

# المراجعات النهائية

## المراجعة الثانية

### ثالثة ثانوي

اليوم الأول : الوحدة الرابعة : كلمات + قواعد + واجب

اليوم الثاني : الوحدة العاشرة : كلمات + قواعد + واجب

اليوم الثالث : أسئلة تفكير نقدي على القصة (الفصل الثالث والرابع)

اليوم الرابع : مقالات + علم كتابة + الجراف والمقال والإيميل

اليوم الخامس : نواتج التعلم + أفكار عليا + امتحان مصر ٢٠٢٢ دور ثان

اليوم السادس : ٣ امتحانات على المنهج بالكامل

01000 200 950 / 01020606011

Facebook group: Tamer Elgohary Official

YouTube: Tamer Elgohary - English

ثالثة ثانوي

تامر الجوهري

# ثالثة ثانوي - المراجعات النهائية - المراجعة الثانية

## اليوم الأول

### \*\* ملخص لأهم كلمات (4) Unit \*\*

burnout	اجهاد ، تعب شديد	cope	يساير ، يواكب	mental health	الصحة العقلية
stress	اجهاد ، توتر ، ضغط	suppose	يفترض	diary	مفكرة يومية
responsibility	مسئولية	reaction	رد فعل	basis	أساسي
counselor	مستشار ، ناصح	worried	قلق ، مضطرب	emotion	عاطفة ، إحساس
connection	ارتباط ، صلة	creation	الخيالية ، الخلق	teen = teenager	المراهق
share	يشارك	relax	يسترخي ، يستريح	sign	علامة
athletic	العاب قوى	stay up	يسهر	physical	بدني ، مادي
profile	صورة جانبية	benefit	يستفيد من	exhausted	مرهق ، منهك
improve	يحسن ، يطور	promote	يحسن ، يعزز	frown	يعبس ، يقطب
scold	يؤيخ ، يعنف	scared	خائف ، مذعور	stressed	متوتر ، مجهد
reduce	يقلل	priority	أفضلية ، أسبقية	activities	أنشطة
perfectly	بصفة تامة	avoid	يتجنب	control	يتحكم في ، يسيطر على
pour down	(المطر) يهطل بشدة	efficient	كفاء ، فعال	poem	قصيدة
routine	روتين	exhaustion	تعب ، إعياء	grateful	ممنون ، شاكر
male	مذكر	perceive	يدرك ، يعي	tips	نصائح
social medial	وسائل التواصل الاجتماعي	well-being	العافية ، السعادة	self-care	الاهتمام بالنفس
urgent	عاجل ، ملح	pout	يبوز ، يتجهم ، يقطب	behaviour	سلوك
experience	يعاني ، يجرب	memo	مفكرة ، مذكرة	stressful	مجهد ، مضني
impact	تأثير	pressure	توتر ، ضغط	solution	حل
snack	وجبة خفيفة	clear off	ينهي ، ينصرف	poet	شاعر
reason	سبب ، مبرر	trust	يثق في ، ثقة	identify	يتحقق من ، يتعرف على
difficulties	صعوبات	divide	يقسم	external factors	عوامل خارجية
technique	تقنية	demonstrate	يبين ، يظهر	time management	إدارة (تنظيم) الوقت
expectations	توقعات ، آمال	convict	المدان ، المحكوم عليه	benefactor	المترع ، المحسن
nasty	حاقد ، مؤذي	suspect	يشك	achievement	إنجاز
apartment	شقة	hammer	مطرقة ، شاكوكش	proof	دليل ، برهان
release	يطلق سراح ، يحرر	apprentice	صبي يتعلم حرفة	crowd	جمهور من الناس
fortune	ثروة	apprenticeship	فترة التدريب في الصنعة	property	ممتلكات
upset	منزعج ، متضايق	effort	جهد	guest	نزيل فندق ، ضيف
privately	بشكل خاص	achieve	يحقق ، ينجز		

### \*\* ملخص قواعد (4) Unit \*\*

#### \*\* Ways of making suggestion طرق عمل الاقتراح \*\*

What about + V. ing?	ماذا عن .... ؟
Why don't you + المصدر?	لم لا .... ؟
You could + have + P.P	كان بإمكانك أن (لوم على ما فات)
How about + V. ing?	ماذا عن .... ؟
You could (should) + المصدر	من الممكن لك أن ، ينبغي عليك أن
You should have + P.P	كان عليك أن (لوم على ما فات)
Have you considered (thought about) V. ing?	هل خطر ببالك أن .... ؟

#### \* انعدام الضرورة / Lack of Necessity الضرورة \*

المضارع		الماضي		المستقبل	
ضرورة	انعدام الضرورة	ضرورة	انعدام الضرورة	ضرورة	انعدام الضرورة
must	mustn't	had to	didn't have to	will have to	won't have to
have to	needn't	needed to	didn't need to	will need to	won't need to
need to	haven't got to	had got to	hadn't got to		
have got to	don't have to		needn't have + P.P		
	don't need to				

# ثالثة ثانوي - المراجعات النهائية - المراجعة الثانية

جميع أفعال الضرورة و انعدام الضرورة يأتي بعدها المصدر ، وفي المجهول يأتي بعدها (be + P.P) .

- You must arrive early.

- The homework must be revised.

الفعل (needn't) في زمن الماضي يأتي بعده (have + P.P) .

- I needn't have bought any meat yesterday.

إذا كان الفاعل (he, she) نستخدم (has to – needs to – doesn't have to)

نستخدم (must) في الإلزام الشخصي والدعوة الحارة والنصيحة القوية . نستخدم (have to) في الإلزام طبقا لقانون وقواعد المكان وتقاليده المجتمع .

نستخدم (mustn't) في النهي والتجريم .

it is not allowed – it is forbidden – it is illegal – it is against law .....

تعتبر (don't have to) أقل قوة في الإلزام من (mustn't) وتعتبر (needn't) الأضعف في الإلزام .

تعتبر (have to) أقوى في الإلزام من (need to) .

يمكن أن يحل (V. to be) محل (V. to have) في الإلزام .

- You have to pay taxes. = you are to pay taxes.

يعتمد الاختيار الصحيح على زمن الجملة ايه ومعنى الجملة ايه .

## \*\* الأفكار العليا \*\*

نستخدم (needn't have + P.P) للتعبير عن أن الشخص فعل الشيء الغير ضروري .

- I needn't have bought any meat yesterday, I discovered that I had a lot.

نستخدم (didn't need to) للتعبير عن أن الشخص لم يفعل الشيء لأنه غير ضروري .

- I didn't need to water the garden yesterday because it rained a lot.

## \*\* Expressing ability التعبير عن القدرة \*\*

- I speak English. (√) (X)

- I can speak English. (√)

(really / do)

المضارع (can)	الماضي (could)
المصدر + is (able) to	المصدر + was able to
is (capable) of + V + ing	was capable of + V + ing
المصدر + has the (ability) to	المصدر + had the ability to
المصدر + (manage) to	المصدر + managed to
ing + V + (succeed) in	ing + V + succeeded in

## Could have + P.P.

أني كان لدي القدرة أن أفعل كذا ولكنني فعلت شيئا آخر

- I could have travelled by car but I preferred to travel by train.

## \*\* Giving advice إعطاء النصيحة \*\*

should – ought to – had better – shall – good idea – advisable – desirable – if

فاعل	فعل النصيحة	مضارع / مستقبل	المصدر	باقي الجملة
		ماضي	have + P.P	

- You should study the lesson. → (tomorrow / now)

- You should be studying the lesson. → (now)

- You should have studied the lesson.

نصيحة تستخدم في الماضي = أسلوب اللوم والعتاب

## \*\* Deduction الاستنتاج \*\*

must → I'm sure

might / may → perhaps

can → possible

could → probable / likely / I hope / I am not sure

can't / couldn't → I am sure + نفي

فاعل	فعل الاستنتاج	مضارع / مستقبل	المصدر	باقي الجملة
		ماضي	have + P.P	

- He is happy, he (must pass – can't pass – must have passed – can't have passed) the exam yesterday.

معلوم → must have + P.P

مجهول → must have been + P.P

# ثالثة ثانوي - المراجعات النهائية - المراجعة الثانية

## \*\* واجب كلمات (4) Unit \*\*

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

1. Because of all this hard work, employees are complaining of .....  
a- burn-out                      b- happiness                      c- amusement                      d- pleasure
2. People doing yoga benefit from an increased feeling of .....  
a- burn-out                      b- well-knowing                      c- stress                      d- well-being
3. Fatema always ..... if she doesn't get what she wants.  
a- laughs                      b- pouts                      c- comforts                      d- pleases
4. It must be difficult to ..... with children and a job at the same time.  
a- talk                      b- put                      c- tape                      d- cope
5. Amal was ..... to a senior manager in an oil company.  
a- opposed                      b- rebuked                      c- promoted                      d- blamed
6. Her father ..... her for upsetting her mother.  
a- scolded                      b- painted                      c- thanked                      d- praised
7. She was ..... when she entered the room so I knew she was annoyed about something.  
a- pleased                      b- praised                      c- wrapping                      d- frowning
8. I've got a ..... picture of the man but I can't remember his name.  
a- physical                      b- mental                      c- psychological                      d- loyal
9. He has failed in organizing his time well. He should have .....  
a- time consuming                      b- time difference                      c- time management                      d- time machine
10. Banks normally give ..... to large business when deciding on loans.  
a- blame                      b- reflection                      c- minority                      d- priority
11. The initial ..... of the reforms will be felt most keenly in primary school in the future.  
a- impact                      b- action                      c- affection                      d- label
12. Hala's been under a lot of ..... since her mother's illness.  
a- happiness                      b- stress                      c- amusement                      d- pleasure
13. We must ..... the cause of the problem before we look for solutions.  
a- arrive                      b- defend                      c- identify                      d- receive
14. He thought the best way to ..... his German was to live in Germany.  
a- improve                      b- prove                      c- approve                      d- apply
15. I'll ask her for the money – I'm not ..... of her.  
a- worried                      b- sacred                      c- tired                      d- scared
16. Many of the runners collapsed, ....., as they crossed the finishing line.  
a- comfortable                      b- exhausted                      c- relaxed                      d- quiet
17. It is impossible to ..... conclusively that the factory is responsible for the pollution.  
a- commit                      b- employ                      c- demonstrate                      d- permit
18. .... that he wasn't happy with the arrangements, I tried to book a different hotel.  
a- Receiving                      b- Conceiving                      c- Leaving                      d- Perceiving
19. If we set off early tomorrow morning we'll ..... most of the traffic.  
a- avoid                      b- hold                      c- arrest                      d- catch
20. He cried out in ..... as the bullet grazed his shoulder.  
a- rest                      b- pain                      c- comfort                      d- relieve
21. When I told him what happened, his immediate ..... was one of shock.  
a- demand                      b- blame                      c- reaction                      d- exercise
22. The successful applicant will have experience in project .....  
a- attachment                      b- management                      c- agreement                      d- direction
23. Our village seems to have ..... very little in the last 20 years.  
a- contracted                      b- fixed                      c- altered                      d- destructed
24. There are three ..... of accommodation, standard, executive and deluxe.  
a- floors                      b- means                      c- blocks                      d- categories
25. I want you both to be on your best ..... at school.  
a- purpose                      b- function                      c- work                      d- behaviour
26. I'll make a ..... for the audience to be quiet.  
a- sigh                      b- sign                      c- signal                      d- notebook
27. I had a/an ..... day at work today. It was very tiring.  
a- stressful                      b- stressed                      c- amused                      d- wasteful
28. They've called a/an ..... meeting for this evening. They want to solve the problem.  
a- emergent                      b- merging                      c- urgent                      d- immigrant
29. There was a ..... of our prizes and the winner could select one of them.  
a- chance                      b- choice                      c- possibility                      d- potential
30. Many parents find it hard to relate their children when they are .....  
a- Infants                      b- toddlers                      c- kids                      d- teenagers
31. Getting a visa isn't as easy as you might .....  
a- suppose                      b- sustain                      c- suspend                      d- respond
32. Our ..... thanks go to all who participated our party.  
a- peaceful                      b- grateful                      c- mistaken                      d- wrong
33. The correspondent kept his ..... during the crisis.  
a- diary                      b- dew                      c- date                      d- dairy



## ثالثة ثانوي - المراجعات النهائية - المراجعة الثانية

68. He inherited a substantial ..... from his grandfather.  
a- treason                      b- pressure                      c- fortune                      d- fortunate
69. What are your ..... and dreams for the future?  
a- hobbies                      b- treasures                      c- regards                      d- hopes
70. .... is something related to the health or state of mind.  
a- Physical                      b- Mental health                      c- Psychological                      d- Metal
71. .... extreme tiredness usually caused by working too much.  
a- Burn out                      b- Turn out                      c- Pick out                      d- Pull out
72. To ..... is to succeed in dealing with a difficult problem.  
a- please                      b- tape                      c- cope                      d- hide
73. .... continuous feelings of worry about your work or personal life.  
a- Reaction                      b- Anger                      c- Happiness                      d- Stress
74. To ..... is to give someone a better more responsible job in a company.  
a- promote                      b- mend                      c- recover                      d- prove
75. .... is when a person looks after their own basic needs without needing anyone else to help him.  
a- Self defence                      b- Self catering                      c- Self denial                      d- Self care
76. Tim ..... is the activity or skill of controlling the way you spend your time to work effectively.  
a- saving                      b- management                      c- activity                      d- survey
77. To ..... is to bring your eyebrows to make lines appear on your forehead.  
a- fail                      b- fry                      c- frown                      d- file
78. To ..... is to speak angrily to somebody especially a child because they have done something wrong.  
a- scold                      b- frown                      c- wrap                      d- pout
79. To ..... is to push your lips forward to show that you aren't pleased about something.  
a- gladden                      b- please                      c- scold                      d- pout
80. .... is information, documents that show something is true.  
a- Proverb                      b- Proof                      c- Proofreader                      d- Waterproof
81. To ..... is to make someone worried, unhappy or angry.  
a- upset                      b- up hold                      c- up skill                      d- up start
82. To ..... is to frighten somebody.  
a- scorn                      b- scold                      c- scan                      d- scare
83. A/An ..... is a tool consisting of a piece of metal which is fixed onto wooden handle, used for hitting things.  
a- axe                      b- hammer                      c- key                      d- saw
84. A ..... is someone who gives money to help an organization, society or person.  
a- burglar                      b- convict                      c- benefactor                      d- criminal
85. The experience caused her huge amounts of mental suffering. The closest meaning to mental is .....  
a- rational                      b- bodily                      c- physical                      d- emotional
86. He is scared of heights. Scared can be replaced by .....  
a- afraid                      b- confident                      c- trusted                      d- honored
87. She worked hard and was soon promoted. The synonym of promoted is .....  
a- ceased                      b- raised                      c- delayed                      d- punished
88. What was his reaction to the news spread there? The synonym of reaction is .....  
a- action                      b- question                      c- activity                      d- response
89. Do you have a mental picture of the scene? The opposite of mental is .....  
a- intellectual                      b- rational                      c- physical                      d- psychological
90. Things can easily go wrong when people are under stress. The word stress can be replaced by .....  
a- pleasure                      b- pressure                      c- quietness                      d- calmness
91. His quality of life has improved dramatically since the operation. The synonym of improved .....  
a- developed                      b- damaged                      c- ceased                      d- worsened
92. She was exhausted with fear and constant tension. The opposite of exhausted is .....  
a- tired                      b- fatigued                      c- lively                      d- worn out
93. My friend faced a difficult choice between moving house and losing his job. The closest meaning to choice is .....  
a- oppression                      b- necessity                      c- compulsion                      d- option
94. I'm feeling burnt out at work. I need a holiday to rest. The synonym of burnt out is .....  
a- exhaustion                      b- relief                      c- pleasure                      d- enjoyment
95. She frowned at me clearly annoyed. Frowned can be replaced by .....  
a- praised                      b- proved                      c- disapproved                      d- approved
96. She's just been promoted to senior sales representative. The antonym of promoted is .....  
a- downgraded                      b- advanced                      c- increased                      d- raised
97. I shook him to try and wake him up but there was no reaction. The synonym of reaction is .....  
a- laziness                      b- reply                      c- ignorance                      d- inactivity
98. I didn't mean to upset her – it was just a bit of fun. The antonym of upset is .....  
a- disturb                      b- annoy                      c- bother                      d- please
99. There was a general expectation that he would win the game. Expectation can be replaced by .....  
a- proof                      b- anticipation                      c- truth                      d- reality
100. She was suspected of selling stolen goods. The antonym of suspected is .....  
a- deceived                      b- distrusted                      c- trusted                      d- doubted
101. I've been working all day but I feel as if I've achieved nothing. The synonym of achieved is .....  
a- fulfilled                      b- abandoned                      c- lifted                      d- given up

