

# Egypt's Heritage



## Learning Outcomes

### Reading

- **Identify** gist in a text about Egypt's heritage
- **Recognize** specific detail in a text about Egypt's heritage

### Listening

- **Identify** the main ideas from audio texts about cultural heritage and its preservation

### Language

- Use the past simple for completed past actions
- Use the past continuous to show that an action was in progress

### Writing

- Write a short narrative paragraph about "a strange day in my life" using past simple and past continuous

### Speaking

- Describe a longer, ongoing action in the past using the Past Continuous and a shorter action in past simple.

# Lessons 1 & 2



## Key Vocabulary

civilization (n)	حضارة	merchant (n)	تاجر	pride (n)	الفخر
crossroad (n)	تقاطع طرق	monuments (n)	آثار	restore (v)	يسترد
heritage (n)	تراث	neighborhood (n)	حي / منطقة سكنية	trade (n/v)	تجارة / يتاجر
identity (n)	الهوية	preserve (v)	يحفظ	moments (n)	لحظات



## Important Vocabulary

amazing (adj)	مذهل	develop (v)	يطور / يتطور	papyrus (n)	ورق البردي
ancestors (n)	اسلاف	economy (n)	الاقتصاد	pollution (n)	التلوث
ancient (adj)	عريق / قديم	education (n)	التعليم	preservation (n)	حماية / محافظة
anxiety (n)	القلق	encourage (v)	يشجع	prevent (v)	يمنع / يقي
archaeologist (n)	عالم آثار	gather (v)	يجمع	profession (n)	مهنة
architect (n)	مهندس معماري	generation (n)	جيل	progress (n/v)	تقدم / يتقدم
awareness (n)	الوعي	goods (n)	بضائع / سلع	protect (v)	يحمي
balance (v/n)	يوازن / التوازن	growth (n)	نمو	proud of (adj)	فخور بـ
beat (v)	يضرب / يخفق	harmony (n)	انسجام / تناغم	require (v)	يتطلب
beauty (n)	الجمال	heart (n)	القلب	sacrifice (v/n)	يضحي / تضحية
beloved (adj)	محبوب	hieroglyphs (n)	الهيروغليفية	shape (v/n)	يشكل / شكل
carve (v)	ينحت	historical (adj)	تاريخي	significant (adj)	هام / ذو مغزى
challenge (v/n)	يتحدى / التحدي	homeland (n)	الوطن	source (n/v)	مصدر / يذكر المصدر
contribute (v)	يساهم	honor (n/v)	شرف / تكريم / يُكرّم	spices (n)	توابل
courage (n)	الشجاعة	invent (v)	يخترع	summary (n)	تلخيص
culture (n)	الثقافة	knowledge (n)	المعرفة	superior (adj)	الأعلى / متفوق
decoration (n)	زينة / زخرفة	mathematics (n)	الرياضيات	tourism (n)	سياحة
demonstrate (v)	يوضح	medicine (n)	دواء / طب	traffic (n)	المرور
determination (n)	تصميم / عزيمة	mention (v)	يذكر	united (adj)	متحد
citizens		inspiration			



## Definitions

civilization	حضارة	A highly advanced and influential society that makes major contributions to human knowledge and culture.
neighborhood	حي سكني	A modern local area within a city that is part of current development and growth.
heritage	التراث	The valuable history and cultural achievements inherited from past generations.



## Language Notes

profession - job - work - career		
• profession	مهنة (تحتاج الى تعليم عالٍ)	- Medicine is a respected profession.
• job	وظيفة محددة مقابل راتب / مهمة	- He has a job at a bank.
• work	أي عمل بدني او عقلي / مكان العمل (لا يُعد)	- I have a lot of work to do today.
• career	مسيرة مهنية (متعلق بالزن والانجازات)	- She has a successful career in education.



## Test yourself

- I can't go out tonight because I still have a lot of \_\_\_\_\_ to finish.  
 a work                      b job                      c career                      d profession
- She has built a successful \_\_\_\_\_ in the field of education over the past twenty years.  
 a profession                      b career                      c work                      d job
- Being a doctor is considered a respected \_\_\_\_\_ that requires years of study.  
 a job                      b career                      c work                      d profession
- He got a new \_\_\_\_\_ at the local company last month.  
 a career                      b work                      c job                      d profession

## civilization - culture

• civilization	الحضارة (تشير الى التطور في القوانين والحكم والفنون والعلم والعمارة)
- Ancient Egyptian civilization is famous for the pyramids	
• culture	الثقافة (تشير الى العادات والتقاليد ونمط المعيشة في المجتمع)
- Japanese culture values respect and discipline	



## Test yourself

- The pyramids are one of the greatest achievements of ancient \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a culture                      b civilization                      c custom                      d tradition

2. Traditional food, music, and clothing are important parts of a country's \_\_\_\_\_  
 a civilization                      b history                      c empire                      d culture
3. The Roman \_\_\_\_\_ influenced law, architecture, and language in many parts of Europe.  
 a culture                      b habit                      c civilization                      d society
4. Respect for elders is deeply rooted in Egyptian \_\_\_\_\_  
 a culture                      b civilization                      c colony                      d system

## national - international - local

national	قومي / وطني	This is a national museum.
international	دولي / عالمي	She works for an international company.
local	محلي / اقليمي	I bought this from a local shop.
local (s)	سكان محليين	The locals welcomed the tourists.



## Test yourself

1. This is the \_\_\_\_\_ flag that represents our country.  
 a national                      b local                      c international                      d cultural
2. The World Cup is a/an \_\_\_\_\_ football competition.  
 a local                      b national                      c locals                      d international
3. We enjoyed the food from a small \_\_\_\_\_ restaurant in our neighborhood.  
 a national                      b locals                      c local                      d international
4. The \_\_\_\_\_ were friendly and helped us find the hotel.  
 a national                      b locals                      c international                      d local

## Vocabulary

## Exercises



## Key Vocabulary

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

1. The Great Wall of China is an old \_\_\_\_\_ that shows how people built long ago.  
 a culture                      b civilization                      c neighborhood                      d crossroad
2. Winning the game gave her a lot of \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a identity                      b moments                      c pride                      d monuments
3. We stopped at the \_\_\_\_\_ before we walked across the street.  
 a crossroad                      b heritage                      c neighborhood                      d trade
4. They want to \_\_\_\_\_ old buildings to make them look new.  
 a preserve                      b restore                      c trade                      d moments
5. Museums keep old things safe because they are part of our \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a crossroad                      b identity                      c neighborhood                      d heritage

6. The country buys and sells things with other countries; this is called \_\_\_\_\_  
 a moments                      b restore                      c trade                      d pride
7. Wearing old traditional clothes can show a person's \_\_\_\_\_  
 a pride                      b identity                      c heritage                      d civilization
8. Some of my happiest \_\_\_\_\_ were with my family on trips.  
 a moments                      b monuments                      c pride                      d neighborhood
9. I like my \_\_\_\_\_ because it is quiet and friendly.  
 a pride                      b civilization                      c trade                      d neighborhood
10. The small shop was run by a \_\_\_\_\_ who sold things in the market. (دکرنس ۲۰۲۴)  
 a merchant                      b pride                      c preserve                      d trade
11. Museums help to \_\_\_\_\_ old things so children can see them. (دکرنس ۲۰۲۴)  
 a restore                      b preserve                      c trade                      d merchant
12. The Eiffel Tower and the Pyramids are famous \_\_\_\_\_. (دکرنس ۲۰۲۴)  
 a moments                      b minutes                      c monuments                      d statues



## Important Vocabulary

1. Ancient Egyptians wrote on \_\_\_\_\_ to keep records.  
 a identity                      b museums                      c heritage                      d papyrus
2. Our \_\_\_\_\_ taught us many traditions and values.  
 a ancestors                      b grandchildren                      c merchants                      d generations
3. The government works to improve the country's \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a courage                      b economy                      c heritage                      d pollution
4. Before exams, students often feel \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a courage                      b anxiety                      c pride                      d progress
5. A/An \_\_\_\_\_ studies old objects to learn about history.  
 a merchant                      b architect                      c archaeologist                      d superior
6. Being an engineer is a respected \_\_\_\_\_ that needs years of study.  
 a career                      b jobs                      c work                      d profession
7. A famous \_\_\_\_\_ designs buildings in the city.  
 a architect                      b archaeologist                      c merchant                      d superior
8. My grandparents belong to an older \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a generation                      b neighborhood                      c civilization                      d balance
9. Environmental \_\_\_\_\_ is important for saving the planet.  
 a anxiety                      b awareness                      c trade                      d economy
10. Music brings people together in \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a sacrifice                      b harmony                      c culture                      d moments
11. A strong body \_\_\_\_\_ regular exercise.  
 a preserves                      b encourages                      c requires                      d balances
12. Parents often make a \_\_\_\_\_ for their children's future.  
 a sacrifice                      b progress                      c awareness                      d moments

13. My dog is very \_\_\_\_\_ to me.  
 a united                      b superior                      c historical                      d beloved
14. The artist can \_\_\_\_\_ clay into a beautiful vase.  
 a shape                      b preserve                      c encourage                      d gather
15. The discovery was very \_\_\_\_\_ for science.  
 a superior                      b beloved                      c significant                      d united
16. Climbing a mountain is a big \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a challenge                      b moments                      c failure                      d heritage
17. Soldiers fight to protect their \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a economy                      b preservation                      c homeland                      d profession
18. You must \_\_\_\_\_ the source of the information.  
 a mention                      b preserve                      c gather                      d honor
19. Good teamwork can \_\_\_\_\_ to the success of a project.  
 a contact                      b communicate                      c refuse                      d contribute
20. The king will \_\_\_\_\_ the hero for his bravery.  
 a preserve                      b honor                      c trade                      d shape
21. Festivals are an important part of our \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a culture                      b civilization                      c neighborhood                      d profession
22. Reading books increases our \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a balance                      b anxiety                      c trade                      d knowledge
23. She is very \_\_\_\_\_ in her studies and always gets top marks.  
 a beloved                      b superior                      c historical                      d united
24. The walls of the palace were full of \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a decoration                      b monuments                      c heritage                      d moments
25. The teacher will \_\_\_\_\_ how to solve the problem.  
 a honor                      b preserve                      c demonstrate                      d restore
26. People from different countries can be \_\_\_\_\_ through peace.  
 a united                      b superior                      c historical                      d beloved
27. Firefighters show great \_\_\_\_\_ when saving people from burning buildings.  
 a courage                      b awareness                      c balance                      d knowledge
28. School programs teach students \_\_\_\_\_ about healthy eating.  
 a sacrifice                      b heritage                      c awareness                      d profession
29. You need a good \_\_\_\_\_ between work and rest to stay healthy.  
 a harmony                      b progress                      c balance                      d awareness
30. The company wants to \_\_\_\_\_ a new app for smartphones. (دكرنس ٢٠٢٥)  
 a develop                      b explore                      c exclude                      d collect
31. Success needs hard work and strong \_\_\_\_\_. (اشمون ٢٠٢٤)  
 a information                      b duration                      c illness                      d determination
32. The museum shows many \_\_\_\_\_ objects from the past. (طهطا ٢٠٢٤)  
 a nasty                      b historical                      c usual                      d ordinary
33. Technology helps countries \_\_\_\_\_ faster. (قنا ٢٠٢٤)  
 a decrease                      b damage                      c encourage                      d progress

