attended the meeting, hasn't she?
 - Everyone has attended the meeting, haven't they?

90. I could have travelled by car, but I travelled by train. This shows (LM)
- suggestion
 - regret
 - ability in the past
 - possibility in the past

١٤. أسئلة الفكرة الرئيسية أو الفكرة العامة أو الموضوع العام (general idea / main idea / central idea / theme)

91. What is the main idea of this paragraph? (LM)

In our daily lives, technology plays a vital part. We use it in a variety of situations. However, I am a firm believer in wisely using technology in a manner that does not cause harm or addiction. It's important to remember that technology is a double-edged sword. That is why we must use technology in a way that is beneficial to all of us. I oppose those who advocate for widespread technological use at the price of human security and safety. Also, I am opposed to employing it in place of humans; in many sectors, technology cannot replace people. For example, teaching necessitates direct touch between students and teachers.

- The writer is in favour of the wise use of technology, bearing in mind not to let it harm or replace humankind in all fields.
- The writer is a believer in wisely using technology in a manner that does not cause harm or addiction, regardless of the possible unemployment of some people.
- The writer is a firm believer in the mass use of technology at the expense of man as long as we make profits.
- The writer is against the wise use of technology although it makes people's lives easier and more comfortable.

١٥. أسئلة الجمل الداعمة أو التفاصيل الداعمة (Supporting details).

92. Select the supporting detail that doesn't fit. **Topic Sentence:** Reading class is really interesting.

- We learn interesting facts from the things we read.
- Our teacher gives us new ways to look at things.
- It's my least favorite class.
- Sometimes we do dramatic readings of the text that are super engaging.

١٦. أسئلة متنوعة (يحق لواقع الامتحان أن يختبر معارفك العامة: القواعد والكلمات والوظائف اللغوية).

93. "I'm busy, said the sea." This sentence has a personification and that kind of sentence could be seen in a

- letter
- resume
- message
- poem

94. One of the social instructions is (Exp. – 2021)

- "Keep distance to avoid infection."
- "Write your work experience."
- "Write your personal and hard skills."
- "Leave your contact information."

95. Which of the following sentences is not correct? (ححص مصر)

- What do you enjoy most about your holiday?
- What do you like most about your holiday?
- What most do you like about your holiday?
- What do you most enjoy about your holiday?

96. We should use renewable sources of energy to keep the environment clean. The **prefix** that gives the opposite meaning of **renewable** is

- un
- dis
- non
- im

97. Which of the following is not correct? (ححص مصر)

- I met someone nice yesterday
- I met nice someone yesterday
- I met someone who was nice yesterday
- I met someone that was nice yesterday

98. Which sentence is not correct? (ححص مصر)

- Each one of those potatoes is rotten.
- Every one of those potatoes is rotten.
- Everyone of those potatoes is rotten.
- All these potatoes are rotten.

99. "Give me twenty pounds now!" This is an example of

- interrogative sentence
- imperative sentence
- declarative sentence
- none of the above

100. The coach *came under fire* as a result of the team's poor results. This means:

- He got burnt because he got distracted.
- He was forgiven for the poor results.
- He was bitterly criticised for the poor results.
- He was rewarded despite the poor results.



السؤالين الثالث والرابع: قطعتي فهم + ٨ أسئلة اختيار من متعدد لكل قطعة

- ١ اقرأ أسئلة القطعة قبل قراءة القطعة نفسها ليكون تركيزك أعلى عند قراءة القطعة.
- ٢ اقرأ القطعة بتأني، لا تقف عند الكلمات الصعبة (خمنها من السياق)، حدد الكلمات المفتاحية (النقاط الرئيسية) للقطعة.
- ٣ اقرأ الأسئلة جيداً مرة أخرى وافحص الاختيارات المتاحة (استبعد غير المناسب ثم انتقل للمفضلة بين المناسب).
- ٤ تتناول الأسئلة أفضل عنوان (the best title)، غرض القطعة (purpose)، دلالة كلمة (refer to / indicate) معنى كلمة (meaning)، مرادف الكلمات وعكسها (synonym and antonym)، صحة أو خطأ الأفكار ... إلخ.

1. Read the following passage then choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

Artificial Intelligence refers to the intelligence of machines. This is in contrast to the natural intelligence of humans and animals. With Artificial Intelligence, machines perform functions such as learning, planning, reasoning and problem-solving. Most noteworthy, Artificial Intelligence is the simulation of human intelligence by machines. It is probably the fastest-growing development in the world of technology and innovation. Furthermore, many experts believe AI could solve major challenges in the years to come.

The categorization of Artificial Intelligence is into four types. Type 1: Reactive machines – These machines can react to situations. Type 2: Limited memory – These AI systems are capable of using past experiences to inform future ones. Type 3: Theory of mind – This refers to understanding others. Type 4: Self-awareness – This is the highest and most sophisticated level of Artificial Intelligence.

AI has significant use in healthcare. Companies are trying to develop technologies for quick diagnosis. Artificial Intelligence would efficiently operate on patients without human supervision. Such technological surgeries are already taking place. Another excellent healthcare technology is IBM Watson, named after its creator, which is a question-answering computer system used to treat lung cancer.

AI can certainly make education more efficient. AI technology can discover the needs of students. Then it can adapt according to their needs. AI tutors provide study help to students. Also, AI can automate grading which results in saving a lot of time.

1. Self-awareness is the most type of AI.
 - a. complicated
 - b. dimensional
 - c. limited
 - d. responsive
2. The underlined word "significant" is close in meaning to
 - a. trivial
 - b. upset
 - c. agitated
 - d. crucial
3. Which one is not a type of artificial intelligence?
 - a. IBM Watson
 - b. Self awareness
 - c. Theory of mind
 - d. Reactive machines
4. The best sentence that can summarise the last paragraph is:
 - a. There are many kinds of artificial intelligence.
 - b. Artificial intelligence is beneficial in learning.
 - c. It is very easy to use artificial intelligence in education.
 - d. Artificial Intelligence is the simulation of human intelligence in medicine.
5. According to the passage, AI is believed to be able to
 - a. make wise decisions
 - b. advance life
 - c. end human race
 - d. develop human stupidity
6. What does the "theory of mind-artificial intelligence" type mean?
 - a. Responding to incidents.
 - b. Interacting with others.
 - c. Using past experiences.
 - d. Producing new systems.
7. Who is a tutor?
 - a. Someone who gives private lessons to one student or a small group.
 - b. A teacher of the highest rank in a university department.

- c. Someone who helps someone else in their work.
- d. Someone who thinks deeply about the world, life etc.

8. IBM Watson is a/an

- a. expert
- b. technology
- c. health centre
- d. medical surgery

2. Read the following passage then choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

Airplanes have the reputation of being dangerous and even hardened travellers are **intimidated** by them. They also have the grave disadvantage of being the most expensive form of transport but nothing can match them for speed and comfort. Travelling at a height of 30,000 feet, far above the clouds, and at over 500 miles an hour is an exhilarating experience. You do not have to devise ways of taking your mind off the journey, for an airplane gets you to your destination rapidly.

For a few hours, you settle back in a deep armchair to enjoy the flight. The real escapist can watch a free film show and have a hot or cold drink on some services. But even when such refreshments are not available, there is plenty to keep you occupied. An airplane offers you an unusual breathtaking view of the world. You soar effortlessly over high mountains and deep valleys. You really see the shape of the land.

If the landscape is hidden from view, you can enjoy the extraordinary sight of unbroken clouds, plains that stretch out for miles before you while the sun shines brilliantly in a clear sky. The journey is so smooth that there is nothing to prevent you from reading or sleeping. Whatever the way in which you decide to spend your time, one thing is certain: you will arrive at your destination fresh and uncrumpled. You will not have to spend the next few days recovering from a long and hard journey.

1. The main disadvantage of an air journey is that it's

- a. very dangerous
- b. costly
- c. very boring
- d. a fearsome experience

2. The best advantage of air journey is that

- a. you can watch a free film
- b. you can sip hot coffee or tea
- c. you can watch clouds
- d. you don't feel tired after the journey

3. Pick out the incorrect statement.

- a. An airplane moves at more than 500 miles an hour speed.
- b. One arrives crumpled at the destination after the air journey.
- c. One can easily read or sleep during air journey.
- d. One can see the shape of land from an aeroplane.

4. How can one keep oneself busy during the air journey?

- a. By watching movie
- b. By enjoying the beautiful sights outside
- c. By reading and sleeping
- d. All the above

5. Which of the following is a synonym for **intimidated**?

- a. terrified
- b. excited
- c. bored
- d. none of the above

6. The exhilarating experience that the author talks about is

- a. travelling at a height
- b. travelling above the clouds
- c. travelling at a speed of more than 500 miles an hour
- d. all the above

7. After an airplane journey, you do not have to spend time recovering because

- a. it has been a long and arduous journey
- b. you travelled above the clouds
- c. you weren't physically tired on the plane
- d. you spent time reading books or sipping coffee

8. The best title for this passage can be

- a. The reputation of airplanes
- b. Experienced travellers
- c. Air travel; pros and cons
- d. Forms of transport



السؤال الخامس: الترجمة (٢ ترجمة من العربية للإنجليزية + ٢ ترجمة من الإنجليزية للعربية)

- لحل هذا السؤال بشكل جيد، اعتمد على الاستبعاد (استبعاد الإجابة الخاطئة حتى تستقر على الصحيحة).
١. ضع خطاً تحت الكلمات المختلفة بكل اختيار. ٢. قم بتحديد الإجابة الصحيحة وذلك بمقارنة الأخطاء.
- أنواع الأخطاء في الترجمة من العربية إلى الإنجليزية:
- أ. أخطاء خاصة بالقواعد: (يجب مراجعة الخيارات الأربعة من ناحية القواعد)
- (١) ما زمن الجملة: هل هو مضارع أم ماضي أم مستقبل (٢) هل الفعل يتوافق مع الفاعل
- (٣) هل هناك روابط بالجملة، التزم بقواعدها وتأكد من معنى الرابط (٤) تأكد من موضع الصفة أو الظرف
- (٥) تأكد إذا كانت الجملة مبنية للمعلوم أو للمجهول (٦) تأكد من صحة ترجمة المضاف والمضاف إليه والملكية
- (٧) راجع حروف الجر، هل تناسب ما يسبقها من صفة أو اسم أو فعل (٨) راجع صيغ المقارنة في سياق الجملة
- (٩) راجع ضمير الوصل، هل هو مستخدم بشكل صحيح في السياق (١٠) راجع الضمانر، هل مستخدم بشكل صحيح
- (١١) يجب مراعاة الأفعال التي يأتي بعدها (V.ing) والأفعال التي يأتي بعدها (مصدر + to)
- ب. أخطاء خاصة بالكلمات:
- (١) هناك كلمات تتشابه في النطق ولكن تختلف في الكتابة والمعنى their - there / see - sea / weight - wait
- (٢) هناك كلمات متشابهة في الشكل مع اختلاف بسيط effect - affect / band - banned / adapt - adopt
- (٣) انتبه للإثبات والنفي والمضاد المناسب moral - immoral / ability - inability / regular - irregular
- (٤) انتبه لنوع الكلمة: اسم - فعل - صفة - ظرف important - importance / efficient - efficiency
- (٥) تأكد من الاستخدام الصحيح للكلمة حسب السياق: (جملة خاطئة) The state sets up importance projects.
- ج. أخطاء خاصة بتركيب الجملة:
- (١) حدد نوع الجملة: هل هي خبرية أم أمرية أم استفهامية، من أجل مراعاة ترتيبها.
- (٢) راجع تكوين الجملة: هل ينقصها فعل أو فاعل أو أي عنصر آخر.

Test Yourself

1. The main purpose of developing the administrative capital is to provide a prosperous economic environment supported by diversified economic activities and achieve sustainable development.
- أ. الهدف الأساسي من تطوير العاصمة الإدارية هو تزويد بيئة اقتصادية مثمرة تدعمها أنشطة اقتصادية متنوعة وتحقق التنمية المستدامة.
- ب. الغرض الأساسي من تنمية العاصمة الإدارية هو ادخار بيئة اقتصادية مزدهرة تدعمها أنشطة سياسية متنوعة وتحقق التنمية المستدامة.
- ج. الهدف الأساسي من تطوير العاصمة الإدارية هو توفير بيئة اقتصادية مزدهرة تدعمها أنشطة اقتصادية متنوعة وتحقق التنمية المستدامة.
- د. إن الهدف العادي من تطوير العاصمة الإدارية هو توفير بيئة اقتصادية مزدهرة تدعمها أنشطة اقتصادية متنوعة تنجز التنمية المستدامة.
2. Egypt has adopted a national strategy to confront climate change by relying on renewable energy and clean transportation, and on green investment initiatives through the National Program for Investment in Water, Energy and Food Projects.
- أ. تأقلمت مصر على استراتيجية وطنية لمواجهة تغير المناخ بالاعتماد على الطاقة المتجددة والنقل النظيف، وعن مبادرات الاستثمارات الخضراء عبر البرنامج الوطني للاستثمار في مجالات المياه والطاقة والغذاء.
- ب. تبنت مصر استراتيجية وطنية لمواجهة تغير المناخ بالاعتماد على الطاقة المتجددة والنقل النظيف، وعلى مبادرات الاستثمار الخضراء عبر البرنامج الوطني للاستثمار في مشروعات المياه والطاقة والغذاء.
- ج. تأقلمت مصر على استراتيجية حقيقية لتحدي تغير المناخ بالاعتماد على الطاقة غير المتجددة والنقل النظيف، وعلى مناورات الاستثمارات الخضراء عبر البرنامج العالمي للاستثمار في مشروعات المياه والطاقة والغذاء.
- د. مصر تبنت استراتيجية وطنية لمحاربة تغير المناخ بالاعتماد على الطاقة المتجددة والتنقل النظيف، وعن مبادرات الاستثمارات الخضراء عبر البرنامج الوطني للتطوير في مشروعات المياه والطاقة والغذاء.
3. The new capital is the government's solution to accommodating Egypt's ever growing population and expanding urban areas, a much-needed move for both economic and social development.
- أ. العاصمة الجديدة هي الحل الحكومي لاستيعاب النمو السكاني المستمر في مصر وتوسيع المناطق الحضرية، وهي خطوة مطلوبة للغاية من أجل التنمية الاقتصادية والاجتماعية على حد سواء.
- ب. العاصمة الجديدة هي الحل الوظيفي لفهم النمو السكاني المستمر في مصر وتمديد المناطق الحضرية، وهي خطوة شديدة الحاجة من أجل التنمية الاقتصادية والاجتماعية على حد سواء.
- ج. العاصمة الجديدة هي الحل الحكومي لاستيعاب التزايد السكاني المثير في مصر وتوسيع المناطق الحضرية، وهي خطوة

نحتاج إليها بشدة من أجل التنمية الاقتصادية والاجتماعية على حد سواء.
د. العاصمة الجديدة هي الحل الحكومي لاستيعاب النمو السكاني المستمر في مصر وتوسيع المناطق الريفية، وهي خطوة عظيمة جدا لاحتياجنا إليها للتنمية الاقتصادية والاجتماعية على حد سواء.

4. Over spreading of slums all over Egypt is one of the major problems that we should face nowadays.
أ. يعد انتشار الأحياء في جميع أنحاء مصر من المشاكل الأساسية التي يجب أن نقاتلها في الوقت الحاضر.
ب. يعتبر انتشار العشوائيات في جميع أنحاء مصر من المصاعب الرئيسية التي يجب أن نواجهها في الوقت الحاضر.
ج. يعتبر انتشار العشوائيات في جميع أنحاء مصر من المشاكل الأساسية التي لا يجب أن نواجهها في الوقت الحاضر.
د. يعد انتشار العشوائيات في جميع أنحاء مصر من المشاكل الرئيسية التي يجب أن نواجهها في الوقت الحاضر.
5. Countries have to recognize that good education is a right for all people. That is due to the fact that once people are educated, they are ready to fight poverty, unemployment, and many other hindrances.