## ثالثة ثانوي - المراجعات النهائية - المراجعة الثانية

102. He was a great public benefactor and gave land for building new schools. The synonym of benefactor is .....
- a- beggar                      b- mean                      c- miser                      d- donor
103. Always keep your receipt as a proof of purchase. The synonym of proof is .....
- a- invalidity                      b- failure                      c- evidence                      d- advice
104. The fire resulted in damage to their property. The antonym of property is .....
- a- wealth                      b- debts                      c- belonging                      d- money
105. The country exports goods worth LE 600 million per year. The synonym of worth is .....
- a- double                      b- decrease                      c- disgrace                      d- value
106. This drug may have the ..... of speeding up your heart rate.
- a- effect                      b- cause                      c- reason                      d- result
107. The holiday was a complete surprise – I only ..... about it the day before we left.
- a- explained                      b- invested                      c- explored                      d- found out
108. He warned against ..... hasty decisions.
- a- doing                      b- making                      c- closing                      d- giving
109. When you leave, ..... sure you lock the door behind you.
- a- grow                      b- get                      c- take                      d- make
110. He ..... some helpful suggestions but his boss refused them all.
- a- did                      b- made                      c- brought                      d- thought
111. We must ..... action to deal with the problem before it spreads to other areas.
- a- take                      b- get                      c- carry                      d- make
112. These tablets should help to ..... the pain.
- a- employ                      b- get                      c- ease                      d- move
113. This strategy could cause more problems than it .....
- a- requires                      b- asks                      c- answers                      d- solves
114. Were you ..... of the risks at the time?
- a- aware                      b- awake                      c- ahead                      d- ashamed
115. He drove so fast that I really felt my life was ..... danger.
- a- under                      b- in                      c- of                      d- about
116. I'll be late home so don't stay ..... waiting for me.
- a- up                      b- for                      c- of                      d- about
117. I like living on my ..... means I like living alone.
- a- owe                      b- only                      c- lonely                      d- own
118. It is a wonderful day! I ..... like a million dollar.
- a- get                      b- want                      c- feel                      d- admire
119. He was imprisoned for a crime he didn't .....
- a- commit                      b- connect                      c- collect                      d- contact
120. He ..... sorry for the orphan.
- a- fell                      b- felt                      c- failed                      d- filled
121. He was able to ..... normal life, despite his illness.
- a- decide                      b- grow                      c- drive                      d- lead
122. Salem ..... down the road on his new bike.
- a- set in                      b- set up                      c- set off                      d- set back
123. She doesn't find it easy ..... about her problems.
- a- talks                      b- to talk                      c- talk                      d- talking
124. How did you ..... to get such a great job?
- a- manage                      b- succeed                      c- cross                      d- pass
125. The wind is making my eyes .....
- a- watering                      b- to water                      c- watered                      d- water
126. They succeeded in ..... public awareness of the issue.
- a- raise                      b- to raise                      c- raising                      d- raised
127. The loan helped Ramy ..... his own business.
- a- to start                      b- starts                      c- starting                      d- started
128. Please focus ..... your studies and not on your hobbies.
- a- under                      b- on                      c- of                      d- about
129. It must be difficult to cope ..... three children and a job.
- a- at                      b- on                      c- with                      d- of
130. She's been suffering ..... cancer for two years.
- a- off                      b- by                      c- at                      d- from
131. The police used dogs to clear the campers ..... the village green.
- a- on                      b- off                      c- back                      d- down
132. He wastes a lot of water by having a bath instead ..... a shower.
- a- of                      b- on                      c- at                      d- in
133. The sweat was pouring ..... her face by the end of the race.
- a- of                      b- at                      c- down                      d- in
134. We had to adapt our plans ..... fit Hamdy's timetable.
- a- of                      b- at                      c- to                      d- in
135. We only deal ..... companies which have a good credit record.
- a- for                      b- at                      c- about                      d- with





## ثالثة ثانوي - المراجعات النهائية - المراجعة الثانية

31. They went to Aswan by train but they ..... gone by plane.  
a- might have                      b- could have                      c- shouldn't have                      d- wouldn't have
32. I ..... have gone to university but I decided to get a job.  
a- must                      b- could                      c- will                      d- mustn't
33. Nora ..... have lost our telephone number. Perhaps she has lost it.  
a- can't                      b- must                      c- might                      d- should
34. They ..... have finished this project last week but they didn't.  
a- should                      b- shouldn't                      c- mustn't                      d- won't
35. We ..... have bought a new car last year but we decided not to do.  
a- can                      b- must                      c- could                      d- shouldn't
36. I ..... finished my work on time but I didn't do my best.  
a- will have                      b- could have                      c- can't have                      d- shouldn't d- must have
37. You ..... be home by eight. That's family rule.  
a- should                      b- have to                      c- can                      d- need
38. Do you ..... wear those shoes to work? Are they part of the dress code?  
a- must                      b- will have to                      c- have to                      d- need
39. I'm sorry I couldn't come yesterday ..... work late.  
a- have to                      b- had to                      c- must                      d- need
40. At my sports club, everyone ..... wear flat shoes. It's a rule.  
a- mustn't                      b- needn't                      c- has to                      d- should
41. .... get up early tomorrow. I'm going away and my train leaves at 7:30.  
a- will have to                      b- had to                      c- needn't                      d- need
42. I'm not working tomorrow, so I ..... get up early.  
a- don't need                      b- didn't have to                      c- don't have to                      d- needn't
43. We ..... lock the car. It's safe here.  
a- mustn't                      b- shouldn't                      c- needn't have                      d- don't need to
44. She cooked a big meal but a few guests came. She ..... have troubled herself.  
a- mustn't                      b- needn't                      c- didn't                      d- can't
45. Don't forget that mother ..... to take her medicine at seven pm.  
a- must                      b- should                      c- can                      d- needs
46. Everyone's asleep. We ..... make a noise.  
a- mustn't                      b- don't have to                      c- needn't                      d- didn't have to
47. You ..... come and visit us the next time you come to London.  
a- had to                      b- would have to                      c- need                      d- must
48. My grandfather ..... work six days a week when he was young.  
a- doesn't have to                      b- had to                      c- has to                      d- must
49. You ..... smoke inside the petrol station.  
a- mustn't                      b- don't have to                      c- needn't                      d- shouldn't
50. The train is soon to arrive. You ..... hurry up.  
a- mustn't                      b- needn't                      c- don't have to                      d- must
51. He lost all his money, so he ..... borrow money from his brother.  
a- had to                      b- must                      c- should                      d- has to
52. The baby is asleep. You ..... shout.  
a- don't have to                      b- needn't                      c- must                      d- mustn't
53. It's a "No Smoking" place. You ..... smoke.  
a- don't have to                      b- needn't                      c- mustn't                      d- didn't have to
54. He lost his book and he ..... buy a new one.  
a- must                      b- has to                      c- needs to                      d- had to
55. We ..... be at school by eight o'clock. It's the school rules.  
a- have to                      b- don't have to                      c- shouldn't                      d- needn't
56. You ..... drive so quickly, we have plenty of time.  
a- mustn't                      b- don't have to                      c- can't                      d- should
57. Drivers ..... carry a valid driving licence when they operate a motor vehicle.  
a- needn't                      b- need to                      c- must                      d- had to
58. When you arrive in another country, you ..... show your passport.  
a- mustn't                      b- don't have to                      c- don't need to                      d- have to
59. Don't miss the date. You ..... apply before the end of next week.  
a- have to                      b- don't have to                      c- didn't have to                      d- needn't
60. You ..... smoke. It surely harms and kills you.  
a- didn't have to                      b- mustn't                      c- don't have to                      d- must
61. It's a very long course and I ..... spend all my life studying.  
a- mustn't                      b- had to                      c- have to                      d- need
62. You ..... swim in that river. It's full of wild sea animals.  
a- don't have to                      b- have to                      c- needn't                      d- mustn't
63. Yesterday was a holiday, so we ..... gone to school.  
a- didn't have to                      b- needn't have                      c- needn't                      d- would have
64. She ..... meat yesterday as she has a lot in the fridge.  
a- didn't have to buy                      b- needn't have bought                      c- needn't buy                      d- mustn't buy

## ثالثة ثانوي - المراجعات النهائية - المراجعة الثانية

65. We ..... go shopping yesterday because the shops were all closed.

a- didn't have to      b- don't have to go      c- needn't have gone      d- mustn't

66. Why don't you ..... some snacks with you, so you aren't so hungry?

a- taking      b- took      c- to take      d- take

67. Have you considered ..... to your family about your feelings?

a- talked      b- talking      c- talk      d- talks

68. How about ..... to some music to help you to relax?

a- listen      b- to listen      c- listening      d- listens

69. You ..... have watched television for so long. Your eyes are so red!

a- should      b- shouldn't      c- could      d- would

70. Why don't you ..... a diary to help you plan your work?

a- use      b- using      c- to using      d- to use

71. You ..... have done any more than you did. That was your best.

a- should      b- couldn't      c- doing      d- needn't

72. Have you thought about ..... more exercise?

a- do      b- to do      c- did      d- doing

73. What about ..... with the most important things first?

a- started      b- to start      c- starting      d- start

74. She looks very tired. I think she ..... to bed earlier last night.

a- should have gone      b- didn't go      c- needn't have gone      d- shouldn't have gone

75. Have you consider ..... to music before going to bed?

a- listened      b- listens      c- listening      d- listen

76. You ..... TV so late last night!

a- mustn't watch      b- shouldn't have watched      c- shouldn't watch      d- needn't watch

### \*\* Model Answer \*\*

1. a	2. d	3. b	4. a	5. c	6. d	7. b	8. a	9. c	10. b
11. d	12. a	13. c	14. b	15. d	16. c	17. c	18. d	19. d	20. a
21. c	22. b	23. d	24. b	25. c	26. c	27. d	28. a	29. c	30. d
31. b	32. b	33. c	34. a	35. c	36. b	37. b	38. c	39. b	40. c
41. a	42. c	43. d	44. b	45. d	46. a	47. d	48. b	49. a	50. d
51. d	52. d	53. c	54. d	55. a	56. b	57. c	58. d	59. a	60. b
61. c	62. d	63. b	64. a	65. a	66. d	67. b	68. c	69. b	70. a
71. b	72. d	73. c	74. a	75. c	76. b				

## اليوم الثاني

### \*\* ملخص لأهم كلمات (10) Unit \*\*

cultural	ثقافي	landmark	معلم بارز، مبنى أثري	essential	ضروري، جوهري
remains	بقايا، آثار	temple	معبد	palace	قصر
pillar	عمود، دعامة	mark	يُميز، يشكل علامة بارزة	archaeologist	عالم آثار
extinct	منقرض، باند	civilization	حضارة	cellar	قبو، سرداب
dam	سد	heal	يلتئم	review	نقد، مقالة نقدية
parade	عرض، استعراض	experience	يعاني، يجرب	rule	حكم
beneficial	نافع، مفيد	goddesses	آلهة	surround	يحيط بـ
region	إقليم	unfortunately	لسوء الحظ	explore	يستكشف
guard	يحرس، حارس	mural-wall paintings	رسوم جدارية	mummies	موميאות
items	أجزاء	inhabit	يقطن، يسكن	aspects	مظاهر، سمات، مجالات
include	يشمل، يتضمن	spectacular	مثير، مذهل	transport	ينقل
queens	ملكات	coffins	توابيت	prehistoric	ما قبل التاريخ
statue	تمثال	myth	أسطورة، خرافة	sites	مواقع
port	ميناء	museum	متحف	impressive	مؤثر
ruin	دمار، حطام	reign	مدة حكم الملك، سلطة	location	موقع
preserve	يحفظ	sculpture	تمثال، فن النحت	miss	يفوته (شيء)
elaborate	محكم، معقد	gateway	مدخل ذو بوابة، معبر	inspire	يلهم، يحث
procession	موكب	must-see	مكان جدير بالمشاهدة	worth	يستحق، يساوي كذا
highlight	الجزء الأهم أو الأبرز	ancient	قديم	entrance	مدخل
research	يقوم بعمل بحث	contemporary	حديث، معاصر	powerful	قوي
archaeology	علم الآثار	experts	خبراء	unearth	يكتشف، يستخرج بالحفر
bury	يدفن، يوارى	value	قيمة	tour guide	مرشد سياحي
mysterious	غامض	national museum	المتحف القومي	display	عرض، يعرض
kings	ملوك	passages	ممرات	destruction	دمار

# ثالثة ثانوي - المراجعات النهائية - المراجعة الثانية

column	عمود	monument	أثر	heritage	تراث ، إرث
expedition	رحلة استكشافية	fort	قلعة ، حصن	lighthouse	منارة
wonders	عجائب	structure	بناء ، مبنى	bargain	صفقة
treasures	كنوز	preserved	محفوظ	carve	ينحت
dedicated	مخصص ، مكرس	healing	شفاء ، التنام	facilities	تسهيلات ، مرافق
moving	مؤثر ، مؤثر للمشاعر	artifacts	أثار فنية ، تحف	sights	مشاهد ، معالم
locate	يعين موضع شيء	sailor	بحار	underground	تحت الأرض
guess	يخمن	archaeological	أثري	uncover	يكشف الغطاء عن
findings	موجودات	coast	ساحل	ancient egyptians	قدماء المصريين
discovery	اكتشاف	valuable	قيم ، ثمين	details	تفاصيل
rulers	حكام	cost	يكلف ، يتكلف	royal	ملكي
emotional	عاطفي	tour	يتجول	pharaoh	فرعون
lawyer	محام	rowing	تجديف	murder	يقتل ، يفتال
boast	يتباهى ، يتفاخر	lodgings	حجرة مستأجرة ، سكان	convict	المدان ، المحكوم عليه
pity	شفقة ، رحمة	immediately	في الحال	perform	يؤدي
observatory	مرصد ، نقطة مراقبة	coincidence	مصادفة ، صدفة	criminal	مجرم
acquit	يبرئ	mislead	يضل	marshes	مستنقعات
permanently	بشكل دائم	interrupt	يقاطع أثناء الكلام	knit	يجيك ، ينسج ، يطرز
housekeeper	(مديرة) ربة منزل	tourist attraction	عامل الجذب السياحي	related	متعلق بـ ، له علاقة بـ
tears	دموع	benefactor	راع ، كفيل ، متبرع	debts	ديون
court	محكمة	prison	سجن	feedback	صدى العمل ، تغذية مرتدة
misunderstand	يسيء الفهم	familiar	مألوف	picturesque	فانتن ، رائع ، خلاب
well	بئر	ramps	منحدرات	decipher	يفك (الشفرة)
souvenirs	هدايا تذكارية	specie	أنواع ، أصناف	sacred	مقدس
gifts	هدايا	bank	ضفة (النهر)	infection	عدوى
hieroglyphics	اللغة الهيروغليفية	bazaar	بازار	captivate	يفتن ، يأسر
hidden	مخفي ، مخبئ	mayor	عمدة ، محافظ	cruise	رحلة بحرية
evidence	دليل ، برهان	reviewer	ناقد	mausoleum	قبر ، ضريح
backpack	حقيبة ظهر	authentic	أصلي ، حقيقي	medieval	متعلق بالقرون الوسطى

## \*\* Unit (10) ملخص قواعد \*\*

### \*\* Used to / Would \*\*

♥ للتعبير عن عادة في الماضي مع (used to):

- He **used to play** tennis.
- He **got / become / grew used to playing** tennis
- **It was his habit to play** tennis.
- He **was used to playing** tennis.
- Mona **used to be** lazy.
- He **was used to playing** tennis.
- He **was in the habit of playing** tennis.

#### نقطة

- He **no longer plays** tennis.
- He **didn't use to play** tennis.
- He **didn't get / become / grow used to playing** tennis.
- He **wasn't in the habit of playing** tennis.
- He **doesn't play** tennis **any longer / more**.
- He **wasn't used to playing** tennis.
- It **wasn't his habit to play** tennis.
- He **wasn't accustomed to playing** tennis.

#### نقطة

- Amr **is used to reading / stories / it**.
- A pen **is used to write** an essay.
- A pen **is used for writing** an essay.

♥ للتعبير عن عادة في الماضي مع (المصدر + would):

- عادات متكررة ♥
- When I was young, I **used to play** tennis
- When I was young, I **would play** tennis
- عادات ثابتة ♥
- When I was young, I **used to live** in Alex
- When I was young, I **would live** in Alex
- I **used to play** tennis but now I play football.
- I **would play** tennis but now I play football.

♥ عند التأكيد على انتهاء المواقف في الماضي ولم تعد قائمة في الحاضر نستخدم (used to).

♥ لا تستخدم (would) للتعبير عن عادة في الماضي مع الأفعال التقريرية: ... **be - have - love - hate - want - wish - hear - cost - feel - exist** ...

- When I was young, I **used to have** a playstation. (✓)
- When I was young, I **would have** a playstation. (X)

# ثالثة ثانوي - المراجعات النهائية - المراجعة الثانية

♥ تحتاج (would) إطار زمني للتعبير عن عادة في الماضي .

- I **used to visit** my relatives. (✓)
- I **would visit** my relatives. (X)
- When I was young, I **used to / would visit** my relatives.

♥ إذا احتوت الجملة على أحد ظروف التكرار (sometimes – usually – always) :

- When I was young, I **always used to practise** sport.
- When I was young, I **used always to practise** sport.
- When I was young, I **would always practise** sport.

♥ للتعبير عن عادة في الماضي في النفي أو السؤال :

- He **didn't use to play** tennis.
- He **wouldn't play** tennis. (X)
- **Did** you **use to play** tennis?
- **Would** you **play** tennis? (X)

♥ استخدامات أخرى لـ (would) :

- Would you mind giving me your camera?
- I **would prefer to play** tennis.
- If he had arrived, he **would have met** the teacher.
- He said that he **would arrive** the next day.
- As soon as I had studied the lesson, I **answered / would answer** the question.
- I **would rather play** tennis.
- If he arrived, he **would meet** the teacher.
- I wish he **would pass** the exam.

## \*\* so – such / enough – too \*\*

\* So + صفة / حال + that → جدا لدرجة أن

1. The student is **so clever that** he gets the full mark.  
He runs **so quickly that** he wins the race.
2. **So clever is** the student **that** he gets the full mark.
3. There are **so (many / few) mistakes that** he gets a low mark.  
There is **so (much / little) traffic that** he arrives late.

نقطة

- He is **so much taller that** he joins the basketball team.
- It was **so nice a day that** we went to the beach.
- He plays well **so that** he can win the match.

\* Such + a / an + اسم / صفة + that → جدا لدرجة أن

1. He is **such a clever student that** he gets the full mark.  
They are **such clever students that** they get the full mark.  
They are **such friends that** they always help each other.
2. **Such a clever student** is he **that** he gets the full mark.
3. There are **such a lot of mistakes that** he gets a low mark.  
There is **such a lot of traffic that** he arrives late.

نقطة

- Wild animals **such as** tigers are becoming rare.
- The center offers activities like sailing and diving and **such**.

\* بالقدر الكافي لكي يحدث الفعل → مصدر + enough to + صفة / حال

- He is **tall enough to join** the basketball team.
- The car is **big enough** for us **to travel** in.

نقطة

- There is **enough sugar to make** a cup of tea.
- You ate **enough** of those sweets.
- I studied **enough**.

\* جدا لدرجة أن لم يحدث → مصدر + too + صفة / حال + too

- The coffee is **too hot to drink**.
- The dress is **too expensive** for Mona **to buy**.

نقطة

- He is much **too fat**.
- He has **too many mistakes**.
- The box is **too heavy**.
- He spoke English, me **too**.
- He has **too much work**.
- It was **too hot a day to play** outdoors.
- The box is **so / very heavy**.

♥ لاحظ كيفية استخدام نفس الصفة في سياق مختلف :

- The room is **too dark to see** my keys.
- The sky is **dark enough to see** the stars.
- You are **young enough to get** better.
- My brother is 3 years old, he is **too young to read**.

