

Skills & Final Revision



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FIRST TERM

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ENGLISH

for Secondary Schools

Skills & Final Revision

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الفصل الدراسي الأول



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امسح الكود واحمل على
لينكات الأضواء الرسمية

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Part 1

SKILLS

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Part 1

- (1) Reading Comprehension
- (2) Translation
- (3) Writing



توجيهات عامة لقطعة الفهم

يجب اتباع الآتي عند حل سؤال قطعة الفهم:

- ١ نقرأ القطعة قراءة سريعة استكشافية، ولا نتوقف عند المفردات الصعبة، ويفضل البعض أن يقرأ الأسئلة أولاً.
- ٢ نقرأ الأسئلة لتحديد المعلومات التي نبحث عنها.
- ٣ نقرأ القطعة للمرة الثانية مع تحديد الكلمات المفتاحية والعبارات المهمة لإيجاد إجابات الأسئلة.
- ٤ التمهّل في فهم السؤال ومعرفة معنى كلمات الاستفهام.
- ٥ التمهّل في استخلاص الإجابة/ فقد تكون إجابة السؤال الأول في الفقرة الثانية، وليس شرطاً أن تكون في الفقرة الأولى.
- ٦ عدم الانزعاج من عدم معرفة المفردات والجمل الصعبة الواردة في القطعة، فالمفردات الصعبة واردة لا محالة.
- ٧ يلزم فهم المعنى العام وتطويع المفردات حسب موضوع القطعة، مع استخدام القدرة على التخمين.
- ٨ قد نجد إيضاح الكلمة الصعبة في العبارة التالية لها.
- ٩ قبل اختيار الإجابة الصحيحة تأكد من أن الإجابات الأخرى غير صحيحة بالمرّة.

أنواع أسئلة قطع الفهم TYPES OF COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

إليك أنواع الأسئلة التي ستعرض إليها في سؤال قطع الفهم وطريقة إجابتها:

1 Giving the main idea

إعطاء الفكرة الرئيسية

Example

Read the following passage, then answer the question:

Tom had always dreamed of owning his own restaurant. He saved every penny he earned. He often worked two jobs just to put more money aside. After many years of hard work, Tom was finally able to open his restaurant. The beginning was tough, with very few customers coming in. However, through persistence, marketing and improving his menu, Tom's restaurant became a huge success.

Question: The main idea of the passage is

- a) persistence and hard work help achieve long-term success
- b) restaurants are always a good business
- c) Tom's biography
- d) dealing with life challenges

Answer: a)

2 Skimming and scanning

Example

Read the following passage, then answer the question:

The zoo, located in the heart of the city, is home to over 500 species of animals. Visitors can see giraffes, deer, lions and tigers, which are some of the most popular attractions. The zoo also features a large aquarium with various species of fish and sea creatures. For those who are interested in birds, this place is a must-visit, with parrots, eagles and owls on display. The zoo is open seven days a week, with extended hours on weekends.

Question: Skimming: There of creatures in the zoo.

- a) is one kind
b) are two kinds
c) are no kinds
d) are different kinds

Answer: d)

Question: Scanning: What kind of animals are not mentioned in the passage?

- a) Lions.
b) Tigers.
c) Elephants.
d) Deer.

Answer: c)

3 Identifying specific details

Example

Read the following passage, then answer the question:

The annual city marathon will take place on June 15th, starting at 8 a.m. The race begins at the central park and follows a 10-mile route through the city, ending at the town square. Participants are encouraged to register online by May 31st, and the registration fee is \$30. Those who register after May 31st will be charged \$40.

Question: Before May 31st, the registration fee is \$ for all participants.

- a) 40
b) 30
c) 15
d) 10

Answer: b)

4 Summarizing

التلخيص

Example

Read the following passage, then answer the question:

Nouran had always been interested in technology. From a young age, she would take apart household devices just to see how they worked. In high school, she joined the robotics club and led her team to the national finals. She later attended university, where she majored in computer engineering. After graduation, Nouran started her own tech company, which quickly became successful due to her innovative ideas and leadership.

Question: The best summary for the passage is ".....".

- a) Nobody is good at technology like Nouran
- b) Education is easier in young ages
- c) Nouran has excelled in technology since she was young
- d) Nouran has had special abilities which helped her own a company

Answer: c)

5 Explaining events, procedures, concepts

شرح الأحداث / الإجراءات / المفاهيم

Example

Read the following passage, then answer the question:

Planting a tree requires several important steps. First, you need to choose the right location, ensuring the tree will get enough sunlight. After that, dig a hole twice as wide and just as deep as the tree's root ball. Place the tree in the hole, making sure it's straight, and then fill the hole with soil, gently pressing it down to remove air pockets. Finally, water the tree thoroughly.

Question: What is the first step of planting a tree?

- a) Water it.
- b) Pick a sunny spot.
- c) Dig a wide hole.
- d) Cover with soil.

Answer: b)

6 Making inferences and predictions**Example**

Read the following passage, then answer the question:

The wind howled through the trees, and dark clouds began to gather in the sky. Eman glanced out the window as the first raindrops started to hit the glass. She quickly grabbed her raincoat and umbrella, knowing she didn't have much time. As she stepped outside, she noticed that the streets were already starting to clear as people hurried indoors.

Question: Inference: We can infer from the passage that a is coming.

- a) train
- b) fight
- c) sunlight
- d) storm

Answer: d)

7 Comparing and contrasting ideas, opinions**Example**

Read the following passage, then answer the question:

Nader believes that exercising early in the morning helps him start his day with more energy and focus. He enjoys the quiet and the feeling of accomplishment before most people are even awake. On the other hand, Sara prefers to work out in the evening after finishing all her tasks. She finds that exercising at night helps her relax and unwind, making it easier for her to fall asleep. Both agree that regular exercise is important, but they differ on when it fits best into their routines.

Question: Nader and Sara do exercise regularly.

- a) at different times
- b) at the same time
- c) at night
- d) in the morning

Answer: a)

Example

Read the following passage, then answer the question:

When Osama was cheating on his exam, he felt guilty but decided to keep quiet, hoping his teacher wouldn't notice. His friend Ahmed advised him to confess, arguing that it was better to own up to his mistake rather than get caught later. After a few days of avoiding his teacher, Osama eventually confessed, realizing that the guilt was too much to bear. His teacher appreciated his honesty, but still gave him a punishment to teach him a lesson.

Question: Osama is

- a) better than Ahmed who doesn't cheat
- b) a good student who chose honesty at last
- c) a professional cheater who can cheat without being caught
- d) a bad student because he cheats

Answer: b)

(قطعة للتدريب بها كل أنماط الأسئلة السابق شرحها)

Read the following passage, then answer the questions:

Hedaya had always loved painting, but she had never taken it seriously. For years, she would paint in her free time, never showing her work to anyone. However, one summer, her friend Shaimaa convinced her to enter a local art competition. Nervous but excited, Hedaya submitted one of her favorite paintings: a landscape of the nearby mountains at sunset. The day of the competition arrived, and Hedaya was both anxious and eager.

When the winners were announced, she was surprised to hear her name called for third place. Though she hadn't won first prize, the recognition boosted her confidence. After the competition, a gallery owner came to her and asked if she would be interested in displaying her work in an upcoming exhibit. Hedaya agreed happily.

From that moment on, Hedaya began to take her painting more seriously. She spent more time perfecting her craft and even started selling some of her work online. What began as a hobby slowly turned into a promising career.

Looking back, Hedaya realized that if it hadn't been for Shaimaa's encouragement, she might never have entered the competition and discovered her potential.

1. What is the main idea of the passage?

- a) Hedaya won first place in the competition.
- b) Hedaya discovered her potential as an artist.
- c) Shaimaa was a better painter than Hedaya.
- d) The gallery owner offered Hedaya a painting job.

2. What detail shows that Hedaya wasn't confident at first?

- a) She was nervous before joining the competition.
- b) She won third place in the competition.
- c) She sold her paintings online.
- d) The gallery owner offered her an exhibit.

3. Where did Hedaya's inspiration for her competition painting come from?

- a) A sunset in the nearby mountains.
- b) A picture of Shaimaa.
- c) A famous artist's painting.
- d) An art class she attended.

4. Summarise Hedaya's journey in one sentence.

- a) Hedaya was a talented painter who never needed anyone's help to succeed.
- b) Hedaya won an art competition and quickly became famous.
- c) Hedaya turned her painting hobby into a career thanks to a friend's encouragement.
- d) Hedaya decided to stop painting after the competition.

5. What inference can you make about Shaimaa's role in Hedaya's success?

- a) Shaimaa likely saw talent in Hedaya and encouraged her to enter the competition.
- b) Shaimaa wanted to compete against Hedaya in the art competition.
- c) Shaimaa was disappointed when Hedaya didn't win first place.
- d) Shaimaa was the one who sold Hedaya's paintings online.

6. How are Hedaya's feelings before and after the competition different?

- a) Before the competition, she was excited, and afterward, she was discouraged.
- b) Before the competition, she was nervous, and afterward, she was more confident.
- c) She felt equally confident before and after the competition.
- d) She was disappointed with third place, but still didn't want to pursue painting further.

7. What does Hedaya's decision to take painting seriously show about her character?

- a) She is easily discouraged by criticism.
- b) She lacks creativity and needs guidance.
- c) She is determined to improve and explore new opportunities.
- d) She only paints to win prizes.

8. What is the difference between Hedaya's attitude toward painting before and after the competition?

- a) Before the competition, she sold her paintings, but afterward, she gave them away for free.
- b) Before the competition, she disliked painting, but afterward, she loved it.
- c) Before the competition, she only painted landscapes, but afterward, she painted portraits.
- d) Before the competition, it was just a hobby, but after, it became a career.

Answers:

1. b)

2. a)

3. a)

4. c)

5. a)

6. b)

7. c)

8. d)

Reading Comprehension

Exercises

Passage No. 1

Read the following passage, then answer the questions:

Fast food has become very popular around the world. It is quick, affordable and easily available in restaurants and drive-throughs. Many people, especially those with busy schedules, prefer fast food because it saves time and effort. However, while fast food is convenient, it also has several negative effects on health.

Most fast food items are high in calories, unhealthy fats and sugar. Burgers, fries, fried chicken and soft drinks can lead to weight gain if eaten regularly. Eating too much fast food may also increase the risk of serious health problems, such as heart disease, diabetes and high blood pressure. These health issues are becoming more common, especially among young people.

Despite its health risks, fast food remains popular. Restaurants attract customers by offering delicious meals at low prices. Advertisements and discounts encourage people to choose fast food over home-cooked meals. However, many experts recommend eating fast food in moderation and choosing healthier options when possible. For example, replacing fries with a salad or drinking water instead of soda can make a meal healthier.

In conclusion, fast food is a convenient choice for many people, but it should not be eaten too often. A balanced diet that includes fresh fruits, vegetables and home-cooked meals is better for long-term health. Making smart food choices can help people enjoy fast food without harming their health.

1. So many people prefer fast food as
 - a) it is difficult to find
 - b) it is quick, affordable and convenient
 - c) it is healthier than home-cooked meals
 - d) it takes a long time to prepare
2. One negative effect of eating too much fast food is
 - a) it makes people lose weight
 - b) it decreases digestion
 - c) it increases the risk of health problems
 - d) it makes people thirsty
3. Which of the following is NOT usually found in fast food?

| | |
|-------------------|----------------------|
| a) High calories. | b) Unhealthy fats. |
| c) Sugar. | d) Fresh vegetables. |

4. Fast food restaurants attract customers by
- a) offering discounts and advertising their food
 - b) making their food expensive
 - c) making their food too sweet
 - d) limiting their menu prices
5. People can make their fast food meals healthier by
- a) eating only burgers and fries
 - b) avoiding fast food completely
 - c) replacing fries with a salad and drink water instead of soda
 - d) eating with the right hand
6. The best way to stay healthy is to
- a) eat fast food every day.
 - b) have a balanced diet with fresh fruits and vegetables.
 - c) drink only soda with meals
 - d) eat only desserts
7. The main idea of the passage is
- a) fast food is always bad and should never be eaten
 - b) everyone should eat fast food all the time
 - c) cooking at home is impossible
 - d) fast food is convenient, but should be eaten in moderation for better health
8. Why do you think fast food is more popular today than in the past?
- a) People have less time to cook and prefer convenience.
 - b) Fast food was never available before.
 - c) Home-cooked meals are unhealthy.
 - d) Fast food is the only food option today.

Passage No. 2

Read the following passage, then answer the questions:

Being kind and thinking of others is an important part of life. It means considering other people's feelings, helping those in need and treating everyone with respect. When people think of others, they create a better and more caring world. Small acts of kindness, like saying kind words, helping a friend, or listening to someone's problems, can make a big difference in someone's life.

Thinking of others is also important in our daily interactions. For example, when we wait in line, we should be patient instead of pushing ahead. When someone is sad, we can offer support instead of ignoring them. At school or work, sharing and cooperating with others helps build strong friendships and teamwork. Simple actions like holding the door open or offering a smile can brighten someone's day.

Helping others does not only benefit them—it also makes us feel happy and fulfilled. Studies show that people who show kindness and generosity are often happier and less stressed. Being kind can also inspire others to do the same, creating a cycle of kindness that spreads throughout a community.

In conclusion, thinking of others makes the world a better place. Whether through small or big actions, kindness and respect can make people feel valued and appreciated. If everyone made an effort to be kinder, the world would be a happier place for all.

1. What does “thinking of others” mean?

- a) Waving to people around us.
- b) Considering other people's feelings and helping them.
- c) Doing everything for ourselves.
- d) Taking care of their cars.

2. How can small acts of kindness help others?

- a) They help people feel valued and appreciated.
- b) They increase their followers.
- c) They make people earn money.
- d) They only work for family members.

3. One way to think of others in school or work is by

- a) competing with everyone
- b) sharing and cooperating
- c) ignoring teamwork
- d) cleaning the desks for others

4. How does helping others affect us?

- a) It makes us happier and more fulfilled.
- b) It has no effect on our mood.
- c) It makes us taller.
- d) It makes us rich and healthy.

5. When people show kindness and generosity,

- a) others may be inspired to do the same
- b) people will stop affecting the community
- c) the world becomes bigger
- d) prices go down

6. We should treat everyone with respect because

- a) only our friends deserve kindness
- b) it makes us look important
- c) it helps build a better and more caring world
- d) the community will punish us

7. The main idea of the passage is

- a) it is better to think only about ourselves
- b) kindness does not matter
- c) only big actions can help others
- d) being kind makes the world a better place

8. Why do you think kindness and thinking of others can create a better society?

- a) Because only rich people can be kind.
- b) Because people will stop caring about one another.
- c) Because it helps people trust and support each other.
- d) Because kindness makes people weaker.

Passage No. 3

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Read the following passage, then answer the questions:

One day, deep in the heart of a vast and wild forest, a huge lion was sleeping beneath the shade of a towering tree. When a little mouse ran over his paw. The lion woke up angrily and caught the tiny creature. "How dare you disturb my sleep!" he roared. The frightened mouse pleaded, "Please, mighty lion, let me go. One day, I might help you!" The lion laughed at the idea of a small mouse helping a strong lion, and he belittled the tiny mouse. However, he was feeling generous that's why he let the mouse go.

A few days later, hunters came into the forest and trapped the lion in a net. He roared and struggled, but the net was too strong. Hearing his cries, the little mouse thought it was time to express his abilities and he rushed to help. He quickly gnawed through the ropes with his sharp teeth until the lion was free. "I told you I could help you one day!" said the mouse. The lion smiled and thanked the little mouse, realizing that even the smallest creatures can be helpful.

The fable teaches an important lesson: kindness is never wasted, and even small beings can make a big difference. The lion and the mouse became friends, proving that size does not determine one's value.

1. The lion was woken up by

- a) a loud noise
- b) the mouse
- c) the hunters
- d) a strong wind

2. The lion laughed at the mouse because

- a) the mouse looked funny
- b) the mouse told a joke
- c) the mouse was sleeping
- d) he thought the mouse could not help him

3. What happened to the lion later?

- a) He fell into a river.
- b) He chased the mouse again.
- c) He was caught in a hunter's net.
- d) He left the forest.

4. How did the mouse help the lion?

- a) He chewed through the ropes of the net.
- b) He scared the hunters away.
- c) He roared loudly to call other animals.
- d) He pushed the net off the lion.

5. The lion learnt a lesson that

- a) he should never belittle other creatures
- b) kindness can be wasted
- c) he should not sleep in the forest
- d) he should never trust mice

6. The mouse returned to help the lion because

- a) he wanted to prove his strength
- b) the lion had caught him again
- c) he remembered the lion's kindness
- d) he wanted to scare the hunters

7. The underlined word "mighty" means

- a) enormous
- b) insignificant
- c) ugly
- d) beautiful

8. Why do you think the lion decided to let the mouse go instead of eating him?

- a) Because the mouse looked too strong.
- b) Because the mouse escaped.
- c) Because the mouse tricked him.
- d) Because he wanted to be kind.

Passage No. 4**Read the following passage, then answer the questions:**

The Great Pyramid of Giza is one of the most famous tourist attractions in the world. It is located in Egypt and was built over 4,500 years ago as a tomb for Pharaoh Khufu. The pyramid is the largest of the three pyramids in Giza and was once the tallest man-made structure in the world, standing at about 146 meters. It is made of millions of limestone blocks, each weighing several tons.

Tourists from all over the world visit the Great Pyramid to see its impressive size and learn about ancient Egyptian history. Many people wonder how the ancient Egyptians built such a huge structure without modern machines. Historians believe they used ramps, ropes and thousands of workers to move the heavy stones. The pyramid is also famous for its mysterious interior, which includes tunnels, hidden chambers, and a burial room. Some believe there may still be undiscovered treasures or secrets inside.

Near the pyramid, visitors can also see the Great Sphinx, a massive statue with the body of a lion and the head of a pharaoh. This statue is one of Egypt's most recognizable landmarks and adds to the mystery of the ancient world. Tourists enjoy taking photos, riding camels and exploring the pyramids and nearby sites. Many visitors also learn about the Egyptian belief in the afterlife and the incredible achievements of this ancient civilization.

1. In which country is the Great Pyramid located?

- a) Greece.
- b) Egypt.
- c) Italy.
- d) Giza.

2. The Great Pyramid was built?

- a) As a palace for Pharaoh Khufu.
- b) As a tomb for Pharaoh Khufu.
- c) As a temple for the gods.
- d) As a home for Egyptian workers.

3. The thing that makes the Great Pyramid special is

- a) it is the oldest building in the world
- b) it is the only pyramid in Egypt
- c) it was built with modern machines
- d) it is the largest pyramid and was once the tallest structure in the world

4. How did the ancient Egyptians build the pyramid?

- a) They used modern machines.
- b) They used ramps, ropes and thousands of workers.
- c) They built it by magic.
- d) They carved it from one giant stone.

5. The Great Sphinx is

- a) a giant pyramid
- b) a temple inside the pyramid
- c) a treasure room in the pyramid
- d) a statue near the pyramid

- 6. What do tourists enjoy doing at the Great Pyramid?**
- Taking photos, riding camels and exploring the area.
 - Swimming in a lake.
 - Climbing to the top of the pyramid.
 - Living inside the pyramid.
- 7. The main idea of the passage is ".....".**
- The Great Pyramid is an ancient wonder and a tourist attraction
 - The Great Pyramid is a modern attraction
 - Sphinx is a statue with the body of a lion and the head of a pharaoh
 - The Great Pyramid is the only tourist attraction in Egypt
- 8. Why do you think people are still interested in the Great Pyramid after thousands of years?**
- Because of its history, mystery and impressive size.
 - Because people want to live inside it.
 - Because it is a new building.
 - Because it is the smallest pyramid in Egypt.

Passage No. 5

Read the following passage, then answer the questions:

Pollution is one of the biggest problems in the world today. It affects the environment, animals and human health. There are different types of pollution, including air pollution, water pollution and land pollution. Each type has serious effects on the planet.

Air pollution is caused by smoke from factories, cars and burning fossil fuels. It makes the air dirty and difficult to breathe. Many people suffer from diseases like asthma and lung infections because of air pollution. To reduce this problem, people can use public transportation, plant more trees and use clean energy sources like solar power.

Water pollution happens when harmful chemicals and waste enter rivers, lakes and oceans. Factories and farms sometimes dump toxic materials into the water, making it unsafe for drinking and harming fish and other marine life. People can help by reducing plastic waste, cleaning up beaches and ensuring that factories follow environmental rules.

Land pollution occurs when people throw garbage, plastics and industrial waste on the ground instead of recycling or disposing of them properly. This can damage the soil and make it difficult for plants to grow. Governments and communities can work together to reduce land pollution by recycling waste and promoting eco-friendly habits.

In conclusion, pollution is a serious issue that affects every living being. However, if people take action, they can help protect the environment. Simple steps like using less plastic, saving energy and keeping water sources clean can make a big difference. Everyone has a role to play in keeping the Earth healthy and pollution-free.

1. The major cause of air pollution is
 - a) planting trees
 - b) burning fossil fuels
 - c) dumping rubbish in water
 - d) using solar power
2. One solution to reduce air pollution is
 - a) using public transportation
 - b) keeping water sources clean
 - c) recycling plastic by burning it
 - d) using less plastic
3. What happens when water is polluted?
 - a) It becomes safe to drink.
 - b) It helps plants grow better.
 - c) It harms marine life and becomes unsafe for use.
 - d) It makes the factories follow the rules.
4. The main idea of the passage is
 - a) the benefits of public transportation
 - b) how animals survive in polluted areas
 - c) the history of environmental laws
 - d) the different types and effects of pollution
5. Communities can help reduce land pollution by
 - a) recycling waste and promoting eco-friendly habits
 - b) throwing garbage in open fields
 - c) increasing plastic production
 - d) closing factories that cause pollution
6. Pollution is a serious issue because
 - a) it makes the air thick
 - b) it affects the environment and human health
 - c) it creates a sad atmosphere
 - d) it boosts the solar energy
7. What can individuals do to help fight pollution?
 - a) Avoid drinking in plastic cups.
 - b) Pollute more to test environmental limits.
 - c) Use less plastic, save energy and keep water sources clean.
 - d) Arrest people who pollute the environment.
8. If you were in charge of your city's environmental policies, what is one action you would take to reduce pollution?
 - a) Pay money for people who clean their homes.
 - b) Ban all forms of transportation.
 - c) Encourage recycling programmes, promote clean energy and enforce strict pollution laws.
 - d) Take photos of polluted area and post them online.

2 Translation

الترجمة

Translation from English into Arabic الترجمة من اللغة الإنجليزية إلى اللغة العربية

هناك بعض الخطوات التي ستساعدك بشكل عام في الترجمة من اللغة الإنجليزية إلى العربية، ومنها:

- ١ نحدد أجزاء الجملة من حيث الفاعل والفعل والمفعول - أو تكملة الجملة - ونبدأ الترجمة للعربية بالفعل كلما أمكن.
- ٢ يُحوّل المبنى للمجهول إلى المبنى للمعلوم ولكن إذا كان المبنى للمجهول واقعياً فلا بأس.
- ٣ يمكن استخدام كلمات وحروف مثل «الواو، من، ثم، كذلك، لهذا، الفاء» لربط المعنى.
- ٤ يمكن إضافة كلمة أو أكثر للسياق لكي يستقيم المعنى.
- ٥ نخمن الكلمة الصعبة من التي قبلها أو التي بعدها أو من سياق الجملة.
- ٦ نلتزم بزمن الجملة في الترجمة، المضارع يترجم إلى مضارع والماضي يترجم إلى ماض.
- ٧ نترجم المضارع التام. **have/has + PP** إلى: لقد + الفعل الماضي.

Exercise

1

بتطبيق الأساليب السابقة حاول ترجمة الجمل التالية:

Translate into Arabic:

1. The government does its best to improve the economy.

.....

.....

2. Interest in education and science has become one of the most important aims that the Arab Republic of Egypt tries to achieve.

.....

.....

3. Computer skills are very necessary to face the severe competition in the labor market.

.....

.....

4. We should give due care to small productive projects for the youth to solve the problem of unemployment and raise the standard of living.

.....

.....

5. We must encourage Egyptian businessmen to invest their money in reclaiming the desert to create job opportunities and solve the problem of housing.

.....

.....

6. Improving products, increasing exports and reducing imports are necessary to achieve economic stability.

.....

.....

Translation from Arabic into English

الترجمة من اللغة العربية إلى اللغة الإنجليزية

تحتاج الترجمة من اللغة العربية إلى الإنجليزية إلى مهارة خاصة يتم التدريب عليها من خلال الأجزاء الآتية:

Part (1)

1 تكوين الجملة:

◀ الجملة الإنجليزية الخبرية تتكون من:

| Subject الفاعل | verb الفاعل | object المفعول | adverb الحال | place المكان | time الزمن |
|-------------------|----------------|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------|
| The boy | studies | his lessons | carefully | at home | every day. |

مع ملاحظة أن الكلمة الدالة على الزمن يمكن أن توضع أول الجملة أو آخرها.