34. The museum \_\_\_\_\_ old objects to show people. (سمالوط ٢٠٢٤)  
 a gather                      b damage                      c restore                      d scatter
35. Teachers always \_\_\_\_\_ students to do their best. (فاقوس ٢٠٢٤)  
 a construct                      b produce                      c discourage                      d encourage
36. Factories cause a lot of air \_\_\_\_\_. (الحامول ٢٠٢٤)  
 a cleanness                      b purity                      c pollution                      d happiness
37. Good \_\_\_\_\_ helps people get better jobs in the future. (قوص ٢٠٢٤)  
 a education                      b population                      c preservation                      d pollution
38. The museum works for the \_\_\_\_\_ of old buildings. (سنورس ٢٠٢٤)  
 a reservation                      b challenge                      c awareness                      d preservation



## Definitions

1. A highly advanced and influential society that makes major contributions to human knowledge and culture is called a \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a civilization                      b neighborhood                      c heritage                      d balance
2. A modern local area within a city that is part of current development is called a \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a courage                      b civilization                      c heritage                      d neighborhood
3. \_\_\_\_\_ is the valuable history and cultural achievements inherited from past generations.  
 a civilization                      b Neighborhood                      c Heritage                      d progress



## Vocabulary study

### Expressions, Idioms & prepositions

play a role	يلعب دور	a lack of	نقص في	rather than	بدلاً من
exchange ideas	يتبادل الآراء	historical sites	مواقع تاريخية	tourist guide	مرشد سياحي
stand with pride	يقف بفخر	proud of	فخور بـ	radio host	مذيع إذاعي
shape the future	يُشكّل المستقبل	proud to	فخوران	important to/for	مهم لـ
take pride in	يفخر بـ	in harmony	في انسجام	know about	يعرف عن
face a challenge	يواجه تحدي	carved into	منحوت على	continue to	يستمر في
make sacrifices	يقوم بتضحيات	a center of	مركز لـ	rise with	يزدهر مع
build roads	يُنشئ الطرق	along the Nile	على طول النيل	contribute to	يساهم في
achieve a goal	يحقق هدفاً	across the desert	عبر الصحراء	share ... with	يشارك .. مع
record history	يوثق التاريخ	generation to come	الجيل القادم	link between .. and	يربط بين .. و ..
take turn	يأخذ دوره / يتناوب	according to	طبقاً لـ	ask for	يطلب
essential for	ضروري لـ	specific action	تصرف محدد	encourage .. to	يشجع .. ان
interested in	مهتم بـ	building material	مادة بناء	work on	يعمل في

I see your point	أفهم وجهة نظرك	superior to	متفوق على	focus on	يركز على
One way to .. is ..	احدى الطرق لـ .. هي	pride for	فخر لـ	move forward	يتحرك للأمام
keep .. alive	يحافظ على .. حياً ومستمراً	based on	قائم على	preserve .. from	يحفظ .. من
deep feeling	شعور عميق	a sense of	إحساس بـ	agree on	يتفق على



## Synonyms & Antonyms

Word	Synonyms	Antonyms	
amazing	مذهل	astonishing, incredible, remarkable	ordinary, dull, boring
ancient	عتيق / قديم	old, historic, antique	modern, new, recent, contemporary
courage	شجاعة	bravery, boldness	fear, cowardice
encourage	يشجع	support, motivate, inspire, promote	discourage, dishearten, demotivate
preserve	يحفظ	protect, maintain, conserve	destroy, ruin, neglect, damage
significant	ذومغزى / هام	important, meaningfu	insignificant, unimportant, trivial



## Derivatives

<b>Verb</b>	inspire	يُلهم	take pride in	يفتخر بـ	preserve	يحفظ
<b>Adjective</b>	inspiring	مُلهم	proud	فخور	preserved	محفوظ
<b>Noun</b>	inspiration	إلهام	pride	الفخر	preservation	الحفاظ

## Vocabulary

## Study

## Exercises

Choose the TWO correct answers out of the FIVE options given:

- Teachers always try to encourage students. (Encourage) is a synonym for \_\_\_\_\_  
 a motivate      b dishearten      c discourage      d ignore      e support
- National parks help preserve wildlife and forests. (Preserve) is a synonym for \_\_\_\_\_  
 a protect      b destroy      c maintain      d damage      e ruin
- Firefighters show great \_\_\_\_\_ when they rescue people from burning buildings.  
 a fear      b bravery      c cowardice      d timidity      e courage
- The castle is \_\_\_\_\_ and has stood for thousands of years.  
 a modern      b ancient      c old      d recent      e contemporary
- Teachers always try to \_\_\_\_\_ students to do their best. (السالموط ٢٠٢٥)  
 a discourage      b encourage      c motivate      d ignore      e demotivate
- The view of the mountain was amazing. (Amazing) is an antonym for \_\_\_\_\_ (السيدة ٢٠٢٥)  
 a ordinary      b wonderful      c boring      d excellent      e good

7. The great Pyramid is an important ancient site. (Ancient) is an antonym for \_\_\_\_\_ (عابدین ۲۰۲۵)  
 a modern      b contemporary      c antique      d amazing      e very old

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

1. Tourists often visit the Pyramids and other historical \_\_\_\_\_ in Egypt.  
 a monuments      b guides      c sites      d buildings
2. Teachers encourage students to \_\_\_\_\_ a role in class discussions.  
 a take      b play      c face      d lead
3. Farmers \_\_\_\_\_ sacrifices to ensure that everyone has enough food.  
 a make      b waste      c avoid      d refuse
4. A good leader helps \_\_\_\_\_ the future by supporting education and technology.  
 a block      b ruin      c ignore      d shape
5. Students are proud to \_\_\_\_\_ with pride during the school assembly.  
 a hide      b sit      c stand      d leave
6. They walked \_\_\_\_\_ the riverbank, enjoying the peaceful scenery.  
 a along      b across      c over      d behind
7. The explorer traveled \_\_\_\_\_ the desert to find ancient ruins.  
 a over      b across      c under      d behind
8. Tourists often hire a tourist \_\_\_\_\_ to learn more about a city's history.  
 a guide      b host      c speaker      d actor
9. The artist \_\_\_\_\_ a beautiful statue from a single block of wood.  
 a drew      b painted      c broke      d carved
10. Good communication can create a society in \_\_\_\_\_ among people.  
 a chaos      b conflict      c harmony      d tension
11. After a long discussion, they finally agreed \_\_\_\_\_ a date for the meeting.  
 a on      b with      c for      d about
12. Scientists from around the world \_\_\_\_\_ to research on climate change.  
 a prevent      b withdraw      c neglect      d contribute
13. The historians carefully \_\_\_\_\_ the important events of the nation's past.  
 a destroyed      b recorded      c overlooked      d predicted
14. Teachers explain that ..... action is important for helping the environment.  
 a helping      b giving      c taking      d doing
15. Students \_\_\_\_\_ ideas in class discussions to improve their learning.  
 a exchange      b hide      c ignore      d steal
16. Understanding history helps us prepare for the generation \_\_\_\_\_  
 a came      b coming      c come      d to come
17. People should \_\_\_\_\_ their heritage and traditions to keep them alive.  
 a abandon      b keep      c destroy      d neglect
18. A radio \_\_\_\_\_ shares news and entertains people every morning.  
 a host      b guide      c speaker      d teacher
19. Students must \_\_\_\_\_ challenges to develop new skills and confidence.  
 a face      b avoid      c ignore      d escape

20. Students can \_\_\_\_\_ **pride in their achievements at school competitions.**
- a take                      b ignore                      c waste                      d refuse
21. A good team member always \_\_\_\_\_ **turns to speak during a discussion.** (سنورس ٢٠٢٤)
- a steal                      b skip                      c ignore                      d take
22. Regular exercise is essential \_\_\_\_\_ **maintaining a healthy lifestyle.** (المنيا ٢٠٢٤)
- a about                      b from                      c for                      d with
23. Volunteers \_\_\_\_\_ **local culture and traditions for future generations.** (شبرا ٢٠٢٤)
- a preserve                      b destroy                      c ignore                      d neglect
24. Citizens should \_\_\_\_\_ **their opinion during debates about public issues.** (المطرية ٢٠٢٤)
- a hide                      b share                      c ignore                      d refuse
25. Teachers encourage students \_\_\_\_\_ **join community activities.** (المنها ٢٠٢٤)
- a in                      b from                      c at                      d to



## Reading Texts

### Ecotourism – is this the future? (SB page 6)

#### A Popular Problem!

Egypt is a land with a heart that has been beating for thousands of years. We are **proud** to call it our home. It is a place where the past and the present meet in harmony.

Egypt has always played an **important** role in the world. Our ancestors built one of the **greatest** civilizations in history. They gave the world knowledge in writing, mathematics, and medicine. The hieroglyphs carved into temple walls were not just beautiful art; they were a way to record history. The Library of Alexandria once gathered knowledge from all over the world, making Egypt a **center of learning**.

Egypt was also a **crossroads** for trade. Merchants traveled along the Nile and across the deserts, carrying goods such as gold, spices, papyrus, and grain. Our land was a **bridge** where people met and exchanged ideas, making Egypt a **source of inspiration** for many civilizations.

Today, Egypt continues to grow. Our cities rise with modern buildings, while our historical monuments still stand with pride. We are building new roads, bridges, and neighborhoods that show the world our **determination** to progress. From the pyramids of Giza to the Grand Egyptian Museum, we continue to **honor** our history while shaping our future.

We take **pride** in our country, not only for its beauty, but also because we understand the **sacrifices** of our ancestors. We work hard to make it **greater** for generations to come. Every citizen has a role to play – **protecting** our heritage, **contributing** to our economy, and **sharing** our culture with the world.