- أ. يجب على الدول أن تدرك أن التعليم الجيد عدل لجميع الناس. ويرجع ذلك إلى معرفة أنه بمجرد أن يتعلم الناس، يصبحون مستعدين لمحاربة الفقر والبطالة والعديد من الموانع الأخرى.
ب. يجب على الدول أن تدرك أن التعليم الجيد عدل لجميع الناس. ويرجع ذلك إلى حقيقة أنه بمجرد أن يتعلم الناس، يصبحون جادين في محاربة الفقر والبطالة والعديد من العوائق الأخرى.
ج. يجب على الدول أن تدرك أن التعليم الجيد حق لجميع الناس. ويرجع ذلك إلى حقيقة أنه بمجرد أن يتعلم الناس، يصبحون جادين في محاربة الفقر والبطالة والعديد من العوائق الأخرى.
د. يجب على الدول أن تدرك أن التعليم الجيد حق لجميع الناس. ويرجع ذلك إلى حقيقة أنه بمجرد أن يتعلم الناس، يصبحون مستعدين لمحاربة الفقر والبطالة والعديد من العوائق الأخرى.

6. Egypt's Minister of Tourism and Antiquities announced in a press conference at the Giza Plateau that a corridor has been uncovered inside Khufu Pyramid.
أ. سوف يعلن وزير السياحة والآثار المصري في مؤتمر صحفي بجبل الجيزة عن اكتشاف صالة داخل هرم خوفو.
ب. أعلن وزير السياحة والآثار المصري في مؤتمر صحفي بهضبة الجيزة عن اكتشاف مقبرة داخل هرم خوفو.
ج. سوف يعلن وزير السياحة والآثار المصري في مؤتمر صحفي بجبل الجيزة عن اكتشاف مقبرة داخل هرم خوفو.
د. أعلن وزير السياحة والآثار المصري في مؤتمر صحفي بهضبة الجيزة عن اكتشاف ممر داخل هرم خوفو.
٧. تحتفل مصر بيوم المرأة المصرية في ١٦ مارس، وهو يوم مميز يكلل جهود المرأة المصرية نحو مجتمعها عبر مر العصور.

- a. Egypt commemorates Egyptian Women's Day on March 16th, where is a private day that crowns the efforts of Egyptian women towards their society across the ages.
b. Egypt celebrates Egyptian Women's Day on March 16th, which is a special day that crowns the effects of Egyptian women towards their society throughout the ages.
c. Egypt celebrates Egyptian Women's Day on March 16th, which is a special day that crowns the efforts of Egyptian women towards their society throughout the ages.
d. Egypt is celebrated Egyptian Women's Day on March 16th, when is a special day that crowns the efforts of Egyptian women towards their society across the ages.

٨. تشهد الرياضة المصرية تفوقا ملحوظا للبنات اللاتي يمارسن اللعاب المختلفة ويحققن الإنجازات سواء على الصعيد العالمي أو الأفريقي لرفع شأن الرياضة المصرية النسائية.

- a. Egyptian sports are witnessing a remarkable inferiority for girls which play different games and make achievements, if at the local or African level, to raise the statues of Egyptian women's sports.
b. Egyptian sports are witnessing a remarkable inferiority for girls who play different games and achieve achievements, whether at the global or African level, to rise the statue of Egyptian women's sports.
c. Egyptian sports are witnessing a remarkable superiority for girls who play different games and make achievements, whether at the local or African level, to rise the statue of Egyptian women's sports.
d. Egyptian sports are witnessing a remarkable superiority for girls who play different games and make achievements, whether at the global or African level, to raise the status of Egyptian women's sports.



٩. أدت الحرب الروسية- الأوكرانية إلى ارتفاع أسعار النفط والغاز والكهرباء وبالتالي ارتفاع أسعار السلع والخدمات والمواد الغذائية في معظم أنحاء العالم.

- The Russian-Ukrainian war lead to an increase by the prices of oil, gas and electricity, and consequence to an increase in the prices of good, services and foodstuffs in most parts of the world.
- The Russian-Ukrainian war led to an increase in the prices of oil, gas and electricity, and consequently to an increase in the prices of goods, services and foodstuffs in most parts of the world.
- The Russian-Ukrainian war was led to an increase by the prices of oil, gas and electricity, and consequence to an increase in the prices of goods, services and foodstuffs in most parts of the world.
- The Russian-Ukrainian war was led to an increase in the prices of oil, gas and electricity, and consequently to an increase in the prices of goods, service and foodstuffs in most parts of the world.

١٠. يعتقد باحثون أن الوضع الحالي للبيئة يشكل خطورة على سكان الأرض، وأن تحليل حالة الطبيعة وموارد الأرض يشير إلى احتمال انتشار المجاعة.

- Searchers believe that the current state of the environment poses a threat to the Earth's population, and that an analysis of the state of nature and land resources refer to the possibility of widespread famine.
- Researchers think that the currant state of the environment poses a threaten to the Earth's population, and that an analysis of the state of nature and land resources indicates the possibility of vast famine.
- Searchers think that the current state of the environment poses a threaten to the Earth's population, and that an analysis of the state of nature and land resources refers the possibility of widespread famine.
- Researchers believe that the current state of the environment poses a threat to the Earth's population, and that an analysis of the state of nature and land resources indicates the possibility of widespread famine.

١١. ترجع الدراسات أسباب ظهور التئمر في المدارس إلى التغيرات التي حدثت في المجتمعات الإنسانية واختلال العلاقات الأسرية في المجتمع.

- Studies attribute the reasons for the emergence of bullying in schools to the changes that occurred in human societies and the disruption of family relations in society.
- Studies refer the reasons why the emergence of bullying in schools to the changes that happened in human societies and the disruption of family relations in society.
- Studies attribute the reasons why the emergence of bullying in schools to the changes that occurred in humane societies and the distribution of family relations in society.
- Studies refer the reasons for the emergence of bullying in schools to the changes that happened in humane societies and the distribution of family relations in society.

١٢. تشهد الأسواق المحلية والعالمية موجة تضخمية جديدة مع ارتفاع أسعار العديد من السلع على رأسها السلع الغذائية والطاقة والمعادن متأثراً بتداعيات الحرب الروسية الأوكرانية.

- The global and universe markets are witnessing a new wave of inflation, with the prices of many commodities raising, on top of which are food, energy and minerals, influenced by the precautions of the Russian-Ukrainian war.
- The local and global markets are witnessing a new weave of inflation, with the prices of many goods raising, on top of which are food, energy and minerals, affected by the percussions of the Russian-Ukrainian wars.
- The local and global markets are witnessing a new weave of inflation, with the prices of many goods rising, on top of which are food, energy and minerals, influenced by the repercussions of the Russian-Ukrainian war.
- The local and global markets are witnessing a new wave of inflation, with the prices of many commodities rising, on top of which are food, energy and minerals, affected by the repercussions of the Russian-Ukrainian war.

Chapter (1)

1. How did Pip feel when he stole the food and the file? Did he do anything to relieve himself? Why/Why not? (SB) كيف شعر بيب عندما سرق الطعام والمطرقة؟ هل أراح ضميره؟ لماذا؟
He felt guilty. He didn't tell Joe not to lose him as a friend. لم يخبر جو لكي لا يخسر صداقته.
2. How does Dickens use the natural environment to reflect the characters' feelings? Use examples to explain. (SB) كيف استخدم ديكنز الطبيعة ليعكس مشاعر الشخصيات. استخدم الأمثلة للتفسير.
Pip's afternoon was cold and grey, like his life. كان بعد الظهر باردا وراماديا مثل حياة بيب.
3. What do we learn about Mrs Joe when she says, "I didn't want to look after you! It's bad enough being a blacksmith's wife. I never asked to be your mother!"? (SB) ماذا نتعلم عن السيدة جو حين تقول "لم أريد أن أعنتي بك، من السيء أن أتزوج حداد، لم أطلب أبدا أن أصبح أمك؟"
She was cruel to Pip and unsatisfied with her life. كانت قاسية على بيب ولم تكن راضية بحياتها.
4. Do you think that Pip's being an orphan affected his life? Why? Give your answer in three sentences at most. (LM) في رأيك، هل تأثرت حياة بيب لأنه يتيم؟ لماذا؟ فسر إجابتك في ثلاث جمل على الأكثر؟
Yes. He led a difficult life. His sister treated him badly. Estella didn't love him. نعم فقد عاش حياة صعبة، وعاملته أخته بقسوة كما لم تحبه إستيلا.
5. Do you think Pip was right to help the strange man in the marches? Why? (LM) في رأيك، هل كان بيب محقا في مساعدته للرجل الغريب في المستنقعات؟ لماذا؟
No, because one shouldn't steal things. لا لأن المرء لا ينبغي أن يسرق.
6. Do you think that Pip's older sister led a happy life with her husband? Why? (LM) في رأيك، هل عاشت أخت بيب حياة سعيدة مع زوجها؟ لماذا؟
No. she thought she was unlucky. لا فقد اعتقدت إنها غير محظوظة.
7. What do you think would have happened if Pip had told his sister about his behavior with the convict? (LM) في رأيك، ما الذي كان سيحدث لو أخبر بيب أخته عن ما فعله مع المجرم؟
She would have punished Pip. كانت ستعاقب بيب.
8. Should Pip have told the soldiers about the convict? Why? (LM) هل كان على بيب أن يخبر الجنود عن المجرم؟ لماذا؟
Yes. Because it is illegal to help a convict. نعم لأنه من غير القانوني أن تساعد مجرما.
9. Do you think the convict wouldn't really have made Pip live if he hadn't brought him the file and some food? Why? (LM) في رأيك، هل كان المجرم حقا سينهي حياة بيب إن لم يجلب له المطرقة والطعام؟ لماذا؟
No. I think it was just a threat. لا أعتقد إن هذا كان مجرد تهديد.
10. "It's bad enough being a blacksmith's wife". What did these words reflect about Mrs Joe's character? (LM) "من السيء أن أكون زوجة لحداد." بماذا تخبرك هذه الكلمات عن شخصية السيدة جو؟
She was not satisfied with her life. لم تكن راضية عن حياتها.
11. "I hope we don't find the convict, Joe." Why do you think Pip hoped so? (LM) "أتمنى ألا يجدوا المجرم يا جو." في رأيك، لماذا تمنى بيب ذلك؟
He felt sorry for the convict. لقد تعاطف بيب مع المجرم.
12. "He scared me, but I also felt sorry for him". Do you think Pip was right to feel sorry for that convict? Why? (LM) "لقد أخافني لكنني تعاطفت معه أيضا." في رأيك هل بيب محقا في تعاطفه مع المجرم؟
No. The convict could have got him into trouble. لا فمن الممكن أن يوقعه المجرم في مأزق.
13. Mrs Joe wasn't loving towards Pip. Explain. (WB) لم تكن السيدة جو عطفة على بيب. فسر.
She complained about Pip and hit him. كانت تشكو من بيب وتضربه.
14. Pip has a powerful conscience. Prove this. (WB) أثبت إن ضمير بيب كان يقظا.
He felt guilty for taking the food and the file. أحس بالذنب لأنه أخذ الطعام والمطرقة.
15. Why do you think Pip went to his parents' graves? في رأيك، لماذا توجه بيب إلى قبر والديه؟
He was sad and lonely. He missed them. كان حزينا ووحيدا، كان يفتقدهم.
16. Why do you think Pip felt sorry for the convict? في رأيك، لماذا تعاطف بيب مع المجرم؟
The convict suffered like Pip. كان المجرم يعاني مثل بيب.



Chapter (2)

- 1. "I'd rather she hit me than you!" What does this tell you about Joe's personality? (SB)**
 "أود لو إنها ضربتني ولم تضربك أنت." ماذا يخبرك هذا عن شخصية جو؟
 Joe was kind and loved Pip. كان جو عطوفاً ويحب بيبي.
- 2. Why was Miss Havisham always asking Pip about his opinion of Estella? (SB) (LM)**
 لماذا كانت السيدة هافيشام تسأل بيبي طوال الوقت عن رأيه في إستيلا؟
 She wanted Pip to fall in love with Estella so that Estella would break his heart. أرادت أن يقع بيبي في حب إستيلا كي تكسر إستيلا قلبه.
- 3. Do you think education or money was more important? (SB)**
 التعليم لأنه يجعل الناس مرموقين أكثر. أيهما أهم، المال أم التعليم؟
 Education because it makes people more respectable.
- 4. "It was me. I stole the food from the blacksmith's house." What does this tell us about the convict's character? (SB)**
 "سرقنا الطعام من بيت الحداد" ماذا يخبرنا هذا عن شخصية المجرم؟
 He was brave and didn't want to hurt Pip. كان شجاعاً ولم يشأ أن يؤذي بيبي.
- 5. "As I stood before her, I noticed that the clock had stopped at nine." What do you think the stoppage of the clock indicates? (LM)**
 "بينما أقف هناك، لاحظت توقف الساعة عند التاسعة." في رأيك، إلى ماذا يشير توقف الساعة؟
 Time stopped for her on the day she didn't get married. توقف الوقت بالنسبة لها عند اللحظة التي لم تتزوج فيها.
- 6. Who was the man Pip met in the inn? Do you think he knew more than he pretended? (SB)**
 من الرجل الذي قابلته بيبي في الحانة؟ هل تعتقد أنه يعرف أكثر مما يدعي؟
 The man knew Pip helped the convict. كان هذا الرجل يعرف إن بيبي ساعد المجرم.
- 7. Joe was loyal to his wife. Explain. (WB)**
 كان جو وفياً لزوجته. فسر ذلك.
 She treated him badly, but he never criticised her. كانت تعامله وبيبي بقسوة لكنه أبداً لم يكن ينتقدها.
- 8. If you were in Pip's place, would you make friends with Joe? Why? (LM)**
 لو كنت في مكان بيبي، هل كنت ستصبح صديقاً للسيد جو؟ لماذا؟
 Yes. Because Joe loved Pip and treated him well. نعم لأن جو أحب بيبي وعامله بشكل جيد.
- 9. "Then she jumped on me like an eagle on a lamb," said Pip. What did these words reflect about the relationship between Pip and his sister? (LM)**
 "ثم هاجمتني كما يهاجم النسر الحمل." قال بيبي ذلك، ماذا تعكس هذه الكلمات حول العلاقة بين بيبي وأخته؟
 Mrs Joe treated Pip badly and cruelly. كانت السيدة جو تعامل بيبي بسوء وقسوة.
- 10. Do you think Miss Havisham was right to let Estella break Pip's heart? Why? (LM)**
 في رأيك، هل كانت الأنسة هافيشام محقة في جعل إستيلا تكسر قلب بيبي؟
 No. Pip was innocent and didn't harm her. لا فقد كان بيبي بريئاً ولم يؤذيها.
- 11. Why do you think Estella refused to speak to Pip when Miss Havisham asked them to play? (LM)**
 في رأيك، لماذا رفضت إستيلا أن تتحدث مع بيبي عندما طلبت منهما الأنسة هافيشام أن يلعبا؟
 She was proud and wanted to break Pip's heart. كانت متكبرة وأرادت أن تكسر قلب بيبي.
- 12. If you were Pip, would you feel ashamed of being poor or common? Why? (LM)**
 لو كنت في مكان بيبي، هل كنت ستشعر بالخزي من كونك فقير أو من العامة؟ لماذا؟
 No. One should be satisfied with one's life position. لا فالفرد يجب أن يرضى بوضعه في الحياة.
- 13. Would you try to get a better education if you were Pip, just to make Estella change her attitude towards you? Why? (LM)**
 لو كنت في مكان بيبي، هل كنت ستحاول الحصول على تعليم أفضل لمجرد جعل إستيلا تغير موقفها منك؟ لماذا؟
 No. Pip should get a better education for his improvement. لا فعلى بيبي أن يتعلم جيداً ليحسن من ذاته.
- 14. Should Pip have been on good terms with Mrs Joe? Why? (LM)**
 هل كان ينبغي على بيبي أن يكون على علاقة جيدة بالسيدة جو؟ لماذا؟
 No. Because she was cruel to him. لا لأنها كانت قاسية معه.
- 15. "Joe told me to be happy with my position in life". Do you agree with Joe's opinion? Why? (LM)**
 "طالبني جو بأن أسعد بوضعي في الحياة" هل تتفق مع رأي جو؟ لماذا؟
 Yes. One should be satisfied with one's life position. نعم فالفرد يجب أن يرضى بوضعه في الحياة.
- 16. What do you think of Estella? Why?**
 ما رأيك في إستيلا؟ لماذا؟
 She was conceited and rude. She treated Pip badly because he was poor. كانت مغرورة ووقحة. عاملت بيبي بشكل سيء لأنه كان فقيراً.