## \*\* واجب كلمات (10) Unit \*\*

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

1. They consider the building to be an important part of region .....

- a- heritage
- b- inheritance
- c- ownership
- d- possessions

## ثالثة ثانوي - المراجعات النهائية - المراجعة الثانية

2. The police asked the witness about the ..... of the accident.  
a- sight                      b- site                      c- seat                      d- situation
3. In the square in front of the hotel stands ..... to all the people killed in the war.  
a- museum                      b- tower                      c- monument                      d- cave
4. In Greek ..... love is personified by the goddess Aphrodite.  
a- myth                      b- fact                      c- rule                      d- faith
5. There were three large figures ..... out of the tree.  
a- curved                      b- caused                      c- came                      d- carved
6. She feels obliged to wear something really ....., as the mother of the bride.  
a- odd                      b- ugly                      c- mysterious                      d- spectacular
7. He made a short speech at the graveside, then the body was finally .....  
a- disappeared                      b- buried                      c- uncovered                      d- recovered
8. Education and investment are the twin ..... on which a successful economy is built.  
a- columns                      b- sticks                      c- ladders                      d- pillars
9. He lives in a very ..... village in Luxor.  
a- picturesque                      b- sunny                      c- plain                      d- shiny
10. Fifty years after his death his ..... were returned to his homeland.  
a- results                      b- profits                      c- monuments                      d- remains
11. The roof of the ..... was held up by a row of thick stone columns.  
a- statue                      b- cylinder                      c- temple                      d- truck
12. The British ..... to Mount Everest is leaving next month.  
a- exploration                      b- expedition                      c- tour                      d- picnic
13. They are making the most ..... preparations for the wedding.  
a- elaborate                      b- irregular                      c- unknown                      d- damaging
14. I haven't seen her for 20 years, but I ..... her immediately.  
a- concealed                      b- recognized                      c- realized                      d- knew
15. She gave a series of lectures at the university last year on ..... British writers.  
a- temporary                      b- update                      c- recent                      d- contemporary
16. There is concern that the giant panda will soon become .....  
a- extinct                      b- negative                      c- alive                      d- disappeared
17. The restaurant has a long menu of about fifty .....  
a- accounts                      b- factors                      c- items                      d- components
18. The book is a work of fiction and not intended as a / an ..... account.  
a- insignificant                      b- historic                      c- unknown                      d- historical
19. Your responsibilities will ..... making appointments on my behalf.  
a- contain                      b- include                      c- consist                      d- estimate
20. There was a lot of positive ..... which was very encouraging.  
a- ignorance                      b- drawbacks                      c- drop                      d- feedback
21. It used to be said that Britain ..... an empire on which the sun never set.  
a- ruled                      b- conquered                      c- started                      d- seen
22. The president escaped through a secret ..... underneath the parliament.  
a- line                      b- method                      c- passage                      d- closure
23. The projected extension to the motorway near Cairo is going to ..... over ten million pounds.  
a- do                      b- produce                      c- price                      d- cost
24. We are trying to ..... a new supplier for our coffee.  
a- locate                      b- place                      c- perform                      d- reply
25. She died in ..... circumstances, and there is still a possibility that it was murder.  
a- clear                      b- mysterious                      c- apparent                      d- obvious
26. It's difficult for people in wheelchairs to move up and down .....  
a- sticks                      b- snacks                      c- steps                      d- stools
27. She insisted on telling me every single ..... of what they did to her in hospital.  
a- tale                      b- detail                      c- detain                      d- tail
28. I don't want everyone to know, so if you could keep it to yourself I'd ..... it.  
a- reward                      b- appreciate                      c- disregard                      d- disgrace
29. Disneyworld is one of Florida's major tourist ..... . We want to go to there again.  
a- attractions                      b- attentions                      c- reflections                      d- population
30. A website may have many different web pages for you to click on and .....  
a- invite                      b- reinvent                      c- explore                      d- invent
31. The tourists spent a week visiting the ..... of Ancient Egyptians civilization.  
a- wallets                      b- warnings                      c- wanders                      d- wonders
32. This enormous tower is one of the ..... of the city. It's a place of interest.  
a- sites                      b- sightseeing                      c- websites                      d- sights
33. The Stanley Bridge is a famous ..... in Alexandria.  
a- remark                      b- landlord                      c- landmark                      d- landfill
34. If you spend anytime in prison, you're labeled as a/an ..... for the rest of your life.  
a- harmless                      b- criminal                      c- innocent                      d- sinless
35. He'd do anything to cover his guilt, including lie, cheat and .....  
a- murder                      b- innocence                      c- happiness                      d- kindness

## ثالثة ثانوي - المراجعات النهائية - المراجعة الثانية

36. Football players ..... that they had never lost a single game.  
a- liked                      b- boasted                      c- animated                      d- praised
37. Anyway, I can't ..... him against all my principles. I'm honest with him.  
a- misbehave                      b- lose                      c- mislead                      d- misuse
38. She ..... with Mrs-Marry when she first came to London.  
a- lodged                      b- positioned                      c- placed                      d- replaced
39. The prim ..... in the case committed suicide yesterday.  
a- murder                      b- victim                      c- innocent                      d- convict
40. He is a declared ..... to the Red Cross Organisations. He has donated a lot of money to them.  
a- benefactor                      b- beggar                      c- rival                      d- opponent
41. They piled up such a hug ..... that they soon went bankrupt.  
a- profit                      b- debt                      c- coin                      d- money
42. At the mouth of the river, there is a large area of .....  
a- map                      b- mess                      c- march                      d- marsh
43. They chose a famous lawyer to represent them in .....  
a- location                      b- position                      c- court                      d- cart
44. Please, go on with what you're doing and don't let us ..... you.  
a- assist                      b- interfere                      c- interrupt                      d- attach
45. They have two grown-up children, both of them live .....  
a- aboard                      b- abroad                      c- board                      d- broad
46. If she spends any time in ....., people will label her as a criminal for the rest of her life.  
a- prison                      b- institute                      c- university                      d- cave
47. We didn't ..... we had to write each answer on a new sheet of paper.  
a- miss                      b- realize                      c- recognize                      d- watch
48. We usually ask students to ..... a few simple tasks on the computer to test their skills.  
a- perform                      b- form                      c- carry                      d- make
49. The huge explosion ..... deafened him in his left ear.  
a- seldom                      b- hardly                      c- rarely                      d- permanently
50. The ..... sometimes receive gratuities from the tourists which supplement their salaries.  
a- deceivers                      b- traders                      c- guides                      d- enemies
51. A ..... is a large round stone, metal or wooden post that is used to support a bridge.  
a- column                      b- core                      c- mast                      d- tower
52. .... an ancient story, especially explaining in a literary way about the early history of a group of people.  
a- Novel                      b- Myth                      c- Message                      d- Tale
53. A ..... is a building used for the worship of a god in some religions.  
a- workshop                      b- library                      c- temple                      d- hotel
54. A ..... place is attractive in appearance, especially in an old-fashioned way.  
a- picturesque                      b- peculiar                      c- rude                      d- boring
55. Believing that something is very important and giving a lot of time and energy to it means .....  
a- trivial                      b- fluent                      c- workable                      d- dedicated
56. Features belonging to the culture of a particular society, such as traditions are called .....  
a- remark                      b- heritage                      c- inheritance                      d- passage
57. .... are parts of something which continue to exist when most of it has been used or destroyed.  
a- Remains                      b- Mains                      c- Findings                      d- Bases
58. A tourist ..... is something which makes people want to go to a particular place.  
a- intention                      b- reflection                      c- attraction                      d- leaflet
59. To ..... is to give your energy; time, etc completely.  
a- hold                      b- dedicate                      c- indicate                      d- inherit
60. .... is the period of time when a king or queen rules a country.  
a- War                      b- Region                      c- Truth                      d- Reign
61. The crime of intentionally killing a person is called .....  
a- murder                      b- accident                      c- excavation                      d- theft
62. Someone who is in prison because they are guilty of a crime is called a/an .....  
a- officer                      b- innocent                      c- convict                      d- witness
63. I've always had an interest in astronomy. The synonym of the word interest is .....  
a- neglect                      b- carelessness                      c- concern                      d- expense
64. He never seems to show any interest in his children. The antonym of interest is ...  
a- neglection                      b- importance                      c- attention                      d- concern
65. He has an impressive command of the English language. The closest meaning to impressive is .....  
a- fictional                      b- insignificant                      c- feeble                      d- important
66. This part of the town is especially picturesque. The synonym of picturesque is .....  
a- rude                      b- amazing                      c- trivial                      d- boring
67. It's sometimes hard to separate fact from fiction. The opposite of fact is .....  
a- imagination                      b- hardness                      c- happiness                      d- proof
68. Her injury ruined her chances of winning the race. The antonym of ruined is .....  
a- destroyed                      b- vanished                      c- finished                      d- supported
69. The plaster cast helps to heal the broken bone. The synonym of heal is .....  
a- harm                      b- decay                      c- pollute                      d- cure

## ثالثة ثانوي - المراجعات النهائية - المراجعة الثانية

70. Don't make me feel guilty. The synonym of the word guilty is .....

- a- moral                      b- innocent                      c- sinful                      d- immune

71. He was imprisoned in 1965 for attempted murder. The synonym of murder is .....

- a- failure                      b- assassination                      c- loss                      d- compliment

72. All we can do is to ..... deduction from the available facts.

- a- make                      b- perform                      c- take                      d- carry out

73. The garage, large enough for two cars, is set ..... from the house.

- a- apart                      b- joined                      c- connected                      d- attached

74. Finally she managed to ..... her debts. Now, she is going to start a new project.

- a- form                      b- pay                      c- found                      d- retain

75. Sooner or later she's going to realize what a mistake she's .....

- a- made                      b- done                      c- performed                      d- played

76. I went to the grocer's on the ..... home from work to get some cheese.

- a- track                      b- street                      c- way                      d- route

77. We built a large house ..... the river. It was close to the river.

- a- at                      b- by                      c- on                      d- over

78. He really ..... his mother's heart when he ignored her advice.

- a- grew                      b- thought                      c- brought                      d- broke

79. They are friends. They belong ..... the same chess club.

- a- in                      b- to                      c- at                      d- for

80. Lucy is very busy. She is devoted ..... her cats.

- a- to                      b- for                      c- at                      d- about

81. Most people associate this brand ..... good quality.

- a- to                      b- about                      c- with                      d- for

82. If you look ..... your clothes, they last a lot longer.

- a- after                      b- for                      c- at                      d- up

83. Your hair and eyes remind me ..... your father.

- a- at                      b- with                      c- for                      d- of

84. How much did you pay ..... the tickets?

- a- on                      b- for                      c- in                      d- with

85. Sally specializes in ..... novels set in eighteenth-century England.

- a- historian                      b- history                      c- historic                      d- historical

86. Symptoms of the illness ..... a high temperature and a persistent dry cough.

- a- consist                      b- enclose                      c- include                      d- contain

87. Before you start your own business you should be familiar with the government's .....

- a- rules                      b- rallies                      c- rolls                      d- roles

88. This particular stretch of ..... is especially popular with walkers.

- a- cost                      b- coast                      c- bank                      d- cast

89. I remember ..... up an old coin from the ground as a child in my garden.

- a- digging                      b- making                      c- doing                      d- growing

90. Look at these old photos of our grandparents, which I found by ..... in the cupboard.

- a- share                      b- chance                      c- charge                      d- change

91. We found an expensive necklace, so we ..... it to the police station.

- a- buried                      b- kept                      c- handed                      d- spent

92. My grandmother used to love buying old furniture ..... at the local street market.

- a- cheaply                      b- cheap                      c- cheapest                      d- cheaper than

93. An adjective to describe that you are part of the same family as another person means .....

- a- isolated                      b- separated                      c- detached                      d- related

94. .... is when things happen at the same time in a way that seems surprising or unusual.

- a- Coincidence                      b- Accident                      c- Event                      d- Process

95. A/An ..... is the person who can help you with legal problems.

- a- attendant                      b- lawyer                      c- oculist                      d- waiter

96. A synonym for 'killing a person' is .....

- a- chopping                      b- awarding                      c- murdering                      d- crouching

97. The action of moving a boat on water using long sticks is called .....

- a- rowing                      b- swimming                      c- diving                      d- snorkeling

98. To stop thinking about something which is negative means to .....

- a- get up my mind                      b- take my mind away                      c- make up my mind                      d- take my mind off

99. The drops of water which fall from your eyes when you are sad are called .....

- a- rains                      b- tears                      c- water                      d- points

100. When a person is told officially they did not commit a crime, this means they are .....

- a- murdered                      b- sentenced                      c- acquitted                      d- imprisoned

101. After he finished university, he trained to be a/an ..... . He wanted to defend his client in the court.

- a- lawyer                      b- boss                      c- owner                      d- director

102. He bought his own boat because he liked ..... so much.

- a- swimming                      b- skiing                      c- rowing                      d- skating

103. We hadn't planned to go to the theatre on the same night as my sister; it was just a/an .....

- a- fate                      b- coincidence                      c- incident                      d- happening

# ثالثة ثانوي - المراجعات النهائية - المراجعة الثانية

104. No one guessed they were ..... because they looked so different.

- a- connected                      b- tied                                      c- related                                      d- linked

105. The ..... was told he would go to prison for twenty years.

- a- judge                                      b- lawyer                                      c- innocent                                      d- criminal

106. I couldn't stop the ..... from falling when it was time to say goodbye for the last time.

- a- tear                                      b- water                                      c- drop                                      d- rain

107. They knew who had ..... the old man, but they didn't know how.

- a- observed                                      b- murdered                                      c- formed                                      d- shaped

108. Five months ago, she was ..... on the charge of murder.

- a- injured                                      b- cleared                                      c- acquitted                                      d- emptied

109. If I'm worried about something, I usually play music to .....

- a- move round                                      b- take my coat off                                      c- think greatly of                                      d- take my mind off

## \*\* Model Answer \*\*

1. a	2. b	3. c	4. a	5. d	6. d	7. b	8. d	9. a	10. d
11. c	12. b	13. a	14. b	15. d	16. a	17. c	18. d	19. b	20. d
21. a	22. c	23. d	24. a	25. b	26. c	27. b	28. b	29. a	30. c
31. d	32. d	33. c	34. b	35. a	36. b	37. c	38. a	39. d	40. a
41. b	42. d	43. c	44. c	45. b	46. a	47. b	48. a	49. d	50. c
51. a	52. b	53. c	54. a	55. d	56. b	57. a	58. c	59. b	60. d
61. a	62. c	63. c	64. a	65. d	66. b	67. a	68. d	69. d	70. c
71. b	72. a	73. a	74. b	75. a	76. c	77. b	78. d	79. b	80. a
81. c	82. a	83. d	84. b	85. d	86. c	87. a	88. b	89. a	90. b
91. c	92. a	93. d	94. a	95. b	96. c	97. a	98. d	99. b	100. c
101. a	102. c	103. b	104. c	105. d	106. a	107. b	108. c	109. d	

## \*\* واجب قواعد (10) Unit \*\*

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

1. It's impossible that he got his driving test. He ..... it.

- a- must have got                      b- can't get                                      c- can't have got                                      d- shouldn't have got

2. There wasn't any milk in the bottle. Tamer ..... have used it.

- a- should                                      b- can't                                      c- might                                      d- must

3. His bad exam results ..... have frustrated his poor parents. They felt sad.

- a- must                                      b- should                                      c- can't                                      d- might

4. I don't know where my school bag is, Mum. It isn't here. You ..... have left it on the bus.

- a- might                                      b- can't                                      c- should                                      d- can't have

5. A: I rang you this morning, but you didn't answer.                      B: Sorry, I ..... have been asleep.

- a- would                                      b- must                                      c- can't                                      d- should

6. The rain ..... have stopped by now. I'm not sure.

- a- must                                      b- can't                                      c- might                                      d- should

7. His watch ..... have been expensive. It's made of plastic.

- a- must                                      b- might                                      c- could                                      d- can't

8. He is very tired today. He ..... have slept early yesterday.

- a- can't                                      b- must                                      c- mustn't                                      d- should

9. There was nobody at work when I arrived. They ..... gone out.

- a- can't have                                      b- must have                                      c- needn't have                                      d- should have

10. You ..... finished that book already. You bought it only yesterday and it is very long.

- a- must have                                      b- should have                                      c- can't have                                      d- might have

11. Noha's keys are on the table. She ..... seen them when she left this morning.

- a- must have                                      b- can't have                                      c- might have                                      d- should have

12. The streets are wet. It ..... have rained last night.

- a- shouldn't                                      b- can't                                      c- should                                      d- must

13. She ..... have phoned me this morning. I'm not sure.

- a- might                                      b- must                                      c- can't                                      d- shouldn't

14. Kamel ..... very surprised when he won the reading competition. He didn't believe it.

- a- must be                                      b- must have been                                      c- might be                                      d- can't be

15. I think he ..... have failed the test, but I'm not sure.

- a- ought to                                      b- must                                      c- can't                                      d- might

16. Those shoes were expensive. They ..... cheap.

- a- must have been                                      b- can't be                                      c- might have been                                      d- can't have been

17. He was never late; he ..... missed his train.

- a- must have                                      b- might have                                      c- can't have                                      d- may have

18. It ..... have been very windy. There are branches all over the ground.

- a- can't                                      b- must                                      c- will                                      d- should

19. The exam ..... have been easy. I'm sure it was difficult.

- a- can't                                      b- must                                      c- may                                      d- might

20. He ..... have been injured. There was blood on his face.

- a- can't                                      b- might                                      c- must                                      d- should

## ثالثة ثانوي - المراجعات النهائية - المراجعة الثانية

21. Your mother ..... be a great cook. You are always so keen to get back home to eat!  
a- can't b- might c- could d- must
22. I don't know why I am so tired these days ..... be working too hard. Or maybe I am not sleeping too well.  
a- can't b- might c- mustn't d- should
23. You seem to know everything about the theatre. You ..... go every week.  
a- might b- could c- mustn't d- can't
24. You ..... the toast because the toaster has a timer.  
a- might have burnt b- can't have burnt c- must have burnt d- must burn
25. Ali ..... remembered our phone number because he called us twice.  
a- must have b- can't have c- mustn't have d- might have
26. Hany will be given a promotion. He ..... know much about this company after only a year working here.  
a- can't b- might c- should d- must
27. The phone is ringing. It ..... Sally. She always rings at this time.  
a- can't be b- might be c- must be d- must have been
28. Hady has been drinking that whiskey since early this afternoon. He ..... totally drunk by now.  
a- can't be b- must be c- might have been d- must have been
29. They ..... think much of this film. They're leaving already - after only 20 minutes!  
a- can't b- might c- must d- should
30. He bought an expensive car last week. He ..... rich.  
a- must be b- can't be c- shouldn't be d- must have been
31. There is a lot of traffic on the roads today, so we ..... be late.  
a- must b- can't c- might d- ought to
32. In the past, people ..... a lot more books because they had more free time.  
a- must have read b- must read c- can't have read d- can't read
33. It ..... easy to have lived without electricity years ago.  
a- must have been b- must be c- can't have been d- can't be
34. He ..... about the bad news. He seemed very sad.  
a- might have known b- could not have known c- can't have known d- must have known
35. Scientists believe that Hatshepsut ..... have died of a tooth infection, but they have no evidence, so, they can't be sure.  
a- should b- may c- can't d- must
36. The ancient Egyptians ..... have built the pyramids without ramps.  
a- must b- mustn't c- couldn't d- can't
37. .... mistakes when you were young?  
a- Did you use to make b- Were you making c- Had you made d- Would you make
38. Rana ..... to go to work early.  
a- was not used to b- won't use c- didn't use d- is used
39. He ..... the garden every week. He doesn't now.  
a- had pruned b- used to prune c- would prune d- was pruning
40. This place is now a bookshop. It ..... be a restaurant.  
a- used to b- uses to c- would d- is used to
41. My mom ..... my little sister good tales every night before she went to sleep.  
a- tells b- had told c- was told d- would tell

