

The new

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ



من أجلكم تعطونا ولهم ما تعطونا

First Year

الصف الأول الثاني

ثاني

الاسم /

العنوان /

الامنية /

كيفية التحقيق /

فى حالة فقدان الكتاب برجاء الاتصال بـ /

رقم الطالب



Unit 7

Health and safety

allergy (n)	حساسية	at least	على الأقل	bacteria (n)	بكتيريا (جمع)
breathe (v)	يتنفس	bacterium (n)	بكتيريا (مفرد)	bin (n)	سلة مهملات
bedding (n)	الفرش	evacuate (v)	يخلّي	burn (n) / (v)	حرق / يحرق
danger (n)	خطر	CPR	الإنعاش القلبي (التنفس الصناعي)	grow (v)	ينمو
dust (n)	تراب / غبار	first aid (n)	إسعافات أولية	emergency services	خدمات (موظفي) الطوارئ
research (n)	بحث	hygiene (n)	النظافة الشخصية	wrap (v)	يلف / يغلف
immediately	على الفور	blanket (n)	بطانية	soil (n)	زراعية تربة
a good idea (n)	فكرة جيدة	question (v) / (n)	يسأل / سؤال	advice (n)	نصيحة
wash (v)	يغسل	articles (n)	مقالات	blog posts	مشاركات
available (adj)	متاح	millions (n)	ملايين	basic (adj)	أساسي
show/showed/shown	يعرض	check (v)	يفحص	hands (n)	آيدي
describe (v)	يصف	dangerous (adj)	خطير	hurt (v)	يؤذى
nearby	بالقرب من	interpret (v)	يفسر / يترجم	information (n)	معلومات
kill (v)	يقتل	call (v)	ينادي / يتصل	links (n)	روابط
true (adj)	حقيقي	medical help (n)	مساعدة طبية	wear (v)	يرتدى
nurse (n)	ممرضة	a bad idea (n)	فكرة سيئة	online (adj)	متصل بالانترنت
correct (adj)	صحيح	phrase (n)	عبارة	trousers (n)	بنطلون
possibility (n)	إمكانية	do CPR	يقوم بعمل إنعاش قلبي للمريض	quickly (adv)	بسرعة
grow quickly	ينمو بسرعة	report (n)	تقرير	subject (n)	موضوع
scientific research (n)	بحث علمي	agree (v)	يتوافق	scientists (n)	علماء
become (v)	يصبح	toilet (n)	حمام	as often as	بقدر / على قدر
unusual (adj)	غير معتاد	surprising (adj)	مدهش	websites (n)	موقع إلكترونية
a healthy life (n)	حياة صحية	bottoms (n)	قبيعان (نعل الحذاء)	shoes (n)	حذاء
carry (v)	يحمل	bathroom (n)	حمام	clean (adj)	نظيف
kitchen floor (n)	أرضية المطبخ	food (n)	طعام	soapy water (n)	الماء بالصابون
drinks (n)	مشروبات	remove (v)	يزيل	spend (v)	يقضى
asleep (adj)	نائم	pets (n)	حيوانات أليفة (منزلية)	contact (v)	يتواصل مع
gloves (n)	قفازات	gardening (n)	العمل في الحديقة	food waste (n)	فضلات الطعام
separate (adj)	منفصل	offer (v) / (n)	يعرض / عرض	touch (v)	يلمس
suggestion (n)	اقتراح	green (adj)	لا يصلح للأكل	rule (n)	قاعدة
windows (n)	شبابيك / نوافذ	law (n) (n)	قانون	bookshelf (n)	رف الكتب
bedroom (n)	غرفة نوم	library (n)	مكتبة	drop (v)	يُسقط
outside (adv)	بالخارج	cheese (n)	جبن	dirty (adj)	فذر
flat (n)	شقة	respond	يستجيب لـ	trust	يثق بـ
receive (v)	يُستقبل / يستلم	neighbors (n)	جيران	helpful (adj)	متعاون
well (adj)	معافي	ideas (n)	أفكار	full (adj)	ممتنى
email (n)	بريد الكتروني	back (n)	ظهر	remember	يتذكر
come up to (v)	يأتي إلى	sponge	يسخّح	messy (adj)	فوضوي

jobs (n)	وظائف	around	حول	necessary	ضروري
happen (v)	يحدث	without	بدون	a fire (n)	حريق
waiting (n)	انتظار	leave a place	يترك المكان	warm (adj)	دافئ
cloth (n)	قماش	cover (v)	يغطي	paper (n)	ورق
stay calm	يبقى هادي	close (v)	يغلق	smoke	يدخن / دخان
injured people	ناس مصابين	discuss (v)	يناقش	actions (n)	أحداث
powder (n)	مسحوق	dirt (n)	فڈارہ / تراب	furniture (n)	اثاث
container (n)	حاوية	medical condition	حالة طبية	become ill	يصبح مريض
painful (adj)	مؤلم	substance (n)	مادة	particular (adj)	خاص
living things (n)	الكائنات الحية	cause diseases	يسبب الأمراض	layer (n)	طبقة
earth (n)	الأرض	deep cuts (n)	جروح عميقة	chopping boards (n)	أواح التقاطع
properly (adv)	بشكل مناسب	phones (n)	هواتف	tablets (n)	أجهزة لوحية
computer	لوحة مفاتيح	warm, wet	الاماكن الدافئة	kitchen	اسفنج المطبخ
keyboard	الكمبيوتر	places (n)	والرطبة	sponge (n)	
experts (n)	خبراء	regularly (adv)	باتنظام	tissue (n)	منديل / نسيج
sneeze (v)	يعطس	spread (v)	ينشر	plastic (n)	بلاستيك
extra (adj)	إضافي	replace (v)	يستبدل	cleaners (n)	عمال النظافة
special (adj)	خاص / مميز /	inside	في الداخل	sunlight (n)	ضوء الشمس
shower (n)	دش الاستحمام	mouth (n)	فم	cough (v)	بكح
the same	نفس الشئ	prepare (v)	بعد / يجهز	soap (n)	صابون
explain (v)	يشرح	frequently	في كثير من الاحيان	drive (v)	يقود السيارة
tired (adj)	متعب	realise (v)	تدرك	parents (n)	الوالدين
make sure (v)	يتأكد	pressure (n)	ضغط	blood (n)	دم
helmet (n)	خوذة	plaster	ضمادة / لزق مسكن للألم	hygienist (n)	أخصائي صحة
hygienic (adj)	صحي	unhygienic (adj)	غير صحي	sheet (n)	ملایة
soil	ترابة / يمسح في التراب	Fire	نار / يطرد	bit	جزء / كسرة
board	يصدع طائرة او سفينة	breed	سلالة	bed	سرير / قاع

Definitions

at least	على الأقل	not less than a particular number or amount	لا تقل عن رقم معين أو مبلغ معين
bacteria (n)	بكتيريا (اسم جمع)	very small living things that cause diseases	الكائنات الحية الصغيرة جدا التي تسبب الأمراض
bedding (n)	الفرش	sheets, covers etc. that you put on a bed	ملاءات وأغطية إلخ تضعها على السرير
research (n)	بحث	studying something to find new facts about it	دراسة شيء للعثور على حقائق جديدة حول هذا الموضوع
respond (v)	رد	doing something when someone talks to you	فعل شيئاً عندما يتحدث إليك شخص ما
bin (n)	سلة مهملات	a container for putting waste in	حاوية لوضع النفايات فيها
blanket (n)	بطانية	a warm cover on a bed	غطاء دافئ على السرير
breathe (v)	يتنفس	taking air in and out of your body	أخذ الهواء داخل وخارج الجسم
burn (n)	حرق	damage to the body caused by fire or heat	الأضرار التي لحقت الجسم بسبب النار أو الحرارة

danger (n)	خطر	the possibility of being hurt or killed	إمكانية التعرض للأذى أو القتل
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emergency services	خدمات الطوارئ	people who come to help you quickly	الناس الذين يأتون لمساعدتك بسرعة
evacuate (v)	يخلّي	leave a place because it is not safe	أن تترك مكاناً لأنه غير آمن
first aid (n)	إسعافات أولية	basic medical help given quickly	المساعدة الطبية الأساسية المقدمة بسرعة
grow (v)	ينمو	to increase in amount, size, number, or strength	يزداد في الكمية أو الحجم أو العدد أو القوة
hygiene (n)	النظافة الشخصية	keeping yourself and the things around you clean	الحفاظ على نفسك والأشياء من حولك نظيفة
immediately	على الفور	very quickly, without waiting	بسرعة كبيرة ، دون انتظار
soil (n)	تربة زراعية	the top layer of the earth in which plants grow	الطبقة العليا من الأرض التي تنمو فيها النباتات
wrap (v)	يغلف / يلف	cover something with cloth or paper	تغطية شيء بقطعة قماش أو ورقة

allergy (n)	حساسية	a medical condition in which you become ill or in which your skin becomes red and painful because you have eaten or touched a particular substance	حالة طبية تصاب فيها بالمرض أو تصبح بشرتك حمراء ومؤلمة لأنك أكلت أو لمست مادة معينة
dust (n)	غبار / تراب	dry powder consisting of extremely small bits of dirt that is in buildings on furniture, floors etc if they are not kept clean	مسحوق جاف يتكون من أجزاء صغيرة جدًا من الأوساخ الموجودة في المبني على والأرضيات وما إلى ذلك إذا لم يتم تنظيفها الأثاث
CPR Cardiopulmonary resuscitation	تنفس صناعي	something you do to help someone take air in and out of their body	شيء تفعله لمساعدة شخص ما على يأخذ الهواء داخل وخارج جسمه

Antonyms

healthy	صحي	unhealthy	غير صحي
trust	يُثق	doubt	يشك
at least	على الأقل	at most	على الأكثر
take off	يُخلع	put on /wear	يرتدى
full	مليء	empty	فارغ
available	متاح	unavailable	غير متاح
mild	مُعتدل	serious/severe	خطير/شديد

Prepositions

take in	يُمتص	shout at	يُصبح في
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talk to	يتحدث إلى	move ... away from	ينقل بعيدا عن
a pair of	زوج من	know about	يعرف عن
belong to	ينتمي إلى	look at	ينظر إلى
on a website	على موقع الكتروني	at home	في البيت
take off	يخلع ملابس	at the door	عند الباب
come back	يعود	fall on	يسقط على
in bed	في السرير	live in	يعيش في
spend time with	يقضى وقت مع (أشخاص)	contact with	اتصال مع
good at	جيد في	ask about	يسأل عن
think of	يفكر في	receive from	يستلم من
ask for some advice	يطلب بعض النصائح	go out	يخرج
complain about	يشكو من	in my opinion	في رأي الشخصي
a building on fire	مبني مشتعل	do/cause damage to	تسبب الضرر لـ
on a bed	على السرير	cover with	يغطي بـ
in a fire	في النار	increase in	يزداد في / زيادة في
find about	يجد عن	full of	ممتلىء بـ
a home for bacteria	موطن للبكتيريا	travel around	يسافر حول
return from	يعود من	at the beach	عند الشاطئ
in the morning	في الصباح	at the weekend	في نهاية الأسبوع
decide on	يختار / يحدد	Clean up	ينظف

Expressions

find other research on the same topic.	يحاول أن يجد أبحاث أخرى في نفس الموضوع	go into someone's house	يدخل منزل شخص
make it harder	يجعلها أصعب	cause skin problems	تسبب مشاكل الجلد
as often as you can	بقدر ما تستطيع	change your bedding	تغير الفراش الخاص بك
busy on Sunday afternoons	مشغول بعد الظهر في أيام الأحد	help your friend with this problem	يساعد صديقك في هذه المشكلة
warm, soapy water	ماء صابون ساخن	once every two weeks	مرة كل أسبوعين
protect you against allergies	يحميك ضد الحساسية	leave your bins outside	اترك صناديق القمامة في الخارج
stay clean in the garden	ابقي نظيفا في الحديقة	wash the kitchen floor	يغسل أرضية المطبخ
contain bacteria	يحتوي على البكتيريا	keep your bins clean	حافظ على نظافة صناديق القمامة
carry bacteria	يحمل البكتيريا	leave your bin open	يترك صندوق القمامة مفتوح
remove bacteria	يزيل / يمحو البكتيريا	anything else	أي شيء آخر
follow rules	يتبع التعليمات	break rules	يخالف القواعد
follow DOs and DON'Ts	يتبع الأوامر و النواهي	evacuate the building quickly	إخلاء المبنى بسرعة
back hurting	ألم الظهر	have an accident	تعرض لحادث
keep a person still	يبيقي الشخص ساكن لا يتحرك	break his arm	يكسر زراعه
cut his leg	يجرح رجله	burn his hand	يحرق يديه
feel clean	يبدو نظيفا	working in the garden	يعمل في الحديقة
have an argument with	لديك مناقشة مع	get angry	يغضب
make a mistake	يرتكب خطأ	say sorry	يتأسف
once a week	مرة في الأسبوع	strange smell	رائحة غريبة
Take your shoes off	اخلع الحذاء عند الباب	He was badly injured	لقد جرح جرحا سينا

at the door	تشكو من ظهرها الذي يؤلمها	Don't shout at him	لا تصرخ في وجهه
complain about her back hurting	يسعد قلبي	wrap his arm around me	يحضنني في سعادة
touch my heart			

Language Notes

1- grow / grow up

grow	ينمو - يزرع للنبات /يزداد	grow up	يكبر للانسان والحيوان
was born	ولد	bring up	يربي

- In the last 3 years. Seif has (**grown**- grown up) taller by 15 centimeters.

هنا في الجملة المطلوب يزداد وليس يكبر في العمر

- When I (grow- **grow up**) I want to be a doctor.

➤ -She (brought up- **was born**) in Delengate.

2- agree/accept

agree	يافق ولا يأتي بعدها مفعول الا اذا كان بعدها حرف جر
accept	يقبل ويأتي بعدها مفعول مباشرة دون حرف جر

accept an offer	يقبل عرض	accept a bribe	رشوة
accept proposal	يقبل عرض زواج	accept help	يقبل المساعدة
agree with	يتتفق مع شخص	agree with opinion /idea	يافق على فكرة/ رأي
agree on/ about	يافق على شيء	agree to +inf	يافق ان

- He (**accepted**- agreed) the offer yesterday.

- He (accepted- **agreed**) with my opinion.

➤ -She agreed(**to**- with) join us.

3- Hygiene / Sanitation / Cleanliness

hygiene	نظافة شخصية	sanitation	نظافة عامة
cleanliness	النظافة عموما	hygienist	احصائي الصحة
hygienic	معقم /نظيف		

- You must look after yourself, it's the first rule of (sanitation- **hygiene**)

- We must do the operation in (**hygienic**- hygienist) place

4- contact

in contact with	على اتصال بـ	contact with	اتصال بـ
connect	يوصل	contact	يتصل بـ
communicate with	يتصل بـ		

- If there is a problem (connect- **contact**) me

- He is always in (connect- **contact**) with his friends.

5- response

responsive to	مستجيب لـ	in response to	ردا على
get / receive response	يتلقى رد	positive/negative response	استجابة ايجابية/سلبية

- The body is not (**response**- **responsive**) to the medicine.

- His body (**responsive**- **responded**) well to the medicine.

- He wrote to the company in (**response**- **responsive**) to their advertisement.

6- wrap

wrap (v)	يغطي/يغلف	wrap/ wrapper/ wrapping	غطاء للتغليف
keep something under wraps	يبقي...سرا	take the wraps off something	يفشي...سرا

- He took the wraps (of- **off**) his new project and all people knew about it.
- He kept the plan (over- **under**) wraps, he didn't want anyone to know.

7- research

research (n-v)	بحث علمي – عملية البحث	research (v)	يجرِي بحث علمي
do research on- into	يجري بحث علمي	search	بحث- تفتيش

- Scientists (**research**- search) new diseases.
- He wants to (make- **do**) research on the new vaccine.

8- A pair

shorts - gloves- shoes- trousers- pants- panties- socks فعل جمع

لأنها أشياء مكونة من جزأين

A pair of (shorts/ gloves/ shoes/ trousers/ pants/ panties/ socks) فعل مفرد لأن الفاعل هنا كلمة **pair**

- My trousers (need – needs) to be cleaned.
- A pair of socks (is – are) suitable for you.

9- make it + adj+ to + inf يجعل من ال.....ان.....

- Too much smoke makes it harder (breathe – to breathe)
- Concentrating more makes it easy (to pass- pass) the test.

10- stop (from) +v-ing يمنع...أن

-I stopped him(in- from) speaking in the class.

☺ هناك بعض الصفات لا يأتي بعدها اسم مثل:

alive- alone - asleep - afraid - ill - well

Which is correct

a- I saw some afraid people

b- I saw some people afraid

Derivatives

allergy	حساسية	Allergic to	مصاب بالحساسية
allergen	مادة تثير الحساسية		
dust	غبار / تراب	dust	يزيل الاتربة
dusty	مترب	a speak / particle of dust	ذرة تراب

evacuate from/ to	يجلي	evacuation	اجلاء
responds to	يستجيب	response	استجابه

- Mona has an (allergic- **allergy**) to fish.
- Samy is (allergen- **allergic**) to milk.
- Fish is one of Soha's (**allergens** – allergic)
- the place is very (dust- **dusty**) we need to clean it up.
- The government evacuated the poor families (**from**- to) their old houses

Don't get confused

health	صحة	healthy	سليم – صحي
bacteria	بكتيريا (جمع)	bacterium	بكتيريا (مفرد)
bury	يدفن	burn	يحرق/ يحترق
evacuate	يجلي	excavate	ينقب
trust	يثق	rust	يصدأ

sigh	يتنفس	sneeze	يعطس
come out	يظهر	come up	يقرب
emergency	فوري	emergent	طارئ
messy	فوضى	mess	فوضى
resuscitate	ينعش	resuscitation	انعاش
cleaner	عامل نظافة	cleaner	منظف
advice	نصيحة (اسم لا يعد)	a piece of advice	نصيحة

1-We should havefood

a-health b-healthy c-hygienist d-hygiene

2-We have known that there are someproblems in China.

a-health b-healthy c-hygienist d-good

3-The bacteria.....killed by heating.

a-is b-was c-are d-has

4-Our bodies are designed to.....carbohydrates.

a-bury b-burn c-push d-dull

5-strong.....must be kept away from children.

a-diseases b-attractions c-cleaners d-houses

6-He gave me some.....concerning study.

a-advice b-advise c-device d-advice

Reading 1

Hygiene at home: Seven DOs and DON'Ts for a healthy life

1. Take your shoes off

The bottoms of your shoes can carry more bacteria than your bathroom . You should always take your shoes off at the door.

2. No more dust

Dust quickly comes back again after you've cleaned. However, dust can make it harder to breathe and can cause skin problems . You should clean your house or flat as often as you can .

3. Wash the kitchen floor

Food and drinks can easily fall on the kitchen floor. You should clean your kitchen floor at least once a week. You should use warm , soapy water so you can remove all the bacteria.

4. Change your bedding

We spend a lot of our time asleep in bed . You should change your bedding at least once every two weeks so bacteria can't live in it.

5. Wash your hands after spending time with your pets

Research has shown that contact with pets early in life can protect you against allergies . But animals can also carry bacteria. If you touch your pet, you shouldn't touch anything else until you've washed your hands.

6. Stay clean in the garden

You should wear gloves if you're going to touch soil in the garden because it can contain bacteria. You should wash your hands when you've finished gardening too.

7. Don't forget to keep your bins clean

A lot of bacteria can grow in your **bin** . You shouldn't **leave** your bin **open**.

Reading 2 Hygiene rules around the world

In the UK, → you must put your **food waste** in a **separate** bin.

- **In Thailand**, → you must **take** your shoes **off** before going into someone's house.

- **In the USA**, → you should **offer** to help **clean up** after dinner at a friend's house.

Dangerous Trouzers!

Research has shown that you should only **wear a pair of trousers** for one day. **Bacteria** can **grow** quickly in your trousers, so it's a bad idea to wear them for more than one day.

Always wash your hands!

Research has shown that people who **wash** their **hands** every time they come home from **outside** don't become **ill** as often as people who don't.

Reading 3

To : (name)

Subject : Advice

Dear ,

How are you? I'm well, but I'm writing to ask for some **advice**. Do you remember my **neighbour**, Mrs. Saki? She **had an accident** last year and now she doesn't **go out** much. It isn't easy for her to clean. I went to her flat yesterday and the bins were **full**. The floor and kitchen were dirty, too. She **complained about** her **back** hurting and I think she **needs help**, but I have a lot of exams coming up. What do you think I should do? I hope you can help me. Best wishes,

Listening

Nurse: Today, I'm going to tell you what to do if you find a person who is **lying** on the ground and not moving. **Call** the **emergency services** immediately. Then you must check if there are any **dangers** near to the person, like **electrical** cables. If there are any dangers, **move** the person **away** from them. When you know they're safe, shout 'Hello!' or 'Wake up!' and see if the person **responds**. If the person doesn't **respond** to you, put your face next to their face so you can check their **breathing**. If the person isn't breathing, the emergency services will tell you how to do **CPR** so you can help the person start to breathe again.

Grammar

الضرورة	نفي
اثبات	نفي
- Necessity	
in the present	
1- Must + inf	- don't /doesn't have to + inf
2- Have/ has to	
3- need / s to + inf	- needn't + inf don't/doesn't need to + inf
- today is off work, so we (have to - don't have to) get up early.	

- He (**must** – doesn't have to) do the homework.
- She (has to – **doesn't need to**) buy more clothes, she has already had a lot.
- He (must – **doesn't have to**) answer all questions as he can answer 5 from 6.

Choose the correct answer: practice1

- 1- You must.....your mother with the housework.
a-help **b-be helped** **c-to help** **d-helping**
- 2- Your mother must.....with the housework.
a-help **b-be helped** **c-to help** **d-helping**
- 3- Yougo to the pyramids when you are in Giza. It's great.
a-mustn't **b-must** **c-should** **d-shouldn't**
- 4- A:You.....drink any coffee. It's not good for your weak heart. B:OK, doctor.
a-mustn't **b-shouldn't** **c-must** **d-should**
- 5- You.....lies, son!
a-shouldn't be telling **b-mustn't tell** **c-should tell** **d-must tell**
- 6- Youswim in that river. It's full of crocodiles.
a-must swim **b-shouldn't be swum** **c-mustn't swim** **d-should swim**
- 7- It is a really great book. You.....read it soon.
a-shouldn't **b-mustn't** **c-must be** **d-should**
- 8- A:Nada, you.....play in the street. B:Ok, mum
a-should **b-must** **c-mustn't** **d-ought to**
- 9- You.....talk so loudly in the school library.
a-must **b-mustn't** **c-should** **d-shouldn't**
- 10- You.....eat any food that smells bad.
a-must **b-mustn't** **c-should** **d-shouldn't**
- 11- You.....them yesterday. Now it's too late.
a-should call **b-should have called** **c-shouldn't have called** **d-shouldn't call**
- 12- You mustn't smoke in a petrol station.
a-it is a rule **b-It is a personal obligation**
c-It is a personal freedom **d-It is advisable**
- 13- You shouldn't have wasted your time, Reem. This means.....
a-Reem didn't waste her time **b-Reem wasted her time**
c-It is inadvisable for Reem to waste her time
d-It is advisable for Reem to waste her time.
- 14- The manager was angry. Ali should have come earlier this morning. This means Ali.....
a-arrived earlier **b-had to arrive earlier**
c-didn't arrive earlier **d-needn't have arrived earlier**
- 15-wash the car. The man at the garage will wash it tomorrow.
a-mustn't **b-can't** **c-might not** **d-needn't**
- 16- you be 18 to drive a car in England
a-might **b)need** **c-have to** **d-ought to**
- 17- we ...hurry. it only takes ten minutes to the station and we have an hour before the train goes.
a-mustn't **b-can't** **c-might not** **d-don't have to**
- 18- Tarek get the bus to the park. My father can take him in our car
a-mustn't **b-needn't to** **c-doesn't have to** **d-have to**
- 19- At an airport, what do you show before you can leave the country?
a-must **b-had to** **c-have to** **d-has to**
- 20- you to show your passport when you leave the country.
a-must **b-have** **c-had** **d-needn't**
- 21- Before our next English lesson, what must we For homework?
a-does **b-done** **c-did** **d-do**

22- What do you do at school every day? What mustn't you do?

a-have to b-has to c-must d-had to

23- Whatyou remember to do this weekend?

a-have b-must c-will have to d- had to

24- We.....buy a present for Ali's birthday.

a-have to b-need c-must d-are forced

الضرورة في الماضي

It was necessary

had to + inf

it wasn't necessary

didn't have to + inf

ذكي

didn't need to + inf

ذكي

needn't have + p.p

حمار

1. He (had to – didn't have to) apologize to his friend, he insulted him.

2. She (had to – didn't need to) past the letter yesterday as she can past it today.

3. I'm angry, he (had to – should – didn't have to) tell me the time of the conference. I missed it.

1. Alibrought food. We already have a lot

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

2. we didn't have a test today so Ifor it last night

a-needn't revise b-didn't have to revise

c-mustn't revise d-needn't have to revise

3. -Poor Hany go to hospital yesterday after he hurt his hand.

a-must b- has to c-had to d-needn't

4. Mona..... to take her sunglasses because it was cloudy

a-doesn't need b-needn't c-didn't have d-doesn't have

5. Yunis to do the maths exercise again because he got it all wrong

a-had b-won't have c-didn't have d-doesn't need

6. Theyleave the school yesterday after they heard the fire bell

a-had to b-have to c-has to d- must

7. The studentswritten all those notes. All the information is typed for them

a-didn't have to b-mustn't c-didn't need to d-needn't have

8. In school last week, whyyou have to do P.E?

a-didn't b-won't c-don't d-mustn't

9. What did you.....buy when you went to the bookshop last weekend?

a-must b-had to c-have to d-has to

10. What I have brought to your house yesterday evening?

a-don't b-needn't c-didn't d-don't

11. What did you do recently that youhave done?

a-doesn't b-mustn't c-needn't d-didn't

12. we.....run to the museum because it was already closed when we got there

a-needn't have b-didn't have to c-don't have to d-must

13. Poor Walid broke his leg yesterday andgo to hospital

a-had to b-must c-needn't d-has to

إثبات

في المستقبل

نفي

- Must/ have to/ will have to + inf
- will need to

- won't have to
- won't need to + inf

- He (will have – has) to visit that man tomorrow .□
- He (will – won't) have to get up early tomorrow it's holiday .

ركز مع الدرس

1- Have to / Has to

مُضطّر أن

- تُستخدم (Have to / Has to) للتعبير عن إلزام مفروض علينا وليس أمامنا اختيار

- **Have to / Has to = It is necessary to do..... (We have no other choice)**

- You **have to** show your passport when you leave the country.

- I can't go out. I **have to** work.

- My children **have to** go to school next year.

- يمكن استخدام **have to** في الأزمنة المختلفة (ما عدا الأزمنة المستمرة)

- I **had to** work six days a week. = - It **was necessary** for me **to** work six days a week.

- My flight is at six in the morning. I'll **have to** get up early.

- **Have** you ever **had to** go to hospital?

- تُستخدم (Have to / Has to) مع (do / does) في السؤال و النفي

- Do you have to put on a uniform at school?

- She doesn't have to buy a new dictionary for school?

- يمكن أن نستخدم (have to / has to) بدلاً من (have got to / has got to)

- I have got to go to work on time.

- She is late for the meeting, she has got to take a taxi.

- نستخدم (have got to / has got to) في السؤال بدون فعل مساعد

- **Have** you **got to** be at the office every day?

- **Has** that man **got to** carry all the boxes by himself?

2- Don't / Doesn't have to / Don't / Doesn't need to / needn't :

It is NOT necessary to do.....

غير مضطّر - لا داعي أن

- She isn't late for school so she **doesn't have to / needn't** hurry.

- When you are on holiday, you **needn't** go to bed early.

- She **doesn't have to** work on Saturday.

3- - Didn't have to = didn't need to = It wasn't necessary to..., so we didn't لم نضطّر أن

- تُستخدم هذه الأفعال للتعبير عن عدم الضرورة في الماضي (حدث **لَم يَتَم** في الماضي لأنّه لم يكن ضرورياً)

- We **didn't have to** go to school yesterday. It was a holiday.

- I **didn't have to** do the shopping yesterday. My brother did it.

4- Needn't have + PP. : It wasn't necessary to....., but we did

- يستخدم هذا الفعل للتعبير عن عدم الضرورة في الماضي (حدث **تَم** في الماضي على الرغم من كونه لم يكن ضرورياً)

- You **needn't have brought** your umbrella. It's not going to rain.

- لاحظ الفارق في المعنى في الجمل الآتية

- I **didn't have to buy** more bread. We already have a lot.

(I **didn't buy** bread because we have some.)

- I **needn't have bought** more bread. We already have a lot.

(I **bought** bread, but it was not necessary because we have some.)

لم يكن ضروري و لذا لم يفعل
لم يكن ضروري و لكنه فعل

didn't need to / didn't have to
needn't have + p.p

- He (didn't have to water – needn't have watered) the garden. Really he did.

must / have to / will have to

- في حالة التعبير عن الضرورة في المستقبل نستخدم

- I **have to** get up early tomorrow.

- I'll **have to** send the fax tomorrow.

- لاحظ الفرق بين استخدام **need to** ك فعل ناقص واستخدام **need** ك فعل عادي بمعنى يحتاج أو يتطلب

- This job **needs** computer skills.

- I **need to** finish the job early. = I **must** finish it early.

Mustn't + inf.

مُنْهَى نَهْمَتْنَاهِمْ

❖ للتعبير عن شئ غير مسموح أو منوع قانوناً / خطير جداً وضار بك .

• against the law / rules	ضد القواعد / القوانين	• be forbidden	محظوظ
• be banned	منوع	• be not allowed	غير مسموح
• No parking /smoking			

- You (don't have to – mustn't) eat this food it's sour . فاسد

- You (don't need to – mustn't) park here it's not allowed .

- You (don't have to – mustn't) take photos . It's a " No photography sign .

تستخدم **mustn't** في النصيحة الشديدة بالنفي وكذلك الأمانة .

- You (mustn't – don't have to) spend too much money you will want some for your holiday .

must يفضل

1- warm invitation دعوة حارة بشدة

- you (must – have to) come to my party .

2- strong advice نصيحة قوية

- You (must – have to) wash your hands before meals .

3- feelings and wishes مشاعر ورغبات خاصة بنا

- I really (have – must) read this story . It's so interesting .

4- a strong reminder تنذرة لنفسك بقوة مثل الواجبات

- I (must – have to) visit my friend who is very ill .

5-Criticizing others

للتعبير عن نقد سلوكيات الآخرين must نستخدم

- Must-have to you always interrupt me when I'm speaking?

• ركيز في الفارق بين الجملتين

- I **have to** stop smoking .It's the doctor's orders

• هنا التوقف عن التدخين هو الخيار الاوحد رغم انه من الشخص نفسه

- I **must** stop smoking .It's the doctor's advice

• عندما نذكر كلمة نصيحة الافضل **must**

need to , must عن have to يفضل

نستخدم هذه الصيغة عندما تتحدث عن أمور مفروضة علينا في الخارج أى ليس لنا الاختيار نفعلها اضطراراً لأننا لسنا مخيرين في فعلها

- You (have to – must) pass your exam to go to the university .

- You (shouldn't – mustn't) park here, it's not allowed

قوانين

- This is my invitation card, you (should – **must**) come.
- This book is interesting, you (should – **must**) read it.
- You (**must** – should) wear the seat belt, it's a rule.

Should have +p.p	كان يجب ان يفعل و لكنه لم يفعل و هنا اللوم
Had to+inf	كان مضطرا ان يفعل اي انه فعل و هنا ضرورة حدوث شئ في الماضي

1-He(should have borrowed-had to borrow)some money from his brother . he borrowed from his friend

2-He (should have borrowed-had to borrow)some money from his brother but he gave him just half of the sum

حاجه بسيطه نتذكر بها have to و must

must	have to	
+ الافضل ✓	✓	النصح بشده
✓	✗	الالزام الداخلي
✓	✓ + الافضل	الالزام الخارجي
✓ بشكل عام	✓ بشكل خاص	القوانين بالايجاب
mustn't ✓	✗	القوانين بالسلب
✓ الافضل	✓	الضروره في المستقبل
✓	✓	الضروره في المضارع
✓	✗	الدعوة
✓	✗	الترشيح
✓	✗	الاستنتاج
✓	✗	تستخدم كفعل مساعد

- You(**must**- have to) obey your parent.
- I (**must**-have to) visit my friend. He is sick.
- There are no abuse I (**have to**- must) take a taxi.
- You (must-**have to**) be here before 8 o'clock.
- I (**must**-have to) meet my uncle tomorrow.
- (must- **Do**) they have to take this ?
- You (**must**-have to) come round and visit us.
- The film is very interestingly. You (**must**-have to) watch it.

Should / Shouldn't / Must/ Mustn't

should / shouldn't

2-تستخدم لطلب النصائح	1-تستخدم لتقديم النصيحة
4-تستخدم لإبداء الرأي الشخصي	3-تستخدم لعمل الاقتراح

- ☺You (**should**- shouldn't) study hard. (نصائح)
- ☺You (should- **shouldn't**) be lazy. (نصائح)
- ☺What (**should** I – I should) do to pass the test? (طلب نصائح)
- ☺We (**should** -shouldn't) study here. It's a quiet place. (اقتراح)
- ☺You (**should**- shouldn't) choose this course , it's suitable for you. (إبداء الرأي)

صيغة المبني للمجهول

Should/ shouldn't be +p.p

-Your shoes (should- **should be**) polished regularly.

(هناك الكثير من الطرق المستخدمة لإعطاء نصيحة مثبتة بمعنى يجب أن أو منفية بمعنى يجب ألا:

يجب أن should +inf	يجب ألا shouldn't +inf
should + inf فاعل	shouldn't + inf فاعل
ought to +inf فاعل	oughtn't to +inf فاعل
had better+inf فاعل	had better not+inf فاعل
(am-is-are) supposed to+inf فاعل	(am-is-are) not supposed to+inf فاعل
it's advisable to +inf	it's inadvisable to +inf
it's desirable to +inf	it's undesirable to +inf
it's better to +inf	it's better not to +inf
I advise you to +inf	I advise you not to +inf
my advice to you is to +inf	my advice to you is not to +inf
If I were you, I would +inf	If I were you, I wouldn't +inf
it will be a good idea to +inf	it will be a good idea not to +inf
it would be better if + فاعل بسيط	it wouldn't be better if + فاعل بسيط
it would be sensible to +inf	it wouldn't be sensible to +inf
	it would be insensible

-You should drink water every day.

=If I were you, I'd drink water every day. =It's desirable to drink water every day.

=You are supposed to drink water every day

-You shouldn't watch much TV.

=You had better not watch much TV. =You oughtn't to watch much TV.

=It's inadvisable to watch much TV.

should (ought to) have +p.p

shouldn't (ought not to) have +p.p

كان يجب أن يفعل ولم يفعل

كان يجب ألا يفعل ولكنه فعل

-He should (arrive – **have arrived**) early for your exam. He missed half an hour.

معنى الكلام أنه لم يصل مبكرا

-You shouldn't (insult –**have insulted**) her. She was very sad because of that.

Must

5-الدعوة الحارة	1-نصيحة قوية "شخص يعزه خالص"
6-الإلزام الداخلي	2-نصيحة قوية "يتولد ضرر لو سمعتش الكلام"
7-الترشيح ولكن الأفضل should	3-القوانين "تص القوانين"
8-الضرورة في المستقبل	4-الضرورة في المضارع

1-The father said to his son "you (should- **must**) study hard the exam is coming up.

2-You (should- **must**) brush your teeth or they will rot.

3-You (should- **must**) come to the party. This is your invitation.

4-I (should – **must**) visit my friend, he is very sick.

5-I (**must** – should) go to the airport tomorrow. It's necessary.

6-People (should- **must**) show their passport in the airport.

7-You (**must**- have to) read this book, it's very interesting.

Mustn't

-We use mustn't +inf. To express prohibition:

-Something dangerous or against law:

نستخدم **mustn't** للتعبير عن التحريم (شيء خطير او ضد القانون)

- You (don't have to – **mustn't**) eat this food it's sour . فاسد □
- You (don't need to – **mustn't**) park here it's not allowed .
- You (don't have to – **mustn't**) take photos . It's a " No photography sign

Mustn't

=It is forbidden (to +inf / from +v-ing).

=It is banned (to +inf / from +v-ing).

=It is prohibited (to +inf / from v-ing).

=be not allowed

=No +v-ing.

=It's against the law to +inf.

=It's illegal to +inf.

=فاعل (am-is-are) not allowed (permitted) to +inf

-You **mustn't** smoke in hospitals.

=It is forbidden (banned- prohibited) to smoke in hospitals.

=It is not allowed (permitted) to smoke in hospitals.

=Smoking in hospitals is not allowed (forbidden).

=No smoking in hospitals.

=You are not allowed to smoke in hospitals.

=We also can use it for strong advice.

نستخدم **(mustn't)** ايضاً لتقديم نصيحة قوية.

-You mustn't stay up late as it is bad for your health.

-You mustn't water your time in vain.

ملحوظة خفيفة للطلبة الظريفة:

كلام من **have to / must** تستخدم في القوانين ولكن الافضل:

must +inf	عندما نتحدث عن نص القانون وليس موقف
have to	عندما نتحدث عنما يلزمها به القانون
mustn't +inf	القانون بالسلب

-Drivers (**must**- have to) wear helmets.

-You (**have to**- must) wear the helmet or you'll fine.

Choose the correct answer: practice3

- Iforget to email my cousin today. It's his birthday
 a-mustn't b-needn't c-ought not to d-shouldn't
- the sign in the park says that peoplewalk on the grass.
 a-needn't b-might not c-should d-mustn't
- When you go to Alexandria, you visit the library. It's amazing
 a-have to b-must c-will d-need
- we've moved to a new house, so youcome round and see it
 a-mustn't b- has to c- must d- have to
- we pass our exams to get into university.
 a-must have b-mustn't c-don't have to d-have to
- you..... put the newspaper on the oven. It might burn
 a-mustn't b-don't have to c-need to d-needn't have

7) My sister made a cake . you try it. It's lovely
a-have to b-had to c-must d-needn't

8) you..... come and see me tomorrow
a-must b-has to c-had to d-mustn't

9) I.....stop eating sweets! They are bad for me.
a-must b-have to c-need d-needn't

10) You.....go and see your sick grandfather in hospital.
a-should b-have c-ought d-shouldn't

11) You.....wash if you've touched an infected bird.
a-mustn't b-shouldn't c-must d-should

12) You.....always wash your hands before you eat.
a-need b-should c-have d-ought

13) The tourists.....visit the museum. It's very interesting.
a-must b-mustn't c-has to d- might

14) You.....boil water before you drink it.
a-shouldn't b-should c-has to d-don't have to

15) You.....park there. It says, "No Parking"
a-must b-don't have to c-needn't d-mustn't

16) You.....park here. I mean you are not allowed to park here.
a-mustn't b-aren't allowed c-are prohibited d-aren't needed

عند ذكر نص القانون المنفي الأفضل ان نقول:

It is not allowed	It's banned
It's forbidden	It's against the law

بينما عندما نتحدث عن موقف معين:

You are not allowed	You are banned.....
You are forbidden from v-ing	

- you mustn't drive cars over the speed limit.(You are prohibited- **It's prohibited**)
- She is (not allowed to- **forbidden from**) using her mobile at home.