Chapter (3)

- 1. Why did Mrs Joe and Uncle Pumblechook want Pip's visits to Miss Havisham's to continue? (SB)**
 لماذا أرادت السيدة جو السيد بمبلتشوك أن يستمر بيبي في زيارته لبيت هافيشام؟
 اعتقدوا إن الأنسة هافيشام ستمنح بيبي كل أموالها. They thought Miss Havisham would give Pip all her money.
- 2. Why did Miss Havisham still keep the wedding cake? (SB)**
 لماذا كانت الأنسة هافيشام لا تزال تحتفظ بكعكة الزفاف؟
 كانت ذكرى اليوم الذي تركها فيه حبيبها. It was a memory of the day her lover left her.
- 3. Do you feel sorry for Miss Havisham despite her attitude towards Pip? Why? (LM)**
 هل تتعاطف مع الأنسة هافيشام برغم موقفها من بيبي؟ لماذا؟
 نعم لأن قلبها كان محطماً. Yes, as her heart was broken.
- 4. Do you think that Pip is becoming a better person after meeting Miss Havisham? Why? (SB)**
 هل تعتقد إن بيبي تحسن بعد لقاء الأنسة هافيشام؟ لماذا؟
 نعم فقد أراد الآن أن يتعلم قدر المستطاع. Yes. He now wanted to learn as much as he could.
- 5. Should Pip have taken Joe away from the mysterious man in the inn? Why? (LM)**
 هل كان ينبغي على بيبي أن يصحب جو بعيداً عن الرجل الغامض في الحانة؟ لماذا؟
 نعم فقد يقول الرجل إن بيبي ساعد المجرم. Yes. That man could have told Joe Pip helped the convict.
- 6. If you were Estella, would you try to break Pip's heart? Why? (LM)**
 لو كنت في مكان إستيلا، هل كنت ستحاول أن تكسر قلب بيبي؟
 لا لأن أفعل، لأن بيبي لم يسبب لها أي ضرر. No. Pip did nothing wrong to Estella.
- 7. Do you think that Mrs Havisham really wanted Pip to come and play with Estella? Why? (LM)**
 في رأيك، هل حقاً أرادت الأنسة هافيشام أن يأتي بيبي ويلعب مع إستيلا؟
 لا فقد أرادت فقط أن تكسر إستيلا قلب بيبي. No. She just wanted Estella to break his heart.
- 8. If you were in Havisham's place, would you continue wearing the wedding dress for such a long time? Why? (LM)**
 لو كنت هافيشام، هل كنت ستستمر في ارتداء فستان الزفاف لوقت طويل كما فعلت؟ لماذا؟
 لا كنت سأحاول أن أتغلب على حزني. No. I would try to overcome my sadness.
- 9. Why do you think Pip felt frightened when the mysterious man in the inn gave him a coin? (LM)**
 في رأيك، لماذا شعر بيبي بالخوف عندما أعطاه رجل الحانة الغامض العملة المعدنية؟
 خشي أن يقول الرجل لجو أنه ساعد مجرماً. He thought the man would tell Joe he helped the convict.
- 10. Is it psychologically accepted that Miss Havisham wanted Estella to break Pip's heart? Why? (LM)**
 هل من المقبول نفسياً أن تسعى هافيشام لجعل إستيلا تكسر قلب بيبي؟ لماذا؟
 نعم لأن قلبها تحطم بسبب رجل. Yes. Because she herself had a broken heart because of a man.
- 11. Do you pity Pip for his situation with Miss Havisham and Estella? Why? (LM)**
 هل تشفق على بيبي بسبب وضعه مع الأنسة هافيشام وإستيلا؟
 نعم لأنهما حاولتا كسر قلبه البريء. Yes. Because they tried to break his innocent heart.
- 12. If you were Pip, would you be on good terms with Orlick? Why? (LM)**
 لو كنت في مكان بيبي، هل كنت ستحسن علاقتك بأورليك؟
 لا فكان أورليك يجعل حياة بيبي في العمل صعبة. No. Orlick made Pip's life difficult at work.
- 13. Estella is cold and cruel. Explain. (WB)**
 كانت إستيلا باردة المشاعر وقاسية. فسر ذلك.
 كانت وقحة بحق بيبي رغم إنه يحبها. She was very rude to Pip though she knew he loved her.
- 14. Havisham is a strange, unhappy woman. Explain. (WB)**
 كانت هافيشام امرأة غريبة وتعيسة. فسر ذلك.
 لم تكن تترك بيتها كما كانت حزينة لا تزال لأن خطيبها هجرها. She never left her house. She was still sad as her fiancé's left her.
- 15. Why do you think Provis sent Pip a coin? (LM)**
 في رأيك، لماذا أرسل بروفيس عملة إلى بيبي؟
 ليشكر بيبي على مساعدته له في المستنقعات. To thank Pip for helping him on the marches.
- 16. Joe was honest. Prove this. (LM)**
 أثبت إن جو كان أميناً.
 عاد للحانة ليعيد الورقة النقدية للرجل. He went back to the inn to give the note to the man.
- 17. Pip was a noble fighter. Prove. (LM)**
 أثبت إن بيبي كان متعاركاً نبيلاً.
 تعاطف مع خصمه الذي كان شجاعاً. He felt sorry for his opponent who was brave.
- 18. What do you think of Herbert Pocket as a fighter? (LM)**
 ما رأيك في هيربرت بوكيت كمحارب؟
 كان شجاعاً واعترف إن بيبي فاز بالعراك. He was brave. He admitted that Pip had won the fight.



Chapter (4)

- 1. Do you think Pip did the right thing when he went to London? Why? (SB)**
 في رأيك، هل فعل بيب الصواب بذهابه إلى لندن؟ لماذا؟
 نعم لأنه كان ينبغي أن يحسن وضعه في الحياة.
 Yes. He had to improve his position in life.
- 2. Why do you think Orlick mentioned that more convicts had escaped from the prison ship? (SB) (LM)**
 لماذا ذكر أورليك إن المزيد من المجرمين قد هربوا من سفينة السجن؟
 ليجعل الآخرين يعتقدون إن مجرماً قام بضرب السيدة جو.
 To give the others the idea that a convict hit Mrs Joe.
- 3. Do you agree with Pip that education can change lives? Why? (SB)**
 هل تتفق مع بيب في إن التعليم يمكن أن يغير حياة الناس؟ لماذا؟
 نعم فالتعليم يجعل الناس مرموقين أكثر.
 Yes. Education makes people more respectable.
- 4. Should Pip have pitied Mrs Joe although she was cruel to him? Why? (LM)**
 هل كان ينبغي أن يتعاطف بيب مع السيدة جو رغم إنها كانت قاسية معه؟ لماذا؟
 نعم فعلى المرء أن يكون متسامحاً دوماً.
 Yes. One should be always forgiving.
- 5. "I will never be happy unless I can lead a different life to the one I live now." Do you think Pip was right to feel that way? Why? (LM)**
 "الن أصبح سعيداً أبداً إلا إن عشت حياة مختلفة عن تلك التي أحيها الآن." هل تعتقد إن بيب محق في شعوره هذا؟ لماذا؟
 نعم فقد كان عليه أن يغير حياته البائسة.
 Yes. He had to change his miserable life.
- 6. Do you agree that Joe had better morals than Pip? Why? (LM)**
 هل تتفق في إن جو كان يمتلك أخلاق أعلى من بيب؟ لماذا؟
 نعم فقد كان راضياً بحياته و عطوفاً ومحباً.
 Yes. He was satisfied with his life, caring and loving.
- 7. Would Pip have paid more attention to Bidy if he hadn't known Estella? Why? (LM)**
 هل كان بيب سيهتم أكثر ببدي لو لم يعرف إستيلا؟ لماذا؟
 نعم فهي كانت متعاونة وتحميه وتحفظ أسرارها.
 Yes. She was helpful and loved Pip and kept his secrets.
- 8. Shouldn't Pip have asked who that benefactor was? Why? (LM)**
 ألم يكن ينبغي أن يسأل بيب عن راعيه؟ لماذا؟
 نعم فكان ينبغي أن يعرف مصدر المال.
 Yes, he should. He had to know where the money came from.
- 9. Was Pip right not to want all the poor people in this village to see him in his fine clothes? Why? (LM)**
 هل كان بيب محقاً في عدم رغبته في أن يراه فقراء القرية في ملابس جديدة؟ لماذا؟
 نعم فإنهم سيحسدونه.
 Yes. They would envy him.
- 10. In your opinion, did Pip want to have a better life just because he was ambitious? Why? (LM)**
 في رأيك، هل أراد بيب أن يحيا حياة أفضل فقط لأنه كان طموحاً؟ لماذا؟
 لا فهو أيضاً كان يريد أن تحبه إستيلا.
 No. He also wanted Estella to love him.
- 11. Why do you think Miss Havisham paid for Pip's apprenticeship? (LM)**
 في رأيك، لماذا دفعت الأتيسة هافيشام ثمن تدريب بيب كصبي حداد؟
 ربما أرادت أن تساعد لكنها أيضاً كانت تريد بالقرب من إستيلا.
 She probably wanted to help him but she also wanted him to be near to Estella.
- 12. "If you want to marry her, she probably isn't worth the effort." Do you agree with Bidy's advice to Pip? Why? (LM)**
 "إن كنت ترغب في الزواج منها فهي لا تستحق الجهد المبذول من أجلها." هل تتفق مع نصيح بدي لببيب؟ لماذا؟
 نعم. إستيلا كانت قاسية على بيب ولم تحبه.
 Yes. Estella was cruel to Pip and didn't love him.
- 13. "Pip is welcome to go and find his fortune. Money makes no difference to my feelings for him". What do these words reflect about Joe's character? (LM)**
 "يستطيع بيب أن يذهب ويبحث عن نصيبه - ثروته، المال لا يغير مشاعري نحوه." ماذا يبين هذا عن شخصية جو؟
 كان يحب بيب كما أحب له كما كان عطوفاً.
 He loved Pip like a brother; he was kind.
- 14. "I had begun to feel more and more ashamed of Joe's poor education". If you were Pip, would you experience such feelings towards Joe? Why? (LM)**
 "بدأت أشعر بالخزي الكبير من تعليم جو البسيط." لو كنت مكان بيب، هل كنت ستشعر هكذا تجاه جو؟ لماذا؟
 لا لأن جو أحب بيب وعامله بشكل جيد جداً.
 No. Joe loved Pip and treated him very well.
- 15. Are there any similarities between Bidy and Joe? Why? (LM)**
 هل هناك تشبهات بين بدي وبيب؟ لماذا؟
 نعم فكلاهما كان يحب شخصاً لا يحبه، كانا فقيرين ومتواضعين.
 Yes. Both of them loved people who didn't love them. They were poor and humble.

Chapter (5)

1. How do we know that Pip and Herbert would be friends? (SB)
كيف نعرف إن بيب وهربرت سيصيرا صديقين؟
They didn't mention the day they had fought on. لم يذكر اليوم الذي تعاركا فيه.
2. Do you think Havisham reacted well to her fiancé's leaving her? Why? (SB)
في رأيك، هل تصرفات الأتيسة هافيشام بشكل جيد حيال ترك خطيبها لها؟ لماذا؟
She reacted badly. She should have made her own happiness. تصرفت بسوء، كان عليها أن تصنع سعادتها.
3. Herbert was a true friend. Prove this. (WB)
كان هربرت صديقا حقيقيا. اثبت ذلك.
He looked after Pip when he came to London. اعتنى بيب حين جاء بيب إلى لندن.
4. If you were Pip, would you be pleased to have money or know your real benefactor? Why? (LM)
لو كنت في مكان بيب، هل كان سيسعدك أن تحصل على المال أم أن تعرف راعيك الحقيقي؟ لماذا؟
I would ask about the source of the money. كنت سأسأل عن مصدر المال.
5. Why do you think that Pip felt sure that Mrs Havisham was his secret benefactor? (LM)
في رأيك، لماذا أحس بيب بيقين من أن الأتيسة هافيشام هي راعيته السرية؟
Mr Jaggers was Miss Havisham's lawyer. كان السيد جاجرز هو محامي الأتيسة هافيشام.
6. Should Pip have continued staying at the blacksmith's instead of going for his new life in London? Why? (LM)
هل كان ينبغي على بيب أن يبقى في ورشة الحدادة بدلا من الذهاب إلى لندن لبدء حياة جديدة؟ لماذا؟
No, he shouldn't. He had a dream to achieve. لا فقد كان لديه حلما ينبغي تحقيقه.
7. If you were Estella, would you agree to be a tool to harm others? Why? (LM)
لو كنت في مكان إستيلا، هل كنت ستوافق أن تصبح أداة لإيذاء الآخرين؟
No, I wouldn't. Because one shouldn't harm innocent people. لا فالمرء لا ينبغي أن يؤدي الأبرياء.
8. Why do you think Estella agreed to be a tool in Miss Havisham's hands? (LM)
في رأيك، لماذا وافقت إستيلا أن تصبح أداة في يد الأتيسة هافيشام؟
Havisham adopted her, brought her up and cared for her. تبنتها الأتيسة هافيشام وربتها واعتنت بها.
9. Do you think that Mrs Havisham had an influential personality? Why? (LM)
في رأيك، هل كانت شخصية الأتيسة هافيشام صاحبة تأثير في الآخرين؟ لماذا؟
Yes, she was. She made Estella cruel and cold. نعم فقد جعلت إستيلا قاسية وباردة.
10. Do you think that Herbert Pocket would have been happier if Mrs Havisham had adopted him? Why? (LM)
في رأيك، هل كان هربرت سيسعد أكثر إن تبنته الأتيسة هافيشام؟ لماذا؟
No, I don't. She would have made Estella break his heart. لا كانت ستجعل إستيلا تحطم قلبه.
11. Which character do you pity more: Mrs Havisham or Pip? Why? (LM)
أي شخصية تشفق عليها أكثر، الأتيسة هافيشام أم بيب؟ لماذا؟
Pip. He was poor and helpless and wanted to change his life. بيب، كان فقيرا ومسكينا ويرغب في تغيير حياته.
12. What might have happened if Miss Havisham's fiancé hadn't left her? (LM)
ما الذي كان من الممكن أن يحدث لو لم يترك خطيب الأتيسة هافيشام بتركها؟
She wouldn't have been so sad and cruel. لن تكون حزينة وقاسية هكذا.
13. Do you agree that greed only destroyed Miss Havisham's life? Why? (LM)
هل تتفق في أن الطمع وحده دمر حياة الأتيسة هافيشام؟
Yes. Greed made her brother and her fiancé exploit her and break her heart. نعم فالطمع جعل أباها وخطيبها يستغلاها ويكسرا قلبها.
14. Do you agree that Miss Havisham's fiancé and brother affected the lives of Pip and Estella? Why? (LM)
هل تتفق مع أن أخو هافيشام وخطيبها أثرا على حياة بيب وإستيلا؟ لماذا؟
Yes. They made Havisham cruel, which in turn made Estella cruel and Pip unhappy. نعم فقد جعلوا هافيشام قاسية وهذا بدوره جعل إستيلا قاسية وجعل بيب تعيسا.
15. What do you think might have happened if Estella hadn't obeyed Miss Havisham to break the heart of Pip? (LM)
ما الذي كان سيحدث لو لم تطع إستيلا الأتيسة هافيشام في كسر قلب بيب؟
She might have loved Pip and made him happy. كانت ستحب بيب وتجعله سعيدا.
16. If you were Estella, would you warn Pip of Miss Havisham's plan? Why? (LM)
لو كنت في مكان إستيلا، هل كنت ستحذر بيب من خطة الأتيسة هافيشام؟
Yes. One should avoid evil. نعم فعلى المرء أن يتجنب الشر.