### \*\* Model Answer \*\*

1. c	2. d	3. a	4. a	5. b	6. c	7. d	8. a	9. b	10. c
11. b	12. d	13. a	14. b	15. d	16. d	17. c	18. b	19. a	20. c
21. d	22. b	23. a	24. b	25. a	26. d	27. c	28. b	29. a	30. a
31. c	32. a	33. c	34. d	35. b	36. c	37. a	38. c	39. b	40. a
41. d									

## اليوم الثالث

### \*\* أسئلة المعلمين على القصة كاملة \*\*

1. Guilt is one of the main themes in the novel. Discuss. الذنب هو أحد السمات الرئيسية للقصة . فسر ذلك .  
 ❖ Miss Havisham felt guilty for making Estella cruel and breaking Pip'e heart. أحست الأنسة هافيشام بالذنب لأنها جعلت استيلا قاسية وحطمت قلب بيب
2. "The other side is not always greener." How is this applied to the novel?  
 ❖ It means one should be satisfied with his own life. الجانب الآخر ليس أفضل دائما . كيف ينطبق ذلك على القصة ؟  
تعني أن الإنسان عليه أن يرضى بحياته
3. What is the theme of Great Expectations?  
 ❖ Affection, loyalty, and conscience are more important than wealth and class. ما الموضوع الرئيسي للرواية ؟  
العاطفة والوفاء والضمير أهم بكثير من الثروة والطبقة الاجتماعية
4. What is the irony in Great Expectations?  
 ❖ Miss Havisham who was cruel wanted Pip to be a good man. ما الجانب الساخر في رواية آمال عظيمة ؟  
الأنسة هافيشام التي كانت قاسية أرادت أن يصبح بيب رجلا هاما
5. What does Mis Havisham represent in Great Expectations?  
 ❖ Revenge and disappointment. ماذا تمثل الأنسة هافيشام في رواية آمال عظيمة ؟  
التأثر والخذلان

# ثالثة ثانوي - المراجعات النهائية - المراجعة الثانية

## \*\* Chapter (3) \*\*

1. **Why did Mrs Joe and Uncle Pumblechook want Pip's visits to Miss Havisham's to continue?**  
لماذا أرادت السيدة جو السيد بمبلتشوك أن يستمر بيب في زيارته لبيت هافيشام؟  
اعتقدوا ان الأنسة هافيشام ستمنح بيب كل أموالها
2. **Why do you think Miss Havisham still kept the wedding cake?**  
في رأيك ، لماذا كانت الأنسة هافيشام لا تزال تحتفظ بكعكة الزفاف ؟  
كانت ذكرى اليوم الذي تركها فيه حبيبها
3. **In what ways do you think Estella is a cruel character?**  
إلى أي مدى تعتقد ان إستيلا كانت شخصية قاسية ؟  
كانت متكبرة وجعلت بيب يبكي
4. **Do you feel sorry for Miss Havisham? Why?**  
هل تتعاطف مع الأنسة هافيشام ؟ لماذا ؟  
نعم ، لأن قلبها كان محطم .
5. **Why do you think the dining room had not changed for many years?**  
في رأيك ، لماذا لم تتغير حجرة الطعام لسنوات عديدة ؟  
أرادت الأنسة ها فيشام أن تحتفظ بذكرى اليوم الذي انكسر قلبها فيه .
6. **Why do you think there were spiders and mice everywhere in the dining room?**  
في رأيك لماذا كان هناك عنكبوت وفئران في كل مكان برفقة الطعام ؟  
لم تستغل الغرفة لسنوات عديدة
7. **Why do you think Estella refused to speak to Pip when Havisham asked them to play?**  
في رأيك ، لماذا رفضت إستيلا أن تتحدث إلى بيب عندما طلبت ها فيشام منهما أن يلعبا ؟  
إستيلا لم تحب مظهر بيب ولا وضعه في الحياة  
كيف حاول بيب أن يجسن من وضعه؟
8. **How was Pip trying to improve himself?**  
كيف حاول بيب أن يحسن من وضعه؟  
أعطته بيدي دروسا وعلمته كل ما تعرف
9. **Why do you think Pip was frightened of the man in the inn?**  
في رأيك ، لماذا كان بيب خائفا من الرجل في الحانة؟  
كان الرجل يحمل المبرد التي أعطها بيب للمجرم
10. **Why do you think Miss Havisham was always asking Pip about his opinion of Estella?**  
في رأيك ، لماذا كانت الأنسة هافيشام تسأل بيب كثيرا عن رأيه في إستيلا ؟  
كانت تريده أن يحب إستيلا لكي تكسر قلبه
11. **Do you think that Pip is becoming a better person after meeting Miss Havisham? Why?**  
هل تعتقد ان بيب تحسن بعد لقاء الأنسة هافيشام ؟ لماذا ؟  
نعم فقد أراد الآن أن يتعلم قدر المستطاع  
لا فقد كره حياته السابقة
12. **Why do you think Pip wanted to take Joe away from the inn?**  
في رأيك ، لماذا أراد بيب أن يصحب السيد جو خارج الحانة؟  
أردك بيب ان الرجل في الحانة كان قد قابل المجرم الذي ساعده بيب في المستنقعات
13. **Joe was a kind employer. Explain.**  
كان جو صاحب عمل عطوف  
لم يمانع أن يمنح بيب اجازة بعد الظهر
14. **Do you think Orlick was right to feel angry with Joe? Why?**  
في رأيك هل كان لدى أورليك الحق في الغضب من السيد جو ؟ لماذا ؟  
نعم لأن جو منح بيب اجازة وجعل أورليك يعمل بجد
15. **Mrs Joe and Uncle Pumblechook were greedy. Explain.**  
كان كلا من السيدة جو والسيد بمبلتشوك جشعين . اشرح ذلك .  
أرادا أن يحصل بيب على كل أموال الأنسة هافيشام
16. **What do you think of Miss Havisham's relatives? Why?**  
ما رأيك في أقارب ها فيشام ؟ لماذا ؟  
ليسوا جيدين لأن كل ما أرادوه كان أموال الأنسة هافيشام .
17. **Pip was stronger than Herbert Pocket. Prove.**  
أثبت ان بيب كان أقوى من هربرت بوكيت  
ضربه بيب وأصابه في عينه
18. **Why do you think Pip felt sorry for Herbert Pocket?**  
في رأيك لماذا تتعاطف بيب مع هربرت بوكيت ؟  
كان هربرت شجاعا
19. **How did the large, dark-haired man on the stairs insult Pip?**  
كيف أمان الرجل ذو الشعر الرمادي بيب عند السلم ؟  
طلب من بيب أن يتهدب وألا يلعب في المنزل
20. **Why do you think Miss Havisham walked around the room with Pip?**  
في رأيك ، لماذا تحركت الأنسة هافيشام مع بيب حول الغرفة ؟  
ربما أرادت أن تتخيل بيب عريسا
21. **Miss Havisham helped Pip. Explain.**  
قامت الأنسة هافيشام بمساعدة بيب . فسر ذلك .  
منحت السيد جو كيسا من المال لكي يتخذ بيب صبيبا لديه .
22. **Pip had a sense of gratitude. Explain.**  
كان لدى بيب إحساسا بالامتنان . فسر ذلك .  
توجه إلى الأنسة هافيشام لكي يشكرها على جعله صبيبا لدى السيد جو .
23. **Orlick hated Pip. Prove.**  
كان أورليك يكره بيب أثبت ذلك  
كان غاضبا لأن بيب نال اجازة من العمل . جعل حياة بيب في العمل صعبة .
24. **Was Pip right to hate Orlick? Why/Why not?**  
هل كان بيب محقا في كرهه لأورليك ؟ لماذا ؟  
نعم لأن أورليك كان يكرهه وجعل حياته في العمل صعبة
25. **Why do you think the man in the inn gave Pip a note?**  
في رأيك ، لماذا منح الرجل في الحانة ورقة نقدية لبيب ؟  
أرسلها المجرم الهارب لبيب الذي ساعده

## ثالثة ثانوي - المراجعات النهائية - المراجعة الثانية

26. Joe was honest. Prove this. أثبت ان جو كان أميناً  
 • He went back to the inn to give the note to the man. عاد للجانة ليعيد الورقة النقدية للرجل
27. Mrs Joe was careful. Explain. كانت السيدة جو حريصة. اشرح ذلك.  
 • She put the note on a shelf where it would be safe. احتفظت بالورقة النقدية فوق رف لتكن في امان
28. Why do you think Estella asked Pip if she was pretty? في رأيك، لماذا سألت استيلا بيب ان كان يراها جميلة؟  
 • She was proud. She wanted him to love her so that she would break his heart. كانت متكبرة وارادته ان يحبها حتى تكسر قلبه
29. Why do you think Miss Havisham sent her relatives away? في رأيك، لماذا أرسلت الأناسة هافيشام أقاربها خارج بيتها؟  
 • She knew they were greedy and wanted her money. كانت تعرف انهم جشعون يريدون مالها
30. Why do you think the young pale gentleman wanted to fight Pip? في رأيك، لماذا أراد الصبي الشاحب ان يتعارك مع بيب؟  
 • He probably loved Estella. ربما كان يحب استيلا
31. Why do you think Pip called the boy in the garden, the pale young gentleman? في رأيك، لماذا أطلق بيب على الولد في الحديقة اسم الصبي الشاحب؟  
 • Pip didn't know his name and the boy was pale. لم يعرف بيب اسمه كما ان الولد كان شاحبا
32. Pip was a noble fighter. Prove. أثبت ان بيب كان متعاركا نبيلاً  
 • He felt sorry for his opponent who was brave. تعاطف مع خصمه الذي كان شجاعا
33. What do you think of Herbert Pocket as a fighter? ما رأيك في هيربرت بوكيت كمحارب؟  
 • He was brave. He admitted that Pip had won the fight. كان شجاعا واعترف ان بيب فاز بالعراك
34. Why do you think Mrs Joe encouraged Pip to visit Miss Havisham again? في رأيك، لماذا شجعت السيدة جو بيب ان يزور الأناسة هافيشام ثانية؟  
 • She wanted Pip to get the woman's money. أرادت ان يحصل بيب على اموال السيدة
35. Why do you think Provis sent Pip a coin? في رأيك، لماذا أرسل بروفيس عملة الى بيب؟  
 • To thank Pip for helping him on the marches. ليشكر بيب على مساعدته له في المستنقعات
36. Show that Miss Havisham was rude with her visitors. بين كيف كانت الأناسة هافيشام غير مهذبة مع ضيوفها.  
 • She sent them away. قامت بطردهم
37. Why do you think Orlick was angry when Pip wanted to visit Miss Havisham? في رأيك، لماذا غضب أورليك حين أراد بيب ان يزور الأناسة هافيشام؟  
 • Orlick didn't get a day off work. Pip visited a rich woman. لم يحصل أورليك على يوم اجازة من العمل كما ان بيب كان يزور امرأة غنية

### \*\* Chapter (4) \*\*

1. Do you think Pip did the right thing when he went to London? Why? في رأيك هل فعل بيب الصواب بذهابه الى لندن؟ لماذا؟  
 • Yes. He had to improve his position in life. نعم لأنه كان ينبغي ان يحسن وضعه في الحياة
2. Why do you think Orlick mentioned that more convicts had escaped from the prison ship? في رأيك، لماذا ذكر أورليك ان المزيد من المجرمين قد هربوا من سفينة السجن؟  
 • To give the others the idea that a convict that hit Mrs Joe. ليجعل الآخرين يعتقدون ان مجرماً قام بضرب السيدة جو
3. Do you agree with Pip that education can change lives? Why? هل تتفق مع بيب في ان التعليم يمكن ان يغير حياة الناس؟ لماذا؟  
 • Yes. Education makes people more respectable. نعم فالتعليم يجعل الناس مرموقين اكثر
4. Would you leave your friends and family behind to move to a big city to get a better education? Why? هل يمكن ان تترك اصدقاءك وأسرتك خلفك لتذهب الى مدينة كبيرة لتحصل على تعليم جيد؟ لماذا؟  
 • Yes. To achieve my ambitions. نعم لكي أحقق طموحاتي
5. Pip tells Bidy "I knew that I was making a mistake, but I could not change my feelings." What would you do if you were Pip? Give reasons. يقول بيب لبيدي، كنت أعرف اني ارتكبت خطأ، لكنني لم أكن أستطيع ان أغير مشاعري. ماذا كنت ستفعل لو كنت مكان بيب؟  
 • I think his heart was set on Estella and he could do nothing about it. اعتقد ان قلبه كان مع استيلا ولم يكن بإمكانه ان يفعل شيئاً بشأن ذلك
6. Why do you think Pip suspected Orlick to have hit Mrs Joe? في رأيك لماذا ارتاب بيب في ان أورليك هو من اعتدى بالضرب على السيدة جو؟  
 • Orlick had been so angry with Mrs Joe. كان أورليك غاضباً جداً من السيدة جو
7. Sarah Pocket was a bad person. Why? كانت سارة بوكيت شخصية سيئة. لماذا؟  
 • She treated Pip badly. She said angrily she wouldn't give him anything. عاملت بيب بقسوة وقالت في غضب انها لن تمنحه شيئاً
8. Estella was ambitious. Explain. كانت استيلا طموحة فسر ذلك  
 • She wanted to become a lady. أرادت ان تصبح سيدة مجتمعة
9. Why do you think Miss Havisham was happy that Estella had gone? في رأيك، لماذا كانت الأناسة هافيشام سعيدة برحيل استيلا؟  
 • Pip felt he lost Estella. لأن بيب شعر بأنه خسر استيلا
10. Orlick was deceitful and wicked. Prove this. أثبت ان أورليك كان مخادعاً وشريراً  
 • He attacked Mrs Joe and made her unable to speak or walk again. هاجم السيدة جو وجعلها غير قادرة على الحركة أو الكلام مرة أخرى
11. Why do you think Mrs Joe draw a hammer? في رأيك، لماذا رسمت السيدة جو مطرقة؟  
 • To make others understand that Orlick had attacked her. لتجعل الآخرين يفهمون ان أورليك هو من هاجمها
12. Bidy was helpful to Mrs Joe's family. Explain. كانت بيدي مفيدة لعائلة السيدة جو فسر ذلك  
 • She cooked and cleaned for Pip and Joe while Mrs Joe was ill. كانت تطهو وتنظف البيت لأجل بيب والسيد جو خلال مرض السيدة جو
13. Miss Havisham was generous to Pip. Explain. كانت هافيشام كريمة مع بيب فسر ذلك.  
 • She always gave him a coin and told him to come back on his next birthday. كانت دوماً تعطيه عملة معدنية وتطلب منه ان يزورها في عيد ميلاده القادم
14. Bidy loved Pip. Explain. كانت بيدي تحب بيب. اشرح ذلك  
 • She was angry that he loved Estella. كانت غاضبة لأنه يحب استيلا