- ▶ Yesterday, we received an important message from our office in Italy.
- ▶ We received an important message from our office in Italy yesterday.
- ◀ الصفة ليس لها مكان في الجملة فهي تستخدم قبل الاسم أو بعده مسبوقة بـ **v. to be**
- ▶ I watched an interesting film.
- ▶ The film I watched was interesting.
- ◀ وهناك أسماء معينة تستخدم الصفة بعدها، وهي:

everyone/ everybody/ everything/ anyone/ anybody/ anything/ no one/ nobody/
nothing/ someone/ somebody/ something

- ▶ Did you meet anyone important during your stay in Italy?
- ▶ I didn't buy anything useful from the exhibition.
- ◀ والصفات تأتي أيضًا بعد **stative verbs** وليس الحال:
- ▶ He looks happy.
- ▶ He seems angry.
- ▶ The food tastes nice.

2 لاحظ الزمن الذي تكون عليه الجملة (هل هو ماضٍ أم مضارع أم مستقبل؟)، مثل:

- ◀ اعتاد أخي أن يشتري كثيرًا من الحلوى ولكن الآن لا يفعل.
- ▶ My brother used to buy a lot of sweets, but now he doesn't.

3

تبدأ الجملة في اللغة العربية بالفعل أما في اللغة الإنجليزية فتبدأ بفاعل الجملة ثم الفعل بعده، مثل:

◀ تحاول الحكومة تحسين الوضع الاقتصادي للبلاد بجذب الاستثمارات الأجنبية.

- The government **tries** to improve the economic situation of the country by attracting foreign investments.

4

يمكن أن يكون الفاعل **v + ing** إذا بدأت الجملة العربية باسم فاعل، مثل:

◀ يقوى لعب كرة القدم أجسامنا.

- **Playing football** strengthens our bodies.

ويجب ملاحظة أن أي جملة تبدأ بـ **v + ing** هي مفرد أي يكون الفعل الأصلي: (is/ was/ has/ does/ v-s / v-es)

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5

نترجم (قد) و(لقد) وبعدهما فعل ماضٍ إلى المضارع التام.

◀ لقد نظفت والدتي الشقة وطهت الطعام .

- My mother **has cleaned** the flat and cooked the food.

6

نترجم لقد إلى زمن الماضي البسيط إذا كان في الجملة كلمة من كلمات الماضي البسيط.

◀ لقد اتصلت بصديقي مرتين أمس .

- I **phoned** my friend twice yesterday.

7

إذا لم نجد فعلاً في الجملة إذاً هي جملة اسمية وفي هذه الحالة فالفعل يكون **V. to be** أو **V. to have** حسب المعنى (يكون / يملك)، مثل:

◀ إن العلم هو العمود الفقري لتقدم أي دولة .

- Science **is** the backbone of the progress of any nation.

◀ لدينا ظروف صعبة هذه الأيام .

- We **have** difficult conditions these days.

Exercise

2

بتطبيق الأساليب السابقة حاول ترجمة الجمل التالية:

1

تلعب القراءة دوراً مهماً في حياتنا لأنها تمدنا بالمعرفة في شتى المجالات .

.....

2

يعطينا السلام فرصة ذهبية لتنفيذ العديد من المشاريع المفيدة فهو يوفر المال المنفق على الأسلحة .

.....

3

السياحة شيء ضروري لزيادة الدخل القومي ولتنفيذ العديد من المشاريع الإنتاجية الضخمة .

.....

4 يعانى عالما في الوقت الحاضر كثيرًا من المشكلات مثل الاحتباس الحرارى وندرة المياه ونقص إنتاج الغذاء.

5 ساعدنا تعلم اللغات الأجنبية على قراءة أفضل الكتب فى العلم والطب والهندسة.

6 لدينا العديد من الموارد الاقتصادية التى لو أحسنا استغلالها لأصبحنا من أرقى الأمم.

7 لقد ساعد الحاسب الآلى الإنسان على توفير الوقت والجهد وأداء الحسابات بسرعة وبسهولة.

Part (2)

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نقاط هامة فى الترجمة

استخدام العطف بـ **and**

1

بين الأفعال: يكون الزمن بعدها هو نفس الزمن الذى قبلها.

- ▶ We suggested **going out and visiting** the Pyramids.
- ▶ We decided **to go out and visit** the Pyramids.
- ▶ We **went out and visited** the Pyramids.

• ونحذف المكرر بعدها للحفاظ على نسق الكلام والجملة وعدم ركاكة الأسلوب، مثل:
◀ لقد نجح أخى وحصل على درجات عالية.

- ▶ My brother **has succeeded and got** high marks.

• حذفنا **he has** بعد **and** والفعل **got** تصريف ثالث.
◀ قبض على اللص وأرسل إلى السجن.

- ▶ The thief **was arrested and sent** to prison.

بعد **and** حذفنا **he was** وأبقينا على التصريف الثالث.

2

بين الأسماء:

• نضع **comma** لأكثر من اسمين و **and** قبل آخر اسم.

- ▶ I met Ahmed, Osama, Ali **and** Waleed.

3

بين الصفات:

• إذا لم تكن هناك أداة العطف «و» فالصفات تترجم من الآخر للأول ولا نضع **and** ولا **comma** على اعتبار أن أول صفة للرأى وإن كان هناك أكثر من صفة للرأى فبينها **comma**، مثل:

◀ تنفذ الحكومة العديد من المشروعات الصناعية القومية الضخمة المفيدة.

- ▶ The government is carrying out (carries out) a lot of **useful huge national industrial** projects.

- وإن كانت هناك أداة العطف «و» فالصفات تترجم من الأول للأخرووضع **and** قبل آخر شيء يذكر، مثل: أحمد مهذب ورشيق ومتفوق في دراسته.
- ▶ Ahmad is **polite, fit and clever** at his studying.
- الاسم الجمع العام لا يأخذ **the** وكذلك الاسم المفرد العام (غير المخصص)، مثل: تعطينا الأشجار الظل والأخشاب و الثمار والأكسجين.
- ▶ **Trees** give us **shade, wood, fruit and oxygen**.
- الأسماء المعنوية (غير المحسوسة) التي تشير إلى شيء عام لا تأخذ **the**، مثل: إن التسامح والحب والإخلاص والتعاون من أسمى الصفات الإنسانية.
- ▶ **Tolerance, love, loyalty and cooperation** are of the best human qualities.
- يترجم الفعل المضارع في اللغة العربية إلى زمن المضارع البسيط أو المضارع المستمر، مثل: تبذل الحكومة أكثر جهدها لإيجاد فرص عمل للشباب.
- ▶ The government **is doing (does)** its best to provide **job opportunities** for youth.
- يعاني كثير من الناس من ارتفاع الأسعار والبطالة خاصة في الدول النامية.
- ▶ A lot of people **suffer (are suffering)** from the rise in prices and unemployment, especially in developing countries.
- طريقة تكوين المضاف والمضاف إليه.
- مع العاقل والحيوان والزمن والمكان نضيف الملكية باستخدام **S' أو S'**.

نستخدم **S'** إذا لم ينته الاسم المفرد أو الجمع بـ
نستخدم **S'** إذا انتهى الاسم المفرد أو الجمع بـ

| | | | |
|---------------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------|
| the boy's hand | يد الولد | the cat's tail | ذيل القطعة |
| the boys' room | حجرة الأولاد | frogs' legs | أرجل الضفادع |
| the children's room | حجرة الأطفال | today's match | مباراة اليوم |
| Egypt's population | سكان مصر | the week's work | عمل الأسبوع |
| | | the weeks' work | عمل الأسابيع |

- ومع الجماد والأسماء المعنوية لا نستخدم **S' أو S'** ولكن نستخدم **the ... of ...**

| | | |
|-------------------|--------------------------|---------------|
| pollution problem | the problem of pollution | مشكلة التلوث |
| Cairo University | the University of Cairo | جامعة القاهرة |
| living standard | the standard of living | مستوى المعيشة |
| food shortage | the shortage of food | نقص الطعام |

◀ لقد كسر اللص باب المنزل.

- ▶ The thief has broken **the door of** the house.

- ويمكن أن نستخدم **the ... of ...** مع العاقل إذا كان الاسم مكونًا من كلمات كثيرة.
- ▶ **the daughter of** one of my friends
- ولاحظ الملكية للاسم المركب:
- ▶ **my mother-in-law's** hat
- ▶ **my sister-in-law's** car

Exercise 3

1 يجب أن نعتني بالأطفال ونربيهم جيدًا من جميع النواحي فهم شباب المستقبل.

2 الماء ضروري للحياة وله فوائد كثيرة للإنسان والحيوان فيجب أن نحافظ عليه.

3 أجاب الطلاب الذكي عن كل الأسئلة الصعبة ولذلك حصل على درجات عالية.

4 تحاول الحكومة حل مشكلة البطالة ورفع مستوى المعيشة في كل مكان.

5 يجب أن ندرك قيمة العلم لأنه سلاح الأمم وأساس حضارتها ومصدر تقدمها وازدهارها.

Part (3)

- في الغالب لا نترجم الفعل **يعمل** أو **يقوم** إذا جاء معه فعل آخر، مثل:
- ◀ تقوم الأم بمساعدة زوجها في تربية الأولاد.
- ▶ **Mother is helping (helps)** her husband in bringing up children.
- المفعول المطلق لا يترجم وتحول الصفة إلى حال، مثل:
- ◀ يؤثر التلوث على الإنسان تأثيرًا سيئًا.
- ▶ **Pollution affects** man badly.
- بعض الأفعال يأتي بعدها حرف جر في اللغة العربية ولا تأخذ حرف جر في اللغة الإنجليزية.

| | | | |
|-----------|----------|--------------|-----------|
| affect | يؤثر على | admire | يعجب بـ |
| celebrate | يحتفل بـ | suspect | يشك في |
| feel | يشعر بـ | include | يشتمل على |
| join | يلتحق بـ | sacrifice | يضحى بـ |
| enjoy | يتمتع بـ | recognize | يتعرف على |
| arrest | يقبض على | obtain/ get | يحصل على |
| reach | يصل إلى | fear | يخشى أن |
| seek | يبحث عن | should/ must | يجب أن |

◀ يريد صديقي أن يلتحق بكلية الطب.

- ▶ My friend wants to **join** the Faculty of Medicine.

- «إن» لا تترجم ولكن «أن» تترجم إلى **that**
- ◀ إن الصداقة شيء جميل في الحياة .

► **Friendship** is a beautiful thing in life.

◀ يعتقد الناس أن المال يجلب السعادة.

► People think **that** money brings happiness.

Exercise 4

1 تهدف السياسة التعليمية الجديدة إلى تحسين النظام التعليمي وخلق جيل جديد وإع بمشكلات بلده.

2 تقوم الدولة بتوفير فرص عمل للشباب من خلال إقامة مشروعات ضخمة في المدن الجديدة.

3 دمر الزلزال المدينة تدميرًا كاملاً وأصيب كثير من الأشخاص إصابات بالغة.

4 إن التدخين يدمر الصحة ويضيع المال وإن غير المدخنين يعيشون حياة أكثر صحة من الآخرين.

5 لقد استمتعنا بالحفلة أمس وشعرنا بالسعادة لرؤية أصدقائنا القدامى.

6 لقد أثبتت مصر أنها لا تخشى الإرهاب الذي لا يعرف فقط إلا الخراب وأنها جادة في القضاء عليه.

7 يعتقد البعض أن النجاح في الحياة هو الحصول على المال فقط وأن الفقر مصدر الشقاء والبؤس.

الترجمة بنظام الاختيار من متعدد

- عند اختيار الترجمة الصحيحة أصبح من اللازم والضروري على الطالب أن يمتلك مهارة قوية جداً للحصول على الدرجة كاملة ولهذا يجب على الطالب أن يمتلك قدرات معينة منها:
 - 1- معرفة المهارات الخاصة بالترجمة غير الحرفية.
 - 2- معرفة المصطلحات والأفعال الاصطلاحية (**phrasal verbs**) وفي بعض الأحيان الأمثال.
 - 3- معرفة القواعد كلها من الأزمنة والمفرد والجمع والنكرة والمعرفة وغيرها.
 - 4- معرفة الفوارق الدقيقة بين الكلمات من حيث **spelling** والمعنى وغير ذلك.
 - 5- معرفة المعاني المختلفة للكلمات فبعض الكلمات لها أكثر من معنى.
 - 6- علامات الترقيم مهمة جداً في الترجمة.
 - 7- الدراية الكاملة بكيفية الترجمة الصحيحة فإذا عرف الطالب كيف يترجم عرف كيف يختار.
- وإليك بعض النقاط المهمة عند اختيار الترجمة.
 - 1- مقارنة الاختيارات الأربعة بدقة واتباع نظام الاستبعاد مع أول اختلاف.
 - 2- الفروق يمكن أن تكون في الهمزة أو اختلاف المعنى أو حروف الجر.
 - 3- يمكن أن يكون الاختلاف في زمن الفعل أو حروف الجر.

بتطبيق الأساليب السابقة حاول أن تجيب عن التدريبات التالية، ثم تأكد من إجاباتك:

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

1 لقد زار الرئيس مدينتنا النظيفة وكرم الطلاب المتفوقين.

- a) The President visited our clean city and honor the outstanding students.
- b) The President has visited our clean city and honored the outstanding students.
- c) The President visits our clean city and honored the outstanding students.
- d) The President visited our clean city and has honored the outstanding students.

عند اختيار الترجمة الصحيحة في الجملة السابقة نجد الفرق في الزمن من مضارع بسيط إلى ماضٍ بسيط إلى مضارع تام ونجد أن الترجمة تبدأ بـ (لقد) والتي تحتاج إلى المضارع التام والعطف بـ **and** يكون مضارعًا تامًا أيضًا ولكن مع حذف المكرر وهو **he has** فتصبح الترجمة الصحيحة هي الاختيار (b).

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2 يجب عليك أن تفهم الدرس جيدًا وأن تدون الملاحظات التي ستساعدك في حل التدريبات.

- a) You should understand the lesson well, and make notebooks that will help you to answer the exercises.
- b) Should you understand the lesson well, and do notes which will help you to do the exercises.
- c) You should understand the lesson good, and take notes which will help you solve the exercises.
- d) You should understand the lesson well, and make notes which will help you answer the exercises.

عند اختيار الترجمة الصحيحة في الجملة السابقة نجد الفرق في أمور عدة منها اختيار الكلمات الصحيحة بالمعاني المناسبة للسياق ومنها قاعدة البدء بالفاعل وليس الفعل **should** وأيضا التعبيرات **make notes** و **answer the exercises** فالاختيار الصحيح سيكون (d).

B) Choose the correct Arabic translation from a, b, c, or d:

1 Learning foreign languages helps us read the best books on science, medicine and engineering.

- a) تعلم اللغات الأجنبية يساعدنا على قراءة أفضل الكتب في العلم والدواء والبناء.
- b) يساعدنا تعلم اللغات الأجنبية على قراءة الكتب الجيدة في العلم والطب والبناء.
- c) يساعدنا تعلم اللغات الأجنبية على قراءة أفضل الكتب في العلم والطب والهندسة.
- d) تعلم اللغات الأجنبية يساعدنا على قراءة أفضل الكتب في الفن والدواء والهندسة.

يعتمد اختيار الترجمة الصحيحة في الجملة السابقة على الفرق في المعنى فكلمة **medicine** تعطي معنى الدواء والطب فالاختيار الصحيح هو (c).

2 The computer has helped man to save time and effort and to perform calculations quickly and easily.

- (a) ساعد الحاسب الآلى الإنسان على إنقاذ الوقت والجهد وأداء الحسابات بسرعة وبسهولة.
 (b) لقد مكن الحاسب الإلكتروني الإنسان من توفير الوقت وأداء الحسابات بسرعة وبسهولة.
 (c) ساعد الحاسب الآلى الرجل على توفير الوقت والجهد وأداء الحسابات بسرعة وبسهولة.
 (d) لقد ساعد الحاسب الآلى الإنسان على توفير الوقت والجهد وأداء الحسابات بسرعة وبسهولة.
 يعتمد اختيار الترجمة الصحيحة فى الجملة السابقة على الفرق فى المعنى فكلمة **save** تعطى معنى ينقذ أو يوفر أو يحمى
 وأيضًا، على ترجمة المضارع التام وهو (لقد) فالاختيار الصحيح هو (d).

<https://t.me/CN77> Exercises

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

1. With the change in society, our lifestyle, opinions, beliefs and the overall behavior of people change, too.

- (a) بالتغير الاجتماعى، يتغير نمط الحياة والآراء والمعتقدات وسلوكنا العام أيضًا.
 (b) مع التغيير فى المجتمع، تتغير المعتقدات والآراء وسلوك الحياة ونمطنا العام كذلك.
 (c) مع التحدى الاجتماعى، تتغير معتقداتنا وآراؤنا وسلوك حياتنا ونمطنا العام أيضًا.
 (d) مع التغيير فى المجتمع، يتغير نمط حياتنا وآراؤنا ومعتقداتنا وسلوك الناس العام أيضًا.

2. We must realize the value of science because it is the weapon of nations, the basis of their civilization, and the source of their progress and prosperity.

- (a) يجب أن ندرك قيمة العلم لأنه سلاح الأمم وأساس حضارتها ومصدر تقدمها ورخائها.
 (b) يجب أن ندرك القيمة العلمية لأنها سلاح الأمم وأساس الحضارة ومصدر تقدمها وازدهارها.
 (c) يجب أن ندرك قيمة العلم فى تطور سلاح الأمم وأساس الحضارة ومصدر التقدم والازدهار.
 (d) يجب أن ندرك قيمة العلم لأنه سلاح الوطن وأصل حضارتها ومنبع التقدم والرخاء.

3. The state provides job opportunities for young people by setting up huge projects in new cities.

- (a) تمد الولاية الشباب بفرص عمل من خلال تأسيس مشروعات ضخمة فى المدن الجديدة.
 (b) تزود الدولة فرص عمل لصغار السن بواسطة تأسيس مشروعات هائلة فى المدن الجديدة.
 (c) تقوم الدولة بتوفير فرص عمل للشباب من خلال إقامة مشروعات ضخمة فى المدن الجديدة.
 (d) الحكومة تزود صغار الناس بفرص عمل بواسطة إقامة مشروعات ضخمة فى المدن الجديدة.

4. Egypt has proved that it does not fear terrorism, which knows nothing but destruction, and that it is serious about eliminating it.

- (a) لقد أثبتت مصر أنها لا تخشى الإرهاب الذي لا يعرف فقط إلا الخراب وأنها جادة في القضاء عليه.
- (b) لقد حسنت مصر السياحة التي لا تعرف الخراب وأنها جادة في رقيها وازدهارها.
- (c) لقد أثبتت مصر أنها لا تخاف على السياحة ولا تعرف الخراب وأنها جادة في القضاء على أعدائها.
- (d) لقد أثبتت مصر أنها لا تخشى الإرهاب الذي لا يعرف شيئاً إلا الخراب وأنها مخلصه في قطع جذوره.

5. Egypt is trying to improve its economy by implementing many huge projects in all fields and creating job opportunities for young people.

- (a) تحاول مصر تحسين اقتصادها عن طريق تنفيذ الكثير من المشروعات الضخمة في جميع الحقول وإيجاد فرص عمل للشباب.
- (b) تحاول مصر إقامة اقتصادها عن طريق تخطيط الكثير من المشروعات الضخمة في جميع الحقول وإيجاد فرص عمل للشباب.
- (c) تحاول مصر تطوير اقتصادها عن طريق إنشاء الكثير من المشروعات الضخمة في كل المجالات وإيجاد حظوظ للشباب.
- (d) تحاول مصر تحسين اقتصادها عن طريق تنفيذ الكثير من المشروعات الضخمة في جميع المجالات وإيجاد فرص عمل للشباب.

6. As a result of being clean and sustainable, nuclear power must be used to provide electricity in many fields, especially in a world of ever increasing population.

- (a) نتيجة لكونها نظيفة ومستدامة، يجب استخدام الطاقة النووية لتوفير الكهرباء في العديد من المجالات وخاصة في عالم يتزايد عدد سكانه بالتدريج.
- (b) علاوة على كونها نظيفة ومستدامة، يجب استخدام الطاقة الذرية لتوفير الكهرباء في العديد من المجالات وخاصة في عالم يتزايد عدد سكانه باستمرار.
- (c) نتيجة لكونها نظيفة ومستدامة، يجب استخدام الطاقة النووية لتوفير الكهرباء في العديد من المجالات وخاصة في عالم يتزايد عدد سكانه باستمرار.
- (d) نتيجة لكونها نظيفة ومستدامة، يجب استخدام الطاقة النووية لتوفير الطاقة في العديد من المجالات وخاصة في عالم يتزايد عدد شعبه باستمرار.

7. Since you are ill, I'll ask someone else to clean the upstairs and put everything in order to be ready for the guests.

- (a) منذ أنك مريض، وأنا سأطلب من شخص آخر تنظيف الطابق العلوي ووضع كل شيء في ترتيبه لنكون جاهزين للضيوف.
- (b) منذ أنك مريض، سأطلب من شخص آخر تنظيف الطوابق العلوية ووضع كل شيء في ترتيبه لنكون جاهزين للضيوف.
- (c) بما أنك مريض، سأطلب من شخص آخر تنظيف الطابق العلوي ووضع كل شيء في ترتيبه لنكون جاهزين للضيوف.
- (d) بما أنك مريض، سأطلب من شخص آخر تنظيف السلالم العلوية ووضع كل شيء في ترتيبه لنكون جاهزين للظروف.

8. Sports have a significant impact on how we learn new skills and maintain our physical and mental health. Additionally, sports could improve relations between many countries.

- (a) للرياضة تأثير كبير على كيفية تعلمنا لمهارات جديدة والحفاظ على صحتنا الجسدية والعقلية. بالإضافة إلى ذلك، يمكن للرياضة تحسين العلاقات بين العديد من الدول.
- (b) للرياضة تأثير كبير على كيفية تعلمنا لمهارات جديدة والحفاظ على صحتنا الجسدية والنفسية. بالإضافة إلى ذلك، يمكن للرياضة تحسين العلاقات بين العديد من الشعوب.
- (c) للرياضة تأثير كبير على كيفية تعلمنا خططًا جديدة والحفاظ على صحتنا الجسدية والعقلية. بالإضافة إلى ذلك، يمكن للرياضة تحسين العلاقات بين العديد من الأفراد.
- (d) للرياضيات تأثير كبير على كيفية تعلمنا لمهارات جديدة والحفاظ على صحتنا الجسدية والعقلية. ومع ذلك، يمكن للرياضة تحسين العلاقات بين العديد من الدول.

9. Russia and Ukraine are some of the largest producers of wheat in the world. So, experts believe that the Russian-Ukraine war has greatly affected food prices all over the world.

- (a) تُعد روسيا وأوكرانيا من أكبر منتجي البترول في العالم. لذلك، يعتقد الخبراء أن الحرب الروسية الأوكرانية أثرت بشكل كبير على أسعار الوقود في جميع أنحاء العالم.
- (b) تُعد روسيا وأوكرانيا من أكبر منتجي القمح في العالم. لذلك، يعتقد الخبراء أن الحرب الروسية الأوكرانية أثرت بشكل كبير على أسعار المواد الغذائية في دول العالم الثالث.
- (c) تُعد روسيا وأوكرانيا من أقل منتجي القمح في العالم. لذلك، يعتقد الخبراء أن الحرب الروسية الأوكرانية لن تؤثر بشكل كبير على أسعار المواد الغذائية في جميع أنحاء العالم.
- (d) تُعد روسيا وأوكرانيا من أكبر منتجي القمح في العالم. لذلك، يعتقد الخبراء أن الحرب الروسية الأوكرانية أثرت بشكل كبير على أسعار المواد الغذائية في جميع أنحاء العالم.

10. Human Rights Watch criminalizes harming children or women in war. It also seeks to provide appropriate living conditions during military operations.

- (a) تجرم منظمة هيومن رايتس ووتش إيذاء الأطفال أو النساء في الحرب. كما تسعى إلى توفير الظروف المعيشية المناسبة أثناء العمليات العسكرية.
- (b) إن منظمة الأمم المتحدة تجرم قتل الأطفال أو النساء في الحرب، كما تسعى إلى توفير الظروف المعيشية المناسبة أثناء العمليات العسكرية.
- (c) تجرم منظمة هيومن رايتس ووتش إيذاء الرجال أو النساء في المعارك، كما تسعى إلى توفير الظروف المعيشية المناسبة أثناء العمليات العسكرية.
- (d) تسعى منظمة حقوق الإنسان (هيومن رايتس ووتش) إلى تجريم إيذاء الكبار أو النساء في الحرب، كما تسعى إلى توفير الظروف المعيشية المناسبة أثناء العمليات العسكرية.