Chapter (6)

1. Do you think Mr Jaggers was a good person? Why? (SB) (LM)
هل كان جاجرز رجلا جيدا؟ لماذا؟
No. He was bad and boastful. His servant was scared of him.
لا كان سيئا ومتباهيا وتخشاها خادمته.
2. Why do you think the criminals are afraid of Mr Jaggers? (SB)
لماذا يخشى المجرمون جاجرز؟
He was a strong and important lawyer.
كان محاميا قويا وهاما.
3. Do you think that Mr Jaggers is someone who Pip can trust? Why? (SB) (LM)
في رأيك، هل كان السيد جاجرز شخصا يمكن لبيب الوثوق به؟ لماذا؟
Yes. He was helpful and hardworking.
نعم فقد كان متعاوننا ومجتهدا.
4. Herbert was friendly. Prove this. (WB)
كان هربرت ودودا. اثبت ذلك.
He tried to make Joe comfortable in London.
حاول أن يجعل جو مستريحا في لندن.
5. Is it natural to boast about your own skills in front of others? Why? (LM)
هل من الطبيعي أن تتباهى بمهاراتك أمام الآخرين؟ لماذا؟
No. One should be modest.
لا فعلى المرء أن يكون متواضعا.
6. If you were Pip, would you be ashamed of your friend Joe? Why? (LM)
لو كنت في مكان بيب، هل كنت ستخجل من صديقك جو؟ لماذا؟
No. Joe was loving, caring and satisfied.
لا لأن جو كان محبا و عطوفا وقانعا.
7. Why do you think that Mrs Havisham wanted Pip to know that Estella had returned home? (LM)
في رأيك، لماذا أرادت الأنسة هافيشام أن يعرف بيب إن إستيلا عادت للبيت؟
So that Pip would hurry to see Estella who would treat him badly.
ليسرع بيب لرؤية إستيلا التي ستعامله بجفاء.
8. What might have happened if one of the convicts had recognised Pip in London? (LM)
ما الذي كان من الممكن أن يحدث لو أن أحد المجرمين تعرف على بيب في لندن؟
Pip would have been ashamed.
كان بيب سيشعر بالكسوف.
9. Do you think that Pip was right not to like Drummle? Why? (LM)
في رأيك، هل كان بيب محقا في كراهيته لدرامل؟
Yes. Because he was boastful and proud.
نعم لأنه كان متباهيا ومتكبرا.
10. Why do you think Pip hoped that Joe could not see how he felt when he knew Estella had come home? (LM)
في رأيك، لماذا تمنى بيب ألا يعرف جو مشاعره حين علم بعودة إستيلا للبيت؟
Pip's was affected much by the news as he loved Estella.
تأثر بيب كثيرا لأنه يحب إستيلا.
11. Why do you think Mrs Havisham was right to try to adopt some children? Why? (LM)
في رأيك، لماذا كانت الأنسة هافيشام محقة في محاولتها لتبني بعض الأطفال؟
She was rich and those children needed her money.
كانت غنية وأولئك الأطفال بحاجة لأموالها.
12. Do you agree that Miss Havisham should have been more merciful? Why? (LM)
هل تتفق في أن الأنسة هافيشام كان عليها أن تكون رحيمة أكثر؟ لماذا؟
Yes. Others did no harm to her.
نعم فالآخرون لم يضروها.
13. Do you think that Bidy wished to marry Pip before she got married to Joe? Why? (LM)
في رأيك، هل كانت بيدي ترغب في الزواج من بيب قبل زواجها من جو؟ لماذا؟
Yes. She loved Pip and was angry he loved Estella.
نعم. كانت تحب بيب و غضبت لأنه يحب إستيلا.
14. "I wished that I could pay Joe not to come. He was my friend, but I was ashamed of him now". What did this show about Pip's character? (LM)
"تمنيت أن أدفع لجو كي لا يأتي إلى لندن، كان صديقي لكنني كنت أوجل منه." ماذا يبين هذا عن شخصية بيب؟
He was sometimes unfaithful to his friends.
كان أحيانا ما يصبح غير وفي لأصدقائه.
15. Should Pip have given Bidy more attention? Why? (LM)
هل كان على بيب أن يهتم أكثر ببيدي؟ لماذا؟
Yes. She loved him and was faithful and helpful.
نعم فقد كانت تحبه كما كانت مخلصا ومتعاونه.
16. Do you think that the convict had a great effect on Pip's life? Why? (LM)
في رأيك، هل كان للمجرم الهارب تأثير كبير على حياة بيب؟ لماذا؟
Yes. He became Pip's benefactor and helped him to become a gentleman.
نعم فلقد أصبح راعيا لبيب وساعده على أن يصبح رجلا مرموقا.
17. Pip proved to be ungrateful towards Joe. Explain. (LM)
أثبت بيب إنه غير شكور تجاه جو. فسر ذلك.
He was ashamed when Joe visited him in London.
كان خجلا حين زاره جو في لندن.

Chapter (7)

- 1. Why do you think Pip was shocked when he saw Estella again? (SB)**
 في رأيك، لماذا أصيب بيب بالذهول حين رأى إستيلا مرة أخرى؟
 Estella was more beautiful than ever. كانت إستيلا أجمل من ذي قبل.
- 2. What do you think about Pip's decision (desire) not to see Joe again? Why? (SB) / (LM)**
 ما رأيك في قرار (رغبة) بيب بالأمر بيري جو مرة أخرى؟ لماذا؟
 It was wrong; Joe was kind and loved Pip much. كان قرارا خاطئا لأن جو كان طيبا ويحب بيب كثيرا.
- 3. Why do you think some of Havisham's relatives, the Pockets, were jealous of Pip? (SB)**
 في رأيك، لماذا كان بعض أقارب الأنسة هافيشام، عائلة بوكيت، غيورين من بيب؟
 Havisham helped Pip, although he was not her relative. كانت هافيشام تساعد بيب رغم إنه ليس من أقاربها.
- 4. "She will make you unhappy," he replied. "You should try to forget her!" Do you agree with Herbert's opinion? Why? (LM)**
 "ستجعلك تغيبا، ينبغي أن تنساها." هل تتفق مع رأي هربرت؟ لماذا؟
 Yes. Estella was cruel and would break Pip's heart. نعم. كانت إستيلا قاسية وتتوي أن تكسر قلب بيب.
- 5. "You should try to forget her," said Herbert. "I knew that would be impossible." Do you agree that it was impossible for Pip to forget Estella? Why? (LM)**
 قال هربرت: حاول أن تنساها. كنت أعرف إن هذا مستحيلا. "هل تتفق في إنه من المستحيل أن ينسى بيب إستيلا؟ لماذا؟
 Yes. He loved her too much. نعم فقد أحبها بشدة.
- 6. "I'll tell you what real love is! It is giving your heart to someone completely – just as I did!" Do you think Miss Havisham's opinion was right? Why? (LM)**
 "سأخبرك ما الحب الحقيقي. أن تمنح قلبك كاملا لشخص ما، بالضبط كما فعلت." في رأيك، هل كان رأي هافيشام صحيحا؟ لماذا؟
 She was right in her case as she sacrificed and got nothing. كانت محقة بالنسبة لحالتها لأنها ضحت ولم تنل شيئا.
- 7. "Has Estella changed much, Pip?" asked Miss Havisham. Why do you think Miss Havisham asked Pip that question? (LM)**
 "هل تغيرت إستيلا كثيرا؟" في رأيك، لماذا سألت الأنسة هافيشام بيب هذا السؤال؟
 To make sure Pip still loved the pretty lady who would break his heart. لتتأكد من أن بيب ما زال يحب الأنسة الجميلة إستيلا التي ستحطم قلبه.
- 8. If you were Pip, would you agree to make new friends and forget the old ones, according to Estella's advice? Why? (LM)**
 لو كنت بيب، هل ستصادق أناس جدد وتنسى القدامى تبعا لنصيحة إستيلا؟ لماذا؟
 No. I would keep the ones who loved me. لا كنت سأحافظ على الذين يحبونني.
- 9. If you were Miss Havisham, would you be cautious about dealing with people or spending her money? Why? (LM)**
 لو كنت في مكان هافيشام، هل كنت ستحرص خلال التعامل مع الناس وإنفاق أموالك؟ لماذا؟
 Yes. Some people are greedy and dishonest. نعم فبعض الناس جشعون وغير أمانة.
- 10. Do you think that Pip had a weak personality? Why? (LM)**
 في رأيك، هل كانت شخصية بيب ضعيفة؟ لماذا؟
 It was sometimes weak especially with Estella who influenced him too much. كانت ضعيفة أحيانا خصوصا مع إستيلا التي كانت ذات تأثير كبير عليه.
- 11. If you were Miss Havisham, would you take your revenge on men or try to do good and forget the past? Why? (LM)**
 لو كنت هافيشام، هل كنت ستحاول الإنتقام من الرجال أم تفعل الخير وتنسى الماضي؟ لماذا؟
 I would forget the past because sorrow is an enemy. كنت سأنسى الماضي لأن الحزن عدو الإنسان.
- 12. Do you agree Estella was a victim of Miss Havisham's circumstances? Why? (LM)**
 في رأيك، هل كانت إستيلا ضحية لظروف الأنسة هافيشام؟ لماذا؟
 Yes. Miss Havisham made her cold and cruel. نعم. الأنسة هافيشام جعلتها باردة وقاسية.
- 13. Why do you think Pip didn't understand how he felt about Estella in most cases? (LM)**
 في رأيك، لماذا لم يفهم بيب حقيقة مشاعره تجاه إستيلا؟
 She treated him badly. He wanted to marry her though he knew she would make him sad. كانت تعامله بشكل سيء. أراد أن يتزوج منها رغم معرفته بإنها ستجعله تغيبا.
- 14. Do you think Estella had the qualities that could motivate everyone to love her? Why? (LM)**
 في رأيك، هل كانت لدى إستيلا المميزات التي تحفز أي أحد على أن يقع في حبها؟ لماذا؟
 Yes. She was pretty, well-educated and confident. نعم. كانت جميلة ومتعلمة جيدا وواثقة.
- 15. What do you think of Orlick? Why? (LM)**
 ما رأيك في أورليك؟ لماذا؟
 He was a bad person. He hit Mrs Joe. He hated Pip. كان شخصا سيئا. ضرب السيدة جو. كره بيب.



Chapter (8)

1. "I've worked hard in Australia ever since, so that you won't need to work" Why did Magwitch want to do this? (SB)
 " عملت بجد في أستراليا منذئذ، حتى لا تضطر أنت للعمل. " لماذا أراد ماجويتش أن يفعل ذلك؟
 He wanted to help Pip as Pip had helped him as a child. أراد أن يساعد بيب لأن بيب كان قد ساعده وهو طفل.
2. "You know that I want to trick all of my admirers. All of them, apart from you!" Why do you think Estella says this to Pip? (SB)
 " تعرف إنني أريد أن أخدع المعجبين. كلهم إلا أنت. " لماذا قالت إستيلا هذا لبيب؟
 Estella wants Pip to believe that he is special. تريد إستيلا أن يظن بيب إنه مميز.
3. "You should know," replied Estella, "because I am what you made me!" Do you think Estella was satisfied with the role she played with Miss Havisham? Why? (LM)
 " ينبغي أن تعرفي ذلك، فأنا صنيعتك. " في رأيك، هل كانت إستيلا راضية بالدور الذي لعبته لأجل الأتسة هافيشام؟ لماذا؟
 She wasn't satisfied. She was sad she had a cold heart. لم تكن راضية، كانت يحزنها قلبها القاسي.
4. Do you sympathise with Magwitch as a result of his assistance to Pip? Why? (LM)
 هل تتعاطف مع ماجويتش كنتيجة لمساعدته لبيب؟ لماذا؟
 Yes. He proved to be grateful. نعم فقد أثبت إن لديه عرفان بالجميل.
5. If you were Pip, would you accept the assistance even if it were from a convict? Why? (LM)
 لو كنت في مكان بيب، هل كنت ستقبل المساعدة حتى لو كانت من مجرم؟ لماذا؟
 No. My money should be clean. لا فالمال ينبغي أن يكون نظيفا.
6. Do you think Magwitch's character had any bright sides? If yes, what are they? (LM)
 في رأيك، هل كانت في شخصية ماجويتش جوانب إيجابية؟ إن كان الأمر كذلك، فما هي تلك الجوانب؟
 Yes. He was grateful, kind and noble. نعم فقد كان ممتنا و عطوفا و نبلا.
7. What might have happened if Pip hadn't helped Magwitch? (LM)
 ماذا كان سيحدث لو لم يساعد بيب ماجويتش؟
 Magwitch might have been arrested or killed. كان من الممكن أن يتم القبض على ماجويتش أو يقتل.
8. If you were Estella, who would you prefer: Pip or Bentley Drummle? Why? (LM)
 لو كنت في مكان إستيلا، من كنت ستفضل؟ بيب أم بنتلي درامل؟ لماذا؟
 Pip because he was kind and loved her more. بيب لأنه كان عطوفا ويحبها أكثر.
9. "I have never forgotten what you did for me that day, Pip!" said Magwitch. Do you think Pip was right to do Magwitch that favour? Why? (LM)
 " لم أنس أبدا ما فعلته لأجلي في ذلك اليوم يا بيب. " في رأيك، هل كان بيب محقا في تقديم ذاك الجميل لماجويتش؟ لماذا؟
 No. Pip could have got into trouble. لا فقد كان من الممكن أن يدخل بيب في مشكلة بسبب ذلك.
10. Do you think Pip was completely ungrateful to others? Why? (LM)
 هل كان بيب ناكرا للجميل تماما؟ لماذا؟
 He was sometimes ungrateful towards his family. أحيانا ما كان ناكرا للجميل أسرته.
11. "If Estella had a cold heart, she hid it well." Do you think this was a merit or a demerit for Estella? Why? (LM)
 إن كان قلب إستيلا قاسيا فقد كانت بارعة في إخفاء ذلك. هل كانت تلك ميزة في إستيلا أم عيب؟ لماذا؟
 It was a demerit. One should be real. كانت عيبا فالمرء ينبغي أن يكون حقيقيا.
12. "I'm your second father, Pip. You mean more to me than any son!" Do you think that Magwitch deserved to be a second father to Pip? Why? (LM)
 " أنا أبوك الثاني، بيب، فأنت تعني لي أكثر من مجرد ابن. " في رأيك، هل استحق ماجويتش أم يصبح أبا ثانيا لبيب؟ لماذا؟
 Yes. He was Pip's secret benefactor. نعم فقد كان الراعي السري لبيب.
13. Are you surprised to know that Magwitch was Pip's benefactor? Why? (LM)
 هل يدهشك أن ماجويتش كان الراعي السري لبيب؟ لماذا؟
 Yes. Because I know Magwitch was poor. نعم لمعرفتي بإن ماجويتش كان فقيرا.
14. Do you think that Pip's life would have changed if he hadn't met the convict? Why? (LM)
 في رأيك، هل كانت حياة بيب ستتغير إن لم يقابل المجرم؟ لماذا؟
 Yes. He wouldn't have found a benefactor to pay for his education. نعم فلم يكن ليجد راعيا ينفق على تعليمه.
15. Do you think there is a similarity between the characters of Estella and Miss Havisham? Illustrate your answer. (LM)
 في رأيك، هل كان هناك تشابه بين شخصيتي إستيلا وهافيشام؟ فسر إجابتك.
 Yes. They had cold hearts and wanted to take revenge on men. نعم امتلكتنا قلبا قسويا وأردت أن تنتقم من الرجال.
16. A friend in need is a friend indeed. How is this applied to Pip? (LM)
 الصديق وقت الضيق. كيف ينطبق ذلك على بيب؟
 Pip helped Herbert to pay back his debts. قام بيب بمساعدة هربرت على دفع ديونه.