لا تنسى:

-It's necessary = It's a necessity= it's a must

It's a (necessary- a necessity- **must**) to show your passport now

Exercises on Vocabulary

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

1-The booklets lists the dos andof caring for allergic children.

a-does b-did c-not's d-don'ts

2-An orange cat named Bussy was our first family.....

a-bit b-pet c-bet d-let

3-The victims were all.....first aid at the scene of the accident.

a-received b-produced c-given d-introduced

4-Do you think this milk is still good? No, you'd better.....it

a-sin b-bin c-pin d-fin

5-I have an..... to strawberries. I get a rash if I eat one.

a-allergy b-allergic c-allege d-infection

6-The mother moved the medicine....., out of the child's reach.

a-out b-into c-away d-in

7-All the hotel rooms are equipped with a soft mattress and fresh

a-feeding b-kidding c-wedding d-bedding

8-Poorand sanitation in the restaurant keeps many customers away.

a-vitamin b-clearance c-clean d-hygiene

9-Having played in the garden, the children.....each other down and walked home.

a-rusted b-dusted c-trusted d-insisted

10-The.....was carried out by a team of scientists at Cairo University.

a-enquiry b-enquire c-research d-reserve

11-A cloud ofrose into the air as the woman was beating the rug.

a-mud b-soil c-dust d-floor

12-It's a good idea to take a first.....kit with you when you go camping.

a-add b-aid c-aim d-air

13-He lost his job, but athe still has a home.

a-feast b-lost c-last d-least

14-Officers tried tohim but he did not regain consciousness.

a-translate b-negotiate c-resuscitate d-facilitate

15-Most people stay in bed late.....Friday morning.

a-at b-on c-in d-out

16-The injured driver was able to get out of his car and call..... services on his mobile phone.

a-emergent b-hostel c-hotel d-emergency

17-If you're hot, why not take.....that woolen suit?

a-out b-in c-off d-down

18-The room filled with smoke, and it was becoming difficult to.....

a-clothe b-bread c-breathe d-breathing

19-During the school year students have to study hard as.....as they can.

a-few b-little c-many d-often

20-What can you suggest.....your home clean?

a-to keep b-keeping c-to keeping d-kept

21-For health reasons he always takes the stairs to the first.....rather than the lift.

a-floor b-flour c-flower d-flood

22-The government called an.....meeting to discuss the crisis.

a-currency b-emergency c-emergent d-embassy

23- She had a cold; she was constantly.....and coughing.

a-dreaming b-sighing c-feeding d-sneezing

24-.....will breed in your kitchen if you don't keep the surfaces clean.

a-Infants b-Bacteria c-Genes d-Criteria

25-The house still needed a lot of work, but.....least the kitchen was finished.

a-at b-on c-in d-out

26-Lack of.....between friends is very destructive in their relationship.

a-confident b-nourishment c-trust d-supply

27-This detergent will..... even old stains.

a-remove b-move c-prove d-improve

28-Parents should teach their children to behave.....in public.

a-probably b-properly c-property d-proper

29-I have my public life and my private life, and as far as possible I try to keep them.....

a-unified b-united c-separate d-linked

30-Our house is dusty. It needs a really good.....

a-clip b-vanish c-clear d-clean

31-I soaked my trousers in some.....water and the stains came out.

a-soapy b-soup c-muddy d-rainy

32-Many illnesses in these temporary refugee camps are the result of bad.....

a-invitation b-invention c-sanitation d-innovation

33- A lot of TV adverts these days invite viewers to visit the company's.....

a-website b-slight c-sight d-slight

34-A number of workers fell ill after breathing poisonous gas.

a-through b-of c-out d-in

35-He's such a liar- you can't a word he says.

a-doubt b-trust c-trustful d-rust

36-It was clear that the ship was in of sinking.

a-safety b-dangerous c-danger d-hazardous

37-I try to keep meat from other food in the fridge.

a-further b-farther c-separate d-near

38-I have told my wife that there will be an person for today's dinner?

a-plus b-minus c-addition d-extra

39-A is a piece of soft thin paper, used especially for blowing your nose on.

a-cover b-sheet c-issue d-tissue

40-Raschel moved out of her apartment because her roommate was too

a-messy b-noise c-mess d-kind

41- The fire alarm went off and we were instructed to the building.

a-situate b-graduate c-clean off d-evacuate

42-My sister had a shower and changed into clothes

a-clean b-clear c-cloudy d-dusty

43-You need one person to keep the cat and another to trim its claws.

a-seal b-sail c-still d-till

44-Trees help to carbon dioxide from the atmosphere.

a-increase b-remove c-add d-produce

45-The was dry after three weeks without rain. Most of the plant died.

a-ground b-dust c-earth d-soil

46-I can't go with them to the cinema as I have a lot of exams coming

a-onto b-off c-in d-up

47-My sister recommends using bicarbonate of soda as a general household

a-stain b-gardener c-cleaner d-speck

48-If you cut raw meat on a board, you should wash it well before using it for vegetables.

a-chopping b-shopping c-shipping d-clicking

49- You should put your rubbish in the and remember to clean it because there is a lot of bacteria inside.

a-pin b-bin c-ban d-bit

50- When we returned from our holiday, the house didn't feel clean because there was on all the furniture.

a) mud b) soil c) dust d) wind

51- Plants need sunlight, water and good to grow well.

a) tile b) soil c) earth d) floor

52- My mum tells me to change the on my bed once a week.

a. carpet b. curtain c bedding d. towel

53- His room is dirty and the bathroom is messy, but at he had a shower this morning!

a- last b-latest c-list d-least

54- I can't stop sneezing because I have an to your pets.

a- allergy b-allergic c-alley d-allergens

55- Bacteria like to in warm, wet places like a kitchen sponge.

a-plant b-make c-grow d-soil

56- The possibility that someone or sth will be harmed or killed is called

a- danger b- dangerous c-generosity d- generous

57- Ambulances drive very fast when there is a/an

a- urgent b-emergent c-dangerous d-emergency

58- I've still got to clean the bathroom
 a. flower b. flour c floor d.flat

59- You must take care of your health toillnesses .
 a- attract b- deny c- avoid d- cure

60- Don't make too much noise. The baby is
 A – sleep b- asleep c- sleepily d-sleeper

61- shut up , I want to listen to theof the president speech .
 a- translate b- translator c-interpret d-interpreter

62- The room filled with smoke, and it was becoming difficult to
 a- breeze b- breathing c-breathe d-breath

63- The town is cut off fromwith the outside world.
 a-contact b-contract c- connect d- communicate

64- the state must give a due care toresearch .
 a- science b-scientist c- scientific d-scientifically

65-is to send people away from a dangerous place to a safe place .
 a- evaluate b- evacuate c- evacuation d-evacuee

66- Large areas of the forest are reported to be Fire
 a- in b- on c- for d- to

67- The government has promised to spend more on.....and education.
 a. wealth b. healthy c search d. health

68- You should always take your shoes.....at the door.
 a. off b. of c turns d. place

69- She's doinginto the connection between crime and poverty.
 a. recommendations b. decisions c. research d. suggestions

70-are a very small living things, some of which cause illness or disease.
 a.Diseases b. Bacterium c medicines d. Bacteria

71- 23-Their neighbours complained their constant loud music.
 a- of b- about c- for d- to

72- This law makes it illegal to smoke in public places.
 a.luck b.lawyer c. law d. low

73- My father asked me to.....sure you lock the door behind you when you go out.
 a) make b)do e)take d)give

74- Physical exercise can you against heart disease.
 a-provide b-prevent c-produce d-protect

75- Children are required to attend school
 a. regularity b. regular c. irregular d. regularly

76- 28-The boy and another seriously person were evacuated by air ambulance
 a. injure b. injured c. injury d. harmful

77- The drug is a useful form of pain relief for many conditions.The drug is a useful form of pain relief for many medical conditions.
 a. medical b. medicine c medically d.cures

78- Ahmed didn't.....to any of his emails.
 a.answer b. respond c receive d. sent

79- People were all over the place as if it were the heart of allergy season.
 a. sneezing b. freezing c breezing d. tweezing

80- Parking is readily near the station entrance.
 a) valuable b) available c) valid d) availability

81- Air is usually high in good weather and low in bad weather.
 a-measure b-treasure c-pressure d-pressed

82- The car should not be parked there so the police will have it.....

a-placed	b-removed	c-cleaned	d-serviced
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83- The farmers use both animal and human as fertilizer.
 a. waste b. letter c. taste d. waist

84- He'd had more than enough practice to become an
 a.expert b. export c experience d. experienced

85- Ayman took a deep , then jumped into the pool.
 a.breeze b. breathe c breathless d. breath

86- If your baby has a fever you should call the doctor
 a. immediate b. regularly c properly d-immediately

87- I tried to the feeling to my doctor, but he didn't understand.
 a. breathe b. prescribe c evacuate d. describe

88- She pulled the up and went to sleep. She pulled the blanket up and went to sleep.
 a. bank b. blink c blanket d. blank

89- There are a number of taxis for such a small city.
 a. surprise b. surprising c surprisingly d. surprised

90- when there is a fire , a blanket around injured people .
 a- wrap b- move c- tie d- -evacuate

91- Food must be heated to a high temperature to kill harmful
 a. vitamins b. proteins c. bacteria d. fats

92- The nurse carried in a baby wrapped in a warm
 a. blink b. blanket c. bleed d. block

93- The room was filled with smoke, and it was becoming difficult to
 a. breath b. beneath c. bath d. breathe

94- Our bodies are designed to carbohydrates and store fats.
 a. bury b. bully c. burn d. bull

95- keeps blood and oxygen flowing to the heart and brain.
 a. CPR b. Hygiene c. Allergy d. Respond

96- Helicopters were used to people from their burning homes.
 a. excavate b. evacuate c. evaluate d. evolve

97- Many wild plants and animals are in of extinction.
 a. dangerous b. harmful c. damaging d. danger

98- He began to look for a new job as soon as he left his job.
 a. immediate b. instant c. immediately d. rapid

99- Dr Malek advised Ali to a clean cloth around his arm till the wound heals.
 a. burn b. research c. grow d. wrap

100- The victims were all given at the scene of the accident.
 a. blanket b. first aid c. emergency d. services

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

- You park your car here because the sign says "No Parking".
 a. should b. could c. mustn't d. must
- I don't think you smoke so much.
 a. should b. necessary c. mustn't d. shouldn't
- They eat that cheese. It's green!
 a. should b. must c. mustn't d. have to
- It's to wash your hands after you've touched your pets.
 a. unimportant b. must c. inadvisable d. necessary
- You never speak to your mother like this.
 a. shouldn't b. should c. mustn't d. needn't
- Should I tell her the truth or say nothing?
 a. I shouldn't b. mustn't I c. should I d. I mustn't

7- You to be so selfish.
 a. oughtn't b. ought c. shouldn't d. mustn't

8- You follow the rules or you will be punished.
 a. shouldn't b. must c. mustn't d. has to

9- Drivers cross the crossroads in their cars during red lights.
 a. should b. must c. ought to d. mustn't

10- Where park our car?
 a. we should b. should we c. we must d. have we

11- Malek is very tall. He play basketball.
 a. can't b. shouldn't c. should d. mustn't

12- You come and see me tomorrow.
 a- must b- mustn't c- have d- had to

13- My sister made a cake. You try it. It's lovely.
 a- have to b- must c- had to d- needn't

14- We visit our friend who is ill in hospital.
 a- needn't b- mustn't c- must d- are necessary

15- You wash your hands after working in the garden.
 a. should b. mustn't c. oughtn't to d. are forbidden to

16- You eat food after it falls on the floor.
 a. should b. mustn't c. must d. have to

17- You clean your keyboard frequently.
 a. mustn't b. shouldn't c. are prohibited to d. should

18- You drive a car if you are very tired.
 a. should b. ought to c. mustn't d. are permitted to

19- You talk when the teacher is explaining things to you.
 a. should b. mustn't c. must d. ought to

20- It is necessary that he doesn't eat so many sweets. He cut down on sweets.
 a. shouldn't b. ought c. had to d. must

21- You are overweight. You go on a diet.
 a. should b. mustn't c. oughtn't to d. are banned to

22- Smoking is not allowed in the building. You smoke in the building.
 a. must b. must not c. should not d. should

23- always remind you of need to follow the proper procedure?
 a. Do I must b. I must c. have got I d. Must I

24- If Sally wants to keep her job, she change her bad attitude towards her boss.
 a. shouldn't b. must c. mustn't d. have to

25- The kids spend so much time in front of the TV.
 a. ought to b. ought to not c. shouldn't d. should

26- We mustn't park on the yellow line. It is to park on the yellow line.
 a. allowed b. permitted c. not prohibited d. forbidden

27- I think we reserve our holiday in advance.
 a. should b. shouldn't c. ought d. oughtn't to

28- We follow the directions Judy gave us, or we'll never find the street her house is on.
 a. oughtn't b. must c. mustn't d. shouldn't

29- You be proud of yourself. What you did was wrong!
 a. must b. should c. shouldn't d. oughtn't

30- You read the introduction at the beginning of the book.
 a. ought to b. shouldn't c. ought d. are allowed

31- I'm really worried about Moaz. He have been here by now.
 a. must b. shouldn't c. ought d. should

32- This is a very expensive piece of equipment, so it with care.
a. must move b. shouldn't be moved c. must be moved d. ought to move

33- She do her homework, otherwise her parents won't let her go to the party.
a. must b. shouldn't c. mustn't d. ought

34- I believe that the government preserve the buildings in the city centre.
a. oughtn't to b. should c. needn't d. mustn't

35- You can borrow my bike, but you promise to take good care of it.
a- needn't b- have to c- mustn't d- must

36- You to drink lots of water when you're on a diet .
a. should b. ought c. shouldn't d. must

37- It's for children to be medically examined at least twice a year
a. undesirable b. inadvisable c. better d. illegal

38- You look both ways when crossing the road.
a. shouldn't b. ought c. must d. mustn't

39- The tyres of my car have worn out. I get new ones.
a. must b. shouldn't c. has got to d. shall not

40- Students use their mobile phones during the lessons.
a. must b. should c. mustn't d. ought

41- If I were you, I drive so carelessly
a. shouldn't b. would c. should d. wouldn't

42- In case of an earthquake, people remain calm.
a. mustn't b. should c. aren't allowed to d. shouldn't

43- Which dress buy? The blue or the red one?
a. should I b. I mustn't c. I oughtn't to d. should I be

44- You arrive on time for lessons. It's important not to be late.
a. shouldn't b. ought c. must d. mustn't

45- You have more confidence in yourself if you want to succeed.
a. oughtn't to b. should c. needn't d. mustn't

46- You sit so near the TV for long. It's bad for your eyes.
a-shouldn't have b-have to c-shouldn't d-must

47- You sat so near the TV. Your sight has become so poor.
a-shouldn't have b-have to c-shouldn't d-must

48- You read this story. it's very funny.
a-should b-need to c-mustn't d-have to

49- You forgot the lunch with our neighbours! We have already invited them.
a-don't have to b-should c-mustn't d-have to

50- Please, tell her that she get good results at school!
a-mustn't b-have to c-needn't d-has to

51- You her in hospital- she is extremely sick!
a-must see b-should have seen c-shouldn't see d-mustn't see

52- You her in hospital-she was extremely sick!
a-must see b-should have seen c-shouldn't see d-mustn't see

53- Dad and see a doctor. He has no health problems.
a-should go b-shouldn't have gone c-shouldn't go d-doesn't need to

54- Dad and see a doctor. His cough is getting worse all the time.
a-should go b-shouldn't have gone c-shouldn't go d-doesn't need to

55- I am Ben. You call me Mr. Clark.
a-must b-had to c-don't need to d-shouldn't

56- I to work on Saturdays. It's my day off
a-must b- must not c-needn't go d-didn't have to go

57- Ito work last Saturday. It was my day off.

a-must b- must not c-needn't go d-didn't have to go

58- At the end of the month, the Post Office will send him an enormous bill which he.....pay

a-have to b-mustn't c-will have to d-had to

59- You've got plenty of time. Youhurry.

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

60- He sees very badly, he.....wear glasses all the time.

a-has to b-shouldn't c-needn't d-can't

61- You.....pay to use the library. It's free.

a-don't have to b-have to c-will have to d-must

62- The buses were all full; Itake a taxi.

a-mustn't b-don't have to c-has to d-have to

63- You.....drive fast; there is a speed limit here.

a-should b-needn't c-mustn't d-has to

64- You.....argue with your father, you must obey him.

a-have to b-don't have to c-mustn't d-need to

65- A: I bought two bottles of milk. B: You.....milk; we have a lot in the house.

a-mustn't b-needn't c-needn't have bought d-didn't have to buy

66- happened because he was driving on the wrong side of the road. Heon the right.

a-shouldn't drive b-shouldn't have driven

c-should have driven d-had to drive

67- You.....shout. I can hear you very well.

a-must b-don't need c-should d-don't have to

68- you look pretty tired. I think yougo to bed early tonight.

a-mustn't b-needn't c-should d-has to

69- Sarah.....use glasses, because she wears contact lenses.

a-needn't b-needn't have c-mustn't d-have to

70- You really.....go to the Louvre if you're in Paris. It's wonderful.

a-must b-needn't c-shouldn't d-don't have to

Translate into Arabic:

1- Keeping the environment clean is a must. Therefore, individuals should cooperate with the government to create a healthy environment.

.....

.....

2- First aid is the first and immediate assistance given to any person suffering from either a minor or serious illness or injury.

.....

.....

3- Men and women must realize their equal roles and strive to complement each other in their shared struggle to improve their life and achieve happiness.

.....

.....

4- Do you know how dangerous stress can be? It affects us both physically and mentally. So reducing stress is something that we should try to do through some form of exercise.

.....

.....

5- Nobody is going to hand you success on a silver plate. In order to be successful, you should have courage, ambition, self- confidence and self-dependence.

6-Poverty has become a great issue in our world. Though many organizations have been created to find solutions for this problem, nobody could not save our world completely from poverty.

Translate into English:

1-لقد وهب الله مصر كثيرا من المصادر الطبيعية لو احسن استغلالها لأصبحنا من اغنى الدول.

2-إن تزايد السكان في الدول النامية يعوقها عن التقدم السريع.

Write an essay of: "What to do if there's a fire"

If there's a fire, you need to act quickly. Make sure you are prepared and that everyone in your house knows exactly what to do. Make sure everyone in the house knows about the fire – shout and get everyone together. You should have an escape route planned that everyone in your house is familiar with. If you don't have one already, follow the link below for information on how to make an escape plan for your home. As you escape, remember not to delay to save valuables or look for pets before you open doors, feel them with the back of your hand; if they're warm, don't open them – the fire is on the other side. If you're escaping with others, stay together if you can. If your clothes catch fire, don't run around – you will fan the flames and make them burn faster. You should lie down - this makes it harder for the fire to spread and reduces the effect of flames on your face and head. When you can't get out by your escape route, get everyone into one room. You should choose a room with a window, if you can. You should find somewhere safe to wait near the building. If there's someone still inside, wait for the Fire and Rescue Service to arrive. You can tell them about the person and they will be able to find them quicker than you. If you go back into the building, you will slow down the fire-fighters' efforts to rescue anyone else missing, as well as putting your own life in great danger.

Test (1) based on Unit (7)

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

1-This is the only room available. The antonyms of “available” is.....

(busy – obtainable – engaged – accessible – free)

2-Helicopters were used to evacuate people from their homes. The synonyms of the word “evacuate” are.....

(empty – abandon – fill – pack – evaluate)

Choose the correct answer:

3-Hygiene reduces the.....of being ill.

(help – link – possibility – suggestion)

4-My sister has a/an.....to milk so she can't drink it at all.

(emergency – experience – allergy – fluency)

5-Mountain climbers need special.....in order to complete their mission properly.

(quantities – equipment – instruments – equalities)

6-The teacher asked the students to.....the poem.

(remove – separate – contain – interpret)

7-No one could cheat by swallowing anything whole because we had to chew it all atfive times. **(last – least – loss – list)**

8-The local officials understood the danger and made an informed decision to....the city.

(evacuate – live – install – empty)

9-She cleaned the.....with antiseptic and put a band aid on it.

(cut – disease – illness – pain)

10-Physical exercise can protect you.....heart disease.

(against – with – by – for)

11-That's "No swimming" sign. This means you.....get into the sea.

(mustn't – must – needn't – shouldn't)

12-We.....always remember that the way to success is not always easy.

(must – can't – need – would)

13-Traffic rules.....

(must break – mustn't break – must be broken – mustn't be broken)

14-I.....have a licence to drive my car.

(should – mustn't – don't have to – have to)

15-What.....when I feel dizzy?

(should I do – should do – should I have done – I should do)

16-Both Jana and her brother law

(is studying - are studying - studies - are studied)

Read the following passage, then answer the questions: النموذج التجاري 2020

Flowers are more than just a pretty way to fill a garden or bouquet **باقية**. They improve your overall **عام/شامل** **رائحة** quality of life. From their scent to their shape, they have the power to reduce stress, inspire creative thinking and even lessen anxieties **القلق**. Because they are often given as gifts to friends and loved ones, they have even been known to make people happier and more optimistic **متفائل**.

Flowers are considered a thing of beauty thanks to their vivid **شرق** colors, interesting shapes and sizes. This makes them a favorite of those who can appreciate their qualities. The delicacy **رقة** of their petals **توليفة النبات** can often serve as a reminder of the fragility **سهولة الكسر** of nature and life. Because of their beauty, flowers are considered an inspiration **الهام** to creative thinkers. They have inspired countless works of art such as classic paintings.

Many flowers have natural scents that they emit **يخرج** when in bloom. They have long been shown to remove toxins **السموم** from the air, especially when positioned in such a way that they can receive ventilation **تهوية** to **disperse** **تفرق / تنشر** throughout the space and help spread their natural perfume **عطر**. They are also commonly used in recipes **وصفات** for

perfumes. Because they increase positively in moods, they can reduce levels of anxiety and allow people to feel more at ease **راحة / هدوء**.

Answer the following questions

1. The main idea of the passage is the.....

a) **price of flowers** b) **bad effects of flowers**

c) **beauty of flowers** d) **disadvantages of flowers**

2. The delicacy of the flowers petals can make a person remember fragility of

a) **nature and life** b) **anxieties and stress** c) **colours and sizes** d) **garden and fields**

3. Many flowers have natural scents that they when in bloom.

a) **swallow** b) **sink** c) **take** d) **emit**

4. Which sentence can summarize the passage?

a) **Flowers are different colours and sizes**

b) **Flowers are considered a source of beauty.**

c) **Flowers beauty and the different uses of them**

d) **Flowers improve your quality of life.**

5. How flowers improve your overall quality of life?

a) **From their smell to their shape** b) **From their taste and shape**

c) **From their scent and material** d) **From scent and taste.**

6. How can flowers motivate both people and thinkers?

a) **Because of their taste.** b) **Because of their scent.**

c) **Because of their beauty.** d) **Because of their material.**

7-The words “reduce” and “lessen” are.....

a) **synonyms** b) **antonyms** c) **homophones** d) **suffixes**

8-The word Means too many to be mentioned.

a) **countless** b) **optimistic** c) **vivid** d) **scent**

9-We add the suffixto the word “beauty” to form an adjective.....

a) **-ness** b) **-ful** c) **-tion** d) **-fy**

10-The underlined word “disperse” means.....

a) **scatter** b) **publish** c) **fix** d) **skip**

Translate the following into Arabic:

1-Health is a crown on the heads of healthy people that only the sick can see. So, make sure this crown remains on your head as long as possible.

.....

.....

Translate the following into English :

يجب أن تحافظ على نظافة مدينتك، وألا تلقى بفضلات الطعام في الشوارع، فهذا سوف يمنع انتشار الامراض المختلفة.

.....

.....

Write about 150 words on:

A famous Egyptian doctor

Unit 8

Robots

Definitions

click	يُنقر على الماوس	to press a button on a computer mouse.
familiar	مألوف	well-known to you and easy to recognize
invention	اختراع	a useful machine , tool instrument etc. that has been invented

navigate	ينتقل	to find a way when you are travelling from one place to another.
vehicle	مركبة	a machine that takes people or things from one place to another.
GPS	نظام تحديد المواقع	abbreviation for Global Positioning System
the internet	الانترنت	allows people to share information and communicate with each other.
Hybrid vehicles	مركبات هجينة (تسير بالبنزين والكهرباء)	vehicles that use both petrol and electricity.
an app	تطبيق	application / software on your smartphone
do a quiz	يحل مسابقه معلومات	questions to find out how much you know
chat	يدرش	to communicate with other people online.
feed back	تغذية راجعة	information about how well or badly you did something.
translation	ترجمة	words changed into another language
find out	يكتشف	learn something that you didn't know before
go out	يخرج للنزهة	leave your home to do something fun with other people.
get around	يسافر - يتوجول	travel from place to place.

-Write the names of the inventions next to the sentences:

GPS	Hybrid vehicles	the internet
------------	------------------------	---------------------

-this is the most useful invention if you need with your school work.
-this is the most useful invention if you don't know how to find a place.
-this invention uses both petrol and electricity to drive the engine.

find out	get around	go out
-----------------	-------------------	---------------

-leave your home to do something fun with other people.
-learn something that you didn't know before.
-travel from place to place.

Antonyms

above	فوق	below	اسفل
popular	محبوب - مألف	unpopular	غير محبوب
disappear	يختفي	appear	يظهر
turned on	يشعل (الجهاز الكهربى)	turned off	يطفى (الجهاز الكهربى)
affect	يؤثر على	Be affected by	يتاثر بـ
end	يرسل	receive	يسقبل
close to	قريب من	far from/ remote	بعيد
easier	اسهل	more difficult/ harder	اكثر صعوبة
online	متصل بالنت	offline	غير متصل بالنت
download	ملف نازل من على النت/ينزيل ملف على الانترنت	upload	يرفع ملف/ملف مرفع

Synonyms

advantages	مزايا	merits/upsides
consequences	نتائج	results
extreme	شديد	severe

extremist	متطرف	radical
familiar	مألوف	common
stressful	مجهد	exhausting/hard

Prepositions

communicate with	يتواصل مع	find out	يكشف
agree with	يتفق مع	go down	تختفي
change into/to	يتغير الى	go out	يخرج
compare ... with	يقارن بـ	interested in	مهتم بـ
compare ...to	يشبه	lead to	يقود الى
disagree with	يختلف مع	effect on	تأثير على
depend on	يعتمد على	think of/about	يفكر في
look after	يعتنى بـ	send to	يرسل الى
refer to	يشير الى	ride on	يركب على
short for	اختصار لـ	useful to	مفید لـ
suffer from	يعاني من	walk around	يتجول
walk into	يدخل الى	get around	يتجول
worry about	قلق على	write down	يدون
familiar with	مألوف لدى	talk about	يتحدث عن
concentrate on	يركز على	live without	يعيش بدون
connect to	يتصل بـ	turn on	يشغل

give		do	
give directions	يعطي اتجاهات	do exercise	يؤدي تدريب
give some advice	يعطي بعض النصائح	do things	يقوم بعمل اشياء
give money	يعطي مال	do something faster	يفعل شيء اسرع
give hand	يساعد	do well	يؤدي جيدا
give an opinion	يعطي رأي	do badly	يؤدي سيئا

cause	يسبب	a problem/مشكلة/damage
discuss	يناقش	a problem/مشكلة/consequences نتائج
leave	يترك	a comment تعليق
find	يجد	an answer
make	يحقق	progress/تقدم a chart/رسم sure

Prefixes

Dis-	تكون عكس (الكلمة)	disagree disadvantages dislike	لا يوافق عيوب لا يحب
un-	تكون عكس (الكلمة)	unhappy uncommon	غير سعيد غير مألوف

Suffixes

-ary	تكون اسم او صفة	documentary	فيلم وثائقي
-cal	تكون صفة	historical	تارخي
-ful	تكون صفة	stressful	مرهق

Expressions

on one hand	من ناحية	have a terrible memory	لديهم ذاكرة رهيبة
on the other hand	من ناحية اخرى	positive things	اشياء ايجابيه
new type of	نوع جديد من	go long distances	الذهاب مسافات طويلة
drop a stone into the river	إسقاط حجر في النهر	it's easy to	فمن السهل ان
for or against	مع او ضد	lead to a lot of stress	يؤدي الى الكثير من الاجهاد
for this reason	لهذا السبب	make things	يصنع الاشياء
cause a problem	يسبب مشكلة	do exercise	يقوم بعمل تمرينات
discuss consequences	يناقش النتائج	have an effect on	له تأثير على
find an answer to	يجب حل لـ	give direction	يعطي الاتجاهات
leave a comment	يترك تعليق	make progress	يحقق تقدم
get nervous	يتوتر- يتussip	press a button	يضغط على زر
lose interest in	يفقد اهتمامه بـ	in conclusion	الخلاصه هي
start a communication	يبدأ حواره	I guess not	لا اعتقاد ذلك
know how to	يعرف كيف	have the same opinion as you	لديه نفس الرأي
make a difference to	يحسن	on their own	بمفردهم
personal details	تفاصيل شخصيه	put parts together	يجمع اشياء
stop people enjoying	يمنع الناس من الاستمتاع بـ	the printing press	الصحف المطبوعة
with a click of a button	يضغط زر	I would argue that	يمكنتني ان اقول ان

Language Notes

Help

يساعد ان +inf	help to +inf	يساعد في +n	help with +n
يساعد ان +inf	help +inf	يساعد في "v"ing	help in "v"ing

- She helped me (in **with**)my homework
- He helped me (**in**-with)doing my homework
- He helped her (**to carry**-carrying)the bags

Get

get nervous	يتوتر	get lost	يضل الطريق
get around	يتتجول	get together	يتقابل

- When you see others are better than you , you may(give- **get**)nervous
- I want to get (**around**-together)the town
- I was in cairo but unfortunately I got (missing-**lost**)

Go

go abroad	يسافر للخارج	go long distances	يذهب مسافات بعيدة
go down	يقل	go online	يتصل بالانترنت

- I hope that prices(**go**-come)down
- Give me the right address I want to(do-**go**)online

Derivatives

app=application	تطبيق الكتروني	application	طلب التحاق
application	تطبيق عملي	apply for+شيء	يتقدم بطلب
apply	يطبق	apply to+شخص/شركة	يتقدم يطلب لـ
		apply to	ينطبق على

خلي بالك ان كلمة **app** لا تستخدم الا مع التطبيق الكتروني

- The company rules apply (for- **to**)all employees

- He applied (to- **for**) the job
- His mobile has a lot of (Gps –**apps**)
- The (apply –**application**)should be handed in a week

Chat with/in /about

chat	يدرس/ دردشه عبر الانترنت بشكل ودي	have a chat	يدرس
an online chat	دردشه على الانترنت	a brief/short chat /a little	دردشه قصيرة

- You always waste your time chatting (about-**with**)your friend online
- Really it was a brief (**chat**-cheat)about our memories

Navigate

navigate	يحدد طريق او خط سير	navigation	ملاحة
navigate	يفهم	navigator	ضابط ملاحة
navigate	يبحر	sat nav	جهاز يتحول بالقمر الصناعي

- The sea was rough and it was not easy to (**navigator**-**navigate**)
- I could (**navigation**-**navigate**) what you want
- In the past , soldiers used stars to (**navigation**-**navigate**)
- This car has a sat (**nav**-**navigation**)

Familiar

familiar	معروف	unfamiliar	غير معروف
be familiar to	معروف ب	be familiar with	يكون على درايه ب
familiarity	معرفة/درایه	familiarize....with	يصبح على علم

- You should be familiar (by – **with**)all customs and traditions of your community
- You must be familiar (to-**with**)all modern cultures
- His (familiar-**familiarity**)with English is limited

Technology

technology(v)	تكنولوجيا	information technology	تكنولوجيا المعلومات
technologist	خبير تكنولوجيا	advanced technology	التكنولوجيا المتقدمة
technological	تكنولوجي	digital technology	التكنولوجيا الرقمية

- Modern(**technology**-**technological**)has invaded all fields
- Mr. Emad is a real (**technology**-**technologist**)

Link

Link....to/with	يربط	Link	علاقة
Link....together	يربط...معا	link	رابط على النت

- Good manners link all the members of the family (to-**together**)

- Could tell me the (lack-**link**)of the website

make /let مفعول inf	→	Active
be made /let to +inf	→	passive

- I made her (to write-**write**)the report
- She was made (**to write**-write)the report

معلومات خفيفه:

1- من الممكن ان نضع بعد اداة الاستفهام **to+inf**

- I don't know how (going-**to go**)to the station
- I'm confused , I can't decide what (doing –**to do**)

On(his)own	بنفسه	Of his own	ملكيه
------------	-------	------------	-------

- She has a private car . it's (of-on)her own
- I can cook a meal(of-on)my own

So+ صفة

اسم/اسم موصوف Such+

اذا سبقت كلمة hundred/thousand/million بـ **بـ** لا يتم وضع لها s

- Ten(thousand-thousands)birds died last year

بينما اذا جاء بعد الترکیبات السالقة حرف جر يتم وضع s

- Ten (thousand-thousands)of people lived there

Position/location

position(v)	يضع في موضع محدد/يأخذ موضع محدد
position(n)	موضع محدد/مكانه/مكان في ملعب
positioning(adj)	تحديد/محدد
location	موقع جغرافي/موقع تصوير

- GPS stands for global(position-positioning -location)system

journey	رحلة بريه/رحلة طويله	trip	رحلة قصيره لغرض ما
voyage	رحلة بحريه	flight	رحلة جويه

- The (voyage-journey)was fantastic but one of the passengers was seasick

electric	كهربائي يدور على/يصدر كهرباء
electric car	-electric fan
electrical	له علاقة بالكهرباء
electrical engineer	- electrical company
	-electrical repairs

electricity	كهرباء	electrician	كهربائي
electronic	الكتروني	technician	فني

- I hope to(electric-electrical) engineer

- I have bought an (electrical-electric)car

board	لوحة/سبوره	board	عرض	broaden	يوضع
abroad	على متن	abroad	بالخارج	border	حد

- Reading can(broaden-broad)our minds

- He has lived (a board-abroad) for a long time

Means of Transport

وسائل المواصلات تأخذ **by** بشرط الانسقتو وسائل المواصلات ياي شئ

By bus by train by plane by ferry

ملحوظه خفيفه للطلبه الظريفه:

- كلمة **on** foot2- اذا سبقت وسائل المواصلات بـ **a/an** **the** صفة ملكيه (Ali's) او كانت في شكل الجمع تأخذ **in** او **on** **(In)** عادة مع وسليه ندخل داخلها

In the car **in** a taxi
(On) عادة مع وسليه نركب على متنها او ظهرها
On the bicycle **on** a ship

ولكن الكلمات الاتيه تأخذ **in** او **on** الاكثر شيوعا **on**

On.....a train-a bus -an underground-a plane

لاحظ اننا نقول **ride (on) a bike**

click	صوت الماوس/يضغط/ضغطه	comment	يعلق/تعليق
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invent	يخترع شئ مادي او معنوي	share	يشارك/مشاركه
quiz	اخبار/يستجوب	vehicle	مركبه/ناقل للاشياء الماديه و المعنويه
smart	ذكي/انيق		

- I use the you tube as a (car-**vehicle**)for my lessons
- The police will (chat-**quiz**)her son
- I need a low (app-**click**)to close the door

Use to - use for -use as

• **Use +object +to +inf**

-We use wood to make furniture.

يستخدم

• **Use +object + for+ (v-ing)**

-we use wood for making furniture.

يستخدم

• **Use as**

-Wood is used as a fuel.

يستخدم كـ

• **Object to n / (v-ing)**

-the committee strongly objected to the report's recommendations

يعترض (فعل)

• **Object (n)**

-Look, there's a strange object in the sky!

شئ هدف (اسم)

• **Learn-teach +(to+inf) or (how to +inf)**

يتعلم – يعلم

-She learns to cook.

-She learns how to cook.

• **System**

-The work system here is very strict.

نظام عمل

• **Discipline**

-His management is marked with discipline.

النظام- الانضباط

• **Do better**

-My brother has begun to do better at school.

يؤدي بشكل افضل

• **Get better**

-the doctor says she will get better soon.

تحسن صحته

Can=am,is,are able to +inf

can +inf -He can swim.	verb (able)	يستطيع
be able to +inf -He is able to swim.	adj (capable)	قادر على
be capable of +v+ing -He is capable of swimming.	adj (ability)	قادر على
have the ability to+inf -He has the ability to swim.	Noun	لديه القدرة على
have the ability of+ (v-ing) -He has the ability of swimming.	Noun	لديه القدرة على

Listening 1

Ahmed: Well, the reason **that** we have the internet **is so that** people in different countries **can** talk to **each other** very easily and **get** answers **to** their questions very quickly. Although we need this fast and easy **communication**, it can **lead to problems** if people **spend** too much time **talking** online and don't work or study enough. I wouldn't say that the internet has **caused** a lot of problems, but I think it has **caused some**.

Mustafa: The problem **with** the internet is that it **makes** people **feel** like they aren't good enough. If you **go** online, you see all these photos of **beautiful** people **on luxury** holidays and you think 'Why isn't my life **like** that?' This **makes** some people really **unhappy**. Perhaps we should all **concentrate on our own** lives and **our own** friends and not use the internet **anymore**.

Listening 2

Amal: Technology is so **useful** when you're **learning** something, Hana! You **can** find the information you need really quickly. If you don't understand a word when you're reading a text, you can find the **translation for** it.

Hana: You're right, Amal, but does that really **help** you **to learn**? I think that if you learn something, you remember it and you can use it when you're talking or writing. Technology **can't help** you remember things or **write** texts.

Amal: Well, not **exactly**, but if you use a language **app**, for example, you can **do quizzes** about new words to help you remember them. And there are **apps** that give you **feedback** on your writing so you can **do it better** next time.

Hana: I understand what you're saying. That's just not the way I learn. I prefer using a pen and paper and **making notes** in my **notebook**. I don't need a **smartphone**.

Amal: That's OK. Everyone's different. For me, the **best thing about** using technology **to learn is that** you can **chat to** people from all over the world **online**. That's really nice when you're **doing** your homework on your **own**. If you **have** questions, they'll help you.

-Read three online posts about technology:

Reading 1

The internet is the best **invention** that we have today. You can find information about anything you're **interested in**. It's really **useful** if you need to **find out** something **for** a school **project**, for example. I'd never **be able to** do my homework without it. The internet also **makes** life **easier** in your **free time**. You can buy anything you want **online** with a **click of a button**. You can also **communicate with** your friends easily, even if they live **abroad**.

Reading 2

In my opinion, **GPS (Global Positioning System)** is the best invention.

GPS helps you to **navigate** your journey from one place to another. You can use it when you visit a town that you aren't **familiar with**. In the past, people needed **maps** to **get around**, but **GPS** is more **useful** because it just tells you **what to do**. If you don't know how to get somewhere, the technology will tell you exactly **where to go**.

Reading 3

Most cars, buses and other vehicles need **petrol**, but petrol is becoming **more expensive**. What would we do if we **didn't** have petrol? Fortunately, we now have **hybrid vehicles**. **Hybrid vehicles** use both petrol and electricity to drive the engine. For this reason, the vehicles use a lot less petrol. There are also cars that are only electric.

At the moment, they cannot **go long distances**, although they are **useful to** travel short distances, like to school or to the shops.

Video script

Will people need to learn foreign languages in the future? Or will technology **speak** them **for** us? Some people think that if **apps** and **translation** software continue to improve over the next ten to twenty years, language lessons will become a **thing** of the past. But can an app or a **piece** of **software** really communicate **like** a person can?

They can definitely **translate words**, or even whole sentences, **from** one language **to another**. But they can't **smile** at the person you're **talking to** and show them that you really **mean** what you're saying.

When you speak in a foreign language, you speak to **another human** being and human beings find it difficult to become **friends** with smartphones or computers – we are **programmed** to prefer other human beings. That's why we can feel sure that learning languages still has a future.

- an invention I have chosen the robot as the best invention:

A **robot** is a machine that is controlled by a computer. Robots can do some of the things that people can do, like cleaning or **putting parts together** in a car factory. We have had **robots** for a long time, but today can do a lot more things than robots could do in the past. In my opinion, the robot is the best invention, **because** it **makes** people's **lives easier** and it helps companies **to save** money when they **make things** like cars.

Exercises

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

1- My dad usesif he doesn't know which road to take.
a-vehicle **b-app** **c-translation** **d-GPS**

2- GPS is a short for Global.....System.
a-Population **b-Positioning** **c-Press** **d-Philosophy**

3- Not everything in modern technology is good. There're surely some.....
a-advantages **b-disadvantages** **c-merits** **d-upside**

4- The students answered all the questions in theand then checked their scores.
a-feedback **b-invention** **c-quiz** **d-computer**

5- Abeer enjoys.....with her online friends in her free time.
a-cycling **b-printing** **c-benefiting** **d-chatting**

6- My two daughters.....some qualities. They both are intelligent, and helpful.
a-share **b-cycle** **c-communicate** **d-save**

7- Healthy food, doing sport and getting enough sleep.....to enjoying good health.
a-annoy **b-improve** **c-lead** **d-appear**

8- I.....this video from the Egyptian Knowledge bank.
a-uploaded **b-posted** **c-downloaded** **d-clicked**

9- At weekends, my friends and.....have fun.
a-benefit from **b-find out** **c-go out** **d-write down**

10- Google play is full of useful.....
a-feedback **b-viruses** **c-apps** **d-GPS**

11- In the future, we will have the.....to travel to space on our holidays.
a-technology **b-invention** **c-internet** **d-robot**

12- It's very easy to....around in that city because the public transport is cheap and efficient.
a-get **b-find** **c-stay** **d-say**

13- Did Ahmed leave the exam room? B:Inot
a-affect **b-crash** **c-do** **d-guess**

14- I like readingposts about the advantages of new technology on different websites.
a-inline **b-online** **c-outline** **d-offline**

15- I read an essay about the advantages and disadvantages oftechnology in the house.
a-making **b-doing** **c-meeting** **d-having**

16- We had a fruitful discussion how technology can improve learning.
a-on **b-in** **c-at** **d-for**

17- He later realized theof his bad deeds.
a-sequence **b-consequences** **c-squires** **d-squads**

18- People have different views.....to technology.
a-related **b-relating** **c-relation** **d-relationship**

19- The internet is the most useful invention if you need helpyour schoolwork.
a-at **b-about** **c-for** **d-with**

20- Hybrid vehicles usepetrol and electricity to drive the engine.
a-either **b-neither** **c-each** **d-both**

21- You can find information about anything you'rein.
a-interested **b-fond** **c-excited** **d-interesting**

22- I.....never be able to do my homework without the internet.
a-had **b-would** **c-did** **d-could**

23- By just a fewon the mouse you can buy what you want.
a-clocks **b-clicks** **c-cloaks** **d-clauses**

24- To operate this machine just press this.....
a-desk **b-button** **c-patron** **d-bitty**

25- We can also.....with your friends easily through the internet.
a-contact **b-communicate** **c-connect** **d-touch**

26- GPS stands for GlobalSystem.
a-Positioning **b-Positioned** **c-Positional** **d-Positions**

27- The Chinese were the first tothe invention of papyrus.
a-do **b-make** **c-invite** **d-give**

28- What qualities should you have toa good inventor?
a-make **b-be** **c-do** **d-invent**

29- GPS helps you to.....your journey from one place to another.
a-navigate **b-investigate** **c-magistrate** **d-state**

30- You can go from place toplaces easily by using GPS?
a-other **b-another** **c-other** **d-either**

31- When he moved to his new neighborhood, he wasn't.....with this area.
a-famous **b-known** **c-familiar** **d-shown**

32- Some tourists use maps in Cairo to get
a-in **b-round** **c-around** **d-random**

33- Mostneed fuel to run.
a-vehicles **b-carts** **c-carriages** **d-horses**

34-vehicles use both petrol and electricity to drive the engine.
a-Hybrid **b-Hybrid** **c-Navigate** **d-Travel**

35- in some cars.....is needed to drive the engine.
a-electric b-electrical c-electricity **d-electronics**

36- People will use morecars in the near future.
a-electric b-electrical c-electricity **d-electronics**

37- We can see them in the
a-distant b-distance c-destination **d-destiny**

38- Something that is well-known to you and easy to recognize is
a-fabulous b-knowing c-familiar **d-shown**

39-is to find a way when you are travelling from one place to another.
a-Sail b-Walk c-Navigate **d-Travel**

40- He was asked to quit as he wasn't familiarthe team member.
a-in b-at c-of **d-with**

41- I have chosen the robot/.....the best inventions.
a-like b-as c-such as **d-similar**

42- A robot is athat is controlled by a computer.
a-tool b-machine c-appliance **d-advice**

43- They left home tosomething fun with other people.
a-make b-do c-give **d-have**

44- I always.....fun with other people.
a-make b-do c-have **d-give**

45- My friend has installed anat his home recently.
a-air conditioning b-air conditioner c-air condition d-condition

46- Robots can..... a lot of things that can help us in our daily life .
a-do b-make c-give **d-take**

47- Robots help many companies a lot of money .
a-safe b-save c- safety **d- safely**

48- You should make a good
a-choose b-shoes c-choice **d-chose**

49- All what he says to me istrue.
a-usual b-usually c-unusual **d-visual**

50- You need some help.....your work.
a-in b-with c-on **d-at**

51- When I need something concerning my work, Ionline
a-look b-find c-research **d-serve**

52- You should have a good.....to get through the final exam.
a-degree b-grade c-grid **d-label**

53- He was praised for the great project he had
a-made b-done c-given **d-taken**

54- You can find a lot of information.....the internet.
a-on b-at c-of **d-with**

55- What would you do if you couldn't use the internet.....again?
a-never b-ever c-every **d-over**

56- Using the internet sometimes.....problems.
a-do b-make c-causes **d-finds**

57- His illness is a direct.....of drinking polluted water.
a-cause b-result c-reason **d-justification**

Translate into Arabic:

-Some people think that if apps and translation software continue to improve ,language lessons will become a thing of the past.

..... ☺

-the best thing about using technology to learn is that you can chat to people from all over the world online.

..... ☺

Translate into English:

-هناك تطبيقات تعطيك ملاحظات (تغذية راجعه على كتاباتك حتى تتمكن من القيام بذلك بشكل افضل في المرة القادمة)

☺.....

If**If**

فِي حَالَةٍ، بِشَرْطٍ، بِرَضْوَانٍ

☞ If you are careful , I will give you my car (in case)

→ In case you are careful , I will give you my car

If = With , by , in case of + v – ing

- (In case – In case of) playing well, we will win.
- (In – In case of) the rain, we won't go out.
- If we study hard, we will succeed. (By)
- By studying hard, we will succeed.

If + not = unless = except if إذا لم

- (Unless – If) he doesn't get up early , he will miss the bus .

ركز : Unless لابد أن تأتي بعدها إثبات أى إذا وجدنا اثبات فإن المعنى هو الفارق مثل

- (If – Unless) he is careful , he will make a mistake .
- (If – Unless) he is careful , he won't make a mistake .

Unless = without /but for + v ----ing / n

- (without – unless) planning well , the country will not make progress .
- (Without – In case of) studying well , you will pass the exam .

If it weren't for/without + v ----ing / n → would + inf.

If it hadn't been for/without + v ---ing / n → would have + p.p.

- If it hadn't been for Ali , we wouldn't (solve / have solved) the problem .

If it (hadn't been – weren't) for Mona , we would stay at home

☒ If + جملة = with – by – in case of + v – ing / n فِي حَالَةٍ، بِشَرْطٍ، بِرَضْوَانٍ

☒ Unless + جملة = without , But for + v-ing / n بدون / لولا

- (If – Unless) he is intelligent , he will solve the problem .
- (If – In case of) coming early , I'll let him in .
- (In case of – without) blood banks , a lot of people would die .