Grammar

Past Simple tense

Form:

التكوين

Main verb	<b>Affirmative</b>	<b>Negative</b>
	يتكون الماضي البسيط من التصريف الثاني للفعل - I <b>studied</b> English yesterday.	فاعل <b>didn't</b> + المصدر فاعل <b>never</b> + التصريف الثاني - I <b>didn't study</b> English yesterday - - I <b>never studied</b> English yesterday -
	<b>Question</b>	<b>Passive</b>
	<b>Did</b> + فاعل + <b>inf.</b> ? - <b>Did you study</b> English yesterday?	مفعول به + <b>was / were</b> + p.p. - English <b>was studied</b> yesterday.

was / were	<b>Affirmative</b>	<b>Negative</b>
	(اسم / صفة / حرف جر) + <b>was / were</b> فاعل - I <b>was at school</b> yesterday.	فاعل ( <b>was / were</b> ) <b>not</b> + ..... - I <b>wasn't at school</b> yesterday.
	<b>Question</b>	<b>Passive</b>
	?(فاعل) + (اسم / صفة / حرف جر) + <b>Was/Were</b> - <b>Were you at school</b> yesterday?	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx

had	<b>Affirmative</b>	<b>Negative</b>
	(اسم / صفة + اسم) + <b>had</b> + فاعل - I <b>had a nice time</b> with my friends.	(اسم / صفة + اسم) + <b>didn't have</b> + فاعل - I <b>didn't have a nice time</b> with my friends.
	<b>Question</b>	<b>Passive</b>
	<b>Did</b> + فاعل + <b>have</b> + (اسم / صفة + اسم)? - <b>Did you have a nice time</b> with your friends?	مفعول به + <b>was/were (owned/ possessed)</b> - <b>A nice time was owned</b> with my friends.

ملاحظات علي التكوين :

Regular Verbs

الأفعال المنتظمة

■ هي الأفعال التي يضاف لها **ed** مثل:

visit → visited

want → wanted

■ يضاف حرف **d** للفعل المنتهي بحرف **e** مثل

like → liked

arrive → arrived

■ إذا كان الفعل ينتهي بحرف **y/w** مسبق بحرف متحرك يضاف له **ed**

play → played show → showed

■ إذا كان الفعل ينتهي بحرف **y** مسبق بحرف ساكن يحذف ويضاف **ied**

carry → carried study → studied

■ إذا كان الفعل يتكون من مقطع واحد وينتهي بحرف ساكن مسبق بحرف متحرك يضاعف الحرف الأخير ويضاف **ed**

plan → planned stop → stopped

## Irregular Verbs

## الأفعال الشاذة

■ هي الأفعال التي لا يضاف لها **ed** وتحفظ جيدا مثل:

go → went break → broke build → built

## Usage

## الاستخدام

١. يعبر عن أحداث بدأت وانتهت في الماضي وغالبا وقت حدوث الحدث محدد ويستخدم مع الكلمات الآتية :

yesterday	أمس	..... ago	منذ	in the past	في الماضي
last .....	..... الماضي	from + سنة + to + سنة		In early days	
once	ذات مرة	Long time ago	منذ فترة طويلة	In + سنة سابقة	
once upon a time	ذات مرة	Back then			
one day	في يوم من الأيام	just now		in the old days	قديمًا
How long ago did = When did		first - then - next .....		in the middle ages	
When I was .....		the other day (week-month-year)			

- I **saw** the match **yesterday**.

- Malak **visited** the Pyramids **last week**.

٢. يستخدم عند سرد أحداث قصة أو أحداث حدثت في الماضي وغالبا نستخدم **then - and**.

- Omar **finished** his university, **then travelled** to England.

- I **got up** at 7 am, **ate** my breakfast **and went** to school.

٣. للتعبير عن عادات متكررة في الماضي وغالبا نستخدم في هذه الحالة.

When I was	used to + inf.
usually + تصريف ثاني	sometimes + تصريف ثاني
always + تصريف ثاني	often + تصريف ثاني
no longer + تصريف أول	don't / doesn't + inf. _____ any longer
	don't / doesn't + inf. _____ any more
It was (my) habit to + inf.	فاعل was/were in the habit of + v+ing





## Exercises on Grammar

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

التمارين متدرجة حسب شرح القاعدة

1. I \_\_\_\_\_ three exams last year.  
 a take                                      b took                                      c have taken                                      d was taken
2. A talented player \_\_\_\_\_ to Barcelona last summer.  
 a joined                                      b was joined                                      c joins                                      d was joining
3. I \_\_\_\_\_ have any close friends when I was young.  
 a don't                                      b doesn't                                      c didn't                                      d neve
4. I \_\_\_\_\_ made any plans for the last weekend.  
 a don't                                      b doesn't                                      c didn't                                      d never
5. Ahmed didn't \_\_\_\_\_ the phone when it rang.  
 a hears                                      b hear                                      c heard                                      d hearing
6. Did Sara \_\_\_\_\_ her brother with the homework?  
 a was helping                                      b helps                                      c helped                                      d help
7. What \_\_\_\_\_ Ali do when he finished his homework?  
 a did                                      b do                                      c does                                      d has
8. Why did Hassan look tired when we \_\_\_\_\_ him yesterday?  
 a meeting                                      b meet                                      c met                                      d meets
- \_\_\_\_\_ well on the new project yesterday!  
 a Did you work work                                      b You worked                                      c Do you work                                      d How did you
- \_\_\_\_\_ well on the new project yesterday?  
 a Did you work work                                      b You worked                                      c Do you work                                      d How do you
11. I \_\_\_\_\_ off my phone last night and it wasn't working.  
 a turn                                      b was turning                                      c was turned                                      d turned
12. My tablet \_\_\_\_\_ off and I couldn't use it.  
 a turn ing                                      b turned                                      c was turned                                      d was turn-
13. I \_\_\_\_\_ tired last night, so I went to bed.  
 a was                                      b wasn't                                      c didn't be                                      d b & c
14. I \_\_\_\_\_ very tired, so I worked for an extra hour.  
 a was                                      b wasn't                                      c didn't be                                      d b & c
15. \_\_\_\_\_ her phone last week.  
 a Did she have                                      b Had she                                      c She hadn't                                      d She didn't have
16. A month ago, I \_\_\_\_\_ my car.  
 a repair                                      b have repaired                                      c repaired                                      d had repaired
17. A month ago, my car \_\_\_\_\_  
 a repair                                      b have repaired                                      c repaired                                      d was repaired





21. I didn't have enough time for studying last year. I wish I \_\_\_\_\_ more time for studying.

- a had                      b have had                      c had had                      d didn't have

(المقطم ٢٠٢٥)

22. "He wishes he were a better musician." What does this mean?

(الساحل ٢٠٢٥)

- a He is a good musician.                      b He wasn't a good musician.  
c He isn't a good musician.                      d He didn't play music well.

23. "I'd rather you didn't go out." This means that \_\_\_\_\_ go out.

(سنورس ٢٠٢٥)

- a I wanted you to                      b I didn't want you to  
c I want you to                      d I don't want you to

### ما هو سؤال Rewrite؟

هو سؤال يطلب منك أن تعيد كتابة الجملة بطريقة أخرى صحيحة نحويًا، بحيث يكون لها نفس المعنى لكن باستخدام قاعدة نحوية مختلفة (مثل: المبني للمجهول، النفي، السؤال، الشرط... إلخ).

#### خطوات التعامل مع سؤال Rewrite:

١. اقرأ الجملة جيداً
  ٢. حاول تفهم معناها قبل أن تبدأ التغيير.
  ٣. حدد القاعدة المطلوبة
  ٤. غالبًا السؤال يوضح لك القاعدة :
  ٥. ابحث عن الفعل الأساسي
  ٦. لأن أغلب التغييرات تدور حول الفعل وزمنه (past, present, future).
  ٧. طبق القاعدة الجديدة
- إذا كان المطلوب **Passive** (المبني للمجهول) : اجعل المفعول به في أول الجملة ثم ضع فعل "be" المناسب + التصريف الثالث للفعل .
  - إذا كان المطلوب **Negative** (النفي) : أضف "not" في المكان المناسب حسب زمن الفعل .
  - إذا كان المطلوب **Question** (السؤال) : قَدِّم الفعل المساعد في بداية الجملة .
  - ٨. تأكد من المعنى
  - ٩. بعد إعادة الكتابة، لازم الجملة الجديدة تعطي نفس المعنى للجملة الأصلية .

### أمثلة توضيحية للسؤال في الماضي البسيط

#### 1. Rewrite using the passive (المبني للمجهول)

القاعدة: ضع المفعول به في البداية + فعل "be" المناسب + التصريف الثالث للفعل.

- **Original:** The teacher corrected the tests yesterday. (**were corrected**)
- **Rewrite:** The tests **were corrected** by the teacher yesterday.

## 2. Rewrite using the negative (النفي)

القاعدة: أضف "not" بعد الفعل المساعد حسب زمن الجملة.

- **Original:** He finished the homework. (**not/negative**)
- **Rewrite:** He **did not** finish the homework.

## 3. Rewrite into a question (تحويل الجملة لسؤال)

القاعدة: قدم الفعل المساعد في بداية الجملة.

- **Original:** They played football yesterday. (**Did ..**)
- **Rewrite:** **Did** they play football yesterday?