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

1. لقد استمتعنا بوقتنا على الشاطئ وتناولنا أشهى الأطعمة.

- a) We've enjoyed our time at the beach and ate the most spicy foods.
- b) We enjoyed our time at the beach and eaten the most delicious foods.
- c) We've enjoyed our time at the beach and eaten the most delicious foods.
- d) We enjoyed our time at the beach and ate the more delicious foods.

2. دمر الزلزال المدينة تدميرًا كاملًا وأصيب كثير من الأشخاص إصابات بالغة.

- a) The earthquake destroyed the city complete destruction, and many people were seriously injured.
- b) The earthquake destroyed the city completely, and many people were seriously injured.
- c) The earthquake destroyed the city complete, and many people were injured seriously.
- d) The earthquake complete destroyed the city, and many people were injured seriously.

3. تفخر مصر دائمًا بنسائها البارزات اللواتي لعبن أدوارًا لا يمكن إنكارها في مختلف المجالات وساهمن في تطور المجتمع.

- a) Egypt has always been pride of its outstanding women who have played deniable roles in various fields and contributed to the development of society.
- b) Egypt has always been proud of its outstanding women who have played undeniable rules in different fields and contributed to the development of society.
- c) Egypt has always been proud of its outstanding women who have played undeniable rules in various fields and contributed at the development of society.
- d) Egypt has always been proud of its outstanding women who have played undeniable roles in various fields and contributed to the development of society.

4. على الرغم من أن السفر للخارج له بعض العيوب، إلا أنه يجعل الشخص مستقلاً عن الآخرين ويمكنه من اكتساب خبرات ومعارف جديدة.

- a) Although traveling abroad has some disadvantages, it makes a person independent on others and enables them to acquire new experiences and knowledge.
- b) Although traveling abroad has some disadvantages, it makes a person independent of others and enables them to acquire new experiences and knowledge.
- c) Although traveling aboard has some disadvantages, it makes a person independent of others and enables her of acquiring new experience and knowledge.
- d) Although traveling abroad has some disadvantages, it makes a person independent on others and enables her to acquire new experience and knowledges.

5. لقد ساهمت الحكومة في حل مشكلة المواصلات بإنشاء طرق وكبارى علوية جديدة، فعدد المركبات يزداد كل يوم والطرق تصبح شديدة الازدحام بحيث يتعذر على السائقين استخدامها.

- a) The government has contributed to solve the transport problem by building new roads and flyovers, as the number of vehicles increases every day and the roads become so congested that drivers cannot use them.
- b) The government has contributed to solving the transport problem by building new roads and flyovers, as the number of vehicles increase every day and the roads became so congested that drivers cannot use them.
- c) The government has contributed to solving the transport problem by building new roads and overpasses, as the number of vehicles increases every day and the roads become so congested that drivers cannot use them.
- d) The government has contributed to solve the transport problem by building new roads and flyovers, as the number of vehicles increase every day and the roads became so congested that drivers cannot use them.

6. لم أره منذ سنوات، لكن عندما رأيته في الشارع، تذكرته على الفور لأنه كان أعز أصدقاء الدراسة عندما كنت في المرحلة الابتدائية.

- a) I hadn't seen him for years, but when I saw him, I remembered him at once because he was my best school friend when I was in primary school.
- b) I haven't seen him for years, but when I saw him, I remembered him at once because he was my best school friend when I was in elementary school.
- c) I hadn't seen him for years, but when I saw him, I realised him at once because he was my best school friend when I was in primary school.
- d) I hadn't seen him for years, but when I saw him, I reminded him at once because he was my best school friend when I was in preparatory school.

7. يجب التأكيد دائماً على أن الصناعة والزراعة والسياحة هي المصادر الرئيسية لدخلنا القومي، وأنه لا سبيل للازدهار والرقى وتجاوز عقبات الاقتصاد إلا بتحسينها والاهتمام بها.

- a) It must always be emphasized that industry, agriculture and tourism are the main sources of our national income, and that there is no way for prosperity, advancement and overcoming the obstacles of the economy except by improving and caring for them.
- b) It must always be asserted that industry, culture and tourism are the main resources of our national income, and that there is no way for prosperity, advancement and overcoming the obstacles of the economy except by improving and caring for them.
- c) It must always be emphasised that industry, agriculture and tourism are the main sources of our international income, and that there is no way for prosperity, advancement and overcoming the obstacles of the economy except by improving and caring for it.
- d) It must always be asserted that industry, agriculture and tourism are the main sources of our national income, and that there is no way for prosperity, advancement and overcoming the obstacles of the economy except by improving and caring for them.

8. إن اتباع نظام غذائي يساعدك كثيرًا في الحفاظ على وزن طبيعي وصحة جيدة. لذا يجب أن تعي أن المعدة مفتاح لصحة جيدة في حالة اتباع العادات الغذائية السليمة.

- a) Following a diet will greatly help you maintain a normal meal and good health. Therefore, you must be aware that the stomach is the key to good health if you follow good eating instructions.
- b) Following a diet will greatly help you maintain a normal height and good health. However, you must be aware that the stomach is the key to good health if you follow good eating habits.
- c) Following a diet will greatly help you maintain a normal weight and good health. Therefore, you must be aware that the stomach is the key to good health if you follow good eating habits.
- d) Following a diet will greatly help you continue a normal weight and good health. Therefore, you must be aware that the stomach is the key to good health if you follow good eating habits.

9. يجب على قادة الدول الكبرى وضع خطة لتوزيع المنتجات الغذائية على سكان العالم لضمان حصول الجوعى على الغذاء، وخاصة في البلدان التي تعاني من المجاعة والجفاف.

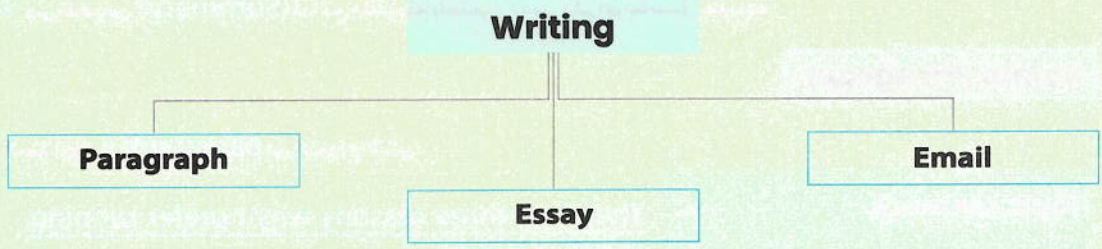
- a) Peoples of major countries must plan for importing food products to the world's population to ensure everyone's access to food, especially in countries suffering from famine and drought.
- b) Leaders of big continents must plan for distributing food products to the world's population to ensure everyone's access to wealth, especially in countries suffering from famine and drought.
- c) Leaders of major countries must plan for distributing food products to the world's population to ensure everyone's access to food, especially in countries suffering from famine and drought.
- d) Leaders of major countries must plan for producing food products for the world's population to ensure everyone's access to food, especially in countries suffering from lack of food.

10. تعاني العديد من الشعوب الإفريقية من المجاعة التي تقتل الآلاف منهم وخاصة الأطفال، لذا إنها لمسئولية الدول العظمى أن تساهم في حل تلك المشكلة الخطيرة.

- a) Many people in the world suffer from wars, which kill thousands of them, especially children, so it is the responsibility of the great powers to contribute to solving this serious problem.
- b) Many people in Africa suffer from hungry which kills hundreds of them, especially children, so it is the responsibility of the great powers to contribute to providing more food.
- c) Many people in Africa suffer from famine, which kills thousands of them, especially children, so it is the responsibility of the major countries to contribute to solving this serious problem.
- d) Many people in Africa suffer from famine, which kills thousands of them, especially women, so it is the responsibility of the rich countries to contribute to solving this serious problem.

3 Writing

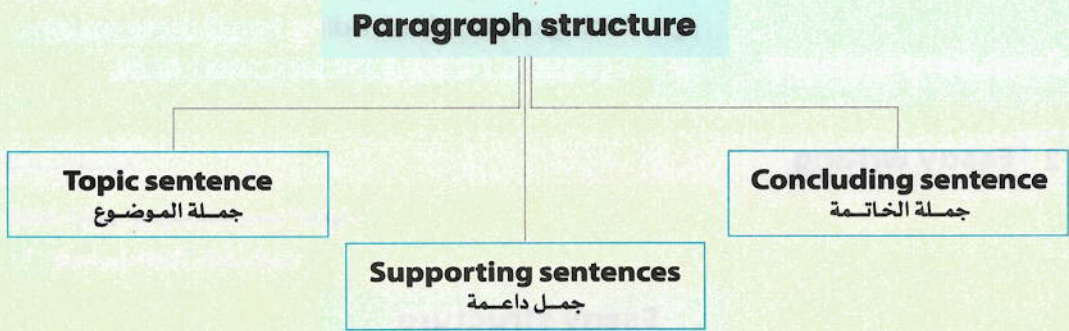
الكتابة



1 Paragraph writing

كتابة الفقرة

الفقرة هي موضوع صغير مكون من مجموعة من الجمل يحمل فكرة معينة. وعند كتابة موضوع إنشاء عن موضوع ما، يجب اتباع قواعد الكتابة الصحيحة حتى تساعد القارئ على فهم ما تريد. والفقرة عبارة عن سلسلة من الجمل منظمة ومتناسكة، وكلها مرتبطة بموضوع واحد. ويجب تنظيم الجمل ليكون الموضوع شيقًا ولا يؤدي إلى الملل. وتتطلب الكتابة معرفة القواعد والإلمام بمفردات لغوية معقولة، وينقسم الـ Paragraph إلى ثلاثة أجزاء:



(A) Topic sentence

جملة الموضوع

◀ هي الجملة الأولى في الفقرة. توضح الجملة الافتتاحية الفكرة الرئيسية للفقرة. أي أنها توضح ما تدور حوله الفقرة بأكملها.

(B) Supporting sentences

جملة داعمة

◀ هي الجمل التي تناقش وتظهر الموضوع أو الفكرة المسيطرة باستخدام الحقائق والحجج والتحليل والأمثلة وغيرها من المعلومات.

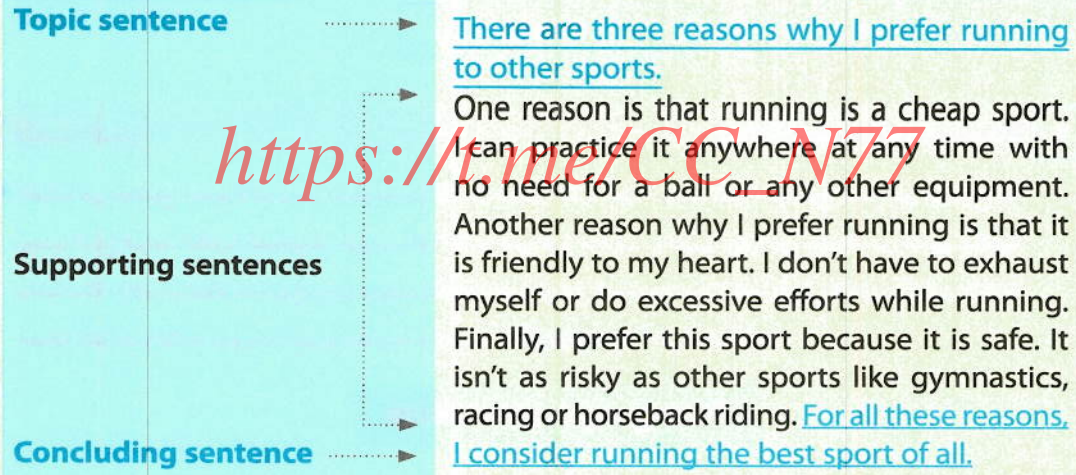
(c) Concluding sentence

جملة الخاتمة

◀ هي تلخيص (Summary) لما تم مناقشته باختصار بدون ذكر أي تفاصيل جديدة.

Model Paragraph

لاحظ أجزاء ال paragraph في النموذج التالي:



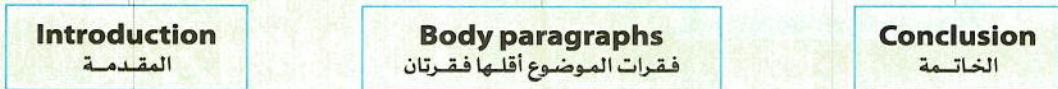
2 Essay writing

كتابة المقال

◀ لكتابة المقال خطوات هامة يجب اتباعها :

١ فهم أجزاء المقال الذي تكتبه :

Essay structure



٢ فهم نوع وطبيعة المقال الذي تكتبه فهو له أنواع عامة وهي :

Types of Essays أنواع المقالات



Write an essay of about (150-180) words on:
 "The internet is the backbone of our life."

"The internet is the backbone of our life"

The internet is used by most people and everywhere. I believe that the internet has become the backbone of our modern age. It can be used in different institutions for many purposes and for communication.

One advantage of the internet is that it is used in many places for different purposes. At schools, students use it for learning and getting information on different subjects. Doctors at hospitals depend on it for getting the recent researches in medicine, treating people and performing operations.

Another advantage of the internet is that it is used in business. Many companies and people use it to advertise about or sell their products. It has become cheaper and faster than the other means used for advertisement.

In conclusion, the internet is an incredible tool to make our life easier and more comfortable. It's used for communication. Personally, I can't imagine my life without the internet.

العنوان:

جملة المقدمة لا بد أن تكون شيقة وتجذب الانتباه وتقرر حقيقة الشيء بغض النظر عما سنكتب عنه من مميزات أو عيوب.

Thesis statement

وهي الجملة الرئيسية التي يدور حولها المقال.

هنا تقسم الأفكار إلى اثنتين أو ثلاث أو أكثر، وكل فقرة تحمل فكرة، ولا بد من وضع جملة أساسية تبين الفكرة.

الخاتمة:

وهي تلخيص الفقرات السابقة في جملة أو جملتين، مع إعادة جملة الموضوع thesis statement، ويمكن وضع نصائح أو توصيات أو تنبؤ بشيء أو تصور شيء في المستقبل.

لاحظ أنواع المقالات الأكثر شيوعًا في الامتحانات:

Expository essay

كيفية كتابة المقال التفسيري

◀ في المقالات التفسيرية، يشرح الكاتب فكرة أو عملية أو أدبًا أو مقالًا أو أحداثًا من وجهة نظره الخاصة. وهو نوع من الكتابة يميل إلى شرح شيء ما أو توضيحه بطريقة تجعله واضحًا للقراء، ولا يوجد مكان للخيال هنا، فكل المعلومات حقيقية. ومن أنواع المقالات التفسيرية ما يلي:

Sample Expository Essay

نموذج لمقال تفسيري

Friendship:

Introduction

Friendship plays an important role in everyone's life. It is based on the simple rules of trust and honesty. It is the most wonderful relationship that every person can have if he or she is loyal, dependable, kind, caring and loving. True friends try to avoid conflicts and do everything possible to make their relations stronger. A true friendship is a reward for all the good we do in our life.

Main body

A true friend is a person you can always count on when you face challenges and serious problems. He or she always offers a shoulder to cry on in case something wrong happens. Your friend always listens to your problems, gives you a good piece of advice, and never talks behind your back. A true friend is never envious of your achievements. This person respects you and keeps all your secrets. A true friend is there for you in times of need, he makes you smile when you forget how to, and lift you up when you can't lift up yourself.

A true friendship is something that can't be expressed with words. Friendship is being able to cry together. Friendship is being foolish together. It is being mad at each other. True friends are always ready to protect each other from being hurt emotionally and physically. It takes time and patience to build a strong friendship and achieve trust between two friends. It is very important to have somebody with whom you can share your thoughts freely.

Conclusion

A good friendship is very difficult to find. That is why we should appreciate this social relationship that is based on understanding and feelings. There are a lot of benefits of friendship. We just need friends to live happily. Lasting friendship is a blessing for everybody. We don't have to pretend to be someone else when we spend time with our friends. They give us total freedom to be who we really are. We should be grateful to people who make us happy. A true friend is one of the most precious possessions that one can have in their life.

Pros and cons/ Advantages and disadvantages essay

المقال الذي يحتوى على المزايا والعيوب له العديد من المسميات، منها:

Discussion/pros and cons/advantages and disadvantages/merits and demerits/
contrast/for and against

وهذا النوع يحتوى على أربع فقرات: المقدمة فقرة، والموضوع فقرتان، والخاتمة فقرة واحدة، والكاتب يذكر رأيه فى الخاتمة.

Is the internet useful for everyone?

The internet has become part and parcel of everyone's life. It is used by most people and everywhere. Although some people can't live without it and use it positively, other people say that it has a lot of disadvantages and has negative effects on societies.

العنوان

جملة المقدمة لا بد أن تكون شيقة وتجذب الانتباه وتقرر حقيقة الشيء بغض النظر عما سنكتب من مميزات أو عيوب.

Thesis statement

أما جملة الموضوع فهي ذكر طرفي الجدل وكلا الرأيين

On the one hand, those who are in favor of the internet say that it is considered the backbone of our life. One advantage of the internet is that it can help all people do their work easily and quickly. Many people, such as teachers, doctors and engineers can't do without it as it's a tool to achieve their work. It enables us to do researches on different subjects. Besides, it is used for communication and getting news and information all over the world.

هناك مصطلحات وتعبيرات تساعدنا فى الكتابة

والمقارنة مثل On the one hand

On the other hand, some people think it is bad and has a lot of demerits.

They say one disadvantage of the internet is that it wastes time. The person spends much time chatting and forgets to do many useful things. Another disadvantage of the internet is that it affects our health badly when we use it excessively. In addition, young people are addicted to using the internet and don't do their schoolwork or homework. Besides, it's expensive nowadays to have internet access at a high speed.

وعند تغيير الفكرة من المزايا للعيوب نستخدم كلمات انتقالية مثل:

On the other hand, /However

وكلمات انتقالية داخل الفقرة مثل:

In addition/ Besides, etc.

To sum up, although the internet is an incredible tool to get information and communication, some people object to using it, saying that it has some disadvantages. Personally, I think we can't do without the internet and I can't imagine life without it. I think its merits outweigh the demerits, so we should use it carefully and avoid using it excessively.

الخاتمة
وهي تلخيص الفقرات السابقة في جملة أو جملتين.
مع إعادة جملة الموضوع مع ذكر رأيك مسبوق بكلمة
Personally. ويمكن وضع نصائح أو توصيات أو
التنبؤ بشيء أو تصور شيء في المستقبل.

Writing an email

https://t.me/CC_N77

كتابة الإيميل (الرسالة الإلكترونية)

- تطبق نفس قواعد كتابة المقال السابقة لأن كلاً منهما ينتج من تكوين الجمل السليمة، إلا أن البريد الإلكتروني أسهل لأن به شكلاً معيناً يستطيع كل طالب أن ينفذه، ويكون عادة أقل حجماً من المقال المعتاد (رغم أن مُعدى الأسئلة يطلبون نفس العدد من الكلمات كالمقال)، ويمكن تقسيمه أيضاً إلى فقرات تتضمن المقدمة والموضوع والخاتمة، مع ملاحظة أن هناك نوعين من البريد الإلكتروني:

Email

A) Formal /Business Email

هذا النوع تم استخدامه حديثاً من جانب الهيئات والشركات للتعامل مع بعضها أو التعامل مع العملاء والموظفين والمتقدمين للوظائف المختلفة، وهذا النوع يتميز بلغة أكثر رسمية بعدم وجود جمل التحيات والمجاملات المتعارف عليه.

B) Informal Email

هذا النوع يتضمن رسائل التواصل بين الأشخاص، مع كتابة الجمل في الموضوع بشكل أقل رسمية يتضمن جمل التحيات والمجاملات المتعارف عليها؛ لأن الرسالة عادة ما تكون بين الأصدقاء أو الأقارب أو المعارف.

Note the following:

| | Formal/Business email | Informal email |
|---------------------------|--|--|
| Greeting التحية | Dear Mr. Ali, / Dear Ms. Ashraf, | Hi Sara, / Hello John, |
| Language اللغة | Polite, no contractions اختصارات (cannot not can't; I am not I'm). | Friendly, relaxed, contractions are okay (I'll, can't, don't). |
| Purpose الغرض | Official matters أمور رسمية like school, work, teachers, managers, applications. | Chatting, inviting friends, sharing news, casual updates. |
| Style الأسلوب | Clear, respectful, structured منسق. | Personal, warm, less strict. |
| Closing الخاتمة | Sincerely, / Kind regards, | See you soon, / Best wishes, / Love, |

A Sample of a Formal /Business Email

New message

← → 🔍
☰

| | | |
|----------------|----------------------|---|
| From | tdbusiness@hrdtt.com | اسم كاتب الرسالة وعنوان البريد الإلكتروني |
| To | jim62@hrdtt.com | اسم المرسل إليه وعنوان البريد الإلكتروني |
| Subject | A thank you message | موضوع الرسالة |

Dear Mr Jim Shaffer,

On behalf of our entire team at our company, we would like to take this opportunity to thank you sincerely for taking out so much time and effort to meet us last Monday. Our meeting was very enlightening and we all had a very good experience.

The meeting helped us to communicate and understand your company's goals and objectives. It also helped us a great deal to learn about the various kinds of development projects that are presently undergoing in your company. We also hope that you liked our small presentation.

We thank you sincerely for the business you brought to us. And I hope that we both reach great heights in the near future. Thanks for your help and support. We ensure that we will do our best to deliver outstanding results. As per the discussion, I have attached in this email a rough project plan for our next venture.

Thank you once again for the wonderful meeting.

Yours sincerely,
Robert Spooner

Senior Vice President

▾ | 📎 🖼️ 😊 🔍
Send

A Sample of an Informal Email

New message

← → ↻

From **sami@gmail.com** اسم كاتب الرسالة وعنوان البريد الإلكتروني

To **john@gmail.com** اسم المرسل إليه وعنوان البريد الإلكتروني

Subject **A visit plan** موضوع الرسالة

Hi John, https://t.me/CC_N77

I am so glad that you are planning to visit my country. I know you like to travel when the weather is moderate, so I suggest you come in December or January and I promise you will experience better weather. I hope when you come, you stay with me, but I can book a hotel if you want.

As you know, I always have a plan for myself, so I have made a plan for us. At first, we should go to the pyramids and the Egyptian Museum in Cairo. After that, we will go to the Red Sea coast area. I'm sure you will love Sharm El-Sheikh where you will enjoy the beautiful scenery and the marvelous water sports. Sharm El-Sheikh is one of the most famous places for tourists. If you can stay for more than ten days, we can go to Luxor and Aswan where you will enjoy the famous Ancient Egyptian temples and the Valley of the Kings.

Please, contact me when you book your ticket, so I will be at the airport to meet you.

With love,
Sami

Send

General Exercises

A) Write an essay of (150-180) words on:

1. The benefits of cooperation between Egypt and the African countries.
2. The importance of having startups and small businesses.
3. Sustainable development goals.
4. How to be ready for natural disasters.
5. The passive effects of social media on the new generations.
6. The most successful day in your life.
7. Some people believe that internet access must be limited to students. Give your opinion.
8. How should we encourage industry in Egypt?
9. The importance of practicing a useful hobby.
10. Everyone should have a role in building our country.
11. Your ambitions for a better life.
12. Hard work is the key to success.
13. How to make good use of your spare time.
14. Great projects provide job opportunities and better living conditions for all Egyptians.
15. Tolerance and cooperation are the keys to the development of any society.

B) Write an email of (150-180) words on:

1. You are studying English at a private language school attended by many international students. You are planning a surprise birthday party for a friend who has been feeling particularly sad and homesick. Write to another classmate and invite him/her to the party.
2. You borrowed an important book from a classmate last term. You now realise your classmate has returned home overseas and you still have the book. Write an email to him/her.
3. You live in an English-speaking country and you want to do some voluntary, unpaid work in a developing country. Write an email to a company called Cultural Expeditions, which organises such trips.
4. You live in a small university town. Last week, you drove to a big city about two hours away to buy a new laptop at a good price. You worked on the laptop all week and finished writing a long assignment that is due shortly. However, this week, the laptop doesn't even switch on. Write to the store.
5. You are going to take a short holiday in London and you want to rent a holiday apartment while you are there. Write to the tourist information office.