## ثالثة ثانوي - المراجعات النهائية - المراجعة الثانية

15. Why do you think Bidy was sad when Pip talked about Estella? في رأيك، لماذا كانت بيدي حزينة عندما تحدثت بيب عن إستيلا؟  
 • Bidy wanted Pip to love her as she loved him. أرادت بيدي أن يحبها بيب لأنها تحبه
16. What great expectations do you think Pip had? ما الآمال العظيمة التي تنتظر بيب؟  
 • Pip would receive a large amount of property in future, so he had to have an education. آملاك كثيرة في المستقبل لذا لا بد من أن يتعلم جيدا.
17. Joe was satisfied. Explain. كان السيد جو قنوعا. اشرح ذلك  
 • He didn't take money for losing Pip as an apprentice. لم يأخذ مال ليتنازل عن بيب كصبي
18. Why do you think Pip loved Mr Jaggers? في رأيك لماذا أحب بيب السيد جاجرز؟  
 • He brought Pip good news. جلب لبيب أخبارا سعيدة
19. Do you sympathize with Mrs Joe? Why? هل تتعاطف مع السيدة جو؟ لماذا؟  
 • Yes. Orlick attacked her and she was unable to speak or walk again. نعم فقد هاجمها أورليك وأصبحت غير قادرة على الكلام أو الحركة
20. Fate helped Pip against Mrs Joe. Explain. انتصر القدر لبيب ضد السيدة جو اشرح ذلك  
 • She was no longer able to hurt him again. لم تعد قادرة على إيذائه مرة أخرى
21. What do you think Bidy hated Estella? في رأيك، لماذا كرهت بيدي إستيلا؟  
 • Pip said Estella was beautiful and clever; he admired her very much. قال بيب إن إستيلا كانت جميلة وذكية وأنه يعجب بها كثيرا.
22. Bidy was wise. Explain. كانت بيدي حكيمة. فسر ذلك  
 • She asked Pip not to care about what Estella thought. طلبت من بيب ألا يهتم برأي إستيلا
23. Bidy was a better person than Estella. Prove this. كانت بيدي أفضل من إستيلا أثبت ذلك  
 • She loved Pip despite his poverty. أحبت بيب برغم فقره
24. Why do you think Pip couldn't love Bidy rather than Estella? في رأيك، لماذا لم يستطع بيب أن يحب بيدي بدلا من إستيلا؟  
 • His heart was set on Estella. كان قلبه معلقا بإستيلا
25. Bidy and Joe loved Pip very much. Prove this. بيدي وجو يحبان بيب كثيرا. اثبت ذلك  
 • They were sad when he left for London. حزنا حينما ذهب إلى لندن
26. Why do you think Bidy and Joe didn't comment when Pip wanted to wear his new clothes away? لماذا لم يعلق جو وبيدي حينما أراد بيب أن يغير ملابسه بعيدا عن المنزل؟  
 • They understood that Pip begin to change. أدركا أن بيب بدأ في التغير
27. Pip treated Joe cruelly. Explain. عامل بيب السيد جو بقسوة. فسر ذلك  
 • Pip was ashamed of Joe's poor education. كان بيب يخجل من تعليم جو الضعيف
28. What do you think of Mr. Jaggers? ما رأيك في السيد جاجرز؟  
 • He was serious and hard-working. كان جادا في شخصه وجادا في عمله
29. What do you think of Pip when he asked Bidy to help Joe speak better? Why? ما رأيك في بيب حين طلب من بيدي أن تعلم السيد جو أن يتحدث بشكل أفضل؟ لماذا؟  
 • This was wrong. Joe was kind and loved Pip and sacrificed for him. كان هذا خطأ، لأن جو كان عطوفا ويجب بيب وضحي من أجله
30. Why did Pip ask Bidy to help Joe to speak better? لماذا طلب بيب من بيدي أن تعلم جو أن يتحدث بشكل أفضل؟  
 • Pip wanted to be proud of Joe. أراد بيب أن يفخر بالسيد جو
31. Why do you think Miss Havisham laughed when Pip felt he had lost Estella? في رأيك، لماذا ضحكت الأنسة هافيشام عندما أحس بيب بفقدان إستيلا؟  
 • She understood that Pip fell in love with Estella who would break his heart. فهمت أن بيب وقع في حب إستيلا التي ستحطم قلبه
32. What do you think of Sarah Pocket and why? ما رأيك في سارة بوكيت؟ ولماذا؟  
 • She was bad. She treated Pip badly and said she wouldn't give him anything. كانت شخصية سيئة، عاملت بيب بسوء وقالت إنها لن تعطيه شيئا
33. Why do you think Sarah Pocket was at Miss Havisham's? في رأيك، لماذا كانت سارة بوكيت عند الأنسة هافيشام؟  
 • Miss Havisham probably brought her instead of Estella. ربما جلبتها هافيشام بديلة لإستيلا
34. Why do you think Pip told Bidy that he wanted to become a gentleman? في رأيك، لماذا قال بيب لبيدي إنه أراد أن يصبح رجلا مرموقا؟  
 • He wanted to make Estella admire him. أراد أن يجعل إستيلا تعجب به
35. Why do you think Miss Havisham didn't want Pip to visit her more again? في رأيك، لماذا لم تعد الأنسة هافيشام تريد بيب أن يزورها كثيرا مرة أخرى؟  
 • Estella who would break his heart wasn't there. إستيلا التي ستحطم قلبه لم تكن هناك.
36. Orlick was clever. Explain. كان أورليك ذكيا فسر ذلك  
 • He said more convicts escaped to make Pip think one of them attacked Mrs Joe. قال إن المزيد من المجرمين قد هربوا ليجعل بيب يعتقد أن أحدهم هاجم السيدة جو.
37. Why do you think Mrs Joe was scared of Orlick in the kitchen? في رأيك، لماذا كانت السيدة جو خائفة من أورليك في المطبخ؟  
 • He attacked her before. لأنه هاجمها من قبل
38. Pip was a kind brother. Explain. كان بيب أخا عطوفا فسر ذلك  
 • He felt sorry for his sister who couldn't walk or speak. أشفق على أخته التي لم تعد قادرة على الكلام أو المشي
39. Why do you think Bidy didn't agree to make Joe speak better? في رأيك، لماذا لم توافق بيدي أن تجعل جو يتحدث بشكل أفضل؟  
 • She knew Pip had changed and she didn't want to see Joe as a bad person. عرفت أن بيب قد تغير ولم تريد أن تنظر إلى جو على أنه شخص سيء

### (1) Social Media has a negative impact on news and society

Social media has become the main source of news. These days sixty-eight percent of people who have internet access get their news from social media. Although this means that we can find news easily and get regular updates on our phones, in my view I think that social media has a negative impact on news and society.

To begin with, this constant cycle of news, which is mostly bad, can make people stressed and worried. A recent survey found that more than half of Americans say they get anxious and sleep badly because of the news. Next, not everything we read or see on social media is true and factual. If we share it, before checking the facts, we might spread false information. In turn, this means that the public stop trusting journalists and news in general. Lastly, social media starts to control what news we see and don't see. Our social media 'friends' become the 'managing editors'. They share news stories they like and agree with, so the news we see is not balanced or objective.

In summary, whilst it is a good thing that we have so much news available and it is easy to keep up to date with current affairs, we need to avoid the negative effects. It's important to be careful about where we get our news and how often we check it. We also have a social responsibility to make every effort not to spread inaccurate or misleading news.

### (2) The future of agriculture

First, I will explain the reason why agriculture needs to change. After that, I will look at several ways that agriculture could change. Finally, I will give my opinion on what farmers should do to prepare for the future.

The Earth's surface is heating up and soon there will be less land that farmers can use. In the case of Africa, the continent could lose up to 18 percent of its farmland in the next fifty years. As a result, farmers will need to farm their land even more efficiently. Due to the fact that there will be less land available for agriculture in the future, farmers will need to grow a greater variety of crops. Evidence suggests that keeping livestock will not be sustainable and we may start the production of new sources of food, like algae, instead.

In my view, farmers should see this as a chance to try new things and to start using new technology, such as robots, on their farms. They should start doing this immediately, so they're prepared for the future.

To conclude, agriculture is clearly going to change a lot over the next few decades and farmers will need to change the way they farm, too.

### (3) Can volunteering benefit young people today?

Several research studies have proven that significant psychological benefits that can arise from volunteering, for people of any age. For young people though, there are many reasons why volunteering would benefit them.

In my opinion, the most important benefit is that it simply makes them feel good about themselves.

I believe that a further important benefit is that young people can develop useful skills and valuable experience. These can prove extremely useful not only at school, but also in their careers. For example, a volunteer job with an organisation may lead to paid work. Volunteering could also provide the opportunity to find out if working in a certain area would be enjoyable and suitable.

The third and final benefit of volunteering is that it gives young people the opportunity to make useful contacts. A majority of volunteers work together in order to achieve a specific goal. Consequently, they often get to know each other very well and team leaders may then put volunteers into contact with people who can offer them other interesting opportunities.

In conclusion, it is clear that volunteering brings several important benefits for the volunteers involved. However, as I explained above, the most important benefit is the positive effects that volunteering has on the volunteers' mental health.

### (4) Studying Abroad

An increasing number of students are deciding to study overseas, and many find the option very attractive. Whilst this is not something that every student would choose, it is, in my opinion, an extremely attractive proposition (اقتراح) for those who would benefit from the opportunity.

Studying overseas has many advantages for students. Firstly, it would give students the experience of other markets, cultures, and perspectives. This means that those students with overseas experience would become more attractive to prospective employers operating in this increasingly globalised world. Secondly, studying and living abroad would provide students with the opportunity of acquiring a second language at a social and professional level. As a result, this would improve their contacts and employment prospects. Finally, the experience of studying and living in a foreign country ensures that students become more independent, self-confident and self-reliant.

On the other hand, studying abroad could have some disadvantages in some circumstances. If students had to study in a second language, it could limit their performance and success in their chosen subject.

Furthermore, for many students studying abroad would have no material benefit. For example, studying English in a non-English speaking country or taking some technical subjects may offer little benefit when compared to their home country.

In conclusion, I believe that any disadvantages are heavily outweighed by the significant benefits that can come from studying abroad for those who could choose it. Not only would the experience gained from living in countries be desirable to future employers but also gaining proficiency in another language will only be a benefit to them in their future.

### (5) Write an essay on impact of COVID-19 on education.

The pandemic forces schools, colleges and universities to shut abruptly which exposed students to online learning. The changes of classroom to digital learning at the outbreak of pandemic disturbed the learning of children in low-income areas around the world. The families who could not afford smart-phones, wi-fi, computers or laptops were at immediate disadvantage. The parents, many of whom lacked the skills of becoming a home-teacher now had to take up the job suddenly.

Internet connectivity issues, limited data, lack of resources are the three main challenges to online learning for school children. As the method changes to digital learning and virtual classrooms, the main question here is that if students are actually learning anything.

The changes in methods of learning has advised us to move to methods that have never been taken up before, it is giving us a chance to change and experience exposure.

During the initial period, the institutions were confused because they had no idea how to proceed but gradually, they developed the digital infrastructure and the study pattern started to settle. During the pandemic the situation most of the students preferred was open and distance learning mode as it encourages self-learning and providing opportunities to learn from diverse resources and customized learning as per their needs. Most of the students got hampered (تم اعاقبتهم) because of the pandemic. Placements for students was also affected. Many pass out students lost important job opportunities and many students and job workers had to return home from overseas because of the pandemic therefore disrupting their work.

# ثالثة ثانوي - المراجعات النهائية - المراجعة الثانية

\*\*\* (علم الكتابة) → A Travel Review \*\*\*

## \*\* Tips for writing a travel review نصائح لكتابة مراجعة عن السفر \*\*

1. Give the main idea in the title.	قدم الفكرة الرئيسية في عنوان
2. Say why you visited.	قل لماذا زرت هذا المكان
3. Summarise your experience.	لخص تجربتك
4. Say what you liked or disliked.	قل ماذا أحببت أو ماذا لم تحب
5. Comment on the services and facilities.	اكتب تعليقا حول الخدمات والتسهيلات
6. Share helpful tips.	شارك النصائح الهامة
7. Include a photo.	أرفق صورة
8. Include the highlights of your visit.	اذكر أفضل الأشياء في الزيارة
9. Say what you learned from your visit.	اذكر ما تعلمته من الزيارة

## \*\* Contents of a travel review محتويات مراجعة السفر \*\*

- Name of tourist site:	- Location:	- Cost:
- Opening times:	- Facilities:	- Best time to visit:

## \*\*\* كتابة الفقرة الإنشائية Paragraph Writing \*\*\*

### \* What is a paragraph? → ما هي الفقرة الإنشائية؟ \*

1. A paragraph is a series of sentences that talk about a specific subject.  
الفقرة الإنشائية هي مجموعة من الجمل التي تتحدث عن موضوع محدد
2. It doesn't really matter how many sentences a paragraph has, but a good paragraph consists of 5-7 sentences. There is a topic sentence, 3 supporting sentences, and a conclusion sentence.  
ليس من المهم عدد الجمل التي تتكون منها الفقرة الإنشائية لكن تتكون الفقرة الإنشائية الجيدة من 5 - 7 جمل : جملة افتتاحية و 3 جمل داعمة على الأقل وجملة ختامية.
3. A paragraph starts on an indented line.  
تبدأ الفقرة الإنشائية بسطر ذو مسافة بادئة (فراغ يكفي خمس حروف) .
4. The lines that a paragraph should include in are at least three to five, not more.  
تتضمن الفقرة الإنشائية ثلاثة أسطر على الأقل ولا تزيد عن خمسة .

### \* What are the characteristics of a good paragraph? → ما هي خصائص الفقرة الإنشائية الجيدة؟ \*

#### \*\* (1) Unity (الاتلاف) (أحادية الفكرة) \*\*

Unity in the paragraph means oneness of idea. A good paragraph possesses unity when all the sentences develop the main idea. Unity in the paragraph is achieved by the use of (1) a topic sentence with its controlling idea (2) supporting details, and (3) a clinching (= closing / conclusion) sentence.

#### \*\* (2) Coherence (ترابط) ، تلاحم ، تماسك \*\*

The word "coherence" means "holding together" الترابط. If the sentences in the paragraph should relate to the topic sentence to make a unified whole تتوحد كل ، these sentences should be arranged in an orderly sequence and linked to one another to ensure a smooth progression تسلسل of ideas from one sentence to another.

#### \*\* (3) Emphasis (توكيد الأولويات) \*\*

Emphasis is concerned with how important the ideas can be made prominent. بارز Important ideas are given prominence by placing them at the beginning or at the end of the paragraph.

## \*\* أجزاء الفقرة الإنشائية Parts of a paragraph \*\*

### (1) The Topic sentence (= introduction sentence) (الجملة الرئيسية (= جملة المقدمة))

The topic sentence is often the first sentence of a paragraph. It states the main idea of the paragraph.  
غالبا ما تكون جملة الموضوع هي الجملة الأولى من الفقرة الإنشائية ، وهي توضح الفكرة الرئيسية للفقرة .

#### \* Questions & Answers \*

1. What do we leave at the beginning of the first line of a paragraph? ♥ A space of about five letters.
2. What is a topic sentence? ♥ The topic sentence is the first sentence in a paragraph.
3. What does a topic sentence do? ♥ It introduces the main idea of the paragraph.
4. How do I write a topic sentence? ♥ Summarize the main idea of your paragraph.  
♥ Make clear what your paragraph will be about.

### (2) Supporting sentences (Body) (الجملة الداعمة (المتن))

The supporting sentences explain more about the topic sentence by showing some facts, statistics, or examples regarding the topic. It also includes the writer's experience and their own analysis. Supporting sentences are used to develop the topic sentence.  
تشرح الجملة الداعمة المزيد عن الجملة الافتتاحية من خلال عرض بعض الحقائق أو الإحصائيات أو الأمثلة المتعلقة بالموضوع. وتشمل أيضا تجربة الكاتب وتحليله الخاص. تستخدم الجملة الداعمة لتطوير جملة الموضوع.

#### \* Questions & Answers \*

1. What are the supporting sentences? ♥ They come after the topic sentence and make up the body of a paragraph.

# ثالثة ثانوي - المراجعات النهائية - المراجعة الثانية

**2. What do supporting sentences do?** ♥ They give details to develop and support the main idea of the paragraph.

**3. How do I write supporting sentences?** ♥ You should give supporting facts, details, and examples.

## (3) Concluding sentence (= closing sentence) (جملة الختامية = جملة الخلاصة)

A concluding sentence is the end of the paragraph. It ties all ideas given in the paragraph and emphasizes the main idea one last time. In the concluding sentence, the writer usually restates their topic sentence or summarizes the main points of the paragraph.

الجملة الختامية هي نهاية الفقرة الإنشائية، وهي تربط جميع الأفكار الواردة في الفقرة وتؤكد الفكرة الرئيسية مرة أخيرة. وفي الجملة الختامية، يعيد الكاتب صياغة جملة الموضوع أو يلخص النقاط الرئيسية في الفقرة.

### \* Questions & Answers \*

**1. What is a closing (concluding) sentence?** ♥ A closing sentence is the last sentence in a paragraph.

**2. What does a closing sentence do?** ♥ It restates me the main idea of a paragraph.

**3. How do I write a closing sentence?** ♥ Restate the main idea of the paragraph using different words.

## An illustration of the parts of a paragraph (رسم توضيحي لأجزاء الفقرة الإنشائية)

<b>Topic sentence</b>	Tourism is one of the important activities for Egypt.
<b>Supporting sentences</b>	It is one of the main sources of national income. It provides thousands of jobs for people who support their families. It also provides some sort of cultural exchange.
<b>Concluding sentence</b>	Tourism is an important pillar of Egypt's economy.

### \*\* Types of a paragraph أنواع الفقرة الإنشائية \*\*

The most important types of paragraphs are: descriptive, narrative, expository, and persuasive.

### ♥ ما هي أنواع الفقرات الإنشائية؟ ♥ What are the types of paragraphs?

#### 1. Descriptive وصفية

#### 2. Narrative قصصية

#### 3. Expository تفسيرية

#### 4. Persuasive إقناعية

### (1) Descriptive Paragraph الفقرة الإنشائية الوصفية

This type of paragraph describes the topic. A descriptive paragraph usually appeals to the five senses of touch, smell, sight, sound, and taste. This type of paragraph can be more artistic and may not follow grammatical standards.

هذا النوع من الفقرات الإنشائية يصف الموضوع. وعادة ما تتخاطب الفقرة الوصفية الحواس الخمس: اللمس والشم والبصر والصوت والتذوق، ويمكن أن يكون هذا النوع من الفقرات ذو طابع أدبي وقد لا يتبع المعايير النحوية.

#### A sample descriptive paragraph

My mother's last smile to me wasn't a sunset. It was an eclipse, the last eclipse. It was noon dying away to darkness where there would be no dawn. Mum passed away taking love, care and warmth with her to her grave.

### (2) Narrative Paragraph الفقرة الإنشائية الروائية

This type of paragraph narrates a story. We can call it a mini short story. It includes a sequence of topic sentences like a clear start, middle of the topic, and an end to the paragraph.

هذا النوع من الفقرات الإنشائية يروي قصة، ويمكننا أن نسميها قصة قصيرة مصغرة، وهي تتضمن سلسلة من الجمل الرئيسية التي تشير إلى البداية الواضحة ومنتصف الموضوع ونهاية الفقرة.

#### A sample narrative paragraph

Sama has had a busy day. In the morning, she went to school where she had six lessons. After returning home, she quickly had lunch and soon she started to help her mother with the housework. As soon as they had finished it, Sama started doing her homework. Sama is dead tired now. She intends to have a light supper, shower and go to bed.

### (3) Expository (how-to) Paragraph الفقرة الإنشائية التفسيرية

An expository paragraph defines something or gives instructions. It may also explain a process and influence the reader step by step. This expository paragraph usually needs research, but it's also possible to rely on the writer's knowledge and experience.

إن الفقرة الإنشائية التفسيرية تعرف شيئاً ما أو تعطي تعليمات، وقد تفسر أيضاً عملية ما وتؤثر على القارئ خطوة بخطوة، وعادة ما تحتاج هذه الفقرة التفسيرية إلى البحث، ولكن من الممكن أيضاً الاعتماد على معرفة الكاتب وخبرته.

#### A sample expository paragraph

My sister Heba is my best friend for many reasons. First, she is always helpful. After I had a baby, I was really tired, so she came over to hold the baby while I took a rest. Also, she is a good listener. Whenever I have a problem, she hears my worries and helps me decide. Finally, she is funny! Heba always tells me the funniest jokes that make me laugh. All in all, I can't dream of a better friend than Heba.

### (4) Persuasive Paragraph الفقرة الإنشائية الإقناعية

A persuasive paragraph seeks to make the readers admit a writer's point of view or know his/her position. Persuasive paragraphs are often used by the teachers because it is beneficial when building an argument. Also, it makes a writer research and collect some facts on the topic.

تسعى الفقرة الإنشائية الإقناعية إلى جعل القراء يتبنون وجهة نظر الكاتب أو يعرفون موقفه، غالباً ما يستخدم المعلمون الفقرات الإنشائية الإقناعية لأنها مفيدة عند بناء مناقشة، كما أنها تجعل الكاتب يقوم بإجراء بحث وجمع بعض الحقائق حول الموضوع.

#### A sample persuasive paragraph

In this age of technology, all students should learn Internet use, and there should be a course to teach it. The first reason is going to school. In the twenty-first century, almost all classes require some computer use. Secondly, it's getting almost impossible to find a job that doesn't require computer skills of some sort. If people don't have computer skills, they will fail in the job market and in life.