## 4. Rewrite using used to

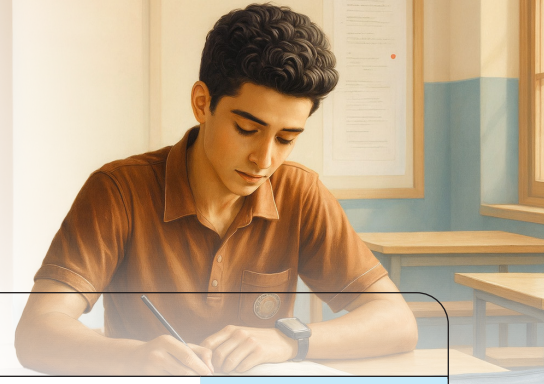
القاعدة: **used to** + مصدر الفعل

- **Past Simple:**
  - **Original:** I played football every weekend when I was young. (**used to**)
  - **Rewrite:** I used to play football every weekend

## Rewrite the following sentences using the word(s) in brackets:

1. He played football every day when he was young. (didn't)
2. I visited my grandparents last summer. (never)
3. She went to the park every weekend. (used to)
4. They watched TV in the evening when they were kids. (used to)
5. He ate junk food every day last year. (didn't)
6. I saw that movie when I was a child. (never)
7. She practiced the piano every morning. (used to)
8. We played in the garden after school. (used to)
9. He smoked a lot when he was in university. (didn't)
10. I travelled to the countryside every summer. (used to)
11. They used to go to the park every morning. (didn't)
12. He used to eat junk food every day. (Did .. ?)
13. I travelled to the countryside last week. (ago)
14. I travelled to the countryside a year ago. (last)
15. I used to play football every weekend. (didn't)
16. She used to live in London when she was a child. (Did .. ?)
17. He ate chocolate every day last month. (didn't)
18. I watched that cartoon when I was young. (never)
19. We rode our bikes in the park after school. (used to)
20. He drank soda a lot when he was in high school. (didn't)
21. I went hiking in the mountains every summer. (used to)
22. They used to swim in the lake every weekend. (didn't)
23. He used to read comics every day. (Did .. ?)
24. I visited the museum last week. (ago)
25. I traveled to Paris a year ago. (last)

# Lessons 3, 4 & 5



## Key Vocabulary

achievements (n)	انجازات	instantly (n)	فوراً	mighty (n)	عظیم / ضخم
communicate (n)	يتواصل	long ago	منذ مدة طويلة	raise (n)	يرفع / يربي / يجمع مال
communication (n)	التواصل	magnificent (n)	رائع / عظيم	technology (n)	تكنولوجيا



## Important Vocabulary

admiration (n)	اعجاب	exactly (adv)	بالضبط	pleasure (n)	متعة / سرور
admire (v)	يعجب بـ	express (v)	يعبر عن	poets (n)	شعراء
advanced (adv)	متقدم	expression (n)	تعبير	pretend (v)	يتظاهر / يدعي
amaze (v)	يُدْهِش	non-fiction (adj)	واقعي	prove (v)	يثبت
appear (v)	يظهر	farming (n)	الزراعة / الفلاحة	queen (n)	ملكة
art (n)	فن / رسم	fiction (n)	خيال / رواية خيالية	reflect (v)	يعكس
article (n)	مقال	figure (n)	شخصية / رقم / هيئة	regularly (adv)	بانتظام
attention (n)	انتباه / اهتمام	greatness (n)	عظمة	respect (v/n)	يحترم / احترام
author (n)	مؤلف	human (adj)	بشري	responsibility (n)	مسئولية
beliefs (n)	معتقدات	imagine (v)	يتخيل	roots (n)	جذور
celebrate (v)	يحتفل بـ	importance (n)	اهمية	scientific (adj)	علمي
compare (v)	يقارن	influence (n/v)	تأثير / يؤثر	strength (n)	قوة / صلابة
connect (v)	يتصل / يوصل	inherit (v)	يرث	structures (n)	هياكل / بنايات
connection (n)	صلة / ارتباط	introduce (v)	يقدم / يعرف	survive (v)	يبقى على قيد الحياة
construction (n)	بناء / إنشاء	land (v)	يهبط	the past (n)	الماضي
conversation (n)	محادثة	last (v)	يستمر	the power (n)	التيار الكهربائي
correctly (adv)	بطريقة صحيحة	leader (n)	قائد	thinkers (n)	المفكرون
cultural (adj)	ثقافي	magazine (n)	مجلة	thinking (n)	التفكير
details (n)	تفاصيل	mainly (adv)	بشكل رئيسي	thoughts (n)	افكار
discover (v)	يكشف	market (n)	سوق	topic (n)	موضوع
discovery (n)	اكتشاف	medical (adj)	طبي	traditions (n)	التقاليد
doorbell (n)	جرس الباب	mention (v)	يذكر	useful (adj)	مفيد
elsewhere (adv)	في مكان آخر	motivate (v)	يحفز / يشجع	value (v/n)	يقدر / قيمة
essay (n)	مقال	outside (adj)	خارجي / في الخارج	vision (n)	رؤية / بصر
evidence (n)	دليل / برهان	picking up (n)	الاتقاط / الجمع	wisdom (n)	الحكمة



## Definitions

civilization	حضارة	great and lasting achievements of a society
heritage	تراث	history, traditions, and values passed down
monuments	آثار	historical buildings or structures of importance
inspire	يُلهم	something that motivates and encourages others



## Language Notes

connect - communicate		
connect to	يتصل بـ (جهاز - شبكة - شخص).	The printer is connected to the computer.
connect with	يرتبط بـ (شخصياً أو عاطفياً).	She easily connects with her students.
communicate .. to	ينقل فكرة أو شعور لشخص	The teacher communicated the rules to the students
communicate with	يتواصل مع شخص	We communicate with our colleagues by email.



## Test yourself

- The printer is not \_\_\_\_\_ to the computer properly.  
 a connected                      b communicated                      c linked                      d joined
- He used body language to \_\_\_\_\_ with the audience during his speech.  
 a contact                      b relate                      c join                      d communicate
- The manager will \_\_\_\_\_ the new rules to all employees tomorrow.  
 a connect                      b communicate                      c transmit                      d explain
- Music can \_\_\_\_\_ people with their emotions.  
 a express                      b communicate                      c connect                      d describe

## farming - agriculture

• farming	الزراعة / الفلاحة كنشاط عملي
My grandfather does farming in the village	
• agriculture	الزراعة كعلم وإنتاج
He studies agriculture at university.	



## Test yourself

1. My grandfather spends every day in the fields doing \_\_\_\_\_  
 a farming       b agriculture       c teaching       d driving
2. The country's economy depends heavily on \_\_\_\_\_ as an industry.  
 a farming       b agriculture       c cooking       d painting
3. Modern \_\_\_\_\_ uses technology like drones and smart irrigation systems.  
 a farming       b sport       c music       d agriculture
4. He inherited a piece of land and started wheat \_\_\_\_\_ on it.  
 a singing       b agriculture       c farming       d drawing

### essay - article

essay

مقال أكاديمي (يستخدم لغة رسمية)

A student writes an essay about climate change

article

مقال صحفي

She published an article in a travel magazine



## Test yourself

1. In the English exam, students were asked to write a/an \_\_\_\_\_ about pollution.  
 a essay       b article       c story       d report
2. An academic \_\_\_\_\_ usually has an introduction, body, and conclusion.  
 a review       b article       c note       d essay
3. I read an interesting \_\_\_\_\_ about healthy eating in today's newspaper.  
 a paragraph       b essay       c article       d diary
4. The journalist wrote a/an \_\_\_\_\_ explaining the effects of rising prices.  
 a essay       b article       c note       d speech

### conversation - conservation

conversation

محادثة / حوار

We had a long conversation about our future

conservation

حماية / الحفاظ

Water conservation is necessary in dry countries.



## Test yourself

2. We had a friendly \_\_\_\_\_ about our holiday plans.  
 a translation       b conservation       c conversation       d discussion

3. Forest \_\_\_\_\_ is important to protect wildlife.

- a tradition      b conversation      c explanation      d conservation

## Vocabulary

## Exercises



### Key Vocabulary

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

1. She answered the phone \_\_\_\_\_ as soon as it rang.

- a instantly      b slowly      c rarely      d eventually

2. The writer described the river as a \_\_\_\_\_ force of nature.

- a mighty      b weak      c minor      d small

3. Dinosaurs lived \_\_\_\_\_ before humans ever existed.

- a long ago      b yesterday      c soon      d just now

4. Parents should \_\_\_\_\_ their children with love, support, and guidance.

- a drop      b raise      c lower      d ignore

5. The temple was so \_\_\_\_\_ that visitors came from many countries to see it.

- a ordinary      b plain      c magnificent      d simple

6. Good \_\_\_\_\_ is the key to solving conflicts in a team. (دمياط ٢٠٢٥)

- a translation      b imagination      c decoration      d communication

7. Modern \_\_\_\_\_ has made traveling faster and working easier. (اسنا ٢٠٢٥)

- a literature      b technology      c agriculture      d furniture

8. People use mobile apps to \_\_\_\_\_ with friends across the world. (القوصية ٢٠٢٥)

- a calculate      b confuse      c communicate      d concentrate

9. The scientist's greatest \_\_\_\_\_ was the invention of a life-saving drug. (السيوط ٢٠٢٥)

- a attempt      b failure      c mistake      d achievement



### Important Vocabulary

1. The teacher showed great \_\_\_\_\_ for the student's hard work.

- a anger      b admiration      c doubt      d complaint

2. The twins look \_\_\_\_\_ the same, so it's hard to tell them apart.

- a exactly      b nearly      c partly      d slightly

3. Reading books gives me real \_\_\_\_\_ and relaxation.

- a boredom      b stress      c pleasure      d trouble

4. Shakespeare is one of the most famous \_\_\_\_\_ in history.

- a dancers      b singers      c painters      d poets

5. Children sometimes \_\_\_\_\_ to be superheroes during play.

- a compete      b pretend      c decide      d argue

6. The magician's tricks never fail to \_\_\_\_\_ the audience.

- a amaze      b explain      c confuse      d remind

7. Biographies are examples of \_\_\_\_\_ writing because they describe real people's lives.  
 a fictional                      b dramatic                      c poetic                      d non-fiction
8. A mirror can \_\_\_\_\_ your face clearly.  
 a reflect                      b hide                      c remove                      d block
9. Nelson Mandela is remembered as a historical \_\_\_\_\_ of freedom and justice.  
 a actor                      b statue                      c figure                      d worker
10. Students should pay \_\_\_\_\_ during the lesson to understand well.  
 a absence                      b silence                      c attention                      d noise
11. The \_\_\_\_\_ of a nation is measured by its values and achievements.  
 a greatness                      b weakness                      c failure                      d loss
12. People often act according to their religious \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a beliefs                      b doubts                      c lies                      d tricks
13. Education has great \_\_\_\_\_ in shaping future generations.  
 a addition                      b decoration                      c invention                      d importance
14. Sometimes people \_\_\_\_\_ not only money but also family traditions.  
 a inherit                      b inspire                      c injure                      d insert
15. Ancient Egypt is famous for its huge stone \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a animals                      b rivers                      c structures                      d clothes
16. The company began the \_\_\_\_\_ of a new bridge across the river.  
 a migration                      b destruction                      c celebration                      d construction
17. The plane will \_\_\_\_\_ at the airport in half an hour.  
 a land                      b fly                      c rise                      d leave
18. The festival will \_\_\_\_\_ for three days in the city center.  
 a stop                      b last                      c close                      d end
19. After the storm, the \_\_\_\_\_ was cut off in many homes.  
 a power                      b energy                      c wind                      d oxygen
20. Great \_\_\_\_\_ of the past changed the way people understood the world.  
 a players                      b thinkers                      c tourists                      d drivers
21. People in this town work \_\_\_\_\_ in farming.  
 a mainly                      b suddenly                      c loudly                      d softly
22. She shared her personal \_\_\_\_\_ about happiness in her diary.  
 a plans                      b tools                      c clothes                      d thoughts
23. These \_\_\_\_\_ are passed from grandparents to children.  
 a operations                      b traditions                      c invitations                      d decisions
24. The \_\_\_\_\_ rang loudly when the visitor pressed it.  
 a whistle                      b telephone                      c doorbell                      d trumpet
25. Don't forget to \_\_\_\_\_ my name in your report.  
 a avoid                      b ignore                      c hide                      d mention
26. Teachers should \_\_\_\_\_ students to reach their full potential.  
 a motivate                      b punish                      c block                      d refuse
27. We should \_\_\_\_\_ friendship more than money.  
 a sell                      b value                      c break                      d waste