Part 2

General Revision

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Part 2

Revision on Module (1) (Units 1 & 2)

Revision on Module (2) (Units 3 & 4)

Revision on Module (3) (Units 5 & 6)

Around the World in Eighty Days Revision



A Vocabulary

| Unit (1) | | أهم مفردات الوحدة الأولى | |
|---------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|
| access (n) | وصول/مدخل | empower (v) (ed) | يمكن/يفوض |
| limitations (n) | قيود/حدود | engage (v) (ed) | مشاركة/تفاعل |
| achievement (n) | إنجاز | enterprise (n) | مشروع/مؤسسة |
| manufactured (adj) | مصنَّع | adopt (v) (ed) | يتبنى |
| milestone (adj) | محطة بارزة/إنجاز هام | advantageous (adj) | مفيد/مريح |
| multiple (adj) | متعدد | affordable (adj) | يمكن تحمل نفقاته |
| mutual (adj) | متبادل | expand (v) (ed) | توسع |
| occupy (v) (ied) | يشغل/يحتل | artistic (adj) | فني |
| expert (n) (adj) | خبير | boost (v) (ed) | يعزز/يدعم |
| export (n) (v) (ed) | تصدير/يصدر | capacity (n) | قدرة |
| participate (v) (d) | يشارك | facilities (n) | تسهيلات/مرافق |
| potential (n) (adj) | إمكانية/محتمل | feature (n) | خاصية/يُبرز |
| priority (n) | أولوية | cite (v) (d) | يستشهد |
| region (n) | إقليم/منطقة | climate-resilient (adj) | مقاوم لتغير المناخ |
| reliance (n) | اعتماد | financially (adv) | ماليًا |
| renewable (adj) | متجدد | foster (v) (ed) | يرعى/يعزز |
| resources (n) | موارد | combat (v) (ed) | يكافح |
| rural (adj) | ريفى | conference (n) | مؤتمر |
| scholarship (n) | منحة دراسية | contribute (v) (d) | يساهم |
| security (n) | أمن | convoy (n) | قافلة |
| significant (adj) | مهم/ذو مغزى | cooperation (n) | تعاون |
| solar-powered (adj) | يعمل بالطاقة الشمسية | cross-border (adj) | عبر الحدود |
| solar panel (n) | لوح شمسي | delegate (n) (v) (d) | مندوب/يفوض |
| solidarity (n) | تضامن | drought-tolerant (adj) | مقاوم للجفاف |
| | | joint (adj) | مشترك |
| | | launch (n) (v) (ed) | إطلاق/يطلق |
| | | deepen (v) (ed) | يوطد/يرسخ |

| | | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|--------------------|--------------|---------------|-----------------|
| stable (adj) | مستقر | technical (adj) | فني / تقني | varieties (n) | أصناف / متنوعات |
| strategic (adj) | استراتيجي | textiles (n) | منسوجات | yield (n) | نتاج / محصول |
| summit (n) | قمة / مؤتمر قمة | transform (v) (ed) | يحول / يتحول | | |
| sustainable (adj) | مستدام | vaccine (n) | لقاح | | |

Unit (2)

أهم مفردات الوحدة الثانية

| | | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|----------------------|------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| administration (n) | إدارة | enhance (v) (d) | يعزز/ يقوى | pesticides (n) | مبيدات حشرية |
| advantages (n) | مزايا | entrepreneurs (n) | رواد أعمال | pitch (n) (v) (ed) | فكرة مشروع / يعرض فكرة لإقناع الآخرين |
| approach (n) | نهج / طريقة | fibers (n) | ألياف | portion (n) | جزء / نسبة |
| aviation (n) | الطيران | filmmaking (n) | صناعة الأفلام | preserve (v) (d) | يحفظ |
| commitment (n) | التزام | financial (adj) | مادي | rental (n) | تأجير / إيجار |
| competition (n) | مسابقة / منافسة | foundation (n) | مؤسسة / أساس | require (v) (d) | يتطلب |
| consumer (n) | مستهلك | founder (n) | مؤسس | resilience (n) | صمود |
| convince (v) (d) | يقنع | graduate (v) (d) (n) | يتخرج / خريج | setback (n) | إخفاق / نكسة |
| countless (adj) | لا يعد | heritage (n) | تراث | significant (adj) | بارز |
| crafts (n) | الحرف اليدوية | identify (v) (ied) | يحدد / يتعرف على | single-use (adj) | يستخدم لمرة واحدة |
| cultivation (n) | زراعة | impact (n) (v) (ed) | تأثير / يؤثر | specialty (n) | تخصص |
| culture (n) | ثقافة | independence (n) | استقلال | startup (n) | شركة ناشئة (في بدايتها) |
| dedicate (v) (d) | يكرس | industry (n) | صناعة | unique (adj) | متفرد / متميز |
| dominate (v) (d) | يهيمن / يسود | inspire (v) (d) | يلهم | untiring (adj) | لا يكل / بلا كلل |
| dramatically (adv) | بشكل كبير | institution (n) | مؤسسة / معهد | various (adj) | متنوع |
| eco-friendly (adj) | صديق للبيئة | medium (adj) | متوسط | vision (n) | رؤية |
| economic (adj) | اقتصادي | painting (n) | الرسم | volunteer (n) (v) (ed) | متطوع / يتطوع |
| effort (n) | مجهود | partners (n) | شركاء | | |

Expressions, Phrases & Prepositions

أهم التعبيرات والمصطلحات وحروف الجر بالوحدتين

| | | |
|---|---|--|
| stand shoulder to shoulder يقف جنبًا إلى جنب | focus on يركز على | play a vital role يلعب دورًا حيويًا |
| advantageous for مفيد لـ / مريح لـ | impact on تأثير على | scale back يخفف / يقلص |
| bring together يجمع بين | drive progress يدفع عجلة التقدم | scale up يزيد نطاق / يُوسع |
| connect with يتواصل مع | result in يؤدي إلى / ينتج عنه | in conclusion في الختام |
| at a specific time في وقت محدد | make your own choices يصنع اختياراته بنفسه | infer about يستنتج بشأن |
| bring new ideas يجلب أفكارًا جديدة | struggle with يكافح مع | think outside the box يفكر خارج الصندوق (تفكير غير معتاد) |
| based on معتمد على / بناءً على | rely on يعتمد على | expert in/on/at خبير في |
| reliance on اعتماد على | a large portion of نسبة كبيرة من | aim to/at/for يهدف إلى |
| contribute to يساهم في | a graduate of خريج لـ | flax-producing village قرية منتجة للكتان |
| a key source of مصدر أساسي لـ | notable for مميز بـ / معروف بـ | turn thirty يتم الثلاثون من عمره |
| engage in يشارك في | vital for حيوي / أساسي لـ | graduate in يتخرج في (تخصص) |
| focus on يركز على | related to متصلة بـ | specialize in يتخصص في |
| on a large scale على نطاق واسع | provide ... for يزود ... بـ | graduate from يتخرج من |

Words, Synonyms & Antonyms

| Word | الكلمة | Synonym | المترادف | Antonym | المضاد |
|-------------|--------------|--------------------------|----------|------------------------|-----------------|
| arrangement | ترتيب | organization/setup | | chaos/disorder | فوضى / اضطراب |
| assist | يساعد | help/support | | hinder/obstruct | يعيق / يمنع |
| basic | أساسي / بسيط | fundamental/essential | | advanced/complex | متقدم / معقد |
| boost | يعزز | increase/improve/enhance | | reduce/weaken | يقلل / يُضعف |
| convince | يُقنع | persuade/assure | | dissuade/confuse | يُثني / يُربك |
| cooperation | تعاون | collaboration/teamwork | | competition/opposition | منافسة / معارضة |

| | | | | |
|--------------|---------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------|
| development | تطوير | progress/growth | decline/regression | تراجع / تدهور |
| empower | يمكن / يفوض | enable/strengthen | disable/weaken | يُعطّل / يُضعف |
| establish | يؤسس | found/set up | demolish/damage | يهدم / يضر |
| expanding | توسع | growing/increasing | contracting/shrinking | يتقلص / يتكّمس |
| highlighted | مميز / مؤكد عليه | emphasized/featured | downplayed/minimized | تم التقليل من |
| impressive | مثير للإعجاب | remarkable/notable | unimpressive/ordinary | غير ملحوظ / عادي |
| independence | استقلال | freedom/autonomy | dependence/reliance | اعتماد / تبعية |
| inspire | يلهم | motivate/encourage | discourage/depress | يُثبط / يحبط |
| mutual | مُتبادل | shared/common | individual/separate | فردى / منفصل |
| organic | عضوى | natural/chemical-free | artificial/synthetic | صناعى / مُصنّع |
| organize | ينظم | arrange/coordinate | disorganize/disorder | يسبب فوضى |
| preserve | يحافظ | protect/maintain | destroy/neglect | يُدْمِر / يهمل |
| promote | يُرَوِّج / يَعْزِّز | support/encourage | hinder/discourage | يعيق / يثبط المهمة |
| security | أمن | safety/protection | insecurity/danger | عدم أمان / خطر |
| solidarity | تضامن | unity/agreement/harmony | discord/disagreement/division | خلاف / نزاع / انقسام |
| sustainable | مُسْتدام | eco-friendly/renewable | wasteful/destructive | مُبذّر / مُدمّر |
| unique | فريد | special/exceptional | common/ordinary | شائع / عادي |

Notes on Vocabulary

لاحظ الفرق بين الكلمات التالية:

1

meeting

مقابلة (مناسبة حيث يجتمع الناس لمناقشة أمر ما)

summit

قمة (اجتماع بين قادة الدول أو المؤسسات المهمة لمناقشة الأمور المهمة)

| | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|--|
| 2 | location position | موقع / مكان (لمبنى أو حدث) موضع (مثل الوقوف أو الجلوس مثل مكانة / وظيفة / مركز في الملعب) |
| 3 | impressive moving effective | مؤثر (يوحى بالإعجاب) مؤثر (يوحى بالشجن) مؤثر (فعال ومفيد) |
| 4 | leader ruler | قائد (لبلد أو مجموعة أو منظمة) حاكم (شخص لديه سيطرة رسمية على بلد أو منطقة كملك أو أمير) |
| 5 | event incident | حدث مهم أو مشوق حدث غير عادي أو غير سار أو جزء من سلسلة من الأحداث |
| 6 | require acquire inquire | يتطلب / يحتاج إلى يكتسب / يحصل على يستفسر / يسأل |
| 7 | economic economical | اقتصادي (متعلق بالاقتصاد والتجارة) اقتصادي (موفر / رخيص) |
| 8 | boost boast post | يعزز / يدعم يتفاخر / يتباهى منشور / ينشر |
| 9 | image picture photo | صورة / صورة ذهنية (الحاسوب - التصميم - المواقع) رسم أو صورة فوتوغرافية صورة بالكاميرا (فوتوغرافية) |

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

Unit 1

1. The factory produces a wide range of goods, including electronics and household appliances.
a) imported b) manufactured c) handcrafted d) organic
2. Relationships between countries should be based on respect and appreciation.
a) mutual b) superficial c) conditional d) universal
3. refers to the basic physical and organizational structures and facilities like buildings, roads, power supplies, etc.
a) Integration b) Transportation c) Infrastructure d) Regulation
4. Egypt exports a lot of manufactured in El-Mahalla El-Kubra, like clothes and furnishings to numerous African countries.
a) electronics b) cars c) medicines d) textiles
5. The government is encouraging between public and private sectors to improve infrastructure.
a) partnerships b) disagreements c) foundations d) regulations
6. The of technology in the classroom enhances learning experiences.
a) collaboration b) integration c) isolation d) elimination
7. On a bigger, technology helped save lives in a lot of countries all over the world.
a) skill b) scale c) length d) measure
8. During pandemics, we should health institutions to decrease the spread of diseases.
a) import b) support c) report d) depart
9. You must set achievable goals. The word "achievable" is a/an
a) verb b) noun c) adjective d) adverb
10. My sister is expanding her knowledge by taking online courses. The word "expanding" is a synonym of
a) decreasing b) shrinking c) limiting d) increasing
11. is the act of being involved or participating in something.
a) Reduction b) Engagement c) Entertainment d) Deduction
12. The company aims at ensuring price for its products to attract more customers.
a) mentality b) ability c) penalty d) stability

- 13.** The company is committed to ملتزمة making its products more for a wider range of customers.
 a) specialized b) affordable c) expensive d) strategic
- 14.** The new smartphone a much-improved camera and a longer battery life.
 a) collaborates b) borrows c) features d) invests
- 15.** Mr. Ali's explanation helped our understanding of the topic.
 a) avoid b) prove c) deepen d) launch
- 16.** New laws had a positive on the local economy.
 a) milestone b) impact c) partnership d) capacity
- 17.** The two organizations formed a/an to work on the joint project.
 a) citizenship b) expertise c) reliance d) partnership
- 18.** The city's gallery is dedicated to showcasing works from local artists.
 a) imported b) artistic c) neighboring d) international
- 19.** All agree that we will benefit from artificial intelligence (AI) in the future.
 a) Experiences b) Importers c) Exporters d) Experts
- 20.** Psychologists assure that a new hobby can your creativity and reduce stress.
 a) train b) enhance c) maintain d) impact
- 21.** The Sahara Desert is so vast; it occupies a large part of the African
 a) base b) infrastructure c) continent d) resources
- 22.** The government plans to young men to become leaders in their communities.
 a) empower b) result c) exclude d) export
- 23.** The team shared a clear of how the project would be completed.
 a) mission b) vision c) ignorance d) mismanagement
- 24.** The organization's main is to promote economic development in the region.
 a) name b) result c) aim d) cause
- 25.** Many people in our village came together in to support the family who lost their home in a fire.
 a) solidarity b) investment c) competition d) conflict
- 26.** Using helps boost our immune system, so children should be given all necessary ones.
 a) resources b) textiles c) vaccines d) materials

27. refers to money that is given to support a project, business, or activity.
 a) Encryption b) Compensation c) Funding d) Delegation
28. means not changing too much; strong and steady.
 a) Unpredictable b) Fragile c) Stable d) Restless
29. vehicles can improve driving performance and reduce fuel consumption.
 a) Mixed b) Hybrid c) Exported d) Solar
30. Our company is its operations to international markets.
 a) shrinking b) reducing c) sharing d) expanding

Unit 2

1. Our healthcare provide excellent care to their patients.
 a) schools b) institutions c) competitions d) intonations
2. A is a person who starts or creates a business, organization, or company.
 a) publisher b) consumer c) founder d) moderator
3. The beautiful scenery the artist to paint his masterpiece.
 a) aspired b) inspired c) conspired d) respired
4. is being free to make your own choices and not relying on others.
 a) Dependent b) Dependence
 c) Independent d) Independence
5. Medical treatments constantly as researchers discover new medicines.
 a) evolve b) resolve c) solve d) raise
6. Talaat Harb founded Bank Misr with completely Egyptian
 a) materials b) cash c) tools d) capital
7. The team showed great to the project, working over time every night to meet the deadline.
 a) commitment b) heritage c) vision d) capital
8. Building a national is challenging, but it can be very rewarding.
 a) continent b) enterprise c) conference d) vision
9. She built her career on a of hard work and dedication.
 a) rock b) foundation c) place d) project
10. To success, you have to work hard day and night.
 a) launch b) do c) achieve d) save
11. Salma decided to money in the stock market to grow her savings.
 a) share b) spend c) keep d) invest
12. Mr. Kamal helps his students a vision of their goals and dreams.
 a) take b) achieve c) do d) see

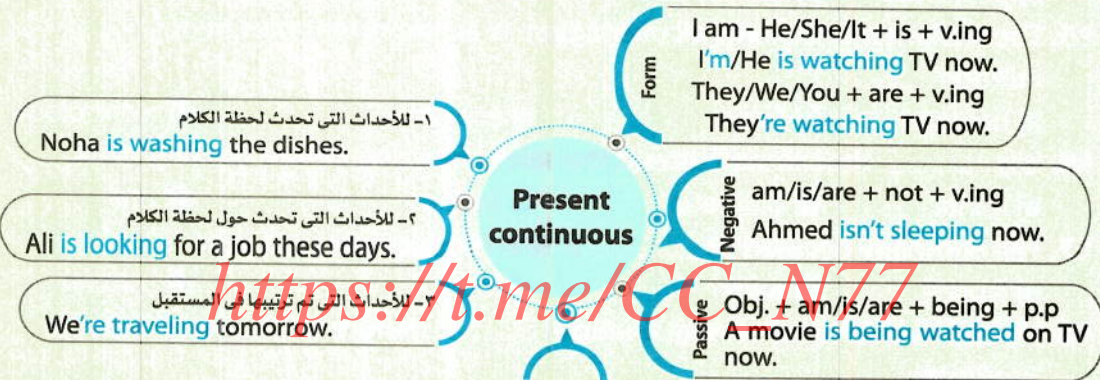
13. The company introduced -friendly packaging to reduce plastic waste.
 a) eco b) bio c) green d) clean
14. Farmers use to protect crops from insects and diseases.
 a) pesticides b) fertilizers c) capitals d) grass
15. The ancient monuments all over Egypt is an important part of our cultural
 a) heritage b) future c) economy d) technology
16. It is that all staff attend the safety meeting before starting work.
 a) minor b) dramatic c) various d) vital
17. The company decided to a new product line next year.
 a) launch b) think c) focus d) contain
18. He had to overcome several financial before his business became profitable.
 a) setbacks b) advantages c) commitments d) visions
19. The government is trying to encourage young to start new businesses.
 a) exports b) entrepreneurs c) institutions d) imports
20. The of a country's cultural heritage is a shared responsibility.
 a) export b) processing
 c) preservation d) contribution
21. The factory its waste before releasing it into the landfill.
 a) harvests b) specializes c) contributes d) processes
22. Balanced food and doing sports are to keep healthy.
 a) adopting b) adapting c) essential d) artificial
23. In Aswan, date palm trees are a key of income for people living there.
 a) project b) investment c) source d) trade
24. The company's profits have increased over the past year.
 a) significantly b) historically c) traditionally d) organically
25. The village is known for its oil from local olives.
 a) clean b) raw c) organic d) vital
26. A new has been developed by scientists to use to make a new medicine for cancer.
 a) improvement b) bunch c) bench d) approach
27. The scientist made a notable contribution to the field of renewable energy. "Notable" is a synonym of
 a) clear b) remarkable c) interesting d) ordinary

B Language

Unit 1

Present continuous

المضارع المستمر



لاحظ: ١- يستخدم مع التعبيرات الزمنية التي تعبر عن حدوث الفعل وقت الكلام.
now, at the moment, these days, at present, still, nowadays, Look!, Listen!, etc.
▶ Look! A car is coming towards us. ▶ I'm trying to improve my English these days.

٢- يمكن استخدام always مع المضارع المستمر للتعبير عن المضايقة أو أن الفعل يتكرر كثيرًا.
▶ My brother is always coming late and my father is always shouting at him.

Stative verbs

أفعال الحالة

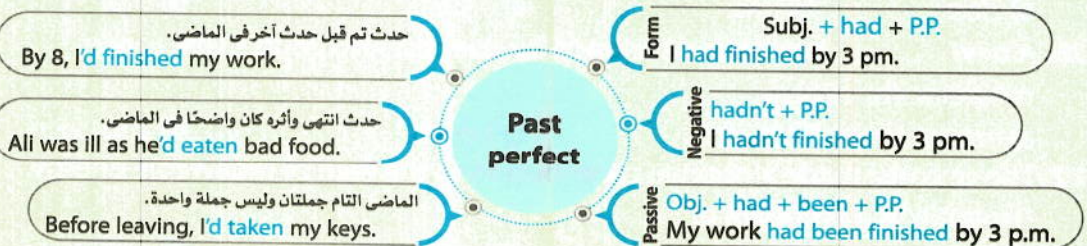
الأفعال الآتية لا تأتي مع صيغة المضارع المستمر لأنها أفعال غير حركية **stative verbs**
believe يعتقد, belong يخص, like يحب, own يملك, want يريد, seem يبدو, mean يقصد, hate يكره, etc. يفاجئ, surprise يفهم, understand يفضل, prefer يحتاج, need يحب, know يعرف, love يعرف.

▶ He believes that English is interesting.
▶ Ahmed owns two flats and has two cars.

Unit 2

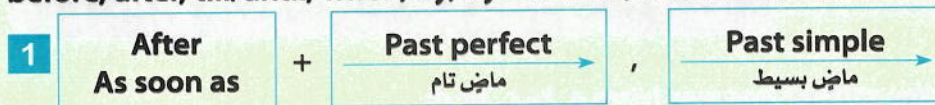
Past perfect

الماضي التام



يستخدم مع التعبيرات الزمنية الآتية:

before, after, till/until, when, by, by the time, as soon as, etc.



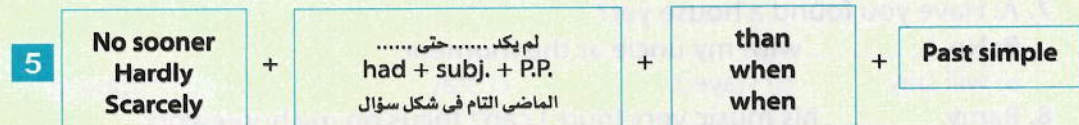
- ▶ After I **had saved** enough money, I **bought** the car.
- ▶ Before I **bought** the car, I **had saved** enough money.



- ▶ My son **didn't cross** the street **until** he **had looked** both ways.
- ▶ I **wasn't happy** **until** I **had passed** my exams.
- ▶ He **wasn't given** the job **until** the boss **had signed** his application form.

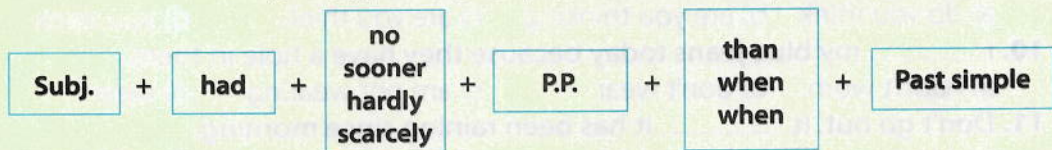
إذا لم يوجد فاعل بعد **After** أو **Before** نستخدم **v.ing**

- ▶ After **finishing** his work, he **helped** me. = After he **had finished**
- ▶ Before **helping** me, he **had finished** his work. = Before he **helped**

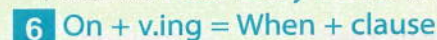


- ▶ **No sooner had** Marwa **found** the money **than** she **reported** the police.

إذا جاءت هذه الكلمات في أول الكلام تكون القاعدة السابقة، وإذا لم تأت في أول الكلام يكون الآتي:



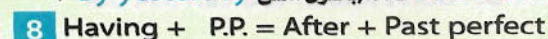
- ▶ Marwa **had hardly found** the money **when** she **reported** the police.



- ▶ **On seeing** the thief, he ran away. = **When he saw** the thief, he



- ▶ **By yesterday** ، بحلول أمس ، he **had reached** Paris.



- ▶ **Having booked** the tickets, I **took** the train to Assiut.

28. I am living in Luxor now. This sentence means that

- a) I will visit Luxor one day
- b) I am in Luxor only for a limited period of time
- c) I have moved to Luxor to stay there forever
- d) I am going to move to Luxor soon

29. He is playing football. Which one of the following doesn't give the same meaning?

- a) The match is going on right now.
- b) He is playing for a limited period of time.
- c) He is busy playing and can't do anything else.
- d) He plays football regularly.

30. Which sentence of the following isn't in the present continuous?

- a) We are painting the room.
- b) Are you listening to the radio?
- c) She isn't helping her mother.
- d) The journey is boring and tiring.

Unit 2

31. I couldn't find my wallet, which I on the table.

- a) leave
- b) had left
- c) was leaving
- d) have left

32. By the time Nada arrived, we lunch, so there was nothing for her to eat.

- a) have had
- b) were having
- c) have
- d) had had

33. When I saw Clara, I realized that she much in all those years.

- a) didn't change
- b) hadn't changed
- c) hadn't been changing
- d) wasn't changing

34. As soon as she out of bed, she got dressed.

- a) would get
- b) gets
- c) had got
- d) has got

35. She until she had done her homework.

- a) slept
- b) didn't sleep
- c) had slept
- d) won't sleep

36. The boy photos after the police had left the scene.

- a) was taking
- b) had taken
- c) took
- d) was taken

37. I couldn't call anyone because I my phone.

- a) have lost
- b) had lost
- c) was losing
- d) am losing

38. The scientist the press after he had discovered a new plant species.

- a) has informed
- b) had informed
- c) was informing
- d) informed

39. They couldn't go swimming because they their swimsuits.

- a) forget
- b) have forgotten
- c) had forgotten
- d) were forgetting

there.

- a) Until b) As c) After d) Although

55. When I turned on the television, my favorite program

- a) had nearly finished b) has nearly finished
c) had finished nearly d) has finished nearly

56. He out of the building than it collapsed.

- a) had no sooner gone b) had gone no sooner
c) no sooner had gone d) did no sooner go

57. Which one of the following is grammatically incorrect?

- a) On paying the bill, we left the restaurant.
b) When we paid the bill, we left the restaurant.
c) Before leaving the restaurant, we paid the bill.
d) After had paid the bill, we left the restaurant.