If zero مضارع بسيط

مضارع بسيط →

عندما نتحدث عن حقائق علمية خاصة بالطبيعة أو حقائق ثابتة " عادات " •

- If we (heat – heated) iron , it expands .

يمكن أن يكون مبني للمجهول If water (heats – is heated) , it turns into vapour .

- If the tree (is – was) deciduous , it loses its leaves .

- If the bark of the tree is destroyed , the tree (dies – would die)

- If there is not much rain in a year, the rings in a tree were close together . (are)

- If you'll mix red and white , you get pink . (mix)

Water evaporates if (heated – is heated)

الحالة الأولى

If

الحالة الثانية

If مضارع بسيط → will , can , may/must ,have to ,has to +inf

If مضارع بسيط → should /might -would rather 'd better+ inf .

If مضارع بسيط → اقتراح – أمر It's + adj.

• وتعبر الحالة الأولى If عن احتمال / تنبؤ أو توقع مستقبلي .

- If you study hard , you (will – would) pass the exam .

- If he (plays – played) well , he will win .

- If he comes early tomorrow , I (would – will) receive him .

- If he invites you , (will you – you will) go ?

- What (will you – you will) do if he comes now ?

- If she (comes – came) , please , go out .

- If you pick those apples now , they (don't – won't) taste very sweet .

- If this tree has deep roots , it (doesn't – won't) fall over in strong winds .

- If you (looked – look) at the sun , you will damage your sight .

- If there were clouds in the sky tonight , you will not be able to see the moon. (are)

- If you watched the sky on a clear night , you can see stars and planets. (watch)

- If it's warm and sunny tomorrow , I (will – would) go swimming .

If1 أي مضارع / مضارع بسيط will + inf

- If you (are – were) wearing glasses, you will protect your eyes.

و تدل الحالة الأولى على التنبؤ – الوعود – التهديد – النصائح – الأمر – الأذن

- If you are ill, you (can – should) see a doctor . □

- If you feel tired, you (can – may – must – will) go home .

ملاحظات

1- يمكن أن نستخدم (If) بدلا من (When) في الحالة الصفرية .

- If / When I feel tired, I go to bed early.
- When it is warm, I go for a walk every day.
- Where do you go if / when you are on holiday?

2- الروابط الآتية تستخدم بدلا من (If) في الحالة الأولى. و يجوز الحالات الأخرى

Provided that / On condition that / Providing / As long as / So long as

- You can borrow my pen if / provided that / on condition that / as long as you give it back.
- Provided that If you send your order by fax, we will deliver the goods immediately.
- As long as you invite me for lunch, I will help you with your homework.

3- تُحذف (If) في الحالة الأولى و نبدأ بالفعل (Should)

- If he has enough time, he will watch the football match.
- Should he have enough time, he will watch the football match.

4- يمكن أن نستخدم (و لا (and / or / or else / otherwise في الحالة الأولى)

- You've got to start studying, or else you'll fail all those exams.
- We'd better send it by express mail, otherwise it'll take days.

5- يمكن أن نستخدم (تحسباً لـ (in case في الحالة الأولى لتغيير عما ينبع أن نفعه لنتسعد لموقف محتمل في المستقبل).

- I'll draw a map for you **in case** you can't find our house.
- I don't want to go out tonight **in case** my friend phones.
- Shall I keep some chicken salad for your brother **in case** he's hungry when he gets here?
- In case I forget later, here are the keys to the garage.

لاحظ الفارق في المعنى بين (تحسباً لـ (in case و **(If) في الأمثلة التالية**.

- Let's take our swimsuits **in case** there's a pool at the hotel.
(We don't know if there is a pool there.)
- Let's take our swimsuits **if** there's a pool in the hotel.
(We will wait until we know about the pool before we decide.)

جمل محولة للمتفقين غلسة خالص

- 1- if you drive dangerously fast , youan accident
a) can have **b) have** **c) have had** **d) are having**
- 2- it is fact that oneif one has nothing to do
a)bores **b)will bore** **c)is bored** **d)would bore**
- 3- If you have a credit card , youthings online
a)are buying **b)buy** **c)can buy** **d)will buy**
- 4- I'm never late for school , if any is ever late , theythem
a)punish **b)will punish** **c)punishes** **d)are punished**
- 5- Hehis mind if you insist on it
a)might change **b)will have changed** **c)changes** **d)is changed**
- 6- If he dies , ita great loss
a)is **b)will be** **c)was** **d)causes**
- 7- When a great person dies , ita great loss to his country
a)is **b)will be** **c)was** **d)has been**
- 8- If you plant a tree , itthe world to breathe
a)help **b)helps** **c)will help** **d)would help**
- 9- If you plant a tree , itlovely in a few years
a)look **b)looks** **c)will look** **d)would look**
- 10- if you practise a sport , youin the sports team
a)are getting **b)will get** **c)get** **d)would get**
- 10- if you practise a sport , youbetter at it
a)are getting **b)will get** **c)get** **d)would get**

Choose the correct answer

1- If we leave water in the sun,.....?

a)it doesn't cool b)it isn't cooled c)does it cool d)did it cool

2- what.....if ice is heated?
 a)happens b)is happened c)does it happen d)is it happened

3- eggshard if they are boiled
 a)is become b)becomes c)are become d)become

4- where.....when you visit paris?
 a)you stay b)you stayed c)do you stay d)did you stay

5- if water freezes ,it.....to ice
 a)will turn b)would turn c)turns d)would have turned

6- if I spend too long on the computer , I usuallya headache
 a)will get b)would get c)would have d)get

7- if she.....hard, she will win next week's race
 a)train b)trains c)trained d)had trained

8- what.....if you're bitten by a snake?
 a)you will do b)you would do c)will you do d)would you do

9- if you are hungry ,..... another sandwich
 a)will take b)take c)don't take d)would take

10- if my sister has a baby boy , she.....him Ahmed
 a)calls b)would call c)will call d)would have called

11- if you add six to seven, you.....fourteen
 a)would get b)might get c)get d)got

12- if you.....the bell before Friday , we will take the computer back
 a)paid b)don't pay c)didn't pay d)hadn't paid

13- If the bark of a tree is badly damaged, the tree
 a)'ll die b) had died c) died d) dies

14- If a tree has deep roots, it over in strong winds.
 a) will fall b) falls c) won't fall d) don't fall

15- If water freezes, it into ice.
 a) 'll turn b) turns c) turned d) 'd turn

16- If water is heated to 100C, it
 a) boiling b) will boil c) boils d) is boiled

17- If Hassan the competition, he'll win.
 a) had entered b) enters c) entered d) 'll enter

18- If scientists study the rings of trees, they ...out information about our climate in the past.
 a) finds b) found c) can find d) finding

19- Metals if they are heated.
 a) will expand b) expand c) would expand d) are expanded

20-water evaporate if it is heated?
 a) Does b) Will c) Would d) Did

الثانية

الحالة

If ماضى بسيط → would , might , could + inf.

ملحوظة : يمكن استخدام might + inf في الحالة الأولى أو الثانية و الثانية أفضل .

- If I played well , I (will - would) win .

- If he (has – had) money , he would lend me some .
- (Would you – You would) go if he invited you ?
- If he (studied – studies) hard , he would succeed .
- If I (am – were) rich , I would help the poor .
- If I (am – were) a bird , I would fly .

تستخدم were بدلاً من was تعبيراً عن الاستحالة .

لـ

If

بداء

If & were

إذا كان في الجملة were فإننا نقوم بحركة المقص :

- If I were rich , I would help the needy .
- - Were I rich , I would help the needy .
- If I played well , I would win .
- Were I to play well , I would win .

في حالة عدم وجود were في الجملة الأساسية Were فاعل to + inf

Were فاعل + **to+inf** / صفة / would + inf

Were I Ali , I will see the doctor . (would)

- (Were – If) I to study hard , I would pass the exam .

ولا تحل محل if إلا إذا كانت فعل أساسى مثل :

- If I had a car , I would lend it to you .
- Had I a car , I would lend it to you .

Had فاعل + **would + inf**

- (Had – were) I money , I would lend you some .
- (Were – Had) I a doctor , I would help you .

If & should وهو بديل الحالة الأولى والثانية If

Should فاعل → +inf → Would/will + inf

- Should I play , I (will win – would have won) the match .
- Should I play , I (would win – will have won) the match .
- (Should – Could) I make a plan , I will carry it out .

و تدل الحالة الثانية على 1) النصيحة 2) الاستحالة 3) عكس الواقع

- If I am you , I would see the doctor " were "

استحالة .

- If I (was – were) rich , I would help the poor .

عكس الواقع و يمكن هنا was أيضاً .

• - يمكن أن نستخدم (Suppose / Supposing (that) / Imagine (that)) في الحالة الثانية .

- - Suppose / Supposing / Imagine (that) you found a job in Cairo , what would you do?

If

الثالث

الحال

ماضى تام

would have + p.p.

- If he had played well , he would (win – have won)
- If he (had – had had) money , he would have built a charity .
- If he (worked – had worked) hard , he would have earned money .

- If he (earned – had earned) money , he would have a villa .

لـ

If

If & Had

بداء

• تكون بحركة المقص :

- If I had done the homework , my teacher would have been happy .
Had I done the homework , my teacher would have been happy .

• **كيف نفرق بين had في الحالة الثانية أو الثالثة :**

- Had (n) + فاعل → would + inf .
- Had + فاعل + p.p. → would have + p.p.

- Had I money , I would (buy – have bought) a car .
- Had I played well , I would (win – have won)

- If it weren't for + v-ing / n → would + inf لولا
- If it hadn't been for + v-ing / n → would have + p.p. لولا

- If it weren't for Ali , we wouldn't (solve – haven't solved) the problem .
- If it (weren't – hadn't) been for his intelligence , he couldn't have solved the problem .

• **و تدل الحالة الثالثة على عكس الواقع في الماضي :**

If he played well yesterday , he would have won . " had played " □

في مختصر

If 1	مضارع بسيط	,	will + inf	→	مستقبل
If 2	ماضي بسيط	,	would + inf	→	مضارع
If 3	ماضي تام	,	would have + inf	→	ماضي

- If he comes early tomorrow , I would receive him . (will)
- If he is with us now , I would apologize to him . (were)
- If he studied well last year , he would have passed . (had studied)

ماذا اختار بعد but

If 1	but + won't / can't
If 2	but + can't / don't / (be) not
If 3	but + didn't + inf

- If I were a doctor , I would help the poor but I (didn't – won't – am not)
- If I had gone there , I would have met him but I (hadn't – can't – didn't)

• **اذا كان فعل الشرط منفي فان الفعل بعد but مثبت و العكس**

- If I had not gone to Alex , I would have met him but I (hadn't – can't – did) = went
- If he (came – comes – had come) early tomorrow , I would receive him . □
- If it (rains – rained) , I won't go out today .

• **ولكن الدقة قد تأتي في الشواذ و هو دمج حالتين مع بعض مثل :-**

- If had put a plan for the project , it would become successful now . □

• **أى لو أنه وضع الخطة في الماضي لنجح المشروع الآن .** □

- If he had won the prize last month , he would be rich now . □

• **أى لو أنه فاز بالجائزة الشهر الماضي لكان غنيا الآن أى الغنى استمر في الماضي حتى الحاضر .**

Practice 2

1- I'd have gone if it had been early, but it very late indeed.
 A) is b) isn't c) had been d) was

2- If the Sun us heat and light, there would be no life on Earth.
 A) doesn't give b) won't give c) didn't give d) hadn't given

3- I study hard if I had an exam.
 A) should b) have to c) would d) can

4- If he hadn't looked at the sun, he problems with his eyes.
 A) wouldn't have b) didn't have c) hadn't had d) would have had

5- What would you do if you in my position?
 A) are b) had been c) were d) have been

6- If it so heavily, we wouldn't have had floods.
 A) doesn't rain b) wasn't raining c) didn't rain d) hadn't rained

7- If late for school, I take a taxi.
 A) I'm b) I was c) I will be d) I were

8- I'd help if I
 A) ask b) asked c) have asked d) were asked

9- If he late again, never let him in.
 A) came b) had come c) comes d) will come

10- What if you had enough money?
 a) you would do b) would you do c) would you have done d) you would have done

11- If I in your position, I would accept the offer.
 a) will be b) were c) am d) had been

12- If you hadn't left earlier, you your train.
 a) would have missed b) will miss c) would miss d) wouldn't have missed

13- If you well, you wouldn't win the race.
 a) didn't practice b) don't practice c) practised d) practise

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

1- If you give me your email address, Iyou the information this evening.
 a-will send b-would send c-could send d-would have sent

2- I'll help you to fix your computer if youme what's wrong with it.
 a-tell b-will tell c-told d-would tell

3- Be careful with that vase. If youit, it would break into small pieces.
 a-drop b-dropped c-will drop d-would drop

4- If Ithat app on my phone, it would be easy to find places.
 a-use b-uses c-used d-had used

5- If I had to get around without a car or bike, it.....really difficult.
 a-will be b-would be c-can be d-may be

6- If Samia.....the entrance test, she will go to Cairo University next year.
 a-would pass b-will pass c-passes d-passed

7- If Magda.....a language course, she would be able to speak to foreigners.
 a-does b-will do c-did d-would do

8- I wouldn't be able to talk to my grandparents so often if we.....the internet at home.
 a-don't have b-didn't have c-won't have d-can't have

9- What would you do if your friend.....an accident?
 a-have b-would have c-has d-had

10- If I internet access at home, I would send my email?
 a-has b-have c-had d-had had

11- If you heat ice, it.....
a-will melt b-would melt c-melts d-would have melt

12- If she.....hard, she will pass the test
a-worked b-had worked c-is worked d-works

13- I.....the football match if they showed it on television.
a-watch b-will watch c-would watch d-can watch

14- If Iyou, I'd listen to the weather forecast before going for a picnic.
a-would be b-were c-had been d-was being

15- If I were you ,Ithis useful book.
a-will read b-would read c-might have read d-read

16- If Egypt.....a lot of rain, it might have a lot more trees.
a-had b-had had c-will have d-was having

17- If I were rich.....a palace.
a-will build b-would have built c-would build d-can build

18- If a tree has deep roots, it.....over in strong winds.
a-doesn't fall b-won't fall c-didn't fall d-wouldn't fall

19- If you pick those apples now, they.....very sweet
a-don't taste b-won't taste c-didn't taste d-hadn't taste

20- Ia fever if I ever eat salted fish.
a-will get b-am getting c-would get d-get

21- If you need any help ,just.....me
a-would contact b-will contact c-contact d-can contact

22- If I have an illness, I usually.....to the doctor.
a-would go b-am going c-go d-will go

23- If the moon passes between the sun and the earth , therea solar eclipse.
a-were b-will be c-is d-would be

24- You.....study hard if you want to pass your test.
a-will b-have c-must d-would

25- People.....if they are deprived of oxygen.
a-would have died b-would die c-will die d-die

26- Don't make deliberate fouls again..... I will send you off
a-if b-unless c-otherwise d-except if

27- If metals....., they expand.
a-they heated b-are heated c-have heated d-heated

28- If we can get their support, we.....
a-would succeed b-will succeed c-succeeded d-succeed

29- If the Sun us heat and light, there would be no life on Earth.
A) doesn't give b) won't give c) didn't give d) hadn't given

30- I study hard if I had an exam.
A) should b) have to c) would d) can

31- If he hadn't looked at the sun, he problems with his eyes.
A) wouldn't have had b) didn't have c) hadn't had d) would have had

32- What would you do if you in my position?
A) are b) had been c) were d) have been

33- If it so heavily, we wouldn't have had floods.
A) doesn't rain b) wasn't raining c) didn't rain d) hadn't rained

34- I'd help if I
 a) ask b) asked c) have asked d) were asked

35- What if you had enough money?
 a) you would do b) would you do c) would you have done d) you would have done

36- If I in your position, I would accept the offer.
 a) will be b) were c) am d) had been

37- If you hadn't left earlier, you your train.
 a) would have missed b) will miss c) would miss d) wouldn't have missed

38- If you well, you wouldn't win the race.
 a) didn't practice b) don't practice c) practised d) practise

39- She would have bought that skirt if she enough money.
 a) has b) had had c) has had d) had

40- What.....you do if you win the money?
 a-would b-do c-will d-could

41- You won't enter the hall.....you arrive there early.
 a-provided b-unless c-without d-if

42- Plants.....if they don't get any water.
 a-will die b-would die c-going to die d-die

43- You.....do exercise if you don't want to put on weight.
 a-would b-will c-should d-ought

44- If it rains tomorrow, we.....go to the park.
 a-wouldn't b-won't c-don't d-haven't

45- Things.....to the ground if you drop them.
 a-would fall b-fall c-will fall d-falls

46- If we plant trees, then we.....cleaner air.
 a-will be having b-have c-would have d-will have

47- When I work a lot in the garden, Ino energy at night.
 a-have b-had c-has d-will have

48- When molten glass cools, it.....
 a-is hardened b-hardened c-hardens d-will harden

49- If a tree becomes weak, it.....its leaves.
 a-lost b-is losing c-has lost d-loses

50- If you strip the bark off a tree, it.....
 a-died b-is dying c-die d-will die

Exam on unit 8

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

1-Having too many social network accounts can..... To a lot of stress.

a-cause b-reason c-lead d-feedback

2-Secondary school students will take the second term exams on theirtablets.

a-written b-traditional c-smart d-social

3-The teacher asked us to read the text and make.....

a-research b-surveys c-comments d-jobs

4-Modern.....like mobiles and other devices have made life easier.

a-post b-message c-technology d-business

5-I have a.....on the internet where I write about my opinions and activities.

a-media b-blog c-form d-survey

6-My.....form was sent by e-mail to the company.

a-comment b-communication c-application d-development

7-Facebook is one of the most.....social networking sites

a-complex b-complicated c-printed d-popular

8-A.....is sometimes you wear on your head to protect it in case you have an accident.

a-cap b-helmet c-hat d-turban

9-The.....with the internet is that some of the information on it isn't true.

a-advantage b-pros c-disadvantage d-benefit

10-The car can find the place you want to get to and then.....your journey to it.

a-navigate b-connect c-contact d-lead

11-On the.....hand, technology usually offers some advantages.

a-another b-others c-other d-else

12-You can buy anything you want online with aof a button.

a-kick b-hit c-click d-check

13-.....working hard, you won't pass the exam.

a-If b-Unless c-Without d-While

14-If she.....the questions carefully, she would get high marks.

a-read b-reads c-has read d-had read

15-.....you have a car, it's difficult to get there.

a-If b-Unless c-Without d-Inn case of

16-If I won a lot of money, Ian electric car.

a-buy b-bought c-will buy d-would buy

2-Read the following passage, then answer the questions:

William Shakespeare is probably the greatest poet and playwright ever to have lived. He is now an irreplaceable part of not only British literature. But of world literature as well.

Shakespeare was born in 1564 in a region called Avon. Not much is known about what his youth was like. At the age of 18, he married Anne Hathaway, who was 8 years older than him, and they later had three children together.

Shakespeare is best known for his work in plays and poetry. Some of his most famous pieces include King Lear, the Tempest, Romeo and Juliet, Hamlet, Julius Caesar; and Othello. Of course, there are many other plays that are read and loved today.

Not only did Shakespeare contribute greatly to literature, he also played a significant role in shaping the English language. The words and expressions that he used in his works are still quoted by many people today. Such was his significance to England that one historian once said that he would sooner give up India than give up Shakespeare.

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

1-Shakespeare wrote.....

**a-plays and films b-poems and articles
c-plays and poems d-songs and child literature**

2-The best title for this passage would be.....

**a-William Shakespeare b-The plays of Shakespeare
c-The poems of Shakespeare d-William and Anne Shakespeare**

3-According the passage.....

**a-Shakespeare was 8 years younger than Anne
b-Shakespeare was 8 years older than Anne
c-Shakespeare and Anne had 3 children**

d-much is known about Shakespeare's childhood

4-A historian said he would rather give up India before giving up Shakespeare because he thought.....

- a-he liked Shakespeare and India
- b-he didn't like Shakespeare or India
- c- India wasn't that important to him
- d-Shakespeare was a very important person to England

B:Answer the following questions:

5-Why do you think Shakespeare married a woman who is older than him? Do you think it is common for men in Egypt to do so?

6-What do you think made Shakespeare a great playwright? Mention TWO reasons.

7-Who do you think the greatest Arab writer?

4-A:Translate into Arabic:

-It is known that the wrong usage of internet websites and social wastes time, effort and destroys health. It is a must to limit the amount of time you spend online.

B·Translate into English·

الروبوت هو الجهاز الذي يتم التحكم فيه بواسطة جهاز الكمبيوتر، فإنه يمكن توفير الوقت والقيام بالعديد من المهام التي يقوم بها الإنسان.

5) Write an essay of about (150) words on the following topic : (6M)

Educational tablet and the enjoyment of learning

التابلت التعليمي والتمتع بالتعلم

Have you ever thought that learning will be enjoyable one day? I think that most older generations never thought of this idea. To them, learning was a large book, heaps اکواں of paper and long hours of study and suffering. However, modern technology has made learning a real fun. How has this happened? The answer to this question is very easy. It is the educational tablet. The educational tablet is really a revolution in the educational field. It provides good learning materials supported by different teaching aids. On my tablet, I can easily search for the information I need. The internet provides everything I may need in various forms. I can choose the best source of information that is trustworthy and up-to-date. On the tablet, I can download drawings and videos that help me learn better. These things make learning closer to real life and consequently, more effective. I no longer have to depend on teachers only as sources of information. The role of the teacher will continue to be very important, but the tablet will help them provide better learning for their students. I can write and draw on my tablet. That saves me paper and pens, which makes the learning process less costly. My tablet has replaced my schoolbag and my bookshelves. I really can't do without my tablet. It is my book, notebooks and pens. As an interactive device, it helps me learn better and keep me in touch with everything new in the world.

Notes

Unit 9

A good education

educate	يربي يعلم	repetition	تكرار	creativity	ابتكار إبداع-
education	تعليم	author	مؤلف	creative	مبتكر مبدع-
educated	متعلم	orphan	يتيم	innovation	بتكر إبداع-
wealthy	ثري	so-called	مزعوم مدعو-	innovative	مبتكر مبدع-
wealth	ثروة	subject	موضوع	issue	قضية مسألة-
unkind	قاسي	bridge	جسر	culture	ثقافة
kindness	العطف	knowledge	المعرفة	cultural	ثقافي
cruel	قاسي	keen	متحمس	element	عنصر
cruelty	فسدة	skill	مهارة	essential	ضروري
send away	يطرد	skilful	ماهر	role	دور
dismiss	يطرد	practise	يتدرب يمارس-	provide	يوفر يزود-
owner	صاحب مالك	practical	عملي	technical	تقني فني-
apply for	يتقدم بطلب	ability	قدرة	financial	مالي
governess	مربيّة	equipment	معدات	support	دعم تشجيع يؤيد -
employ	يوظف يشغل	experiment	تجربة علمية	focus on	يركز على
housekeeper	مديرة المنزل	text	نص	inquiry	استفسار
servant	خادم	art	الفن	teamwork	العمل الجماعي
secret	سر	home-school	يعلم شخص في		
instead of	بدلا من	wherever	البيت		
			أينما : في أي مكان	rather than	بدلا من
				feel lonely	يشعر بالوحدة
extra	إضافي	artist	فنان	ongoing	مستمر، متواصل
timetable	جدول مواعيد	musician	عازف موسيقي	evaluation	تقييم الأداء
contact	يتصّل اتصال-	expert	خبير	rely on	يعتمد على
friendship	الصداقة	experience	خبرة	depend on	يعتمد على
head teacher	معلم أول	experienced	متّمرس ذو خبرة	self-reliance	الاعتماد على النفس
advertise	يعلن عن	problem solver	حل المشاكل	fail	يفشل
advertisement	إعلان	inventor	مخترع	failure	الفشل
earn	يكتسب يربح	seek	يسعى يرغي	consider	يعتبر
previous	سابق سالف	partner	شريك	success	النجاح
continue	يستمر يواصل	partnership	شراكة	appreciate	يقدّر يفهم
go on	يستمر يواصل	care for	يعتني بـ	for instance	على سبيل المثال
copy	نسخة ينسخ	care about	يهتم بـ	improve	يتحسن
local	محلي	train	يدرب يتدرب	talent	موهبة
bookshop	محل بيع كتب	trainer	مدرس	praise	مدح يمدح
shelf	رف	vacation	أجازة	struggle	يكافح كفاح
suppose	يفترض	develop	تطور	positive	إيجابي
repeat	يكرر	development	تطوير تطمية	memories	ذكريات

Definitions

cruel	unkind and hurting others	قاسي
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governess	a woman who teaches children in their home	مربية مدرسة مقيمة -
housekeeper	a servant who looks after the whole house	مديرة منزل
orphan	a child whose parents are dead	يتيم
schooling	school education	التعليم المدرسي
servant	a person who works for people in their house	خادم
bullying	the use of strength power to frighten or hurt someone who is weaker	التنمر / البلطجة
stranger	someone that you do not know or someone in new and unfamiliar place	شخص غريب
lose touch with	to stop having contact with someone	يفقد الاتصال بشخص
make friends	to start a friendship with someone	يكون صادقة
keep in touch with	to continue to have contact with someone	يظل على اتصال مع
deck	one of the floors of a ship or a bus	سطح سفينة أو مركب
wreck	the damage or destruction of something especially a ship at sea	حطام
bandage	a strip of material used to bind a wound or to protect an injured part of the body	ضمادة
education	the process of teaching or learning in a school or a college	تعليم
mast	a tall upright pole which carries sails of a ship or boat	صارية / عمود إشارات
shallow	an area of the sea, a lake, or a river where the water isn't very deep	ضحل / غير عميق

Expressions

became friends with	يصادق يصاحب -	research centers	مراكز بحثية
make friends with	يصادق يصاحب -	applied sciences	علوم تطبيقية
work for	يعمل لدى	be linked with	مرتبط ب
keep in touch with	يبقى على اتصال ب	shed light on	يلقي الضوء على
lose touch with	يفقد الاتصال ب	concentrate on	يركز على
do / take an online course	يدرس عبر الانترنت	be based on	قائم على
reach a solution	يتوصل إلى حل	keep ... under control	يتحكم في
keep warm	يحافظ على الدفء	As a consequence	و نتيجة لذلك
get on well with	يتفاهم ينسجم يصاحب -	believe in	يؤمن ب
be in contact with	يكون على اتصال ب	for that reason	ولهذا السبب
have contact with	لديه اتصال ب	from my point of view	من وجهة نظري
boarding school	مدرسة داخلية	keep trying	يستمر في المحاولة
young people : youth	الشباب	build car engines	يصمم محركات السيارات
home-schooling	تعليم الأشخاص في المنزل	make electricity	يولد كهرباء

Antonyms

kind	عطوف	unkind	قاسي
cruelty	قسوة	mercy	رحمة
usual	معتاد	unusual	غير معتاد
guest	ضيف	host	مضيف
brave	شجاع	cowardly	جبان
luckily	حسن الحظ	unluckily	لسوء الحظ
useful	مفید	harmful	ضار

practical	عملي	theoretical	نظري
Positive	إيجابي	negative	سلبي
increase	زيادة	decrease	نقص
secret	سرى	common	شائع
honesty	أمانه	dishonesty	عدم الأمانه
include	يتضمن	exclude	يستبعد
nearby	قريب	far	بعيد
previous	سابق	following	قادم
cruel	قاسي	merciful	رحيم
dead	ميت	alive	على قيد الحياة
huge	ضخم	small \tiny	صغير - ضئيل

Synonyms

servant	خادم	footman
wealth	ثري	rich
employ	يوظف	hire
cruel	قاسي	unkind
comfortable	مريج	relaxing
previous	سابق	former
unusual	غير معتاد	uncommon
importance	اهميه	significance

educate	يعلم	educate	يتفق	educational	تعليمي
educated	متعلم	illiterate	غير متعلم		
teach	يدرس	learn	يتعلم		

get – receive – have an education	يحصل على تعليم	secondary education	التعليم الثانوي
public- state education	التعليم الحكومي	private education	التعليم الخاص
primary education	التعليم الابتدائي	preparatory education	التعليم الاعدادي

ينبغي علينا ان نطور النظام التعليمي لواكبه الدول المتقدمة

-we must develop the educational system to cope with advanced countries.

-This programme (educates – learns) youth about the dangers of smoking.

-he is not illiterate, he is well (educational – educated)

Orphan

orphan	يُفقد والديه	orphanage	ملجأ
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-We must help the (orphans- orphanage) as they don't have parents to look after them.

-He spent most of his childhood on an (orphan- orphanage)

Bully

bully	بلطجي	bully	يبلطج
bully...into	يبيتز	bullying	البلطجه

School

a school	مدرسة	school	الدراسة- يوم دراسي
schooled in	يدرس - يفقه	schooling	التعليم في المدارس
start school	يبدأ الدراسة	attend a school	يذهب الي مدرسه
a high school	مدرسة ثانوي	a boarding school	مدرسة داخلية

an international school	مدرسة عالمية
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-(school- schooling) starts at 7 a.m and ends at 2 a.m

-He was (school- schooled- schooling) in riding horses.

Really I didn't benefit although I had 16 years of (schooled- schooling)

-(A school - **schooling**) includes learning different subjects.

-my daughter started (**school** – schooled) at the age of 5 .

-he could (**school** – schooling) his dog and now it's exciting .

-He (primary – **boarding**) school is a place where children live and study.

اذا سبقت **education** ب **a** يعني نوع من التعليم او مرحله تعليميه

-Mr.Ali had a good (educated- **education**) in Cairo.

successful	ناجح للاشخاص والأشياء	a success	ناجح للاشياء
expert in-on-at	خبير في (متخصص ف)	experienced	لديه خبره ف

-He is expert (about- in – off) chemistry.

-My uncle is an (experience- experienced) mechanic

لا تسبق صيغه التفضيل ب the اذا سبقت ب s- صفة ملكيه- فعل حب او كراهيه

-Romeo and Juliet is Shakespeare's (best- the best) play.

-It's his (largest- the largest) room.

الكلمات الاتيه تعامل معاملة المفرد والجمع لانها تضم مجموعه من الاعضاء

team	فريق	family	اسره	army	جيش
gang	عصابة	crew	طاقم سفينه	group	مجموعه
class	فصل	crowd	حشد	public	الجمهور

ولكن تأخذ ضمير وصل which اذا اخذت فعل مفرد

تأخذ ضمير وصل who اذا اخذت فعل الجمع

The team (who-which) won was AlAhly.

The team (who-which) were in the hotel helped me.

لاحظ استخدام v-ing في الصيغ الاتيه:

فعل مبني للمعلوم+فاعل	=v-ing
فعل مبني للمعلوم+فاعل	=v-ing
فعل مبني للمعلوم+فاعل+رابط وصل	=v-ing

-while he was walking to school, he saw an accident.

-Walking to school, he saw an accident.

-Because he was reading a lot of books, he became cultivated.

-Reading a lot of books, he became cultivated.

-the boy who plays on the guitar, is my son.

-the boy playing on the guitar is my son.

instead + ذلك جمله	وتأتي في بداية او نهاية الجمله الثانيه
instead of v- img – n	وقد تأتي مع الجمله الاولى او الثانية
ضمير مفعول +	قد تجد هذا الشكل ايضا

- (Instead – **instead of**) going to school,she3 stayed at home.

-She didn't go to school (**instead** – instead of) she stayed at home.

in addition + جمله	in addition to +v-ing – noun
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-He played well In (addition – **addition to**) scoring a goal.

-In (**addition** –addition to) she cooked , she studied her lessons.

thanks to, owing to , due to +v-ing	بغضل - بسبب
-------------------------------------	-------------

-Thanks (to –for)her efforts ,we could carry out the plan.

like = such as

مثل - مثل على ذلك

like = similar to

مشابه لـ

-Mona is (like - such as)Noha , they are kind

-I have a lot of polite students (like - likes) Heba, Rania,etc....

fail

يفشل - يرسب

failure

فشل

failure

فشل

-fail to is like educate to education.

a-fail b-failure c-failed

Don't get confused

governor	حاكم	governess	مربيه
relation	علاقه - احد الاقارب	relative	احد الاقارب
housekeeper	مسؤل عن المنزل	servant	خادم
employ	يوظف	employer	شركه - صاحب العمل
conclusion	خاتمه - خلاصه	importance	اهمية
wealth	ثروة	wealthy	ثري
cruel	قاسي	cruelty	قسوة
strange(adj)	غريب	a stranger	شخص غريب
quiet	هادئ	quite	الي حد ما
gain	يكسب شئ معنوي	earn	يكسب قوت رزقه مقابل عمل
later	فيما بعد	latter	الآخر
argue for	يؤيد	argue - against	يهاجم
bookshop	مكتبه بيع الكتب	library	مكتبه لغرض الاستعارة
realize	يدرك	recognize	يعرف على

Listening

Dareen : Dad, I don't want to change schools. I want to go to school with my friends.

Father : It's not so bad, Dareen. You know, my family used to travel, and I was taken to lots of different countries. So, I'd been to lot of different schools before we come back to Egypt. You can make new friends at a different school.

Dareen : I like my friends at my school now.

Father : It is easy to keep in touch with your friends. I always see you on your phone. I lost touch with the people I'd gone to school with.

Mother: If you don't change school, maybe you can do an online course. Some extra lessons will be helpful. Mona's mother said that Mona had had lots of problems in school before she started having extra lessons.

And they say some of these online courses are fantastic They can understand what your level is and give you work that's just right for you. In fact, you were given a new computer to help you study.

Father : And you can chat with other students online, too. Just like you do at school.

Mother : Mona's mother says Mona has really improved with so much help from her online teachers. Dareen : But, Mum, I learn a lot at school now. I only failed the test because I'd been ill when I took it. Father : Ok. Ok. We'll leave things the way they are for now and then we can discuss it again after your exams at the end of the year.

Dareen : OK! Thank you.

Video script

Most young people go to school every day and have lessons with other children, but not everyone does this. In some countries, students can learn at home instead and their teachers are usually their parents.

We call this way of learning "home-schooling". Home-schooling is useful for young people who live a long way from a school, and it's becoming more popular today because students can

easily use computers to learn wherever they are. Home-schooling is also useful for students who are sick and cannot go to a school every day.

A good thing about home-schooling is that children can learn at a time and in a place that's best for them, rather than following a school timetable. But, on the other hand, home-schooling isn't right for everyone. Home-schooled children might feel lonely because it can be harder for them to make friends. They may not be able to do sports with other young people either.

Reading

Jane Eyre

Charlotte Brontë was born in England in 1816. She and her two sisters all became famous authors. Charlotte Brontë's most famous book is Jane Eyre. It was written in 1847.

Jane Eyre was an **orphan** who lived with her cousins and her wealthy aunt, Mrs Reed. The family was unkind and they did not want Jane to live with them.

Jane was sent away to school. Jane was happy to go to Lowood School, but the owner, Mr Brocklehurst, was very **cruel**, so the students lived unhappy lives.

Finally, cruel Mr Brocklehurst was told to leave the school. Six years later, Jane became a teacher at Lowood School.

After two years, Jane decided to apply for a job as a **governess**. Governesses were often employed by rich families. She started to teach a young French girl called Adèle at a big house called Thornfield Hall. The owner of the house was Mr Rochester. Jane enjoyed her new job and became friends with Mrs Fairfax, the kind **housekeeper**.

One night, there was a fire at Thornfield Hall. Jane saved Mr Rochester from the fire. He said that the fire was started by a **servant** called Grace, but Grace did not lose her job. Jane did not understand, but she thought that there was a secret in the house. Jane decided to leave Thornfield Hall, but she could not forget it.

Read a letter that Charlotte Brontë wrote to her friend Ellen Nussey. Do you think Charlotte likes her new job? Why/Why not?

Dear Ellen,

I told you some time ago that I wanted to get a good job. I am glad to say that I have found one as governess and I am quite happy.

The house is not very large but it is very comfortable and the gardens are huge. Although I earn less money than in my previous job, I am working with kind, friendly people. I have two pupils: an eight-year-old girl and a six-year-old boy.

My job as a governess can be very difficult because children have so much energy. I just hope I will not become ill trying to keep them under control and make them happy.

Well, I must continue with my work. I hope to see you soon.

Kind regards,

Charlotte

Reading

STEM SUBJECTS

Science, technology, engineering and maths were taught in schools long before the invention of the internet. However, we now live in a time when these subjects are more important than ever. This does not mean that music, history, languages and other subjects are not important. However, understanding the so-called STEM subjects can be an important bridge to a good job in the future.

Many businesses do not have enough people with knowledge of the STEM subjects. For that reason, they are keen to give jobs to young people with these skills.

In the past, STEM subjects were often seen as difficult. To change this idea, many businesses now run open days at which students can try building car engines, using a bike to make electricity, or playing computer games to practise maths.

Schools, too, are helping students to realise that these subjects can be both interesting and fun for boys and girls of all abilities. Schools might not have the equipment to build engines, but many

now use different experiments and computers so that students can learn by doing things, and not just by reading a text.

This also helps with critical thinking skills which students can use in other subjects. It is said that 80% of jobs in the future will need students to have skills in the STEM subjects. Of course we will also need artists, musicians, language teachers and other experts, but skills in STEM subjects will help students to become the problem solvers and inventors of the future.

Extra Reading

STEM Schools seek:

- Partnerships with universities, research centers, factories, companies and those who care about education for development, training and application.
- To be linked with the latest innovations and research issues in a lifelong culture and to work as a team with students and teachers.
- To develop the elements of innovation and creativity as an essential goal and to shed light on the role of science and engineering in the development of Egypt and the world.
- To provide technical and financial support for the student-based learning focused on inquiry, projects and working as a team.
- Ongoing evaluation of all students and teachers while concentrating on developing the highest skills and self-reliance possible.

Expressing disagreeing	التعبير عن عدم الموافقة	Expressing agreeing	التعبير عن الموافقة
That's true	هذا حقيقة	I'd say the opposite	بالعكس
I'd go along with that	أتفق مع هذا الرأي	I'm completely against	أنا تماما ضد
I couldn't agree more	أوافقك الرأي تماماً	I'm not so sure	ليس متأكلاً
I agree	أتفق	I don't agree	لا أتفق
You're right	أنت على حق	That's not always true	هذا ليس صحيحا دائما
I suppose so	أعتقد ذلك	I don't think so	لا أعتقد ذلك
Exactly!	بالضبط	I disagree	لا أوافق

زمن الماضي البسيط The past simple tense



التكوين

1- التصريف الاول للفعل مضافا اليه ied – ed – d مثل

play	يلعب	played	cook	يطبخ	cooked
finish	ينهي	finished	visited	ي زور	visited
die	يموت	die	tie	يربط	tied
lie	يكتبه	lied	decide	يقرر	decided
cry	يصرخ	cried	fry	يقلي	fried
try	يحاول	tried	study	يذاكر	studied

☺ الشكل الآخر هو التصريف الثاني للفعل مثل :

give	يعطى	gave	write	يكتب	wrote
make	يصنع	made	catch	يمسك	caught
have	يملك	had	win	يفوز	won
do	يفعل	did	am, is, are	يكون	was-were

eat	يأكل	ate	read	يقرأ	read
leave	يترك	left	see	يرى	saw
cost	يكلف / ينكل	cost	lie	يذب	Lied
burn	يحرق	burnt	lay	تبيض / تلقي	Laid
learn	يتعلم	learnt	lie	يغفو	lay

Negative:**never + التصريف الثاني للفعل****didn't + inf**

-she learned a lot throughout her life.

- she didn't learn much throughout her life.
- she never learned throughout her life.

Question:

Did	+	subject	+ inf	?
Was\ were	+	subject	+adj /n?	

- A: Did he eat the cake?
B: No, he didn't
- A: Was she at the circus?
B: No, she wasn't

Key words:

once	ذات مرة	day	ذات يوم
past	ماذی	ancient	قديم
yesterday	امس	previous	سابق
the other day	امس	ago	مضي – منذ
How long ago	متى	in +	تاريخ ماضي
last week	الاسبوع الماضي	last year	السنة الماضية
last.....			

- The Pharaohs (rule- ruled) in Egypt in the past.
- He (works- - worked) in a bank 5 years ago.
- Yesterday I can (run- ran) into my old friend.
- How long ago (did you visit- have you visited) the pyramids.

Passive:**Was\ were + p.p**

- |-the report (checked- was checked) properly.
- My car (repaired – was repaired) in the garage.

Usage:

1-حدث بدأ وانتهى في الماضي في وقت محدد:

- -I travelled to London in 2003.

2-لوصف احداث متتابعة في الماضي:

- -I got up late so I washed and wore my clothes then went down the street and waved to a taxi.

3-حدث استغرق وقت في الماضي وانتهى في الماضي

- -I lived in Alex for 5years = it means that I left Alex.

4-للتعبير عن المضارع في حالة التمني والرغبة وهنا مع:

– I wish	ماضي بسيط + فاعل	(تمني شئ في المضارع)
–If only	ماضي بسيط + فاعل	(تمني شئ في المضارع)
–I'd rather	ماضي بسيط + فاعل	(من الافضل في المضارع)

- -I wish I had a lot of money now.
- -I'd rather they were with us now.
- -It's time he helped us in this problem.
- -If only I were taller now.

5-للتعبير عن العادات وهناك اساليب كثيرة للتعبير عن العادة في الماضي:

1-always \ often \ usually + ماضي بسيط

- -when he was young he always played in the street.

2- used to + inf كان معتاد على

- -When he was a student , he used to study a lot.

3- Was \ Were used to + v - ing كان معتاد على

- -He was used to getting up late when he was a teenager.

4-become\ got used to + v- ing

كان معتاد على ولكن اخذ العاده بالتدريج كأنني بقول بدأ يعتاد على

- -when he felt that his father become sad, he got used to paying attention to his study.

5- subject was \ were in the habit of +v- ing

6-It was (his) habit to + inf

7-His \ Her habit was to + inf

موضع used to بالتفصيل

تعبر عن عاده في الماضي لم تعد في الحاضر

- He used to get up late.

-كان متعدد في الماضي الاستيقاظ متأخراً أي الآن يستيقظ مبكراً

- Now, he no longer gets up late.
- Now, he doesn't get up late any more \ any longer.
- Now, he gets up early.

❖ **be used to + v- ing**

• عند التحدث عن العادات

❖ **be used to + inf**

• يستخدم لكي

❖ **used to + inf**

• ثبات

❖ **didn't use to + inf**

• نفي

- Really he didn't use to smoke. Now he smokes.
- He didn't use to be rich, Now he is rich.

* يمكن استخدام **would + inf** للتعبير عن التكرار في الماضي

- Every morning, I would run for 3 kilometres.
- My grandfather would always say "you're failure"

ولكن لا نستخدم **would** لتدل على التكرار مع افعال الحب والكراهيه

Possess – own – have – to be

- He used to be brave when he was young.
- He would be brave when he was young.

* يمكن استخدام **did + inf** للتعبير عن التأكيد على حدوث شيء في الماضي

- I did go to the office = I really went to the office.

لا تنسى:

ماضي بسيط **last** + فاعل جمله ماضي بسيط **when** +

the last time ماضي بسيط فاعل **when** + جمله ماضي بسيط **when** +

-I last saw Mona when I was in Alex.

-The last time I saw Mona was when I was in Alex.

1-Choose the correct answer (practice)

1-He left for Paris two days.....	(ago – for – since – last)
2-Talat Harb...Misr Bank several years ago.	(find – found – founded – finds)
3.....he at home last night?	(Was – Were – Did – Could)
4.....they watch the film last week?	(Were – Can – Did – Do)
5-Where.....you born?	(were – are – was – did)
6-I studied English literature...2005.	(since – for – at – in)
7-Nora.....at school yesterday.	(isn't – wasn't – didn't be – doesn't be)
8-When I was young, Iplay football on Fridays.	