Chapter (9)

- 1. If you were Pip, would you be ashamed to know that Magwitch was your benefactor? (LM)**
 لو كنت في مكان بيب، هل كنت ستخجل من أن ماجويتش هو راعيك؟
 Yes. Magwitch stole his money. نعم لأن ماجويتش سرق ماله هذا.
- 2. Should Pip have told the police that the convict had returned from Australia? Why? (LM)**
 هل كان ينبغي على بيب أن يبلغ الشرطة بعودة المجرم من إستراليا؟ لماذا؟
 No. The convict helped Pip become a gentleman. لا لأن المجرم ساعد بيب ليصبح رجلا مرموقا.
- 3. Do you think that the convict sympathised with Pip because of his poor childhood? Why? (LM)**
 في رأيك، هل تعاطف المجرم مع بيب بسبب طفولته البائسة؟ لماذا؟
 Yes. Pip was an orphan like Magwitch. نعم فبيب كان يتيما مثل ماجويتش.
- 4. "As he had been so good to me, I felt it was my duty to help him escape," said Pip. Do you agree with Pip's opinion? Why? (LM)**
 "ولأنه كان عطوفا معي، أحسست أن من واجبي مساعدته." هل تتفق مع رأي بيب؟ لماذا؟
 Yes. Pip owed a favour to Magwitch. نعم لأن بيب كان مدينا بعمروف لماجويتش.
- 5. "As a child, he was always hungry, so he stole and begged to survive". Do you agree that Provis (Magwitch) was a victim of his poor childhood? Why? (LM)**
 "كان جانعا دوما في طفولته، لذا سرق وشحذ ليعيش." في رأيك، هل كان ماجويتش "بروفيس" ضحية طفولته البائسة؟ لماذا؟
 No. He could have looked for a job. لا، فقد كان بإمكانه البحث عن وظيفة.
- 6. Would Pip have been happier if Havisham had been his benefactor? Why? (LM)**
 هل كان من الممكن أن يصبح بيب أكثر سعادة لو أن الأنسة هافيشام هي راعيته؟ لماذا؟
 Yes. He would then marry Estella. نعم لأنه في هذه الحالة سيتزوج من إستيلا.
- 7. In your opinion, was Pip a young man of principles? Why do you think so? (LM)**
 في رأيك، هل كان بيب رجلا ذي مبادئ؟ لماذا تعتقد ذلك؟
 Yes. He refused to take money from a convict. نعم. رفض أن يأخذ مالا من مجرم هارب.
- 8. Was Provis right to boast about his money? Why? (LM)**
 هل كان بروفيس محقا في المباهاة بالمال؟ لماذا؟
 No. One should boast about good manners. لا، على المرء أن يتباهى بأخلاقه الحميدة.
- 9. "When I read this, I feared for Provis," said Pip. Do you think Pip was right to fear for Provis although he knew he was a criminal? Why? (LM)**
 "حين قرأت هذا، خشيت على بروفيس." في رأيك، هل كان بيب محقا في قلقه على بروفيس رغم كونه مجرما؟ لماذا؟
 Yes. Provis had helped him become a gentleman. نعم فقد ساعده بروفيس أن يصبح رجلا مرموقا.
- 10. "I was grateful to Provis because he had done so much for me, but at the same time, I also disliked his behavior," said Pip. What does this show about Pip's character? (LM)**
 "كنت ممتنا لبروفيس لأنه فعل الكثير لأجلي، لكن في نفس الوقت، كنت أكره تصرفاته." ماذا يبين هذا عن شخصية بيب؟
 Pip was modest and hated boasting. كان بيب متواضعا ويكره المباهاة.
- 11. What do you think Miss Havisham might have done if Estella hadn't affected Pip so much? (LM)**
 في رأيك، ماذا كان بإمكان الأنسة هافيشام أن تفعل لو أن إستيلا لم تؤثر في بيب كثيرا؟
 She would have found another girl to break Pip's heart. كانت ستجد فتاة أخرى تكسر قلب بيب.
- 12. Do you think that it's natural for criminals to be grateful? Why? (LM)**
 في رأيك، هل من الطبيعي للمجرم أن يكون شاكرا للجميل؟ لماذا؟
 Yes. A criminal is a human too. نعم فالمجرم إنسان أيضا.
- 13. In your opinion, which life was better for Pip: his life at the blacksmith's or the wealthy one in London with the convict's money? Why? (LM)**
 في رأيك، أي حياة كانت أفضل لبيب، حياته في ورشة الحدادة أم حياته الثرية بأموال المجرم الهارب؟ لماذا؟
 His wealthy life as it helped him become a gentleman. حياته الثرية لأنها ساعدته أن يصبح مرموقا.
- 14. Do you believe that all people who had a difficult childhood could become criminals? Why? (LM)**
 هل تتفق في أن كل من يعانون طفولة صعبة يمكن أن يصبحوا مجرمين؟ لماذا؟
 No. Some of them live well and work hard. لا فبعضهم يحيا بشكل جيد ويعمل بجد.
- 15. Do you agree that Pip deserved the money he received from Provis? Why? (LM)**
 هل تتفق في أن بيب يستحق المال الذي تلقاه من بروفيس؟ لماذا؟
 Yes. Pip had helped Provis on the marches before. نعم فقد ساعد بيب بروفيس في المستنقعات من قبل.



Chapter (10)

1. How do you think Miss Havisham misled Pip? (LM) (SB) في رأيك، كيف ضللت هافيشام بيب؟ جعلته يظن إنها راعيه السري.
She made Pip believe she was his benefactor.
2. Do you agree that Miss Havisham did harm to Estella? Why? (LM) هل تتفق في أن هافيشام أضرت باستيلا؟ لماذا؟ نعم فقد جعلت إستيلا قاسية وباردة المشاعر.
Yes. She made Estella cruel and cold.
3. Do you think that Pip was happy to have discovered who his benefactor was? Give reasons. (SB) في رأيك، هل كان بيب سعيدا بمعرفة راعيه السري؟ لماذا؟ لم يكن سعيدا فراعيه كان مجرما.
He wasn't happy. His benefactor was a criminal.
4. Are you surprised that Miss Havisham seemed to feel sorry for Pip? Why? (LM) هل تدهش من تعاطف الأنسة هافيشام مع بيب؟ لماذا؟ نعم فقد استخدمت إستيلا لكسر قلب بيب.
Yes. She had used Estella to break Pip's heart.
5. "I saw Bentley Drummle just now," I told her. "Surely you don't love him?" What do you think the question reflects about Pip's character? (LM) "لقد رأيت بنتلي درامل قبل قليل، هل تحبينه؟" ماذا يبين هذا السؤال عن شخصية بيب؟ كان يغار من درامل ويحب إستيلا كثيرا.
He was jealous of Drummle. He loved Estella too much.
6. Was it surprising for Pip to know that Estella wanted to marry Bentley Drummle? Why? (LM) هل كان من المدهش لبيب أن يعرف إن إستيلا أرادت الزواج من بنتلي درامل؟ لماذا؟ لا فبيب كان يعرف أنها تبحث عن زوج مثل درامل.
No. Pip knew she looked for a husband like Drummle.
7. Do you think that Pip should have been away from Provis when he knew they had been watched? Why? (LM) في رأيك، هل كان ينبغي أن يبتعد بيب عن بروفيس لأنهما مراقبان؟ لماذا؟ لا كان عليه أن يساعد رجلا جعله مرموقا.
No. He should have helped the man who made him a gentleman.
8. If you were Pip, would you agree to escape with Provis? Why? (LM) لو كنت في مكان بيب، هل كنت ستوافق على الهرب مع بروفيس؟ لماذا؟ نعم لأن بروفيس ساعده كثيرا.
Yes. Provis had helped him much.
9. "Yes. Forgive me, Pip! I used her to break your heart. But if you knew my story, you would pity me!" If you were Pip, would you pity Miss Havisham? Why? (LM) "نعم، سامحني، لقد استخدمتها في كسر قلبك، لكنك ستشفق عليّ لو عرفت قصتي." لو كنت بيب، هل تتعاطف مع هافيشام؟ لماذا؟ نعم فقد ساعدت الأنسة هافيشام بيب من قبل كما أن قلبها كان محطما.
Yes. Miss Havisham had helped Pip before and her heart was broken.
10. Do you think that Estella was badly affected by her mother? Why? (LM) في رأيك، هل تأثرت إستيلا بأمرها بشكل سيء؟ لماذا؟ نعم فلو عاشت مع أمها، ما كانت لتصبح بتلك القسوة.
Yes. If she had lived with her mother, she wouldn't have been so cruel.
11. Miss Havisham asked if I was very unhappy. Why do you think Havisham asked Pip that question? (LM) سألتني الأنسة هافيشام إن كنت حزينا. في رأيك لماذا سألت هافيشام بيب هذا السؤال؟ لأن إستيلا كانت قد تزوجت من درامل.
Because Estella had been married to Drummle.
12. Do you think Pip was happy to know who his real benefactor was? Why? (LM) في رأيك، هل كان بيب سعيدا بمعرفة راعيه السري؟ لماذا؟ لا فقد اكتشف إنه مجرم.
No, he wasn't. He found it was a convict.
13. Do you think that Miss Havisham adopted Estella because she wished she had had a daughter? Why? (LM) في رأيك، هل تبنت هافيشام إستيلا لأنها تمنت ابنة؟ لماذا؟ لا فقد تبنتها لتكسر قلوب الرجال.
No. She adopted her to break men's hearts.
14. Do you think Pip would have loved Estella if he had realised Miss Havisham's "intention"? Why? (LM) في رأيك، هل كان بيب سيحب إستيلا لو أنه علم بنوايا هافيشام؟ لماذا؟ لا فلا أحد يحب أن يؤدي نفسه.
He wouldn't because one doesn't like being harmed.
15. Miss Havisham proved to be kind-hearted in the end. Explain. أثبتت الأنسة هافيشام إنها طيبة القلب في النهاية. فسر ذلك. طلبت من بيب أن يسامحها لأنها كسرت قلبه.
She asked Pip to forgive her for breaking his heart.

Chapter (11)

- 1. How had Miss Havisham's actions affected other characters in the novel? (SB)**
كيف أثرت تصرفات الأتيسة هافيشام على الشخصيات الأخرى بالرواية؟
She made Estella cruel. She made Pip unhappy. She made Molly miss her daughter.
جعلت إستيلا قاسية، جعلت بيب تعيساً، كما جعلت مولي تفقد ابنتها.
- 2. If you were Pip, would you take off your coat and try to save Miss Havisham and put out the flames although she used Estella to take revenge on you? (LM)**
لو كنت بيب، هل كنت ستخلع معطفك وتحاول إنقاذ هافيشام وطفاء اللهب رغم إنها استخدمت إستيلا لتحطيم قلبك؟
Yes. She helped Pip before and it was a duty to save her. نعم. ساعدت بيب من قبل كما أن إنقاذها واجب.
- 3. Do you think that Pip wouldn't have loved Estella if he had known that Molly and Provis were her parents? Why? (LM)**
هل كان بيب سيحب إستيلا إن علم إن مولي وبروفيس أبواها؟ لماذا؟
He would love her. She was pretty. She was a common like him. كان سيحبها. كانت جميلة ومن العوام مثله.
- 4. What might have happened if anyone had known that Orlick had attacked Pip's sister? (LM)**
ما الذي كان من الممكن أن يحدث لو أن أحداً عرف إن أورليك هاجم أخت بيب؟
Orlick would have gone into prison. كان من الممكن أن يدخل أورليك السجن.
- 5. Do you think it was right for Pip to go to an old house, on the marshes near his village at night alone? Why? (LM)**
في رأيك، هل كان من الصواب أن يذهب بيب إلى بيت قديم في مستنقعات القرية في تلك الليلة؟ لماذا؟
No. He should have understood it was a trick. لا فقد كان من الضروري أن يفهم إنها خدعة.
- 6. Why do you think Pip wanted to know more about Provis? (LM)**
لماذا أراد بيب أن يعرف المزيد عن بروفيس؟
To know if Provis knew his daughter was still alive. ليتأكد إن كان بروفيس يعرف إن ابنته حية.
- 7. "I thought of all the people who would suffer if I died now." What do you think this revealed about Pip's character? (LM)**
"فكرت في كل الذين سيعانون إن مت الآن." في رأيك، ماذا يكشف هذا عن شخصية بيب؟
He was caring loving and thoughtful. كان عطوفاً ومحباً ومراعياً للآخرين.
- 8. Should Pip have planned to make Provis escape alone? Why? (LM)**
هل كان ينبغي على بيب أن يخطط لجعل بروفيس يهرب وحده؟ لماذا؟
Yes. Pip should keep away from trouble. نعم. على بيب أن يبقى بعيداً عن المتاعب.
- 9. If you were Pip, would you forgive Miss Havisham? Why? (LM)**
لو كنت بيب، هل تسامح هافيشام؟ لماذا؟
Yes. She helped Pip before and her heart was broken. نعم ساعدت بيب من قبل، كان قلبها محطماً.
- 10. What might have happened if Miss Havisham's fiancée hadn't left her? (LM)**
ما الذي كان من الممكن أن يحدث لو إن خطيب الأتيسة هافيشام لم يهجرها؟
She would have lived well and hurt nobody. كانت ستحيا بشكل جيد ولن تؤذي أحداً.
- 11. Do you like Pip's character? Why? (LM)**
هل تحب شخصية بيب؟ لماذا؟
Yes. He was kind, caring and ambitious although he was sometimes ungrateful. نعم فقد كان عطوفاً وطموحاً ورغم إنه كان ينكر المعروف أحياناً.
- 12. "I knew that I would always love Estella, even if she was cruel to me". If you were Pip, would you continue loving Estella, even if she was cruel to you? (LM)**
"كنت أعرف أنني سأظل أحب إستيلا رغم قسوتها عليّ؟ لو كنت بيب، هل تستمر في حبك لإستيلا رغم قسوتها؟
No. It would be sad to love a cold, heartless girl. لا، من التعاسة حب فتاة باردة وبلا قلب.
- 13. Should Havisham have forgotten what her fiancé had done and started a new life? Why? (LM)**
هل كان ينبغي على الأتيسة هافيشام أن تنسى ما فعل خطيبها وتبدأ حياة جديدة؟
Yes. Life goes whatever happens. نعم فالحياة تستمر برغم أي شيء.
- 14. What do you think Miss Havisham could have done to overcome her bad experience with her fiancée? (LM)**
في رأيك، ما الذي كان بإمكان الأتيسة هافيشام أن تفعله لتتغلب على تجربتها السيئة مع خطيبها؟
She could have married a good man and started a new life. أن تتزوج رجلاً جيداً وتبدأ حياة جديدة.
- 15. Do you believe that Miss Havisham is a character that deserves sympathy? Why? (LM)**
في رأيك، هل الأتيسة هافيشام شخصية تستحق التعاطف؟ لماذا؟
Yes. Her heart was broken and she was miserable. نعم كان قلبها محطماً وكانت تعيسة.
- 16. Pip returned the favour for Miss Havisham. Explain.**
رد بيب الجميل لهافيشام. فسر ذلك.
He saved her from the fire and was injured. أنقذها من الحريق وانجرح.