58. As soon as I arrived at the station, the train came. This means that

- a) the train came first, then I reached the station
b) the train came at the same time of my arrival
c) the train came and left before my arrival
d) both b and c are possible

59. Adam scuba diving many times before he his scuba license.

- a) had gone/received b) gone/receive
c) has gone/received d) went/receives

2 Rewrite the following sentences, using the words between brackets without changing the meaning of the sentence:

1. Rana hasn't finished the task yet. (still)
2. We have a party every month. (Next month)
3. Egyptian engineers are building a new dam right now. (being)
4. First, the thieves escaped. Then, the police arrived. (After)
5. After Aya had planted a seed, she watered it. (Having)
6. As soon as Manal left home, it started raining. (No sooner)
7. Now, the government is building a lot of hospitals all over the country. (being)
8. We had saved money before we bought new outfits. (because)
9. First, Sama did her homework. Then, she went to bed. (until)
10. They attend football practice every Wednesday. (Next Wednesday)
11. Egypt is offering military support to other African nations. (Military support ...)
12. Egypt is strengthening ties with sub-Saharan African countries. (Ties ...)

- | | |
|---|--------------------|
| 13. We go shopping every Saturday. | (Tomorrow morning) |
| 14. He listens to music every morning. | (at the moment) |
| 15. They play football every Saturday. | (today) |
| 16. Omar Khalil had studied business administration before launching his startup. | (after) |
| 17. After they had been arrested, the criminals were sent to prison. | (Before) |
| 18. When I finished my work, I left the office. | (By the time) |
| 19. We washed the dishes after we had eaten supper. | (eating) |
| 20. The company had finished the project by 2020. | (The project ...) |

3 Find and correct the mistake in each of the following sentences:

1. Listen! Mr. Ahmed explain the lesson clearly. (.....)
2. Watch carefully! The magician do an amazing trick. (.....)
3. Nowadays, a lot of projects are carrying out everywhere. (.....)
4. I can't go to the cinema with you this evening. I revise for the exam. (.....)
5. Hardly she had cooked lunch when she set the table. (.....)
6. Having being sent an invitation, he attended the fair. (.....)
7. By the time the police came, the robber have escaped. (.....)
8. As soon as we had been read a new novel, we got a quiz. (.....)
9. I had no sooner sold my old car, when I got a new scooter. (.....)
10. Listen! The students practice a new song. (.....)
11. The workers builds a new building downtown these days. (.....)
12. Omar don't study his lessons right now. (.....)
13. We waits for our friends to arrive at any moment. (.....)
14. Medical help is providing for poor people in rural areas nowadays. (.....)
15. Hany is always watch scary movies. (.....)
16. Now, I am wanting to drink coffee. (.....)
17. The next world cup is holding in America in 2026. (.....)
18. Now, I am knowing the answer to the question. (.....)
19. Having repaired, my car ran faster. (.....)
20. I saw my friend Adams last week. I haven't seen him since 2019. (.....)
21. I was knowing that manager for years before I worked with him in that company. (.....)
22. After had done her daily housework, she had some rest. (.....)
23. Ahmed was so angry because Aya has broken his tablet. (.....)

1 Read the following passages, then answer the questions:**Passage No. 1**

People from long ago used to live in groups in caves or in jungles. **They wandered from place to place** hunting animals and looking for food like nuts, roots, wild fruits, and berries.

Then later, people began to settle along or near rivers because they were sources of water, food, trade, and transport. They used the river water for drinking, cooking, and washing. Their animals also drank from these rivers.

The rivers were full of fish. Rivers also made good farmland for these early river settlers. During the yearly flood, rivers carried along with them river mud which was very fertile. This fertile soil was left behind after each flood. Thus, riverbanks or valleys were suitable places for farming. The people started to cultivate their own crops.

Besides the fertile soil, rivers were also used as a form of transport. Men began to use rafts and boats as a form of water transportation to carry their extra food. They sailed to another part of the river to trade with the other settlers. So, they became farmers as well as traders. When they began to travel up and down the rivers, they learnt about the customs and beliefs of the other settlers.

As trade and transport grew, the population also grew. These river settlements grew into cities, and these cities became centers of great civilizations like those found in early Egypt, India, and China. These civilizations had powerful governments with many laws and government workers.

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

- 1. All the statements are true EXCEPT:**
 - a) As trade and transport grew, the population of river settlements also grew
 - b) As the river settlements grew, they became cities and centers of civilization
 - c) Egypt, India, and China were at one time centers of great civilization
 - d) Egypt, India, and China were the only important and powerful countries in the world to have rivers
- 2. The underlined word "cultivate" can best be replaced with**
 - a) grow
 - b) look for
 - c) irrigate
 - d) obtain
- 3. The best title for this passage would be ".....":**
 - a) River water
 - b) River cities
 - c) Rivers and the beginning of civilization
 - d) Rivers and the customs and beliefs of the settlers

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

1. Doctors in China have been using "acupuncture" in major operations for
- a) over 100 years
 - b) 69 years
 - c) 65 years
 - d) 75 years
2. Endorphin the feeling of pain.
- a) increases
 - b) expands
 - c) decreases
 - d) grows
3. The word "....." is the best synonym to the word "awake".
- a) unfamiliar
 - b) conscious
 - c) unaware
 - d) ignorant
4. According to the passage, which one of the following is not true?
- a) Natural ways to cure illnesses don't cause side effects.
 - b) Technology can be used in natural ways to cure illnesses.
 - c) While using 'acupuncture', people know what is happening.
 - d) Robots can help people with sleeping problems.
5. Using natural ways to cure diseases is
- a) harmless
 - b) unnatural
 - c) ambiguous
 - d) harmful
6. Using "acupuncture" in operations means
- a) pushing needles into the skin at special points around the body
 - b) using technology to help people control their internal organs
 - c) connecting to a special computer that shows the activity of the brain
 - d) making the person unconscious during the operation
7. The best title for the passage is ".....".
- a) Using "acupuncture" to cure diseases
 - b) Using "biofeedback" to cure diseases
 - c) Using natural ways to cure diseases
 - d) Using the computer to cure diseases
8. "Acupuncture" and "biofeedback" are two popular methods used
- a) in Egypt
 - b) in China
 - c) all over the world
 - d) in Europe

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Passage No. 3

Hala and Salwa were best friends. They were together so much of the time that people say that they were like an inseparable twin. They did everything and went everywhere together. One day, however, something happened that almost caused their friendship to break.

Hala had already made plans with Salwa to watch a show. At the last minute, Hala's mother **had an errand to run**, and someone had to look after her sister. Salwa was disappointed, but said that she would still wait for Hala and watch the show together. The next morning, Hala overheard Salwa telling another friend, "It was a wonderful show. I saw it last night, and it was fabulous." Hala got upset. She walked past Salwa and gave her an angry look. Salwa was puzzled. Why was Hala angry with her? When Salwa called out to Hala, she ignored her. After school, Salwa waited for Hala, as usual, for their walk home together. However, Hala just walked on alone; Salwa ran after her and asked, "What's the matter, Hala? Why are you avoiding me like this?" Hala answered angrily, "You broke your promise. Friends aren't supposed to do that." Salwa realized what the problem was and laughed. "I went to a different show. I will never break my promise to you. You are my best friend." Hala apologized to Salwa, and they were best friends again.

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

- The phrase "had an errand to run" means
 - go for a ride
 - to go for a walk
 - to solve a problem
 - to do a task
- The antonym of the word "disappointed" is ".....".
 - frustrated
 - satisfied
 - furious
 - upset
- When did Hala and Salwa come to be friends again?
 - When Hala looked angrily at Salwa.
 - When Salwa lied to Hala.
 - When Salwa laughed at Hala.
 - When Salwa told Hala the truth.
- Why did Hala have to cancel watching the show with Salwa?
 - To look after her sister.
 - To go to another show.
 - To make Hala angry.
 - To go with her mother.

2. (A) Choose the correct Arabic translation from a, b, c, or d:

- Money can be used for building new industrial plants, improving health care, and solving the problems of housing and transport.

- (a) يمكن استخدام الأموال لتكوين نباتات صناعية وتحسين الرعاية الصحية وحل مشاكل الإسكان والنقل.
 (b) يمكن استخدام الأموال لبناء مصانع جديدة وتحسين الرعاية الصحية وحل مشاكل الإسكان والنقل.
 (c) يمكن استخدام الأموال لبناء نباتات صناعية وتحسين الرعاية الصحية وحل مشاكل المنازل والنقل.
 (d) يمكن أن يستخدم المال لبناء مصانع جديدة وتحسين العناية الصحية وحل مشاكل المنازل والسفر.

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

- عندما يختار أصحاب الأعمال الموظفين، فهم غالبًا يفضلون الأشخاص المهرة الموثوق بهم القادرين على حل المشاكل والمتعاشين سلميًا على المهملين والجاهلين والكسالى والسليبين.

- a) When business owners choose employers, they often prefer skilled, reliable, problem-solving, and peaceful people over negligent, ignorant, lazy, and negative people.
 b) When business owners choose employees, they often prefer skilled, reliable, problem-solving, and peaceful people over negligent, ignorant, lazy, and passive people.
 c) When employees choose the employers, they usually prefer skilled, reliable, problem-solving, and peaceful people over negligent, ignorant, lazy, and passive people.
 d) When employers choose the employees, they usually prefer skillful, reliable, problem-solved, and peaceful people over negligent, ignorant, lazy, and passive people.

3. (A) Choose the correct Arabic translation from a, b, c, or d:

- People suffering from online game addiction have a high risk of weakened eyesight, obesity, insomnia, and depression.

- (a) إن الأشخاص الذين يعانون من إدمان الرياضة معرضون بشكل كبير لضعف البصر ومشاكل القلب والزهايمر والاكتئاب.
 (b) الأشخاص الذين يعانون من إدمان الرياضة معرضون بشكل كبير لضعف البصر والانهيار العصبي والأرق والاكتئاب.
 (c) الأشخاص الذين يعانون من إدمان ألعاب الإنترنت معرضون بشكل كبير لضعف البصر والسمنة والزهايمر ومشاكل القلب.
 (d) إن الأشخاص الذين يعانون من إدمان ألعاب الإنترنت معرضون بشكل كبير لضعف البصر والسمنة والأرق والاكتئاب.

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

– إن التضخم السكاني مشكلة خطيرة تواجه العديد من البلاد فهو العائق الأساسي لعملية التنمية فهو يضعف الاقتصاد وابتلع الإنجازات. ويؤثر سلبياً على مستوى معيشة الأفراد.

- a) Overpopulation is a serious problem facing so many countries, as it is the main obstacle to the development process, as it weakens the economy and swallows up achievements. It negatively affects the standard of living of individuals.
- b) Overpopulation is a serious problem which faces so many countries, as it is the main obstacle to the development operation, as it weakens the economy and swallows up achievements. It negatively affects the standard of living of individuals.
- c) Over pollution is a serious problem facing a lot of countries as it is the main obstacle to the development process, as it weakens the economy and swallows up achievements. It negatively affects the standard of living of individuals.
- d) Overpopulation is a dangerous problem facing such a lot of countries, as it is the main hinder to the development operation, as it weakens the economy and swallows up achievements. It negatively affects the level of living of individuals.

https://t.me/C_C_N77

3 Write an essay of about (150-180) words on the following:

1. The role young entrepreneurs can play to enhance Egypt's economy.

.....
.....
.....
.....

2. The dream project you hope to set up.

.....
.....
.....
.....

3. Ways to promote Egypt's economy and increase exports.

.....
.....
.....
.....

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

1. A/An takes risks to set up new businesses.
a) entrepreneur b) engineer c) teacher d) pilot
2. The current trade between Egypt and Sudan is \$1.2 billion.
a) volume b) number c) rhythm d) recipe
3. Shubra Mellas in Gharbia Governorate is Egypt's largest flax-..... village.
a) produce b) produced c) producing d) productive
4. The company's growth led to the of a new department to handle logistics.
a) import b) foundation c) commitment d) mobilization
5. A is a point of entry or access to something larger.
a) container b) way c) gateway d) technique
6. The new policy is designed improve living conditions for all citizens.
a) by b) for c) to d) with
7. Starting a new business means you have to risks.
a) do b) make c) take d) mention
8. The sun behind the clouds a lot nowadays.
a) disappears b) is disappearing
c) were disappearing d) disappear
9. Mariam is busy at the moment. She her hair.
a) wash b) washes c) is washing d) has washed
10. She refused to lend me her camera until I to take care of it.
a) had promised b) had been promised
c) had been promising d) have been promising
11. No sooner arrived home than she started cooking our lunch.
a) has mom b) mom had c) had mom d) was mom
12. I my uncle next week. I've arranged it.
a) visiting b) will visit c) am visiting d) visit
13. My brother is always noise while I'm sleeping!
a) makes b) made c) make d) making

Read the following passage, then answer the questions:

You go to bed at night, close your eyes, and drift off to sleep. Have you ever wondered how exactly sleep works? Plus, where do dreams come from? When you fall asleep, you go through the four stages of the sleep cycle.

Stage 1: This is when you begin to feel drowsy. Your muscles begin to relax and your brain activity slows down. Your eye movements are slow during stage 1. It lasts several minutes, and you can be woken up easily.

Stage 2: When your sleep becomes a bit deeper. You won't wake up as easily. The slow eye movements continue, and your brain waves slow down even more. Your body temperature goes down and your heart rate slows down.

Stage 3 is known as deep sleep. It's more difficult for you to be woken up. And although you are sleeping deeply, this is when sleepwalking or sleep talking occurs. So, all those sleepwalkers out there may not actually remember doing anything strange in their sleep the next day.

Then finally, you move into REM. That stands for rapid eye movement. During the REM stage, your eyes move quickly beneath your closed eyelids. This is caused by certain brain activity. You may have vivid dreams during this stage. Your brain waves are more active than in stages 2 and 3. They're similar to when you're awake. It's easier for someone to wake you up, but you may feel groggy or sleepy.

Once your REM phase is over, the cycle starts all over again with stage 1.

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

14. "You begin to feel drowsy. Your muscles relax." This happens in stage
- a) one b) two c) three d) four
15. What happens in stage two?
- a) Sleepwalking or sleep talking occurs.
b) The person's body temperature goes down.
c) The person can be woken up easily.
d) The person may have vivid dreams.
16. The synonym of the word "drowsy" is ".....".
- a) active b) vivid c) sleepy d) awake
17. When you are asleep, the quick eye movement is caused by
- a) the person's movement b) the person's thoughts
c) the light around the person d) certain brain activity
18. In which stage does your brain activity slow down, and you aren't woken up as easily?
- a) One. b) Two. c) Three. d) REM.
19. In REM stage,
- a) the eyes move quickly beneath the eyelids
b) the brain activity slows down
c) the brain waves are more inactive
d) the muscles relax

20. The synonym of the word "rapid" is ".....".
- a) later b) gradual c) slow d) quick
21. Which one of the following isn't a benefit of getting enough sleep?
- a) Sleep helps you to function properly. b) Sleep helps you be energetic by day.
c) Sleep helps you concentrate. d) Sleep helps you play video games.
22. Choose the correct Arabic translation from a, b, c, or d:
- Egypt seeks to deepen ties with African countries. Egyptian medical teams frequently travel to neighboring countries to provide healthcare and train local staff for them.
- (a) تسعى مصر إلى توطيد علاقاتها مع الدول الإفريقية. وتسافر الفرق الطبية المصرية أحياناً إلى الدول المجاورة لتقديم الرعاية الصحية وتدريب الكوادر الطبية لها.
- (b) تسعى مصر إلى توطيد علاقاتها مع الدول الإفريقية. وتسافر الفرق الطبية المصرية مراراً إلى الدول المجاورة لتقديم الرعاية الصحية وتدريب الكوادر المحلية لها.
- (c) تسعى مصر إلى توطيد علاقاتها مع الدول الآسيوية. وتسافر الفرق الطبية المصرية أحياناً إلى الدول المجاورة لتقديم الرعاية الصحية وتدريب الكوادر المحلية لها.
- (d) سعت مصر إلى توطيد علاقاتها مع الدول الإفريقية. وتسافر الفرق الطبية المصرية بانتظام إلى الدول المجاورة لتقديم الرعاية الترفيهية وتدريب الكوادر الطبية لها.
23. Choose the correct English translation from a, b, c, or d:
- تعطي الحكومة المصرية أولوية كبيرة للمشروعات الزراعية في محاولة لتحقيق الاكتفاء الذاتي من الغذاء وزيادة الصادرات أيضاً.
- a) The Egyptian government gives great priority to agricultural projects in an attempt to achieve self-sufficiency of food and increase imports as well.
- b) The Egyptian government gives great priority to agricultural projects in an attempt to increase self-sufficiency of food and increase exports as well.
- c) The Egyptian government gives great priority to industrial projects in an attempt to achieve self-sufficiency of food and increase exports as well.
- d) The Egyptian government gives great priority to agricultural projects in an attempt to achieve self-sufficiency of food and increase exports as well.
24. Answer the following questions:
1. How was Mr. Fogg's daily routine described?
 2. If you were Passepartout, how would you feel when you first saw a house so empty of personal items or family pictures?
 3. Fogg says he doesn't plan for "accidents". Why is this a big weakness in his plan?
25. Write a business email on the following:
- "You inquire about the deadline of submitting your tasks. Your name is Rania and your email address is rania10@business.com. Your manager's name is Hana and her email address is hana200@bussiness.com".
-
-
-

A Vocabulary

Unit (3)

أهم مفردات الوحدة الثالثة

| | | | | | |
|----------------------|---------------|-----------------------|----------------|----------------------|------------------------------------|
| administrative (adj) | إدارى | equitable access | وصول عادل | prosperity (n) | ازدهار |
| agency (n) | وكالة | generation (n) | جيل | prosperous (adj) | مزدهر/ناجح |
| ambitious (adj) | ظموح | glorious (adj) | مجيد/عظيم | recovery (n) | تعافٍ/شفاء |
| balanced (adj) | متوازن | guarantee (n) (v) (d) | ضمان/يضمن | remarkable (adj) | ملحوظ/رائع |
| burden (n) | عبء | heritage (n) | تراث | restoration (n) | ترميم/استعادة |
| campaign (n) | حملة | illiteracy (n) | الأمية | rural (adj) | ريفي |
| chronic disease | مرض مزمن | industrialization (n) | تصنيع | screening (n) | فحص صحي (للتأكد من عدم وجود أمراض) |
| competitive (adj) | تنافسي | industries (n) | صناعات | smoothly (adv) | بسهولة/بسلاسة |
| confidently (adv) | بثقة | infrastructure (n) | البنية التحتية | specific (adj) | محدد |
| congestion (n) | ازدحام | initiative (n) | مبادرة | strategy (n) | استراتيجية |
| cornerstone (n) | حجر الأساس | interactive (adj) | تفاعلي | struggle (v) (d) (n) | يكافح/صراع |
| curricula (n) | مناهج | justice (n) | عدالة | symptoms (n) | أعراض |
| detection (n) | اكتشاف/تحديد | large-scale (adj) | واسع النطاق | unique (adj) | فريد/مميز |
| determination (n) | إصرار/عزم | outdated (adj) | قديم | universal (adj) | شامل/عالمي |
| economic (adj) | اقتصادي | participation (n) | مشاركة | vaccination (n) | تطعيم |
| effective (adj) | فعال | permanently (adv) | بشكل دائم | vaccination coverage | تغطية (إحصائيات) التطعيم |
| efficiently (adv) | بكفاءة | pillars (n) | ركائز/أعمدة | vlog (n) | مدونة فيديو |
| eliminate (v) (d) | يقضي على/يزيل | priceless (adj) | لا يقدر بثمن | | |
| emphasize (v) (d) | يؤكد/يشدد على | principle (n) | مبدأ | vocational (adj) | مهني |
| enhance (v) (d) | يعزز/يحسّن | prosper (v) (ed) | يزدهر | | |

Unit (4)

أهم مفردات الوحدة الرابعة

| | | | | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------|
| accuracy (n) | دقة | frequency (n) | تكرار/تردد | prediction (n) | تنبؤ/توقع |
| accurate (adj) | دقيق | frightening (adj) | مخيف | preparation (n) | إعداد/تحضير |
| artificial (adj) | اصطناعي | heading (n) | عنوان | preparedness (n) | تأهب/استعداد |
| atmospheric (adj) | جوى | humidity (n) | رطوبة | pressure (n) | ضغط |
| belongings (n) | ممتلكات/أغراض | hurricane (n) | إعصار | purpose (n) | غرض/هدف |
| coastal (adj) | ساحلي | in advance | مقدمًا/مسبقًا | quake (n) (v) (d) | اهتزاز/زلزال/يهتز بشدة/يتزلزل |
| community (n) | مجتمع | intensity (n) | شدة | radar systems (n) | أنظمة الرادار |
| contact (n)(v) (ed) | اتصال/يتصل | kit (n) | حقيبة/عدة | readiness (n) | جاهزية/استعداد |
| contacts (n) | معارف/أشخاص مقربون | lack (v) (ed) | نقص/يفتقر إلى | satellites (n) | أقمار صناعية |
| container (n) | حاوية/صندوق/وعاء | landslides (n) | انهيارات أرضية | seismic (adj) | زلزالي/مززل/مدوى |
| deadlier (adj) | أكثر فتكًا | meteorologists (n) | خبراء الأرصاد الجوية | strike (v) (n) | يضرب/يهاجم/هجوم/ضرب |
| defenses (n) | دفاعات | monitor (v) (ed) | يراقب | tectonic plates (n) | الصفائح التكتونية |
| disaster (n) | كارثة | non-local (adj) | غير محلي | trapped (adj) | محاصر/عالق |
| documents (n) | وثائق | non-perishable (adj) | غير قابل للتلف | trigger (v) (ed) | يسبب/يطلق |
| drill (n) | تدريب (كيفية التصرف في حالة الطوارئ) | observe (v) (d) | يلاحظ/يرصد | tsunami (n) | طوفان (تسونامي) |
| earthquake (n) | زلزال | occur (v) (ed) | يحدث | unfortunately (adv) | لسوء الحظ |
| earthquake-prone (adj) | معرض للزلازل | particular (adj) | معين/خاص | unpredictable (adj) | غير متوقع/لا يمكن التنبؤ به |
| emergency (n) | طوارئ | patterns (n) | أنماط | waterproof (adj) | مضاد للماء/مقاوم للماء |
| evacuation (n) | عملية الإخلاء | perishable (adj) | قابل للتلف | wildfires (n) | حرائق الغابات |
| forecasting (n) | التنبؤ بحالة الجو | pose (v) (d) | يشكل/يطرح (خطر/تحذير...) | | |
| formal (adj) | رسمي | powerful (adj) | قوي | | |

Expressions, Phrases & Prepositions

أهم التعبيرات والمصطلحات وحروف الجر بالوحدتين

| | | | | | |
|------------------------|-----------------|------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|---|
| cause harm to | يُلحق ضررًا بـ | make the most of | يستفيد أقصى استفادة | plan for | خطة / يخطط لـ |
| aspects of | جوانب من | sign up | يسجل / ينضم | refer to | يشير إلى |
| focus on | يركز على | take part in | يشارك في | from across the globe | من جميع أنحاء العالم |
| (be) designed with | مصمم بـ | depend on | يعتمد على | enroll in | يسجل في |
| create jobs for | يوفر وظائف لـ | move forward | يتقدم / يمضي قدمًا | keep up with | يوكب / يلحق بـ |
| infer about | يستنتج عن | set an example for | يُضرب مثالًا لـ | position ... on | يضع ... على |
| a call for adaptation | دعوة للتكيف | emergency kit | حقيبة الطوارئ | non-local contacts | جهات اتصال غير محلية |
| as a result | كنتيجة لذلك | emergency preparedness | الاستعداد للطوارئ | out-of-state contact | شخص معرفة من خارج الولاية / المدينة |
| create emergency plans | وضع خطط طوارئ | ready for | جاهز لـ | practice drills | تدريبات عملية (كيفية التصرف في وقت الطوارئ) |
| in particular | على وجه الخصوص | responsible for | مسئول عن | warn about | يحذر بخصوص |
| issue a warning | يطلق تحذيرًا | play a role | يلعب دورًا | poor planning | سوء التخطيط |
| forget about | ينسى بخصوص | stay informed | يبقى على اطلاع | compared to | بالمقارنة مع / تشبيهاً بـ |
| before it's too late | قبل فوات الأوان | give an advantage | يعطي ميزة | | |

Words, Synonyms & Antonyms

| Word | الكلمة | Synonym | المترادف | Antonym | المضاد |
|------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------|----------|------------------------|----------------------|
| ability | قدرة | capability/skill | | inability/incompetence | عجز / عدم كفاءة |
| accuracy | دقة | precision/exactness | | inaccuracy/imprecision | عدم دقة / عدم ضبط |
| advanced | متقدم | progressive/developed | | basic/primitive | أساسي / بدائي / بسيط |
| affordable | يمكن تحمل نفقاته / في المتناول | cheap/reasonable | | expensive/costly | غالي / مرتفع الثمن |

| | | | | |
|-------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------|
| artificial | اصطناعى | synthetic/man-made | natural/genuine | طبيعى / أصيل |
| awareness | وعى | understanding/ consciousness | unawareness/ignorance | عدم وعى / جهل |
| defenses | دفاعات | protection/safeguards | attacks/assaults | هجمات |
| enhance | يُحسّن / يُطوّر | improve/boost | diminish/weaken | يُضعف / يُقلّل |
| illiteracy | أمية | ignorance/unawareness | literacy/knowledge | معرفة القراءة وكتابة / المعرفة |
| outdated | قديم / عفا عليه الزمن | old-fashioned/obsolete/ antiquated | modern/current/updated | حديث / عصري |
| particular | خاص / معين | specific/certain | general/universal | عام / شامل |
| pass | يجتاز | proceed/succeed | cease/fail | يتوقف / يفشل |
| permanently | بشكل دائم | forever/constantly | temporarily/briefly | مؤقتاً / وجيز |
| remarkable | رائع / جدير بالملاحظة | extraordinary/notable | ordinary/unremarkable | عادى / غير لافت للنظر |
| valuable | ثمين | priceless/valued/beneficial | cheap/worthless | رخيص / بلا قيمة |

Notes on Vocabulary

لاحظ الفرق بين الكلمات التالية:

| | | |
|---|---------------|---|
| 1 | check | يفحص / يتأكد / يراجع بسرعة |
| | investigate | يحقق / يبحث بدقة / يستقصي (غالبًا في قضايا رسمية أو علمية) |
| 2 | politics | علم السياسة كـ مجال أو نشاط (لأحزاب، الانتخابات، الحكم) |
| | policy | سياسة كاستراتيجية أو قاعدة أو خطة عمل (سياسة تعليمية، سياسة الشركة) |
| | politician | رجل سياسة |
| 3 | international | دولى / بين أكثر من دولة |
| | global | عالمى / كوني / شامل |
| | route | مسار مخطط أو خط سير |
| 4 | way | طريق / وسيلة / أسلوب (طريق مادي، أو وسيلة، أو أسلوب عمل شيء) |
| | road | طريق بشكل عام يربط بين منطقتين |
| 5 | trapped | محاصر |
| | blocked | مسدود |

Practice...