28. The blind man lost his \_\_\_\_\_ but not his hope.  
 a vision                      b sense                      c dream                      d hearing
29. The police found no \_\_\_\_\_ to support the suspect's story.  
 a mistake                      b excuse                      c evidence                      d reason
30. The children enjoyed \_\_\_\_\_ shells on the beach.  
 a picking up                      b getting up                      c making up                      d getting out
31. Scientists hope to \_\_\_\_\_ a new medicine for the disease.  
 a discover                      b close                      c cover                      d appear (السيدة ٢٠٢٥)
32. Music and art are important parts of every \_\_\_\_\_ life.  
 a physical                      b cultural                      c chemical                      d medical (الخليفة ٢٠٢٥)
33. It is everyone's \_\_\_\_\_ to protect the environment.  
 a dream                      b choice                      c excuse                      d responsibility (مطاي ٢٠٢٥)
34. Scientists must \_\_\_\_\_ their ideas with experiments and date.  
 a guess                      b prove                      c imagine                      d hope (ملوي ٢٠٢٥)
35. On New Year's Eve, people all over the world \_\_\_\_\_ with fireworks.  
 a complain                      b celebrate                      c argue                      d sleep (سما لوط ٢٠٢٥)
36. The internet can strongly \_\_\_\_\_ young people's opinions.  
 a influence                      b ignore                      c avoid                      d replace (الفضن ٢٠٢٥)
37. Friendships are built on trust and strong social \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a silence                      b distance                      c connection                      d break (سوهاج ٢٠٢٥)



## Definitions

1. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a society known for its great and lasting achievements.  
 a vision                      b heritage                      c monument                      d civilization
- \_\_\_\_\_ refers to history, traditions, and values passed down from earlier generations.  
 a Heritage                      b Monument                      c Discovery                      d Culture
- \_\_\_\_\_ are historical buildings or structures of great importance.  
 a Figures                      b Experiments                      c Monuments                      d Inventions
4. To \_\_\_\_\_ means to motivate and encourage others to act or create.  
 a inspire                      b inherit                      c imagine                      d include



## Vocabulary study

### Expressions, Idioms & prepositions

run deep	عميق الجذور	Be yourself	كن نفسك	gifts to	هدايا لـ
give strength	يمنح القوة	use it wisely	استخدمه بحكمة	a home for	موطن لـ
true pride	فخر حقيقي	spend time	يقضي وقتاً	the key to	مفتاح لـ
entire world	العالم بأسره	everywhere	في كل مكان	daily life	الحياة اليومية
human progress	التقدم البشري	across the world	في أنحاء العالم	a final thought	فكرة اخيرة

record knowledge	يسجل المعرفة	value for	قيمة لـ	in conclusion	في الختام
reflect the values	يعكس القيم	to remember	لا يمكن نسيانه	a regular habit	عادة منتظمة
work hard	يعمل بجد	a single day	يوم واحد فقط	visualize scenes	يتخيل المشاهد
stay united	يبقى متحدًا	shared values	قيم مشتركة	go out	يخرج / ينقطع
build tomorrow	يبني الغد	work with vision	يعمل برؤية	survive by	يعيش من خلال
give examples	يعطي أمثلة	a center for	مركز لـ	compare .. to	يقارن .. بـ
value our past	يقدر ماضيها	for generations	لأجيال	pass down	ينقل عبر الأجيال
make .. proud	يجعل شخص فخورًا	historical figure	شخصية تاريخية	think about	يفكر في
express himself	يعبر عن نفسه	the way we live	الطريقة التي نعيش بها	pick up	يلتقط / يتعلم



## Synonyms & Antonyms

Word	Synonyms	Antonyms	
achievement	انجاز	accomplishment, success	failure, defeat, loss
magnificent	رائع	splendid, glorious, majestic	ordinary, dull, unimpressive
admire	يعجب بـ	love, appreciate, esteem	dislike, hate, despise
connection	صلة / ارتباط	link, relationship	separation, disconnection
everywhere	في كل مكان	throughout, worldwide	nowhere
pleasure	سعادة	joy, delight, happiness	sorrow, misery, discomfort
wisdom	الحكمة	knowledge, insight, understanding	ignorance, foolishness, stupidity

## Vocabulary Study Exercises

Choose the TWO correct answers out of the FIVE options given:


- Playing football is a source of real \_\_\_\_\_ for many people.
  - sorrow
  - pleasure
  - misery
  - discomfort
  - joy
- The castle looked truly magnificent under the sunset. (Magnificent) is an antonym for \_\_\_\_\_.
  - glorious
  - majestic
  - unimpressive
  - splendid
  - dull
- Tourists can be found everywhere in the city. (Everywhere) is a synonym for \_\_\_\_\_.
  - worldwide
  - nowhere
  - throughout
  - local
  - limited
- Reading books always gives me great pleasure. (Pleasure) is an antonym for \_\_\_\_\_.
  - delight
  - sorrow
  - misery
  - joy
  - comfort
- Wise leaders are known for their wisdom. (Wisdom) is a synonym for \_\_\_\_\_.
  - foolishness
  - insight
  - stupidity
  - knowledge
  - ignorance

6. He felt proud of his latest achievement. (Achievement) is a synonym for \_\_\_\_\_ (اهناسیا)  
(۲۰۲۵)  
a success      b loss      c defeat      d accomplishment      e failure
7. Children often \_\_\_\_\_ their teachers for kindness and support. (اسوان ۲۰۲۵)  
a love      b hate      c admire      d despise      e dislike
8. Technology has created a global \_\_\_\_\_ among people. (سنورس ۲۰۲۵)  
a gap      b connection      c separation      d disconnection      e link

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

1. Family traditions often \_\_\_\_\_ deep in every culture.  
a end      b break      c fall      d run
2. In every situation, it's important to \_\_\_\_\_ yourself.  
a be      b lose      c hide      d copy
3. Parents usually offer \_\_\_\_\_ to their children on special occasions.  
a gifts      b orders      c punishments      d rules
4. Good friends always \_\_\_\_\_ strength to each other in hard times.  
a block      b take      c give      d reduce
5. When you get a chance, you should \_\_\_\_\_ it wisely.  
a waste      b use      c ignore      d break
6. Forests provide \_\_\_\_\_ for many wild animals.  
a a home      b a danger      c a problem      d a risk
7. Achieving success is a source of \_\_\_\_\_ pride for anyone.  
a empty      b false      c weak      d true
8. During holidays, families like to \_\_\_\_\_ time together.  
a waste      b save      c avoid      d spend
9. Education is often described as \_\_\_\_\_ to a brighter future.  
a the door      b the key      c the wall      d the lock
10. The internet has connected the \_\_\_\_\_ world in seconds.  
a entire      b broken      c divided      d partial
11. Mobile phones are now found \_\_\_\_\_ in modern society.  
a somewhere      b nowhere      c everywhere      d outside
12. Technology plays a major role in our \_\_\_\_\_ life.  
a distant      b empty      c secret      d daily
13. Science and education are the basis of \_\_\_\_\_ progress.  
a animal      b human      c local      d random
14. Information can now be shared \_\_\_\_\_ the world instantly.  
a across      b under      c behind      d above
15. At the end of a speech, the speaker gave \_\_\_\_\_ thought.  
a a final      b a broken      c an early      d a false
16. Writers \_\_\_\_\_ knowledge for future generations.  
a forget      b delete      c record      d waste
17. Teachers should show students the \_\_\_\_\_ for hard work.  
a damage      b value      c problem      d danger

18. Many speakers close their talks with the phrase “\_\_\_\_\_ conclusion.”  
 a in                                      b on                                      c by                                      d at
19. Traditions often \_\_\_\_\_ the values of a community.  
 a reflect                                      b hide                                      c change                                      d damage
20. Some events are too special \_\_\_\_\_ to forget.  
 a to erase                                      b to hide                                      c to waste                                      d to remember

 **Reading Texts**

(SB page 19)

Pride is not something that **appears** in a **single** day. It grows slowly, like a tree, from strong **roots** of history, culture, and shared values. For Egyptians, these roots run deep and continue to give us **strength**. Our country is one of the oldest and greatest **civilizations** in the world, and its story continues to inspire not only Egyptians, but people everywhere. **True pride** is built through **connection to** the past and **responsibility for** the future.

In ancient times, Egypt was a **leader in human progress** and **knowledge**. Our ancestors built the **mighty** pyramids and the **magnificent** temples along the Nile – **monuments** that still **amaze** the world today. They developed writing systems, **advanced** mathematics, and important **medical** knowledge. These **achievements** were not only for Egypt; they became **gifts to the entire world, proving the greatness and creativity of** our people. Their **heritage** shows that Egyptians have always **worked with vision** and determination.

Egypt was also a center for culture and learning. Great **authors, poets, and thinkers** shared their ideas and recorded their knowledge in writing.

Their works **reflected** the values, **traditions, and beliefs** of the Egyptian society and **influenced** people for generations. Through stories, **wisdom**, and **art**, Egypt became a place where culture was preserved and **celebrated**. This role, as a **home for** creativity and expression, gave our nation **respect and admiration** from other civilizations.

True pride begins when we understand our history, protect our culture, and work hard for the future. It is not only about what we have **inherited**, but also about what we **create for** the generations to come. When we honor our past, stay united, and **build our tomorrow** with determination, we stand **exactly where** pride begins.