Chapter (12)

- 1. What is the worst character in "Great Expectations"? Why do you think so? (LM)**
 ما أسوأ شخصية في الرواية في رأيك؟ لماذا؟
 Orlick because he hated Pip for no reason. أورليك لأنه كان يكره بيب بلا أسباب.
- 2. Which character do you sympathise with most in Great Expectations? Why? (LM)**
 ما الشخصية التي تتعاطف معها أكثر في رواية آمال عظيمة؟ لماذا؟
 Molly. She was deprived of her family. مولي لأنها حرمت من أسرتها.
- 3. Is there any similarity between Orlick and Provis? Why? (LM)**
 هل هناك تشابه بين أورليك وبروفيس؟ لماذا؟
 Yes. They were both criminals but Provis was kinder. نعم فكلاهما مجرم لكن بروفيس أكثر طيبة.
- 4. If you were Pip, what lesson would you learn in the end? (LM)**
 لو كنت بيب، ما الدرس الذي ستتعلمه في النهاية؟
 Love is more important than wealth and social status. الحب أهم من الثروة والمكانة الاجتماعية.
- 5. Do you think it's normal for Mrs Joe to be so cruel to Pip? Why? (LM)**
 في رأيك، هل كان من الطبيعي أن تكون السيدة جو قاسية على بيب؟ لماذا؟
 No. He was her brother after all. لا فقد كان أخاها في نهاية الأمر.
- 6. Pip was not realistic. Illustrate. (WB)**
 لم يكن بيب واقعياً. اشرح ذلك.
 He believed that just by being better educated Estella would accept him. اعتقد إن إستيلا ستقبله لمجرد أن يتعلم بشكل جيد.
- 7. What were Pip's 'expectations' or ambitions at the beginning of the novel? (SB)**
 ماذا كانت طموحات (آمال) بيب في بداية الرواية؟
 To have a new life, be a gentleman and marry Estella. أن يحيا حياة مختلفة، يصبح رجلاً مرموقاً ويتزوج إستيلا.
- 8. How did Pip's expectations become true in the end? (SB)**
 كيف تحققت طموحات بيب في النهاية؟
 He and Estella would never be apart again. لن يفترق هو وإستيلا مرة أخرى.
- 9. If you were a police officer, would you believe Provis or Compeyson? Why? (SB)**
 إذا كنت ضابط شرطة، من ستصدق، بروفيس أم كومبيسون؟ لماذا؟
 I would investigate carefully before believing one of them. سوف أتحري جيداً قبل أن أصدق أيهما.
- 10. In view of Pip's hopes and expectations at the beginning of the novel, Pip seems to end the novel as a failure. Discuss. (SB)**
 في ضوء آمال بيب في أول الرواية، يبدو أن بيب انتهى بالفشل. ناقش ذلك.
 I don't agree. Pip managed to become better educated and attract Estella. لا أتفق مع ذلك فقد نجح بيب في الحصول على تعليم أفضل وجذب إستيلا ناحيته.
- 11. Joe and Bidy were forgiving. Explain. (WB)**
 كان جو وبيدي متسامحين. فسر ذلك.
 In the end they forgave Pip. في النهاية سامحا بيب.
- 12. Do you agree that Provis deserved his end with a life sentence? Why? (LM)**
 في رأيك، هل يستحق بروفيس أن تنتهي حياته بحكم بالسجن المؤبد؟ لماذا؟
 Yes. He had committed many crimes. نعم فقد ارتكب جرائم عديدة.
- 13. Shouldn't Pip have told Provis that his daughter was still alive? Why? (LM)**
 هل لم يكن ينبغي أن يخبر بيب بروفيس بأن ابنته ما تزال حية؟ لماذا؟
 He should. Provis would be happy before death. كان عليه أن يخبره لأن بروفيس سيسعد قبل موته.
- 14. Do you think Estella deserved to own most of Miss Havisham's money? Why? (LM)**
 في رأيك، هل استحققت إستيلا أن تمتلك معظم أموال الأنسة هافيشام؟ لماذا؟
 Yes. Miss Havisham had adopted her. نعم فقد قامت الأنسة هافيشام بتبنيها.
- 15. Should Havisham have left Pip some money? Why? (LM)**
 هل كان على هافيشام أن تترك لبيب بعض المال؟ لماذا؟
 Yes. Pip had rescued her from the fire. نعم فقد كان بيب قد أنقذها من الحريق.
- 16. If you were Joe, would you pay off Pip's debts? Why? (LM)**
 لو كنت جو، هل كنت ستسد ديون بيب؟ لماذا؟
 Yes. Pip was Joe's friend. نعم فقد كان بيب صديقاً لجو.
- 17. Do you think that Pip should have been penalised for helping Magwitch? Why? (LM)**
 في رأيك، هل كان ينبغي أن يعاقب بيب على مساعدته لماجويتش؟ لماذا؟
 No. He did that as Magwitch had been generous to him. لا، فعل ذلك لأن ماجويتش كان كريماً معه.
- 18. Do you sympathise with Molly's character? Why? (LM)**
 هل تتعاطف مع شخصية مولي؟ لماذا؟
 Yes. She lost her family. نعم فقد خسرت أسرتها.
- 19. What kind of character is Pip? (LM)**
 أي نوع من الشخصيات يكون بيب؟
 Pip is kind, curious, ambitious, and optimistic. بيب طيب ومتطلع وطموح ومتفائل.

السؤال السابع: كتابة المقال أو الإيميل (من ١٨٠ كلمة)

A. Essay Writing كتابة المقال

- يتكون المقال من عدة براجرافات، يمكن تقسيمه إلى ٣ أقسام: المقدمة + جسم (موضوع) المقال + الخاتمة

براجراف المقدمة	جسم المقال	براجراف الخاتمة
<p>١. الجملة الموضوعية: جملة عامة عن ما سنتحدث عنه في جسم المقال.</p> <p>٢. الجمل الداعمة: جمل تدعم الجملة الموضوعية (تفسيرات / شروح / أسباب / نتائج / أمثلة)</p> <p>٣. جملة خاتمة: تلخص ما تشير إليه الجملة الموضوعية.</p>	<p>- من براجرافين إلى أربعة.</p> <p>- إذا كان الموضوع عن مزايا وعيوب، نكتب براجرافين، الأول للمزايا، الثاني للعيوب.</p> <p>- كل براجراف يشمل جملة مقدمة (موضوعية) وجمل داعمة وجملة خاتمة.</p> <p>- إذا كان الموضوع عن شيء إيجابي، نتحدث في البراجراف الأول عن أهمية الشيء وفي الثاني عن كيفية تطوير هذا الشيء.</p>	<p>- إعادة صياغة لبراجراف المقدمة / نتحدث فيه عن رأينا - الدور الذي يلعبه الفرد في مشكلة معينة - دور الحكومة في شيء ما.</p> <p>- لا يجب أن تشمل الخاتمة علي مناقشة أفكار جديدة .</p>

- هناك ٣ أنواع من المقال: وصفية تصف حقائق (مضارع بسيط) / روائية تحكي قصة (ماضي بسيط) / مستقبلية (مستقبل بسيط).
- استخدم روابط بين الجمل داخل الموضوع لتقوية المعنى: من الروابط الهامة (بخصوص) (regarding (concerning ...)
- استخدم في براجراف الخاتمة: To sum up, ... / To summarize, ... / Last but not least, ... / In conclusion, ...
- نصائح هامة:
١. لا تنسى 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. تجنب تكرار الجمل داخل الموضوع.
 ٥. التزم بزمان الموضوع.
 ٦. التزم بوحدة النص، لا تخرج عن الموضوع.
 ٧. ابتعد عن الكلمات التي لا تعرف هجاءها الصحيح.
 ٨. ابتعد عن التراكم اللغوية التي لا تعرف كيف تكونها.
 ٩. استخدم جمل قصيرة تحتوي علي (grammar/ spelling) صحيحين.
 ١٠. تجنب بداية الجملة بفعل: لا تقل (should we) بل قل (We should).

قدوتك في الحياة A Sample Essay: Your role model in life

I don't exaggerate if I say that my father is the only man in the world who will never hurt his daughter. A father-daughter relation is the most beautiful relation in the world. It is so cute and touching how fathers care for their daughters and enjoy their tantrums. My father is my role model.

I am his first priority and he is always partial towards me than my brothers. He supports me and makes me feel like the most special girl in the world. Like every other father, he is very protective for me. He never forgets to buy special gifts for me from everywhere he travels for business. He supports me and guides me through each and every phase of my life.

I share unexpressed bond with my father that comprises of respect, love and care. He is an introvert شخص انطوائي who generally doesn't express his feelings when he is upset, but I understand how he feels on different occasions. I know the wounds of his heart and the struggles he has done throughout his life. His children are his world and he has always provided them with what they want, even in the most challenging periods of his life. He has always been strong and firm, but he never complains or shows that he is tired of being so strong, but I do know, I really know he is and it really affects my heart.

He believes strongly in humanity الإنسانية and lives with his ethics مبادئ in life. He is the most kind-hearted person and never ever wishes evil for anyone in life. He is hardworking, dedicated and sincere in his work. He is a simple person and loves to live a simple life. He inspires others to be good human beings in life.

Finally, I love him. He is the most special man in my life. He will forever be my hero, mentor مرشد and guide throughout my life.



B. Email Writing كتابة الإيميل

From : عنوان البريد الإلكتروني للمرسل
To : عنوان البريد الإلكتروني للمرسل إليه
Subject (About) : موضوع الإيميل

Hello/ Dear,

الموضوع

Best wishes, / Yours sincerely

توقيع المرسل

An Email to a Syrian friend showing your sympathy after the destructive earthquake that struck his country.

Dear Adnan,

I would like to extend my sincere condolences **مواساة** to the people of Syria who have been affected by the devastating earthquake that struck Northern Syria on 6 February 2023. I would like to express my deep sadness and sincere sympathy **تعاطف** to the families who lost their loved ones in the terrible earthquake that struck Syria. There are no words that can relieve **تخفف** the pain of parents who lost their children. I hope you are in a good health.

I have been following the state in Syria since the start. I know that search and rescue teams are supporting the search for the missing, and humanitarian aid has been sent. As announced, many countries will send donations for the people of Turkey and Syria affected by this tragedy. I hope these aids will be beneficial **مفيدة**.

Our thoughts and prayers **أدعية وصلوات** are with those who lost their loved ones during that difficult time, and we wish those injured a speedy recovery **شفاء عاجل**. I am confident that Syria will recover from this tragedy rapidly and emerge **تخرج من الأزمة** stronger. I know that the size of the aftershocks, which may continue for days although mostly decreasing in energy, brings a risk of collapse of structures already weakened by the earlier events and the rescue teams might find it difficult to rescue people, but Allah will be with you; be sure of that.

Please, send me an email to reassure **يطمئن** me.

Kind regards,
Tarek

General Exam

- Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d (Vocabulary and Grammar):

- He named his newly born son his father.
a. into b. around c. on d. after
- The astronauts went on a two-..... spacewalk.
a. hour b. hours' c. hours d. hour's
- When she heard about the plan's success, she was the moon.
a. over b. down c. at d. away
- The hospital received \$5 million from a benefactor. "Benefactor" is a synonym for "....." (LM)
a. taker b. donor c. killer d. conspirator
- Scientists discovered permanent liquid water on Mars. *Permanent* is an antonym for (LM)
a. renewable b. temporary c. continuous d. everlasting
- My sister well in last week's exam.
a. did b. made c. had d. took
- I this piece of music.
a. really loving b. do love c. love do d. real love

8. Om Kolthoum of as the best Arab singer ever.
 a. **still is thought** b. **is still thought** c. **still is thinking** d. **is still thinking**
9. Unfortunately, I got low marks; I wish I harder when I had had the time. (LM)
 a. **had studied** b. **studied** c. **would study** d. **have studied**
10. He silly mistakes, does he? (LM)
 a. **never made** b. **has** c. **never makes** d. **makes**
11. I want to see you tomorrow. all day? (LM)
 a. **Were you studying** b. **Will you study** c. **Will you be studying** d. **Have you studied**
12. Stop the company's secrets. They are confidential! (LM)
 a. **to disclosing** b. **to disclose** c. **disclosing** d. **being disclosed**
13. I am afraid I preparing dinner by the time my father returns home at night. (LM)
 a. **hadn't finished** b. **won't be finished** c. **shouldn't have finished** d. **won't have finished**
14. More schools all over Egypt next summer as planned. (LM)
 a. **were to be built** b. **are going to be built** c. **are building** d. **will be building**

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

15. Which of the following isn't punctuated correctly? (WB)
 a. **She asked, "Why didn't you return Samar's camera?"** b. **Why are you making so much noise Sherif?**
 c. **The new manager is only a thirty-eight-year-old engineer.** d. **Let's discuss Amin's proposal next week.**
16. Furthermore, it analyses and observes our surroundings in order to deliver information in the form of news. In this sentence, "**Furthermore**" shows (LM)
 a. **addition** b. **contrast** c. **cause** d. **result**
17. What is the function of a full stop?
 a. **It refers to a previous sentence.** b. **It explains the next sentence.**
 c. **It leads to another idea.** d. **It makes the sentence complete.**

- Read the following passage then choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

The presidential initiative of Decent Life (Haya Karima) targets the development of more than 4,500 villages across Egypt at a total cost of over EGP 700 billion, members of the Egyptian Cabinet revealed in a meeting with a delegation of the United States Congress on October 10th.

Decent Life also offers jobs in local communities to ensure sustainable development as well as provide a permanent source of income for villages' residents, the officials added. Under the initiative, investments are injected into human capital through education projects including the construction of new schools and the development of existing schools, **they** noted.

The initiative covers infrastructure projects to **enhance** the quality of life for nearly 60 million citizens in rural areas, Spokesperson of the Cabinet highlighted. For his part, Head of Cabinet's Information and Decision and Support Center (ISDC) said that Decent Life mainly contributes to fulfilling the objectives of the economic development strategy adopted by the Egyptian government.

This comes in line with the government's efforts to attract investments from the private sector, which is a priority for Egypt in the meantime.

During the meeting, the US Congress delegation praised the role played by the Decent Life initiative in developing the Egyptian countryside, particularly in the sectors of education, healthcare, family development, and vocational training.

18. This passage is mainly about
 a. **how to encourage tourism from all over the world.** b. **how to encourage investment in Egypt.**
 c. **how to develop the Egyptian countryside.** d. **how to fight the economic development strategy.**
19. According to the passage, the government seeks to
 a. **highlight the role of the US congress delegation in Egypt.**
 b. **contribute to reducing the number of terrorist acts.**
 c. **accomplish the economic development strategy.**
 d. **increase the environmental problems and find solutions.**



20. Decent Life provides jobs to.....
- provide a permanent source of income for villagers.
 - create employment for the members of the government.
 - encourage unemployment among the villages' residents.
 - decrease the number of the local communities.
21. The expression "comes in line with" is close in meaning to
- keep up with
 - take care of
 - leave out
 - take it easy
22. The underlined verb "enhance" is the opposite of the verb
- strengthen
 - develop
 - reform
 - worsen
23. The underlined pronoun "they" refers to the
- schools
 - investments
 - villages
 - officials
24. The initiative aims to helping in developing the following sectors EXCEPT
- family development
 - education
 - vocational training
 - terrorism
25. The best summary for the second paragraph is: The Decent life initiative aims at
- putting an end to idleness.
 - enhancing the quality of life.
 - reducing the number of population.
 - constructing new cities.