(used – am used – used to – was used to)

9-Are camels still used to.....things on their backs?

(carrying – carried – carries – carry)

10-Why.....millions of people go to America in the 19th century?

(do – did – have – had)

11-They.....the telegram last night.

(receive – have received – receives – received)

12-We.....to go to Hurghada last summer as our favourite resort.

(preferred – had preferred – are preferring – prefer)

13-I.....travel to France when I was young.

(use to – got used to – used to – was used to)

14-Our car.....down and we had to walk three kilometres.

(broke – breaks – broken – breaking)

15-Omar.....across the Sahara last year.

(was cycling – cycled – has cycled – cycles)

16-Yesterday, we.....some beautiful fish in the Red Sea.

(are seeing – were seeing – see – saw)

17-The tourists.....swimming in the sea. It was too dirty.

(don't enjoy – didn't enjoy – weren't enjoy – never enjoy)

18-My grandparents.....a holiday last summer.

(never had – never has – have never had – never have)

19-Who.....the door?

(you opened – did you open – opened – were you opened)

20-....., a lorry hit a motorbike.

(Yesterday – Tomorrow – Ago – Now)

21-Adel read an interesting story.....

(every day – ago – now – the other day)

22-I.....lunch at home yesterday.

(haven't – hadn't – don't have – didn't have)

23-He usually.....his grandparents when he was on holiday.

(visit – visits – visited – visiting)

24-My team won the match and Ia goal.

(scored – score – have score – scores)

Home work

1-I didn't eat my breakfast because Ihungry.

(weren't – didn't – hadn't – wasn't)

2-He.....as an engineer 10 years ago.

(works – has worked – worked – had worked)

3-The sun.....every day that summer.
(shine – shines – shone – was shining)

4-Ia great holiday last year.
(was having – had had – had – have)

5-Where did you.....this book?
(buy – buying – bought – to buy)

6-He.....in France for 2 years. Now he is back in Cairo.
(had stayed – has stayed – stayed – was staying)

7-He.....play football, but now he's too old now.
(used to – uses to – use to – is used to)

8-He.....into town every day last week.
(drove – drives – was drove – was driving)

9-When I was seven, Ia poem which won a prize.
(write – writes – wrote – have written)

10-I.....enjoy playing on the beach.
(am used to – used to – used – use to)

11-In 20210, my parents.....in a small flat in Giza.
(had lived – live – have lived – lived)

12-My mother made me a cake. Itof lemons.
(was tasting – has tasted – tastes – tasted)

13-Hany.....at school yesterday.
(isn't – wasn't – didn't be – weren't)

14-Where.....at school yesterday
(did Mona be – does Mona be – was Mona – were Mona)

15-.....have breakfast at home yesterday?
(Were you – Did you – Do you – Are you)

16-If Iby the sea, I'd go swimming every day.
(live – lived – was lived – were lived)

17-I.....into a good family from the south of Egypt.
(bear – bore – born – was born)

18-A huge ship.....in the ocean last Friday.
(sank – sink – sinks – sinking)

19-He.....off his horse last week.
(falls – fell – fallen – was falling)

20-How many pens.....he buy last night?
(was – were – did – had)

21-My father bought a magazine and.....it to me.
(give – gives – gave – was giving)

22-My bicycle.....last night. What a pity!
(stole – was stolen – were stolen – was stealing)

23-My arm was swollen because Iby a bee.
(sting – stung – was stung – had stung)

24-The road repairs.....last month.

(**were completed – were completing – had completed – completed**)

25-We.....that we had to give in our homework on Monday.

(**told – have told – were telling – were told**)

26-Last week a new shopping centre.....in our town.

(**was opened – was opening – had opened – has been opened**)

27-A lot of projects.....in the western desert in 2010.

(**are carried out – were carried out – carried out – being carried out**)

28-Maged.....at the party last night.

(**didn't see – wasn't seen – hadn't seen – hasn't seen**)

29-He.....to hospital in an ambulance.

(**took – was taken – had taken – was taking**)

30-By whom.....the letters posted?

(**have – had – were – did**)

زمن الماضي التام البسيط

Had + p.p passive → **had been + p.p**

يدل على حدث قد تم قبل حدث آخر

After I had done my homework, I slept معنى الكلام أنه قام بعمل الواجب أولا ثم نام

He didn't buy anything because he had lost his money أى أنه فقد أمواله أولا

- يعبر الماضي التام عن حدث وقع قبل وقت معين في الماضي
- Mustafa had done all his homework before midnight.

She had already (sent – been sending) out 20 invitations before I arrived

By the time I went to sleep, I had (read – been reading) a hundred pages.

After when/As soon as **ماضي التام/بسيط** **ماضي بسيط**

First he studied then he watched TV.

After he had studied / studied, he watched TV.

As soon as he (met – meet) Mona, he told her everything.

لكن هناك فرق طفيف بين الماضي التام و البسيط بعد after

After he had done his h.w, he watched TV.

أى أن هناك فاصل زمني بين الحدث الأول و الثاني .

After he did the h.w, he watched TV.

أى هناك فترة زمنية بسيطة جدا أو لا يوجد فاصل زمني

After when/As soon as **ماضي التام** **,would +inf**

As soon as I (have – had)finished a story , I would start the next one

Before /when/By the time

زمن الماضي البسيط

زمن الماضي التام

•

As soon as / By the time **" إذا لم يوجد فاعل وليس ---- ing "** **Before / After** **يأتي بعد**

After (cooking – had cooked) , he telephoned Samy .

Before (studying – studied) , he had had his meal .

(After – As soon as) finishing , he went to the cinema .

When I went home I discovered that some (broke – had broken) into my room

→ I received a letter from my uncle last week , He (hasn't – hadn't] written to us since 2009

Having + p.p

Having + p.p

ماضي بسيط

مبني للمعلوم

Having been + p.p

ماضي بسيط

مبني للمجهول

(having – Having been) signed , the letter was sent to the company.

(Having- having been) signed the letter , he sent the letter to the company.

when =After ماضي التام/بسيط → ماضي بسيط ←

when =before ماضي بسيط → ماضي التام/،

- When I arrived at the party, Tom left. = Tom left when I arrived.

- When I arrived at the party, Tom had left. = Tom left before I arrived.

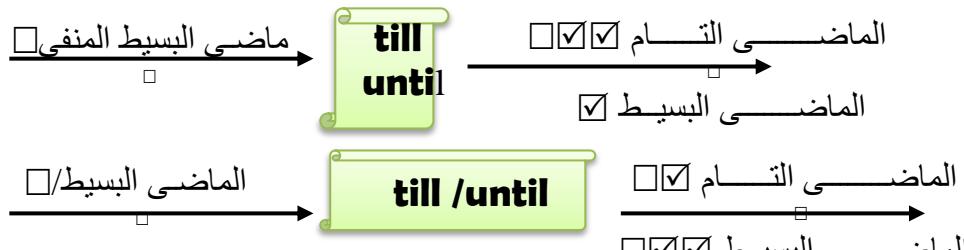
→ When the doctor arrived , he (examined – had examined)his patient

→ When he arrived at the station , the train (left – had left)so he missed it

By + ماضي تام + نقطة زمنية ماضي بسيط

- **By last Friday**, he had finished the report.

- She had nearly revised all her lessons by six o'clock yesterday.



He didn't play until he (had done – did) the h.w .

They didn't cook (until – because) the gas had run out .

They didn't cook (until – because) he had come from his work . .

He waited for her until (she (came-had come)) .

ماضي البسيط الماضي التام او بسيط المثبت till /until

He had revised the exam till the time (finished – had finished)

الفكرة في الجمل ان الماضي التام هو الحدث الاول
* لاحظ ايضا استخدام (till / until) في الجمل الآتية

- I had waited for Sara until she arrived - He had studied his lessons until dawn.

- I waited until 6 o'clock and then I went home.

It was only when الماضي البسيط **that** الماضي التام

It wasn't until الماضي البسيط **that** الماضي التام

☒ It was only when he (finishes -had finished) that he went to the cinema.

It wasn't (because – until) he had met Ali that he told him the truth .

No sooner

فأعل	+had no sooner	+P.p	than	ماضي بسيط
فأعل	+had hardly	+P.p	when/before	ماضي بسيط
فأعل	+had scarcely	+P.p	when/before	ماضي بسيط

ويمكن استخدام الماضي البسيط ولكنّه غير مستخدم كثيراً مع هذه الروابط

First the bell rang then students entered.

- ☒ The bell **had** no sooner **rung than** students entered .
- ☒ The bell no sooner **rang than** students entered .
- ☒ No sooner **had** the bell **rung than** students entered .
- ☒ No sooner **did** the bell **ring than** students entered .

did فاعل + inf

No sooner

than

had فاعل + p.p

اذا كان الرابط في البداية **had** الافضل

- ☒ No sooner (did – **had**) he invited Ali than he accepted .

Hardly (was the lesson – had the lesson) written when Ali came .

ويمكن استخدام الماضي البسيط ولكنّه غير مستخدم كثيراً مع هذه الروابط

ملاحظات خفيفة للطلبة الظريفة

1- يمكن استخدام الماضي التام مع

•-when I resigned last year I **had worked** for the company **for** 5 years.

•-When the police came, she **had already killed** him.

2- يمكن استخدام الماضي التام مع الروابط السبب والنتيجة والتقاضي مع الحدث الاول

•-She looked very tired because she hadn't slept well.

•-He looked happy although he had lost the gold medal.

3- عند ذكر توقيت محدد لوقوع الحدث في الماضي فإنّ الماضي البسيط يمكن أن يحل محل الماضي التام كلاهما صحيح خاصّة مع **Before, after**

•-She **had phoned** me yesterday before she went out.

•-She **phoned** me yesterday before she went out.

4- اذا وجدت ثلاثة أفعال في الماضي ضع الحدث الاول ماضي تام والحدثان الأقربان ماضي بسيط

•-When I got home , I realized that someone had broken into my flat.

5- يمكن استخدام الماضي التام بعد الروابط الآتية للتعبير عن رغبة أو أمنية في الماضي

I 'd rather + فاعل + ماضي تام رغبة في الماضي

If only + فاعل + ماضي تام امنية في الماضي

I wish + فاعل + ماضي تام امنية في الماضي

- I wish I had met him yesterday.
- if only they had played well in the previous match.

After that ماضى بسيط حدث تانى +

ماضى تام حدث أول Before that +

- I watched TV before that, I had studied.
- I had done my homework. After that, I played.

مثال حلوا اقدم الاحداث ماضى تام

After she told me that her father (died – had died), I decided to visit her

ملاحظات عامة

Immediately after → (ماضى) or (v + ing)

Immediately after his arrival at the station, the train left.

شرط أن تكون الجملة بعد لاحظ : أحياناً يستخدم الماضي التام ▪

Leila was late for school because the bus had broken down.

He was angry because she had insulted him.

إذا كان مع الكلمات الدالة على المضارع التام لاحظ : يستخدم الماضي التام

for / ever / never / already / yet / just

The film had already started when I arrived.

On → (ماضى) or (v + ing)

On finishing work, I left the office.

The moment → ماضى تام → بسيط

The moment I had finished work, I left the office.

3-Choose the correct answer Practice

1- They watched TV after theytheir homework.

a-have done b-do c-had done d-were doing

2- I sent the book to the publisher as soon as I It.

a-had finished b-finished c-was finishing d-finish

3- After the house painted, we furnished it.

a-had b-had been c-has been d-is

4- No sooner the noise than we rushed to the spot.

a-had we heard b-did we hear c-we had heard d-we did hear

5- As soon as we arrived at school, the first lesson.....

a-had begun b-began c-begins d-has begun

6- I..... the film before I read the book.

a-already saw b-have already seen c-had already seen d-has already seen

7- As soon as I a story, I sent it to the magazine editor.

a-had finished b-have finished c-finished d-finish

8- Yesterday, my sister gave me a book she..... reading the day before.

a-finished b-has finished c-had finished d-finishes

9- As soon as we arrived at school, the first lesson had
 a) begun b) beginning c) had begun. d)began

10- Ialready seen the film before I read the book.
 a) have b) had c) has d) will have

11- Imy own computer for three years before anything went wrong with it.
 a) 'd had b) has had c) was having d) have

12- It was dark when we reached the beach because the sun down.
 a) was going b) has gone c) had gone d) went

13- After Mona had played the piano, sheher sister with her homework
 a) was helping b) helping c) is helping d) helped

14- No sooner met my father than I asked him for money
 a) have I b) had I c) I had d) I did

15- What did you do after school yesterday?
 a) had left b) left c) leave d) leaving

ايه يا عم حكاية when ببساطة بالتفصيل

When ماضي بسيط (2) = ماضي بسيط / تام (1) After

When ماضي تام (1) + ماضي بسيط (2) = before

When I came , Ali (left - had left) so I didn't see him .

When I came , Ali (left – had left) but I saw him .

Ex: When I arrived at the station, the train (left / had left) So I missed it .

When ماضي بسيط ، ماضي بسيط في حالة عادة في الماضي

Ex: When I was young, I always (plays – played) in the street .

Ex:- When I went to Cairo, I (ate – eat) beans every day .

When ماضي بسيط ، ماضي مستمر

When ماضي مستمر ، ماضي بسيط

حدث قطع حدث

Ex: When I was walking, I (saw – was seeing) an accident .

Ex: When my father came, I (studied – was studying)

When ماضي مستمر ، ماضي مستمر

في حالة حدثان مستمران في وقت واحد .

Ex: When I was sleeping, Ali (play – was playing)

When مضارع بسيط ، مضارع بسيط

في حالة التحدث عن حقائق علمية ، في حالة If zero

Ex: When we eat water, it (turns – turned) into steam .

When ، مضارع تام / بسيط will + inf مستقبل

Ex: When (finish – finished) we will go out .

Ex: When take our decision, we (let – will let) you know .

4-Choose the correct answer :-

1- When I woke up, my father So I saw him .

a) left b) had left c) have left d) has left

2- When I woke up, my father So I didn't see him .

a) left b) had left c) was leaving d) has left

3- I didn't see my friend. When I arrived at her house, she out .

a) **has gone** b) **had gone** c) **went** d) **had been going**

4- He.....two rooms when he fell off the ladder.

a) **has painted** b) **painted** c) **was painting** d) **had painted**

5- He was tired because he.....all the way home.

a) **had run** b) **runs** c) **is running** d) **has run**

6- When I opened the fridge, Iit was full of food, but in fact it was empty.

a) **think** b) **thought** c) **was thinking** d) **had thought**

7- When I arrived at the station the train.....so I didn't catch it.

a) **left** b) **had left** c) **have left** d) **would leave**

8- When I got home last night, I found that somebody.....into the flat.

a) **breaks** b) **broke** c) **had broken** d) **was breaking**

9- When he looked into the street he found that the car.....

a) **had gone** b) **went** c) **has gone** d) **goes**

10- When the policeman , the thief had already run away.

a) **arrived** b) **had arrived** c) **arrive** d) **have arrived**

EXERCISES ON VOCABULARY

Choose the correct answer

1. The death penalty is considered punishment in all civilized countries.

a) **merciful** b) **cruel** c) **kind** d) **keen**

2. Their child was getting bullied, so they decided to him.

a) **show** b) **learn** c) **ignore** d) **home-school**

3. Our school is provided with a laboratory which has all the latest

a) **equations** b) **equip** c) **equipment** d) **equipped**

4. Only the wise can avoid the mistakes of the past.

a) **repeating** b) **repetition** c) **repeated** d) **repeat**

5. In years, we always went to the beach for vacation.

a) **generous** b) **obvious** c) **previous** d) **serious**

6. care about education for development, training and application.

a) **boarding schools** b) **kindergartens** c) **STEM Schools** d) **cradles**

7. Harry phoned to say he was on his way, so I he'll be here soon.

a) **suppose** b) **propose** c) **oppose** d) **repose**

8. The team daily at the beginning of the season.

a) **rained** b) **snowed** c) **trained** d) **qualified**

9. encourage customers to buy more products.

a) **Inventions** b) **Ambitions** c) **Applications** d) **Advertisements**

10. I've been busy at home and have hardly had any with the outside world.

a) **contract** b) **contact** c) **attract** d) **attack**

11. I'd like to thank my parents for all of their love and over the years.

a) **support** b) **report** c) **import** d) **export**

12. Why did you tell Amal about my illness? You just can't keep a , can you?

a) **puzzle** b) **mystery** c) **secrete** d) **secret**

13. You should visit your doctor and his advice.

a) **send** b) **give** c) **refuse** d) **seek**

14. Medical agree that this medicine can prevent deaths from cancer.

a) **experts** b) **experience** c) **experienced** d) **expertise**

15. You can ask her for advice. She's a good problem

a) **discoverer** b) **inventor** c) **solver** d) **maker**

16. Of course I want to spend more time with Ola. I about her.
a) attention b) prepare c) care d) dare

17. Wafaa was so shy that she found it difficult to friends at school.
a) obtain b) make c) do d) detain

18. A is a woman who is paid to care for and teach a child in the child's house
a) governor b) governess c) govern d) government

19. He is to learn more about folk music.
a) wean b) exciting c) interests d) keen

20. This charity has robbed thousands of poor people of their money.
a) honest b) killed c) called d) so-called

21. My grandpa went working until he was 91.
a) in b) off c) on d) out

22. I'm looking for a job which will enable me to develop my
a) skulls b) skills c) skilled d) skillful

23. Most Gulf countries' comes from oil.
a) wealth b) wealthy c) health d) healthy

24. Maha left the dirty dishes for the and went to work.
a) landlord b) shopkeeper c) goalkeeper d) housekeeper

25. I wish you'd spend more time at home of going out every night.
a) alternative b) substitute c) instead d) instill

26. From an economic point of the new development will benefit the town greatly.
a) view b) review c) viewer d) view

27. Well, I'm going out for the evening, keep the kids your control!
a) under b) below c) on d) out of

28. Jack didn't receive much formal His mother taught him at home.
a) scholastic b) schools c) school d) schooling

29. A judge's job is to the law, not to make new laws.
a) apply b) supply c) rely d) cry

30. He was became an when his parents died in a car accident.
a) orphanage b) ambitious c) orphan d) adult

31. I'm not sure you how important it is that we find these documents.
a) congratulate b) appreciate c) resuscitate d) evaluate

32. When you move to a new city, it can be hard to make
a) friend b) friendship c) friends d) friendly

33. She has a lot of experience in dealing with these kinds of problems.
a) practically b) practice c) practical d) practice

34. She asked for divorce طلاق due to her husband's
a) mercy b) cruelty c) cruel d) cruelly

35. All poor families struggle with problems
a) financial b) finance c) financially d) final

36. Only families afford to send your children to private schools.
a) health b) healthy c) wealth d) wealthy

37. It's time you on studying for your exams.
a) estimated b) focused c) discussed d) appreciated

38. Maher's behaviour was so badly that his parents sent him to a school.
a) broad b) board c) STEM school d) boarding

39. She is a wealthy woman who has to do all her work for her.
a) shopkeepers b) masters c) servants d) lords

40. She the praise of her family for her voluntary work.
a) promoted b) defeated c) beat d) earned

41. The teacher helped students their creative writing skills.
a) lose b) develop c) devastate d) deteriorate

42. I've put your dinner in the oven to keep it
a) warm b) warn c) war d) ward

43. She just seems so unhappy and I don't know what the is.
a) solvable b) solve c) salutation d) solution

44. The book had a influence on me. It helped change my behaviour.
a) positive b) passive c) negative d) inventive

45. Cousin David kept in by sending e-mails from South America.
a) couch b) touch c) pouch d) reach

46. I have the to be the best in my field of work.
a) probability b) disability c) inability d) ability

47. I touch with so many of my classmates. We no longer meet.
a) post b) won c) lost d) kept

48. Saving energy in your home is fairly easy from a point of view.
a) practical b) practice c) practise d) practically

49. I'd like to a writing course when I retire.
a) make b) run c) do d) manage

50. I get on with my sister. She is my best friend.
a) wall b) will c) well d) wail

Exercises on Grammar

1. My house was very dirty when she came over because I it for weeks.
a) hadn't cleaned b) had cleaned c) haven't cleaned d) cleaned

2. My house is very dirty because I it for weeks.
a) hadn't cleaned b) had cleaned c) haven't cleaned d) cleaned

3. I the film, so I don't want to watch it again.
a) already see b) had already seen c) have already seen d) will already see

4. I the film but I decided to watch it again last night.
a) already see b) had already seen c) have already seen d) will already see

5. I the film last night for the first time.
a) watched b) have watched c) had watched d) watch

6. The boys were playing football when it to rain.
a) start b) had started c) has started d) started

7. Our computer down before I wrote an e-mail.
a) broke b) has broken c) breaks d) will break

8. After the summer holiday with us. My aunt bought me a lovely gift
a) spending b) spent c) had spent d) has spent

9. I was worried when she didn't arrive on time because she late before.
a) will be b) hadn't been c) were d) hadn't

10. Yesterday, my sister gave me a book she reading the day before
a) has finished b) finished c) had finished d) was finishing

11. She the newspaper every day. Now she doesn't have time.
a) always read b) always reads c) reads d) has read

12. Ali already read some of Shakespeare's writing before learning about him in class.

a) have	b) had	c) is	d) was
13. As soon as the criminal , he was sent to prison.			
a) arrested	b) has been arrested	c) had been arrested	d) was being arrested
14. Did you go out last night or you busy?			
a) did	b) were	c) have	d) are
15. Was Zaher at the party when you arrived ? – No, he home.			
a) went	b) had gone	c) was going	d) has gone
16. When it was lunchtime , I didn't eat much . I a big breakfast.			
a) was having	b) have had	c) had had	d) will be having
17. I didn't know the time because my watch			
a) broken	b) had broken	c) is broken	d) didn't break
18. We couldn't afford to keep our car , so we it.			
a) had sold	b) have sold	c) were sold	d) sold
19. Walaa fell down the stairs this morning and he leg.			
a) was broken	b) has broken	c) had broken	d) broke
20. I tell my teacher that my mum had helped me with my homework.			
a) does not	b) cannot	c) did not	d) don't
21. I didn't go to school I had had breakfast.			
a) while	b) by the time	c) because	d) until
22. Having the visa, I booked a flight to Canada.			
a) received	b) had received	c) to receive	d) receiving
23. As soon as I saw the accident, I the ambulance.			
a) phone	b) will phone	c) had phoned	d) phoned
24. I returned the book to the library when I it.			
a) will read	b) had read	c) was reading	d) have read
25. By dinner time, mother prepared all the dishes we like most. Food was really delicious.			
a) has already	b) had already	c) hadn't already	d) already has
26. Adel in Tanta in 2002.			
a) is born	b) bore	c) was born	d) had born
27. I till my friend had arrived to go to the club together.			
a) left	b) didn't leave	c) won't leave	d) am leaving
28. I till my friend arrives to go to the club together.			
a) left	b) didn't leave	c) won't leave	d) am leaving
29. Egypt qualified for the world football cup finals in Russia in 2018. It since 1990.			
a) hadn't qualified	b) hasn't qualified	c) didn't qualify	d) won't qualify
30. I realized that I a silly mistake in the exam when I returned home and checked my answer.			
a) have made	b) had made	c) am making	d) made
31. I lived in Tanta two years ago. This means that I..... there.			
a) live no longer	b) no longer live	c) live	d) was lived
32. Nada first met her best friend when she..... at primary school.			
a) has been	b) was being	c) was	d) is
33. After the house painted, we furnished it.			
a) had	b) had been	c) has been	d) is
34. Before to bed, the baby had drunk all his milk.			
a) going	b) to go	c) went	d) being gone
35. By 2015, I three novels. It was a great achievement for me.			
a) had written	b) will have written	c) have been writing	d) was writing
36. Hardly from abroad when he was asked to travel again.			
a) he has returned	b) has he returned	c) he had returned	d) had he returned
37. After from Cairo university, he traveled abroad.			

a) had graduated	b) graduated	c) graduate	d) graduating
38. By the time he was 15, my daughter..... all the Holy Quran by heart.			
a) had kept	b) kept	c) was keeping	d) has kept
39. What she say when he asked her to marry him?			
a) does	b) did	c) will	d) has
40. I was happy to see her, because we each other for years.			
a) don't see	b) had not seen	c) not see	d) cannot see
41. Having the game, they took a shower.			
a) finished	b) had finished	c) finishing	d) finish
42. Having badly at school, he decided not to go again.			
a) treated	b) been treated	c) treating	d) treats
43. As soon as she entered the room, she there was something wrong.			
a) knows	b) had known	c) has known	d) knew
44. As soon as we arrived at school, the first lesson			
a) had begun	b) began	c) begins	d) has begun
45. When we arrived at school, the first lesson			
a) had begun	b) begin	c) begins	d) has begun
46. As soon as we arrive at school, the first lesson			
a) had begun	b) began	c) will begin	d) has begun
47. I the film before I read the book.			
a) already saw	b) have already seen	c) had already seen	d) has already seen
48. Amal was exhausted yesterday because she well for several days.			
a) hadn't slept	b) hasn't slept	c) doesn't sleep	d) won't sleep
49. When we reached the station we that we had lost our way.			
a) had realized	b) realized	c) were realizing	d) realize

TEST NINE

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

1. She cheated in the test by from the boy in front.
 a) speaking b) reading c) writing d) copying
2. I enjoyed the book, but I can't remember the name of its
 a) author b) mentor c) actor d) inventor
3. Don't worry, I've got everything control here at the office.
 a) on b) under c) above d) below
4. She has made a series of documentaries on the of family relationships.
 a) direction b) movie c) subject d) object
5. Companies are to give jobs to young people with practical skills.
 a) keen b) lean c) dean d) wean
6. Ali used a USB cable to the printer with the computer.
 a) wink b) link c) pink d) sink
7. The boy failed his math test. As a, all his family were upset
 a) cause b) consequences c) consequently d) consequence
8. Football team get a lot of from their fans.
 a) support b) report c) import d) export
9. The baby trying to climb out of its pushchair.
 a) wept b) slept c) kept d) swept
10. She's always so much fun at parties. For that, I'm sorry she can't come tonight.
 a) result b) reason c) intention d) reasonable
11. All the tickets before the concert began.
 a) had sold b) were selling c) had been sold d) was sold
12. had I started work in the garden, than it started raining.
 a) After b) Having c) No sooner d) No longer

13. She until her coffee had cooled down before taking a sip.
 a) has waited b) was waiting c) waited d) waits

14. I will wait until I the train
 a) arrives b) arrived c) have arrived d) had arrived

15. finished our work, we went home.
 a) Had b) Having c) Had had d) Have

16. By the time we arrived, the other guests already there.
 a) are being b) are c) have been d) were

2) Read the following passage, then answer the questions:

Advertising has become a very specialized activity in modern times. In the business world of today, supply is usually greater than demand. There is great competition between the different manufacturers of the same kind of product to persuade **purchasers** to buy their own particular make. They always have to remind the customer of the name and the quality of their product. They do this by advertising. The manufacturer advertises in the newspaper and on posters. He sometimes pays for songs to be sung about his product on commercial radio programmes. He employs attractive salesgirls to distribute samples of **it**. He organizes competitions with prizes for the winners. He often advertises on the screens of local cinemas. Most important of all, in those countries that have television, he has advertisements put into the programmes whenever this is possible. Manufacturers often spend large sums of money on advertisements. We buy a particular product because we think that it is the best. We usually think so because the advertisements say so. Some people never pause to ask themselves if the advertisements are telling the truth.

1. Manufacturers advertise the goods they want to sell

a) in newspapers b) on posters
 c) on TV programmes d) in different means of advertising

2. We buy certain goods because

a) advertisements affect us b) we don't need them
 c) supply is greater than demand d) we buy a certain make

4. The word "purchasers" in this passage means.....

a) customers b) producers c) investors d) sellers

4. The underlined pronoun "it" refers to

a) his goods b) his product c) his factory d) his advertisement

b. Answer the following questions:

5. Why do manufacturers spend so much money on advertising ?

6. Find in the text words which mean: a) quantities b) notices of something for sale

7. What else, do you think, manufacturers of a product can do to increase their sales?

5) Write an essay of about 150 words on one only of the following topics:

A good education always brings success in a student's later life.'

Translate into Arabic:

Time management is important for your personal life and career success. It can help you find the time for what you desire, and for what you need to do.

Translate into English:

ما زلنا نعتمد في تحصيل المعرفة على الكتاب الورقي بالرغم من التقدم التكنولوجي .

Unit 10

What's your job

quality	صفة / سمة -	various	متعدد / متعدد -	pursue	يستمر / يواصل -
profession	مهنة	several	عديد	career	حياة عملية / مهنة -
professional	محترف	deadline	الموعد النهائي	equal	متساوي
incredible	لا يصدق / مذهل -	casualty	مصاب / جريح -	equally	بشكل متساوي
incredibly	بشكل لا يصدق	qualify	يؤهل / يتأهل -	characteristic	سمة / خاصية -
reward	يكافى / مكافأة -	qualified	مؤهل	essential	ضروري
rewarding	مُرضي / مُجزي -	qualifications	مؤهلات	compassionate	حنون / عطوف -
nurse	ممرض / ممرضة -	obvious	واضح	firefighter	عامل إطفاء
nursing	التمريض / رعاية -	obviously	بشكل واضح	firefighting	إطفاء الحريق
college	كلية	degree	درجة / شهادة -	fire engine	سيارة الإطفاء
natural	طبيعي	attend	يحضر	fire truck	سيارة الإطفاء
nature	الطبيعة	attendant	عامل / خادم -	rely on	يعتمد على
apply	يقدم بطلب	flight attendant	مضيفة طيران	reliable	موثوق به
train	يدرب / يتدرّب -	airline	شركة طيران	flexible	مرن
training	تدريب	airliner	طائرة ركاب	workplace	مكان العمل
stress	توتر / ضغط / يؤكّد -	imagine: fancy	يتخيل	siren	صفارة
stressful	مجهّد	trade	صنعة / حرفة -	sound	صوت يبدو -
skill	مهارة	construct	يشيد / يبني -	teammate	زميل في الفريق
skillful : skilful	ماهر	construction	تشييد / بناء -	adapt to	يتكيف مع
communicator	متصل متّكل -	expert	خبير	punctual	دقيق في المواعيد
worry	قلق / يقلق -	experienced	ذو خبرة / متّمس -	caring	حنون عطوف -
explain	يفسر / يشرح -	experience	خبرة / تجربة -	patient	صبور / مريض -
medical	طبي	apprentice	متدرب	patience	الصبر
knowledge	المعرفة	apprenticeship	التدريب المهني	interests	اهتمامات
understanding	تفاهم	industry	الصناعة	theatre	المسرح
kindness	طيبة / عطف -	industrial	صناعي	available	متاح / متوفّر -
laboratory	معمل	local	محلي	immediate	فورى / عاجل -
subject	موضوع / مادة -	vast	واسع / هائل -	baker	خباز
chemistry	كيمياء	route	طريق / مسار -	office worker	عامل في مكتب
graduate	يُخْرِج / خريج -	employ	يوظف / يستخدم -	plumber	سباك
contract	تعاقد / يتعاقد -	employer	شركة / صاحب عمل -	police officer	ضابط شرطة
practical	عملي	employment	وظيفة	assistant	مساعد
practice	تدريب / تمرّين -	unemployment	البطالة	vet	طبيب بيطرى
improve	يحسّن / يطور -	option	اختيار	require	يطلب
products	منتجات	optional	اختياري	poster	ملصق
challenge	تحدي يتحدى -	progress	تقدّم / يتقدّم -	support	يؤيد / يساند -
vary	يختلف يتّوّع -	expect	يتوّقع	hard-working	مجتهد
variety	تنوع	earn	يربح / يكسب -	reassure	يطمئن / يهدى

Definitions

rewarding	doing something that makes you feel good	مُرضي / مُجزي
apply	make a formal request, usually in writing	يتقىم بطلب-
training	learning skills you need for a job	تدريب
stressful	something which causes worry	مُجهد
skill	the ability to do something well	مهارة
contract	a legal agreement	تعاقد
practical	relating to real activities and events more than ideas	عملي
qualifications	skills or knowledge that make you eligible for a job or work	مؤهلات
casualty department	emergency room in a hospital	قسم الطوارئ
degree	a qualification you receive when you finish university	درجة علمية
industry	a particular type of business that produces a particular type of goods or services.	الصناعة
construction	the work of building something	تشييد بناء-
attendant	a person whose job involves helping the public	عامل
apprenticeship	is a period of time working in order to learn skills needed to do a job	التدريب المهني

Expressions

popular with	محبوب شعبي-	يجلب معه شخصاً أو شيئاً
job opportunity	فرصة عمل	كلية التمريض
look for : search for	يبحث عن	يهدأ
have a talk	يلقي خطاب	بيان شخصي، إفادة شخصية
IT : Information technology	تكنولوجيا المعلومات	معرض التوظيف
suitable for	مناسب لـ	يقي بشيء في موعد المحدد
so far : up till now	حتى الآن	شهادة الدراسات العليا
besides : in addition to	بالإضافة إلى	يتمنى
dream Job	وظيفة مثالية مرغوب فيها	درجة البكالوريوس
Central Cairo	وسط القاهرة	أحياناً
care for : nurse	يعتنى بـ	المأكولات المصرية

Antonyms

biased	متحيز	non-biased	- متحيز غير محيد
succeed	ينجح	fail	يفشل
success	النجاح	failure	الفشل
local	محلي	international	دولي
vast	ـ هائل واسع	limited	محدود
honest	ـ صادق أمين	dishonest	- غادر خان
caring	عطوف	uncaring	قاسي
patient	صبور	hasty	متسرع

Reading

In this week's article called **What's your job?** We're talking to two young professionals about their work.

Ali works in the **casualty department** at a busy hospital. He says that, despite the long hours and hard work, the job is incredibly **rewarding**.

Why did you choose to become a nurse?

Well, I've always enjoyed caring for people, so it seemed a natural thing to do. I decided to **apply** to nursing college, did my **training** and then got a job here.

Do you like your job?

Yes, I love it, although it is very **stressful** at times. People are sometimes frightened, so part of my job is to make them feel calm, which can be hard.

Is there anything you don't enjoy?

Not really, although I work from 7 am till 6 pm every day, which is very tiring.

What skills do you need to be a successful nurse?

You need to be a good communicator – a lot of nursing is about listening to people's worries and explaining what the doctors are going to do. You need to have good medical knowledge too, but understanding and kindness are really important.

Reading

Nadia is a scientist and works in a laboratory as a chemist.

Why did you choose to become a scientist?

My best subject at school was chemistry, so I decided to study it at university. After I graduated, I got a two-year **contract** to work here.

What do you like best about your job?

I'm a very **practical** person and a lot of my job is about trying to improve products or develop new ones. I enjoy the challenges and the variety of my work.

Are there any challenges in your job?

Of course any job has challenges. It can sometimes be difficult when you're working on several products and each one has a deadline to meet.

What qualifications do you need to be a successful scientist?

Obviously, you need a degree in Science, but you also have to be good at problem solving. It's important to be able to communicate your ideas to other people too, and that can be difficult sometimes if they're not scientists.

Listening

Narrator: Ahmed

Man: Did you find out about any job opportunities at the job fair, Ahmed ? .

Ahmed : I had a talk with a man from an IT company and he said that there were lots of jobs for young people in his company. He told me that I needed to have good maths and IT skills but also English. He said that most people in IT used English at work. I asked him if I needed to do a degree in information technology and he said "no".

Narrator: Sarah

Woman : Hello Sarah. Was the job fair interesting ?

Sarah : Yes, I've decided what I want to do as a job now.

Woman : Oh, what's that ?

Sarah : I want to be a flight attendant for an international airline I talked to a woman from an airline

company and she said that it was a really interesting job. She told me that I had to speak at least two other languages as well as Arabic, so I'm going to start learning French. I asked her how many countries she has visited and she said that so far she'd been to over 40 - imagine that !

Narrator: Omar

Fatima: Did you get useful information about work at the fair, Omar ?

Omar: Yes. I'm not going to go to university, but I'm going to learn a trade. I spoke to a man who owns a construction company and I told him that I didn't really like studying and what I wanted to do something practical.

Fatima: Well, you've always been really good at making and fixing things. Mum and Dad agree, too.

Omar: I know. That's what I told him. He asked me whether I had had any work experience and I told him that I'd been helping our uncle make furniture for a few years. He said that would be useful and that I should try and get an apprenticeship in a local company.

Video script

The world of work is vast. There are routes into employment for everyone, with options to study at university, through apprenticeships or progressing, through work experience. Job fairs are often held to give non-biased information about many industries. They can tell you about what qualifications, skills and experience you will need, and you can also find out about what you can expect to earn. Every job has its challenges and rewards which can affect a person's decision about whether to pursue a career. Equally, some characteristics are essential for certain jobs. For example, a medical professional must be compassionate, caring and have excellent communication skills

Reading

My Dream Job

Name: Mohammed

Age: 23

Dream job: Firefighter

Skills: You should be: • a team-player • reliable • a good communicator • flexible

Workplace: Central Cairo

I always wanted to be a firefighter. When I was a little boy, I played with toy fire engines and sometimes watched the fire engines driving down the streets with their sirens sounding.

I knew that I wanted to help people and I also knew I wanted a job which wasn't in an office. I'm not great at sitting at a desk and wanted a job that was outside, exciting and had a lot of variety.

Firefighting can be dangerous and it can be very hard work, but I wouldn't do any other job. You must be able to communicate well with your **teammates** and also be happy to adapt to different situations when necessary.

Do you **fancy a career** as a firefighter? If you want an exciting job helping the community, come and visit me on Stand 21 at the Jobs Fair.

Date: 23 May

Time: 9.00 – 14.00

If you're not interested in firefighting, there are plenty of other jobs to find out about here at the Jobs Fair. Bring your friends and family along – you never know what career is out there for you!

CV

Name: Nabila El-Soory **Age:** 24

Address: Central Cairo, Egypt

Dream job: Teacher

Qualifications:

• Post Graduate Certificate in Education:

Bradly College, Oxford, England

• Bachelors Degree in English: Cairo

University: Cairo, Egypt

I am: • punctual • reliable • a good communicator • caring

Experience: I've always wanted a job helping people. I watched many lessons on my training course, and I taught English to young people aged 7–16 years old in the UK.

Personal statement: I am punctual and reliable. I can communicate well with young people, and I believe that I am a patient and caring professional.

Interests: Reading, theatre, and Egyptian cuisine

Availability: Immediate

الحديث المباشر والحديث غير المباشر Direct & Indirect Speech

الحديث المباشر : هو الذي يقوله صاحبه ويكون موضوع بين أقواس " ".
الحديث غير المباشر : هو الكلام المنقول ولا يكون موضوع بين الأقواس .

- Ali said " I will go to Alex. " كلام مباشر لأن
- Ali said that he would go to Alex كلام غير مباشر لأن

ولكن لابد من معرفة

Ali said " I'm writing a letter " □

فعل القول جملة القول

أولاً : الجملة الخبرية The statement

أولاً : إذا كان فعل القول مضارع :

say , says تحول إلى say , says , report , reports / (1) □

say to , says to تحول إلى tell , tells □

(2) نحذف الأقواس ونربط بـ (that) ويمكن حذفها .

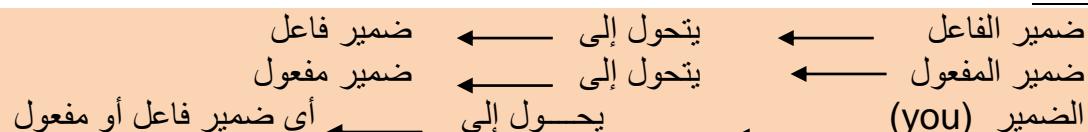
(3) تغير الضمائر حسب المستمع والمتحدث .

- Ali says " I will travel to Alex " . (reports) □
- *Ali reports that he will travel to Alex .*
- Mona says " I will go to Alex " (reports)
- *Mona reports that she will go to Alex .*
- I say " I will put him in the prison . (report)
- *I report that I will put him in the prison .*

لاحظ جيداً تغير الضمير I في الأمثلة السابقة :

- They say " we will take part in the race " . □
- *They report that they will take part in the race .*
- The teacher says to Amany " I will punish you if you don't concentrate " .
- *The teacher tells Amany he will punish her if she doesn't concentrate .*

خلي بالك أن



- Hind says to Walaa " I have done my duty " □
- *Hind tells Walaa that she has done her duty .*
- Rasha says to Samy " I may go to Alex with you " .
- *Rasha tells Samy that she may go to Alex with him .*

يأتي بعدها **فعل + ضمير / فاعل**

يأتي بعدها **فعل + ضمير / فاعل**

Tell **يأتي بعدها** **جملة + ضمير مفعول / مفعول**

Tell **يأتي بعدها** **جملة + ضمير مفعول / مفعول** □

- Hind (tells – says) me that she is clever .
- Hind (tells – says) that she is clever .
- Hind (tells – says) she is clever .

نلاحظ في جميع الأمثال السابقة تغيير الضمائر إلى :

I	→	he , she , I	Me	→	him , me
We	→	they , we	Us	→	them , us

1- Ali says " I'm playing tennis " (reports)

2- Ali says to Walaa " I'm playing Tennis " (tells)

3- Mona says " I have done my homework " (confirms)

4- " I eat meat every day " Ramy says . (claims)

5- " We will travel abroad " they say . (assure)

6- Ali tells Hind he can study English easily . (says)

ثانياً : إذا كان فعل القول ماضى :

Said → said , reported Said to → told - 1

(2) يتم حذف الأقواس ونربط بـ that ويمكن حذفها (3) يتم تغيير الضمائر حسب المستمع والمتحدث

(4) تغيير الأزمنة من المضارع إلى الماضي المقابل (5) يتم تغيير الظروف الزمنية .

- Rania said " I will travel to Alex " □
 - Rania reported that he would travel to Alex .*

ماضي بسيط	→	ماضي تام	→	ماضي مستمر	→	ماضي مستمر – تام	→	ماضي بسيط	→	ماضي بسيط – تام	→	ماضي بسيط ، مستمر – تام	→	ماضي بسيط ، تام	→	ماضي بسيط – تام	→	ماضي تام
-----------	---	----------	---	------------	---	------------------	---	-----------	---	-----------------	---	-------------------------	---	-----------------	---	-----------------	---	----------

must	الزام	Must+inf/ had to/would have to+inf
must	النصح	Must+inf /should have to+p.p
must	الاستنتاج	Must+inf/must have+p.p
Needn't +inf	الضرورة	Needn't+inf / didn't have to / wouldn't have to+inf

am , is , are → was , were . * have , has → had
 ♦ will , can → would , could * Played → played /had played

- Amani said to Ola " I have cooked a delicious meal "
 - Amani told Ola that she had cooked a delicious meal .*
- Hany said to Noha " I will go to the party "
 - Hany told Noha that he would go to the party .*
- Ramy said " I'm reading a story "
 - Ramy reported that he was reading a story .*
- Ali said " I didn't steal the money "

Claimed / asserted / reported هو نفس الحل :

- **Ali claimed that he hadn't stolen the money . /Ali claimed that he didn't steal the money** □
 - Hanaa said " I will help you if you help me " Ali
 - **Hanaa told Ali that she would help him if he helped her .**

وماذا عن تغير الأزمنة وكذلك الظروف لابد أن يكون فعل القول ماضى ؟ نعم لابد أن يكون ماضى

this	→	that	tomorrow	→	the following day
these	→	those		→	the next day
today	→	that day		→	the following week
tonight	→	that night		→	the next week
so	→	thus	The day after tomorrow	→	In two days' time
now	→	Then/at that time		→	the day before
ago	→	Before/earlier	yesterday	→	the previous day
here	→	there		→	the week before
Yet	→	by then	last week	→	the previous week
				→	Two days before
			The day before yesterday	→	Two days before

- Ali said " I'm reading now " □
 - **Ali said that he was reading then .**
- Hind said " I will help you tomorrow "
 - **Hind reported that she would help me the following day**
- Samia said to Alaa " I went to Alex yesterday "
 - **Samia told Alaa that she had gone to Alex the day before**
- Mna said to Marwa " I will build a charity next week "
 - **Mona told Marwa that she would build a charity the following week .**

1- I'm doing my homework now . (**Ali told me**)

•

2- She said to us " the headmaster gave me a prize " (**told**)

•

3- Mr. Nabil said " I'll sell a car of mine " (**reported**)

•

4-They said " we lost our money " (**reported**)

•

5- He said " I'll be free tomorrow " (**reported**)

•

☺ عزيزي الطالب قد يكون فعل القول غير **say** أو **report** على حسب معنى الجملة :

أفعال يأتي بعدها **to+inf** أو جملة :

Promise, agree, threaten, disagree, assert, offer, intend, advised , offer , warn

أفعال يأتي بعدها **v. ing** أو جملة : **that+ v.**

Admit, suggest, deny
suggest that **Should + inf**

" **should** يمكن حذف "

أفعال أخرى غير **say** يأتي بعدها جملة : **that+ v.**

Explain, shout, claim, remark, think, complain, allege, state, mention, announce, add, indicate, suppose, believe, cry, reply, and answer

1-He (promised – threatened –explained) that his uncle was encouraging him to find another job.