 **Grammar**

**Past Continuous Tense**

Form:

التكوين

Affirmative	Negative
was/ were + v+ing فاعل	was/ were not + v+ing فاعل
- I <b>was studying</b> English at 3 o'clock yesterday.	- I <b>wasn't studying</b> English at 3 o'clock yesterday.
Question	Passive
Was / Were + فاعل + v+ing .....?	مفعول به + was/ were being + p.p.
- <b>Were you studying</b> English at 3 o'clock yesterday?	- English <b>was being studied</b> at 3 o'clock yesterday.

## Usage الاستخدام

١. يعبر عن حدث كان مستمرا في وقت معين في الماضي أو يمكننا القول أنه يعبر عن نشاط كان مستمرا أثناء وقت في الماضي و يستخدم غالبا مع النقاط الزمني الآتية:

at _____ o'clock yesterday	between _____ and _____ + نقط زمنية
all ( day/ morning/ afternoon/ evening/....)	from _____ and _____ yesterday
This time + فترة زمنية في الماضي	

- At five o'clock yesterday, Marawan was studying English.
- Between five to seven last weekend, I was visiting my grandmother.

٢. يستخدم ليعبر عن حدث كان مستمرا (ويوضع في زمن الماضي المستمر) في وقت معين في الماضي عندما قطعه حدث آخر (ويوضع في زمن الماضي البسيط).

ويأتي في هذه الحالة مع While – As – Just as - When

- While I was running, I fell on the ground.
- I saw my old friend when I was returning home.
- When I saw Hend, she was playing computer games.
- While Amira was going to school, she met one of her friends.

وتستخدم هذه الروابط كالآتي:-

① While (As – Just as - When) + Past continuous → Past simple (البسيط قاطع للمستمرا)

- While he was running, he fell down.

② When + Past simple → Past continuous

- When he went home, his father was sleeping.

③ When + Past continuous → Past simple

- When I was playing football, it rained.

ملحوظة:

ليس بالضرورة وجود هذه الروابط فقط للدلالة علي أن حدث قطع الحدث الآخر المستمر.

- The boy who was running fast fell on the ground.

٣. يعبر عن حدثين كانا مستمرين في نفس الوقت في الماضي ولم يقطع أي منهما الآخر.

ويمكن أن يأتي في هذه الحالة مع while/ as/ just as/ when

④ While (As – Just as - When) + Past continuous → Past continuous

(الحدثان مستمران في نفس الوقت)

- While (When) she was sleeping, her brother was watching TV.
- While I was listening to the lecture, I was making notes.

٤. يعبر الماضي المستمر عن حدث كان مستمرا في الماضي ونتيجة لذلك لم يستطع حدث آخر أن يقطعه ولا حظ في هذه الحالة أن (الماضي المستمر أقدم من الماضي البسيط).

ماضي مستمر because ماضي بسيط

ماضي بسيط so ماضي مستمر

- I couldn't answer the phone because / as / since I was having answer.
- I was sleeping, so I didn't hear the bell.

ملاحظات هامة:

١. في حالة عدم وجود فاعل بعد **while** نضع (inf. + ing) .

⑤ **While + v-ing → Past (simple or continuous)**

(لا يأتي هنا فاعل)

- While I was watching TV, I fell asleep.
- While watching TV, I fell asleep.

ولكن بشرط أن يكون الفاعل واحد في الجملتين عند استخدام (v+ing) بعد **while**

- While having dinner, Ali came \*\*\*\*

ويمكن أن يأتي أيضا بعد **when (v+ing)**.

- She met with many difficulties when travelling.

٢. **During** يأتي بعدها noun.

⑥ **During + noun Past simple**

- During the film, I fell asleep.
- During my stay in Cairo, I visited a lot of places.
- During lunch, the doorbell rang.

مع ملاحظة أن: -- يمكن أن يأتي noun بعد **while** بشرط أن يأتي قبل الاسم حرف جر.

- While in London, I bought a new mobile.
- While on holiday, I visited my relatives.

٣. بعض الأفعال لا تستخدم في الماضي المستمر (أو أي زمن مستمر آخر) وتستخدم في الماضي البسيط وهي:

- أفعال الحواس (see – hear – touch – taste – seem – smell – feel)

- أفعال العاطفة (love – like – hate – prefer – dislike)

- أفعال التفكير (understand – remember – remind – believe – forget)

- أفعال التملك (have – owe – own – possess – want – belong)

- **v. to be** إذا كان فعل أساسي في الجملة.

- She seemed ill when I visited her. (NOT was seeming)

- I saw her at 7 yesterday. (NOT was seeing)

- While she was on holiday, I met her. (NOT was being)

لاحظ في المثال الأخير أنه إذا جاء بعد **while (v to be)** كفعل أساسي نستخدم **was / were** فقط ولا نستخدم **was being/ were being**

ولكن في حالة حذف الفاعل بعدها يمكن استخدام (being)

- While I was at school, I met my friends. (NOT While I was being)

= While being at school, I met my friends. (✓✓✓✓✓)

٤. عند وقوع حدثين في نفس الوقت في زمن الماضي البسيط دون استمرار نستخدم (**When**) ويمكن استخدام (**On**)

بدلاً منها ويأتي بعد **on (v+ing)** أو (**noun**).

ماضي بسيط , **On + v+ing** = ماضي بسيط , ماضي بسيط **When**

- When he saw the police, the thief ran away.

= On seeing the police, the thief ran away.

- On meeting Omnia, I was walking to school.

- On his arrival, he found the door locked.

معلومة إضافية هامة (١) إذا كان الزمن يعبر عن بداية فعل الشخص للشيء نستخدم ماضي بسيط وإذا كان يعبر عن ان الشخص وسط الحدث نستخدم ماضي مستمر.

- At 3 o'clock, he watched TV. (He started at 3)

- At 3 o'clock, he was watching TV. (He was in the middle of the action at 3)



## Exercises on Grammar

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

التمارين متدرجة حسب شرح القاعدة

1. Some workers \_\_\_\_\_ in the factory from morning to night that day.  
 a was worked      b were worked      c was working      d were working
2. It wasn't polite of her to interrupt what I \_\_\_\_\_  
 a was doing      b did      c had done      d was done
3. He \_\_\_\_\_ an email when the power went off.  
 a sent      b was sending      c sends      d is sending
4. Some students \_\_\_\_\_ when the teacher entered the room.  
 a fought      b were fought      c was fighting      d were fighting
5. My phone \_\_\_\_\_ down while I was talking to my friend.  
 a breaks      b was breaking      c broke      d was being broken
6. Sarah \_\_\_\_\_ when I called her. She was very tired.  
 a slept      b was slept      c has slept      d was sleeping
7. \_\_\_\_\_ the meeting, I answered some emails.  
 a As      b While      c During      d When
- \_\_\_\_\_ watching the movie, I ate some popcorn and drank juice.  
 a As      b While      c During      d As soon as
9. The house \_\_\_\_\_ when they arrived.  
 a was cleaning      b is being cleaned      c is cleaning      d was being cleaned
- \_\_\_\_\_ yesterday's practice, most players weren't tired.  
 a During      b When      c While      d As
11. From 3 to 5 last Saturday, I \_\_\_\_\_ a meeting.  
 a had attended      b was attended      c was attending      d was being attended
12. From 3 to 5 last Saturday, an important meeting \_\_\_\_\_  
 a had attended      b was attended      c was attending      d was being attended
13. \_\_\_\_\_ I was young, I wanted to be a scientist.  
 a Before      b After      c When      d On
- \_\_\_\_\_ I was reading, I heard a loud noise.  
 a While      b On      c Where      d During
15. The teacher rewarded him as he \_\_\_\_\_ his homework.  
 a has finished      b was finishing      c was finished      d finished

16. On \_\_\_\_\_ the dog, I immediately called for help.  
 a seeing                      b had seen                      c he was seeing                      d seen
17. \_\_\_\_\_ touching the hot pan, Ali screamed in pain.  
 a While                      b On                      c When                      d During
18. \_\_\_\_\_ on vacation, I had a great time.  
 a When                      b After                      c While                      d During
19. When I visited my brother, he \_\_\_\_\_ ill.  
 a seemed                      b was seeming                      c had seemed                      d was seemed
20. When the teacher entered the class, the students who \_\_\_\_\_ noise became quiet.  
 a were made                      b were being made                      c had been made                      d were making
21. While walking in the park, I \_\_\_\_\_ a strange bird.  
 a was seen                      b saw                      c was seeing                      d had seen
22. While I \_\_\_\_\_ in the park, I met some old friends.  
 a was                      b was being                      c am                      d am being
23. He couldn't attend the concert because he \_\_\_\_\_ a play.  
 a has watched                      b was watching                      c watched                      d had watched
24. John \_\_\_\_\_ the mountain when he suddenly slipped.  
 a had been climbed                      b was climbing  
 c climbed                      d was climbed
25. \_\_\_\_\_ reading the book, I fell asleep.  
 a While                      b As                      c When                      d During
26. We were talking on the phone \_\_\_\_\_ last night.  
 a when                      b while                      c as                      d during
27. I last saw Sarah while she \_\_\_\_\_ with her friends at the café.  
 a sat                      b was sitting                      c had sat                      d was sat
28. I \_\_\_\_\_ my pets when I was a child  
 a loving                      b am loving                      c was being loved                      d loved
29. I \_\_\_\_\_ ready to go to the party, so I stayed home instead.  
 a didn't be                      b don't be                      c wasn't                      d wasn't being
30. Everybody was at the office at 08:00 yesterday. The meeting \_\_\_\_\_ at nine o'clock.  
 a starts                      b has started                      c was starting                      d started
31. Sarah always \_\_\_\_\_ to school by bus when she was young.  
 a goes                      b went                      c was gone                      d is gone
32. Every day, I \_\_\_\_\_ my brother when he was sick.  
 a am visited                      b visit                      c was visited                      d visited

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

تمارين مختارة من امتحانات الإدارات

1. I \_\_\_\_\_ my room when Mariam came to see me, so she offered to help me. (بني مزار ٢٠٢٥)  
 a decorated                      b was decorating                      c had decorated                      d was decorated
2. On seeing the fire, the man \_\_\_\_\_ the fire brigade. (الغنايم ٢٠٢٥)  
 a had called                      b was called                      c was calling                      d called