Module (2) Vocabulary Question Bank

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

Unit 3

1. It is known that Egypt 2030 is a great step towards comprehensive national development.
a) Image b) Country c) Vision d) Hospital
2. Scientific research is one of the of national security.
a) pillars b) bills c) pills d) founders
3. We need a plan that covers all aspects of disaster preparedness.
a) sociable b) comprehensive c) equitable d) economical
4. Doctors believe that some disease can become if left untreated for too long.
a) fair b) economic c) chronic d) civil
5. A/An approach to education ensures that all students have the opportunity to learn.
a) unique b) affordable c) inclusive d) separate
6. Our company's success is due to its constant and new ideas.
a) tradition b) imitation c) innovation d) invention
7. She showed great skills by motivating her team to work together.
a) artistic b) leadership c) athletic d) cooking
8. The new housing project مشروع الإسكان aims to provide homes for poor families.
a) expensive b) luxurious c) affordable d) old
9. All of us know that the government aims to provide access to quality education for all children.
a) limited b) equitable c) unfair d) partial
10. Health authorities in Egypt organized a community to detect severe diseases.
a) program b) meeting c) screening d) training
11. Health authorities are working to increase coverage among children under five.
a) education b) vaccination c) employment d) transportation
12. Early of cancer significantly increases the chances of successful treatment.
a) exploration b) detection c) prevention d) dealing

13. All students like Mr. Hany. He treats all of them with
- a) unfairness b) fairness c) strictness d) selfishness
14. Egypt has always played a vital role in the Middle East area on both and national levels.
- a) civil b) regional c) private d) rural
15. The program launched by the ministry represents a to improve education in rural areas.
- a) story b) standard c) report d) roadmap
16. Learning a second language can give you a/an in the global job market.
- a) disadvantage b) advantage c) problem d) weakness
17. Art is often described as a universal culture that connects people worldwide. "Universal" is the opposite of
- a) international b) global c) local d) regional
18. Our professor gave a lecture on the history of modern
- a) police b) policy c) politician d) politics
19. The crime is presently being investigated by the police. "Investigated" means
- a) overlooked b) ignored c) examined d) neglected
20. of women in sports has increased these days and they achieve great success.
- a) Participation b) Position c) Celebration d) Cooperation
21. The of the new technology led to a significant increase in productivity.
- a) development b) challenge c) support d) gaps
22. One of the main of achieving a healthier lifestyle is finding enough time to exercise.
- a) initiatives b) challenges c) developments d) conflicts
23. The company is known for producing high-..... products that last a long time.
- a) price b) length c) quality d) quantity
24. The public library made all its books to everyone in the city.
- a) expensive b) difficult c) limited d) accessible
25. Using renewable energy is a key step towards a more future.
- a) short-term b) expensive c) sustainable d) dangerous
26. The art class helps students to develop their and imagination.
- a) strength b) creativity c) speed d) memory
27. He has a lot of skills and can fix any kind of machinery.
- a) artistic b) social c) technical d) sociable

Unit 4

- The weather report had great; the forecast was very close to the actual weather.
a) humidity b) accuracy c) intensity d) pressure
- Earthquakes often occur when plates shift suddenly.
a) tectonic b) ceramic c) plastic d) magnetic
- Local authorities ordered the after the volcano began to erupt.
a) celebrations b) evacuations c) decorations d) invitations
- Weather helps people prepare for storms and heavy rain.
a) forecasting b) celebrating c) foretelling d) guessing
- It's a good idea to keep important like passports and birth certificates in a safe place.
a) documents b) supplies c) drills d) kits
- Climate change represents in agriculture to ensure food security.
a) a call for adaptation b) a source of entertainment
c) a way of relaxation d) a sign of celebration
- Our products contain no artificial preservatives or colorings. "Artificial" here is an antonym of
a) man-made b) fabricated c) natural d) manufactured
- The soldiers built strong around the city to protect it from attack.
a) defenses b) directions c) forecasts d) drills
- The city holds regular earthquake to teach people how to react in an emergency.
a) warnings b) supplies c) drills d) forecasts
- The high in the air made the hot day feel even more uncomfortable.
a) intensity b) pressure c) humidity d) accuracy
- The storm's was so strong that it blew down many trees.
a) drills b) intensity c) preparedness d) accuracy
- A first-aid is a collection of medical items used to treat injuries.
a) kit b) pot c) container d) document
- are scientists who study and predict the weather.
a) Meteorologists b) Leaders c) Engineers d) Researchers
- Fresh food can be and should not be stored in an emergency kit.
a) waterproof b) non-perishable c) perishable d) artificial
- Weather forecasters rely on to monitor storms and rainfall.
a) radar systems b) defense systems c) drilling machines d) warning signs

16. means being unable to move or get out.
 a) Escaped b) Trapped c) Freed d) Released
17. The sudden rise in the sea level can a serious threat to coastal communities.
 a) track b) pose c) issue d) rely
18. Having a family emergency plan is an important part of personal
 a) drills b) preparedness c) supplies d) documents
19. You should have enough like food and water to last for at least three days.
 a) risks b) supplies c) documents d) kits
20. Scientists can the path of a hurricane using advanced technology.
 a) track b) pose c) issue d) trick
21. After, many people had to leave their homes and move to the safe zones.
 a) match b) disaster c) competition d) drill
22. The hot and dry weather increased the risk of forest fires, also known as
 a) wildfires b) floods c) earthquakes d) storms
23. Many people from the effects of the powerful earthquake.
 a) benefit b) recover c) suffer d) differ
24. The main reason for the problem was a of proper communication.
 a) presence b) lack c) variety d) supply
25. A tsunami warning was issued for all areas after the underwater earthquake.
 a) mountain b) urban c) coastal d) rural
26. Many years have since the last major flood in the city.
 a) stopped b) passed c) run d) come
27. After the lights went out, we that we hadn't charged our phones.
 a) forgot b) guessed c) realized d) organized
28. The storm gave people enough time to get to a safe place.
 a) warnings b) drills c) reports d) disasters
29. During the flood, people only had time to take a few of their most important
 a) food b) belongings c) memories d) friends
30. It's important to keep documents in a fireproof container.
 a) worthless b) valuable c) light d) old
31. Emergency kits should include and extra batteries in case of a power cut.
 a) cards b) flashlights c) data d) sunscreen

Unit 3

1 Adjectives and Adverbs

الصفات والأحوال

1 Adjectives

الصفات

- الصفة تصف الاسم وتأتي قبله مثل: He is an **amazing** cook.

- أو تصف الاسم والضمير وتأتي بعدهما مسبوقه بـ **v. to be** مثل: The boys/They **are clever**.

- الصفة تأتي بعد أفعال معينة وهي أفعال **stative** مثل:

be/get/become/look/sound/seem/taste/appear/feel/smell

▶ The medicine **tastes awful**.

▶ The man **looks happy**.

▶ The food **smells bad**.

▶ Our progress **was/seemed slow**.

2 Participle adjectives

الصفات المشتقة من اسم الفاعل والمفعول

"ing" adjectives describe the person or object.

الصفات التي تنتهي بـ **ing** تصف الشخص أو الشيء.

▶ He is an **interesting** person.

▶ His stories are **interesting**.

"ed" adjectives describe feelings.

الصفات التي تنتهي بـ **ed** تصف المشاعر.

▶ We are **interested** in him and his stories.

▶ We were **tired** after the long journey.

3 Adverbs

الأحوال/الظروف

الحال أو الظرف يصف:

٢- الصفة

١- الفعل

٤- جملة كاملة

٣- الحال

▶ They started the race **slowly**.

(Action verb + Adverb)

▶ He is an **incredibly amazing** cook.

(Adverb + Adjective)

▶ He cooks **really amazingly**. (very well)

(Adverb + Adverb)

▶ **Interestingly**, he won the first medal.

(Adverb + Sentence)

Adverbs

Manner

الطريقة

Degree

الدرجة

1 Adverbs of manner

ظروف الطريقة

► How to form adverbs from adjectives:

صيغة الحال من الصفة.

صفات تحول إلى أحوال بإضافة **ly** ولكن الشكل يتغير حسب نهاية الصفة كالاتي:

| | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------|--|
| bad/badly | quick/quickly | إضافة ly فقط |
| loud/loudly | slow/slowly | |
| beautiful/beautifully | careful/carefully | إضافة ly للصفات المنتهية بـ a |
| real/really | | |
| extreme/extremely | nice/nicely | إذا انتهت الصفة بـ e نضيف ly |
| brave/bravely | safe/safely | |
| happy/happily | heavy/heavily | إذا انتهت الصفة بـ y تقلب إلى ily |
| hungry/hungryly | | |
| terrible/terribly | horrible/horribly | إذا انتهت الصفة بـ (le) نحذف e ونضع (y) |
| probable/probably | | |
| fantastic/fantastically | | إذا انتهت الصفة بـ (ic) نضيف (ally) |
| automatic/automatically | | |

ملاحظات هناك بعض الاستثناءات:

1 صفات لا تأخذ **ly** عند استخدامها حالاً.

- صفات شاذة تحفظ مثل **well** تستخدم عند السؤال عن الصحة فقط. **I'm well/fine**

► good/well

- صفات لا يتغير شكلها في الحال **long/low/fine/high/straight/right/fast**

- صفات لا يتغير شكلها في الحال، ولكن إذا أضيفت **ly** يكون لها معنى آخر بعيداً عن الحال ولا يصف الفعل:

| Adjective | Adverb | Adverb |
|-----------------------|-----------------|------------------------------|
| late متأخر | late متأخرًا | lately مؤخرًا (منذ وقت قريب) |
| hard صلب / صعب / شديد | hard بجد / بشدة | hardly بالكاد / تقريبًا لا |
| wrong خاطئ / مخطئ | wrong بشكل خاطئ | wrongly بظلم |
| near قريب | near بالقرب | nearly تقريبًا |

2 صفات تنتهي بـ **ly** ولا تتغير عند التحويل إلى حال ومنها:

| | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| hourly في كل ساعة | daily يومي / يوميًا | weekly أسبوعي / أسبوعيًا |
| monthly شهري / شهريًا | yearly سنوي / سنويًا | early مبكر / مبكرًا |

3 صفات تنتهي ly وعند التحويل إلى حال تكون كالتالي:

in a/an + adj-ly + way/manner

| | | | | | |
|-----------|--------------|----------|---------------------|----------|------------|
| elderly | مسن | lonely | وحيداً/يشعر بالوحدة | ugly | قبيح |
| fatherly | أبوي | lovely | محبوب | deadly | مميت |
| friendly | ودود | motherly | كالأم | heavenly | سماوي |
| lively | مفعم بالحياة | silly | سخيف | cowardly | جبان |
| brotherly | أخوي | likely | متوقع/محتمل | sisterly | خاص بالأخت |

▶ She was **lovely**.

▶ She welcomed us **in a lovely way/manner**.

2 Adverbs of degree

ظروف الدرجة

هي الظروف التي تبين درجة الصفة والظروف الأخرى.

| | | | |
|-----------|--------|-----------------|--------|
| extremely | للقاية | very | جداً |
| quite | تماماً | fairly/slightly | قليلاً |

▶ I feel **slightly** better today.

▶ I was quite **angry** with her.

▶ It had been a long day and he was **very** tired.

▶ I always walk **very** quickly.

▶ It is **extremely** important to record everything that happens.

نستخدم الظروف التالية قبل الصفات الشديدة بمعنى جداً أما الصفات العادية فنستخدم (**very**).

(terribly – absolutely – awfully – really – completely – totally – pretty – entirely – incredibly)

▶ Mr. Ahmed is a **very** good teacher.

▶ Mr. Ahmed is an **absolutely** amazing teacher.

ومن أمثلة الصفات العادية والشديدة ما يلي:

| Ordinary | Extreme | Ordinary | Extreme |
|--------------------|---------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|
| big | enormous/huge ضخم | tired | exhausted منهك |
| bad | awful/terrible فظيع | frightened | terrified هلع |
| angry | furious حائق | happy | delighted مغتبط |
| surprised | amazed مذهول | cold | freezing متجمد |
| clean | spotless نظيف جداً | good | wonderful/excellent ممتاز |
| crowded | packed مكدَّظ | hot | boiling مغتاظ/حائق |
| hungry | starving يموت جوعاً | old | ancient عتيق |
| interesting | fascinating خلاب | small | tiny دقيق |
| clever | brilliant بايع | pretty | gorgeous رائع |

Unit 4

Degrees of Adjectives

درجات الصفات

| Adjective الصفة العادية | Comparative المقارنة بين طرفين | Superlative (للمقارنة بين فرد ومجموعة) صيغة التفضيل |
|---|-----------------------------------|---|
| Adjective | Comparative | Superlative |
| One-syllable Adjectives صفات المقطع الواحد | adj. + er + than | the + adj. + est |
| tall | taller than | the tallest |
| old | older than | the oldest |
| إذا كانت الصفة تنتهي بحرف e نضع r/st. | | |
| large | larger than | the largest |
| wide | wider than | the widest |
| إذا كانت الصفة تنتهي بحرف ساكن قبله متحرك نضعف الحرف الساكن. | | |
| big | bigger than | the biggest |
| hot | hotter than | the hottest |
| إذا كانت الصفة تنتهي بحرف w وقبله o أو e نضع er/est دون مضاعفة. | | |
| low | lower than | the lowest |
| few | fewer than | the fewest |
| إذا كانت الصفة من مقطعين وتنتهي بحرف y قبله ساكن تقلب إلى ier/iest. | | |
| ugly | uglier than | the ugliest |
| easy | easier than | the easiest |
| More than one-syllable Adjectives | more/less + adj. + than | the most/the least + adj. |
| modern | more/less modern than | the most/least modern |
| careful | more/less careful than | the most/least careful |

Irregular Comparatives and Superlatives

الصفات الشاذة

| Adjective | Comparative | Superlative |
|--------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| good | better than | the best |
| bad | worse than | the worst |
| little | less than | the least |
| much/many/a lot of | more than | the most |
| far | farther/further than | the farthest/furthest |

Practice...

Module (2) Language Question Bank

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

Unit 3

1. He correctly defined the terms. The answer sounded
a) corrective b) correct c) correctly d) correction
2. Don't touch the machine. It switches itself off
a) automatics b) automatical
c) automatic d) automatically
3. As there was much time, we walked to school.
a) slowly b) slow c) a slow d) slowing
4. We didn't go out because of the rain.
a) heaviest b) heavier c) heavily d) heavy
5. I was disappointed that I did so on the exam.
a) bad b) badly c) worse d) worst
6. The situation seemed We aren't accustomed to it.
a) unusually b) usually c) usual d) unusual
7. Two people were injured in the accident.
a) seriously b) serious c) seriousness d) unserious
8. You need to be tall to be a good basketball player.
a) terrible b) extremely c) an extremely d) fantastic
9. The wind is blowing outside.
a) extreme b) awful c) hard d) hardly
10. It's a reasonably cheap restaurant and the food is good.
a) extreme b) incredible c) extremely d) badly
11. Mona learns languages quickly.
a) incredible b) good c) terrible d) incredibly
12. We waited to see the actors appear on the stage.
a) eager b) eagerly c) eagerness d) eagerest
13. You need to be tall to be a good basketball player.
a) terrible b) fantastic c) extreme d) extremely
14. The wind is blowing outside.
a) extreme b) awful c) hard d) hardly
15. Hoda's tooth ached, so she went to the dentist.
a) terrible b) terribly
c) terribly d) in a terrible way
16. Everyone admires Osama as he always works
a) hardness b) hardly
c) hard d) in a hardly way

17. Industrial goods are often produced in developing countries.
 a) cheapest b) cheaply c) cheap d) more cheap
18. Mostafa doesn't take risks when he's driving. He drives
 a) care b) careful c) too careful d) carefully
19. Modern trains are-friendly. They don't cause pollution.
 a) environment b) environmental
 c) environmentalist d) environmentally
20. My father ran very and caught a thief.
 a) fastly b) fast c) fastness d) fasten
21. We need to get this finished as as possible.
 a) quickly b) quick c) quicken d) quickened
22. We had to wait a long time, but we didn't complain. We waited
 a) patiently b) impatiently c) impatient d) patient
23. Although he has only been here for six months, he can speak English
 a) fluent b) a fluent c) fluency d) fluently
24. We live in a big house, but my grandparents' house is far than ours.
 a) bigger b) big c) biggest d) the biggest
25. Yesterday, Sally told me a funny joke, it is joke I've ever heard.
 a) a funny b) funnier c) funniest d) the funniest

Unit 4

26. I'm not keen on football. For me, it is important thing.
 a) the least b) the most c) the best d) the little
27. Mr. Naser is the director that can solve your problems.
 a) more intelligent b) intelligent
 c) most intelligent d) intelligence
28. He is of the two champions competing to win the race.
 a) the best b) better than c) better d) the better
29. Some think that the more money you have, the you become.
 a) happy b) happier c) happiest d) more happy
30. The experience in my life was when I saw a big bear in the wild.
 a) frightening b) least frightening
 c) most frightening d) more frightening
31. You should buy the green trousers. They are the in the shop.
 a) more expensive b) less expensive
 c) expensive d) least expensive

46. should help and support the poor.
 a) The richest b) The rich people c) The rich d) The richer
47. When we reached the beach, the rain became
 a) the heaviest b) more heavy
 c) more heavier d) heavier and heavier
48. "To me, English is an easy subject, but geography is rather difficult." This means
 a) I find geography more difficult than English
 b) I find geography much easier than English
 c) I find geography as difficult as English
 d) I find English more difficult than geography
49. Which one of the following sentences is grammatically correct?
 a) Ali and Hazem are of the same height.
 b) Ali is more taller than Hazem.
 c) Ali is as tall than Hazem.
 d) Ali isn't as taller as Hazem.
50. Which one of the following sentences is grammatically incorrect?
 a) Mercedes is more expensive than Fiat.
 b) Mercedes is much more expensive than Fiat.
 c) Mercedes isn't so cheap as Fiat.
 d) Mercedes is more much expensive than Fiat.

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

1. My uncle drives very carefully, so I feel safe with him. (careful)
2. Manar always wears fashionable clothes. (fashionably)
3. The math test was difficult, but the biology test was more difficult. (than)
4. No other river is longer than the Nile. (longest)
5. If you read more, you will become more cultured. (The more)
6. Mr. Kamal is a hard-working teacher. (hard)
7. Between the two of us, you are the better singer. (than)
8. Karim is a good player. (plays)
9. I can't believe how fast this car is. (incredibly)
10. Omar is a very efficient worker. (works)
11. The project achieved remarkable success. (remarkably)
12. Nothing is more important than health. (the most)
13. Basma is a more qualified candidate than others. (the most)
14. My car is the same price as your car. (as ... as)
15. Football is more exciting than tennis. (less)

- | | |
|---|-------------|
| 16. Adel paints skillfully. | (skillful) |
| 17. My mom cooks fantastically. | (fantastic) |
| 18. Ahmed is a fluent speaker of Spanish. | (speaks) |
| 19. No other room in our house is bigger than mine. | (biggest) |
| 20. Hala is as old as Eman. | (the same) |
| 21. Mona is always late for school. | (arrives) |

3 Find and correct the mistake in each of the following sentences:

- | | |
|---|---------|
| 1. We stayed at a comfortably hotel near the beach. | (.....) |
| 2. Sara is a very talent singer. | (.....) |
| 3. He works hardly, but he earns little. | (.....) |
| 4. Of the two options, this one is best. | (.....) |
| 5. The project was not as successful than we had hoped. | (.....) |
| 6. It's fast to ride a bike than to walk. | (.....) |
| 7. I miss my friend Nader. I haven't seen him late. | (.....) |
| 8. Mom cooks delicious food. Her food tastes well. | (.....) |
| 9. Ahmed plays football surprising well. | (.....) |
| 10. The journey was longest than we expected. | (.....) |
| 11. Rana is not more tall as her sister Reem. | (.....) |
| 12. The much you study, the better your grades will be. | (.....) |
| 13. Mr. Ali was angry. The students were very noisily. | (.....) |
| 14. He was driving too careless and had an accident. | (.....) |
| 15. Nada looks beautifully in her new dress. | (.....) |
| 16. I did very well in yesterday's exam. It was quiet easy. | (.....) |
| 17. Tamer is far much careful than his colleagues. | (.....) |
| 18. His house is the large in the neighborhood. | (.....) |
| 19. This project is little important than we thought. | (.....) |
| 20. The train runs regular between Cairo and Alexandria. | (.....) |
| 21. How do you paint? – I paint creative. | (.....) |
| 22. To what extent do you like fish? – I like it too much. | (.....) |
| 23. This painting is by far the more beautiful in the exhibition. | (.....) |
| 24. My house is far away from the station than yours. | (.....) |
| 25. He is one of the better players in the team. | (.....) |
| 26. Of the two sisters, Mariam is the smart. | (.....) |
| 27. She solved the puzzle much quickly than I did. | (.....) |
| 28. The longer I wait, the many impatient I will be. | (.....) |
| 29. Kareem is much reliable than his brother. | (.....) |
| 30. Surprising, my brother bought a very expensive car. | (.....) |

1 Read the following passages, then answer the questions:**Passage No. 1**

A robot is a special kind of machine. It is a machine that moves. It follows instructions. The instructions come from a computer. It does not make mistakes. It doesn't get tired or complain unless you tell it to!

Robots are all around us. Some robots can help make cars. Other robots can help explore volcanoes. Certain robots can help vacuum your house. Some robots can even recognize words. They can be used to help answer telephone calls. Some robots look like humans. But most robots do not. Most robots just look like machines.

Long ago, people imagined robots. Over 2,000 years ago, a famous poet imagined robots. The poet's name was Homer. His robots were made of gold. They cleaned and made things. But they were not real. They were imaginary. Nobody was able to make a real robot. The first real robot was made in 1961. It was called Unimate. It was used to help make cars. It looked like a giant arm.

In the future, we will have even more robots. They will do things that we can't do. Or they will do things that we don't want to do. Or they will do things that are too dangerous for us. Robots will help us fight fires. They will help us fight wars. They will help us fight sickness. They will help us discover things. They will help make life better.

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

- 1. The robot doesn't make mistakes, get tired, or complain because it**
 - a) is made of plastic
 - b) is a machine
 - c) can't speak
 - d) looks like a human
- 2. As used in paragraph 1, we can understand that something "special" is NOT**
 - a) expensive
 - b) perfect
 - c) tired
 - d) normal
- 3. What is the main purpose of paragraph 2?**
 - a) To show how easy it is to make a robot.
 - b) To tell what a robot is.
 - c) To describe the things a robot can do.
 - d) To explain the difference between a robot and a machine.