# ثالثة ثانوي - المراجعات النهائية - المراجعة الثانية

## الكلمات والتعبيرات الانتقالية (الروابط) Important transition words & expressions

\* Transition words and phrases are used to show the connection between two sentences or paragraphs.

♥ تستخدم الكلمات والتعبيرات الانتقالية لإظهار العلاقة بين جملتين أو فقرتين

♥ أهم الكلمات والتعبيرات الانتقالية :

Addition الإضافة , العطف					
additionally	بالإضافة إلى ذلك	as well as	بالإضافة إلى	again	مرة أخرى
in addition	بالإضافة إلى ذلك	and	و	along with	بالإضافة إلى
besides that	بالإضافة إلى ذلك	besides	بالإضافة إلى	equally important	بنفس أهمية
moreover	بالإضافة إلى ذلك	in addition to	بالإضافة إلى	furthermore	بالإضافة إلى ذلك
Comparison المقارنة					
also	أيضا	likewise	وبالمثل	as well	أيضا
similarly	بشكل مشابه	in the same manner	بنفس الكيفية		
Contrast التناقض					
although	برغم أن	in spite of	بالرغم من	despite	برغم
but / still	لكن	nevertheless	مع ذلك	on the contrary	على النقيض
even though	برغم أن	on the other hand	من الناحية الأخرى	however	مع ذلك
though	برغم أن	in contrast	على النقيض	yet	مع ذلك
Conclusion الختام					
all in all	في المجل	therefore	لذلك	in other words	بعبارة أخرى
in conclusion	الخلاصة	to conclude	خلاصة الموضوع	on the whole	في المجل
in short	باختصار	to sum up	خلاصة الموضوع	to summarize	خلاصة القول
to put the whole matter in a nutshell	خلاصة الموضوع	in summary	باختصار	finally	أخيرا
Giving examples إعطاء الأمثلة					
for example	على سبيل المثال	specifically	تحديدا	in fact	في الحقيقة
for instance	على سبيل المثال	that is	وذلك يعني	to illustrate	ولتوضيح
Sequence التسلسل الزمني					
after	بعد	in the first place	في المقام الأول	afterwards	بعد ذلك
after that	بعد ذلك	later	فيما بعد	as soon as	بمجرد أن
as	عندما , لأن	meanwhile	في تلك الأثناء	at last	أخيرا
as long as	طالما	next	ثم	before	قبل
during	أثناء , خلال	the moment	في اللحظة التي	once	بمجرد أن
earlier	قبل ذلك	then	ثم	shortly after	بمجرد أن
first	أولا	until / till	حتى , لغاية	since	منذ
formerly	قبل ذلك	when	عندما	subsequently	بعد ذلك
immediately	على الفور	while	بينما	thereafter	بعد ذلك
Cause & Effect السبب والنتيجة					
accordingly	وفقا لذلك	otherwise	والا , خلاف ذلك	for this reason	لهذا السبب
as a result	كنتيجة لذلك	since / as	لأن	hence	ولذلك , ومن ثم
because of that	لأن	so	لذلك	therefore	بناء على ذلك
consequently	نتيجة لذلك	then	اذن	thus	لذلك

### \*\*\* كتابة المقال Essay (Paper) Writing \*\*\*

#### \* What is an essay (a paper)?

♥ An essay a (paper) is a short formal piece of writing which deals with a single subject.

المقال عبارة عن عمل كتابي قصير باللغة الرسمية يتناول موضوع واحد

#### \* What is a thesis statement (a topic statement)?

♥ The thesis (or topic) statement accurately states the main idea of the essay. It sets limits on the topic. The thesis works as a road map for the whole essay, showing the readers what you have to say and which main points you will use to support your ideas.

توضح الجملة الرئيسية (أو جملة الموضوع) بدقة الفكرة الرئيسية للمقال، وهي تضع حدودا للموضوع. وتعمل الجملة الرئيسية كخارطة طريق للمقال بأكمله. حيث تظهر للقراء ما لديك لتقوله والنقاط الرئيسية التي ستستخدمها لدعم أفكارك.

#### \* What does an essay consist of? مما يتكون المقال ؟

#### \* What are the main parts of an essay? ما هي الأجزاء الرئيسية للمقال ؟

♥ In general, an essay has three parts:

### \*\* (1) Introduction (التمهيد) المقدمة \*\*

The introduction is the first paragraph of your essay. This is where you introduce your topic (thesis) for the first time. You can give a very brief summary of your essay in the introductory paragraph. Generally, the introduction is not very long, about 4-6 lines. In the introduction, try to draw and keep the readers' attention. To do so, you can start with a quote, a proverb, a definition or a question.

المقدمة هي الفقرة الأولى من مقالتك. هذا هو المكان الذي تقدم فيه موضوعك الرئيسي أطروحتك لأول مرة، ويمكنك تقديم ملخص موجز لمقالك في الفقرة التمهيديّة. بشكل عام، المقدمة ليست طويلة جدا، حوالي 4-6 أسطر. في المقدمة، حاول أن تجذب انتباه القراء وتحافظ عليه. وللقيام بذلك يمكنك البدء باقتباس أو قول مأثور أو تعريف أو سؤال.

# ثالثة ثانوي - المراجعات النهائية - المراجعة الثانية

## \* العرض ، المتن (Body (Middle Section / Bulk) (2) \*

The body is the main part of your essay between the introduction and the conclusion. It includes the most vital and important content of the essay. The body of the essay can extend to two or more paragraphs according to the content. It is important to organize your thoughts and content. Write the information in a systematic flow so that the reader can understand.

إن المتن هو الجزء الرئيسي لمقالك بين المقدمة والخاتمة، وهو يتضمن المحتوى الأكثر أهمية والأكثر حيوية للمقال، ويمكن أن يمتد متن المقالة إلى فقرتين أو أكثر وفقاً للمحتوى، ومن المهم تنظيم أفكارك ومحتواك وأن تكتب المعلومات بتسلسل منتظم حتى يتمكن القارئ من فهمها.

## \*\* الخاتمة (Conclusion (Closing) (3) \*\*

The conclusion is the last paragraph of the essay. Sometimes a conclusion will just restate the introductory paragraph but make sure the words and syntax (structures) are different. You can end your essay by providing some moral. Make sure you complete your essay with the conclusion, leave no hanging points.

الخاتمة هي الفقرة الأخيرة من المقال، وفي بعض الأحيان ستعيد الخاتمة صياغة الفقرة التمهيدية ولكن تأكد من اختلاف الكلمات وبناء الجمل، ويمكنك إنهاء مقالاتك بتقديم بعض الدروس المستفادة. تأكد من إكمال مقالاتك بالخاتمة ولا تترك أي نقاط معلقة. ما هي الجملة الافتتاحية؟

### \* What is a hook? ما هي الجملة الافتتاحية ؟

A hook is an opening statement in an essay that attempts to grab the reader's attention so that they want to read on.

هي الجملة الافتتاحية في المقال وتهدف إلى جذب انتباه القارئ ليستمر في القراءة.

### \* What are the main types of an essay? ما هي الأنواع الرئيسية للمقال ؟

#### 1. Descriptive وصفية

#### 2. Narrative قصصية

#### 3. Expository تفسيرية

#### 4. Persuasive إقناعية

### \* What are the characteristics of a good essay? ما هي خصائص المقال الجيد ؟

<b>Coherence</b> الترايبط (التسلسل المنطقي)	An essay should be organized logically, flow smoothly, and «stick» together. In other words, everything in the essay should make sense to a reader. يجب تنظيم المقال بشكل منطقي، وأن يتسم بالسلاسة، وأن يتعلق ببعضه البعض. بمعنى آخر، يجب أن يكون كل شيء في مقال مفهوم للقارئ.
<b>Correctness</b> دقة اللغة	An essay should be written in a generally correct standard English, with complete sentences, and be relatively error-free. بشكل عام يجب كتابة المقال باللغة الإنجليزية القياسية الصحيحة، وباستخدام جمل كاملة، وأن يكون خالية نسبياً من الأخطاء.
<b>Development</b> تطوير الفكرة	Each paragraph should support or expand the central idea of the essay. The idea of each paragraph should be explained and illustrated through examples, details, and descriptions. يجب أن تدعم أو تطور كل فقرة الفكرة المركزية للمقال. ويجب شرح فكرة كل فقرة وتوضيحها من خلال الأمثلة والتفاصيل والأوصاف.
<b>Focus</b> التركيز	An essay should have a single clear central idea. Each paragraph should have a clear main point or topic sentence. يجب أن يكون للمقال فكرة مركزية واحدة واضحة، ويجب أن تحتوي كل فقرة على نقطة رئيسية واضحة أو جملة موضوع.
<b>Unity</b> الارتباط (أحادية الفكرة)	Every paragraph in an essay should be related to the main idea. Each paragraph should stick to its main point. يجب أن ترتبط كل فقرة في المقال بالفكرة الرئيسية، ويجب أن تلتزم كل فقرة بفكرتها الرئيسية.

### \* What are the best steps of essay writing? ما هي أفضل الخطوات لكتابة المقال ؟

1. Create a thesis statement (Choose a topic). اكتب الجملة (الرئيسية).
2. Make an outline. حدد الخطوط العريضة (الشكل العام).
3. Begin with the body, not the introduction. ابدأ بالمتن وليس المقدمة.
4. Begin each paragraph with a topic sentence. ابدأ كل فقرة بجملة رئيسية.
5. Conclude your essay about. اكتب الخاتمة.
6. Write your introduction. اكتب المقدمة.
7. Revise and proofread. راجع وصحح الأخطاء.

## \*\*\* كتابة الإيميل E-mail Writing \*\*\*

### \* What are the main parts of an email? ما هي الأجزاء الرئيسية لرسالة البريد الإلكتروني ؟

#### 1. Sender (From line): المرسل

The email address of the person who sent the message appears here. Most email services display the person's name before their email address to make it easier to identify them.

يظهر هنا عنوان البريد الإلكتروني للشخص الذي أرسل الرسالة، وتعرض معظم خدمات البريد الإلكتروني اسم الشخص قبل عنوان بريده الإلكتروني لتسهيل التعرف عليه.

#### 2. Recipient (To line): المرسل إليه

If you are receiving the message, your email address probably won't appear here. Instead, you might see wording like "to me."

إذا كنت تتلقى الرسالة، فمن المحتمل ألا يظهر عنوان بريدك الإلكتروني هنا، وبدلاً من ذلك، قد ترى صياغة مثل «إلى».. شريط الموضوع

#### 3. Subject Line: شريط الموضوع

The subject line could be the most important part of the email. It tells recipients what the email is about. A good subject line summarizes the email and makes it sound important enough for the reader to open.

قد يكون شريط الموضوع أهم جزء في رسالة البريد الإلكتروني، فهو يخبر المستلمين عن موضوع البريد الإلكتروني، ويخلص شريط الموضوع الجيد البريد الإلكتروني ويجعله يبدو مهماً بدرجة كافية حتى يشجع القارئ للقيام بفتحه.

# ثالثة ثانوي - المراجعات النهائية - المراجعة الثانية

## 4. Openers / Salutation / Greeting: الافتتاحية، التحية

Your email salutation, or greeting, should match the tone you're trying to set in the rest of your email. Don't skip this part unless you are emailing back and forth quickly with someone in a virtual conversation.

يجب أن تتطابق التحية عبر البريد الإلكتروني مع طبيعة موضوع بريدك الإلكتروني، ولا تتخط هذا الجزء إلا إذا كنت تتبادل إرسال البريد الإلكتروني ذهابا وإيابا بسرعة مع شخص ما في محادثة افتراضية.

## 5. Body: الموضوع

The email body contains the message of the email. Effective emails keep their email bodies short and add more extensive information to the attachments. For formal emails, such as messages to an employer or emails to your teacher, it's best to avoid common email abbreviations.

يحتوي موضوع البريد الإلكتروني على رسالة (هدف) البريد الإلكتروني، ولكي تكون رسائل البريد الإلكتروني فعالة لابد أن تكون قصيرة تضاف المعلومات التفصيلية إلى المرفقات. وبالنسبة إلى رسائل البريد الإلكتروني الرسمية مثل الرسائل إلى صاحب العمل أو رسائل البريد الإلكتروني إلى معلمك فمن الأفضل تجنب الاختصارات الشائعة في البريد الإلكتروني.

## 6. Closings: الخاتمة

The closing you choose should match the tone of the rest of the email. Formal closings include "Sincerely" and "Thank you," while more friendly messages can use "Talk to you soon!" or "See you later!"

يجب أن تتماشى الخاتمة التي تختارها مع طبيعة موضوع البريد الإلكتروني، وتشمل الخواتيم الرسمية عبارات مثل "مع خالص الشكر وشكرا لك"، بينما يمكن للرسائل الأكثر ودية استخدام عبارة "أتحدث إليك قريبا؟" أو "أراك لاحقا".

## 7. Signature / Sign-off: التوقيع، الإنهاء

Friendly emails might sign off with the sender's name. But many business email accounts have signature sections that include the sender's position, company and even company logo. These extended signatures are helpful when reaching out to clients or employees from other companies.

قد يتم توقيع رسائل البريد الإلكتروني الودية باسم المرسل، لكن العديد من حسابات البريد الإلكتروني للأنشطة التجارية بها أقسام توقيع تتضمن منصب المرسل وشركته وحتى شعار الشركة. وهذه التوقيعات التفصيلية مفيدة عند التواصل مع العملاء أو الموظفين من الشركات الأخرى.

### \* What are the main differences between formal and informal emails?

ما هي الاختلافات الرئيسية بين رسائل البريد الإلكتروني الرسمية وغير الرسمية؟

### \*\*\* الإيميل الرسمي وغير رسمي \*\*\*

	Formal	Informal
<b>To</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- An email to a customer.</li> <li>- A job application.</li> <li>- An email to your manager.</li> <li>- A complaint to a shop.</li> <li>- An email from one company to another company.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- A birthday greeting to a colleague.</li> <li>- Email to a colleague who is a good friend.</li> <li>- An invitation to a friend at your workplace.</li> <li>- An email with a link to a YouTube clip.</li> </ul>
<b>Greetings: salutation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Dear Sir / Madam / Professor .....</li> <li>- Dear Mr / Ms <small>رأسم المرسل إليه</small></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Hi / Hey / Hello / Dear <small>رأسم المرسل إليه</small></li> </ul>
<b>Reason for writing</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- I am writing to ask for further information about ...</li> <li>- I am writing regarding the meeting we have arranged ...</li> <li>- I am writing with regard to the complaint you made ...</li> <li>- With reference to our conversation this morning, I would like to let you know ...</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Just a quick question about ...</li> <li>- I was wondering it ...</li> <li>- I wanted to let you know that ...</li> </ul> <p>(In contrast, informal emails are sent to someone you know and the introduction isn't needed.)</p>
<b>Making a request</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Could you please let me know if you are available?</li> <li>- I would appreciate it if you could send me the document ...</li> <li>- Could we arrange a meeting later?</li> <li>- Please let me know if this will be possible.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- I was just wondering if you were around later ...</li> <li>- Would you mind coming earlier?</li> <li>- Can you call me back ASAP (as soon as possible)?</li> </ul>
<b>Ending</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Yours sincerely, / Yours faithfully, / Kind regards, / Best wishes, / Thank you.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Thanks, / Take care, / Love, / Catch up soon, / See you later, / See you soon, / Bye, / Talk to you later / Cheers,</li> </ul>
<b>Body text</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- This section explains the main message of the mail. For a formal email, use proper grammar and complete sentences.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Informal language may not even use complete sentences or proper grammar.</li> </ul>
<b>Language</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Avoid using abbreviations, contractions, slang, emoticons, and other informal terminology.</li> </ul>	<p><b>The language is informal:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Contractions: It's great, I'm, you'll have, etc.</li> <li>- Common phrasal verbs: put you up, check out.</li> <li>- Colloquial language: How are you doing?, You should totally, you can't miss, drop me a line etc.</li> <li>- Writing as we think: Oh, By the way, Anyway</li> <li>- Flexible punctuation: ... viewpoint – You'll have the best ...</li> </ul>

# ثالثة ثانوي - المراجعات النهائية - المراجعة الثانية

Signature

- Use your first and last name. If you're writing on behalf of an organization and you know the title of the person you're sending the email to, use it.

- Your sign off may not be so influential, and it may even go unnoticed. In that case you could simply skip a sign off altogether and go about your day with a sound mind.

## \* Important notes:

♥ الجزء الذي يسبق (@) في عنوان البريد الإلكتروني يسمى (user name).

♥ الجزء الذي يتبع (@) في عنوان البريد الإلكتروني يسمى (domain name).

♥ لفتح البريد الإلكتروني تحتاج لـ (user named and password).