3. While \_\_\_\_\_ the experiment, Ahmed fell and injured his hand. (الفتح ٢٠٢٥)
- a were doing      b was doing      c doing      d do
4. I \_\_\_\_\_ out of the boat when I dropped my camera. (ناصر ٢٠٢٥)
- a was leaning      b have leant      c lean      d am leaning
5. While I \_\_\_\_\_ at home, my uncle suddenly knocked on the door. (مشتول ٢٠٢٥)
- a was      b am      c was being      d will be
6. While \_\_\_\_\_, the baby was laughing to the doctor. (ديروط ٢٠٢٥)
- a examining      b was examining      c being examined      d examined
7. While \_\_\_\_\_, I was staying in another room. (اطفيح ٢٠٢٤)
- a my room was being decorated      b my room was decorating  
c decorated my room      d was my room being decorated
8. \_\_\_\_\_ Alexandria, I met my friend by chance (شربين ٢٠٢٤)
- a While      b During      c While in      d Just as
9. I didn't hear the telephone ..... I was having a shower. (التبين ٢٠٢٥)
- a so      b since      c at      d but
10. \_\_\_\_\_ working hours, employees mustn't use mobiles. (النزهة ٢٠٢٥)
- a While      b When      c During      d Why
11. While they \_\_\_\_\_ dinner, the lights went out. (امياية ٢٠٢٥)
- a have eaten      b ate      c were eating      d had eaten
12. I was surprised when I \_\_\_\_\_ an old friend at the station. (شبرا ٢٠٢٤)
- a met      b meet      c was meeting      d had been met
13. \_\_\_\_\_ leaving the house, she checked the doors twice. (كوم ٢٠٢٤)
- a While      b During      c On      d At
14. As I \_\_\_\_\_ to the radio, I heard some great news. (فرشوط ٢٠٢٥)
- a had listened      b listened      c am listening      d was listening
15. The children who \_\_\_\_\_ in the yard ran inside when it started raining. (المنشأة ٢٠٢٥)
- a were playing      b played      c had played      d were played
16. When I saw the accident, I immediately \_\_\_\_\_ the police. (مطاي ٢٠٢٥)
- a was calling      b called      c had called      d am calling
17. \_\_\_\_\_ the show, we went out for dinner. (بني عبيد ٢٠٢٤)
- a During      b While      c After      d At
18. The moment he \_\_\_\_\_, the phone rang. (كفر شكر ٢٠٢٤)
- a was sleeping      b had slept      c falls asleep      d fell asleep
19. While I \_\_\_\_\_ for the bus, it started to rain heavily. (اهناسيا ٢٠٢٥)
- a waited      b had waited      c was waiting      d have waited
20. When I opened the window, I \_\_\_\_\_ a pleasant smell. (سنورس ٢٠٢٥)
- a had smelled      b smelled      c was smelling      d am smelling

ما هو سؤال Rewrite؟

أمثلة توضيحية للسؤال في الماضي المستمر

1. Rewrite using the passive (المبني للمجهول)

القاعدة: ضع المفعول به في البداية + فعل "be" المناسب + التصريف الثالث للفعل.

- Original: They were cleaning the room at 5 pm. **(being)**
- Rewrite: The room was **being** cleaned by them at 5 pm.

2. Rewrite using the negative (النفى)

القاعدة: أضف "not" بعد الفعل المساعد حسب زمن الجملة.

- Original: She was watching TV when I called. **(not/negative)**
- Rewrite: She was **not** watching TV when I called.

3. Rewrite into a question (تحويل الجملة لسؤال)

القاعدة: قدم الفعل المساعد في بداية الجملة.

- Original: He was reading a book at 8 pm. **(Was..)**
- Rewrite: **Was** he reading a book at 8 pm?

4. Rewrite using "when / while / as" (الروابط الزمنية)

القاعدة: **when** غالبًا تربط فعلًا قصيرًا (past simple) بآخر مستمر.

- غالبًا تستخدم لربط جملة مستمرة بجملة أخرى مستمرة أو قصيرة **while / as**.
- **Past Simple + Past Simple (with when):**
  - Original: I entered the room. He left. **(when)**
  - Rewrite: I entered the room **when he left**.
- **Past Continuous + Past Simple (with when):**
  - Original: She was cooking. I called her. **(when)**
  - Rewrite: I called her **when she was cooking**.
- **Past Continuous + Past Continuous (with while / as):**
  - Original: They were playing outside. We were cleaning the house. **(While ..)**
  - Rewrite: **While** they were playing outside, we were cleaning the house.
  - Rewrite: **As** they were playing outside, we were cleaning the house. **(As ..)**

ملاحظات مهمة للطلاب

- إذا كان الفعل قصير (حدث محدد) استخدم **Past Simple**.
- إذا كان الفعل مستمر (حدث طويل أو جاري) استخدم **Past Continuous**.
- **when** غالبًا يأتي مع الماضي البسيط.
- **while / as** غالبًا تأتي مع الماضي المستمر.

**1. I was studying. My brother was playing a game. (while)**

- While I was studying, my brother was playing a game.

بينما (While): تُستخدم عندما يحدث فعلين في نفس الوقت (مدة زمنية).

**2. It started to rain. We were having a picnic. (when)**

- It started to rain when we were having a picnic.

عندما (When): تُستخدم عندما يقاطع فعل قصير ومفاجئ (المطر) فعلاً طويلاً (النزهة).

**3. The car stopped. It was climbing the hill. (as)**

- As it was climbing the hill, the car stopped.

بينما / (As): مثل "while"، تُستخدم للتأكيد على أن الفعلين (التوقف والتسلق) كانا يحدثان في نفس اللحظة.

**4. She was driving to work. She saw a famous actor. (when)**

- She was driving to work when she saw a famous actor.

عندما (When): فعل طويل (القيادة) يقاطعه فعل قصير (رؤية الممثل).

**1. The baby was sleeping. We talked quietly. (while)**

- While the baby was sleeping, we talked quietly.

بينما (While): فعلين طويلين (النوم والتحدث) يحدثان في نفس الوقت.

**5. He broke his arm. He was playing basketball. (when)**

- He broke his arm when he was playing basketball.

عندما (When): فعل مفاجئ (كسر الذراع) يحدث أثناء فعل طويل (لعب كرة السلة).

**6. The cake burned. She was talking on the phone. (while)**

- While she was talking on the phone, the cake burned.

بينما (While): تُظهر أن الحديث على الهاتف (فعل طويل) كان هو السبب في حرق الكعكة (نتيجة).

**7. I was waiting for the bus. I found some money. (when)**

- I was waiting for the bus when I found some money.

عندما (When): فعل طويل (الانتظار) يقاطعه اكتشاف مفاجئ (العثور على المال).

## قاعدة استخدام during

## During + noun

تُستخدم "during" لتحديد فترة زمنية حدث فيها شيء.

**ملاحظة:** لا تأتي مباشرة مع جملة كاملة إلا إذا حولنا الجملة إلى اسم (noun).

## أمثلة محلولة

**1. I read many books. The summer holidays lasted two months. (during)**

- I read many books **during the summer holidays**.

"during": تأتي مع **summer holidays** لتحديد متى حدثت القراءة.

**2. She listened to music. The party lasted all night. (during)**

- She listened to music **during the party**.

”during“ : تحدد متى استمعت للموسيقى، باستخدام اسم النشاط **party**.

3. He stayed at home. The storm lasted two days. (during)

- He stayed at home **during the storm**.

”during“ : تحدد الفترة الزمنية التي حدث فيها البقاء في المنزل.

### ملاحظات مهمة

لا نستخدم **during** مع جملة كاملة مباشرة. إذا أردنا ذلك، يجب تحويل الجملة إلى **noun phrase**:

- ✗ Wrong: I stayed home during it rained.
- ✓ Correct: I stayed home **during the rain**.

يمكن استخدامها مع الأسماء التالية:

- **events**: the meeting, the exam, the holiday
- **time periods**: the morning, the week, the summer

### Rewrite the following sentences using the word(s) in brackets to give the same meaning:

4. She cooked dinner. He watched TV. (while)
5. I saw him. He was crossing the street. (when)
6. They played football. It rained heavily. (as)
7. The teacher explained the lesson. The students listened. (while)
8. I met my old friend. I walked to school. (when)
9. While she was cooking, Mona's brother was playing music. (During)
10. When he was reading a book, Omer's friend visited him. (During)
11. She was reading a book. The phone rang. (as)
12. I hurt my leg. I ran in the park. (when)
13. While I was reading a book, the phone rang. (When)
14. While I was reading a book, the phone rang. (when)
15. While I was watching a movie, my friend visited me. (During)
16. When I was walking in the park, it started raining. (During)
17. She cooked dinner. He watched TV. (while)
18. He was sleeping when the alarm went off. (While)
19. She dropped her phone. She was running for the bus. (when)
20. The sun shone. we played at the beach. (as)
21. My dad cooked food. I set the table. (while)
22. When I was writing the report, I drank some water. (During)
23. When I visited the museum, I took many photos. (During)



## Skills Corner

## (1) Writing an essay

خطوات كتابة المقال

## Introduction: The opening paragraph

## المقدمة: الفقرة الافتتاحية

## Purpose – الهدف:

- Introduces the **topic** – يقدم الموضوع
- Grabs the reader's **attention** – يجذب انتباه القارئ
- Presents the **thesis statement** – يعرض الجملة الأساسية أو الفكرة الرئيسية للمقال

## Includes – تشمل:

- **Hook** (interesting fact/question/quote) – جملة جذب، مثل حقيقة ممتعة أو سؤال أو اقتباس
- Background information – معلومات تمهيدية
- **Thesis statement** – الفكرة الرئيسية للمقال

## Example – مثال:

"Technology is changing the way we live. From smartphones to AI, it affects our jobs, communication, and education. This essay will **discuss** how technology has improved our **daily** lives."

«التكنولوجيا تغير طريقة حياتنا. من الهواتف الذكية إلى الذكاء الاصطناعي، تؤثر على وظائفنا، والتواصل، والتعليم. هذا المقال سيناقش كيف حسّنت التكنولوجيا حياتنا اليومية.»

## Body Paragraphs: The main part (usually 2–3 paragraphs)

## فقرات الموضوع: الجزء الرئيسي (عادة 2–3 فقرات)

## Purpose – الهدف:

- Explain and support the **thesis** – شرح ودعم الفكرة الرئيسية
- Use **details**, examples, and **evidence** – استخدام التفاصيل، الأمثلة، والأدلة

## Includes – تشمل:

- **Topic sentence** – جملة الموضوع (الفكرة الرئيسية للفقرة)
- Supporting **details** and examples – التفاصيل الداعمة والأمثلة
- Closing sentence linking back to the **main topic** – جملة ختامية تربط الفقرة بالموضوع الرئيسي

## Example topic sentence – مثال على جملة موضوعية

"One way technology improves life is through faster communication."