فالمعنى في الجمله السابقه هو أنه أوضح أو شرح

2-I (complained _promised _admitted) that he had made a mistake the night before.

وهنا تعنى الجمله معنى الاعتراف

3-I(complained –**promised** – threatened) that I would contact Mr. Farag on Saturday morning.

وهنا تحمل الجمله معنى الوعد

4-The prime minister (apologized – suggested –claimed) that the government had made the right decision.

وفي هذه الجمله المعنى يتطلب كلمة زعم

1-Omar (suggested- complained) that the exam was difficult.

2-My father (complained- threatened- **promised**) that he would take us to the park.

3-He (intended- claimed- told) he was an officer in the army.

عزيزى الطالب : قد تصادف أكثر من فعل في الماضي وهذا قد تتحكم الرواية أو المعنى أو الكلمة الدالة :

-He told me that he (had been working – would work) as a sales assistant before he left his job.

وهنا تذكر قاعدة :

ماضي تام بسيط	before after	ماضي بسيط ماضي تام
------------------	-----------------	-----------------------

-They said that they (were seeing – could see) the mountain after they had reached the top of the tower.

-Kareem apologized for losing the pen that I (had lent – would lend – was lending) him.

وهنا الحدث الاول هو الاقراض وبعدها فقد

-Nahla said it (would be – had been – was) great if they could go to England in Summer.

وهنا الالتزام بقاعدة if

if 2	ماضي بسيط	Would +inf
if 3	ماضي تام	Would have +p.p

-He admitted that he (could make –would make –had made) a mistake the night before.

وهنا المتحكم الكلمة الدالة

-She explained that she (had hoped- was hoping) to visit me the following week.

-He agreed that he(hadn't told- wouldn't tell) anyone what I had said

وهنا الذي يساهم في الحل هو فعل قول مع المعنى العام للجمله

-My father said that he (hadn't bought – wouldn't buy) me new mobile until I had passed my next exam

متى لا يتم تغير الأزمنة والظروف :

1- إذا كان فعل القول مضارع

- Ali says " I'm playing tennis well "
 - *Ali says that he is playing tennis well .*

2- إذا كان المتحدث قائل الكلم منذ فترة قصيرة أى

Has just said	said just now <input type="checkbox"/>
Said a moment ago	said right now

- Ali said a moment ago " I will go soon "

-Ali said a moment ago that he will go soon .

3- لا تتغير الأزمنة إذا كانت الجملة تعبر عن حقيقة ثابتة

- “The Nile **is** the longest river in the world.”
- The teacher **told** us that the Nile **is** the longest river in the world.
- She said , "All human beings have two eyes and two ears."
- She said that all human beings have two eyes and two ears .

4- الأزمنة حالة **I wish / If only / If** وكذلك **it's time** والثانية

- Ali said " If only I had a car " → Ali reported that if only he had a car .
- Ali said to Samy “**it's time** you **went** home “
- Ali told Samy that it **was** time that he **went** home

5- لا يوجد تحويل للأزمنة في الجمل التي تحتوي على

- had better - used to - should -
- ought to - mustn't ,could – would – might

- “You **had better** to be inside in such bad weather.”

- He said that I **had better** to be inside in such bad weather.

6- الماضي البسيط ليس بالضرورة أن يتحول في الغير مباشر إلى ماضي تمام وبخاصة إذا كان الماضي البسيط مستخدما مع فعل آخر ماضي في علاقة زمنية معينة

- He said, 'She **came** round to my house while I **was doing** my shopping.'

- He said that she **came** round to his house while he **was doing** his shopping.

7- مع أزمنة المستقبل يمكن التغيير أو عدم التغيير.

• اذا كان المستقبل قد مر هنا يتم التحويل ولكن إذا لم يمر لا يتم التحويل .

- Ali said that he (**will** – would) come tomorrow .

- Ali said that he (**will** – **would**) come the following day .

هناك مجموعة مصطلحات تأتي مع **say/tell** ولكن في الحمل التي ليس لها علاقة بال مباشر.

say	Tell
say good morning \evening, etc.	tell the truth , tell a lie , tell a joke
say something\nothing ,etc.	tell (someone)the time,
say a few words , say so,	tell some one's name , tell a story,
say no more , say a prayer,	tell a secret, tell someone the way,
say for certain , etc.	tell the difference , etc.

تحذف عبارات الموافقة أو الاتفاق مثل (Yes/ Sure/ Of course.....) ويستخدم فعل ابلاغ يدل على الموافقة أو الاتفاق مثل:

☺ لا يوجد تحويل لصيغة الماضي من الأفعال الناقصة:

Would- could- might- should- would rather- had better

-"You **should** **study** hard, Samar", said mum. (مباشر)

- Mum told Samar that she **should** **study** hard. (غير مباشر)

-agreed/ approved/ answered in affirmative.....etc.

-"Yes, I have received your e-mail, " said Sama. (مباشر)

-Sama **agreed** that she had received my e-mail. (غير مباشر)

☺تحذف عبارات الرفض أو عدم الاتفاق مثل (No/ Sorry.....) ويستخدم فعل ابلاغ يدل على الرفض أو عدم الاتفاق مثل:

-denied/ disapproved/ answered in negative.....etc.

-"No, I didn't see Ali today," said Ahmed. (مباشر)

-Ahmed **denied** that he had seen Ali that day. (غير مباشر)

السؤال بفعل مساعد

إذا كان فعل القول مضارع

<u>Say/says</u>	→	wonder/s – inquire/s ask/s/want(s) to know/as/asks
Say(s) to		Ask /asks

2- حذف الأقواس ونربط بـ (whether / if) 3- تحويل الجملة الاستفهامية إلى جملة خبرية

4- تغير الضمائر حسب المتحدث والمستمع

- Mona says to Ali " can you play chess ?" (asks)□
 - ***Mona asks Ali if he can play chess .***
- Hind says to Mohamed " have you done the homework ?"
 - ***Hind asks Mohammed if he has done the homework .***
- Walaa says to me " will you go to Alex ?"
 - ***Walaa asks me if I will go to Alex .***
- Mai says to Rania " Do you practice sports ?"
 - ***Mai asks Rania if she practices sports .***

ولكن رکز فی المطلوب فی الجملة الآتیة :

- Ali says to Mona " Did you play tennis ?" (ask / inquires)
 - *Ali asks Mona if she played tennis . /Ali inquires if Mona played tennis .* عندما يطلب منك **wonder / inquire** أو نستخدم الاسم مكان ضميره
- Rania says to Heba " Do you have a car ?" (asks)
 - *Rania asks Heba if she has a car .*
- Rania says to Heba " Did you go to the party "
 - *Rania asks Heba if she went to the party .*

لاحظ : إذا كان فعل القول مضارع ووجدنا :

ونضع التصريف الأول / الأول + s	تحذف	Do
ونضع التصريف الأول + S	تحذف	Does
ونضع التصريف 2	تحذف	Did

1- " Is he playing tennis ?" (I wonder)

•
2- He says to Mona " have you played the match ?" (asks)
•
3- Ali says " Do you speak English, Mona ?" (asks)
•
4- Ali says " Did you visit the museum, Hala ?" (asks)
•

إذا كان فعل القول ماضي :

Said → wondered, inquired , wanted to know , asked □
Said to → asked

3- تحويل الجملة من استفهامية إلى جملة خبرية

2- نحذف الأقواس ونربط بـ / If

4- تغير الأزمنة والظروف إذا كان فعل القول ماضي :

4- تغير الضمائر

- Ali said to samy " can you go with me, tomorrow ?"
 - **Ali asked samy if he could go with him the following day/ the next day**
- Mona said to Heba " Are you busy now ?"
 - **Mona asked Heba if / whether she was busy then .**
- Ali said to me " Did you go to the party?"
 - **Ali asked me if I went / had gone to the party .**
- Rasha said to him " Do you have a mobile ?"
 - **Rasha asked him if he had a mobile .**

لاحظ : إذا كان فعل القول ماضى ووجدنا (do – does) نحذف (does – do – did) ونضع الفعل فى

التصريف الثانى ، نحذف (did) ونضع الفعل فى التصريف الثانى أو had + P.P

- 1- " Is he still working in the garden ?" (I wondered)
•
- 2- He said to me " could you lend me your camera ?" (He asked me)
•
- 3- He said to Mona " have you done the homework ?" (asked)
•
- 4- Marwa said " Will you travel abroad ?" (asked him)
•
- 5- Rasha said to me " Did you play with them ?" (asked)
•
- 6- Ali asked me if I would go to Alex . (said)
•

If/ whether

-1 لا تتبع if بـ مباشرة or not

Mona asked (if-whether) or not I had studied E.

Mona asked (if-whether) I had studied E. if **كلتا الكلمتين صحيح والأفضل**

Mona asked (if-weather) I had studied E or not. whether **كلتا الكلمتين صحيح والأفضل**

Choose the correct answer :

1-He asked me.....my parents knew I was here.

a-who b-weather c-whether d-what

2-She.....her whether she had a pen.

a-asked b-told c-said d-wondered

3-She wondered if we.....English.

a-should speak b-speaks c-will be spoken d-can be spoken

4-I asked him if he often.....poems.

a-wrote b-is written c-was written d-written

5-She asked me.....we should go now.

a-when b-that c-whether d-weather

6-I asked my brother.....he had revised well for the exam.

a-if b-that c-whether d-which

7-I asked him.....he could tell me about his career.

a-that b-to c-if d-weather

8-I wonder if.....your mobile phone.

a-can I use b-could I use c-I used d- I can use

9-I asked him.....it was true that he had helped students at Oxford University.

a-which b-whether c-what d-where

10-I asked Andy if he.....talk about Spring-Rice's writing.

a-can b-will c- had d-could

11- He asked her.....she was well-organized.

a-that b-if c-where d-which

12-He asked me.....that his sister had been ill.

a-if I knew b-that I knew c-whether did I know d-when did I know

13-My father wanted to know.....chess.

a-if I played b-that I played c-where did I play d-when did I play

14-Hany asked Fady whether.....to the museum the next day.

a-could he go b-would he go c-can he go d- he could go

15-The teacherwhether we had found the homework easy or difficult.

a-inquired b-acquired c-required d-told

16-I wondered if I.....one of his poems.

a-can read b-will read c-could read a-am reading

17-Mrs. Osama asked me if my parents.....where I was.

a-knows b-knew c-has known d-know

17-Ahmed asked me where.....the day before.

a-I had gone b-I go c-had I gone d- did I go

18-The teacher asked Ahmed.....all the way on foot.

a-if he came b-if did he come c-would he come d-if does come

19-My father wanted to know.....chess.

a-if I played b-that I played c-where did I play d-when did I play

السؤال بادأة الاستفهام

* وهو بنفس طريقة تحويل السؤال بفعل مساعد ولكن بدلاً من الربط بـ If أو whether تربط بادأة لاستفهام

- Ali said to Mona " how long have you lived , here ?"
 - **Ali asked Mona how long he had lived there .**
- Rania said to me " where did you go?"
 - **Rania asked me where I had gone .**
- Rasha said to him " why do you go to the club ?"
 - **Rasha asked him why he went to the club .**
- Mona said to them " when did you go to the party yesterday ?"
 - **Mona asked them when they had gone to the party .**
- Ali asked me how long I had lived in Alex .
 - **Ali said to me " how long have you lived in Alex ?"**
- Ali asked me about my name .
 - **Ali said " What's your name ?"**
- Ali asked me about my hobbies .
 - **Ali said " what are your hobbies ?"**
- Ali asked me about my health .
 - **Ali said to me " How are you?"**

1- " What would you like to have ?"

-

2- " Where are you going ?"

-

3- " How did you solve the problem "

-

ملوحظه خفيه للطلبه الظريفه

if / whether الصيغه الاتيه ليست كلام غير مباشر ولكن يأتي الفاعل وليس الفعل المساعد بعد
جملة خبرية + اداة /
can/ could you tell/ show/.....me if / whether جملة خبرية + اداة /
Do you know +if /n whether جملة خبرية + اداة /

-Could you tell me where the station is?

-Do you know if Mona has children?

تحويل الأمر order

■ يكون فعل القول (to / not to) و بعدها (told / ask / beg / order)

- Ali said to me " open the door " (ordered)
 - *Ali ordered me to open the door .*
- Hind said to me " Don't smoke much " . (told)
 - *Hind told me not to smoke much .*

طلب الإذن

■ ويكون بنفس الطريق فعل القول (tell / ask)

- Heba said to me " can you open this box "

Heba asked me to open that box . /Heba asked me if I could open that box

Don't forget

• encourage ... to / not to + inf	• warn ... to / not to + inf
• ask ... to / not to + inf	• advise ... to/not to + inf
• allow to / not to + inf	• order to / not to + inf
• agree to + inf	• tell to / not to + inf
• Suggest + v-ing	• Suggest that فاعل should + inf
• Recommend + v-ing	• Recommend that فاعل should + inf

Drill 6 : Change the following sentences from DIRECT to INDIRECT SPEECH:

1. Mary said, "The train will probably arrive on time."

-

2. He said, "I have to finish this report by five o'clock."

-

3. The doctor said, "Mr. Smith will improve quickly."

-

4. William said to me, "I am leaving in the morning."

-

5. The teacher said, "Everyone has to write a composition."

-

6. John said, "I saw that movie on Wednesday."

-

7. Mary said to John, "I cannot go to the movie with you."

-

8. John said, "I have finished studying my lesson."

-

9. Mary said, "John speaks English well."

-

10. William said to me, "I will not see Mr. Jones until Tuesday."

-

EXERCISES ON VOCABULARY

Choose the correct answer

1. My brother to Toshiba and they offered him a job
 a) relied b) replied c) applied d) supplied
2. The for this work is today, so I really need to get on with it.
 a) underline b) offline c) online d) deadline
3. Many traditional teachers are in bad need of to adapt to the new educational system.
 a) training b) raining c) draining d) gaining
4. My old job was a nightmare but this one's truly a job.
 a) dream b) ambiguous c) dim d) sleep
5. We our desire to hire a manager with a lot of experience.
 a) distress b) stressful c) stress d) press
6. Lack of and poor nutritional quality of foods limits peoples' ability to eat healthfully.
 a) specialty b) similarity c) poverty d) variety
7. You must accept the contract. There are no other
 a) adoption b) chooses c) operations d) options
8. Hospitals must be ready to deal with of motorway accidents.
 a) casualties b) physicians c) doctors d) specialists
9. I think that teaching is hard work, but it's
 a) award b) reward c) rewarding d) awarding
10. Nursing the practice or profession of for the sick and injured
 a) daring b) caring c) looking d) searching
11. He has a lot of good but being organized isn't one of them.
 a) qualities b) quantities c) equalities d) disabilities
12. The two nations reached an on oil transport.
 a) understanding b) argument c) standing d) underground
13. Women's salaries are low compared to what men for the same work.
 a) beat b) earn c) gain d) win
14. This is not a private dinner so please invite your friends and bring a bottle of Cola.
 a) out b) along c) on d) up
15. On the plane, the flight brings you a drink after your meal.
 a) intend b) attend c) attendant d) assistant
16. After a three-year in the trade, he could work as a mechanic.
 a) apprentice b) relationship c) partnership d) apprenticeship
17. Street children decide to leave home for reasons.
 a) cancerous b) generous c) various d) variable
18. He gave up his job so that he could his mother at home.
 a) dance b) nurse c) look for d) purse
19. Try not to - there's nothing you can do to change the situation.
 a) marry b) carry c) worried d) worry
20. Don't sign any before examining its conditions carefully.
 a) contract b) contact c) attract d) subtract
21. Finding a solution to problems is one of the greatest faced by scientists today.
 a) canals b) channels c) advantages d) challenges
22. I read his biography to find his life.
 a) around b) about c) out d) out about
23. Dinner will be ready in half an hour - just be!
 a) hungry b) patient c) patience d) hasty
24. The is coming tomorrow to install the new washing machine.
 a) plumber b) attendant c) vet d) baker
25. You're a nurse, so can I ask your opinion on bandaging ankles?
 a) confession b) profession c) amateur d) professional
26. She has a lot of experience in dealing with these kinds of problems.

a) practice	b) practical	c) critical	d) optical
27. Can't we someone as an assistant to help with all this work?			
a) employer	b) employee	c) employ	d) employment
28. Mona wanted to find a way to repay his friend's			
a) kindly	b) kindness	c) cruelty	d) sickness
29. My sister has finished her training and she is now a engineer.			
a) experience	b) profession	c) qualified	d) liquefied
30. My brother is a plumber. He has taken on an to learn the trade.			
a) assist	b) apprentice	c) vet	d) police officer
31., what she did was wrong, but I don't think she deserved to be punished.			
a) Obvious	b) Obviously	c) Clear	d) Variously
32. He has qualified with a in medicine from the University of Cairo.			
a) mark	b) grade	c) agree	d) degree
33. You have to have such a lot of when you're dealing with kids.			
a) cruelty	b) patience	c) patient	d) impatient
34. If the eyes are badly injured, seek medical care.			
a) delayed	b) immediately	c) relaxed	d) immediate
35. My uncle is a very person. All the family like him.			
a) comparison	b) compassionate	c) comrade	d) introvert
36. A job is an event where employers offer information about their companies to people who are looking for jobs			
a) pair	b) fair	c) palace	d) department
37. It's unreasonable to expect your child to behave in a way if you behave selfishly.			
a) violent	b) unkind	c) selfish	d) caring
38. The money will be distributed among the winners.			
a) equation	b) equality	c) equally	d) equal
39. Working for a big can be good, as there are often opportunities for promotion.			
a) employable	b) employ	c) employer	d) unemployment
40. A teacher's lies in his ability to communicate quite complex ideas very simply.			
a) skill	b) skillful	c) talented	d) drawback
41. The went on for days as crews tried to get the wildfires under control.			
a) fire alarm	b) firewood	c) firefighting	d) fire gun
42. A / An is someone who is able to talk about their ideas and emotions in a way that other people understand.			
a) talkative	b) alligator	c) illustrator	d) communicator
43. Of course Maher won't be late; you know how he is			
a) lazy	b) punctual	c) confident	d) compassionate
44. A of the camel is its ability to live for a long time without water.			
a) characterize	b) character	c) characteristic	d) characters
45. Not everyone wants to work in offices and many young people with manual skills go into			
a) trade	b) trader	c) tread	d) raid
46. Liverpool only lost the game because the referee was			
a) base	b) based	c) non-biased	d) biased

EXERCISES ON GRAMMAR

Choose the correct answer

Choose the correct answer.

1. "I know you can do it . Take the exam again." - He her to take the exam again.
a) threatened **b) encouraged** **c) promised** **d) denied**
2. "The accident was all my fault." - She that the accident was her fault.
a) admitted **b) denied** **c) offered** **d) asked**
3. "Well done ! You have got great exam results." - She him on getting great exam results.
a) suggested **b) congratulated** **c) accused** **d) begged**
4. "I want to speak to the manager! - NOW!" - He to speak to the manager at once.
a) said **b) told** **c) asked** **d) threatened**

5. "Shall we spend a quiet evening at home?" - She spending a quiet evening at home.
 a) warned b) offered c) suggested d) wanted

6. "Oh please ! Let me go to the party , mum." - She mum to let her go to the party.
 a) begged b) advised c) promised d) ordered

"No, it wasn't me. I didn't eat the biscuits." - He eating the biscuits.
 a) wondered b) allowed c) admitted d) denied

7. "The bags are heavy. Can I give you a hand?" - She to give him a hand with the bags.
 a) offered b) suggested c) wanted to know d) said

8. "Sara must take a rest." -The doctor said Sara a rest
 a) took b) have to take c) had to take d) could take

9. The gardener me why I hadn't bought a new axe.
 a) wondered b) inquired c) asked d) wanted to know

10. The air hostess asked if we could fasten seat belts.
 a) his b) her c) our d) ours

11. " I have not done it today. " - I explained that I had not done it.....
 a) today b) a day c) that day d) this day

12. I that I had to wait in the office for another two hours.
 a) was said b) has said c) told d) was told

13. I will finish this picture tomorrow" - Esraa said that she would finish that picture.....
 a) day before b) yesterday c) tomorrow d) the following day

14. Rehamshe was a doctor.
 a) wanted b) asked c) said d) told

15. He allowed mehis phone.
 a) if I used b) that I used c) used d) to use

16. The teacher he would punish me if I didn't keep quiet.
 a) advised b) promises c) told d) threatened

17. Mr Omar asked me what I was doing when heme.
 a) has seen b) saw c) will seed d) sees

18. Hend me to show her the bank.
 a) wanted b) said c) advised d) warned

19. Hussein declared that he was going to see his parents.....
 a) tomorrow b) the following day c) yesterday d) the day before

20. Mona says that sheme tomorrow.
 a) helped b) had helped c) can help d) help

21. The manager to pay me on Friday.
 a) told b) threatened c) promised d) required

22. The interviewer asked her she had experience in sales.
 a) although b) while c) if d) weather

23. Maha has just remarked that sheyet.
 a) decided b) had decided c) has been decided d) hasn't decided

24. Malak promised sheas soon as the plane landed.
 a) phoned b) will phone c) would phone d) phones

25. He wondered if iron a metal.
 a) had been b) has c) is d) has been

26. Hadi asked me what....., but I didn't tell him.
 a) my name is b) was my name c) is your name d) our name will

27. Hany said heon holiday the following week.
 a) will be going b) will go c) was going d) is going

28. Amira said that gone to bed early that night.
 a) she has b) she had c) she was d) she had been

29. Tarek's mother asked him what time hehome from school.
 a) is b) will be c) would be d) being

30. The students asked the teacher what theyto help stop global warming.
 a) do b) can do c) did d) could do

31. Hani asked his friend why he so quickly.
 a) is walking b) walk c) walking d) was walking

32. Nadia said her father ill the day before.
 a) had been b) had c) has been d) is

33. Huda asked Lamia when she home the previous day.
 a) had got b) get c) did get d) was getting

34. "Where do you live?" asked Huda. - Huda asked me where lived.
 a) you b) I c) your d) me

35. "Why are you laughing?" Sami asked her. - Sami asked her why laughing.
 a) is she b) she is c) was she d) she was

36. "If I was younger, I would marry her. - Ali said that if he younger, he would marry her.
 a) is b) was c) has been d) had been

37. "I was with my aunt last week." - Aya that she had been with her aunt the previous week.
 a) asked b) inquired c) admitted d) advised

38. I wanted to know the school was.
 a) that b) if c) whether d) where

39. Many of you me how long people spent on a computer each day.
 a) said b) told c) asked d) wondered

40. "What did you do in town?" - Ola wanted to know what in town.
 a) did he do b) he has done c) he had done d) had he done

41. "Who to yesterday?". - Heba asked who we had been talking to the day before.
 a) were you talking b) you were talking c) have you been d) you had talked

42. "When will you be back?" - Their father asked them when be back.
 a) they b) they will c) would they d) they would

43. "How have you been feeling?" asked Azza. - Azza asked how feeling.
 a) had I b) I had c) I had been d) had I been

TRANSLATION

1) Translate into Arabic:

1- إن تحديد الهدف بدقة و اختيار الوسائل المساعدة هي البداية الحقيقة لتحقيق الطموحات.

2) Translate into Arabic:

1. You can express your personal opinion freely regarding a certain subject, on condition that you shouldn't insult others or cause harm to them.

facilitate construction resources	مرافق إمكانات مشاركة	عام تعليمي بشأن	هدف يحدد حجر الزاوية تدفق
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TEST TEN

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

1. The Nile is polluted. It's no longer a source of safe drinking water.
 a) capable b) sociable c) deniable d) reliable

2. She's been doing exercises to become stronger and more
 a) deniable b) flexible c) available d) possible

3. At present the organization has to rely on young, graduates.
 a) experiences b) experience c) inexperienced d) experienced

4. University graduates often have little idea of what to do when they begin
 a) employment b) unemployment c) movement d) pavement

5. They donated a lot of money finance the of a cancer hospital.
 a) relation b) obstruction c) destruction d) construction

6. With her and experience, she seems to be ideally suited to the job.
 a) skilled b) qualifies c) qualifications d) qualified

7. To what can parents be responsible for a child's behaviour?
 a) degree b) decree c) agree d) disagree

8. It can be difficult to to live in a different city.
 a) adapt b) adopt c) adoption d) adaptation

9. The at the gas station cleaned the car for us.
 a) manager b) scientist c) attendant d) oculist

10. The apologizes for long delays at check-ins today.
 a) online b) guideline c) offline d) airline

11. My father told Maher that he was sure he him there the week before.
 a) has seen b) had seen c) sees d) would see

12. Reem says that Nora later.
 a) will come b) would come c) had come d) came

13. The interviewer asked him when home that day.
 a) did he get b) he gets c) had he got d) he had got

14. He said that home at about six o'clock in the evening.
 a) he gets b) he has got c) had he got d) he had got

15. Hala asked Amal who invite to her party.
 a) she will b) would she c) she should d) should she

16. At the weekend, my friend asked me what I since we last met.
 a) have done b) did c) had been doing d) was doing

2) Read the following passage, then answer the questions:

Should we work all the time without having rest or entertainment? The answer is that we can't go on working without stopping, from time to time and at regular intervals, to have some rest and some recreation. If we did we could make mistakes and the quality of our work might get worse. **An overworked** person may end up by losing the ability to think clearly and by having no energy to go on working. Sleep is one of the ways in which nature renews our energy. Sports and games are also essential for brain workers who stay in closed offices and do not have a good chance to exercise their muscles. Such activities as swimming and walking may do them a lot of good. So, we should not waste our weekends. They should be made full use of and spent in the open. Having forgotten all about our work and the worries of life, we can then enjoy ourselves to the full and return the next day to work with our energy fully renewed. Change has a magic effect on man's health and consequently on his performance.

a) Choose the correct answer:

1. Sleep is necessary for
 a) The children b) the sick people c) the old people d) all people

2. Overworking results in
 a) loss of energy b) more energy c) more experience d) sound thinking

3. The underlined word "**overworked**" means having to work
 a) too little b) quite much c) too much d) quite little

4. Brain workers do not have a good chance to exercise their muscles as they
 a) play chess instead b) stay in closed offices
 c) are good at dangerous sport d) practice physical activities in closed offices

b) Answer the following questions:

5. Why should people stop work every now and then?
 6. What happens if one goes on working after one gets tired?
 7. How can people make good use of their weekends?

Translate into Arabic:

We should know that we cannot change our country in just one day or can eradicate the wrong things alone as this needs efforts of all the citizens of the country.

Translate into English:

طموحي في المستقبل أن أعمل في مجال السياحة لكي أمارس التحدث باللغة الانجليزية.

Unit 11 Amazing people

Part 1 Lesson 1/2

amaze	يدهش	impact	تأثير / يؤثر
amazed	مندهش	involve	يتضمن
amazing	مدهش	complain	يشتكي
champion	بطل رياضي	complaint	شكوى
championship	بطولة رياضية	Kung Fu	الكونغ فو
win a medal	يكتب ميدالية	positive	أيجابي
disable	يسبب اعاقة	negative	سلبي
disabled	معاق	metal disc	قرص معدني
disability	اعاقة	especially	خصوصا
terrible = horrible	فظيع	media	الاعلام
compete	ينافس	organization	منظمة
competitor	منافس	challenge	تحدى / يتحدى
competition	منافسة	lift	مصدع / يرفع
competitive	تنافسي	market	سوق
competitiveness	تنافسية	marketing	السوق
affect	يؤثر على	cycle	يركب دراجة
effect	تأثير	cycling	ركوب دراجات
international	دولى	colleague	زميل
national	قومى	flight	رحلة طيران
achieve	يحقق	owner	مالك
achievement	انجاز	passenger	مسافر
wheelchair	كرسى متحرك	snowboarding	التزلج على الجليد
stay fit	يبقى لائق	the same as	نفس الشيء
powerlifter	لاعب رفع اثقال	similar to	مشابه لـ
powerlifting	لعبة رفع اثقال	award	جائزة / يمنح جائزة
illness	مرض	award-winning	الفائز بالجائزة
polio	شلل الاطفال	battle	معركة / يكافح
Spina bifida	تشقق العمود الفقري	prove	يثبت / يبرهن
muscles	عضلات	proof	برهان / دليل
athlete	لاعب قوى	strong	قوى
athletics	الألعاب القوى	strength	قدرة
Paralympics (n)	الباراليمبية	strengthen	يقوى
Paralympic (adj)	باراليمبى	stamina	القدرة على التحمل
Paralympian (n)	لاعب باراليمبى	come first	يأتى فى المركز الاول
get around	يتتجول	come second	يأتى فى المركز الثانى
race	سباق	(be) able to +inf.	قادر على
racer	متسابق	unable to	غير قادر على
events	أحداث	give talks	يلقى خطب/أحاديث
medical condition	حالة طبية	retire from	يتقاعد من
podcast	نشرة صوتية	determine	يصمم

special	خاص / مميز	determination	تصميم
active	نشيط	inspire	يلهم
activist	ناشط	inspiration	الهام
chance = opportunity	فرصة	physical	بدني / جسدي
guest	ضيف	physically	بدنيا
join	ينضم الى	mental	عقلي
campaign	حملة	mentally	عقليا
campaigner	مدافع / مؤيد	fight (fought)	يقاتل
notice	يلاحظ / ملاحظة	fighting	قتال
sociology	علم الاجتماع	promote	يرقى / يؤيد
support	يساند / مساندة	promotion	ترقية
equal	يساوي / مساوى	preserve	بحفظ
equally	بمساواة	sacrifice	يضحى / تضحية
brilliant	رائع	highs and lows	نجاحات و اخفاقات
recommend	يوصى	outstanding	بارز / مميز
recommendation	توصية	do paper work	يقوم باعمال كتابية
awful	فظيع	range of	مجموعة من
make a difference	يصنع اختلاف	dedicate = devote	يكرس
make changes	يصنع تغيير	dedication	تكريس
actually	في الواقع	guess	يُخمن
in charge of	مسئول عن	cycling	ركوب الدراجات
responsible for	مسئول عن	cyclist	راكب دراجة
ramp	منحدر	cycle	يركب دراجة
issue	قضية	success	نجاح / ناجح
promise	يعد / وعد	arrange an interview	يرتبط مقابلة شخصية
campus	الحرم الجامعي	add to	يضيف الى
exist	يوجد	make it difficult	يجعله صعب
existing	موجود	refer to	يشير الى
excellent	ممتاز	member of	عضو في
area	منطقة	benefits of	فوائد
ensure	يؤكد	battle against	يكافح ضد
successful in/at	ناجح	take part in	يشارك في

Synonyms and Antonyms

Word	synonym	antonym
amazing	astonishing	believable
compete	contest / rival / challenge	surrender / assist / agree / share
competition	contest / race / rivalry	peace / alliance / harmony
achieve	acquire / excel	fail / lose / miss

achievement	success/triumph/ accomplishment	nonachievement / mess/disaster / catastrophe
personally	privately / individually	generally
complaint	annoyance / grievance	acceptance
disabled	helpless / invalid / paralyzed	able / firm / healthy
difference	distinction / variation	similarity
inspire	stimulate	discourage / depress
physical	bodily	mental
suitable	appropriate / fit	unsuitable / unfit / inappropriate

ملاحظات هامة

1	*campaign قتال / معركة/حملة *begin a campaign يبدأ حملة *launch a campaign يطلق حملة *lead a campaign يقود حملة *campaign (for/against) يناصر / يقوم بحملة لصالح/ضد	1-The police began/ launched a campaign to reduce road accidents. 2-She led a successful campaign against the closure of the library. 3-The campaign failed to achieve its objectives.
2	2 *Olympics =Olympic Games الالعاب الاوليمبية *Olympian لاعب اوليمبي	*The London Olympics (Olympic Games) were held in 2012. *He is a great Olympian of all time.
3	3 *Paralympics = Paralympic Games الالعاب البارليمبية *Paralympian لاعب بارليمبي	The Paralympics (Paralympic Games) are an international athletics competition for people who are disabled.
4	4 *compete for / من اجل فى /to against / مع /in منافس/منتسابق *competitor منافسة / مسابقة	*My shop is competing for attracting customers. *My shop is competing to attract customers. *Weight lifting competition starts tomorrow. *There are 20 competitors for the gold medal.
5	5 الرياضات التي بها كرة *go(v+ing) الرياضات و الانشطة منتهية ب *do رياضة فردية بلا أدوات	* play (football / tennis / volleyball.....) * go (swimming / sailing / windsurfing / diving) * do (karate / boxing / weightlifting / judo) * play / do (sports)

ملحوظة

sport	Sports person
cycling	cycler
powerlifting	powerlifter
running	runner
swimming	swimmer
diving	diver
windsurfing	windsurfer
snowboarding	snowboarder
sailing	sailor

Reading Text

Mahmoud Mohamed Youssef

Mahmoud Mohamed Youssef was a champion in Kung Fu and won many medals in the sport at secondary school. After a terrible car accident, he now has a disability which means he has to use a wheelchair. Mahmoud cannot walk again, but that has not stopped his love of sport. He decided to practise a sport which you can play in a wheelchair and he became very good at wheelchair tennis. He has competed in many international wheelchair tennis competitions and became one of the best wheelchair tennis players in Egypt. That is an amazing achievement, but Mahmoud has not stopped there. He also helps people who are in wheelchairs to stay fit, and gives talks to help other people with disabilities.

Amany Ali

Amany Ali is an Egyptian Paralympic powerlifter who won a bronze medal in the 2016 Paralympic Games in Brazil in 2016. Amany had an illness called polio when she was younger and this affected the muscles in her feet. She did not start powerlifting until she was 20, although she has always loved the sport. She achieved her Paralympic success in Brazil aged 40, and at a very difficult time. Her father died two days before the competition, so she wanted to win the medal for him. She also came fourth in the London Paralympic Games in 2012.

Tanni Grey-Thompson

Tanni Grey-Thompson is a British Paralympian wheelchair racer who has a medical condition called Spina bifida. She is unable to walk, so she uses a wheelchair to get around. Tanni first competed in the 400 metres and wheelchair basketball at the Paralympics in Seoul in 1988. Tanni won 16 Paralympic medals in athletics events from the 100 metres up to the 800 metres, including 11 gold medals. Since she retired from athletics in 2004, Tanni has worked for many different organisations which help people, especially disabled people and women, to enjoy the benefits of sports.

Workbook

Complete the text with these words.

achieve compete disability medals muscles wheelchairs

Wheelchair tennis Some amazing athletes 1 in different sports even when they have a 2 For example, some play tennis in 3 The playing area is the same as for other tennis competitions, but the

players need to have strong 4 in their arms to move around and to hit the ball. The best players enter the Paralympic Games, but few 5 as much success as Esther Vergeer, who is from the Netherlands. She won four gold 6 between 2000 and 2012.

Many sports end in -ing, and the name of the person who does the sport ends in -er. Complete these sentences with the correct form of the verb in brackets.

Olympic sports Many Olympic sports have always been part of the modern games, such as 1(cycle) and 2(swim). Some of the most famous Olympians are 3(run) such as Usain Bolt and Mo Farah. New sports are sometimes added to the games. For example, 4(windsurf) became an Olympic Sport in 1984 and 5(snowboard) in 1998. Other sports are not part of the Olympic Games, for example, 6(powerlift). That means that great Egyptian 7.....(powerlift), like Sherif Othman, can only compete in the Paralympics.

Listening Text

Nadia: Hello everyone and welcome to the podcast. Every week we talk to a different guest about their job. Today we have a very special guest who's a charity activist from Egypt. Her name is Leila El-Baz. Leila, who has been an equal opportunities campaigner for almost ten years now, is here to talk about trying to change the world. Thank you very much for joining us, Leila.

Leila: Great to be here, Nadia.

Nadia: So tell us a little bit about yourself, Leila. Where are you from?

Leila: I'm from Alexandria, which is a city in the north of Egypt, but I work in Cairo now.

Nadia: What did you study?

Leila: I studied sociology which I found really interesting.

Nadia: And how did you get into working for charities supporting equal opportunities? It's not something that everyone does for living, is it?

Leila: No, I guess it isn't, but it's a brilliant job. I would recommend it to all young people because you can really make a difference – that's why I love it so much. I started campaigning for disabled people when I was at university actually. One of my best friends was disabled and she used a wheelchair. I noticed that she was having lots of problems just trying to get from one classroom to another, or from the library to the cafeteria. There were steps everywhere and hardly any lifts or ramps to help disabled people get from one floor to the next.

Nadia: Wow. That's awful.

Leila: Yes, I know, so my friend and I decided to try to make changes in our university. We asked the teachers to talk to the people who were in charge of the university about the issue and they did.

Nadia: What happened next?

Leila: Well, after about a year, we got four new lifts and lots of ramps. The university also promised to think about disabled students when they build new parts of the campus or change existing buildings.

Nadia: That's excellent.

Leila: When I finished studying, I got a job at a charity which helps disabled young people find jobs. That was really interesting.

Nadia: But, now you campaign for equal opportunities for a wider range of people – not just people with disabilities – is that right?

Leila: Yes, that's right. Now I work for an organisation called Open Eyes which campaigns in lots of different areas. We try to ensure that people who are different to other people, in one way or another, still have the same chances in life.

Nadia: That sounds like great work to be doing, but is there anything you don't like about your job?

Leila: Well, I don't like it when you think you're going to succeed, but, in the end, you don't. And, of course, not all of our work is exciting. We have to do paperwork too, you know!

Video Script

To become an award-winning Paralympian is an outstanding achievement. These athletes battle against physical disabilities to prove their strength, stamina and determination. Competing in the Paralympics often means a life dedicated to training and often requires a lot of sacrifices to be successful. Even simple tasks can be difficult with a disability which is why they are so inspiring. Many Paralympians inspire people to persevere to achieve their dreams. They often dedicate their time to promoting their sport and helping young people find

Exercises on Lesson 1

Choose the correct answer:

1-His.....has made him a virtual prisoner in his room.

(inability – ability – skill – disability)

2-The hotel has improved facilities for the disabled. There are new lifts andramps.

(wheel - clamp – wheelchair – stools)

3-I felt that the medal was my greatest.....

(achievement – attainment – agreement – disagreement)

4-We felt miserably when we didn'tour aim.

(score – achieve – shave – miss)

5-.....is unarmed Chinese marital resembling karate.

(Wrestling – Sword – King fu – Powerlifting)

6-A/An...is a small metal disc which is given as an award or as a prize in sporting events.

(model – medal – module – array)

7-.....is a serious disease which makes people unable to use their legs.

(Allergy – Polio – Measles – Earache)

8-.....is a form of weight lifting in which contestants compete in the dead lift.

(Wrestling – Sword – King fu – Powerlifting)

9-A/An....is a statement in which you express your dissatisfaction with particular situation.

(complaint – comprehension – anger – burglary)

10-.....is a physical or mental condition that restricts a person's movement.

(Unability – Ability – Disability – Lack)

11-The world's best athletes.....in the Olympic Games.

(comply – fight – complete – compete)

12-Riding a bicycle is good for developing the leg..... **(flesh – muscles – masks – bones)**

13-The Olympic.....were accused of taking performance enhancing drugs.

(athletes – astronauts – astrologers – astronomers)

14-How wouldpeople escape in an emergency?

(enabled – unable – disabled – denied)

15-There have been a huge number of entries this year's poetry.....

(complaint – campaign – commute – battle)

16-I've set myself a serious of goals toby the end of the year.

(shave – achieve – carry – gain)

17-If anything is not OK, you can.....a complaint. **(break – make – have – do)**

18-She has.....a disability since the accident. **(broken – had – done – made)**

19-The word "amazing" gives the opposite meaning to.....

(ordinary – wonderful – great – fantastic)

20-Farid Osman looks forward to competing.....the Olympics. **(to – for – in – of)**

21-Children.....disabilities need special care. **(as – to – up – with)**

22-All modern hotels have both steps for walkers and.....for wheelchairs.

(streets – wires – ramps – shops)

23-Doing regular exercise makes your.....strong and more flexible.

(hearing – sight – toes – muscles)

24-As a / an, he won many gold medals.

(Olympic – Olympics – Paralympic – Paralympian)

25-.....follow particular food programmes and do regular exercise.

(Athletes – Athletics – Recorders – Records)

26-Most football players feel sad when they..... **(retire – apply – campaign – score)**

27-.....makes you follow particular food programmes and do regular exercise.

(Athletes – Athletics – Recorders – Records)

28-My brothers.....scuba diving in Hurghada last week.

(played – went – did – made)

29-He is an.....student. He answers all questions accurately.

(amazed – amaze – amazing – amazement)

30-It is impossible fo me to miss a sporting.....in my town.

(incident – event – accident – happening)

31-Al Zamalek was knocked out of the.....in the quarterfinal in Egypt cup last year.

(race – campaign – event – competition)

32-If we lost this match, we would be out of the.....

(championship – practice – training – media)

33-.....is a serious disease of the nerves in the spine, that often results in someone being permanently unable to move particular muscles.

(Spina bifida – Polio – AIDS – Stomachache)

34-.....sports is a must for all people to keep healthy and fit.

(Making – Doing – Solving – Committing)

35-Disabled people can play tennis....wheelchairs. **(in – on – for – at)**

36-The twins, Hossam and Ibrahim Hassan retired....playing football 14 years ago.

(of – from – with – in)

37-I promised to refer.....the matter. **(to – for – by – on)**

Exercise on Lesson 2

1-My cousin wants to be a/an.....to be able to save the world from terrorism.

(athlete – powerlifter – runner – activist)

2-Cairo governorate began a.....to stop people throwing rubbish in the streets.

(campaign – flight – war – speech)

3-We are respect Dr Magdi Yacoub because he....his life to his country.

(participated – dedicated – voted – brought)

4-Environmental.....accused the factories owner of dumping waste into the Nile.

(competitors – fighters – communicators – activists)

5.....are needed at exits and entrances for wheelchair users.

(Stairs – Cliffs – Ramps – Swings)

6-Mohamed Salah is a/an.....player to watch at football matches.

(amazed – amazing – amazement – amaze)

7-The issue of “unemployment” has been discussed in the...**(public – internet – media – radio)**

8-A lot of.....around the world send aid to flood victims.