## \*\*\* اليوم الخامس \*\*\*

### \*\* تمارين موقع لوجمان على (4) Unit \*\*

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

- ..... is a state of emotional, physical, and mental exhaustion caused by excessive and prolonged stress.  
a- Break out                      b- Burnout                      c- Knockout                      d- Checkout
- I couldn't go on working because I was completely .....  
a- exhausted                      b- relaxed                      c- interested                      d- interesting
- When I ..... to school, I realised that I had forgotten my activity book at home.  
a- reached                      b- got                      c- arrived                      d- needed
- The new secretary was worried he wouldn't be able to ..... with his boss's demands.  
a- run                      b- race                      c- cope                      d- carry
- Doctors and nurses are responsible for the care and ..... of their patients.  
a- well-born                      b- well-being                      c- self-harm                      d- self-denial
- Time ..... is highly recommended when running your own business.  
a- management                      b- retirement                      c- punishment                      d- reassignment
- Don't worry; your father is ..... and he is going to leave the hospital very soon.  
a- approving                      b- moving                      c- improving                      d- removing
- Congratulations! I heard you have been ..... to a higher position.  
a- uprooted                      b- promoted                      c- operated                      d- removed
- If you start studying early for your exams, you won't feel ..... or afraid.  
a- steered                      b- relieved                      c- relaxed                      d- stressed
- What activities can you ..... to help you feel good?  
a- do                      b- make                      c- take                      d- move
- If you're ..... from burnout, you can experience a lot of stress.  
a- forbidding                      b- resulting                      c- suffering                      d- preventing
- I must leave now; I'm ..... to be in the office after half an hour.  
a- imposed                      b- supposed                      c- refused                      d- enclosed
- Don't ..... the new nurse for breaking the machine. It was an accident.  
a- renew                      b- reward                      c- scold                      d- forgive
- She ..... at her son when she found out that he hadn't done his homework.  
a- pleased                      b- frowned                      c- aimed                      d- saw
- You need to drive your car slowly; I don't think the mist will ..... very soon.  
a- think of                      b- run after                      c- clear off                      d- put off
- The young man wasn't set free since he had no ..... that he was innocent.  
a- removal                      b- disapproval                      c- roof                      d- proof
- The young man wasn't set free since he had no ..... that he was innocent.  
a- factor                      b- benefactor                      c- malefactor                      d- tractor
- Our hearts were all ..... on spending the weekend in the country, until my brother broke her leg and we had to postpone the trip.  
a- left                      b- prepared                      c- set                      d- sat
- As I had ..... all along, he was not a real businessman; he turned out to be a crook!  
a- pretended                      b- invented                      c- respected                      d- suspected
- My cousin will have a lot of property in the future. "Property" is similar in meaning to .....  
a- inventions                      b- impressions                      c- possessions                      d- suggestions
- I'm worried; I have to ..... a lot of tests before I get this job.  
a- make                      b- do                      c- test                      d- carry
- In order to improve your mental health, you need to ... responsibility for the things you can control.  
a- sit                      b- let                      c- make                      d- take
- Burnout is caused by both the decisions you ....., and the situations you can't control.  
a- sit                      b- make                      c- do                      d- set
- I felt really ..... and angry with myself when I lost the match.  
a- creative                      b- impressed                      c- frustrated                      d- encouraged
- It's important to be ..... of the signs of burnout.  
a- pleased                      b- keen                      c- full                      d- aware
- I don't like this kind of work because it is .....  
a- needful                      b- armful                      c- stressful                      d- regretful
- If you ..... the position of the desk, there will more room for the chair.  
a- alter                      b- charge                      c- check                      d- share

## ثالثة ثانوي - المراجعات النهائية - المراجعة الثانية

28. My dad says, "From this moment and into the future, you must do my homework as soon as you have lunch."  
The underlined part means .....
- a- from tomorrow on      b- starting from tomorrow      c- from now on      d- starting from yesterday
29. A picture is worth 1000 words. This means that .....
- a- you shouldn't be talkative.      b- you should be silent.  
c- it's better to show than tell.      d- it's better to tell than show.
30. A growing number of households have at least one computer. Households here means .....
- 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.
31. .... spending the weekend in Alexandria?
- a- You could      b- Why don't you      c- Let's      d- Have you considered
32. He's really beating himself up over failing the exam. This means .....
- a- he has decided to try again      b- he wants to forget all about that event  
c- he blames himself for failing the exam      d- he ignores that event
33. You ..... your composition: it is full of silly mistakes.
- a- must have revised      b- should have revised      c- shouldn't have revised      d- had to revise
34. I had a lot of money. I ..... that expensive T-shirt, but I don't like baggy clothes.
- a- must have bought      b- shouldn't have bought      c- could have bought      d- had to buy
35. She could hardly carry out the difficult task on time, .....
- a- could she      b- she could      c- couldn't she      d- she couldn't
36. I regret arriving late; I ..... come on time.
- a- must have      b- needn't have      c- should have      d- had to
37. You ..... another mobile. The one you have is very smart.
- a- must have bought      b- should have bought      c- had to buy      d- shouldn't have bought
38. I shouldn't have repeated that mistake. This means that I ..... it.
- a- didn't commit      b- repeated      c- ought to have repeated      d- had to repeat
39. .... consult your dictionary or ask your teacher for help.
- a- You could      b- Why don't you      c- Let's      d- Have you tried to
40. .... about having a nice time together on my farm?
- a- What      b- When      c- Why      d- Who
41. He oughtn't to have sent the email without enclosing the needful attachments. This means that he .....
- a- sent the email and enclosed the needful attachments      b- had to enclose the needful attachments with the email  
c- didn't send the email or enclose the needful attachments      d- sent the email without enclosing the needful attachments
42. It's probable that he won't come to the company today due to his illness; he ..... cancel the meeting.
- a- must      b- might      c- should      d- had to
43. My computer's antivirus software .....; it is without protection now.
- a- should have updated      b- had to update      c- had to be updated      d- should have been updated
44. The manager ..... the meeting because he was seriously ill.
- a- had to postpone      b- shouldn't have postponed      c- must postpone      d- needn't have postponed
45. Have you considered ..... a report about the conditions in the company?
- a- write      b- to write      c- writing      d- of writing
46. You behaved rudely with your friend; you ..... have behaved yourself.
- a- might      b- should      c- must      d- shouldn't
47. Why ..... you spend the weekend in the countryside? - That's a good idea.
- a- don't      b- won't      c- didn't      d- haven't
48. We should all spread ..... peace because it is the basis of stability.
- a- a      b- an      c- the      d- no article
49. .... start learning Chinese?
- a- How about      b- Let's      c- Why don't you      d- Have you tried to
50. I might stop working for this company. This means .....
- a- I am completely sure that this will happen      b- there is a chance that this will happen  
c- I have made up my mind to stop working for that company  
d- I am completely sure that I will go on working for that company
51. You could do this task with your friend if you wish. This shows .....
- a- suggestion      b- ability      c- blame      d- refusal
52. Which of the following shows possibility?
- a- I must have taken an earlier train.      b- I should have taken an earlier train.  
c- I could have taken an earlier train.      d- I needn't have taken an earlier train.
53. Which of the following doesn't express regret?
- a- I should have revised well for the exam.      b- I'm sorry for not revising well for the exam.  
c- I should revise well for the next exam.      d- I regret not revising well for the exam.

\*\*\* Translation \*\*\*

\* Choose the correct answer:

٥٤. يعتبر الأتوبيس الترددي السريع (BRT) هو أحد أهم المشاريع لتحديث وسائل النقل العام ، حيث يهدف إلى الجمع بين سعة وسرعة المترو مع المرونة المطلوبة ، والتكلفة المنخفضة ، وبساطة نظام الحافلات .

- a- Bus rapid transport "BRT" is one of the most important projects for replacing public means of transport. It aims to improve the capacity and speed of a metro with the claimed flexibility, lower cost and simplicity of a bus system.
- b- Bus rapid transport "BRT" is one of the most expensive projects for modernising public means of transport. It aims to combine the capacity and speed of a metro with the claimed flexibility, lower price and simplicity of a bus system.



# ثالثة ثانوي - المراجعات النهائية - المراجعة الثانية

## \*\* تمارين موقع لوجمان على (10) Unit \*\*

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

1. .... is the study of human history and prehistory through the excavation of sites and the analysis of artefacts and other physical remains.  
a- Psychology                      b- Physiology                      c- Geology                      d- Archaeology
2. Doctors find it difficult to face the problems ..... with cancer treatment.  
a- attached                      b- disappeared                      c- associated                      d- separated
3. The Karnak ..... dates back from around 2055 BC to around 100 AD.  
a- temple                      b- oasis                      c- mountain                      d- river
4. My aunt asked a famous ..... to help her with a legal problem. He defended her well in the court.  
a- farmer                      b- judge                      c- criminal                      d- lawyer
5. The British Museum is the most popular tourist ..... in London.  
a- destruction                      b- obstruction                      c- attraction                      d- distraction
6. I live in a quiet fishing village with a/an ..... harbour which is really fantastic.  
a- picturesque                      b- ugly                      c- ordinary                      d- dull
7. The ancient tomb contained the fossilized ..... of extinct animals.  
a- pillars                      b- remains                      c- temples                      d- forts
8. Who ..... the Ancient Egyptian hieroglyphics? – Champollion decoded them.  
a- deciphered                      b- hid                      c- disappeared                      d- wrote
9. World leaders must avoid wars because they are the main cause of .....  
a- destroy                      b- destructive                      c- destruction                      d- destructively
10. The High ..... helps store and provide water for agriculture all year.  
a- Dam                      b- Ferry                      c- Bridge                      d- Way
11. The archaeologists have found wonderful ..... inside the royal tomb.  
a- trees                      b- landfalls                      c- artefacts                      d- museums
12. A great ceremony was held in ..... of the Egyptian team winning the African Champions League.  
a- fact                      b- favour                      c- advance                      d- conclusion
13. There should be ..... security precautions in crowded places to avoid infection.  
a- showy                      b- inaccurate                      c- elaborate                      d- exhausted
14. Do you know where the ..... of Qaitbay lies?  
a- temple                      b- lighthouse                      c- ferry                      d- fort
15. He isn't a kind man; don't be ..... by his tricky behaviour.  
a- misled                      b- believed                      c- appeared                      d- helped
16. My sister likes to make clothes out of wool; she is currently ..... a sweater for my brother.  
a- letting                      b- knitting                      c- hitting                      d- sitting
17. It's about a one-hour drive to the factory, give or take a few minutes. "Give or take" means ".....".  
a- plus                      b- minus                      c- plus or minus                      d- exactly
18. The impressive modern Bibliotheca Alexandrina is one of the most important ..... landmarks in the city.  
a- ancient                      b- unknown                      c- temporary                      d- contemporary
19. I was very surprised when I came ..... my old friends in the nearby mall.  
a- up                      b- back                      c- across                      d- over
20. What ..... me to visit the museum is my desire to see the wonderful mummies of kings and queens.  
a- inspired                      b- conspired                      c- respired                      d- realised
21. "The Tragedy" is one of the most famous authentic works by Picasso. "Authentic" is similar in meaning to "...".  
a- fake                      b- genuine                      c- false                      d- ordinary
22. This is our house; it ..... to us.  
a- belongs                      b- owns                      c- owes                      d- objects
23. We use "....." when we want to introduce the summary.  
a- First of all                      b- Not at all                      c- Above all                      d- All in all
24. The Eiffel Tower is probably the most famous ..... in Paris.  
a- land tenancy                      b- landfall                      c- landmark                      d- landfill
25. A ..... is a traditional story, particularly one that relates to people's early history or explains a natural or social phenomenon.  
a- superstition                      b- myth                      c- role model                      d- dream
26. We were ..... by the beauty of nature when we visited our village.  
a- disgusted                      b- distracted                      c- educated                      d- captivated
27. Freezing and canning can be reliable methods of ..... foods.  
a- preserving                      b- observing                      c- reversing                      d- deserving
28. Mohamed Mashally was known as the doctor of the poor; he ..... his life to treating them for free.  
a- prevented                      b- appeared                      c- dedicated                      d- educated
29. The film was really .....; the girls believed the incident and started weeping.  
a- removable                      b- comic                      c- funny                      d- moving
30. The search team could ..... a survey on the habits students prefer to practise during holidays.  
a- carry                      b- conduct                      c- make                      d- think
31. I ..... up early on Fridays, but now I like to get up early every day.  
a- got                      b- won't get                      c- use to get                      d- didn't use to get
32. Kamal ..... by train yesterday; I have no accurate information.  
a- might travel                      b- might have travelled                      c- should travel                      d- must have travelled
33. .... has arrived on time, haven't they?  
a- Everyone                      b- No one                      c- Neither of them                      d- All of them

## ثالثة ثانوي - المراجعات النهائية - المراجعة الثانية

34. The tourist ..... the map. He found himself in a completely different town.

- a- had to follow      b- can't have followed      c- may have followed      d- mustn't have followed

35. Your answer is full of mistakes. You ..... it well.

- a- needn't have checked      b- must have checked      c- can't have checked      d- had to check

36. Why did you visit him suddenly? You ..... given him a ring first.

- a- should have      b- should have been      c- shouldn't have      d- must have

37. He ..... on time because he missed his usual early train.

- a- had to arrive      b- must have arrived      c- won't have arrived      d- couldn't have arrived

38. This temple ..... be important; it's visited by hundreds of people every day.

- a- can't      b- shouldn't      c- must      d- might

39. Everyone is putting their umbrellas up; it ..... raining.

- a- had to start      b- must have started      c- shouldn't have started      d- can't have started

40. My father ..... to work when he was young, but nowadays he uses his car.

- a- would always walk      b- didn't use to walk      c- is used to walking      d- always walks

41. .... football when he was a child?

- a- Does he play      b- will he play      c- Is he used to playing      d- Did he use to play

42. He no longer smokes as he .....

- a- would do      b- used to do      c- is used to doing      d- never used to do

43. The car ..... repaired well; it broke down again.

- a- must have      b- must have been      c- can't have been      d- can't have

44. No one has invited her to the wedding party, .....

- a- hasn't he      b- has he      c- haven't they      d- have they

45. Ann hasn't arrived yet. She ..... the train. Who knows?

- a- should have missed      b- might have missed      c- had to miss      d- must have missed

46. I regret making that silly mistake; I ..... have quarrelled with my friend.

- a- should      b- must      c- shouldn't      d- can't

47. .... his illness, Hatim insisted on completing his task.

- a- Because of      b- Despite      c- Since      d- Regardless

48. She ..... be happy; she has just passed her final exam.

- a- must      b- had to      c- can't      d- ought not to

49. Amin travelled to work by bus. He ..... by train as usual.

- a- must have travelled      b- had to travel      c- could have travelled      d- might have travelled

50. Tamer did not attend the party. He ..... invited.

- a- can't have      b- can't have been      c- mustn't have been      d- must have

51. My father left for work and he ..... to take his mobile phone. I found it in the living room.

- a- mustn't have remembered      b- had to remember      c- couldn't have remembered      d- must have remembered

52. Samir: I got full marks in the final exams when I passed the general secondary school.

Wael: So you ..... joined the faculty you were interested in.

- a- must have      b- can't have      c- must have been      d- shouldn't have

53. Amany did not come to school yesterday. She ... have been ill. I will contact her to know the reason for her absence.

- a- can't      b- must      c- shouldn't      d- might

54. Which of the following is correct?

- a- The boys must have poisoned because of the expired food; all of them became seriously ill after eating it.  
b- The boys must have been poisoned because of the expired food; all of them became seriously ill after eating it.  
c- The boys can't have been poisoned because of the expired food; all of them became seriously ill after eating it.  
d- The boys should have been poisoned because of the expired food; all of them became seriously ill after eating it.

55. Which of the following is incorrect?

- a- You can't have met Samir in Cairo because he is still in London.  
b- The young man must have been rewarded for his great achievements.  
c- Samar should have missed the train because she arrived at the station too late.  
d- Tamer must have kept in hospital because he was still ill.

56. Which of the following doesn't show uncertainty?

- a- Hatim may arrive on time.  
b- The player might have been chosen for the first team.  
c- Hala must have passed the exam.  
d- I'm not sure whether Hani will attend the party or not.

57. Yasser would always go to the cinema on Thursdays. This means:

- a- He is used to going to the cinema on Thursdays.      b- He used to go to the cinema on Thursdays.  
c- He always goes to the cinema on Thursdays.      d- He never went to the cinema on Thursdays.

58. Which of the following shows regret?

- a- Waleed must have foot injury; he can't walk well.  
b- Rami should have been careful while driving his car because he almost hit the child near the pavement.  
c- Emad might have returned home late last night; I'm uncertain.  
d- Hatim can't have been punished; all his friends said he had made no mistakes at all.

\*\*\* Writing \*\*\*

\* Choose the correct answer:

59. A colon (:) can be used to .....

- a- end a sentence      b- show explanation      c- express a result      d- express exclamation

60. A/An ..... essay describes a place or a person.

- a- argumentative      b- narrative      c- descriptive      d- reflective

## ثالثة ثانوي - المراجعات النهائية - المراجعة الثانية

61. Which of the following is punctuated correctly?

- a- Her son, Jack Jones Jr., was born on nov. 6, 2010.      b- Her son, Jack Jones Jr, was born on Nov. 6, 2010.  
c- Her Son Jack Jones Jr., was born on Nov. 6, 2010.      d- Her son, Jack Jones Jr., was born on Nov. 6, 2010.

62. In the following part of the essay, the author .....

The Great Pyramid of Giza, located north of Cairo, Egypt, on the west bank of the Nile River, is the only ancient world wonder that has survived to the present day. It is one of three royal pyramids built between 2700 and 2500 B.C., including Khufu, Khafra and Menkaura. Khufu, also known as "The Great Pyramid," is the largest and most impressive, covering 13 acres and containing over 2 million stone blocks weighing between 2 and 30 tons each.

- a- spoke about the seven wonders of the world.  
b- showed the reason why The Great Pyramid of Giza was built.  
c- explained the merits and demerits of The Great Pyramid of Giza.  
d- introduced a descriptive style for The Great Pyramid of Giza.

63. We write an argumentative essay when we .....

- a- narrate a story or a personal / someone's event or experience.  
b- ask someone to tell us about what has happened in detail.  
c- focus on the details or description of something, like a place or a monument, for example.  
d- try to make someone accept our opinion, which is mainly based on logic.

### \*\*\* Translation \*\*\*

\* Choose the correct answer:

٦٤. تحظى مصر بتراث ثقافي هائل . والذي يعد مصدر فخر للمصريين . بالإضافة الى كونه مصدر الهام للأجيال القادمة لتحقيق المزيد من التنمية والنجاح في شتى المجالات .

- a- Egypt has a marvellous social heritage, which is a source of pride for the Arabs in addition to being a source of inspiration for future generations to achieve more development and success in various fields.  
b- Egypt has a marvellous cultural heritage, which is a source of pride for the Egyptians in addition to being a source of inspiration for future generations to achieve more development and success in various fields.  
c- Egypt has a tremendous cultural heritage, which is a source of wealth for the Egyptians in addition to being a source of inspiration for the present generations to achieve more development and success in various fields.  
d- Egypt has a tremendous cultural heritage, which is a source of pride for the Egyptians in addition to being a source of power for future generations to keep this heritage and achieve success in various fields.

65. The government adopts a sustainable development strategy, which represents a roadmap for the future. This plan will help us achieve the dreams and aspirations of Egyptians for a dignified life.

- a. تتبنى الوزارة إستراتيجية تنموية مؤقتة تمثل خارطة طريق للمستقبل . ستساعدنا هذه الخطة في تحقيق أحلام وتطلعات المصريين في حياة كريمة .  
b. تتبنى الحكومة إستراتيجية تنموية مستدامة تمهد الطريق للمستقبل . ستساعدنا هذه الخطة في تحقيق أحلام وتطلعات المصريين في كل أنحاء البلد .  
c. لقد تبنت الحكومة إستراتيجية تنموية مستدامة تمثل خارطة طريق للمستقبل . ستساعدنا هذه الخطة في تحقيق أحلام وتطلعات الموظفين في حياة كريمة .  
d. تتبنى الحكومة إستراتيجية تنموية مستدامة تمثل خارطة طريق للمستقبل . ستساعدنا هذه الخطة في تحقيق أحلام وتطلعات المصريين في حياة كريمة .