الترجمة: «إحدى طرق تحسين الحياة بالتكنولوجيا هي من خلال التواصل الأسرع.»

## Conclusion: The final paragraph

## الخاتمة: الفقرة النهائية

### Purpose – الهدف:

- Summarize the main points – تلخيص النقاط الرئيسية
- Restate the **thesis** in new words – إعادة صياغة الفكرة الرئيسية بكلمات جديدة
- Give a **final thought** or call to action – إعطاء فكرة نهائية أو دعوة لاتخاذ إجراء

### Includes – تشمل:

**Summary of ideas** (ملخص الأفكار: إعادة ذكر النقاط الرئيسية التي تم مناقشتها في المقال بطريقة مختصرة)

### Example – مثال:

In conclusion, technology has made communication faster, work easier, and life more convenient. As it develops, we must use it wisely.

في الختام، جعلت التكنولوجيا التواصل أسرع، والعمل أسهل، والحياة أكثر راحة. ومع تطورها، يجب أن نستخدمها بحكمة.

### Essay Structure – هيكل المقال

- The **introduction** – المقدمة: حيث نبدأ
- The **body paragraphs** – فقرات الموضوع: خطوات الشرح والتفصيل
- The **conclusion** – الخاتمة: حيث نصل إلى الخلاصة
- Organize your ideas so that your writing has a clear beginning, middle, and end

نظم أفكارك بحيث يكون للمقال بداية واضحة، وسط، ونهاية.



## Exercises on Writing

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

- The main purpose of the introduction is to introduce the topic, grab the reader's attention, and present the \_\_\_\_\_**
  - a Hook
  - b Thesis statement
  - c Background information
  - d Conclusion
- The primary goal of the body paragraphs is to explain and support the \_\_\_\_\_**
  - a Hook
  - b Thesis statement
  - c Background information
  - d Conclusion
- Which of these is a common component of an introduction used to attract the reader's interest?**
  - a A call to action
  - b A topic sentence
  - c A hook
  - d A summary
- The sentence that presents the main idea of a single body paragraph is called the \_\_\_\_\_**
  - a Closing sentence
  - b Thesis statement
  - c Topic sentence
  - d Hook
- The final paragraph of an essay is called the \_\_\_\_\_. Its purpose is to summarize the main points and restate the thesis.**
  - a Body
  - b Introduction
  - c Conclusion
  - d Topic sentence

6. According to the example given, which of these sentences would be a suitable topic sentence for a body paragraph?
- "Technology is changing the way we live."
  - "In conclusion, technology has made communication faster..."
  - "This essay will discuss how technology has improved our daily lives."
  - "One way technology improves life is through faster communication."
7. What are the two key elements a conclusion should include, according to the content?
- A hook and background information
  - New arguments and evidence
  - A summary of ideas and a final thought
  - Several new topic sentences
8. The basic structure of an essay consists of three main parts: \_\_\_\_\_
- The hook, the body, the conclusion
  - The introduction, the body paragraphs, the conclusion
  - The thesis, the examples, the conclusion
  - The topic sentence, supporting details, closing sentence
9. In the example conclusion, the phrase "As it develops, we must use it wisely" serves as the \_\_\_\_\_
- Restated thesis
  - Summary of ideas
  - Final insight or call to action
  - Hook
10. The purpose of a "hook" in the introduction is to \_\_\_\_\_
- Present evidence and examples
  - Give a final thought to the reader
  - Grab the reader's attention
  - Link the paragraph back to the main topic

## (2) Reading Comprehension

Read the following passage, then answer the questions:

(بني مزار ۲۰۲۵)

Ecotourism has become a popular way of traveling that focuses on exploring nature while minimizing harm to the environment. **It** is about traveling to areas that are often threatened and **isolated**, with a goal to learn about and protect natural ecosystems. In many places, ecotourism helps to **safeguard** wild-life and preserve landscapes that may otherwise be destroyed by mass tourism.

In countries like Madagascar, the Galapagos Islands, and Indonesia, ecotourism plays a major role in conservation efforts. Madagascar is home to animals and plants that are **found nowhere else** in the world, and the Galapagos Islands are famous for their unique species, like the giant turtles. Indonesia's Komodo National Park attracts ecotourists who come to see the famous Komodo dragons and other endangered wildlife.

Though ecotourism has many benefits, it must be managed carefully to avoid over-visiting and damaging sensitive environments. It is important to create sustainable tourism that respects local communities and ecosystems while offering travelers an unforgettable experience in nature.

1. What is the main idea of the passage?

- Ecotourism focuses on protecting wildlife and natural landscapes.
- Ecotourism encourages travelers to visit crowded cities.
- Ecotourism damages sensitive environments for tourism purposes.
- Ecotourism is about visiting only famous tourist spots.



Choose the correct English translation from a, b, c, or d:

١. تُستخدم الطاقة الشمسية لتوليد الكهرباء في بعض محطات الطاقة العملاقة. (ابشواي ٢٠٢٥)

- a Solar energy is used to reduce electricity in some major power stations.
- b Solar energy is used to generate electricity in some huge power stations.
- c Solar power is used to generate electricity in all major energy stations.
- d Solar energy is used to generating electricity in some major power stations.

٢. لا شك فيه أن التلوث له آثار سيئة على البيئة، سواء كان ذلك للإنسان أو الحيوان أو النبات. (ابشواي ٢٠٢٥)

- a Doubtless, pollution has bad effects on the environment weather it is on man, animal or plant.
- b Doubtless, pollution has bad affection on the environment, whether it is on man, animal or plant.
- b Doubtless, pollution has bad effects on the environment, whether it is on man, animal or plant.
- d Doubtless, pollution has bad effects on the environment whether it is in man, animal or plant.

٣. إن وقت الفراغ كنز في حياتنا إذا أحسننا استغلاله في أنشطة مفيدة مثل ممارسة رياضة أو المشاركة في العمل التطوعي.

- a Free time is a treasure in our lives if we use it well in useful activities such as practicing sports or participating in voluntary work.
- b Free time is a treasure in our plays if we use it well in useful activities such as practicing sports or participating in voluntary work.
- b Free time is a treasure in our films if we use it well in useful activities such as practicing sports or participating in voluntary work.
- b Free time is a treasure in our programs if we use it well in useful activities such as practicing sports or participating in voluntary work.

(1) Choose the TWO (2) correct answers out of the FIVE (5) options given:

1. Some animals are endangered. \_\_\_\_\_ are the antonyms of (endangered). (البساتين ٢٠٢٤)
- a Excited
  - b Exhausted
  - c Secured
  - d Protected
  - e Annoyed
2. She lives in an isolated place. This means she lives in a/an \_\_\_\_\_ place. (اسيوط ٢٠٢٥)
- a close
  - b remote
  - c distant
  - d near
  - e familiar

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

1. Be careful when driving, especially at a busy \_\_\_\_\_ where many cars meet.
- a crossroad
  - b heritage
  - c neighborhood
  - d monument
2. Completing the marathon made him feel a true sense of \_\_\_\_\_ in his achievement.
- a monuments
  - b identity
  - c moments
  - d pride
3. When everyone works together, it leads to \_\_\_\_\_ in the workplace.
- a tension
  - b conflict
  - c harmony
  - d chaos
4. The lion is a \_\_\_\_\_ animal in the wild, feared by many.
- a mighty
  - b weak
  - c minor
  - d small
5. Emails and social media allow people to \_\_\_\_\_ easily every day.
- a calculate
  - b communicate
  - c confuse
  - d concentrate

6. Teachers \_\_\_\_\_ students' achievements in official reports.  
 a forget                      b delete                      c record                      d waste
7. My brother \_\_\_\_\_ as a driver for ten years. Now he works in a clothes factory. (طهطا ٢٠٢٤)  
 a was working              b has worked              c worked                      d had worked
8. I was studying for the exam while my sister \_\_\_\_\_ TV. (القنايات ٢٠٢٤)  
 a watches                      b was watching              c watched                      d watch
9. I \_\_\_\_\_ getting up early every day. (المنشأة ٢٠٢٤)  
 a used to                      b use to                      c get use to                      d am used to
10. She \_\_\_\_\_ to speak before she apologized. (العجمي ٢٠٢٥)  
 a doesn't allow              b was allowing              c didn't allow                      d wasn't allowed
11. I'd rather you \_\_\_\_\_ this phone It's new and cheap. (دمنهور ٢٠٢٤)  
 a bought                      b to buy                      c buy                      d will buy
12. While the emails \_\_\_\_\_, the manager answered phone calls. (السنطة ٢٠٢٤)  
 a was sending              b were sent                      c were being sent                      d sent

**(3) Rewrite the following sentences using the word(s) in brackets to give the same meaning:**

1. When I was waiting for the bus, I talked to my friend. (During)  
 2. While I was watching a movie, my friend called. (When)  
 3. When the movie ended, we went home. (While)  
 4. He told a joke. Everyone was eating. (as)

**(4) Read the following passage, then choose the correct answer:** (المراغة ٢٠٢٥)

The natural world around us is really terrific. It is full of obvious and ambiguous objects. One of the most amazing things that we cannot do without is the trees. Why are trees important? A simple answer to this question is that trees give us wood which we use for making furniture and many other things. However, this answer is traditional and very limited. In the past, trees had several benefits. They supplied people with wood for building and heating. They also provided people with cool shade by the sides of the roads and in the fields. In the modern world, trees are even more important. They are the main ingredients in thousands of products.

Paper is one of the most significant wood products. Rubber is also made from some kinds of trees. In addition, some kinds of ice cream and toothpaste are made from wood. Turpentine is one of the main chemicals which are made from wood.

Scientifically, trees help the earth to breathe. They take in carbon dioxide and release oxygen. This helps to purify the **contaminated** air which affects our health badly. Botanists say that the tallest tree in the world is the Giant Sequoia. It is in California. It is 83.8 meters tall. It is between 2,300 and 2,700 years old.

1. **Giant Sequoia which is the tallest tree in the world is** \_\_\_\_\_  
 a more than 2,700 years old.                      b more than 83.8 kilometers tall.  
 c less than 2,300 years old.                      d about eighty-four meters tall.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ is one of the basic chemicals which are made from wood.  
 a Rubber                      b Oxygen                      c Turpentine                      d Heat
3. The underlined word "**contaminated**" gives the same meaning of .....  
 a positioned                      b fast                      c polluted                      d clean