(competitors – campaigners – charities – refugees)

9-Every team needs a leader who is able to.....its members.

(push – conspire – inspire – press)

10-The government should.....for supporting scientific research.

(help – collect – look – campaign)

11-While we were waiting for the train, we.....a handbag under a bench.

(noticed – knew – looked – founded)

12-The kids seem to fight.....each other constantly. **(by – to – with – at)**

13-I started a campaign.....equal rights between women and men. **(to – in – with – for)**

14-All I need is a/an.....to show the coach my talent and ability.

(competition – choice – opportunity – achievement)

15-My son was.....when he saw his friend jump up for 2 metres.

(amazed – amazing – amazement – amaze)

16-Are the players mentally and.....prepared to play a tough game?

(biologically – physically – physics – health)

17-We can say someone.....a difference, noise or a request.

(does – achieves – makes – runs)

18-Physical and mental are.....**(antonyms – synonyms - homophones – rhymes)**

19-The word “amazing” gives an opposite meaning to.....

(ordinary – wonderful – great – fantastic)

20-The cold weather makes it.....for us to go swimming.

(difficult – difficulty – difficultly – easily)

21-I added some lemon.....my soup. **(to – of – from – at)**

22-He is good at.....**(cycle – cycler – cycling – cycled)**

23-He is a good.....**(cycle – cycler – cycling – cycled)**

24-All people in society are.....in rights and duties.

(biological – equal – medical – physical)

25-It is fair to give students equal.....

(salaries – opportunities – colleagues – employees)

26-I like excitement and I always look for new.....

(departments – challenges – lifts – charities)

27-He can't see. He's.....**(disabled – disability – dumb – deaf)**

28 AMAZING is to.....as starting to beginning.

(surprise – surprised – surprising – surprises)

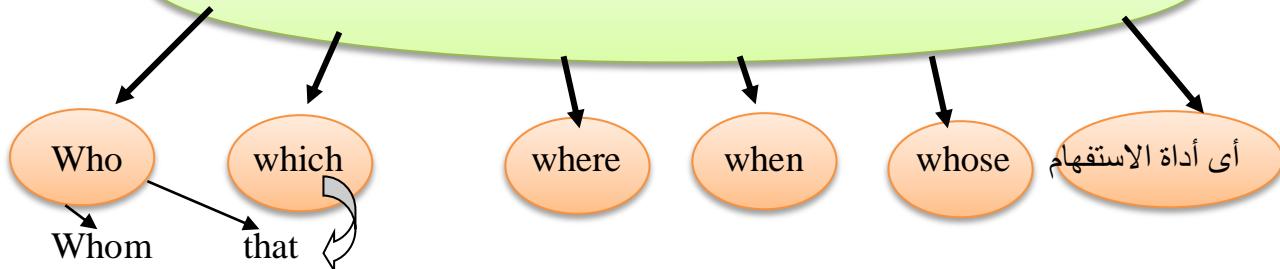
29-He is an.....in the field of human rights.

(active – activate – activist – activation)

30- He wants to win a gold medal in.....

(athlete – athletic – powerlifter – powerlifting)

Relative clause روابط الوصل



Who = that

الذى / الذى / الذى / الذى / الذى / الذى و تحل محل الفاعل / المفعول العاكل

- ☒ I met a boy . the boy was very tall . " who "
- ☒ I met a boy who was very tall.

ما الذى حدث فى الجملة السابقة ؟

- 1- يتم تحديد المكرر فى الجملتين .
- 2- حذف الثانى و نضع مكانه ضمير الوصل .
- 3- نأخذ كل الجملة التى بها ضمير الوصل و نضع بعد المكرر الأول

The boy is my son he won the race

☒ The boy who won the race is my son.

The girl is my sister, she wears a jacket

The girl who wears a jacket is my sister

كل الجمل الماضية who حل محل الفاعل لذا الذى بعدها فعل
 إنها تحل محل الفاعل يعنى

ملحوظة أخرى : that = who فى جميع الحالات و لكن that لا تسبق بـ " ، " .

استادى لم تعطى لي مثال لـ who تحل محل المفعول :-

I saw the girl, Ali helped her.

I saw the girl who Ali helped .

رابط الوصل دائمًا في بداية جملة أي الجملة الثانية .

ملاحظات هامة :-

إذا كان رابط الوصل يحل محل مفعول يمكن حذفه .

Who I was playing with = I was playing with

و كيف أعرفه ؟ إذا كان بعد رابط الوصل فاعل يحل محل مفعول فاعل + رابط الوصل إذا كان رابط الوصل يحل محل مفعول عاقل يمكن استخدام whom

I saw the woman Rania was talking with her

= I saw the woman who Rania was talking with

= I saw woman that Rania was talking with

= I saw the woman whom Rania was talking with

= I saw the woman Rania was talking with.

= I saw the woman with whom Rania was talking

لا يمكن who / that تسبق بحرف جر و لكن whom يمكن أن تسبق بحرف جر .

☒ The doctor with (who – that – whom) Ali was talking is my uncle.

ملحوظة هامة : تتبع whom ب فعل إذا سبقت بحدى الكلمات الآتية

All of – Most of - none of – neither of – either of – any of – one of - - many of

Her two sons , both of whom are abroad , ring her every day

- He invited a lot of people , all of whom are friends .

- The house was full of boys , ten of whom were grandchildren

نستخدم that عندما نشير الى عاقل وغير عاقل

I told my friend about the writers and the countries (who – that – which) I admire

Which = that

و تحل محل الفاعل / المفعول الغير عاقل

Wesam ate the orange. It was on the plate.

♦Wesam ate the orange which was on the plate.

who نفس الكلام الذي تقوم به على

The book is mine. It was on the plate table.

♦The book which was on the table is mine.

The tree has a lot of fruit, it stands there .

♦The tree which stands there has a lot of fruits.

لها لفظ التي يمكن وضع حرف البر قبل which

The story is mine , Ali was reading in it

♦The story which Ali was reading in is mine.

♦The story in which Ali reading is mine. □

كيف يتم حذف رابط الوصل

-1 إذا كان رابط الوصل يحل محل مفعول

I met the boy who Ali told me about

.I met the boy Ali told me about

be + p.p = p.p + رابط الوصل -2

the woman who is called Mona is my aunt .

♦the woman called Mona is my aunt .

V = فعل مبني للمعلوم + رابط الوصل -3

The passengers who travelled to America arrived at the airport.

♦The passengers travelling to America arrived .

The girl who stole my money is my friend's sister .

♦The girl stealing my money is my friend's sister.

The cotton (grow – grown – which have grown) in Egypt gives a good yield.

لأنها اختصار الجملة which is grown الذي يزرع .

1- People in gold often make a lot of money .

a) trade b) traded c) trades d) **trading**

لأنها اختصار الجملة trading = who trade فعل مبني للمعلوم

2- The person she is now is the manager of Fruco .

a) visiting it b) visiting that c) **visiting** d) visiting him

Who she is visiting now = she is visiting now. هي

يعني : رابط وصل كان يحل محل المفعول و تم حذفه

لا تسبق بـ (،) ← That

1- The person I like listening to him is my grandfather .

Who I like listening to

و هنا يتم حذف him لأن أساس الجملة

و أيضا تم حذف who لأنها تحل محل مفعول .

2- The person which the company belongs to is an accountant(who / whom / that)

3- My uncle , that is a business man , lives in Tanta . (who)

تسبق that (،)

4- Ahmed , which has many customers in India, well come tomorrow . " who "

على باك يمكن استخدام which / who في الحالات التالية :

-1 إذا سبقت بـ that من الدرجة الثالثة .

This is the most beautiful girl (where – that) I have ever met.

-2 إذا سبقت بـ it was / it's / this is / all

All the information (that – which) he told was false.

-3 إذا سبقت بـ any-every-no-none-much-few-little-only-the first- the only

1-I'll tell you everything (which – that) you need.

2-He said nothing (which – that) makes you laugh.

3--Ten pounds is all (which- that) I have today.

4-Ahmed was the last one (who-that) helped me.

بينما اذا جاء بعد الكلمات السابقة of نستخدم which – whom

-I met five men, all of (whom - that) are polite.

-I bought three watermelons, just one of (that- which) I ate.

قد تسبق حروف جر متنوعة حسب الفعل الذي يليها مثل which

♦I asked him a question to which he answered quickly

answer → to

♦She received a prize on which we congratulate her

congratulate → on

♦He said something by which he means another thing

mean → by

♦He did something for which I thanked him

thank → for

♦The crime of which he was accused was dangerous

accuse → of

1- I went to the place (in – on) which I was born.

2- This is the mountain (in – on) which snow rests .

3- He asked me a question (to – on) which I replied I don't know.

4- He says he is poor (by – in) which he means he can't buy a car .

5- He won a prize (by – on) which we should congratulate him.

6- He said to me some words (to – for) which he should apologize

لاحظ التعبيرات الاتية مألفه في الترجمة:

During which	الذي اثنائه	through which	الذي من خلاله
According to which	الذي بناء على	for which	الذي من اجله
by which	الذي بواسطته	from which	الذي منه
on which	الذي عليه	after which	الذي بعده
before which	الذي قبله	some of which	بعض منها

Where

حيث تحل محل المكان

I went to Cairo. I was born in it

لاحظ أنتا نحذف حرف الجر مع where

♦I went to Cairo where I was born .

لاحظ الربط بـ which

♦= I went to Cairo which I was born in .

= I went to Cairo that I was born in .

= I went to Cairo in which I was born.

أى الفارق بين which و where حرف الجر و لكن في بعض الحالات فقد يكون الفارق المعنى (حيث) او (الذي)

☒ Aswan is the place (where – which) I live .

☒ Aswan is the place (where – which) I like most .

☒ This is the place (where – which) I feel most comfortable .

☒ This is the place (where – which) my children like most .

☒ The place where = where

☒ Cairo is (the place – **where**) I was born .

when

when يسير على where و تحل محل الزمان الذي يسير على

- ☒ I don't forget **the day** . I met Ali **on it** .
- ☒ I don't forget the day **when** I met Ali.
- ☒ I don't forget the day **which** I met Ali **on**
- ☒ I don't forget the day **on which** I met Ali.
- ☒ I don't forget the day **that** I met Ali **on** .
- ☒ Ramadan is the month (**which** – when)affects me much

☒ The time when = when

☒ 1973 is (the time – **when**) we beat Israel□

Whose

و تحل محل الملكية و معناها الذي مكانه و بـ ان يكون بعدها اسم

Whose friend الذي صديقه

whose father

الذى والدة

- ☒ I visited **the man** , **his** father did in the accident .
- I visited the man **whose** father did in the accident .
- I met the boy, **his** hair looked like the girl's .
- I met the boy **whose** hair looked like the girl's

يمكن استخدام **that / who** في الصيغة الآتية ولكن **that** أفضل

- It was Ali (who - that) broke the window .

ملحوظة للقواعد □

غالبا لا نجد حرف الجر إلا قبل **whom / which** و لكن لا بد من المرونة مع الجملة مثل : □

- I went to (which – that – whom – **where**) I was born.□

و هنا يوجد كلمة **place** قبل **where** ولكن حذفت □

- I saw a student, one of (who – whom – when – **whose**) problems is shyness.

What = the thing (s) which

و تستخدم بمعنى الشئ الذي

ويأتي قبلها 1- حرف جر 2- فعل 3- او تأتي في بدايه الجمله

- -I listen to (which- **what**)you are saying
- -she told me (which- **what**) I need.
- -(**What**- Which) annoys me is that some students.
 - *I haven't received **what** I ordered yet.

The reason = the reason that

-he is working all night is **the reason** (what- **why**) he is tired

-**The reason that** he is angry **is that** his friend has insulted him

يمكن استخدام **(why-what)** كضميرى وصل كالآتى:-

- *I'd like to know the reason **why** he decided not to come.

لاحظ أن **what** تأتي بعد فعل وليس بعد اسم بمعنى **the thing which** او سؤال غير مباشر

• إذا كان بعده اسم او اسم موصوف نحذف **who/ which +v.to be** ولا نضع شيئاً:-

- *Hossam Hassan, the famous footballer, won many prizes.

(who was)

جمل بها افكار جديدة

1-He travelled to America.....he learnt a lot.

a-where is which b-**which is where**

c-what is which d-which is what

2-He was ill.....he didn't come to the meeting.

a-where is why b-which is where

c-which is why

d-why is which

3-the reason why = why

-I want to know.....you have come late.

a-when b-why c-which

d- what

4-He was the first one.....come to the conference.

a-which b-what c-whom

d-who

5-He was the first one.....to the meeting.

a-comes b-has come c-come

d-coming

6-He was the first one.....to the meeting.

a-coming b-comes c-come

d-whom come

7-I have three pens, All ofare expensive.

a-then b-which c-who

d-why

8-I have three pens. All ofare expensive.

a-them b-which c-who

d-why

9-I saw a lot of people and cultures.....benefited me a lot.

a-who b-whom c-that

d-which

10-He was ill,.....why he didn't come to the party.

a-that's b-which c-what is

d-when is

11-I met my uncle.....hopes to me are a lot.

a-who b-whom c-whose

d-when

12-I met my uncle.....hopes to me a lot.

a-who b-whom c-whose

d-when

13-I'll refer to.....killed your friend.

a-who b-which c-whom

d-that

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

1- Dr Aisha used to go with her father to meetings she learned to read and write.

a) **which** b) **at where** c) **at which** d) **at that**

2- Name the actor plays Salah El Deen.

a) **which** b) **whose** c) **whom** d) **who**

3- The nurse,.. responsibility is to look after children, has worked at the hospital for ten years.

a) **who** b) **which** c) **what** d) **whose**

4- Dr Aisha went to Cairo University, she studied Arabic language and literature.

a) **which** b) **where** c) **that** d) **in where**

5- It is said he was a man to have the sight of an eagle and a courage of a lion.

a) **who appeared** b) **he appeared** c) **that appears** d) **and appears**

6- I'm hoping to study science at university, after ... I'd like to work as a research scientist.

a) **where** b) **when** c) **who** d) **which**

7- The town I was born is in the north of Egypt.

a) **which** b) **by which** c) **in which** d) **after which**

8- These days, women have as good an education as men, I think is a good thing.

a) **where** b) **when** c) **who** d) **which**

9- The person does most of the cooking in our family is my mother.

a) **where** b) **when** c) **who** d) **which**

10- We often visit our aunt in Tanta isn't far from Cairo.

a) **where** b) **which** c) **whose** d) **who**

11- 1937 was the year Victoria became queen of Britiah.

a) **where** b) **when** c) **who** d) **which**

12- I've just read a newspaper article the life of a famous woman is described in detail.

a) which b) by which c) in which d) after which

13- Mr Ayman is a taxi driver, lives on the corner.

a) where b) that c) whose d) who

3-Exercises on Grammar

1. Emily Dickinson did not like to leave her home..... she wrote most of her poems.

a) where b) when c) in that d) whose

2. Emily Dickinson was a very famous, American poet..... poems were published after her death

a) whose b) where c) that d) who

3. Tanta is the city..... my grandparents were born.

a) which b) where c) who d) when

4. Abdel-Tawab Youssef,books have been translated into many languages is a famous children's writer

a) who b) whom c) whose d) when

5. This is the book my favourite character goes to the Arctic.

a) which b) that c) in which d) to which

6. Omar, mother is a scientist, always does well in the science tests.

a) whose b) who c) who's d) for whom

7. The shop, I visited last week, has some great souvenirs.

a) when b) where c) who d) which

8. I could not decide..... to wear to the wedding party.

a) which b) what c) that d) who

9. Jomana, won several prizes, is really good at tennis.

a) who's b) whose c) what d) which

10. This is the hotel I stayed when I was young.

a) which b) what c) where d) when

11. This is a book..... the hero travels to space.

a) which b) where c) in which d) at which

12. Saturday, we always play football, is always a busy day for me.

a) that b) on which c) where d) what

13. Yesterday, my brother and I played a long game of tennis, made me very tired.

a) which b) what c) where d) when

14. The nurse,..... must look after young children, has worked at the hospital for ten years.

a) who b) whose c) which d) what

15. The person.....does most of the cooking in our family is my mother.

a) whom b) where c) who d) which

16. 1837 was the year.....Victoria became queen of Britain.

a) in that b) what c) on which d) when

17. I've just read a newspaper article.....the life of a famous woman is described in detail.

a) in that b) on which c) in where d) in which

18. My sister went to London University,.....she studied history.

a) where b) whom c) what d) which

19. *Lord of the Flies* is a story..... a group of school boys are shipwrecked on an island.

a) in that b) on which c) in whom d) in which

20. She asked me where I had been,..... I replied, "I can 't tell you."

a) to that b) to which c) on which d) in which

21. Tomorrow, I'm going to a meeting we're going to discuss women's role in society.

a) at which b) on which c) for which d) to which

22. They said something very cruel,I think they should apologise.

a) for which b) to which c) at which d) on which

23. He lives in the street all the houses are surrounded by high fences.

a) whom b) where c) who d) which

24. Does he know the girl..... John is talking?

a) to which b) to whom c) for who d) with which

25. The person he is negotiating is the Chairman of a large company.
 a) to whom b) with whom c) that d) with that

26. It is a club many important people belong.
 a) into which b) for which c) when d) to which

27. Cleopatra, was very beautiful, was the last pharaoh of Egypt.
 a) which b) what c) that d) who

28. Woman's Day marks an important event in 1909 is on March 8th.
 a) whom b) where c) which d) who

29. Alexandria my mother was born is in the north of Egypt.
 a) where b) whom c) on which d) which

30. I spoke to the worker my office.
 a) was cleaning b) who were cleaning c) whom was cleaning d) cleaning

31. Did you like the room?
 a) we stayed in b) who we stayed in c) that we stayed in it d) where we stayed in

32. Wael apologised for doing something
 a) wrong b) which wrong c) is wrong d) which were wrong

33. I always like to buy cotton
 a) is from Egypt b) that from Egypt c) from Egypt d) where is from Egypt

34. I drive a car in Germany.
 a) that made b) that were made c) when was made d) made

35. We all admire the girl elegant clothes.
 a) wears b) wearing c) wore d) that wearing

36. Can I talk to the man on the bench near you?
 a) is sitting b) whom sits c) who sitting d) sitting

37. Most of the parents to the conference did not come.
 a) who invited b) who was invited c) were invited d) invited

38. The brother lives in Moscow is coming home on Friday.
 a) who b) whom c) which d) whose

39. Fruit ripens on the tree tastes best.
 a) when b) that c) where d) what

40. The city I was born in is in the south of Egypt.
 a) that b) in which c) when d) what

41. Yesterday, I played a long game of tennis with my brother, made me very tired.
 a) when b) these c) which d) for which

42. This is the bank was robbed yesterday.
 a) which b) who c) where d) whom

43. A man mobile was ringing did not know what to do.
 a) who b) which c) that d) whose

44. The President visited China he was warmly welcomed.
 a) where b) whose c) which d) who

45. A police officer car was parked at the next corner stopped and arrested them.
 a) who b) which c) that d) whose

46. The dog barked it saw itself in a mirror.
 a) which b) what c) who d) when

47. She couldn't understand he said.
 a) what b) why c) who d) that

48. She couldn't understand anything he said.
 a) what b) why c) who d) that

49. Sham El-Nesiem is a day marks the beginning of the spring.
 a) in which b) which c) who d) whose

50. Egypt is the land people of different cultures can live peacefully.
 a) who b) whose c) where d) which

Part 2 Lesson 3-4 Vocabulary

make a complaint	يقدم شكوى	make noise	يصدر ضوضاء
complain	يشكو	noisy	ضوضائي
soup	شوربة	regards	تحيات / تمنيات
soap	صابون	get home	يعود للمنزل
apologise	يعذر	look forward to	يتطلع الى
apology	اعتذار	hear from	يسمع من
narrator	الراوى	interest in	اهتمام في
narrate	يروى	interested in	مهتم ب
bother	يزعج / يضايق	qualified for	مؤهل ل
make sure	يتأكد	do training	يقوم بتدريب
turn down	يخفض(صوت)	receive training	يتلقى تدريب
turn up	(يرفع (صوت)	sorry for	أسف على
manager	مدير	sorry about that	أسف على ذلك
book	يجز / كتاب	take place	يحدث
perhaps	ربما	reply to	يرد على
repair	يصلاح / اصلاح	respond to	يستجيب لـ
play	مسرحية / يلعب/يعزف	response to	رد على
undercooked	غير مطبوخ جيدا	speak to	يتحدث الى
meal	وجبة	suitable for	مناسب لـ
department	قسم	madam	سيدة / سيدتي
employee	موظف	sign off	يسجل خروج من موقع/خروج
employer	صاحب عمل	access	مدخل/وصول/يدخل
staff	هيئة العاملين	celebrity	شخص مشهور
sales	مبيعات	diversity	تنوع / تعدد
negotiate	يتناوض	weight	وزن
hole	فتحة / ثقب	weigh	يزن
loud	على	whatever	أيا كان
loudly= aloud	بصوت عال	windsurfing	ركوب الامواج
polite	مؤدب	break a record	يحطّم الرقم القياسي
impolite	غير مؤدب	hold a record	يحمل الرقم القياسي

afraid	خائف / متأسف	make a request	طلب
interview	مقابلة/يجري مقابلة	take a lift up	بصعد بالسانسir

Synonyms and Antonyms

Word	synonym	antonym
negotiate	arrange / bargain / settle	carry out / command /regulate
response	answer / reply / reaction	request / question
support	provide / aid	neglect
repair	fix / mend	damage / break
polite	mannerly / civilized	impolite / rude / naughty
loud	noisy / blaring	calm / quiet
bother	annoy	satisfy / please
diversity	variety / variation	uniformity
suitable	appropriate / fit	unsuitable / unfit / inappropriate
sign-off	finish	sign-in / opening

ملاحظات هامة

1	*interview مقابلة شخصية/اذاعية/صحفية *appointment موعد/ميعاد *meeting اجتماع *conference مؤتمر	1-I have an interview for a job. 2-I have an appointment to see the dentist. 3-The prime minister arrive for the conference . 4-We arranged a meeting to solve the problem. 5-The famous actor had an interview last night.
2	*colleague زميل عمل = *workmate *classmate زميل دراسة	1-At work, my colleagues are very friendly. 2-Wael was my classmate at primary school.
3	*take part in= participate *take place=happen *take someone's place	1-The story took place (happened) in the 19 th century. 2-Althletes took part in the Olympics. I took my father's place while he was abroad.
4	*Olympics / Paralympics + فعل جمع *physics / maths / politics / gymnasticsetc. + فعل مفرد	1-Where are the Paralympics going to be held in 2024) 2- Physics is my favourite subject. 3- Maths looks difficult for me.

Listening Text

Narrator: One

Woman 1: Excuse me, I'd like to make a complaint. My soup is cold.

Woman 2: I do apologise. I'll make sure you get another soup which is hot.

Narrator: Two

Old Man: I'm sorry to bother you, but the music is really loud.

Man 1: I'm sorry about that. I'll make sure my son turns the music down.

Narrator: Three Old

Woman: I'd like to speak to the manager, please.

Woman 3: I'm afraid she's out at the moment. Can I help you?

Old Woman: Yes, the problem is that my train is now two hours late. How am I going to get home this evening?

Woman 3: I'm sorry about that. Perhaps we can book a taxi for you.

Workbook Text**Conversation 1**

Hana: Excuse me, I'd like to make a complaint. My phone doesn't work.

Assistant: I do apologise. Perhaps we can repair it.

Conversation 2

Hany: I'm sorry to bother you, but you're very tall. I can't see the play.

Man: I'm sorry about that. I'll change places with my wife. She is shorter.

Conversation 3

Heba: I'd like to speak to the manager, please.

Waitress: I'm afraid he's out at the manager, please.

Heba: Yes, the problem is that my meat is undercooked.

Waitress: I'm sorry about that. We will give you a new meal.

Exercise: Complete the conversation using these words to make a complaint.

(afraid / can / complaint / do / perhaps / sorry / speak)

Man: I'd like to **1**to the manager, please.

Receptionist: I'm **2**she's out at the moment. **3**I help you?

Man: Yes. I'd like to make a **4**

Receptionist: I'm **5**about that. What is the problem?

Man: The window in my hotel won't close and it is very noisy outside.

Receptionist: I **6** apologise. **7**we can find you a different room.

Part 2 Lesson (3 & 4)**Choose the correct answer:**

1-When I started my new job, all my.....were very helpful.
(colleagues – colleges – classmates – neighbours)

2-I look forward to hearing.....you. this means I hope to receive news from you.
(of – from – to – with)

3-When were you when the accident took.....?
(part – a part – a place – place)

4-Companies need highly qualified..., so they provide them with many training courses.
(stiffs – stuffs – crews – staffs)

5-Please, turn the music down, it.....me.
(interests – improves – bothers – neglects)

6-I.....a holiday for a fortnight in Paris. One week isn't enough to enjoy the city.
(booked – kept – preserved – restrained)

7-My father is responsible for the accountancy.....in a big company.
(service – department – apartment – office)

8-The company's manager is very serious and strict with the.....
(employers – employees – employment – employs)

9-I want to.....a complaint to the restaurant manager because the soup is cold.
(do – make – have – give)

10-We still haven't received a reply.....our offer.
(for – to – with – from)

11-This jacket is very small. It is not really suitable...me.
(to – with – for – at)

12-I think you are qualified.....the job in our company.
(to – with – for – at)

13-Everyonehim in his campaign for justice.
(supports – lets – allows – gives)

14-Are you coming to the football....after school?
(lecture – exercise – training – scene)

15-The company always.....all the new employees to use the new computer system.
(knows – arranges – trains – manners)

16-The room was very.....and my father found it hard to concentrate on his work.
(nosy – noisy – calm – quiet)

17-They said something very cruel for which I think they should.....
(think – thank – apologise – organise)

18-All companies should employ clever propagandists to increase.....
(industries – production – products – sales)

19-This runner.....the world record for long-distance running.
(makes – does – holds – sends)

20-He.....the world record and won the gold medal.
(broke – received – did – ran)

21-The word “suitable” is an antonym of.....
(appropriate – inappropriate – fit – wonderful)

22-“Diversity” and “variety” are.....
(antonyms – opposites – synonyms – homophones)

23-As well as.....for a walk, he also played tennis.
(go – going – to go – goes)

24-Everyone.....waiting for your speech.
(**has – have – is – are**)

25-Whatever.....you make, I will support you.
(**choose – chose – chosen – choice**)

26-A/An.....is another word for the closing of an email.
(**request – sign out – access – sign-off**)

27-If you want to join our group, just make a.....
(**request – benefit – celebrity – condition**)

28-.....is a title for a woman you don't know.
(**Mr – Dr – Professor – Madam**)

29-The internet has given us.....to all information we need.
(**course – medals – collection – access**)

30-The success of sports people.....other people.
(**employs – cycles – inspires – apologises**)

31-The manager hasn't replied to the.....I have made.
(**complain – complaint – research – experiment**)

32-You are mistaken. You have to.....
(**continue – request – apologise – sign off**)

33-I carried a 170-.....
(**weight – weigh – heavy – Spina bifida**)

34-How can we put an end to the.....among countries in the Middle East?
(**lighting – sighting – fighting – fishing**)

35-The.....of the picture on our television isn't very good.
(**equality – quality – equal – equally**)

36-She.....the competition three months ago.
(**won – took – played – achieved**)

TRANSLATIONS CORNER

1) Translate into Arabic:

1-The issue of education reform is a very serious issue that faces our society as scientific research is one of the pillars of national security.

.....

.....

reform	اصلاح/يصلاح	issue	قضية	face	يواجه	pillars	ركائز
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2-Reclamation of the desert is the only hope to achieve balance and face unemployment.

.....

.....

Reclamation	أمل/يأمل	hope	balance	توازن	unemployment	البطالة
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3-Legal immigration is every citizen's right but illegal immigration exposes them.

.....

.....

Legal	شرعى	illegal	غير شرعى	immigration	هجرة	expose	عرض
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4-We have to deepen in the souls of our sons the feeling of belonging to their country.

.....

.....

deepen	يعمق	Souls	نفوس	feeling	شعور	belonging	الانتماء
--------	------	-------	------	---------	------	-----------	----------

5-Egypt is rich in fascinating nature, wonderful weather, beautiful scenery and great heritage.

.....

.....

rich	غنى	fascinating	رائع	nature	طبيعة	Scenery	منظر	heritage	تراث
------	-----	-------------	------	--------	-------	---------	------	----------	------

Translate into English:

1-السلام هو حلم كل الدول المحبة للسلام. و نتمنى ان يحل الحب و التعاون يحل محل الحروب و النزاعات والكراهية.

.....

.....

hatred	الكراهية	disputes	النزاعات	Peace-loving nations	الدول المحبة للسلام	Peace	السلام
--------	----------	----------	----------	----------------------	---------------------	-------	--------

Reading Comprehension Corner

Read the following passage, then answer the questions:

There are many periods in a person's life. Each period has its pleasures and pains and the happiest person is the one who enjoys what each period gives him without wasting his time in useless things. Childhood is a time when a child depends on parents who offer him everything he needs such as food, clothes and money. During this period there are few responsibilities. A child finds pleasure in playing in the rain or snow. But a child has pains since he is not free to do what he wishes and he is always told what to do or to be punished for what he has done wrong. When a young man starts to earn his own living, he becomes free from the discipline of school and parents and accepts responsibilities. However, if he works hard, he can have the great happiness of seeing himself make sustainable progress in his job to build up for himself his own position in society. Wisdom and the ability to help other people come with the old age. Old people can enjoy seeing their children doing great things

in life. Also, they may feel the happiness of having passed their life safely. At the same time they may suffer from loneliness and illness.

Choose the correct answer:

1- There are.....periods of life mentioned in the passage.

a) two b) three c) four d) five

2- The underlined word they refers to:

a) children b) young people c) grandchildren d) old people

3- A child is not free to do what he wishes . The synonym of wishes is.....

a) desires b) dislikes c) hates d) refuses

4- Young people are usually.....

a) lazy b) wise c) hardworking d) inactive

Answer the following questions:

5- Which period, do you think, has more responsibilities? Give two examples for these responsibilities.

.....

.....

6- Parents have a great role in a child life. Illustrate in two sentences.

.....

.....

7- Do you think the young can achieve progress in their societies? How?

.....

.....

Read the following passage, then answer the questions:

In a small village, there lived a little girl whose name was Sophia. Her uncle gave her a few of pennies to share with her twin brother John in their fifth birthday. She looked at the pieces and said, "What shall we do with them, Mother?" "You mustn't spend them foolishly." said their mother. The twins ran into the street. They wondered what they should buy. Should they buy candy? They hardly knew how it tasted. Should they buy a toy? If they had been the only children in the family, things might have been different. But there were three boys older than them and two little younger sisters. They hadn't gone far when they met a larger boy who was blowing a flute. "I wish I had that flute," John said. The big boy looked at them and blew it again. Oh, what a pretty sound it made!" Sophia showed the money to the boy. "You may have them if you give us the flute." "All of them?" The boy asked. She looked at her brother then nodded. "Well, it's a deal," said the boy, and he gave the flute to the boy and took the pennies. Little John was very happy. They ran home quickly. "You've paid a dear price for this thing. You might have bought half a dozen of such flutes with the money" said his mother. The twins saw what a mistake they had made. The flute did not please John anymore. He threw it upon the floor and began to cry. "Never mind", said the mother very kindly. You are only very little, and you will learn a great deal as you grow bigger.

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

1-The central idea of this passage can be

8-Students should find a role-model to.....them.

(hinder – mean – inspire – lift)

9-The teacher.....activity is appreciated by many people has got the prize for the ideal teacher. **(who – which – whose – whom)**

10-I found the book for.....you looked.

(that – who – which – what)

11-Fady is reading a book.....

(lent to him – which I lent it to him – I lent him – that I lent it to him)

12-We know a lot of people.....lives are miserable.

(who – when – where – whose)

13-I scored a goal in yesterday's match,made my day.

(which – that – who – whom)

14-We know the novelist.....the first prize for his last work.

(that awards – awarding – awarded – who awarded)

15-Egypt is the land.....people of different cultures can live peacefully.

(whose – where – when – which)

16-I bought a machineprints names on badges.

(that – what – who – whosm)

Read the following passage, then answer the questions:

Coffee, tea and soft drinks usually contain caffeine. Caffeine is also found in chocolate, in medicine for colds and in drugs that keep people awake. In the United States, adults who use products with caffeine get an average of about two hundred eighty milligrams a day. This equals the caffeine in about two large cups of coffee. A report this month in the Journal of the American Dietetic Association says adults drink nearly half the coffee they did fifty years ago. But they still get most of their caffeine from coffee. In general, the more people drink, the more **severe** the effects if they miss a day. Yet a recent report says people who drink as little as one cup of coffee a day can become dependent on caffeine. In fact, it says caffeine withdrawal should be listed as a mental disorder. Researchers identified several common effects, such as headaches and sleepiness. Some people have difficulty thinking. Others get angry easily or become very sad. The researchers found that half the people suffered headaches if **they** did not have caffeine. Thirteen percent had a more serious problem. They were unable to work or do other normal activities. These problems generally resulted twelve to twenty-four hours after stopping caffeine. Ronald Griffiths of Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore, Maryland, led the study. He noted that caffeine is the most commonly used stimulant **منشط** in the world. A stimulant produces a temporary increase in energy. The good news is that people can free themselves of caffeine dependence. The researchers say people should slowly reduce the amount of caffeine in their diet.

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

1-Stopping dependence on caffeine happens -----.

a) all of a sudden b) fast c) after a year d) slowly

2-A stimulant produces a/an ----- increase in energy.

a) impermanent b) lasting c) permanent d) lifelong

3-We understand from the passage that products with caffeine -----.

a) are healthy b) are expensive c) are unhealthy d) are not easy to get

4-According to the passage, some people's normal activities are usually affected when they:

a) get angry easily b) become very sad
c) get over 200 mg of caffeine a day d) stop having caffeine

5-is a substance that makes your body work faster.

a) Caffeine b) A soft drink c) A hot drink d) chocolate

6-.....is relating to the mind or involving the process of thinking

a) physical b) mental c) stimulant d) soft

7-The underlined pronoun “**they**” refers to.....

a) researchers b) people who have caffeine
c) headaches d) problems

8-The antonym of the underlined word “severe” is.....

a) acute b) extreme c) mild d) kind

9-People shouldn'tthe amount of caffeine in their diet.

a) reduce b) decrease c) increase d) ease

10-The good news is that people can.....caffeine dependence.

a) get rid of b) addict to c) get accustomed to d) expand

Translate the following into Arabic:

Sport is an important part of today's society and plays a large role in people's lives. Sports events always dominate headlines and athletes have become national heroes.

.....
.....
.....
.....

Translate the following into English :

تساعد الرياضة على التحكم في الوزن فقد أشارت الابحاث الى أن الانتظام في ممارسة الرياضة يقلل من خطر الاصابة بالعديد من الامراض و بالتالي يجعل الحياة أكثر سعادة.

.....
.....
.....

Write a biography of about 150 words on the following topic:

A famous sports person

12 Hard work Part 1 Lesson 1/2

weave (wove/woven)	ينسج	strange (adj.)	غريب
weaver	صانع نسيج	stranger (n)	شخص غريب
weaving	صناعة النسيج	machine	اللة
hard (adj.) (adv.)	صعب / بجد	machinery	الميكنة (الالات)
hardly (adv.)	بالكاد	thin	نحيف
appear	يظهر	coins	عملات معدنية
appearance	ظهور	farmer	فلاح
disappear	يختفي	fisherman	صياد
disappearance	اختفاء	mean	يقصد / يعني
steal (stole / stolen)	يسرق	at night	ليل
stealing	سرقة	still	مازال
guilt	ذنب	understand	يفهم
guilty of	مذنب بشأن	lose	يفقد / يخسر
alone	بمفرده	really	حقا / فعلا
lonely	وحيدا / يشعر بالغزلة	instead of	بدلا من
empty	فارغ / يفرغ	crazy	متحير / مجنون
engaged (to)	مشغول / مخطوب لـ	happen	يحدث
married (to)	متزوج من	earlier	فيما مضى
marry	يتزوج	early	مبكر / مبكرا
single	أعزب	countryside	الريف
take care of	يعتني بـ	century	قرن
care about	يهتم بـ	pale	صاحب
hide from	يختفي من	village	قرية
mystery	لغز	villager	قروى
mysterious	غامض	trust	بيثق / ثقة
solve	يحل	compared to	بالمقارنة بـ
solution	حل	special	خاص
angry	غاضب	skill	مهارة
anger	غضب	clever	ماهر
friendly	ودود	return to	يعود الى
local people	ناس محليين	come from	يأتي من
join in	ينضم الى	remember	يتذكر
look for	يبحث عن	remind	يذكر
earn money	يكسب نقود	new to	جديد
husband	زوج	think about	يفكر بشأن
sit down	يجلس	life (lives)	حياة
customer	زبون	person	شخص
late for	متاخر على	personal	شخصي
live in	يعيش في	personality	شخصية

Part 2

Lesson 2

Vocabulary

cottage	كوخ / بيت ريفي	danger	خطر
parents	الوالدين	dangerous	خطير
fireplace	مدفأة	efficient	كفاءة
have an accident	يتعرض لحادث	efficiently	بكفاءة
decide to	يقرر ان	operate	يشغل / يجري عملية
hungry	جائع	operation	تشغيل/عملية جراحية
hunger	جوع	Artificial intelligence	ذكاء اصطناعي
call	يتصل / يسمى / ينادي	change	تغير / يغير
surprise	مفاجأة	changing	متغير
surprised	مندهش	do work	يقوم بعمل
surprising	مدهش	part of	جزء من
important to	مهم ل	continue	يستمر
importance	أهمية	happen to	يحدث ل
realise	يدرك	good at	جيد في
recognize	يتعرف على	good for	مفید ل
daughter	ابنة	good to	طيب مع
wife	زوجة	agree with	يوافق / يتفق مع
angry with	غاضب من (شخص)	agree to	يوافق أن + (المصدر)
gold	ذهب / ذهبي	(be) filled with	مملوء ب
golden	ذهبى	full of	مملوء ب
offer	عرض / يعرض	feel like	يشعر و كأنه
however	و مع ذلك	drive across	يقود عبر
prove	يثبت	a lonely man	انسان وحيد
proof	اثبات / دليل	difficult	صعب
pleasant	سار	difficulty	صعوبة
unpleasant	غير سار	work	يعلم/عمل/مكان العمل
forget	ينسى	different	مختلف
happily	بسعداء	different	اختلاف
hundred	مائة	manual labour	العملة اليدوية
ordinary	عادى	bring back to	يرجع الى
With the help of	بمساعدة	feel confused	يشعر بالحيرة
do practice	يتمن	find happiness	بجد السعادة
tell a story	يحكى قصة	make notes	بدون ملاحظات

Synonyms and Antonyms

Word	synonym	antonym
prove	confirm	disprove
special	particular	general
surprised	astonished	unsurprised

surprising	astonishing	unsurprising
unpleasant	nasty / undesirable	pleasant
disappear	vanish / end / fade / dissolve / pass away	appear / remain / advance / come back / survive
earlier	former / previous	later
guilty	convicted / criminal / regretful / blameworthy	guiltless / right / innocent / sinless
mystery	puzzle / riddle / secrecy / ambiguity	renown / fact / clear
solve	clear up / explain / work out / resolve	confuse / fail / hide
engaged	busy / involved / in use / occupied	available / free / uninvolved
thin	slim / small	fat
pale	faint	dark
empty	blank / unfilled / vacant	filled / full

ملاحظات هامة

1	*only a few + اسم جمع *only a little + اسم لا يعد	1-There are only a few students in the class. 2-There is only a little cheese in the fridge.
2	*decide to + المصدر *decide on + اسم *decide that + جملة	*I have decided to revise well before exams. *I have decided on my goals in life. *I have decided that I am going to travel abroad.
3	*agree to + يوافق المصدر *agree to + يوافق اسم *agree on + على *agree with + يتفق مع *agree that + جملة	1-I agree with his analysis of the situation. 2-I agree that the proposal was a good one. 3-Are we all agreed on /about this? 4-She agreed to let me go early. 5-Do you agree to their proposal?
4	*effect تأثير (have effects on) *affect يؤثر على *impact تأثير / يؤثر	*Smoking affects / impacts on / influences our health. *Smoking has a bad effect / impact / influence on our health.

	*influence تأثير / يؤثر	
5	*hard (adj) جاد/صعب/قاسي *hard (adv) بجد / بشدة *hardly (adv) بالكاد / قلما	1-Diamonds are the hardest mineral. 2-It is a hard question. I can't answer it. 3-I hardly speak any French.
6	*ago منذ وقت معين و حتى الان *earlier منذ مدة معينة و حتى وقت معين في الماضي	1-I travelled to Cairo two years ago . 2-Last Sunday, I found the book I lost two weeks earlier .
7	*alone (adj) (لا تاتى قبل اسم) *alone (adv) بمفرده *solo (adj) (adv) وحيد / بمفرده *lonely (adj) منعزل / شاعر بالوحدة	1-I felt so alone after my parents died. 2-He sings solo . 3-He lives alone and often feels lonely .
8	*guilt/عار (at/about / over) *guilty (at /about / over) شاعر بالخزي *guilt ذنب / خطيئة *guilty of مذنب *guilty-ridden ينملكه شعور بالذنب	1-I had a feeling of guilt about not looking after my ill grandfather. 2-He was guilty of robbing the bank. 3-He is guilty -ridden. He is responsible for the accident.
9	*mystery=detective story *mystery (n) لغز *mystery (adj) غامض / غير مفهوم *mysterious (adj) غامض	1-I like reading mysteries (detective stories) 2-The crime is still a mystery . 3-I don't trust that mystery man. 4-I don't trust that mysterious man.
10	*steal يسرق شيء *rob يسرق مكان *rob شخص of شيء يسرق	1-The thieves stole all her jewellery. 2-The thieves robbed the bank yesterday. 3-The thieves robbed him of his wallet.

Reading Text

Silas Marner

Silas Marner is a weaver who lives in the village of Raveloe in England. The other people in the village aren't very friendly to Silas because he's new to the village and he lives alone. Fifteen years earlier, Silas had been engaged to be married to a girl called Sarah. One day, while Silas was taking care of a friend who was sick, a bag of money disappeared from under the friend's bed. A man called William Dane finds the empty bag and Silas's friends decide that he is guilty of stealing the money. Later, William marries Sarah instead, and Silas decides to move to the village of Raveloe. The only thing he cares about is his work as a weaver. All Silas wants to do is work as hard as he can to earn as much money as he can. The richest man in Raveloe, Squire Cass, has two sons: Dunstan and Godfrey. The two sons have their own problems which they hide from their father and they always want to have more money. One night, a bag of gold is stolen from Silas's house and the whole village joins in to look for it. The local people feel sorry for him and are more friendly to him. Silas is angry and wants to solve the mystery.

Use these words to complete the definitions**(disappear / guilty / mystery / solve / engaged / weaver)**

- 1- A is something unknown.
- 2- A person did something bad.
- 3- To something is to find the answer.
- 4- A is a person who makes cloth.
- 5- To is to become impossible to find.
- 6- To be is to be in a relationship to get married.

Complete the sentences with the words from.**(disappeared / mystery / guilty / engaged / solve / weaver)**

- 1- Have you heard that Sara and Rami got?
- 2- I don't know what happened to my watch. It is a
- 3- The lady is very sad, her little child has in the park.
- 4- It was a very difficult maths problem, but we managed to it.
- 5- We know the man is because we saw him take the money.
- 6- This carpet was made by a

Read the description answer the questions.