### \*\*\* Great Expectations \*\*\*

\* Answer the following questions:

66. Are you surprised that Miss Havisham seemed to feel sorry for Pip? Why?  
67. '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?  
68. Was it surprising for Pip to know that Estella wanted to marry Bentley Drummle? Why?  
69. Do you think that Pip should have been away from Provis when he knew they had been watched? Why?  
70. If you were Pip, would you agree to escape with Provis? Why?  
71. 'Yes,' she said. '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?  
72. Do you think that Estella was badly affected by her mother? Why?  
73. Miss Havisham asked if I was very unhappy. Why do you think Miss Havisham asked Pip that question?  
74. 'Yes,' I said, 'for many reasons, which I cannot discuss.'  
What do you think the reasons for Pip's being unhappy were?  
75. 'Oh, what have I done?' she cried, over and over again. Her eyes were full of tears.  
What do you think the cause of Miss Havisham's tears was?

### \*\*\* Essay Writing \*\*\*

76. Write an essay of about 200 (TWO HUNDRED) words on "A visit to one of the most important cultural places"  
77. Write an essay of about 200 (TWO HUNDRED) words on "Tourism is one of the most important sources of national income in Egypt"

### \*\* Model Answer \*\*

1. d	2. c	3. a	4. d	5. c	6. a	7. b	8. a	9. c	10. a
11. c	12. b	13. c	14. d	15. a	16. b	17. c	18. d	19. c	20. a
21. b	22. a	23. d	24. c	25. b	26. d	27. a	28. c	29. d	30. b
31. d	32. b	33. a	34. b	35. c	36. a	37. d	38. c	39. b	40. a
41. d	42. b	43. c	44. d	45. b	46. c	47. b	48. a	49. c	50. b
51. c	52. a	53. d	54. b	55. d	56. c	57. b	58. b	59. b	60. c
61. d	62. d	63. d	64. b	65. d					



# ثالثة ثانوي - المراجعات النهائية - المراجعة الثانية

16. A ..... is a serious newspaper that is printed on large pieces of paper.

- a- broadsheet                      b- magazine                      c- broadcast                      d- tabloid

\* Read the following, then choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

The computer as well as the chainsaw is powerful tools. They are of great help. If the chainsaw is misused, the person operating it might find himself missing a finger. But if the computer is misused, it may lead to disasters. With it, teachers can enhance the classroom experience in a variety of ways. But while the misuse of the computer will probably not result in lost limbs like in chainsaw, there are other dangers that must be considered when computers are brought into a classroom.

To investigate the way technology is currently being used in our schools, I recently spoke with Mrs. Abeer, who informed me that computers, which are introduced into her classroom, have helped to increase students' motivation and prepare them for life in a technological society. "These kids are probably going to be using some advanced computer programs when they graduate from high school," she noted. "It's important that we provide a proper introduction about them in the classroom." she also observed that the computers have made it easier to promote interdisciplinary learning, so that students can work on a project or topic that relates to more than one subject faster.

With all of these benefits, come a few drawbacks. Mrs. Abeer also added that some teachers think that using computers in the educational process is useless and others use them in a way that makes students get easily distracted by the many temptations of the internet, and that many students are quite adept at making it look as if they are doing class work when they are really checking their emails or watching videos.

While surfing educational websites, video games may make students lose their concentration. These diversions are rather benign in comparison to the other things hiding in the corners of the World Wide Web.

17. Unless students were aware of the dark sides in the World Wide Web, they would .....

- a- be successful                      b- achieve their goals                      c- suffer a lot                      d- lead a comfortable life

18. According to the passage, the ways that teachers apply to encourage students to use the internet.

- a- vary from one school to another                      b- are the same at all schools                      c- hinder students' understanding                      d- can protect students

19. Although using modern technology may cause some demerits, man will .....

- a- try to find other alternatives                      b- stop using it                      c- claim it is dangerous                      d- never do without it

20. Some students are experts at violating the classroom rules by .....

- a- surfing educational websites                      b- checking their emails                      c- working on a project                      d- using advanced programs

21. While surfing the internet for studying, students could be ..... by video games.

- a- concentrated                      b- addicted                      c- distracted                      d- focused

22. The improper use of the computer can cause ..... results in comparison to the chainsaw.

- a- disastrous                      b- greedy                      c- favourable                      d- acceptable

23. People use some ..... like a chainsaw to accomplish their work.

- a- devices                      b- systems                      c- methods                      d- tools

24. This passage is mainly about the .....

- a- importance of chainsaw                      b- pros and cons of computers                      c- pros of chainsaw                      d- cons of computers

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

Although what we eat may cause serious problems, many people don't follow proper diet. A healthy diet with proper nutrition is essential for maintaining good overall health. Since the discovery of vitamins earlier in the last century, people have routinely been taking vitamin supplements for this purpose. The Recommended Dietary Allowance (RDA) is a frequently used nutritional standard for maintaining optimal health. The RDA specifies the recommended amount of a number of nutrients for people in different age and sex groups. The National Research Council's Committee (NRCC) on Diet and Health has proposed a definition of the RDA to be that amount of a nutrient which meets the needs of 98% of the population.

The RDA approach is based on the assumption that it is possible to accurately define nutritional requirements for a given group. However, individual nutritional requirements can vary widely within each group. The efficiency with which a person converts food intake into nutrients can also vary widely. Certain foods when eaten in combination actually prevent the absorption of nutrients. For example, spinach combined with milk reduces the amount of calcium available to the body from the milk. Also, the RDA approach specifies a different dietary requirement for each age and sex, however, it is clearly unrealistic to expect a homemaker to prepare a different menu for each family member. Still, although we cannot rely solely upon RDA to ensure our overall long-term health, it can be a useful guide so long as its limitations are recognized.

25. Having spinach and milk in one meal ..... the amount of absorbed calcium in blood.

- a- includes                      b- varies                      c- improves                      d- decreases

26. The required dietary for both genders is .....

- a- fixed                      b- varied                      c- standard                      d- suspected

27. RDA is the ..... for the Recommended Dietary Allowance.

- a- association                      b- organization                      c- abbreviation                      d- appreciation

28. The author ..... people to have a healthy diet.

- a- urges                      b- warns                      c- discourages                      d- exposes

29. It is unrealistic for a homemaker to apply the RDA approach as .....

- a- each member of a family likes special food.                      b- it is not easy to prepare a different meal for each one.  
c- each member of the family needs the same amount of a nutrient                      d- all family members eat at the same time.

30. Having a different menu for each age and sex is .....

- a- impractical                      b- inadvisable                      c- harmful                      d- recommended

31. Vitamins were discovered in the ..... century.

- a- twentieth                      b- nineteenth                      c- twenty first                      d- eighteenth

32. The central idea of the passage is .....

- a- NRCC is a good guide to have good health                      b- taking vitamin supplements is necessary  
c- RDA is a good guide to have good health                      d- RDA is a bad guide to have good health

## \* Skills \*

33. "I needn't have bought bread." This means that I ..... bread.

- a- didn't buy                      b- had to buy                      c- mustn't buy                      d- regret buying

34. The sentence which attracts the reader's attention is called .....

- a- resume                      b- hook                      c- conclusion                      d- thesis

35. "We are to meet to discuss your offer and the ways of payment" We can use this sentence in a/an .....

- a- informal invitation                      b- business letter                      c- fact file                      d- recommendation letter

## \* Translation \*

36. Young people must be armed with science and technology to achieve their ambitions.

- a- يجب أن يتسلح الشباب بالعلم والتكنولوجيا ليحققوا طموحهم.                      b- يجب أن يقتدي الشباب بالعلم والتكنولوجيا ليحققوا آمالهم.  
c- ينبغي أن يتصلح الشباب بالعلوم والتكنولوجيا ليحققوا أحلامهم.                      d- يجب أن يقتدي الشباب بالعلم والتكنولوجيا ليحققوا أهدافهم.

٣٧. كان يحلم دائما أن ينهي دراسته الجامعية ليجد وظيفة يعتمد عليها بعد التخرج. ولكن حبه للبحث العلمي ساعده كثيرا في الحصول على لذكواته والعمل في الجامعة.

- a- He always dreamed of completing his university degree to find an unreliable job after graduation. But his love for science search helped him a lot to get a doctorate and work at the university.

# ثالثة ثانوي - المراجعات النهائية - المراجعة الثانية

- b- He always dreams of completing his faculty studies to find a reliable work after graduation. But his love for science research helped him a lot to get a doctorate and work at the university.
- c- He always dreams of completing his university studies to find a reliable job after graduation. But his love for scientific search helped him a lot to get a degree and work at the university.
- d- He always dreamed of completing his university studies to find a reliable job after graduation. But his love for scientific research helped him a lot to get a doctorate and work at the university.

## \* The Novel \*

38. Why do you think there was a crowd of people in Mrs. Joe's kitchen?
39. Why does Pip realize that he can't accept any more money from his benefactor (Provis) in the future?

## \* Writing \*

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

### Dangerous adventures

### \*\* Model Answer \*\*

1. a	2. c	3. c	4. a	5. d	6. a	7. a	8. c	9. b	10. d
11. b	12. d	13. c	14. d	15. b	16. a	17. c	18. a	19. d	20. b
21. c	22. a	23. d	24. b	25. d	26. b	27. c	28. a	29. b	30. d
31. a	32. c	33. d	34. b	35. b	36. a	37. d			

38. Because, during Joe's absence, their house had been broken into and someone had hit Mrs Joe on the head, injuring her badly. The suspect was Orlick.

39. Because he is horrified after knowing that his benefactor is a criminal. Pip dislikes his behaviour despite being grateful to him.

## \*\*\* اليوم السادس \*\*\*

### \*\*\* امتحان (1) على المنهج بالكامل \*\*\*

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

1. If we all ..... a small contribution, we'll be able to buy my mother a good present.  
a- do b- make c- cause d- allow
2. There are ..... scholarships available for first-year medical students, so a medical education is expensive.  
a- a few b- a little c- little d- much
3. The national society for the prevention of cruelty to children (NSPCC) ..... cases of cruelty to children.  
a- demands b- insulates c- violates d- investigates
4. .... was late, I missed the appointment.  
a- Because b- Since he c- As d- So
5. In spite of careful search, no trace of the ..... of the real murderer has been found.  
a- identity b- ideology c- loyalty d- fidelity
6. He ..... the movie, and therefore didn't want to go with us.  
a- saw b- has seen c- had seen d- will see
7. My sister is very ..... . She paints, makes sculpture and design textiles.  
a- deceptive b- talkative c- creative d- decisive
8. I have seldom met people who are as clever as that. I have seldom met ..... clever people.  
a- so b- such c- too d- enough
9. The teacher said that Reda ..... from the company the week before.  
a- had fired b- had been fired c- was fired d- fired
10. .... learnt to fish, he rarely went fishing.  
a- On b- When c- Having d- After
11. The factory has been more ..... since we bought new automatic machines.  
a- protective b- informative c- productive d- fruitless
12. Mr Sayed had read some statistics ..... he had learnt some interesting things.  
a- from whom b- from which c- from whose d- at which
13. The walls of the cave have been ..... since ancient times.  
a- dug b- carved c- engraved d- both b & c
14. Jack hasn't left school yet, but he ..... it by the time he is nineteen.  
a- will leave b- will have left c- will be leaving d- is leaving
15. The boxer began the fight strongly but began to weaken in the 5th .....  
a- race b- competition c- contest d- round
16. Are you coming to the party tomorrow? I hope .....  
a- not b- to c- for d- this

#### \* Read the following, then choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

It must be said that the majority of those who are against Genetically Modified (GM) foods are neither living in countries which suffer from food shortages, nor facing starvation. Many scientists believe that without GM foods, the Third World will never overcome its food problems. At present, over one billion people live on less than on dollar a day. The United Nations hopes this number will be cut in half, within fifteen years. This will not happen if food continues to be produced in the conventional manner. Foods produced by traditional farming methods do not last very long and often spoil during transport. Very often, food sent by the West to countries suffering from famine, rots before it reaches its destination.

Now, scientists have found ways to preserve foods for much longer time. For example, they have developed a preservative made from vitamins and minerals which keeps even cut fruit fresh for up to ten days if refrigerated. Despite this, there are still people who believe agricultural research should be moving in a different direction. They accept that there is no real proof that GM foods are dangerous. However, they believe that the solutions that GM foods provide are short-term and that it is necessary to find longer-lasting and natural means to solve the world's food problems.

17. The antonym of "majority" in the 1st paragraph is .....  
a- density b- popularity c- slightly d- minority
18. Foods, produced traditionally, ..... during transportation.  
a- ripen b- don't spoil c- rot d- don't decay
19. Another word for "famine" in the 1st paragraph is .....  
a- conventional b- genetically c- majority d- starvation
20. The expression "cut in half" means .....  
a- cut into pieces. b- add one half. c- decrease by half. d- become one and a half.
21. Most of the food sent to starving countries .....  
a- never decays b- decays after it reaches them. c- decays on the way d- does not decay until it is eaten by them



# ثالثة ثانوي - المراجعات النهائية - المراجعة الثانية

7. She likes physics, chemistry and other STEM .....
- a- equipment                      b- materials                      c- instruments                      d- subjects
8. Did you remember ..... Marian about the party?
- a- telling                      b- told                      c- to tell                      d- to be told
9. The manager said that Sadik ..... to be promoted.
- a- has deserved                      b- will deserve                      c- deserved                      d- deserves
10. How ..... salt does it say to put in the sauce?
- a- many                      b- much                      c- often                      d- far
11. He was very ..... and sympathetic when I told him my problem.
- a- democratic                      b- patient                      c- dramatic                      d- climatic
12. The house ..... repainted by the time you get back.
- a- will be                      b- is being                      c- will have been                      d- is going to be
13. Widows seem to ..... more distress than do widowers.
- a- expand                      b- expel                      c- expand                      d- experience
14. Susan, ..... brother you met at the party, is going to work in Brazil.
- a- who                      b- whom                      c- that                      d- whose
15. I ..... bananas since I was a child.
- a- disliked                      b- have disliked                      c- was disliking                      d- have been disliking
16. He treated her injury although he had no ..... qualifications.
- a- critical                      b- logical                      c- ethical                      d- medical

**\* Read the following, then choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:**

As in most countries, going through customs in the U.S. is a two-part process. First, you will encounter an agent of the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS), who will want to see your passport and visa. At some airports, these agents are multi-lingual. However, you should be prepared to use English as much as possible.

Travelers from many countries can pick up a visa at the border when they reach the U.S. If you are unsure about this, it is a good idea to check with your U.S. Consulate. Your visa will be valid for 90 days and cannot be extended. Shortly before you arrive in the U.S., you will be given a small white 1-94 card on board the plane. After you fill out the card, you will give it to the INS agent at the airport. He will keep one copy and the other copy will be stapled in your passport. The 1-94 card is a record of your arrival and departure dates. The date of your departure is the date when the card expires.

If you anticipate spending more than 90 days in the United States, you should apply for B-1/B-2 visa. This visa can be extended for up to one year. It is primarily intended for business persons and tourists. If you plan to travel in the U.S. or to interact extensively with Americans, you will want to know as much English as possible. Most Americans are friendly and outgoing. They will usually go out of their way to help you if you have a question or a problem.

When going through U.S. Customs, be calm and patient. Try your best to communicate with the agents. Don't be concerned if you are asked to open your suitcases.

17. When the card expires, you should ..... the country at once.
- a- go                      b- leave                      c- travel                      d- stay
18. The Americans are described as friendly and outgoing. The synonym of the underlined adjective is .....
- a- hostile                      b- hospitable                      c- sociable                      d- introvert
19. In the 2<sup>nd</sup> paragraph, which verb is closest in meaning to "expect"?
- a- extend                      b- depart                      c- expire                      d- anticipate
20. Before your arrival in U.S., you will be given ..... on board the plane.
- a- B-1 visa                      b- B-2 visa                      c- I-94 card                      d- I-90 card
21. The agents of the Immigration and Naturalization Service are .....
- a- lingual                      b- trilingual                      c- bilingual                      d- multi-lingual
22. The writer advises you to be ..... if you are asked to open your suitcases.
- a- worried                      b- concerned                      c- calm                      d- nervous
23. If you are multi-lingual, you speak ..... languages.
- a- one                      b- two                      c- couple                      d- many
24. Your visa will be "valid" for 90 days. The adjective "valid" means .....
- a- legal                      b- lawful                      c- official                      d- all mentioned

**\* Read the following, then choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:**

Violent storms cause damage and deaths all over the world, but sometimes people make the consequences worse. For example, too many people living in dangerous areas can turn a storm into a disaster. In Bangladesh, the flat river valley often floods. In the past, there were few people in this area and they could escape to higher land. Now, millions of people live there and they can't escape when there are floods. Sometimes, too, there is more damage than necessary because people do not build homes that are safe or strong enough. This was the case when a terrible storm hit southern Florida. Many people died or lost their homes because the wind blew away poorly-made buildings.

When summer brings very hot weather, many people suffer more than they need to. There are a number of ways to make life more comfortable in the heat. First of all, you can try to keep your home as cool as possible. It is best to close all the windows and curtains during the hottest part of the day. Then, when it is cooler in the evening, you can open them up again. It is important also to keep yourself cool by wearing loose, light clothes. Cotton is the best material for clothes in hot weather. And finally, you should try to stay calm and relaxed. You could even try a nap after lunch, like many people who live in hot climates. This way you are more rested and ready to enjoy the cool evening hours.

25. Violent storms cause damage plus of ..... people's lives.
- a- continuation                      b- survival                      c- revival                      d- termination
26. .... force people to escape to higher land.
- a- Storms                      b- Winds                      c- Floods                      d- Volcanoes
27. If your clothes are described as loose, they are .....
- a- baggy                      b- oversized                      c- tight                      d- both a & b
28. Now millions of people living in Bangladesh suffer a lot because .....
- a- they can escape when there are floods.                      b- there is less damage than necessary.
- c- their homes are not safe or strong enough.                      d- storms have become less violent.
29. .... is the best material for clothes in hot weather.
- a- Nylon                      b- Wool                      c- Cotton                      d- Silk
30. A ..... is a little sleep or rest after lunch.
- a- nape                      b- nap                      c- tap                      d- cap
31. Poorly-made buildings are ..... during natural disasters.
- a- safe                      b- not safe                      c- dangerous                      d- both b & c
32. To damage something is the antonym of to ..... it.
- a- destroy                      b- demolish                      c- repair                      d- collapse

**\* Skills \***

33. The main part of the essay is the .....
- a- introduction                      b- ending                      c- conclusion                      d- body
34. "Have a look at this kitchen gadget and decide whether it is easy to use or not." What kind of sentence is it?
- a- Warning                      b- Exclamation                      c- Inquiry                      d- Apologizing
35. A/An ..... is a word or phrase with a special meaning different from its dictionary meaning.
- a- metaphor                      b- simile                      c- gerund                      d- idiom