- Read the following passage then choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

Ideas rained from across the world. Teaching science from comics, framing questions using students' examples, recording on mobile phones to encourage English speech, working on multimedia to craft lesson plans can be Amazonian exercises. But painstakingly, they made it possible. Six Indians were among four hundred teachers from 60 countries who participated in the Fifth Annual Worldwide Innovative Education Forum organized by Microsoft in Salvador, Brazil.

Santosh Bisen, a science teacher and cartoonist used his drawing skills to convert chapters into comic cartoon. "Convincing authorities to turn textbooks into comics was difficult. I spent my own money to design textbooks. I also used cartoons in question papers: he says. "Students were thrilled with how simple science became and their performance improved?" he adds.

Both Vijay Gupta and Ganesan Sankar realised that the state sponsored TVs, DVDs and school computers could be used to attract students to school. Attendance is a major problem as most kids work to augment family income. "School was never a priority," says Sankar. With the state government's help, Vijay digitized lessons. "No books and all DVD shows suddenly made school cool. Attendance has gone up. It's interactive and has greater impact: adds Vijay. Apart from power point presentations, Gupta recorded students speaking in English on his mobile and played it back to them to improve pronunciation.

M. Kohila, who has uploaded multimedia lesson plans on her website to help students says, "I want to make classroom a recreational centre for students to learn at ease." Prabha Diwakar converted 21 environmental science chapters into slide shows which the state department is perusing to use as sample texts. "Technology has given life to my work," she said.

26. Participants at the forum learnt to make learning fun with the help of
- colourful and glossy textbooks
 - online teaching materials
 - innovative techniques of teaching
 - comic strips on lessons
27. Turning textbooks into comic books improved learning. This implies that
- textbooks are rather dull and boring
 - comics can be very effective in learning
 - children love reading comics
 - textbooks should be replaced by comics
28. No books and all DVD shows suddenly made school cool: This is evident from which of the following?
- School was never a priority
 - Attendance hasn't gone up
 - Their performance improved
 - It's interactive and has greater impact
29. From the teachers' experience at the forum, it is evident that
- technological innovations in teaching and learning are the need of the hour
 - some subjects like English and Science are better taught with the help of technology

- c. conventional methods of teaching are no longer effective
d. students are fed up with the existing textbooks and methods

30. What does the author mean when he uses the word "augment" in the third paragraph?
a. like b. increase c. decrease d. change
31. Which of these teachers used the method of recording on mobiles to encourage English speech?
a. Vijay Gupta b. Ganesan Sankar c. Both of them d. Neither of them
32. What innovation was devised by M. Kohila?
a. Uploading multimedia lesson plans to facilitate learning b. Teaching content from comics
c. Framing questions using students' examples d. All of the above
33. Which teacher says that teaching through slide shows gave a new life to her work?
a. Santosh Bisen b. Prabha Diwakar c. Ganesan Sankar d. M. Kohila

- Read the sentences and choose the correct translation from A, B, C or D:

34. Spreading awareness of the impacts of climate change needs far more efforts on the part of the media and educational institutions.

- أ. إن نشر الوعي بتأثيرات تغير المناخ يحتاج إلى مزيد من التأثيرات من جنوب طرق الإعلام والمؤسسات التعليمية.
ب. إن نشر الوعي بتأثيرات تبديل المناخ يحتاج إلى مزيد من الأعمال من جانب وسائل الإعلام والمعاهد التعليمية.
ج. إن نشر الوعي بتأثيرات تغير المناخ يحتاج إلى مزيد من الجهود من جانب وسائل الإعلام والمؤسسات التعليمية.
د. انتشار الوعي بتأثيرات تغير المناخ يحتاج إلى مزيد من الاعمال من جانب وسائل الإعلام والمعاهد التعليمية.

35. Overpopulation continues to threaten the country's resources and the state's commitment to achieve sustainable development in accordance with its development vision.

- أ. يستمر الاكتظاظ السكاني في تبيد موارد البلد والتزام الدولة بتحقيق التنمية الهادفة وفقاً لخطتها التنموية.
ب. يستمر الاكتظاظ السكاني في تبيد موارد البلد والتزام الدولة بتحقيق التنمية المستدامة وفقاً لرويتها التنموية.
ج. يستمر الاكتظاظ السكاني في تهديد موارد البلد والتزام الدولة بتحقيق التنمية المستدامة وفقاً لرويتها التنموية.
د. يستمر الاكتظاظ السكاني في تهديد موارد البلد والتزام الدولة بتحقيق التنمية الهادفة وفقاً لخطتها التنموية.

٣٦. نجحت مصر بامتياز في تنظيم مؤتمر المناخ، كما أصرت على بند تعويض الدول المتضررة من تغيرات المناخ.

- a. Egypt managed with extinction in organizing the climate conference, and insisted that the item of compensating countries affected by climate change.
b. Egypt managed with distinction in organizing the climate conference, and insisted on the item of compensating countries affected by climate change.
c. Egypt succeeded with distinction in organizing the climate conference, and insisted that the item of compensating countries effected by climate change.
d. Egypt succeeded with distinction in organizing the climate conference, and insisted on the item of compensating countries affected by climate change.

٣٧. يمكن مواجهة نقص المياه بحلول فعالة، أهمها الاقتصاد في استهلاك المياه وتقنين استخدامها على مستوى الفرد والدول.

- a. Water shortage can face by effective solutions, the most important of it is rationalizing water consumption, and rationing its use at the level of individuals and countries.
b. Water shortage can faced by effective solutions, the most important of which is nationalizing water consumption, and rationing its use at the level of individuals and countries.
c. Water shortage can be faced by effective solutions, the most important of which is rationalizing water consumption, and rationing its use at the level of individuals and countries.
d. Water shortage can be faced by effective solutions, the most important of which is nationalizing water consumption, and rationing its use at the level of individuals and countries.

- Answer the following critical thinking questions (Great Expectations):

38. Mention two lessons you learn from Great Expectations. (LM)
39. Which character do you like most in "Great Expectations"? Why? (LM)

- Write an essay of about 180 words on the following topic:

40. "Which do you prefer: reading books from a library or reading online? Why?" (LM)



إجابات

كتاب

ليلة

الامتحان

٢٠٢٣

Units (1 - 2 - 3) - Revision (1)

Exercises on vocabulary and language notes

1	b. broadsheet	2	c. Tabloid
3	c. omission	4	c. spin
5	c. placement	6	a. read
7	d. awarded	8	d. of
9	b. historical	10	b. raise
11	c. aroused	12	d. reflect on
13	b. published	14	d. Despite
15	c. However	16	a. as
17	b. rather	18	c. the
19	c. Thanks	20	b. everyday
21	d. out of	22	a. robbed
23	d. sensible	24	a. for
25	d. Both B and C	26	b. process
27	c. On the whole	28	c. on balance
29	b. a large scale	30	b. the other hand
31	d. have	32	b. Artificial
33	b. matter	34	a. in
35	a. crossly	36	d. transformed
37	c. speaker	38	a. implement
39	d. placements	40	b. spin
41	a. cheat	42	d. bated
43	d. in place	44	c. objective
45	b. awaited	46	d. because of
47	b. demands	48	c. Piracy
49	c. casualties	50	c. mass-produces
51	d. approach	52	d. astronauts
53	d. Astronomers	54	a. spectacularly
55	c. system	56	b. Experimenting
57	c. inconvenient	58	b. innovated
59	b. surrounded	60	a. treatment
61	c. immersed	62	c. surfaces
63	b. beyond	64	c. sensor
65	d. drugs	66	b. highlights
67	a. declare	68	d. both b and c
69	d. both a and b	70	d. both a and c
71	b. point of view	72	b. claims
73	b. incident	74	a. biased
75	d. all of them	76	a. investigated
77	d. compensated	78	c. making up
79	b. mislead	80	b. blocked
81	d. headline	82	c. version
83	a. highlight	84	c. up
85	a. mental	86	c. approximately
87	b. balanced	88	a. role model



89	d. both b and c	90	b. ranked
91	c. Pharmacists	92	b. determined
93	c. obey	94	d. round
95	d. conclusion	96	d. court
97	a. formulas	98	a. prejudice
99	c. both a and b	100	d. inspired
101	b. Good-natured	102	c. podcast
103	d. contributions	104	d. both a and b
105	b. qualify	106	c. percentage
107	a. Naughty	108	b. grumpy
109	c. sparked	110	c. suburb
111	b. tend	112	d. majority
113	b. physicist	114	a. stereotypes
115	b. lecturer	116	c. assumed
117	d. cheerless	118	b. norms
119	b. defy	120	d. both a and c

Exercises on Language

1	a. made	2	a. was helping
3	c. was built	4	a. will have been
5	a. has gone	6	b. have faced
7	a. playing	8	b. During
9	d. were revising	10	d. both b and c
11	a. ruled	12	b. was having
13	a. had	14	a. was being repaired
15	b. have ever watched	16	a. already
17	d. was	18	d. always ate
19	a. since	20	a. yet
21	d. had ironed	22	c. had been raining
23	a. a little less	24	d. much
25	b. the smartest	26	d. more
27	d. me	28	c. age
29	d. done	30	d. writing
31	b. being effected	32	c. gave
33	a. until	34	d. seemed
35	b. hearing	36	b. had written
37	a. hadn't qualified	38	b. had I seen
39	a. had gone	40	a. further
41	c. is going to be	42	c. are flying
43	c. will have grown	44	b. will turn
45	a. will be travelling	46	c. is going to be
47	d. arrive	48	d. by
49	b. won't leave	50	c. will be

Units (4 - 5 - 6) - Revision (2)

Exercises on vocabulary and language notes

1	d. hard	2	a. look
3	d. sleeping	4	d. got lost
5	b. found	6	d. and so do I
7	b. wouldn't you	8	c. by
9	d. managed	10	a. no longer
11	b. decrease	12	b. evaluate
13	d. immediate	14	d. both a and c
15	a. investigate	16	c. exhaustion
17	d. respect	18	d. cause
19	d. interpersonal	20	c. exhausted
21	b. alter	22	c. cope
23	b. up with	24	c. basis
25	a. frowned	26	b. priority
27	d. improve	28	a. mental health
29	b. pouts	30	d. all of them
31	b. pouring	32	d. both a and b
33	c. Suppose	34	a. management
35	a. well-being	36	a. constantly
37	c. responsibility	38	a. break
39	b. muted	40	d. switched off
41	a. joined	42	a. share
43	d. variety	44	a. vary
45	c. microphone	46	d. by accident
47	b. session	48	c. background
49	d. installed	50	c. virtual
51	d. down	52	a. welfare
53	b. suited	54	d. plugged
55	d. both b and c	56	a. productive
57	b. progress	58	a. stressful
59	b. stressed	60	d. both a and b
61	a. brings	62	d. promote
63	d. all of them	64	c. waste
65	b. paid	66	a. cleared off
67	b. alternative	68	b. on
69	c. logic	70	b. councillor
71	a. concentrate	72	b. perceived
73	c. Athletics	74	d. perfectionists
75	c. alert	76	c. reliable
77	a. emerged	78	c. advent
79	a. substituted	80	c. replace
81	b. distract	82	a. Commuters
83	a. conflict	84	a. access
85	c. check-out	86	b. cons



87	b. point	88	b. self
89	c. gives	90	a. brainstorm
91	b. proof	92	d. dressed
93	c. struggle	94	a. advance
95	a. up with	96	a. grade
97	d. degree	98	a. link
99	a. enthusiasm	100	c. strategy
101	d. procrastination	102	d. All are OK
103	c. analyzed	104	a. tips
105	d. potential	106	d. aware
107	d. contagious	108	c. extract
109	b. trend	110	b. owls
111	d. response	112	b. pandemic
113	a. inevitable	114	b. earplug

Exercises on Language

1	c. have	2	a. make
3	d. let	4	a. had my teeth checked
5	c. polish them	6	a. to help
7	c. had	8	d. someone fixed it
9	c. to ask	10	b. speaking
11	c. leaving	12	a. smoking
13	c. to be seen	14	c. smoking
15	c. speaking	16	c. eating
17	c. to look	18	d. to tell
19	d. going	20	a. to phone
21	d. taking	22	a. to take
23	b. to turn	24	d. taking
25	a. have watched	26	d. Why don't you
27	d. shouldn't	28	d. must
29	d. mustn't	30	a. had to
31	c. have to	32	a. couldn't
33	d. needn't	34	a. prohibition
35	b. into	36	c. doing
37	a. to go	38	c. having
39	d. stop	40	d. ought not to have left
41	d. All of them	42	c. changing
43	d. Both A and C	44	c. are
45	a. had better not	46	d. to make
47	d. make	48	b. no to stay
49	d. All are OK	50	d. both b and c
51	c. to rain	52	c. get
53	b. to do	54	d. Turn it down
55	d. both a and c	56	c. should have come
57	b. don't	58	b. suggestion
59	b. to be	60	a. to watching

Units (7 - 8 - 9) - Revision (3)

Exercises on vocabulary and language notes

1	c. latter	2	b. indoor
3	b. gain	4	a. average
5	a. success	6	c. position
7	a. enthusiast	8	d. because of
9	c. prefix	10	d. for
11	b. respectable	12	d. with
13	c. from	14	c. colleagues
15	a. give up	16	c. qualities
17	b. Preserve	18	d. identify
19	c. motivated	20	a. syndromes
21	c. rhetorical	22	a. achieve
23	d. Visual	24	b. separate
25	d. expense	26	b. involved
27	a. consider	28	b. responsible
29	b. charge	30	d. disasters
31	b. Part time	32	a. tiny
33	a. revising	34	b. Interns
35	c. professionally	36	a. procedures
37	b. careers	38	b. experienced
39	d. gained	40	a. debate
41	b. direction	42	b. contribution
43	b. employment	44	a. wisdom
45	d. independent	46	c. achievement
47	a. administrative	48	a. councilor
49	d. inspiration	50	b. powerlifting
51	b. impress	52	b. impressive
53	a. impression	54	b. impressed
55	c. treats	56	b. Paralympics
57	d. facilities	58	b. championship
59	a. ceremony	60	b. categories
61	d. audience	62	b. caught
63	b. Combine	64	c. CVs
65	a. Resources	66	b. did
67	c. vitae	68	b. in
69	d. for	70	d. both b and c
71	d. follow-up	72	a. editorial
73	c. appropriate	74	d. basically
75	c. act	76	d. candidates
77	d. both b and c	78	b. apply
79	b. employees	80	d. internship
81	d. beings	82	c. throughout
83	b. profile	84	d. digital
85	d. advanced	86	c. details
87	c. sense	88	c. entrepreneur



89	c. experience	90	d. reinvent
91	a. life-changing	92	a. knowledge
93	d. potential	94	a. questioned
95	c. second-hand	96	b. banking
97	b. contact	98	c. Creative
99	b. creativity	100	b. holds
101	c. argument	102	a. started
103	c. necessarily	104	a. motivation
105	a. pointless	106	b. ignored
107	c. passionate	108	c. Polio
109	a. Fluency	110	c. fluently
111	a. fluent	112	b. department
113	a. excerpt	114	d. both a and c
115	b. up	116	d. grasp
117	c. turns	118	c. graceful
119	d. consequences	120	c. typically
121	b. signposts	122	d. brand-new
123	b. terms	124	c. indicates
125	d. both a and b	126	a. feedback
127	d. qualifications	128	a. except
129	a. options	130	d. pursue

Exercises on Language

1	d. have been reading	2	b. has never been
3	a. have been checking	4	d. both a and c
5	b. known	6	b. read
7	a. extremely	8	b. loudly
9	a. an honest	10	c. have been watching
11	c. to be taken	12	a. be seen
13	d. be tricked	14	a. being laughed
15	d. to be met	16	b. got
17	a. had collapsed	18	a. been arrested
19	b. reported	20	a. hasn't been
21	c. is being repaired	22	b. took
23	c. Each	24	d. little
25	d. Neither	26	b. tube
27	b. A	28	b. quantifier
29	d. Each of	30	a. each
31	a. each	32	a. each
33	c. Both	34	b. was
35	d. being invited	36	c. He is said
37	b. wasn't expected	38	b. to have happened
39	c. a few	40	c. little
41	c. any	42	b. a little
43	b. none of them	44	a. Neither
45	c. a little	46	c. little
47	b. no / some		