4. Using the information in the passage as a guide, which of these gives the best use of a robot?
- a) To help explore Mars.
 - b) To help make a sandwich.
 - c) To help read a book.
 - d) To help tie shoes.
5. How does the author of this passage feel about robots?
- a) Robots are expensive.
 - b) Robots are helpful.
 - c) Robots are harmless.
 - d) Robots are dangerous.
6. The robot receives the instructions from
- a) the computer
 - b) man
 - c) another robot
 - d) a poet
7. Robots have been in man's thoughts for over years.
- a) 60
 - b) 62
 - c) 1961
 - d) 2000
8. The robot is different from man as it
- a) needs carbon dioxide to live
 - b) doesn't make mistakes even if the instructions are wrong
 - c) doesn't object to anything
 - d) doesn't need space to move

Passage No. 2

Tigers are one of the most powerful and graceful animals in the world. The different species that still exist today, namely the Bengal, Indochina, Siberian, South China, and Sumatra tigers, are in danger of becoming extinct. Due to irresponsible hunting, the Bali, Caspian, and Java tigers have already become extinct. This could soon happen to the other species too.

Tigers do not shy away from water and enjoy bathing in streams and lakes to escape the heat in hot climates. In the past, tigers were considered pests. With a smaller area to hunt, as man had taken up more of the land to build upon, the tigers found fewer areas for themselves to hunt. They thus turned to farms to get their food. Farmers' livestock were attacked by these tigers. People were then encouraged to hunt and kill these animals with the promise of rewards. Even after the threat of tigers on livestock was over, man continued to hunt tigers, this time for recreation. Poachers also hunt tigers for their body parts, knowing that the skin of tigers is much sought after. Bones and other organs are also used as ingredients in traditional Chinese medicine. Although killing tigers is illegal, it is still being carried out, and unless it is stopped, the remaining species of tigers will soon become extinct too.

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

1. How many species of tigers were there originally?
 a) Three. b) Four. c) Five. d) Eight.
2. There were fewer hunting grounds for the tigers because
 a) the tiger population was becoming bigger
 b) man had occupied the land
 c) the farmers put their livestock there
 d) they liked hunting livestock
3. Poachers are people who
 a) catch tigers b) make Chinese medicine
 c) hunt tigers illegally d) hunt tiger's body parts
4. Illegal poaching will
 a) cause the extinction of tigers
 b) increase the population of tigers
 c) increase the amount of Chinese medicine
 d) increase the price of body parts
5. Hunting tigers is considered a kind of
 a) business b) mercy
 c) recreation d) both a and b
6. The other noun that means "livestock" is ".....".
 a) poachers b) cattle c) pests d) tigers
7. Tigers' bones can be used in
 a) traditional medicine b) food
 c) recreation d) feeding livestock
8. According to the passage, tigers
 a) don't fear hot climates b) are in danger of extinction
 c) don't like water d) don't eat livestock

Passage No. 3

Football, or soccer, which is considered to be the most popular sport in the world, is a team sport played between two teams of eleven players using a spherical ball.

The object of the game, which is played on a wide rectangular field with a goal on each end of the field, is to score by putting the ball into the adversary's goal. A goalkeeper is allowed, except for other players, to use his/her hands in the game while keeping the goal. The winners are those who score the most goals. If the football match ends in a draw, the two teams may be redirected to play extra time and/or penalty shootouts (each team taking turns to have a set number of kicks at the goal).

The way football is played now was first codified in England. Nowadays, it is governed by FIFA, "Fédération Internationale de Football Association" (International Federation of Association Football). The game is played now all over the world, and competitions are organized nationally, continentally, and internationally. The most prestigious of football competitions is the World Cup, which is held every four years.

Playing soccer just for fun can be done in backyards, on streets, or on beaches. All you need is a ball. Soccer can also be a great sport for kids who may not have high levels of athletic ability but who would like to participate in team sports. Soccer is ideal for boys, girls, men, and women, who play the same game under the same rules and, where physically appropriate, may play alongside each other.

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

- is another word for football.
a) Soccer
b) FIFA
c) The World Cup
d) Goal
- The rules of the game were established
a) by an international committee
b) in England
c) by FIFA
d) every four years
- The number of players on the pitch in a football match is
a) ten
b) eleven
c) sixteen
d) twenty-two
- The most important football competition nowadays is
a) FIFA
b) the World Cup
c) Soccer
d) Champions League
- The World Cup competition takes place
a) annually
b) every 5 years
c) every 48 months
d) every 60 weeks
- What is the aim of the text?
a) To persuade the reader to play football.
b) To entertain the reader with football.
c) To explain a football match.
d) To describe football.

7. What is the difference between the goalkeeper and the other players in the team?
- He/She is not allowed to use his/her foot.
 - He/She is the only one who can pass the ball inside the penalty area.
 - He/She is allowed to use his/her hands.
 - He/She is not allowed to shoot the free kicks.
8. The antonym of the underlined word "ideal" is
- ordinary
 - supreme
 - imperfect
 - fitting

2 Translation:

1. (A) Choose the correct Arabic translation from a, b, c, or d:

- Wars have disastrous effects on the stability of countries as they hinder development projects and economic growth all over the world.

- الحروب لها آثار كارثية على اقتصاد الدول لأنها تعرقل مشاريع التنمية والنمو الاقتصادي في جميع أنحاء العالم.
- الحروب لها آثار كارثية على استقرار الدول لأنها تعرقل مشاريع التنمية والنمو الاقتصادي في جميع أنحاء العالم.
- الحروب لها آثار كارثية على استقرار الدول لأنها تعوق موضوعات التنمية والنمو الاقتصادي في جميع أنحاء العالم.
- الحروب لها آثار غير معقولة على أمن الدول لأنها تعوق مشاريع التنمية والنمو الاقتصادي في جميع أنحاء العالم.

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

- يُعد مشروع تطوير الريف المصرى من أفضل وأضخم المشروعات القومية التى تنفذها الدولة بجميع مؤسساتها للاعتراف بحقوق الإنسان وتحقيقاً للتنمية المستدامة.

- The Egyptian Rural Development Project is one of the best and largest international projects implemented by the country with all its institutions to recognize human rights and achieve sustainable development.
- The Egyptian Rural Development Project is one of the best and largest national projects implemented by the state with all its institutions to recognize human rights and achieve sustainable development.
- The Egyptian Rural Development Subject is one of the best and largest national Subjects implemented by the state with all its agencies to realize human rights and achieve subjectable development.
- The Egyptian Rural Development Object is one of the best and largest national objects implemented by the country with all its organizations to recognize human rights and achieve sustainable development.

2. (A) Choose the correct Arabic translation from a, b, c, or d:

- A man is known by the company he keeps, so we should choose our friends carefully as a friend in need is a friend indeed.

- (a) يُعرف المرء بأقرانه، لذلك ينبغي علينا أن نختار أصدقاءنا بعناية فالصديق الحق هو الذي يقف بجانبك في الشدائد.
- (b) يُعرف المرء بعمله في شركته، لذلك ينبغي علينا أن نختار أصدقاءنا بعناية فالصديق الحق هو الذي يقف بجانبك في الشدائد.
- (c) يُعرف الرجل بالشركة التي يمتلكها، لذلك يجب أن نختار أصدقاءنا بعناية لأن الصديق المحتاج هو صديق بالفعل.
- (d) الرجل معروف من قبل الشركة التي يحتفظ بها، لذلك يجب أن نختار أصدقاءنا بعناية لأن الصديق المحتاج هو صديق بالفعل.

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

- لقد ساعد التلفاز في تطوير معرفة الناس بشئون العالم لأنه يمكنهم من متابعة الأحداث الجارية في أجزاء مختلفة من العالم لحظة حدوثها.

- a) Television has helped in developing people's knowledge of world conditions because it enables them of following the current events in different parts of the world the moment they happen.
- b) Television has helped in developing people's knowledge of world affairs because it enables them to follow the current events in different parts of the world the moment they occur.
- c) Television has helped in developing people's knowledge of world affairs because it enables them to follow the current events in different parts of the world the moment they occur.
- d) Television helped in developing people's knowledge of world crises because it enables them to follow the current events in different parts of the world the moment they happen.

3. (A) Choose the correct Arabic translation from a, b, c, or d:

- Since pollution and global warming are the greatest threats now, renewable energy can save our environment and secure our future.

- (a) منذ أن التلوث والاحتباس الحرارى هما أعظم التهديدات الآن، يمكن للطاقة الجديدة أن تنقذ بيئتنا وتؤمن مستقبلنا.
- (b) بما أن التلوث والاحتباس الحرارى يهددا الآن كثيرًا، يمكن للطاقة المتجددة أن توفر لنا بيئة آمنة ومستقبلًا مشرقًا.
- (c) نظرًا لأن التلوث والاحتباس الحرارى هما أعظم التهديدات الآن، يمكن للطاقة المتجددة أن تنقذ بيئتنا وتؤمن مستقبلنا.
- (d) منذ أن هددا التلوث والاحتباس الحرارى كثيرًا هذه الأيام، يمكن للطاقة المتجددة أن تنقذ بيئتنا وتؤمن مستقبلنا.

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

– إن ارتفاع الأسعار ظاهرة شائعة وتحدث في معظم اقتصاديات العالم. ولحلها ينبغي ترشيد الاستهلاك وزيادة الإنتاج وتعزيز سياسة الاكتفاء الذاتي وتنسيق التعاون بين الدول في جميع مجالات الإنتاج.

- a) Raising prices is a common phenomenon that occurs in most economies of the world. To solve it, it is necessary to rationalize customs, increase production, enhance the policy of self-sufficiency, and coordinate cooperation between countries in all fields of production.
- b) Rising prices is a common phenomenon that occurs in most economies of the world. To solve it, it is necessary to rationalize consumption, increase production, enhance the policy of self-sufficiency, and coordinate cooperation between countries in all fields of production.
- c) Rising prices is a famous phenomenon that happens in most economies of the world. To solve it, it is necessary to rationalize consumption, increase production, strengthen the politics of self-sufficiency, and coordinate cooperation between countries in all fields of production.
- d) Raising prices is a common phenomenon that occurs in most economies of the world. To solve it, it is necessary to increase consumption, rationalize production, strengthen the policy of self-sufficiency, and coordinate cooperation between countries in all fields of production.

3 Write an essay of about (150-180) words on the following:

1. "Your prediction about life in the next century."

.....

.....

.....

.....

2. "Steps to follow when facing a disaster."

.....

.....

.....

.....

3. "Your experience of visiting a famous museum."

.....

.....

.....

.....

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

1. One day, we will run out of oil, so we must look for more sources of energy.
a) sustainable b) ancient c) temporary d) limited
2. The government managed to implement the plan to achieve more development.
a) economic b) economical c) equal d) vaccinal
3. A/An phone can still work even under water.
a) long-distance b) waterproof c) artificial d) perishable
4. The new student has the to learn quickly and succeed.
a) ability b) humidity
c) memorization d) innovation
5. Smoking can harm to the lungs and increase the risk of serious diseases like cancer and heart problems.
a) provide b) cause c) protect d) prevent
6. I think most inventions have both positive and negative
a) aspects b) causes c) harms d) solutions
7. The government is trying to increase public about the dangers of climate change.
a) cleverness b) awareness c) fear d) anger
8. Your car is than mine.
a) most expensive b) as expensive
c) more expensive d) expensive
9. Of all the students in the class, Marwa studies
a) the hardest b) more harder c) the most hard d) hard
10. Rana felt when she won the prize.
a) happy b) unhappy c) happiness d) happily
11. My sister is a good student, her grades are
a) well b) good c) better d) willingly
12. Mohamed Salah is a talented footballer. He is player.
a) an effectively b) an effective c) an effect d) so effectively
13. Last week, I read a good book, but my friend has given me an even one.
a) good b) better c) best d) the best

Read the following passage, then answer the questions:

In the UK, the diseases connected to smoking are a big problem. Doctors think that the annual medical cost for lung cancer, heart disease, and other illnesses connected to smoking is between 12 and 35 million pounds.

And smoking costs society money in other ways. Between 27 and 61 billion pounds are spent each year on sick days when people don't go to work, on wages that you don't get when you don't go to work, and on work lost at the company when you are sick.

This money counts the wages from people who die of cancer at a young age and stop paying taxes. This does not count fires started by cigarettes, which kill fifteen hundred people yearly and injure another four thousand. Smoking costs every man, woman, and child in the UK from one hundred and ten to two hundred and fifty pounds each year in lost work and wages. When you add another fifty to one hundred and fifty pounds yearly in insurance cost, that comes to one hundred and sixty to four hundred and ten pounds. If everyone stopped smoking, a family of four could have up to one thousand six hundred and forty pounds a year more. Smoking will also cause other problems. People who don't smoke will live longer, and so they will take money from the government when they are old. But they will also work for more years and pay more taxes.

In the end, the value of a non-smoking nation is not in pounds. The good health of the people is the true value for us all.

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

- 14. If everyone stopped smoking, all of the United Kingdom**
- a) would have more money b) would live longer
c) would have less money d) would have no more problems
- 15. Every year, companies lose because of the disease.**
- a) money b) work c) wages d) time
- 16. The true value of not smoking for the UK is**
- a) more work b) more taxes c) good health d) more money
- 17. This text is about**
- a) taxes which are not paid by smokers
b) diseases that smokers get
c) how much smoking costs the UK
d) how much the UK gets from smokers
- 18. Smokers cost the UK a lot if they**
- a) are alive b) are dead
c) weren't born d) are alive or dead
- 19. Curing lung cancer costs**
- a) much money b) 15 million pounds
c) many lives d) many doctors

20. People don't pay taxes because

- a) they don't have enough money b) they don't like their country
c) they die at an early age d) taxes are too much for them

21. The synonym of the word "injure" is ".....".

- a) heal b) restore c) recover d) hurt

22. A) Choose the correct Arabic translation:

- Thanks to advanced technology and improved understanding of atmospheric science, modern forecasting systems can now predict many weather patterns with impressive accuracy.

- (a) شكرًا للتكنولوجيا المتقدمة والفهم المتطور لعلم الغلاف الجوي، أصبحت أنظمة التنبؤ الحديثة قادرة الآن على التنبؤ بالعديد من أنماط الطقس بدقة مذهلة.
- (b) بفضل التكنولوجيا المتقدمة والفهم المتطور لعلم الغلاف الجوي، أصبحت أنظمة التنبؤ الحديثة قادرة الآن على التنبؤ بالعديد من أنماط الطقس بدقة مذهلة.
- (c) شكرًا للتكنولوجيا المتقدمة والفهم المتطور لعلم الغلاف الجوي، أصبحت أنظمة التنبؤ الحديثة قادرة الآن على التنبؤ بالعديد من أنماط الطقس بدقة عالية.
- (d) بفضل التكنولوجيا المتقدمة والفهم المتطور لعلم النظام الجوي، أصبحت أنظمة التنبؤ الحديثة قادرة الآن على التنبؤ بالعديد من أشكال الطقس بدقة مذهلة.

23. B) Choose the correct English translation:

- المتحف المصري الكبير مشروع ثقافي طموح. فكرة المتحف هي عرض كنوز مصر الثمينة بأسلوب عصري يجذب الزوار من جميع أنحاء العالم.

- a) The Grand Egyptian Museum is an ambitious cultural project. The idea behind the museum is to present Egypt's priceless treasures in a modern way that attracts visitors from across the globe.
- b) The Grand Egyptian Museum is an ambition cultural project. The idea behind the museum is to present Egypt's priceless treasures in a modern way that attracts visitors from across the globe.
- c) The Grand Egyptian Museum is an ambitious cultured project. The idea behind the museum is to present Egypt's pricy treasures in a modern way that attracts visitors from across the globe.
- d) The Grand Egyptian Museum is an ambition cultural project. The idea behind the museum is to present Egypt's priceless treasures in a modern way that attracts visitors from across the country.

24. Answer the following questions:

1. What crime is Detective Fix investigating?
2. Why do you think Passepartout felt shocked when Fogg suddenly announced the journey?
3. What lesson does Cairo give Passepartout about new cultures?

25. Write an essay of about (150-180) words on the following:

"The importance of sustainable development"

.....
.....

A

Vocabulary

Unit (5)

أهم مفردات الوحدة الخامسة

| | | | | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| algorithms (n) | خوارزميات | exposure (n) | التعرض لـ | preference (n) | أفضلية |
| anatomy (n) | تشريح / تحليل | extraordinary (adj) | غير عادي | psychological (adj) | نفسى |
| authority (n) | سلطة | extreme (adj) | شديد / متطرف | publication (n) | نشر / مطبوعة |
| belonging (n) | انتماء | flag (v) | يضعف / يفتر | puppet (n) | دمية / شخص تابع |
| bias (n) | تحيز | framing (n) | إطار صياغة | quote (v) (d) | يقتبس / اقتباسات |
| editorial (n) | مقال | guidelines (n) | مبادئ توجيهية | regulate (v) (d) | ينظم |
| chambers (n) | حجرات | guilty (adj) | مذنب | regulation (n) | قانون |
| characteristics (n) | ملامح / صفات | headlines (n) | عناوين | reinforce (v) (d) | يقوى / يعزز |
| claims (n) | مطالبات / ادعاءات | instructions (n) | تعليمات | reliable (adj) | موثوق فيه |
| consider (v) (ed) | يعتبر / يضع في الاعتبار | journalism (n) | الصحافة | response (n) | استجابة / رد |
| consume (v) (d) | يستهلك | mandatory (adj) | إلزامى | restriction (n) | تقييد / قيد |
| content (n) | محتوى | manipulation (n) | تلاعب / استغلال | scientific consensus (n) | الإجماع العلمى |
| curiosity (n) | فضول | mindful (adj) | متنبه | sensational (adj) | مثير |
| deception (n) | خداع | misinformation (n) | معلومات خاطئة | spread (v) | ينتشر |
| deceptive (adj) | مضلل / خادع | misleading (adj) | مضلل | strict (adj) | صارم / حازم |
| device (n) | جهاز | misprints (n) | أخطاء مطبعية | subtle (adj) | دقيق / خفى / خبيث |
| distinguish (v) (ed) | يميز | override (v) (d) | يتجاوز / يتجاوز / يتجاهل | tactic (n) | تخطيط / طريقة لتحقيق الهدف |
| distribution (n) | التوزيع | personalize (v) (d) | يشخص | transparency (n) | الشفافية |
| emotions (n) | مشاعر | practical (adj) | عملى | urgency (n) | إلحاح |

Unit (6)

أهم مفردات الوحدة السادسة

| | | | | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------|----------------|---------------------|---------------------------|
| adjust (v) (ed) | يضبط | employer (n) | صاحب العمل | panic (n) | ذعر |
| approach (n) | منهج / أسلوب | essential (adj) | أساسي | pentathlon (n) | الخماسي الحديث (رياضة) |
| attitude (n) | سلوك / موقف | exceptionally (adv) | بشكل استثنائي | podium (n) | منصة / منبر |
| balance (n) | توازن | fencing (n) | مبارزة (رياضة) | purpose (n) | هدف |
| boastful (adj) | متفاخر / مفرور | flexible (adj) | مرن | quantify (v) (ied) | يحدد / يقيس |
| brilliant (adj) | بارع / لامع | forehead (n) | جبهة | resilient (adj) | مرن / صامد |
| certificate (n) | شهادة | highly skilled | ماهر جدًا | resilience (n) | مرونة / صمود |
| cheer (v) (ed) | يهتف / يشجع | imagination (n) | خيال | respectful (adj) | محترم |
| coding (n) | برمجة | improve (v) (d) | يُحسن / يتطور | smoothly (adv) | بسلاسة |
| collaborate (v) (d) | يتعاون | lights (n) | أضواء | soft skills (n) | مهارات ناعمة (سمات شخصية) |
| comfort zone (n) | منطقة الراحة (الوضع المألوف) | management (n) | إدارة | sweat (n) (v) (ed) | عرق / يعرق |
| compete (v) (d) | يتنافس | measurable (adj) | قابل للقياس | technical (adj) | تقني |
| consistently (adv) | بشكل متسق | measure (n) (v) (d) | يقيس / قياس | time management (n) | إدارة الوقت |
| crowd (n) | حشد / جمهور | non-artistic (n) | غير فني | tough (adj) | صارم / قوي / صعب |
| debate (n) (v) (d) | مناقشة / يجادل | organized (adj) | منظم | trustworthy (adj) | جدير بالثقة |
| emotional intelligence (n) | الذكاء العاطفي | outlook (n) | نظرة مستقبلية | vital (adj) | حيوي |

Important Idioms

| | | | |
|---------------------------|---|-----------------------|---|
| get your foot in the door | يبدأ فرصة / يخطو أول خطوة | stay on top of things | يتابع الأمور / يسيطر عليها |
| meet others halfway | ينفذ تعليمات الآخرين / يصل إلى حل وسط (تسوية) | think on your feet | يفكر بسرعة / يتصرف بذكاء (بسرعة بديهية) |

Expressions, Phrase & Prepositions

أهم التعبيرات والمصطلحات وحروف الجر بالوحدتين

| | | | | | |
|------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|
| careful with | حريص على | in contrast | على النقيض | long-term solution | حل بعيد المدى |
| differ from | تختلف عن | informed choices | اختيارات صحيحة تدل على المعرفة | a set of | مجموعة من |
| eye-catching headlines | عناوين تخطف العين | figure out | يكتشف | easy to understand | سهل الفهم |
| finer details | تفاصيل أكثر دقة | point out | يوضح | take ... away | يزيل |
| lead to | يؤدي إلى | without us noticing | دون أن نلاحظ | tend to | يميل إلى |
| get hired | يتم توظيفه | shaping thoughts | تشكيل المعتقدات | react quickly | يستجيب سريعًا |
| go wrong | يحدث خطأ | join in | ينضم إلى | going viral | ينتشر كالنار في الهشيم |
| adapt to | يتأقلم مع | land a job | يحصل على وظيفة | on my wish list | في قائمة أمنياتي |
| apply for | يتقدم لـ | on the other hand | من ناحية أخرى | gain control | يتولى السيطرة |
| interact with | يتفاعل مع | solution to | حل لـ | miss out | يفوته شيء |
| thankful for | ممتن لـ | take effort | يتطلب جهدًا | do math | يجري حسابات / يحل مسائل رياضية |
| make a decision | يتخذ قرارًا | take a nap | يأخذ قيلولة | list in | يسرد في |
| make a to-do list | يعمل قائمة مهام | throw away | يرمي / يتخلص من | stay calm | يبقى هادئًا |

Words, Synonyms & Antonyms

| Word | الكلمة | Synonym | المترادف | Antonym | المضاد |
|-------------|---------------|-------------------------------|----------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| removal | إزالة | elimination/deletion | | addition/insertion | إضافة / إدخال |
| misleading | مضلل | deceptive/confusing | | honest/truthful/clear | صادق / صريح / واضح |
| restriction | تقييد | limitation/constraint/control | | freedom/allowance/liberty | حرية / سماح / حرية |
| mandatory | إلزامي | compulsory/obligatory | | optional/voluntary | اختياري / طوعي |
| regulation | تنظيم / لائحة | rule/law/guideline | | chaos/deregulation/disorder | فوضى / إلغاء التنظيم / خلل |
| sensational | مثير / صادم | shocking/dramatic/exaggerated | | boring/dull/normal | ممل / باهت / عادي |

| | | | | |
|-------------|------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| censorship | رقابة | suppression/control/ restriction | freedom/openness/ expression | حرية / انفتاح / تعبير |
| verify | يتحقق / يؤكد | confirm/validate/check | ignore/disprove/overlook | يتجاهل / يثبت الخطأ / يغفل |
| literacy | معرفة القراءة والكتابة | education/knowledge/ learning | illiteracy/ignorance | أمية / جهل |
| reliable | موثوق | trustworthy/dependable | unreliable/untrustworthy | غير موثوق / غير جدير بالثقة |
| practical | عملي | realistic/useful | impractical/theoretical | غير عملي / نظري |
| official | رسمي | formal/authorized | unofficial/informal | غير رسمي |
| consume | يستهلك | use/absorb | save/preserve | يحفظ / يحافظ |
| specific | محدد / معين | exact/defined | general/vague | عام / غامض |
| complex | معقد | complicated/intricate | simple/easy | سهل / بسيط |
| common | شائع / مألوف | frequent/general | rare/unusual | نادر / غير مألوف |
| curiosity | فضول | interest/eagerness | apathy/disinterest | لا مبالاة / عدم اهتمام |
| exposure | تعرض / كشف | vulnerability/disclosure | concealment/protection | إخفاء / حماية |
| guilty | مذنب / يشعر بالذنب | ashamed/remorseful | innocent/guiltless | بريء / بلا ذنب |
| mindful | متنبه / واع | aware/attentive | careless/unaware | مهمل / غير مدرك |
| brilliant | بارع / لامع | intelligent/outstanding | dull/stupid | باهت / غبي |
| cooperative | تعاوني | helpful/supportive | uncooperative/selfish | غير متعاون / أناني |
| essential | أساسي | necessary/vital | unnecessary/trivial | غير ضروري / تافه |
| resilient | صامد | tough/adaptable | weak/fragile | ضعيف / هش |
| adjust | يضبط / يكيّف | modify/adapt | ignore/neglect | يهمل / يتجاهل |
| teamwork | عمل جماعي | cooperation/collaboration | isolation/individualism | عزلة / فردية |
| argue | يجادل / يناقش | dispute/quarrel | agree/accept | يوافق / يقبل |
| compete | يتنافس | contest/challenge | cooperate/surrender | يتعاون / يستسلم |
| proud | فخور | pleased/honored | ashamed/humble | خجلان / متواضع |
| tough | صارم / صعب | strong/harsh | weak/gentle | ضعيف / لطيف |