The story of Silas Marner begins in the English countryside in the early years of the nineteenth century. There were only a few weavers in the countryside, and they usually looked pale and thin compared to the people who worked in the fields. These people didn't trust anyone who was clever and they didn't like anyone who had seen the world outside their small village. Weavers had a special skill and they usually came from large towns, so they often lived lonely lives.

- 1- Where did the story of Silas Marner begin?

.....

- 2- Were there many weavers in the countryside?

.....

- 3- Did weavers live a happy life? How?

.....

- 4- What did weavers usually look like?

.....

- 5- Do you think the villagers were right to avoid people who had a different job?

Reading Text

One evening, Silas returns to his cottage and finds a small girl sleeping near the fireplace. The girl is cold and hungry. Silas thinks something must have happened to her parents. They might have had an accident. He decides to look after her. He calls her Eppie. The other people in the village are surprised, but they think that Silas can't be a bad person because he wants to look after the girl. They also help him. Silas is now happier. He realises that his new daughter is more important to him than gold. When Eppie is eighteen, Silas's gold is found and returned to him. It was Dunstan who

took the money all those years ago because he did not want to ask his father for money. Godfrey is sorry about what his brother did and thinks Silas must be angry with him. He and his wife offer to look after Eppie. However, Eppie wants to stay with Silas. Silas decides to return to his old village with Eppie. He wants to prove that he wasn't guilty of stealing all those years earlier. When he arrives, he finds that everything has changed and he can't find anyone that he used to know. Silas feels that he can now forget about this unpleasant part of his history and he returns happily to Raveloe.

Video Script

One hundred and sixty years ago, hard work would have looked very different for an ordinary person. Manual labour could be very difficult; the machinery was often heavy and dangerous to operate, and working conditions were not good. Today, hard work can look very different. We are able to work more efficiently with the help of modern machinery and technology. Modern workplaces are even using Artificial Intelligence, so that computers can do much more work for us. The workplace is changing, and technology will continue to be part of the workplace of the future. The question is: are we still working hard or are computers doing all the work for us?

Exercises on Lesson 1

Choose the correct answer:

1-This medicine won't make the paincompletely, but it will help.

(appear – disappear – advance – develop)

2-The police could.....the mystery of the crime with difficulty.

(solve – pull – call – clean)

3-Because I live in a remote..... My car is very important to me.

(solution – village – villager – weaver)

4-He was.....of murder in my neighbourhood.

(mystery – empty – guilty – lonely)

5-Before you can drive....., you need to have a licence.

(lonely – loneliness – leanly – alone)

6-Rania and Magdi have just got.....

(announced – engaged – connected – played)

7-There was a great.....who made a lot of baskets and cloth for our village.

(weaver – professor – farmer – doctor)

8-We were searching for the sailors who had.....in the storm.

(appeared – disappeared – showed – advanced)

9-If he is found.....he will face 2 years in jail as a punishment.

(guilty – faultless – innocent – right)

10-The book tries to explain some of the.....of life.

(mysteries – maths – mates – matches)

11-.....means something that is not understood or known about.

(Fact – Mystery – Truth – Show)

12-.....means when you find a solution or an answer to a problem or a question.

(Dissolve – Melt – Fade – Solve)

13-.....means not containing any things or people.

(Empty – Occupied – Complete – Full)

14-Shall I take the...bottles for recycling, please?

(full – empty – occupied – complete)

15-The synonym of the word “engaged” is

(available – free –involved – uninvolved)

16-The synonym of the word “mystery” is.....

(known – puzzle – clear – fact)

17-The antonym of the word “disappear” is.....

(fade – dissolve – end – appear)

18-The antonym of the word “guilty” is.....

(proud – innocent – criminal – busy)

19-The police are trying to.....the mystery of the crime.

(have – solve – take – do)

20-I don't know why she.....sad.

(breaks – makes – tells – looks)

21-My sister gotto a successful engineer.

(killed – engaged – abandon – abandoned)

22-You should.....care of your appearance when you have an interview.

(get – do – make – take)

23-She looks.....her old parents.

(after – forward – up – to)

24-The gang stole a lot of money.....the bank.

(for – with – to – from)

25-Some important papers have disappeared...the safe.

(from – of – for – at)

26-He is a worker at a famous factory.

(hard – hardly – harden – difficulty)

27-He.....wastes any time. He does his best to achieve his ambitions.

(hard – hardly – harden – difficulty)

28-My father works.....to earn his living.

(hard – hardly – harden – difficulty)

29-My grandmother lives...after my grandfather died.

(a lone – lone – alone – lonely)

30-My grandmother became awoman with no one to look after her.

(a lone – lone – alone – lonely)

31-My father looked...after his team lost the match.

(anger – angry – angrily – hungrily)

32-The coach looked.....at the careless goalkeeper.

(anger – angry – hungry – angrily)

33-All my cousins.....in to help me prepare for my wedding.

(joined – lied – forgot – recommended)

34-I don't like town life. I prefer living inwhich is quieter and more peaceful.

(city – the city – country – the country)

35-I think it is not easy to...this problem.

(solve – solution – disappear – disappearance)

36-I think it is not easy to find ato this problem.

(solve – solution – disappear – disappearance)

37-The crime is still.....and the criminal is still unknown.

(mysterious – mystery – guilt – guilty)

38-The crime is still a.....and the criminal is still unknown.

(mysterious – mystery – guilt – guilty)

39-We all agree that most people who live inare simple and kind.

(weave – weaver – villages – villagers)

40-We all agree that mostare simple and kind.

(weave – weaver – villages – villagers)

Exercise on Lesson 2

1-My husband has decidedblue for the colour of the living room.

(on – that – to – for)

2-Fady met only.....friends before going to school yesterday.

(few – a few – little – a little)

3-The gang.....the bank and took all the money last month.

(stole – tied – robbed – missed)

4-A thief.....my wallet yesterday.

(stole – tied – robbed – missed)

5-The bookshop.....me the chance to buy Naguib Mahfouz's novels at half price.

(offers – proves – improves – realises)

6-I live in a small village..... Al Zahraa near El Minya City.

(pulled – called – filled – drilled)

7-It was my dream to have a little.....in the countryside to live in.

(prison – hospital – cottage – company)

8-It was very cold, so we sat in front of the.....until late in the evening.

(fire engine – fire alarm – fireplace – fire blanket)

9-She admitted.....the money from her new employers.

(giving – knowing – robbing – stealing)

10-Can you....that you were at home at the time of the attack?

(prove – approve – improve – remove)

11-My brother had such a/an.....experience at the zoo that he refused to go there again.

(attractive – nice – pleasant – unpleasant)

12-We were....to hear such an intelligent question coming from a very small child.

(surprise – surprised – surprising – obvious)

13-.....Intelligence means the study of how to make computers do intelligent things that people can do, such as think and make decisions.

(Normal – Artificial – Man made - Natural)

14-Many women do hard.....labour which means they work with their hands.

(manual – automatic – machine made – computerized)

15-Don't worry, everyone will be shown how to.....the new machines.

(cooperate – operate – coordinate – compare)

16-I need someone dependable to.....the children while I'm at work.

(look for – look up – look in – look after)

17-The prime minister may decide.....an early election.

(calling – to call – called – call)

18-She's already.....a plan about how to spend the prize money.

(done – made – played – performed)

19-I agree.....what you have said.

(at – to – by – from)

20-In answer....your question, Ramadan Sobhy Will not achieve his ambitions in Pyramids.

(of – with – to – about)

21-He didn't go to prison because his lawyer.....that he was innocent.

(refused – denied – proved – disapproved)

22-I feel..... I can't tell you what to do.

(confuse – confused – confusing – confusion)

23-Imy son Adam because it was the name of father.

(called – told – adopted – abandoned)

24-Ramy ischild.

(alone – lonely – a lonely – an alone)

25-Farmers usually live in.....

(a city - a town – the capital – the country)

Deduction الاستدلال

الاستدلال يعني الاستنباط من خلال دليل قوى أو ضعيف في الحاضر أو الماضي و يتلخص الاستدلال في الآتي:-

must + inf
can't + inf

أكيد
لا يمكن

→
→

must have + p.p

can't / couldn't have + p.p

الفارق بين الكلمة can't , must هو المعنى مثل :-

- He gets up early he (must -can't) be active " must "
- He plays well, he (must -can't) have trained badly. " can't "
- My father (must -can't) have walked to work this morning his car is still in the garage ." must "
- Ali wasn't at the meeting, he (must -can't) have read my e-mail to come. " can't "

- You (must -can't) have finished that book already, you have just bought it yesterday and it's long.
" can't "

و كذلك المعنى يلعب دوراً بالنسبة للمضارع و الماضي

- Ali is absent today he must (be – have been) ill.
- Ali was absent yesterday he must (be – have been) ill.
- Dr. Mazen is a good professor, he must (be – have been) a good student .
- I can't find my keys, Aml must (take – have taken) them .
- I can't find my wallet, it must (take – have taken – have been taken) by a thief .

هناك كلمات تحيط بالإشارة لـ must :

Sure , certain , definitely

☺ He must be a doctor	=	I'm sure he is a doctor.
✿ He must have gone	=	I'm certain he went

هناك كلمات للإشارة لـ can't

Sure , certain , definitely + / نفي impossible

- He can't have passed the exam = It's impossible that he passed the exam.
- It windy last night there are broken trees.
- a) must be b) must have been c) can't be d) can't have been
- Surely, they must (use – used – have used) many slaves to dig the suez canal.
- He is an honest man, he stolen it.
- a) should have b) can't have c) must have d) might have
- Ali forgotten the date, he's get a very good memory.
- a) might have b) must have c) can't have d) can't be

may, might , could + inf

may, could , might have + p.p

و لكنني أحتسب أو أشك في حقيقة الشيء

It's possible , it's probable , I'm less certain, I'm not sure, perhaps - I doubt it.

- He (must – might) have rung. I'm not sure .
- She may (go – have gone) to Alex. I doubt that he will do .

May , could + inf ٪50 احتمال بنسبة

Might have + p.p ٪30 احتمال بنسبة

عندما نجد **may not** يفضل استخدام **haven't decided yet / don't think so** المثلية

- He (may – might – could) join the faculty of pharmacy, he hasn't decided yet.
- He (may – might – must) have played, I'm not sure .

Could have + p.p = may / might have + p.p

احتمال

Could have + p.p

كان هو الممكن أن يفعل ولكن لم يفعل

- He travelled by train but he (must – could – may) have travelled by plane .

Should + inf يجب

should have + p.p

كان يجب

Should not + inf لا يجب should'nt have + p.p

لم يكن يجب ولكن فعل

- Nour is late for school she have stayed up late last night .

- a) mustn't b) can't c) shouldn't

ملاحظات خفيفة للطلبة الظرفية

1 لا يوجد شيء في اللغة الانجليزية اسمه**Can have +p.p****لا يوجد شيء في اللغة الانجليزية**

- You **mustn't** have finished that book already (can't)
- He **can** have run yesterday (might)

2- أحياناً يمكن أن تغير الجملة عن الاستمرار وفي هذه الحالة نستخدم

- must / can't / may/ might / could+ be + v.ing

- What is Ali doing in his room? - I'm not sure. He may be studying.

- must / can't / may/ might / could+ have been + v.ing

- What was Linda doing? - She must have been working on her computer.

- Should / ought to

يجب أن

- تستخدم هذه الأفعال لاعطاء النصائح

- In summer, tourists **should wear** a hat and **ought not to sit** in the sun.

- You **should** take a rest. = It is a good idea to take a rest.

should have / ought to have + p.p.

كان يجب أن

- تستخدم هذه الأفعال عندما نوجه اللوم لشخص لعدم قيامه بعمل معين كان يفترض القيام به

Should not have / ought not (to) have + p.p.

كان لا يجب أن

ought not (to) have + p.p. يمكن الاستغناء عن

- تستخدم هذه الأفعال عندما نوجه اللوم لشخص لقيامه بعمل معين كان يفترض عدم القيام به

- You **shouldn't have arrived** late for your exam.

- I'm sorry! I **ought to have come** on time.

Practice on Grammar***Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:**

1- Youto take an underground train.

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

2- Itbeen very nice travelling in a tunnel full of steam.

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

3- The underground really must.....travelling around Cairo easier.

a-have been made b-have made c-will make d-made

4- Travelling.....cheaper in the past.

a-might be b-must be c-might not be d-might have been

5- There.....six metro lines when the project is finished.

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

6- Alitravelled to Alexandria this morning. He is ill in bed.

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

7- Mona forgot that we have a test tomorrow. Shestarted revising last week.

a-should b-must have c-should have d-should be

8- it.....be expensive travelling around London. Bus and underground tickets cost a lot of money.

a-must b-might c-must have d-should have

9- Hassan thinks that he did very well in the exam. He.....get the best results in the class!

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

10- Look, it's raining! Ihave brought an umbrella.

a-ought b-must c-ought to d-ought

11- There.....a sandstorm. The streets are covered in sand.

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

12- She.....lost her mobile phone. She called me from a friend's phone.

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

13- Ali.....forgotten. he's got a very good memory.

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

14- It very windy during the night. There are branches all over the ground.
a-must have been b-shouldn't have been c-can't have been d-might not have been

15- I'm sorry! I come on time.
a-ought have b-should be c-ought to have d-should have been

16- In summer, tourists should wear a hat and sit in the sun.
a-can't have b-ought not to c-shouldn't to d-might not to

17- I can't find my book. I it at home.
a-must leave b-can't be left c-should leave d-might have left

18- The tourist American because he has an English guidebook.
a-must be b-can't have c-might have d-might have be

19- They lunch. Their food is in the fridge.
a-can't have had b-might have had c-must have had d-should have had

20- It cold there. There is snow on the ground in the photo.
a-can't have been b-should have c-might not have been d-must have been

21- Nadia lived in England for 20 years, so she English well
a-must speak b-can't speak c-can't have spoken d-shouldn't speak

22- Ali happy. He has just won a gold medal.
a-can't be b-should have been c-must be d-might not be

23- A: I don't know where my school bag is, mum. B: It's not here. You left it on the train
a-might have b-can't have c-should have d-might not have

24- I'm certain he hadn't phoned. He have phoned.
a) must b) shouldn't c) can't d) might

25- She have been at the supermarket this morning. I didn't see her there.
a) must b) can't c) shouldn't d) needn't

26- You have been waiting long. After all I'm only five minutes late.
a) must b) shouldn't c) can't d) may

27- You have left your bags here. I'm sure you didn't.
a) may b) should c) must d) can't

EXERCISES ON GRAMMAR

2) Choose the correct answer:

1- He is sorry he's late. He come on time.

(ought to have – shouldn't – may not – better)

2- She arrived late for her exam.

(ought to have - shouldn't have – should – ought to)

3- In summer, tourists should wear a hat and to sit in the sun.

(ought not – must – can't – could not)

4- We didn't see Ali at the sports club today. He there.

(might be – must have been - might not have been – could be)

5- I can't find my book and I'm not sure where it is. I it at home.

(mustn't leave – might leave – must leave – can't leave)

6- My cousin not return today. I'm not sure.

(must – can't - might – will)

7- The tourist American because he has an English guidebook.

(might be – might not be – may not be – can't be)

8- They lunch. Their food is in the fridge.

(must have had – might have had – should have had - can't have had)

9-It cold there. There is snow on the ground in the photo.

(may have been - must have been – can't have been – may not be)

10-I cold. I amn't wearing a jacket.

(can't be – mustn't be – shouldn't be – must have been)

11-Fady be happy. He has just won a gold medal.

(must – can't – shouldn't – may not)

12-I left a note for my mother saying that I would be home at 6 o'clock. She rang me at half past five and asked me why I wasn't home. Shemy note.

(must read – can't read – must have read – can't have read)

13-He never does any work, but he's always at the top of his class. He be very clever.

(must - can't – shouldn't – wouldn't)

14-Mona took her driving test yesterday. Now she's looking very happy. She ... her test.

(must have passed – must pass – can't pass – can't have passed)

15-My uncle.....have known about your illness. Nobody has told him.

(mustn't – can't – does not – must)

16-He missed his train. He's usually late.

(must have – can't have – didn't have – can have)

17-His watch cost a lot of money. It's made of plastic.

(must have – might have – could have – can't have)

18-It ...been very windy during the night. There are branches all over the ground.

(can't have – will have – must have – didn't have)

19-My fatherwalked to work this morning. His car is still in the garage.

(didn't have – won't have – shall have – must have)

20-He can't walk. He be ill.

(must – mustn't – shouldn't – won't)

3)Choose the correct answer:

- Ali is not on this train . He caught a later train. We can wait for him.
a) might have b) can have c) needn't have d) ought to
- Zeinab..... very surprised when she won the art competition. She didn't think her painting was very good.
a) must be b) can't be c) might be d) must have been
- There is a lot of traffic on the roads today, so we..... late.
a) must have been b) can't be c) might be d) ought to be
- Sami is feeling ill. I think he..... to see a doctor.
a) should b) ought c) must d) can
- The football players look very sad. Theywon the match.
a) can't have b) could have c) must have d) might not
- The thieves in through the window. Look – it's still open.
a) must have come b) must come c) can't have come d) may come
- The thieves by car but we can't be sure.
a) must escape b) can't have escaped c) should have escaped d) might have escaped
- Mona forgot that we have a test tomorrow. She..... have started revising last week.
a) must b) should c) will d) shouldn't
- He be in class. I saw him at the library a minute ago.
a) shouldn't b) may c) can't d) must

10. Huda was very upset with you yesterday. You..... apologised for saying she was lazy.
 a) should have b) can have c) must have d) mustn't have

11. John has forgotton about the meeting. We..... reminded him about it yesterday.
 a) must have b) shouldn't have c) can have d) should have

12. I'm really cold! I my coat.
 a) should bring b) should have brought c) must have brought d) may have brought

13. I bread but I didn't know we needed it.
 a) could bring b) could have bought c) must have bought d) shouldn't bring

14. Weso many people to our party! I'm worried that we won't have enough room for everyone.
 a) could invite b) should have invited c) shouldn't have invited d) may have invited

15. Lucy..... earlier. She missed her flight.
 a) must leave b) mustn't have left c) should leave d) should have left

16. I left my bicycle in front of the library and it's disappeared. Someone..... have stolen it.
 a) shouldn't b) should c) must d) can't

17. I so much chocolate! I feel sick!
 a) should eat b) shouldn't have eaten c) couldn't have eaten d) will have eaten

18. Lamiaa..... the exam if she'd studied a bit more.
 a) could pass b) can't have passed c) must pass d) could have passed

19. You..... rude to him. He's going to be really angry now.
 a) can't be b) should have been c) shouldn't have been d) can't have been

20. She called me from a friend's phone. She lost her mobile phone.
 a) can't have b) must have c) shouldn't have d) mustn't have

21. You..... this job. I can see you're not enjoying it.
 a) shouldn't take b) shouldn't have taken c) mustn't have taken d) could have taken

22. The race was really difficult. She because she's not fit enough.
 a) must win b) must have won c) couldn't have won d) could have won

23. Our neighbours..... cut down the tree in their garden. It was a really beautiful tree.
 a) must have b) could have c) shouldn't have d) can't have

24. Andrew have gone to Cambridge University, but he decided to travel instead.
 a) could b) can't c) must d) shouldn't

25. You have bought some milk at the shops. We don't have any milk.
 a) may b) will c) should d) can't

26. I'm sorry but Samar isn't here. She..... already left the office.
 a) should b) could c) can't d) must have

27. You..... tried to fix the roof yourself. You could have fallen off and been badly injured.
 a) must have b) mustn't have c) should have d) oughtn't have

28. He.....known it was your birthday. Otherwise, I'm sure he would have wished you a happy day.
 a) must have b) can't have c) shouldn't have d) mustn't have

29. She doesn't answer the phone. She.....be out
 a) won't b) can't c) should d) must

30. It.....be expensive travelling around London. Bus and underground tickets cost a lot of money.
 a) ought b) must c) might d) can't

31. She be in love with him. She told me she hated him very much.
 a) must b) should c) may d) can't

32. There been a sandstorm. The streets are covered in sand.
 a) must have b) could have c) shouldn't have d) can't have

33. He..... be at the gym right now. Sometimes he goes there at this time.
 a) must b) can't c) should d) won't

34. I thought I saw John in town this morning but itbeen him – he's in Greece this week.
 a) can't have b) could have c) shouldn't have d) must have

35. He..... have a job interview today - he's waiting to hear from the company.
 a) mustn't b) can't c) won't d) may

Part 2 Lesson 3-4

Vocabulary

pace	وتيرة / سرعة	die	يموت
pacemaker	جهاز تنظيم ضربات القلب	dead	ميت
The pace of reform	وتيرة الاصلاح	deadly	مميت / قاتل
plot	حبكة الرواية / حقل / مؤامرة	death	موت / حالة وفاة
surprises	مفاجآت	describe	يصف
wonderful	رائع	description	وصف
character	شخصية	archaeology	علم الاثار
recommend	يوصى	archaeologist	عالم اثار
recommendation	توصية	pharaoh	فرعون
adopt	يتبنى	lie (lied – lied)	يذب
adapt	يتكيف مع	lie (lay – lain)	يقع / يستلقى / يكمن
page-turner	كتاب شيق	east coast	ساحل شرقى
theme	موضوع كتاب / قصة	believe	يعتقد / يصدق
community	مجتمع محلى	belief	اعتقاد / ايمان
belong to	يخص / ينتمى الى	unbelievable	لا يصدق
event	حدث	pirate	قرصنة
abandon	يترك / يهجر	treasure	كنز
abandoned	مهجور	deep	عميق
warehouse	مستودع	deepen	يعمق
share with	يشارك مع / نصيب	depth	العمق
equally	بمساواة	monster	وحش
equality	مساواة	distant	بعيد
equal	يساوى / متساوى	distance	مسافة
close	قريب / يغلق	unusual	غير عادى
divide into	يقسم	check	يفحص / يتحقق
ensure	يؤكد	crime	جريمة
tradition	تقليد	criminal	مجرم / اجرامي
traditional	تقليدى	explain	يشرح
funny	مضحك / مسلى	legend	اسطورة
drive across	يقود عبر	puzzle	لغز
for a holiday	من اجل اجازة	puzzled	متحير
on a holiday	فى اجازة	stones	احجار
return....to	يعود / يرجع....الى	twist	يلوى
bear (borne/born)	يتحمل / يلد	BCE=before common Era	قبل الميلاد
laugh	يضحك	go wrong	يخطيء

laughter	ضحك	in the north of	في شمال
bury	يدفن	know about	يعرف عن

Synonyms and Antonyms

Word	synonym	antonym
useless	hopeless / fruitless / vain / worthless	effective / fruitful / helpful / valuable / profitable
abandoned	deserted	populated/inhabited
happiness	satisfaction / contentment / fulfilment / pleasure / delight	unhappiness / sadness / gloom / displeasure
funny	amusing / entertaining / comic	boring / dull / tedious
close	Nearby / near	Distant / far / remote
equally	evenly	Unequally
deep	Rooted / buried	Shallow / superficial
unusual	extraordinary	Ordinary
traditional	conventional	unusual

ملاحظات هامة Important Notes

1	*coast ساحل *shore شاطئ البحر (البحيرة) *beach شاطئ رملی على بحر *bank ضفة النهر او القناة	1-Alexandria lies on the north coast of Egypt. 2-We saw some boats on the shore of the sea. 3-I sat on the beach and built a sand castle. 4-Trees grow along the bank of rivers.
2	*pace سرعة السير / خطوة / وثيرة *the pace of change سرعة التغيير *at your own pace بالسرعة المناسبة لك *pacemaker منظم ضربات القلب *peacemaker صانع سلام	1-Walk ten paces and turn left. 2-The pace of change is getting faster. 3-The doctor said that I needed a pacemaker. 4-President El Sadat was a peacemaker. 5-The soldiers' pace was very fast.
3	*plot الحكمة / قطعة ارض *plot مؤامرة *plot against / to + inf. يتأمر ضد / لكي	1-The plot of the story was exciting. 2-My grandfather has a small vegetable plot. 3-There was a plot against the company to make it fail. 4-They plotted against their manager.

Listening Text

Boy: This book is about people living on a farm near a small village in the mountains. The theme is how life in a village is changing in the modern world. The pace is very slow and it is quite sad because many traditional parts of their life will never be the same again. But it is beautiful to read and I enjoyed it.

Girl: This book is very funny! It is about a family who drive across the country for a holiday. They have to return their car to the airport before the end of the day. The plot is full of things that go wrong! The car is stopped by a bear, and they meet a lot of

strange people. My favourite character is a police officer who is not very good at his job! I laughed a lot and would recommend this book.

Reading Text

Ismail

I had to read *Silas Marner* when I was at school and I didn't enjoy it very much then. However, I've just finished reading it again and I liked it a lot more. It's a long book, although it isn't as long as Eliot's other books. The pace was quite fast and the plot is full of surprises. I couldn't stop reading because I really wanted to know what was going to happen to these wonderful characters. I would recommend this book to anyone who enjoys mystery stories.

Nadia

This is a very interesting story of a sad and lonely man who finds happiness when he adopts a girl. It isn't a page-turner, but I liked the way Eliot used the theme of community. She shows us how some people, like Silas, can feel like they don't belong to their community but events can bring them back into it. However, I think the novel is too long. The story of *Silas Marner* might have worked better as a short story rather than a novel.

What happened to the gold?

Last week, three people, John, Jake and Jane, found gold in an abandoned warehouse. They agreed to share it equally. Jane found some boxes and put all the gold in one. John checked to see if anyone else was close. John and Jake took it to a house to divide it. Jane went to ensure they had bags for the gold. When she arrived, she opened the box, but it was full of stones and all the gold was gone. What happened to the gold?

Workbook Texts

Complete these book reviews with the correct words:

(main / characters / theme / plot / pace)

This book is about people living on a farm near a small village in the mountains. The **1** is how life in a village is changing in the modern world. The **2** is very slow and it is quite sad because many traditional parts of their life will never be the same again. But it is beautiful to read and I enjoyed it.

This book is very funny! It is about a family who drive across the country for a holiday. They have to return their car to the airport before the end of the day. The **3** is full of things that go wrong! The car is stopped by a bear, and they meet a lot of strange people. My favourite **4** is a police officer who is not very good at his job! I laughed a lot and would recommend this book.

Cleopatra VII

Cleopatra VII died in around 30 BCE. The famous writer, Plutarch, described the beautiful place where she was buried. However, although archaeologists have found much older pharaohs, nobody knows where Cleopatra lies today. In 2010, a famous archaeologist called Zahi Hawass found many things from Cleopatra's time at Taposiris Magna, near Alexandria, but he did not find Cleopatra.

Oak Island

Oak Island is on the east coast of Canada. People believe that a pirate called Captain William Kidd stole some treasure and buried it on the island in the seventeenth

century. He wanted to go back to the island to get his treasure, but he never returned. Since that time, hundreds of people have tried to find the treasure, without success.

Loch Ness

Loch Ness is a very deep lake in the north of Scotland. Since the seventh century, people have seen a large, strange animal that lives in the deep water of the lake. They call it the Loch Ness Monster. Some people have even taken photos of a distant shape that could be the monster. However, scientists have studied the lake and they have not found anything unusual. But people still believe that something lives in the lake.

Part 2 Lesson (3 & 4)

Choose the correct answer:

1-To.....the law or the rules is not allowed.

(break – make – tell – look)

2-The photos you have.....are great.

(broken – solved – taken – done)

3-Which of the following is a synonym of the verb “abandon” ?

(join – desert – vanish – survive)

4-Something.....wrong with my car and it suddenly stopped.

(went – did – had – felt)

5-She agreed to.....I had said.

(where – when – who – what)

6-We spent the.....day on the beach.

(all – whole –each – every)

7-I saw the boys.....in the street yesterday.

(plays – playing – to playing – to play)

8-The boys were seen...in the street yesterday.

(play – to play – to playing – plays)

9-In modern life, the.....of change is very fast.

(pace – warehouse – community – pacemaker)

10-The.....of this film is boring, but the music is fantastic.

(director – actor – plot – name)

11-You won’t be able to put such a.....down until you have finished it.

(pacemaker – weaver – villager - page-turner)

12-The story has a good..... It is the value of cooperation and teamwork.

(theme – village – solution – shape)

13-Imy village and moved to Cairo.

(adopted – adapted – abandoned – called)

14-We can buy the amount of goods I need at this.....

(workhouse – farmhouse – warehouse – fashion house)

15-Weavers are good at.....wool together to make cloth.

(solving – disappearing – adopting – twisting)

16-Parents do everything they can to.....that their children get good education.

(ensure – adopt – abandon – weave)

17-I thought he lived.....to his family, but actually he moved to a faraway town.

(far – distant – close – remote)

18-Some Indians do not ...the dead. They burn them instead.

(pace – engage – bury – earn)

19-“As long as you follow instructions, you will be safe.” “As long as” means.....

(a long time – although – despite – if)

20-The people of this area decided to.....it years ago.

(abandon – dessert – confuse – engage)

21-People no longer live in that.....area.

(confused – surprised – abandoned – guilty)

22-By ten o’clock the.....was already crowded with people.

(coast – beach – sea – lake)

23-My brother.....the idea of building a new villa in Sharm El-Sheikh.

(adapted – adopted – took – came)

24-I spent my holiday in a town which.....halfway between New York and Florida.

(lies – lays – places – localises)

25-It took me a while to.....to the new job.

(adore – adopt – adapt – limit)

26-Bravery is traditionally part of the Arab.....

(pace – theme – plot – character)

27-The word “.....” means a book that is very exciting.

(page-follower / page-burner / page-turner / page-corner)

28-I tried to solve the....., but I gave up as it was too difficult.

(confusion – puzzle – amaze – tale)

29-A.....is a large building for storing large quantities of goods.

(workhouse – farmhouse – warehouse – sports house)

30-The teacher.....the class into four groups to solve the maths problem.

(divided – explained – parted – found)

31-The officer.....our passports before we boarded the plane.

(looked – checked – pulled – researched)

32-When his ship sank, he was able to reach a / an.....island. There is no one to talk to.

(habited – inhabited – abandoned – assisted)

33-The ancient Egyptian history is full of.....like Isis and Osiris.

(crimes – goals – legends – efforts)

34-The abbreviation “...” is short for “Before Common Era”.

(BEC – BCE – CEB – BCR)

35-Ithis book to anyone with an interest in chemistry.

(advise – invite – recommend – comment)

36-Many people now call for a return to.....values which young people neglect.

(new – gradual – traditional – regular)

37-How on earth can you say that? Do you have no.....values?

(moral – evil – sinful – corrupt)

38-You can.....a room with your friend.

(shake – share – shave – show)

39-I don't have any worries.....leaving the children with my mother.

(about – in – at – on)

40-Something must be done to reduce the level of.....in the area.

(criminal – crime – virtual – virtue)

TRANSLATIONS CORNER

1) Translate into Arabic:

To protect our surrounding environment and keep it clean, we should collect rubbish in bins and take it away to its place.

.....
.....
surrounding محيطة | collect يجمع | rubbish قمامة | bins سلات قمامة

2-Optimism is very important in everyone's life as it makes our life interesting and hopeful one. You must be optimistic about your future life.

.....
.....
.....
Optimism تفاؤل | hopeful مليء بالامل | optimistic متفائل | future مستقبل

3-Many young people are interested in reading detective stories in which they find the excitement to know and solve the puzzle of any crime in a way that is not thought of any one.

.....
.....
.....
excitement اثارة | interested مهتم بـ | detective بوليسية | puzzle لغز

4-The government does its best to improve the infrastructure of many slums.

.....
.....
.....
government حكومة | slums احياء | infrastructure بنية تحتية | does its best تبذل قصارى جهدها

Translate into English:

1-بفضل وسائل الاعلام و الاقمار الصناعية اصبح العالم قرية صغيرة. من السهل التواصل مع اى شخص في اى دولة.

.....
.....
.....
communicate يتواصل | mass media اعلام | satellites الاقمار الصناعية | Thanks to بفضل

Reading Comprehension Corner

Read the following passage, then answer the questions:

It is often said in guidebooks that Egypt is the gift of the Nile. The Ancient Egyptians certainly must have believed this. Where else did their food come from except the rich black mud brought by the river during the annual floods? How could they transport their huge blocks of stone and their enormous statues? On the flood water of the Nile. However, since the river is now controlled in Egypt by the High Dam at Aswan, there is no longer a flood every year as there used to be in the past. There are some people who see the High Dam as a mixed blessing. One disadvantage is that the Nile no longer brings the mineral-rich mud which used to feed the soil. By the year 2025, Egypt will suffer from shortage of water. As the population grows, so more people will need water for drinking, washing, etc. At the same time, more water will also be needed to irrigate land in the desert to provide a suitable environment for the growing population. So what can be done? Water can be re-cycled, that is to say, some waste water can be purified and re-used. Engineers can also search for more water underground. However, the Nile will always remain the major source of water for the country. Yet, the river upon which Egypt relies begins thousands of kilometres to the south, and is shared by other countries in Africa. Both Egypt and Sudan receive water from sources in Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda, Zaire, Ruanda and Burundi. What would happen if **these** decided they needed more water from the Nile? The answer is co-operation. Agriculture in Egypt depends almost entirely on irrigation, as there is hardly any rain. This is not true of some of the other Nile states, such as Uganda. Dams could therefore be built in these countries to provide water storage for Egypt at the same time, to provide a source of energy. Efforts could also be made to reduce the large loss of water. These are issues which will concern all the countries of the Nile in the next century in order to ensure that there is enough water for everyone.

Choose the correct answer:

- 1- By the year 2025, Egypt will suffer from of water.

a) lack b) increase c) growth d) rise
- 2- Other Nile basin countries depend on agriculture

a) water of the Nile b) rain water c) wells d) recycled water
- 3- Nile basin countries are in number.

a) seven b) eight c) six d) four
- 4- protects Egypt from floods.

a) irrigation b) Black mud c) The high dam d) recycling
- 5- The underlined word "**these**" refers to.....

a) Engineers b) Floods c) Nile states d) shortage of water

Answer the following questions:

- 6- Explain what you think the phrase 'mixed blessing' means.

.....

- 7- Do you think The High Dam has brought only good things? Why / Why not?

.....

- 7- Why was the Nile important to the Ancient Egyptians? (two reasons)

Part 2

Chapter 7

Treasure Island

fort	حصن	towards	تجاه
inside	بـالـاـخـلـ	fence	سـورـ
outside	بـالـخـارـجـ	hill	تلـ
pirates	قـراـصـنـةـ	wait for	يـنـتـظـرـ
flag	علم	honest	أـمـيـنـ
clever	ماـهـرـ	honesty	الـاـمـانـةـ
frightened of	خـافـهـ مـنـ	safely	بـأـمـانـ
except	مـاعـداـ	safe	أـمـنـ
gun fire	نـيـرـانـ بـنـادـقـ	save	يـحـفـظـ / يـنـقـذـ
hide (hid/hidden)	يـخـبـيـءـ	map	خـرـيـطـةـ
nearly	تـقـرـيـبـاـ	perhaps	رـبـماـ
blow (blew)	تـهـبـ الـرـيـاحـ	offer	عـرـضـ / يـعـرـضـ
sand	رـمـالـ	loud	عـالـىـ
fire	نـارـ / مـدـفـأـةـ	loudly	بـصـوـتـ عـالـىـ
warm	دـافـئـ	supplies	مـؤـنـ
full of	مـمـلـوـءـ بـ	accept	يـقـبـلـ
smoke	يـدـخـنـ / دـخـانـ	chains	سـلـاسـلـ
cough	يـكـحـ / كـحةـ	trial	مـحاـكـمـةـ
look for	يـبـحـثـ عـنـ	problem	مـشـكـلـةـ
firewood	حـطـبـ	sail	بـيـحـرـ / شـرـاعـ
guard	يـحـرـسـ / حـارـسـ	fight (fought)	يـقـاتـلـ / مـشـاجـرـةـ
crazy	مـجـنـونـ / مـتـحـيرـ	end	يـنـهـيـ / نـهـاـيـةـ
voice	صـوتـ بـشـرـىـ	attack	بـهـجـمـ / هـجـومـ
sound	صـوتـ شـىـءـ/يـبـدـوـ	advantage	مـيـزـةـ
truce	هـدـنـةـ	disadvantage	عـيـبـ
mist	ضـبابـ	win (won)	يـفـوزـ
trick	خـدـعـةـ / يـخـدـعـ	bring (brought)	يـحـضـرـ
play a trick on	يـقـومـ بـخـدـعـةـ عـلـىـ	come up	يـقـرـبـ
corner	رـكـنـ / نـاصـيـةـ	keep busy	يـبـقـيـ مـشـغـلـاـ
crew	طـاقـمـ سـفـيـنـةـ	get home	يـعـودـ لـوـطـنـهـ
call out	يـنـادـىـ عـلـىـ	become ill	يـصـبـحـ مـرـيـضاـ

Jim Hawkins: I walked with Ben Gun and we soon saw the fort. "Your friends will be inside, Jim," said Ben. "It might be the pirates," I replied. "No, look at the flag! They will be good men," he answered. "The fort was made by Flint. He was a clever

man and he wasn't frightened of anyone, except Silver." "Let's go inside," I said. "I can't go in there," Gun replied. "I don't trust anyone. I'll wait for you. Remember what I told you. I can help you. Come and find me tomorrow." Before I could go to the fort, there was the sound of more gun fire and I had to hide so I wouldn't be hit. From the trees where I waited, I could now see the Hispaniola. It was also flying a flag, but it was the black pirate's flag. When it was nearly dark, I walked round to the back of the fort and called out. The door opened, and Dr Livesy let me inside. I sat down and told them my story. The wind blew sand inside the fort and we found it everywhere, in our clothes, in our food and in our eyes. There was a fire to keep us warm, but the room was also full of smoke and we all coughed. Captain Smollett gave us all jobs: some looked for firewood, others went to cook food, and I was asked to guard the door. He kept us all busy, and that made us all feel better. "Captain Smollett is a good man," said Dr Livesy later that day. "And what about Ben Gun? Is he a good man?" "I don't know," I answered. "I think he's a little crazy." "Any man on an island for three years will be a bit crazy," explained the doctor. "Did you say that he wanted some good food?" "Yes," I replied. "I've brought some cheese with me on this journey. Let's give it to Ben Gun!" said the doctor. That evening, the men talked about how little food we had. We hoped that the pirates would leave the island with the Hispaniola. The doctor said that they would become ill if they slept outside on the island for long. And if the pirates left, we could wait until help arrived. I slept very well that night. The next morning, a voice woke me up. I heard someone say, "Some pirates are coming to the fort with a white flag. Look, it's Silver! He wants a truce!" I got up and looked from the fort. It was a cold morning, and although it was sunny, there was a low mist. We could only see the head of Silver and another pirate. "Stay in the fort," said Captain Smollett. "I'm sure that this is a trick." Then he called out to Silver, "Tell us what you want." "I want a truce," said Silver. Captain Smollett quietly told us to move to different corners of the fort and to watch Silver carefully. Then he called to Silver, "What do you want us to do?" "Come to my ship and we can talk about how to get home," said Silver. "Your ship? I didn't know you had a ship here," replied Captain Smollett. "Well, the crew chose me to be their captain after you left the ship," said Silver. "If you have something to say, you can come into the fort and say it," said Captain Smollett. The other pirate tried to stop Silver, but he laughed and walked quickly towards the fort. He climbed over one of the fences and walked slowly up the hill. Soon he was standing in front of Captain Smollett, who was waiting for him outside the door to the fort. "Can't I come inside?" asked Silver. "It's a cold morning." "If you were an honest man, you could come inside," said Captain Smollett. "But are you my ship's cook, who I looked after, or Captain Silver, a pirate?" "OK, we can stay

here," said Silver, sitting down on the sand. "You've got a nice place here. Look, there's Jim! Good morning." "If you have anything to say, say it now," said Captain Smollett. "Captain, we want the treasure, and we're going to find it. However, I think you all want to leave the island safely. You have the map, don't you?" asked Silver. "Perhaps," said Captain Smollett. "I know you have it," said Silver. "We don't want to hurt you. Give us the map and then we will take you home on the ship. We'll take you somewhere safe. Or, if you prefer, we'll leave you some supplies and you can stay on the island. Then we can ask another ship to come and take you home. It's a kind offer, and I hope you all want to take it." He said this last part loudly, so that we could all hear in the fort. "Is that all you can offer?" said Captain Smollett. "It is, and if you don't accept my offer, all you will hear from me is the sound of guns!" "Now you can listen to me," replied Captain Smollett. "If you come up to the fort, one by one, without any guns, I'll put you all in chains and take you back to England for trial. If you don't, you'll have problems. You can't find the treasure. You don't have enough men to sail the ship, and you can't fight us here in the fort." Silver looked very angry. "This will not end well for any of you," he said, and then he walked slowly back down the hill. Captain Smollett came back into the fort and said to us, "He'll be back in an hour to attack us. There are more of them than us, but we have the advantage inside the fort, and I am sure that we can win".

Exercises

1) Complete the sentences with these words from the story:

chain offer mist advantage trial tricks truce honest

1. You can trust him. He is a / an man.
2. A / An stopped the war for a short time.
3. We often see in the morning, and we can't see the ground.
4. My little brother likes to play on me.
5. Thank you for your kind
6. Gamal put a big around his bike when he went into the shop.
7. After the , the criminal went to prison.
8. What are the of travelling by train?

2) Complete the sentences with these adjectives:

busy clever crazy honest frightened safe

1. Ben Gun thought that Flint was a man.
2. Flint was not of anyone except for Silver.
3. Captain Smollett kept all the men inside the fort.
4. Jim thought that Ben Gun was a little
5. Captain Smollett does not think that Silver is an man.
6. Silver offers to take Captain Smollett and his men to somewhere

Exercise on Chapter 7

Choose the correct answer:

1-The soldiers will.....the control tower, the large fuel tanks at certain times.

(stand – grade – guard – qualify)

2-A group of.....attacked the ship.

(waiters – pirates – writers – surgeons)

3-Very good control using a wire.....is essential for any kind of utilisation.

(pavement – wall – hill – fence)

4-The offer my father had.....was rejected.

(gone – done – made – become)

5.....is like a low cloud which makes it difficult to see very far.

(Mist – Fight – Fire – Light)

6-I think my team is going to.....because the players play better.

(chain – guard – hide – win)

7-Theproved that he was guilty. He was sent to prison for 10 years.

(try – tries – trial – truce)

8-We usually put a.....on a gate to protect a building against theft.

(fort – flag – chain – firewood)

9-We collected more.....to keep ourselves warm.

(truces – chains – fire wood – pirates)

10-We usually find.....on the beach or in the desert.

(guns – chains – sand – flags)

11-My brother is a/an.....man who always tells the truth..

(dishonest – honest – disloyal – cruel)

12-My sister has a very bad cold. She also has a.....

(laugh – cough – enough – tough)

13-To be able to live in a remote deserted place, I must have enough....of food and

water. **(offers – treasure – firewood – supplies)**

14-No one of the enemy could break into the.....in which our soldiers were hiding. It was strong and well built. **(pyramid – font – flat – fort)**

15-The energy form has a/an....over liquid fuel is that it is a safe product.

(advantage – disadvantage – demerit – downside)

16-He used various.....to deceive his employees.

(trucks – tracks – tricks – rocks)

17-It was difficult to drive my car through the.....in the early morning.

(mass – mess – miss – mist)

18-My friend is.....He decides to swim in the sea in winter.