Units (10 - 11 - 12) - Revision (4)

Exercises on vocabulary and language notes

1	c. make	2	a. lying
3	d. northern	4	d. along
5	c. stung	6	d. alive
7	a. ahead	8	c. procession
9	a. association	10	b. record
11	a. heritage	12	d. landmark
13	d. attractions	14	a. inherited
15	d. remain	16	d. heal
17	a. pick up	18	a. toured
19	b. dominant	20	d. multilingual
21	a. dialects	22	b. endanger
23	d. minority	24	d. fortunate
25	c. up	26	c. embrace
27	a. root	28	c. gap
29	b. common	30	c. value
31	a. exists	32	b. clues
33	a. illustrate	34	a. Modern-day
35	a. storyteller	36	d. defeat
37	a. perspective	38	a. myth
39	c. trustworthy	40	b. steady
41	b. stretch out	42	b. relate
43	a. entertaining	44	a. universal
45	c. stable	46	d. moral
47	c. context	48	c. a while
49	a. fierce	50	a. debatable
51	a. strict	52	c. exaggerate
53	c. pace	54	d. paced
55	c. fit	56	b. armours
57	c. chivalry	58	a. beloved
59	c. code	60	c. eternal
61	a. cheered	62	d. both a and b
63	a. honourable	64	a. look back
65	a. legend	66	d. legendary
67	c. chopping	68	a. fable
69	d. knight	70	a. flooded
71	c. tears	72	b. origin
73	a. brought up	74	a. immigrants
75	d. expatriates	76	b. homesick
77	b. multicultural	78	a. well-known
79	a. estimated	80	b. inhabitants
81	b. isolated	82	b. linguistic
83	a. sociolinguist	84	d. survive
85	d. unique	86	b. temporary
87	d. function	88	b. staff



89	c. profession	90	d. both a and b
91	d. obviously	92	d. All are OK
93	a. deep-seated	94	c. bilingual
95	a. mother tongue	96	d. identity
97	a. widely-spoken	98	a. clear-cut
99	b. open-minded	100	b. humour
101	a. chopsticks	102	d. endangered
103	b. classified	104	b. regarded
105	c. across	106	a. up
107	d. a, b and c are OK	108	a. temples
109	d. both a and b	110	d. monument
111	b. out of	112	b. captivated
113	a. dedicated	114	c. destruction
115	a. pillars	116	a. elaborate
117	d. reign	118	a. mausoleum
119	b. buried	120	d. sculptures
121	b. worth	122	c. bargain
123	c. contemporary	124	a. structure
125	a. moving	126	c. parade
127	d. expedition	128	c. authentic
129	c. gateway	130	b. missed

Exercises on Language

1	a. such a	2	a. so
3	a. too expensive	4	b. so
5	b. to go	6	d. rich enough
7	a. must have been	8	c. must have made
9	c. might have left	10	c. can't
11	a. can't have locked	12	c. must
13	c. could have travelled	14	c. use
15	c. is used to	16	b. used
17	c. who's	18	d. an old-fashioned
19	c. a short-sighted	20	d. to come
21	d. we built	22	b. which
23	d. who appeared	24	a. which
25	d. whose	26	c. I lent
27	d. written	28	d. passing
29	d. whose	30	a. for which
31	d. what	32	c. whether
33	b. is	34	d. was doing
35	c. missed	36	d. had been stolen
37	b. were we making	38	b. mustn't
39	c. instructed	40	c. to tidy
41	d. I had begun	42	b. inquired whether
43	a. to	44	d. will be
45	a. tell	46	c. to keep
47	a. wanted to know	48	a. ordered

49	b. not to waste	50	c. used to
51	c. no longer	52	d. whose
53	d. both a and b		

Exercises on Great Expectations - vocabulary and idioms

1	b. guilty	2	a. paid with
3	d. apart	4	c. fiercely
5	a. faint	6	d. haunt
7	d. convicted	8	d. shook
9	d. dead	10	b. screamed
11	c. mist	12	c. pretended
13	b. got	14	c. put
15	b. pile	16	b. pale
17	a. clerk	18	a. lodgings
19	d. share	20	d. adopted
21	d. fiancé	22	d. revenge
23	a. engaged	24	b. dare
25	c. mood	26	d. wrists
27	d. sleeve	28	a. anxious
29	b. sentence	30	b. shiny
31	c. affectionately	32	a. scar
33	b. At	34	d. whole
35	a. polished	36	a. deserted
37	a. jealous	38	c. set on
39	d. started breathing normally again.	40	c. The action terrified me.
41	b. gloomy	42	b. committed
43	c. dismiss	44	b. acquitted
45	d. graceful	46	c. extravagant
47	c. possessions	48	b. arrogant
49	c. ashamed	50	b. benefactor
51	c. arrested	52	b. the people who live together in one house
53	b. stirred	54	c. veil
55	c. spark	56	b. apprenticeship
57	c. bandaged	58	a. blacksmith
59	d. a coincidence	60	b. crouch
61	a. deliberately	62	b. whisper
63	b. fascinated	64	a. admirers
65	d. murdering	66	c. rough

ج. أسئلة القواعد التراكمية وقواعد السنوات السابقة وقواعد ورقة المفاهيم

1	b. think	2	d. belongs
3	b. smells	4	c. goes
5	a. Would	6	b. had helped
7	b. should	8	c. expands
9	d. call	10	d. get
11	c. will	12	c. would have had
13	d. Unless it stops	14	d. to tell



15	a. Had	16	b. Should
17	d. Had	18	d. Were
19	b. Without	20	a. in case of
21	b. provided that	22	b. hadn't wasted
23	b. knew	24	b. could
25	d. were	26	d. no article
27	b. an	28	a. a
29	d. no article	30	a. the
31	c. The	32	b. no article
33	a. aren't I	34	b. did it
35	b. do they	36	d. hadn't you
37	d. hasn't she	38	c. aren't they
39	a. didn't he	40	a. could she
41	a. Everyone	42	d. does she
43	c. It's	44	a. yours
45	b. mine	46	d. father's
47	a. their	48	c. one's
49	d. yourselves	50	c. itself
51	c. these	52	b. Whose
53	c. whom	54	d. as
55	d. Both a and c	56	d. both b and c
57	a. In addition	58	a. Besides
59	d. both a and b	60	d. likes
61	a. Therefore	62	a. However
63	a. in order not to	64	d. both a and b
65	c. Once	66	d. Shocked
67	a. Driving	68	c. pair
69	a. tastes	70	a. taste
71	d. supposed to	72	d. were
73	b. meant	74	a. seems
75	d. with	76	c. of
77	d. exactly the same	78	a. almost as
79	b. far more	80	d. quite
81	d. got	82	a. not go
83	c. than	84	b. do I
85	d. has she heard	86	b. anything
87	a. ones	88	b. on
89	b. of	90	b. at
91	d. no article	92	a. no article
93	c. year	94	d. Having been informed
95	b. am not	96	c. carrying

د. أهم أسئلة الامتحانات التجريبية و امتحانات الثانوية العامة الماضيين (Experimental & GSECEs – 2021 / 2022)

1	a. joking	2	b. hadn't seen
3	b. Finding	4	a. a graduate
5	a. are	6	d. the
7	c. into	8	c. watching

9	a. those	10	b. did he steal
11	b. stolen	12	c. cost
13	a. is believed	14	d. itself
15	d. invested	16	a. this
17	a. length	18	a. eating
19	c. a	20	b. I was driving
21	d. those	22	a. to spend
23	d. Surprisingly	24	b. twenty-metre
25	a. no article	26	b. Used
27	a. to get	28	c. the
29	a. powered	30	a. to

السؤال الثاني: ٣ جمل اختيار من متعدد (مهارات الكتابة)

1	a. adjective	2	a. manner
3	d. possessive	4	c. indefinite
5	b. demonstrative	6	b. demonstrative
7	a. Ouch	8	b. prefix
9	b. imperative	10	d. dependent
11	b. show explanation	12	b. She wondered why I had hidden the documents
13	a. before the person you are speaking to	14	a. at the end of a question
15	b. He said, "You must follow school rules, Hatem".	16	c. Adel, who lives in Aswan, is a part-time accountant.
17	c. What a brave woman!	18	d. Do you have sugar-free cookies, Huda?
19	c. Amani said, "What a wonderful surprise! It's nice to see you here, Adel."	20	d. Tamer, have you read Great Expectations by Charles Dickens?
21	a. "He's coming home late tonight," my father said.	22	b. addition
23	d. contrast	24	b. result
25	d. Consequently	26	a. because
27	b. contrast	28	d. due to
29	b. He is busy, so he can't contact us.	30	a. introduce the result of something.
31	b. As well as	32	d. While Ahmad likes reading, I prefer swimming.
33	b. a comparison of two different facts	34	c. so some people were sent to hospital.
35	c. , so they won the match.	36	a. a thesis statement and hook
37	d. include related details with examples.	38	d. conclusion
39	b. introduction	40	a. thesis
41	a. summarize its content	42	d. Body
43	d. conclusion	44	c. introduction
45	b. hook	46	a. middle paragraphs
47	d. body	48	d. tells readers what the rest of the paragraph is about.
49	c. persuasive	50	b. descriptive
51	c. Reflective	52	c. tell readers a story, often about a real experience.
53	b. descriptive	54	d. Personal information.
55	c. achievements	56	d. Slang
57	d. email	58	d. b & c
59	b. reread the email	60	b. subject
61	b. Yours sincerely	62	c. Curriculum Vitae
63	c. A and B	64	d. Yours sincerely
65	d. ask how they are and tell them something about you.	66	a. Kind regards



67	a. contractions	68	d. passive forms
69	a. Let me know if you're coming to the party by tomorrow morning.	70	c. a photo
71	a. technology	72	a. mental health and well-being.
73	c. Personally, I have a lot of experience due to the various	74	a. It is crystal clear that overpopulation is one of the biggest challenges we need to face.
75	c. it creates thousands of jobs for young people	76	d. inner feeling
77	a. order	78	b. suggestion
79	c. I should revise for the next exam.	80	c. I could have taken an earlier train.
81	c. supposing	82	c. A contraction
83	a. Logical conclusion	84	b. request
85	b. Strong recommendation	86	c. A horribly-killed woman
87	c. Finally, the problem was solved.	88	c. Fortunately, he uninjured.
89	d. Everyone has attended the meeting, haven't they?	90	d. possibility in the past
91	a. The writer is in favour of the wise use	92	c. It's my least favorite class.
93	d. poem	94	a. "Keep distance to avoid infection."
95	c. What most do you like about your holiday?	96	c. non
97	b. I met nice someone yesterday	98	c. Everyone of those potatoes is rotten.
99	b. imperative sentence	100	c. He was bitterly criticised for the poor results.

السؤالين الثالث والرابع: قطعتي فهم + ٨ أسئلة اختيار من متعدد لكل قطعة

1. Read the following passage then choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

1	a. complicated	2	d. crucial
3	a. IBM Watson	4	b. Artificial intelligence is beneficial in learning.
5	b. advance life	6	b. Interacting with others.
7	a. Someone who gives private lessons to one student or a small group.	8	b. technology

2. Read the following passage then choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

1	b. costly	2	d. you don't feel tired after the journey
3	b. One arrives crumpled at the destination after the air journey.	4	d. All the above
5	a. terrified	6	d. all the above
7	c. you weren't physically tired on the plane	8	c. Air travel; pros and cons

السؤال الخامس: الترجمة (٢ ترجمة من العربية للإنجليزية + ٢ ترجمة من الإنجليزية للعربية)

1	ج. الهدف الأساسي من تطوير العاصمة الإدارية هو توفير بيئة اقتصادية مزدهرة تدعمها أنشطة اقتصادية متنوعة وتحقق التنمية المستدامة.
2	ب. تبنت مصر استراتيجية وطنية لمواجهة تغير المناخ بالاعتماد على الطاقة المتجددة والنقل النظيف، وعلى مبادرات الاستثمار الخضراء عبر البرنامج الوطني للاستثمار في مشروعات المياه والطاقة والغذاء.
3	أ. العاصمة الجديدة هي الحل الحكومي لاستيعاب النمو السكاني المستمر في مصر وتوسيع المناطق الحضرية، وهي خطوة مطلوبة للغاية من أجل التنمية الاقتصادية والاجتماعية على حد سواء.
4	د. يعد انتشار العشوائيات في جميع أنحاء مصر من المشاكل الرئيسية التي يجب أن نواجهها في الوقت الحاضر.
5	د. يجب على الدول أن تدرك أن التعليم الجيد حق لجميع الناس. ويرجع ذلك إلى حقيقة أنه بمجرد أن يتعلم الناس، يصبحون مستعدين لمحاربة الفقر والبطالة والعديد من العوائق الأخرى.
6	د. أعلن وزير السياحة والآثار المصري في مؤتمر صحفي بهضبة الجيزة عن اكتشاف ممر داخل هرم خوفو.
7	c. Egypt celebrates Egyptian Women's Day on March 16 th , which is a special day that crowns the efforts of Egyptian women towards their society throughout the ages.
8	d. Egyptian sports are witnessing a remarkable superiority for girls who play different games and make

	achievements, whether at the global or African level, to raise the status of Egyptian women's sports.
9	b. The Russian-Ukrainian war led to an increase in the prices of oil, gas and electricity, and consequently to an increase in the prices of goods, services and foodstuffs in most parts of the world.
10	d. Researchers believe that the current state of the environment poses a threat to the Earth's population, and that an analysis of the state of nature and land resources indicates the possibility of widespread famine.
11	a. Studies attribute the reasons for the emergence of bullying in schools to the changes that occurred in human societies and the disruption of family relations in society.
12	d. The local and global markets are witnessing a new wave of inflation, with the prices of many commodities rising, on top of which are food, energy and minerals, affected by the repercussions of the Russian-Ukrainian war.

General Exam

1	d. after	2	a. hour
3	a. over	4	b. donor
5	b. temporary	6	a. did
7	b. do love	8	b. is still thought
9	a. had studied	10	c. never makes
11	c. Will you be studying	12	c. disclosing
13	d. won't have finished	14	b. are going to be built
15	b. Why are you making so much noise Sherif?	16	a. addition
17	d. It makes the sentence complete.	18	c. how to develop the Egyptian countryside.
19	c. accomplish the economic development strategy.	20	a. provide a permanent source of income for villagers.
21	a. keep up with	22	d. worsen
23	d. officials	24	d. terrorism
25	a. putting an end to idleness.	26	c. innovative techniques of teaching
27	b. comics can be very effective in learning	28	d. It's interactive and has greater impact
29	a. technological innovations in teaching and learning are the need of the hour	30	b. increase
31	a. Vijay Gupta	32	a. Uploading multimedia lesson plans to facilitate learning
33	b. Prabha Diwakar		
34	ج. إن نشر الوعي بتأثيرات تغير المناخ يحتاج إلى مزيد من الجهود من جانب وسائل الإعلام والمؤسسات التعليمية.		
35	ج. يستمر الاحتفاظ السكاني في تهديد موارد البلد والتزام الدولة بتحقيق التنمية المستدامة وفقًا لرؤيتها التنموية.		
36	d. Egypt succeeded with distinction in organizing the climate conference, and insisted on the item of compensating countries affected by climate change.		
37	c. Water shortage can be faced by effective solutions, the most important of which is rationalizing water consumption, and rationing its use at the level of individuals and countries.		
38	Good people will be rewarded; bad people will be punished. Money is not everything.		
39	Joe. He loved Pip and helped him and asked nothing in return.		
40	Students' own answers.		