(busy – kind – crazy – smart)

Chapter 8 Treasure Island

weapon	سلاح	thick	سميك / كثيف
fort	قلعة	decide to	يقرر ان
in trouble	في متابع	wait for	ينتظر الى
north	شمال	terrible end	نهاية فظيعة
south	جنوب	dream of	يحلم ب
east	شرق	cliff	منحدر
west	غرب	impossible	مستحيل
fire a gun	يطلق النار	completely	تماما
fire at	يطلق النار على	lay down in	يسفلقى
attack	يهاجم / هجوم	on its own	بمفرده
fence	سور	paddle	مجداف / يجذف
in front of	أمام	coast	ساحل البحر
sword	سيف	waves	أمواج
At the same time	في نفس الوقت	cry	ي بكى / صرخة
weak	ضعف	mist	ضباب
weakly	ضعف	rock	صخرة
fight (fought)	يحارب/يواجه	skin	جلد
win (won)	يفوز	rope	حبل
get better	يتحسن	anchor	مرساة السفينة
crazy	مجنون/متحير	darkness	ظلم
plan	يخطط / خطة	steer	يوجه / يقود

Chapter 8 Text

Jim Hawkins: We prepared our weapons and the captain told us what to do. "Doctor, you stay by the door. Hunter, stay at the east of the fort. Joyce can stand at the west. Gray and Trelawney will stay at the north. If the pirates get inside the north of the fort, we're in trouble." After an hour, Joyce said that he saw someone coming. We all looked and listened, and we got our weapons ready. Suddenly, Joyce fired his gun. Then, we heard guns firing at us from all sides of the fort. There was a lot of noise and smoke, but nobody was hurt. Then everything went quiet again. "Did you hit anyone?" the captain asked Joyce. "I don't think so," he replied. "How many people fired on your side, Doctor?" asked Captain Smollett. "There were three," he replied. "How many on your side, Trelawney?" Trelawney and Gray were not sure. They thought seven, eight or nine. There was only one shot fired from the east and west. So, we knew that the pirates wanted to attack mostly from the north. But Captain Smollett told us to stay where we were. We didn't have much time to talk. A group of pirates ran from the trees towards the north of the fort, and their guns started firing again. Some of the pirates tried to climb the fence,

but Joyce shot two of them and one ran back to the trees. However, four were now inside the fences and seven more continued to fire at us from the trees. Our men fired at the four pirates, but did not hit them. They were now running up the hill to the fort, and one of them climbed up and took Hunter's gun. Another ran in through the door, where the doctor killed him. Captain Smollett then told us to go to the other side of the fort. I ran there quickly, and suddenly found one of the pirates, Anderson, in front of me. He was going to attack me with his sword, but Gray saw him and killed him before I was hurt. At the same time, the pirates inside the fences were killed by our guns. I was safe, but others were not. Poor Joyce and Hunter were dead and Captain Smollett was hurt. "Have the pirates gone?" asked Captain Smollett weakly. "Some of them have gone," said Doctor Livesy, "but five of them will never walk again." "That's good," said Captain Smollett. "There are fewer pirates for us to fight. I know that we can win."

The pirates did not return that day, so we had time to eat and look after the people who were hurt. Doctor Livesy said that Captain Smollett would get better, but he should not walk or even talk if he didn't need to. In the early afternoon, Doctor Livesy took his hat and a gun, then he put the map in his pocket and left the fort. "What is he doing?" asked Gray when we saw him walk into the trees. "Is he crazy?" "The doctor has a plan," I said. "I think he's going to visit Ben Gun." That afternoon, I thought about where the doctor was. I remembered how good it felt to walk through the trees and on the beach. It was much nicer than staying inside the hot fort. I decided to take some biscuits and a gun. I wanted to go down to the rocks where Ben Gun said there was a boat. When nobody was looking, I quietly left the fort. I walked quickly towards the east of the island. It was now late afternoon but the sun was still high. As I went nearer to the coast, the wind became stronger and it wasn't as hot. Soon I could see the big waves of the blue sea and then I walked down the beach, feeling happy. At the end of the beach I climbed a hill. I could see the Hispaniola , with the pirate flag flying in the wind. And I could see Silver in one of the small boats, talking to his men. I could not hear what they said, although I could hear the cry of the parrot, Captain Flint. The sun was going down and soon there was a mist. I knew that I needed to be quick and find the boat that evening. It took me a long time to walk to the white rock where Ben Gun said his boat was. It was nearly dark when I finally found it inside a tent made of animal skins. It was badly made from old wood and it was very small, although I thought that it would be very fast on water. Now I had my own plan. I thought that I could go the Hispaniola in the night and cut the rope to the anchor. So, I ate my biscuits while I waited for it to become dark. When I stood up later, there was mist everywhere. I picked up the boat and carried it to the beach. In the darkness, I could just see a fire where the pirates were sleeping in the trees, and another distant light from the Hispaniola . I put the small boat into the water, and began my journey to the ship.

I found that the boat was very difficult to steer, but the wind helped me to get to the Hispaniola . Soon, I was next to the big ship and I began cutting the thick anchor rope. I could now hear some of the pirates talking on the ship. One of the men was called Hands, but I did not know the other man. They both seemed angry. The rope finally broke, and I moved away from the ship. As I was leaving, I saw a light in one of the windows where the sailors were talking. I don't know why, but I decided to look into the window. I saw that Hands and the other pirate were fighting each other. I sat down in the boat, but I realised that the wind was taking me quickly out to sea. Now it no longer had the anchor rope, the wind was moving the Hispaniola , too! The wind took my boat into large waves. I closed my eyes and waited for a terrible end, dreaming of my home and the Admiral Benbow . The next thing I knew, it was light and I found myself in the boat on the south-west end of Treasure Island. The sun was up, but I couldn't see it because of the high cliffs on this side of the island. There were big waves hitting the rocks below, and it would be impossible for me to take the boat to the shore. I remembered that on the map, there was a place called Cape of Woods. This was a place of tall trees and it also had a beach. I would try to get there. The boat sailed well, but when I tried to steer it, the boat hit the waves and I was soon completely wet. I realised, however, that if I lay down in the boat, it found its way through the waves on its own. I used a paddle to steer the boat a little, and it moved very slowly towards the Cape of Woods.

Exercise on Chapter 7

1) Complete the sentences with the correct definition:

(anchor - cry - paddle - rope - steer – thick)

- 1-.....is a short pole used to move a small boat along
- 2-.....is very big, strong string.
- 3-is a loud sound made by an animal or bird d wide (for an object)
- 4-.....is to control the direction of a car, boat etc.
- 5-.....is a heavy object used to stop a boat moving

2-Complete the sentences with these words.

anchor cry noise paddle rope steer thick

- 1-The city is never quiet; there is always the of cars and people.
- 2-When we got near the beach, we could hear the of sea birds.
- 3-That is a very book. It will take a long time to read it!
- 4-Be careful when you around the corner because the road is very wet.
- 5-There was no wind to sail the boat, so we used a small to move us along.
- 6-The children used a to climb up and over the wall.

7-I knew that the ship was stopping when I heard them drop the into the water.

3-Choose the correct answer:

1-We sailed into the bay and dropped.....in five fathoms **وحدة لقياس العمق** of water.

(anchor – drogue – button – fastener)

2-I managed to.....the discussion away from the subject of money.

(reach – link – aim – steer)

3-The boat was never designed to.....on such rough seas.

(sail – swim – drive – fly)

4-Our house is encircled by a high.....

(chimney – gate – fence – cave)

5-It was difficult for us to move such a large boat with one.....

(paddle – fence – weapon – fort)

6-It is easy for a sailor to.....a small boat.

(swim – steer – drown – cry)

7-The thieves used ato climb up and over the wall.

(rope – fence – mist – anchor)

8-The criminal tried to.....his gun at the poor woman.

(do – put – fire – make)

9-All countries of the world are suffering from the mass destructive.....

(swords – missions – weapons – treasure)

10-The police weren't able to catch the thieves, but they managed to....one of them.

(shout – shot – shoot – sail)

11-The ship.....in the harbour and the crew went ashore.

(sailed – parked – shouted – anchored)

12-I can't visit my uncle very often because he lives in avillage.

(distance – near – close – distant)

13-If you don't follow my advice, you will be in.....

(problem – trouble – advance – fire)

14-A crocodile has.....skin that makes it difficult for other animals to bite.

(thin – thick – sick – small)

15-To move my small boat through water, I use a/an.....

(pedal – paddle – anchor – weapon)

16-My brother likes watching the.....roll in and break on the shore.

(waves – weaves – sand – wind)

17-We are busy.....for our exams.

(sleeping – preparing – shooting – crying)

18-Knives, swords and guns are lethal قاتل / مميت.....

(clothes – paddles – weapons – skins)

Chapter 9 Treasure Island

paddle	يجدف / مجداف	pain	الم / يوالم
waves	أمواج	painful	مؤلم
close to	قريب من	painfully	بالم
deck	ظهر السفينة	pick up	بلقط
empty	فارغ	weapon	سلاح
blow (blew)	تهب	hurt	يوالم / يوذى
fight (fought)	يتشارج / قتال	shore	شاطئ
cupboard	دولاب	wreck	حطام سفينة
look for	يبحث عن	flat	مستو / مسطح / شقة
wound	جرح	steer	بوجه / يقود
go back	يعود	wet	مبلي
bandage	ضمادة	angry at	غاضب من شئ
put on	يضع / يرتدى	angry with	غاضب من شخص
look better	يبدو أفضل	surprise	دهشة/مفاجأة
coast	ساحل	surprised at	مندهش من
rock	صخرة	run away from	يهرب
rocky	صخري	catch	يمسک
anchor	مرساة / يرسو	mast	سارية / عمود
go downstairs	يذهب لأسفل	laugh	بضحك
make noise	يصنع ضوضاء	shoulder	كتف
take off	يخلع / تقلع الطائرة	shallow	ضحل / منخفض

Chapter 9 Text

Jim Hawkins: It was very hot and I was thirsty. The trees were near now, but before I could feel happy, I saw the Hispaniola sailing around. I was so thirsty that I did not know whether I would be happy or sad if the pirates found me. I watched the Hispaniola and saw that it went east, then west, then stopped. Then it did the same again and again. Nobody was sailing it! But where were the men? I thought if I could get onto the ship, I could return it to Captain Smollett. I started to paddle the boat, sometimes hitting waves, but slowly getting closer to the ship. As I got nearer, I saw nobody on the ship. It was so close that I could almost touch it. Suddenly, the wind changed and the ship was almost on top of me. I held onto a rope at the side of the ship just before it hit my little boat, which went under the waves. So, I found myself on the Hispaniola , with no other boat to save me.

I climbed up onto the deck, which seemed empty. The wind blew and the sails moved to the right, and then I saw them: Hands and the man he was fighting. I thought they were both dead, but then Hands said weakly: "Water!" I went downstairs. The pirates had broken all the cupboard doors when they were looking for the map, and the floor was dirty with sand and mud from the island. I found some water and some food, which I put in my bag, and I went back to give the water to Hands. He drank all of it, very quickly. "Are you hurt?" I asked him. "With a doctor, I'll be fine," he said. "And where have you been?" "Well, I've decided

to take the ship, so you must now call me Captain," I said. He looked at me angrily, but he also looked very ill. "Also, Mr Hands, we can't have this flag on the ship," I said, and then I went to take down the black pirate flag.

Hands looked at me, and then said, "You'll want to go to the island, won't you, Captain Hawkins? Let's talk." "That's a good idea," I agreed. "I don't think you can sail this ship," Hands said. "So if you give me food and drink, and help me with my wound, I'll help you." "OK," I said, "But I'm not going back to where the ship was before. We're going to the north of the island." "The north?" he asked. "Of course, I'll sail the ship wherever you want to go!" So, I agreed to help him. I found a bandage to put on his wound and I also gave him some food and some more water. He soon looked better. He told me how to sail the ship. It moved quickly along the coast of Treasure Island and soon we could see the rocky north of the island. I felt good. I had water and food. The only thing that worried me was Hands. He looked at me all the time and I knew that he was planning something. We arrived near the north of the island, and Hands told me how to stop the ship without an anchor. Then we sat down to eat.

"Could you go downstairs and get me some more water?" he asked. I did not think for a minute that Hands was an honest man. He wanted me to leave the deck for a reason, but I did not know what this was. However, I also knew that Hands was not a clever man, so I agreed to go. I went downstairs, made a lot of noise, then took off my shoes and went quietly to another part of the ship, where I could see him. He was moving slowly and painfully across the deck, where he picked up a knife. He then hid the knife in his jacket and sat down where he was. Now I knew that he could move, that he had a weapon, and that he planned to hurt me. I did not know what he planned to do after that, but I knew that he could not hurt me until the ship stopped in a safe place near the island. I went back downstairs, put on my shoes and returned with a bottle of water. Hands was sitting quietly, and took the bottle without saying thank you. Then he said, "Look, the wind has changed. If we move the ship now, we'll be safe."

We had only two miles to go to the shore. It was difficult to get to the correct place on the coast, but Hands told me what to do. This part of the island was full of trees and we could see the wreck of an old ship lying on a flat beach. "We can stop there, on the beach," said Hands. I steered the ship slowly onto the beach, where it stopped with a low noise. I was so excited to arrive back at the island that I forgot to watch Hands. I suddenly turned round and there he was, standing with a knife in his hand. I cried out and he jumped at me. I moved quickly to one side and he fell on the deck. Before he could stand up again, I took a gun from my jacket. However, the gun was wet from my journey and it did not work. I was very angry with myself. I was surprised at how fast he could move with the wound in his leg. As he ran towards me, I got ready to run away from him again, and he stopped. I remembered a game that I used to play with my friends in Black Hill Cove when one of us would try to catch the other. I was always good at this game and I thought that I could easily run away from this older pirate with a bad leg. At that moment, a wave hit the Hispaniola . When the ship moved, we both fell over and I nearly fell onto Hands. Before he could stand, I decided to climb up the mast of the ship. Up in the sails, I had time to repair my gun and soon it would be ready to fire again.

Hands looked up at me and saw my plan. He, too, started to climb the sails, but he could only climb slowly because of his bad leg. Before he was near me, I had the gun ready. "If you come any closer, Mr Hands, you will be dead!" He stopped and I could see he was

thinking about what he could do. "You're clever, Jim Hawkins," he said. "You've won." I started to laugh, thinking I was clever, when suddenly he threw something at me. His knife flew through the air and hit me in the shoulder. I was so surprised that, without knowing how, my gun fired. Hands gave a cry and fell down into the sea. I never saw him again. The knife passed through my shoulder into the wood of the mast, so I could not move. It hurt badly. It took a long time before I could think. When I finally looked at the knife, I saw that it only went through a small piece of skin. It was not difficult to take out. I climbed back to the deck and found a bandage for my wound. I was now alone on the ship and it was nearly dark. I quickly took down all the sails I could reach and then jumped down into the shallow water. I walked onto the sand, leaving the Hispaniola half on the beach and half in the water.

Exercise on Chapter 9

1-Choose the correct word:

- 1) Baher has grown so tall that he can **catch / reach** the top window now.
- 2) All the tourists stood on the **deck / mast** of the ship when they sailed into Alexandria.
- 3) This table isn't **flat / shallow**, so I can't do my homework on it.
- 4) Injy can't play basketball today because she hurt her **shoulder / wreck**.
- 5) After the accident, we put a **bandage / wound** on Hatem's arm.
- 6) I tried to **paddle/dive** the small boat alone.

2-Complete the sentences with these words.

(**bandage / catch / deck / flat / mast / reach / shallow / shoulder / wound / wreck**)

- 1-.....is the tall pole which carries the sails on a ship.
- 2-.....is to move your hand or arm forward to hold or take something.
- 3-.....means not deep.
- 4-.....is a long piece of cloth that you can put around an injury.
- 5-.....is a ship that is badly damaged and cannot be used again.
- 6-.....is the part of your body between your arms and your neck.
- 7-.....to stop someone from escaping.
- 8-.....is an injury, especially a deep cut from a knife.
- 9-.....is the top part of a ship where you can walk.
- 10-.....means having a level surface.

2-Complete the sentences with these adjectives.

(**correct / dead / dirty / empty / honest / rocky / wet / worried**)

- 1-When Jim returned to the *Hispaniola*, the deck seemed
- 2-Jim thought that Hands and the other pirate were
- 3-The floor of the ship was with sand and mud from the island.
- 4-Soon Jim and Hands saw the north of the island.
- 5-Jim was because he knew Hands was planning something.
- 6- Jim knew that Hands was not an man.
- 7-It was difficult to take the ship to the part of the island.
- 8-Jim's gun did not work at first because it was

4-Choose the correct answer:

1-He had a.....on his wounded arm.

(cloth – bandage – sheet – cover)

2-The children have gone.....in the sea.

(paddling – sinking – drawing – packing)

3-When I heard the alarm I went up on the.....of the ship.

(device – devise – deck – desk)

4-I could see a....to the right of your arm which was bleeding quite heavily.

(cure – disease – sickness – wound)

5-Nobody wants a mobile phone.....put up anywhere near where they live.

(mist – mast – cell – wire)

6.....means not having much distance between the top or surface and the bottom.

(swallow – shallow – sparrow – shine)

7-Exercise is the only way to get astomach.

(rough – flatten – flat – surface)

8-I think nuclear...should be way down and reduced very substantially. **بشكل جوهرى.**

(wires – guns – weapons – atoms)

9-Huge.....were breaking on the shore.

(groups – wires – weaves – waves)

10-My leg hurts and so I need a.....shoes for walking.

(flat – pump – flute – flown)

11-You must bathe and bandage the.....or it will be infected.

(wind – wound – mud – mount)

12-It is very difficult to drive your car on a/an.....road.

(flat – paved – rocky – glassy)

13-There was a.....between the two students and one of them was injured.

(light – fight – flight – tight)

14-Prayers should take.....their shoes before entering the mosque.

(of – off – down – turns)

15-I asked my brother to go.....to open the house door for his mother.

(up – aside – ahead – downstairs)

16-The restaurant is on the upper.....of the ship.

(thick – pick – deck – check)

17-I managed to get on the train and have a seat as it was almost.....

(crowded – empty – occupied – wounded)

18-After the ship had sank, the divers searched the.....

(deck – wreck – trick – wig)

Part 3

Chapter 10

Treasure Island

adventure	مغامرة	angrily	بغضب
At last	أخيرا / في النهاية	more of a man	أكثر رجولة
go back to	يعود إلى	rules	قوانين
look forward to	يتطلع إلى	remain	يبقى
fort	قلعة / حصن	Look after	يعتني بـ
unusual	غير عادي	leader	قائد
waste	يُضيّع / يُسرّف	gang	عصابة
pleased	سعيد / مسرور	somewhere	مكان ما
guard	يحرس / حارس	alive	على قيد الحياة
run into	يصطدم بـ	now that	بما أن / لأن
trap	فخ / يقع في الفخ	kill	يقتل
trapped	محتجز	latest	الحدث / آخر
bring	يحضر	lose	يفقد
torch	كشاف	realise	يدرك
shoulder	كتف	surprised	مندهش
still	مازال	hold on	يتمسك بـ
anymore	مرة أخرى / بعد الان	Look round	ينظر حوله
weak	ضعيف	ready for	جاهز لـ
anchor	مرساة	run away	يهرّب
frightened of	خائف من	take back	يسترجع
trial	محاكمة	talk together	يتحدث معا

Chapter 10 Text

Jim Hawkins: At last, I was back on the island. The ship was safe from the pirates, ready for our men to go back to sea. I looked forward to telling my friends about my latest adventure and started to walk back across the island. I remembered the map, so I knew how to return to the place where I had met Ben Gun for the first time. As I continued, it was very dark. It was difficult for me to find my way, but the light of the moon helped me. When I was near the fort, I went more slowly. I did not want my friends to think I was a pirate. Suddenly, I saw a red light through trees. What was it? Then I saw that there was a big fire next to the fort. I thought that this was unusual, as Captain Smollett was always very careful not to waste wood for the fire. I quietly went back inside the dark fort, and I was very pleased to hear the men inside talking quietly. However, I realised that they were not good guards because nobody saw me return. I was about to climb into my bed when I heard the words, "Who is it? Who is it?" I realised that it was Captain Flint,

Silver's parrot! Everyone in the room woke up, and I heard someone call out: "Who's there?" It was Long John Silver! I turned to run away but I ran into a man, who held on to me. I was trapped.

"Bring a torch, Dick," said Silver. When he returned with a torch, I could see inside the room. I realised that the fort was now full of pirates. Our food was on the table, too, but I could not see any of my friends. Was it possible that they were all dead? There were five pirates standing in the room. Another pirate lay in bed. He looked badly hurt. Silver looked tired. His parrot was on his shoulder, and his clothes were dirty. "So, Jim Hawkins!" said Silver. "It's nice of you to visit us. You don't have to stand up for Jim!" he told his men and they lay down on their beds again. "I knew you were clever," Silver said to me. "I always wanted you to be one of us, because I was like you when I was a boy. Now, you can't go back to your friends because they think you've left them. So, unless you want to stay on your own, you'll have to join us now." I was pleased to hear that my friends were still alive, but I was not happy to hear that they did not want me anymore. "Now, you don't have to say yes," said Silver. "I can't tell you what to do." "I'll answer you," I said, in a weak voice. "First, I want to know where my friends are." "Yesterday morning," explained Silver, "Dr Livesy came down with a white flag. He told me that the Hispaniola was not there anymore. We looked round and he was right! The ship was gone! Then the doctor said that we could have the fort. I asked him how many of them were in the fort, and he said there were four, and one of them was hurt. And he said he did not know or care where you were. So here we are. I don't know where they are now." "Do I have to decide now?" I asked. "Yes, you have to decide now," said Silver. "Very well. But there are some things you need to know. First, you have lost your ship, you have lost your treasure and you have lost many of your men. How did you lose them? It was me! I heard your plans on the Hispaniola and told Captain Smollett. And I cut the anchor ropes of the ship, and took it to a place that you don't know. I'm not frightened of you! You can kill me if you want, but remember: if you don't kill me, I'll help you at your trial. So, now you have to decide. What will you do with me?" I stopped talking and all the men looked at me angrily. "That was the boy who knew Black Dog in Bristol!" said one of the pirates called Morgan. "And he was the boy who got the map from Billy Bones!" Morgan then stood up with a knife. "Stop!" called Silver. "Do you think that you're the captain now? You do as I say!"

Morgan and the other pirates were quiet. "I like this boy," Silver continued. "I've never seen a better boy than him. He's more of a man than any of you." The other pirates did not look happy and they started to talk quietly to each other. "What are you saying?" said Silver. "We don't like all of your rules," said one of the pirates. "We're going to talk together without you. You can't stop us." Soon, all the men left the room, and only Silver and I remained. "Listen Jim," said Silver. "I don't think that they want me to be the captain any more. But I can look after you, if you look after me." "Do you mean that they want to kill you?" "They don't need me now that I don't have the ship. But if you save me, I can save you." I was surprised to hear this. He was the leader of the gang of pirates, and now he wanted the help of a boy.

"I'll do what I can," I told him. "You're a good boy!" he said. "I know you've got the ship safe somewhere. I don't know how you did it, but you did. Remember, I'm now with Mr Trelawney and his men. So, why did the doctor give me the map, Jim?" He saw that I was surprised. "Yes, he gave it to me. He must have a plan, you know. Let's hope it's a good one." I looked out of the fort and saw the pirates talking in a group. One of the men had some paper and a knife and the others were watching him. Then they started to walk back towards us. "They're coming!" I told Silver. "Let them come!" he said.

Exercise on Chapter 10

1-Complete with the correct definition:

(alive / care / rules / torch / trapped)

- 1-.....is a stick that you burn at one end for light.
- 2-.....means living.
- 3-.....is to be concerned about or interested in something.
- 4-.....is to be unable to leave or escape.
- 5-.....are instructions about what you can and can't do.

2 Complete these sentences with the words from Exercise 1.

- 1- Many young people todaya lot about the environment.
- 2- A runner always carries ato mark the start of the Olympic Games.
- 3- Hazem was hurt in the accident but he was still
- 4- Lamar was in the room and she couldn't get out.
- 5- The say that you can't talk in the library.

3-Choose the correct answer:

- 1-The criminals.....silent throughout the trial.

(returned – guarded – remained – lost)

2-I couldn't buy the shirt that I wanted as I realised that Imy wallet.

(lost – missed – found – stole)

3-As I was driving dangerously fast, I ran.....a tree and was badly injured.

(out of – away – into – over)

4-The bank was broken into by a.....of thieves.

(team – family – flock – gang)

5-I'm very grateful to the man who....my son from drowning.

(suffered – saved – waved – returned)

6-My elder brother is.....of a man than any of those I have ever known.

(many – much – more – most)

7-I can take a rest....I have finished my homework.

(so – while – now that – in order to)

8-I like.....so I always go to strange places.

(anchor – adventure – gang – leader)

9-My sister looks.....my baby brother when my mum is out.

(after – for – up – like)

10-We need a.....when it is dark.

(stick – trial – torch – parrot)

11-The terrorists were arrested in a/an.....set by the police.

(trap – anchor – adventure – shoulder)

12-The.....say that you can't talk in the library.

(roles – rules – low – law)

13-Fady let me take the computer on....for a week.

(anchor – adventure – guard – trial)

14-To.....means to be concerned about or interested in something.

(lead – join – care- please)

15- Doctors kept the baby.....for 3 months on the ventilator.

(living – dead – silent – alive)

16-A security.....brought him down with a flying tackle.

(board – guard – award – card)

17-The man was on.....for killing somebody.

(rail – court – attempt – trial)

18-Better to....silent and be thought a fool that to speak and remove all doubt.

(support – reclaim – remain – remark)

Chapter 11 Treasure Island

nervous	عصبي / متوتر	malaria	مرض الملاريا
nervously	بتوتر / بعصبية	nod	يومي / ايماءة
forward	للامام	patient	مريض / صبور
torch	كشاف / شعلة	remind	ينذر
trick	خدعة / يخدع	right	حق
follow	يتبع	sound	صوت شيء / يبدو
arrest	يقبض على	trial	محاكمة
come to an agreement	يتوصل لاتفاق	trust	يثق / ثقة
		promise	بعد / وعد
negotiate	يتناوض	useful	مفید
negotiation	مفاوضات	voice	صوت بشري
show	يعرض / عرض	feel well	يشعر بصحة جيدة
wonder	يتساءل / تعجب/تسأل	keep close	يبقى قربا
except for	ماعدا	sound different	يبدو مختلف
accept	يقبل	try a trick on	يجرب خدعة على
stay safe	يبقى أمن	walk away	يمشي بعيدا
Be friends with	يكون أصدقاء مع	walk in through	يمشي من خلال
wake (woke)	يستيقظ / يوقظ	with wonder	باندهاش
good (n)	الخير	jump	يقفز / قفزة
evil (n)	الشر	save lives	ينقذ حياة

Chapter 11 Text

Jim Hawkins: The pirates walked in through the door. One of the men was holding a piece of paper, and he nervously walked forward to give it to Silver. Silver read it. "So, I'm not the captain now, is that it?" he said. "Can I have the torch for a minute, so I can read it better?" "Don't try your tricks on us," said one of the pirates, called George. "I'm still the captain until you tell me why I shouldn't be," said Silver. "We can tell you," said George. "First, your plans haven't worked. Second, you let Trelawney and his men leave the fort, and we're sure that they have a plan. Third, you wouldn't let us follow them. And fourth, there's the boy!" "Is that all?" asked Silver. "That's enough, isn't it?" said George. "I'll answer each reason," said Silver. "First, who didn't do what I asked them to do? Anderson, Hands and you, George! If we are arrested when we return to England, it is because of those people! Second, we have a doctor on the island. He's important because some of us are very ill at the moment. The doctor and I came to an agreement so that he would help us. And the boy? He'll be useful if we need to negotiate. And what about reason three? Well, this is why we didn't follow them!" he continued, and showed them the treasure map. I was very

surprised and I did not understand why the doctor had given the map to him. The pirates, however, looked at it with wonder. "That's Flint's map!" said George. "But how are we to take his treasure home if we don't have a ship?" "Listen, George," said Silver. "You lost my boat, but I can find the treasure. So, who should be captain now?" "Silver's right," said Morgan, and the other pirates agreed. Silver was still the captain. The pirates now seemed happy, except for George. Silver made him guard the fort all night while the other men laughed and sang. I lay down and thought about Silver. I understood that he was very clever. He knew how to be friends with all the pirates, at the same time as only thinking about himself. He would do and say anything to stay safe.

The next morning, a voice woke us all up (and I mean all of us, even George, the guard). It was Dr Livesy calling us. I was very happy to hear him, but also worried. I had left my friends and now I was with Silver's gang. What would Dr Livesy think? "Good morning, Doctor," said Silver. "Come in! George will open the door for you. We've got a surprise for you, too!" "Do you mean Jim?" asked Dr Livesy. He looked surprised as he came near us. "That's right," said Silver. The doctor did not speak for some time. Then he said, "Let me see your patients." He walked into the fort and, with a small nod to me, walked up to the ill pirates. He talked to them as if they were any English patient, although he knew they were all dangerous men. "I hope you took your medicine?" he said to George. "Yes, sir, I did," he replied. "Good, because now I'm a pirate's doctor, I want to keep you all healthy so we can get you back to England for trial," he said. The pirates looked at each other but they said nothing. "Dick doesn't feel well," said Morgan. "Let me look at you," the doctor replied. "Yes, you have malaria. That's what happens when you sleep outside on an island like this. I'm surprised that a clever man like Silver didn't realise." He gave Dick some medicine, then said, "Now I'd like to talk to the boy, please." "No!" said George. "Be quiet!" shouted Silver. "Doctor, you've been kind to help us with our medicine, so you can talk to the boy. But first he must promise not to run away." I agreed. "Good. Now you can go outside, doctor, and you can talk to the boy through the window. He can stay inside," said Silver. When the doctor went outside, the other pirates told Silver that they were not happy that the doctor could talk to me. Silver reminded them they did not know where the treasure was yet. They needed my help, and perhaps the doctor's help as well, until the time was right. Silver took me to a window where I could talk to the doctor. When he knew the pirates could not hear, he spoke to the doctor, but he sounded different. "Tell the others that I helped you, doctor," he said. "The boy will tell you how I saved him, too. If you help me, you will also help the boy stay safe." "I think you're frightened!" said Dr Livesy. "I'm not frightened," said Silver, "but I know

you're a good man and you'll see the good in me. Now I'll let you and Jim talk." Silver walked away and sat down, where he could not hear us. "Jim, what happened? Why did you leave us when we needed you?" the doctor asked me. I felt very bad and started to cry. "I'm sorry, doctor! I was wrong. They were going to kill me, but Silver saved me. I must stay here now." "No," said the doctor. "You can't stay here. One jump and you're out of the fort, and we can run." "I can't," I said. "Silver trusts me now. But if they hurt me, I will have to tell them where the ship is. Because I got the ship! It's in the north of the island, half on a beach." "You've got the ship!" said the doctor. I quickly told him my story. "You've saved our lives many times on this journey," said the doctor. He then turned to Silver. "It'll be dangerous to look for that treasure, Silver," he said. "Don't try to find it." "But I can only save my life and the boy's life if I find it," Silver replied. "OK, then keep the boy close to you. If you need help, shout. Goodbye, Jim," he said, and left the fort. "We can look for the treasure now, Jim," said Silver. "You stay close to me. We'll look after each other."

Exercise on Chapter 11

1-Complete with the correct definition:

(agreement / arrest / malaria / negotiate / nod / promise)

- 1- A/An is a movement of your head that gives someone a sign.
- 2- A/An is a serious illness that comes from mosquitos.
- 3- is to say you will certainly do something.
- 4- is to discuss a situation to find a good result for everyone.
- 5- means that the police take someone away for doing something bad.
- 6- is a decision made by two or more people.

2 Complete these sentences with these words

arrested agreement negotiate nod malaria promise

- 1- The businesswoman travelled to England to selling Egyptian cotton to a factory. I hope she gets a good price.
- 2- We both wanted to go to different places for our holiday, but now we've come to a/an We're going to Luxor!
- 3- I asked my friend if he agreed with my plan for the project, and he gave a small of his head.
- 4- The scientist became ill after staying by a river for a week. He might have
- 5- The police the man because he was driving his car at more than 150 km/h.
- 6- Thank you for letting me use your phone. I that I'll give it back to you tomorrow.

3-Complete the sentences with these adjectives.

dangerous frightened happy ill important safe useful

- 1- The doctor is of Silver because some of the pirates are very
- 2- Jim will be to Silver if they need to negotiate.
- 3- Apart from George, all the pirates were when they agreed to keep Silver as Captain.
- 4- Jim knew that Silver would do anything to stay

5- Dr Livesy thought that Silver was , but Silver said he wasn't.
 6- Dr Livesy helped the pirates, although he knew they were men.

3-Choose the correct answer:

1-Eating healthy food is very.....for our health.

(useless – harmless – useful – helpless)

2-I.....my friend Ali. He is very reliable person.

(disbelieve – rust – trust – disagree)

3-Our shop is open daily.....for Fridays.

(accept – expect – except – respect)

4-The film.....boring. I turned off TV and went to bed.

(sounded – voice – looked – remembers)

5-I took my friends for a new adventure and decided to walk in....the forest.

(although – throw – thorough – through)

6-.....is a serious disease that you may get when you have been bitten by a small flying insect that lives in hot countries.

(Cancer – Malaria – Headache – Earache)

7-After a lot of meetings and talks, we finally reach a/an.....concerning the new project.

(disagreement – punishment – development – agreement)

8-Egypt doesn't.....with terrorists or the countries that support them.

(negation – negotiate – appreciate – disagree)

9-.....your head if you understand what I am saying.

(Wave – Follow – Nod – Not)

10-Firefighters are responsible for.....lives.

(doing – making – taking – saving)

11-In Magdi Yacoub's Heart Centre,get the best medical treatment in Egypt.

(pirates – athletes – patients – powerlifters)

12-Try to see the.....in everyone. No one is completely bad.

(evil – devil - worse – good)

13-The policethose who break the law.

(trust – negotiate – arrest – promise)

14-Exercise is a great way to.....safe from illness.

(arrest – trust – stay – promise)

15-You have no choice but to.....the rules or you will be fired.

(follow – break – neglect – disobey)

16-He is an intelligent employer who knows how to be.....with all the staff.

(manager – friend – enemy – fighter)

17-If you hadn'tme of the meeting, I'd have forgotten about it.

(remembered – promised – reminded – stayed)

Chapter 12 Treasure Island

worry	قلق / يقلق	hill	تل
worried	قلقان / متوتر	kill	يقتل
trick	يخدع / خدعة	get into	يدخل
supplies	مؤن / امدادات	point	يشير
frighten	يُخيف / يرعب	skeleton	هيكل عظمي
escape	يُهرب	slow down	يبطيء / بطيء
crazy	مجنون	smile	بيتسما / ابتسامة
drink	يشرب / مشروب	so that	لكي
destroy	يُدمّر	sound	يبدو / صوت شيء
destruction	دمار	terrible	فظيع
shout	يُصيح / صيحة	thief	لص
blow (blew/blown)	تهب	useless	عديم الفائدة
plan	يخطط / خطة	useful	مفيدة
hole	فتحة / حفرة	give advantages	يعطى مميزات
spade	جاروف	play a trick on	يخدع
dig (dug)	يُحفر	make a plan	يصنع خطة
attach	يربط / يوصل	think of a plan	يفكر في خطة
before then	قبل ذلك الحين	ground	ارض
cave	كهف	excited	متحمس / مثار
comfortable	مريج	call out	ينادى
empty	يُفرغ / فارغ	look tired	يبدو متعب

Chapter 12 Text

Jim Hawkins:

Silver went back to the pirates and said, "I've found out that the doctor's men have the ship. I don't know where it is, but when we find the treasure, we'll find the ship. That will give us the advantage. We'll keep Jim with us before then. When we go home, we can leave him on the island." The pirates looked happy with this news, but it worried me. What was Silver really planning? When he found the treasure, was he going to help Dr Livesy and Mr Trelawney or these terrible pirates? I did not know. We all left the fort. The pirates were carrying supplies, spades and their weapons. We then got into the small boats and looked at the map to see where we should go. We took the boats down a river, then we left them and walked through some tall trees. The pirates attached me to Silver with a rope so that I could not escape, and we walked up a hill. We walked for many hours. It was very hot, but this side of the island was very beautiful, with many flowers and birds. Then we heard a shout. Morgan was looking at something with a frightened face. It was the skeleton of a man lying on the ground.

"The skeleton is pointing north!" said Morgan. "He is," said Silver. "I think this was one of Flint's games. He killed the man and put him there." "Flint was a terrible man," said Morgan. The pirates looked worried and when we continued, they were much quieter. Suddenly, we heard a voice singing from the trees in front of us. "That sounds like Flint!" said George. "Flint's dead," said Silver. "It is someone playing a trick." Then the voice called out, "McGraw, bring me a drink, please!" "That was what Flint said, just before he died!" said Morgan. Now the pirates all looked very frightened. "Listen men," said Silver. "There's

a lot of treasure near here. I don't think that was Flint. I think it was Ben Gun." "I thought he was dead, too, but I'm not frightened of him," said George. The pirates looked happier and continued walking, although Dick looked tired and ill. Soon we saw a very tall tree. The tree was on our map and we knew that we were now close to the treasure. I could see that all the pirates were excited. Silver, too, looked different. His eyes looked crazy and dangerous, and I thought he would do anything to go home safely with the treasure. The pirates all ran to the bottom of the tree. George was in front of them, but he suddenly stopped with a cry. "Look!" he said. We saw what he was pointing at. Near the bottom of the tree there was a big hole in the ground. Someone had been there before us. The treasure was gone! The pirates said nothing, but I could see that Silver was already making a plan. "Take this, and be ready for trouble," he said quietly, and he gave me a gun. Then the pirates all jumped into the hole and started digging with their spades. Perhaps there was treasure still there. Morgan found a gold coin and held it up for the others to see. "One coin? You told us there was seven hundred thousand pounds here, Silver!" shouted George angrily. "You knew about this, didn't you?" The pirates looked very angry. They climbed out of the other side of the hole, looking dirty and hot. "Let's get them, men!" said George. Suddenly, there was the sound of guns from the trees. Two of the pirates fell down and the other three started to run. We were safe! Dr Livesy, Gray and Ben Gun came out from the trees. "Thank you, doctor," said Silver. "You saved us. And look, it's Ben Gun!" Ben Gun said hello to Silver, but I could see that he was frightened of him. Lesson

As we walked back to the boats, we heard how Ben Gun had helped us. Ben Gun had dug up the treasure and put it in a cave in the north of the island before we arrived on the Hispaniola. Ben Gun told all of this to Dr Livesy, when the doctor gave him some cheese. The doctor then thought of a plan. He gave the map to Silver because he knew it was useless. Then he took his friends up to the cave, where Ben Gun had supplies as well as the treasure. When he knew that Silver was taking me and the men to look for the treasure, the doctor came back with Ben Gun and Gray. To slow the pirates down, Ben Gun sang a song to frighten them. This had given the others time to wait for the pirates by the hole. After a few hours, we reached the coast again. Ben Gun helped Gray to destroy one of the boats so that the other pirates could not use it. We took the other boat around the island. After three miles, I was surprised to see the Hispaniola ! The wind had blown it from the beach and it was sailing empty on the sea. We helped Gray to get onto the ship so that he could look after it, and we continued to the beach. We then climbed the hill to Ben Gun's cave, where Trelawney was looking after Captain Smollett. "Silver," Trelawney said when he saw him. "You are a pirate and a thief, but the doctor says that you have helped us. I must thank you." Silver said nothing, but he smiled. Inside the big cave, Captain Smollett was lying by a fire. Behind him, I could see lots of coins and gold. It was Flint's treasure. The next morning, we began to take the treasure down the hill to the boat. It was heavy work, and it took us days to move all the coins and gold. We knew there were still three pirates on the island. We looked for them all the time, but we did not see them again. We decided to leave the island without them, but we left some food and medicine. It was a difficult journey back on the Hispaniola because the crew was so small. Captain Smollett lay on his bed and told us what to do. After a few days, we reached a town in South America, where we went to find more people for our crew. When we returned to the Hispaniola later that day, Ben Gun told us that Silver had taken a boat and some money. He was gone, but nobody was sad about that. With a bigger crew, it was easier to return to Bristol. The treasure helped us all back in England. Captain Smollett stopped

working and Gray decided to buy his own ship. Ben Gun quickly spent all of his money. I have a comfortable life now. I often think about the island and Long John Silver, but I never saw him again.

Exercises on Chapter 12

1-Complete the sentences with these words:

attach cave ground point skeleton smile useless

- 1- This phone is! It doesn't work.
- 2- Plants and trees grow out of the
- 3- I always try to and look happy in photos.
- 4- If you your keys to your bag, you won't lose them.
- 5- Hana couldn't speak, but she could to the house where she lived.
- 6- There were some big bones in the of a dinosaur at the museum.
- 7- The was dark but we went inside to get out of the rain.

2 Complete these sentences with the correct definitions

attach ground point smile useless skeleton cave

- 1-..... is a large hole in the side of a mountain.
- 2-..... is the bones of a whole animal or person.
- 3-..... is to join one thing to another.
- 4-..... not useful at all.
- 5- is the top part of the earth.
- 6-..... is to have a happy expression on your face using your mouth.
- 7-..... move your finger in the direction of something to show it to someone.

3-Complete the sentences with these adjectives:

(beautiful / comfortable / crazy / dangerous / frightened / hot / quieter / terrible / useless / worried)

- 1- Jim was that Silver wanted to leave him on the island.
- 2- Jim did not know if Silver would help Dr Livesy or the pirates.
- 3- It was when they walked across the island, but the flowers were very
- 4- Morgan looked at the skeleton with a face.
- 5- The pirates were much after they saw the skeleton.
- 6- Silver's eyes looked and when they got near the treasure.
- 7- Dr Livesy gave the map to Silver because it was
- 8- Back in England, Jim lived a life.

4-Choose the correct answer:

- 1-..... means to fasten, join or connect, to place or fix position.

(Attack – Attract – Attend – Attach)

- 2-He was so thin that you could see his.....through his skin.

(skate – skeleton – skill – skull)

- 3-It's.....to try to convince him that he doesn't need to lose any weight.

(usual – useless – user – usage)

- 4-Be careful. It's impolite to....at people.

(point – attract – attack – paint)

5-The Nile is the main source of our water.....

(supply – reply – clarify – apply)

6-Have you.....out how much the tickets are?

(got – discovered – found – founded)

7-A note was.....to the document with a paper clip.

(communicated – attached – attacked – contacted)

8-Children like sitting on the beach andin the sand.

(making – digging – looking – swimming)

9-When it started to rain, we ran to shelter in a/an.....

(cave – safe – save – wave)

10-You must slow.....when you drive during the rain on high ways.

(up – down – over – into)

11-The ship sank and all the.....lost their lives.

(staff – clew – crew – crow)

12-Money in general is either in the form of banknotes or

(cones – coins – currency – points)

13-I have a nice house.....the river. The view from its windows are amazing.

(in – thorough – over – by)

14-When I see my uncle, he always.....at me and this makes me happy.

(hates – laughs – smiles – smells)

15-Yesterday, there was a / an.....accident on the motorway. There were many victims.

(nice – terrible – terrific – wonderful)

16-This tablet doesn't work. It is

(helpful – useful – heavy – useless)

17-You don't have to pay for the..... They are free.

(holes – thieves – supplies – drinks)

18-His strong memory.....him an advantage.

(gives – makes – slows – tells)

19-The wind.....dust into the house.

(dug – slowed – blew – destroyed)

20-You needn't speak. Just.....to the house where she lived.

(smile – sound – point – attach)

21-The plan they have.....is really successful.

(gone – made – done – thought)

22-It's known that plants and trees grow out of the.....

(shout – coin – spade – ground)

23-The fire.....the wooden house last night.

(slowed – destroyed – blew – dug)