Notes on Vocabulary

لاحظ الفرق بين الكلمات التالية:

| | | |
|---|------------|---|
| 1 | recent | شيء حدث أو ظهر قبل وقت قصير من الآن (حديث من حيث الوقت) |
| | modern | شيء جديد حسب التكنولوجيا (متطور وعصري) |
| 2 | spread | ينتشر (بشكل عام - طبيعي - اجتماعي) ينشر (فكرة - خبر - إشاعة / مرض) بين الناس |
| | publish | ينشر رسميًا (كتاب، مقال، محتوى إعلامي) |
| 3 | headline | عنوان رئيسي لخبر أو مقال (في الصحف أو المواقع لجذب الانتباه) |
| | address | عنوان مكان (منزل أو شركة مثلاً) خطاب رسمي أمام الجمهور يخاطب |
| | title | عنوان كتاب أو فيلم (هنا عنوان عام) لقب / المسمى الوظيفي للشخص |
| 4 | stuff | أشياء غير محددة / أغراض |
| | staff | الموظفون أو طاقم العمل |
| 5 | every day | كلمتان (هناك فاصل بينهما) هي ظرف زمان بمعنى كل يوم |
| | everyday | كلمة واحدة (بدون فاصل) هي صفة بمعنى يومي أو معتاد |
| 6 | spark | شرارة - يشعل شيئًا (سواء حرفيًا أو مجازيًا) مثل بداية النار أو الفكرة أو الحدث |
| | sparkle | يلمع - لمعان (وصف شيء يتألألأ) |
| 7 | job | وظيفة |
| | work | عمل (اسم لا يعد) |
| | profession | مهنة متخصصة تحتاج إلى تعليم أو تدريب عالي (الاسم من الوظيفة) |
| | career | مسار مهني طويل المدى |
| 8 | include | يشتمل / يتضمن |
| | consist of | يتكون من |
| | contain | يحتوي على |

| | | |
|----|----------------|--|
| 9 | respectful | مُحترم / مُؤدَّب (يتعامل مع الناس باحترام وأدب) |
| | respected | مُحتَرَم (الناس تحترمه وتعامله باحترام) |
| | respectable | جدير بالاحترام / ذو مكانة |
| 10 | employer | صاحب العمل |
| | employee | الموظف |
| | employable | قابل للتوظيف / مؤهل للعمل |
| 11 | quality | الجودة |
| | quantity | الكمية |
| 12 | adapt | يتأقلم / يكيّف |
| | adopt | يتبنّى (طفل / فكرة) |
| 13 | experience (n) | خبرة (اسم لا يعد) |
| | experience (n) | تجربة حياتيه (اسم يعد) |
| | experiment (n) | تجربة عملية |
| 14 | in the end | في النهاية / أخيرًا |
| | at the end of | في آخر / عند نهاية |
| 15 | mind | العقل الذهنى / التفكير (الأفكار، الوعي، المشاعر) |
| | brain | المخ (العضو البيولوجي في الجمجمة) |

https://t.me/CC_N77

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

Unit 5

1. Social media policies now allow for the removal of posts that spread misinformation. The antonym of the word "removal" is
a) addition b) deletion c) elimination d) extraction
2. Fact-checking has become mandatory in responsible journalism. The synonym of the word "mandatory" is
a) optional b) compulsory c) unnecessary d) forbidden
3. TV channels often use sensational headlines to get more viewers. The antonym of the word "sensational" is
a) exciting b) boring c) shocking d) exaggerated
4. are errors in printing or mistakes in written text.
a) Illustrations b) Misprints c) Drafts d) Headlines
5. Advertisers sometimes practice media to sell more products.
a) translation b) manipulation c) publication d) installation
6. It's sometimes hard to the difference between real news and fake news online.
a) make b) tell c) find d) think
7. A/An is a person who reads, watches, or listens to news to stay informed.
a) journalist b) editor
c) news consumer d) newspaper seller
8. She finally the answer to the difficult math problem.
a) figured out b) looked after c) put off d) ran into
9. Reading multiple news sources helps people make
a) uninformed guesses b) informed choices
c) random decisions d) quick errors
10. Social media platforms have rules that enforce censorship of violent content. The synonym of the word "censorship" is
a) restriction b) freedom c) permission d) openness
11. Social media can have a psychological impact on teenagers. "Psychological" is an antonym of
a) mental b) emotional c) physical d) cognitive

12. Editors try to simplify complex news stories for readers. The synonym of the word "simplify" is
- a) complicate b) clarify c) confuse d) focus
13. Editors check facts carefully before publishing them. The antonym of the word "guilty" is
- a) innocent b) responsible c) accused d) convicted
14. Social media posts often use techniques to influence opinions.
- a) subtle b) obvious c) clear d) loud
15. Watching the news made Aya pause for on current events.
- a) reflection b) distraction c) confusion d) reaction
16. Social media posts with headlines get more clicks and shares.
- a) arm-breaking b) eye-catching c) long d) boring
17. The news website replaced the original image with a photo to fit the article format.
- a) unclear b) cropped c) fake d) large
18. A lot of spreads quickly on social media during a crisis.
- a) information b) knowledge c) misinformation d) facts
19. False rumors can very quickly online, reaching thousands of people in minutes.
- a) stop b) collect c) spread d) contain
20. It can be difficult to between a real news story and a fake one.
- a) combine b) understand c) distinguish d) mix
21. You should only get your news from sources.
- a) unreliable b) new c) uncommon d) reliable
22. A/An news website often uses a false address and does not have real journalists.
- a) trusted b) old c) fake d) popular
23. Media is the ability to read, analyze, and create media.
- a) consumption b) literacy c) creation d) analysis
24. Before you share a post, you should check the to make sure it is from a trustworthy organization.
- a) comments b) pictures c) headlines d) sources
25. It is usually difficult for young authors to their works quickly, especially in the beginning.
- a) prevail b) publish c) spread d) appear

26. Reputable مرموقة news organizations have editorial guidelines to ensure accuracy.
 a) flexible b) optional c) strict d) simple
27. A journalist must their sources to show where their information comes from.
 a) ignore b) invent c) cite d) copy
28. A headline is one that is designed to create a lot of excitement or emotion, sometimes at the expense of accuracy.
 a) boring b) factual c) sensational d) calm
29. Journalists must follow specific when reporting a story.
 a) opinions b) suggestions c) guidelines d) stories

Unit 6

1. Mona's performance on stage was absolutely and impressed everyone.
 a) excited b) brilliant
 c) ordinary d) communicative
2. Mr. Ahmed praised the children for being during the class activity.
 a) stubborn b) unhelpful c) cooperative d) imaginary
3. Entrepreneurs must be resilient to handle risks and failures. "Resilient" is an antonym of
 a) strong b) fragile c) tough d) flexible
4. The company launched an ambitious plan to expand into new markets. "Ambitious" is a synonym of
 a) determined b) lazy c) hesitant d) helpful
5. Water is essential for all forms of life. "Essential" is an antonym of
 a) expensive b) unnecessary c) important d) crucial
6. Coding and data analysis are valuable hard skills in today's job market. The synonym of "hard skills" is
 a) technical abilities b) soft skills c) emotions d) attitudes
7. Success should be based on measurable results, not just opinions. "Measurable" is an antonym of
 a) countable b) unquantifiable c) calculable d) observable
8. To, you need both hard skills and soft skills.
 a) get hired b) get lost c) get sick d) get tired

9. Aya struggled to to life in a foreign country; she coped up with other cultures successfully.
- a) adapt b) adopt c) agree d) object
10. I always make a list in the morning to organize my day.
- a) to-make b) to-do c) shopping d) random
11. An internship can help you of your dream career.
- a) get your foot in the door b) hit the ceiling
c) bite the dust d) break the ice
12. Good teamwork often requires members to
- a) meet others halfway b) break the ice
c) think outside the box d) go the extra mile
13. During the interview, Sara had to to answer unexpected questions.
- a) think on her feet b) burn the midnight oil
c) let the cat out of the bag d) face the music
14. Athletes from all over the world compete in the Olympics. The adjective of the verb "compete" is
- a) competitive b) competing
c) competitor d) competition
15. It took her a few weeks to adjust to the new school schedule. The synonym of the word "adjust" is
- a) modify b) qualify c) break d) forget
16. You need to for the job by sending your CV.
- a) refuse b) apply c) reject d) accept
17. Good, like active listening and teamwork, are important for most jobs.
- a) technical abilities b) soft skills
c) physical strengths d) academic knowledge
18. While are about what you can do, soft skills are about how you behave.
- a) soft skills b) communication skills
c) hard skills d) leadership skills
19. This software has many, from writing documents to calculating numbers.
- a) problems b) uses c) purposes d) features

- 20.** You need knowledge to operate this machine.
 a) creative b) technical c) general d) soft
- 21.** The company offers to help new employees learn their jobs.
 a) holidays b) training c) breaks d) meetings
- 22.** We need to set goals so we can track our progress.
 a) recyclable b) difficult
 c) measurable d) impossible
- 23.** You will receive a/an after completing the course.
 a) warning b) suggestion
 c) certificate d) excuse
- 24.** Patience and kindness are important personal
 a) defects b) qualities
 c) errors d) quantities
- 25.** Good employees with customers politely.
 a) suffer b) interact
 c) avoid d) reject
- 26.** is crucial when working on large projects together.
 a) Isolation b) Teamwork
 c) Competition d) Selfishness
- 27.** Good helps you finish your tasks before the deadline.
 a) procrastination b) time management
 c) thought d) fun management
- 28.** is a skill that helps you find solutions to difficulties.
 a) Creating problems b) Problem-solving
 c) Avoiding issues d) Ignoring challenges
- 29.** Good communication skills are for this role.
 a) optional b) difficult
 c) essential d) rare
- 30.** Being means you can bounce back from difficulties.
 a) fragile b) resilient
 c) weak d) stubborn
- 31.** We need data for our report.
 a) inaccurate b) unreliable
 c) amazed d) reliable

Unit 5

Question tag

السؤال المذيّل

- السؤال المذيّل هو سؤال يكون آخر الجملة الخبرية لتأكيد المعنى.
- يتم عمل هذا السؤال من الفعل المساعد أو الناقص فقط وبعده الضمير العائد على الاسم.
- إذا كانت الجملة المراد تأكيدها مثبتة يكون السؤال المذيّل منفيًا والعكس صحيح.
- يستخدم لطلب الموافقة أو التأكيد.
- لا بد أن يكون السؤال المنفي مختصرًا.
- السؤال المذيّل يأتي قبله (،).

Positive
statement

+

Negative
question tag

-

You **are** a student , **aren't** you?

+

Negative
statement

+

Positive
question tag

+

Hala **is not** a nurse , **is** she?

-

+ Sentence → - Tag

- Sentence → + Tag

| | | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------|--|--------------------|
| Ali is Egyptian | , isn't he? | John isn't Egyptian | , is he? |
| You study hard | , don't you? | You don't study hard | , do you? |
| He lives in Cairo | , doesn't he? | He doesn't live in Cairo | , does he? |
| You were at home | , weren't you? | You weren't at home | , were you? |
| Ola visited her uncle | , didn't she? | Ola didn't visit her uncle | , did she? |
| Omar was watching TV | , wasn't he? | Omar wasn't watching TV | , was he? |
| You have seen my bag | , haven't you? | You haven't seen my bag | , have you? |
| You have dinner at 8 p.m. | , don't you? | You don't have dinner at 8 p.m. | , do you? |
| She's finished the report | , hasn't she? | She hasn't finished yet | , has she? |
| She has blonde hair | , doesn't she? | She doesn't have blonde hair | , does she? |

| | | | |
|-------------------------|----------------|-----------------------------|--------------|
| He'd finished by 6 p.m. | , hadn't he? | He hadn't come by 6 p.m. | , had he? |
| He'd rather leave now | , wouldn't he? | He'd rather not come | , would he? |
| He'd better find a job | , hadn't he? | He'd better not go now | , had he? |
| They'll help us | , won't they? | They won't help us | , will they? |
| He can ride a horse | , can't he? | He can't ride a horse | , can he? |
| We need more money | , don't we? | We needn't more money | , need we? |
| He used to get up early | , didn't he? | He didn't use to help us | , did he? |
| I think he is a thief | , isn't he? | I don't think he is a thief | , is he? |
| I'm right | , aren't I? | I'm not mistaken | , am I? |

حالات خاصة:

| | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|-------------------|
| Let's go out اقتراح | , shall/shan't we? | Let us go out طلب | , will/won't you? |
| Interesting | , isn't it? | Beautiful | , isn't she? |
| This/That is Ahmed's car | , isn't it? | These are Ali's pens | , aren't they? |
| There's a celebrity here | , isn't there? | There're 2 cars here | , aren't there? |
| Stop talking | , will/won't you? | Don't speak loudly | , will you? |

ملاحظات

1 الجملة التي تحتوي على never – rarely – hardly – seldom – nor – neither – few – little – no

تعتبر جملة منفية لذلك يكون السؤال المذيل مثبتًا.

- ▶ He can hardly run, can he?
- ▶ He rarely visits you, does he?

2 إذا كان الفاعل Everything, Something, Nothing يكون الضمير it.

- ▶ Nothing can live without energy, can it?

3 إذا كان الفاعل Everyone, body - Someone, body - No one, body يكون الضمير they.

- ▶ Everyone is coming to the party, aren't they?

| | |
|----------------------------|--|
| who/that | <p>تحل محل الفاعل العاقل لذلك يأتي بعدها فعل وقبلها اسم عاقل.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The boy who (that) broke the window was punished. My uncle, who works as a teacher, is loved by many people. |
| who/whom/ that | <p>تحل محل المفعول العاقل لذلك يأتي بعدها فاعل وقبلها اسم عاقل.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> My uncle, who/whom I love, works as a teacher. The boy who/whom/that we punished made many mistakes. |
| which/that | <p>تحل محل الفاعل والمفعول غير العاقل أو تعود على جملة قبلها.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The car which/that Osama was driving was very fast. He can't write at all, which surprised me. |
| whose | <p>تحل محل ضمير الملكية وبعدها اسم يملكه ما قبلها.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The woman whose bag was stolen was angry. |
| where = which ... prep. | <p>تحل محل المكان وتساوي which مع حرف الجر.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The house where I live is very old. The house which I live in is very old. The house in which I live is very old. |
| when = which ... prep. | <p>تحل محل الزمان وتساوي which مع حرف الجر.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> August is the month when I go on holiday. August is the month in which I go on holiday. |

أنواع جمل الوصل

1 النوع الأول يعطى معلومة أساسية وبدون هذه المعلومات سيكون من الصعب أن نعرف من أو ما هو المقصود. ونستخدم في هذا النوع (**who/which/whom**) ولا نستخدم (**comma**) قبل أو بعد عبارة الوصل. ويمكن استخدام (**that**) بدلاً من ضمائر الوصل المذكورة.

- ▶ The man **who (that)** robbed the bank was sent to prison.
- ▶ The book **which (that)** tells you about history is useful.

2 النوع الثاني يعطى معلومات إضافية وليست ضرورية لفهم معنى الجملة ولا بد من استخدام (**comma**) قبل وبعد عبارة الوصل ولا تستخدم (**that**) في هذا النوع.

- ▶ My father, **whom** I love, works as a teacher.
- ▶ Alaa's car, **which** he left outside, cost him L.E. 200.000 (Alaa has one car).

ولمزيد من التوضيح لاحظ الفرق بين المثالين الآتيين:

- ▶ My sister, who lives in Assiut, came to visit me in Cairo last week.
- ▶ My sister who lives in Assiut came to visit me in Cairo last week.

- في المثال الأول جملة الوصل معلومة إضافية، وهذا يعني أن لدى أختاً واحدة فقط فلا احتاج للتعريف.
- في المثال الثاني جملة الوصل تعطى معلومة أساسية وضرورية، وهذا يعني أن لدى أكثر من أخت فوجب التفريق من التي زارتني منهن.

ملاحظات

1 تستخدم **what** كرابط بمعنى (ما) وهي تساوي **the thing(s) that**

فعل / فاعل **what** فعل أو ضمير أو اسم لا تعود هي عليه

- ▶ I didn't understand **what** he had said. (what had been said).
I can't give him (Ahmed) **what** he needs.

- ▶ **What** makes me angry is that Ahmed always comes late.

2 تستخدم (**which**) لتشير إلى جملة كاملة قبلها.

- ▶ My brother won a valuable prize, **which** made me happy.

3 تستخدم **whose** بدلاً من أشكال الملكية كلها مثل:

- ▶ **The girl with blue** eyes is my sister.
The girl whose eyes are blue is my sister.
- ▶ **The man is** rich. **He has** a red car.
The man whose car is red is rich.
- ▶ **The car won** the race. **Its** color is red.
The car whose color is red won the race.

4 لاحظ الفرق بين **whose/who's**

who's + v.ing/noun = who is ... who's + P.P. = who has ...

- ▶ The boy **who's** running there is my cousin.
- ▶ Adel **who's** the manager of the clothes factory is very friendly.
- ▶ The boy **whose** phone was stolen was furious.

5 هناك بعض الكلمات تستخدم كاسم وفعل فإذا استخدمت كاسم فإنها تسبق بـ **whose** (ومن الممكن أن نعرف أن هذه الكلمات اسم إذا جاء بعدها فعل) مثل:

stay, dream, work, play, likes and dislikes, end, hopes, etc.

- ▶ People **whose likes and dislikes** are the same are good friends.
- ▶ I like the stories **whose ends** are happy.

6 تستخدم **that** بعد صيغة التفضيل وبعد الكلمات الآتية:

all – any (thing) – every (thing) – few – little – many – much – no (thing) – none – some (thing)

- ▶ Is this all **that** you want me to do?
- ▶ There isn't anything **that** we can eat in this house.
- ▶ This is the best book **that** I have ever read.

7 يمكن استخدام (for which) why كضمير وصل كالآتي:

▶ I'd like to know the reason why (for which) he decided not to come.

حالات حذف ضمير الوصل

1 إذا كان محل مفعول به.

▶ The meat was delicious. We ate it yesterday.

▶ The meat (which/that) we ate yesterday was delicious.

▶ The man is my neighbor. I meet him every day.

▶ The man (who/whom/that) I meet every day is my neighbor.

2 إذا كان بعده مبنى للمجهول نحذف which + v. to be ونضع P.P.:

▶ I still remember the encouragement given to me by my parents. (which was)

3 إذا كان بعده معلوم نحذف which/who ونضع v.ing:

▶ The boy sitting beside me is naughty. (who sits/who is sitting)

4 إذا كان بعده اسم أو اسم موصوف نحذف which + v. to be/who ولا نضع شيئاً:

▶ Hossam Hassan, a famous footballer, won many prizes. (who was)

Practice...

Module (3) Language Question Bank

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

Unit 5

1. Please turn down the volume,?
a) don't you b) shall we c) will you d) aren't you
2. Nobody has solved the problem,?
a) has he b) hasn't he c) have they d) haven't they
3. She isn't coming to the meeting,?
a) is she b) isn't she c) does it d) doesn't it
4. You have a pencil,?
a) don't you b) do you c) have you d) haven't you
5. You would like some help,?
a) wouldn't you b) would you c) does it d) doesn't it
6. Neither of the workers was happy with the new legislation,?
a) was he b) wasn't he c) were they d) weren't they
7. That is very important for him,?
a) is that b) isn't that c) is it d) isn't it
8. Everyone should visit the New Administrative Capital,?
a) should he b) shouldn't he c) shouldn't they d) should we
9. Instead of going to Madrid with my boss, I am going to London,?
a) am I b) amn't I c) aren't I d) won't I
10. You don't like coffee,?
a) do you b) don't you c) does it d) doesn't it
11. You have already eaten,?
a) haven't you b) have you c) isn't it d) is it
12. You wouldn't mind giving me a ride,?
a) would you b) wouldn't you c) do you d) don't you
13. He won't be late,?
a) will he b) won't he c) does it d) doesn't it
14. We aren't going to be late,?
a) are we b) aren't we c) does it d) doesn't it

15. I am not allowed to smoke here,?
 a) am I b) aren't I c) will I d) do you
16. You can help me,?
 a) can't you b) can you c) does it d) doesn't it
17. There's no place like home,?
 a) is there b) isn't there c) is it d) wasn't
18. She didn't enjoy the movie,?
 a) did she b) didn't she c) does it d) doesn't it
19. She hasn't been to Europe before,?
 a) does it b) hasn't she c) has she d) doesn't it
20. The party was a disaster,?
 a) does it b) was it c) wasn't it d) doesn't it
21. He hasn't finished his work yet,?
 a) doesn't it b) hasn't he c) does it d) has he
22. You have seen the movie before,?
 a) do you b) have you c) haven't you d) doesn't it
23. You don't have any questions,?
 a) does it b) don't you c) do you d) doesn't it
24. Everyone likes Italian food,?
 a) do they b) don't they c) doesn't they d) does he
25. They didn't come to the party,?
 a) have they b) didn't they c) do they d) did they
26. He can speak French,?
 a) can he b) isn't he c) could he d) can't he
27. We are going to the cinema,?
 a) do we b) are we c) aren't we d) will we
28. You haven't finished your homework,?
 a) did you b) haven't you c) have you d) are you
29. Hardly had she entered the room,?
 a) hadn't she b) did she c) had she d) didn't she
30. Let's give it another try,?
 a) shall we b) won't we c) don't we d) will we
31. I am right about this,?
 a) am I b) isn't it c) amn't I d) aren't I

Unit 6

32. My mother, works as a teacher, is always helping me with my studies.
 a) whom b) that c) who d) whose
33. This is the boy about we have been talking.
 a) what b) whom c) who d) that
34. The man wife is seriously ill is very sad.
 a) whose b) whom c) which d) who's
35. August is the month a lot of tourists visit Egypt.
 a) where b) which c) what d) when
36. This is the factory my father used to work.
 a) where b) that c) which d) when
37. I am looking after some children are very poor.
 a) whom b) who c) who they d) whose
38. Mr. Fahmy, I had come especially to see, was too busy.
 a) whose b) that c) whom d) what
39. I missed the train that I usually catch and had to travel on the next, was very slow.
 a) that b) when c) where d) which
40. The family, house had been destroyed, were given rooms in the hotel.
 a) whose b) who c) which d) who's
41. He didn't believe I said, which annoyed me very much.
 a) who b) which c) what d) that
42. I found a shop they were having a sale.
 a) which b) where c) what d) whose
43. The hour I eat lunch is 12:00 to 1:00 pm.
 a) in which b) which c) where d) when
44. Thank you very much for the present
 a) which you sent it b) you sent it
 c) you sent d) that you sent it
45. The chair I was sitting suddenly collapsed.
 a) on what b) on which c) on that d) where
46. The roads were crowded with refugees, many of were wounded.
 a) whom b) them c) who d) whose
47. I saw several houses, most of were quite unsuitable.
 a) who b) whose c) that d) which

48. The horse I was on kept stopping to eat grass, annoyed the riding instructor.
a) that/which b) which/that c) that/that d) who/which
49. I am sure that you say is true.
a) which b) when c) what d) where
50. The area I live is very quiet at night.
a) which b) that c) when d) where
51. Vegetables contain vitamin C are very important to our health.
a) whose b) which c) what d) who
52. Which one of the following sentences is grammatically incorrect?
a) The book which he was reading gave him much useful information.
b) The book he was reading gave him much useful information.
c) The book where he was reading gave him much useful information.
d) The book that he was reading gave him much useful information.
53. Which one of the following sentences is grammatically incorrect?
a) I recently went back to the town where I grew up.
b) I recently went back to the town where I grew up in.
c) I recently went back to the town which I grew up in.
d) I recently went back to the town I grew up in.
54. I've got a friend
a) her husband goes skydiving
b) who husband goes skydiving
c) whose husband goes skydiving
d) which husband goes skydiving
55. My father always forgets his password.
a) , whom I helped to install his computer,
b) whom I helped to install his computer
c) , that I helped to install his computer,
d) who I helped to install his computer
56. Tom Cruise is a famous American actor.
a) who has starred in a lot of movies
b) whose starred in a lot of movies
c) , whom movies are starred,
d) , who has starred in a lot of movies,

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

1. Let's go to the cinema! OK? (we)
2. The house where I was born is now for sale. (which)
3. My uncle has got a farm, has he? (doesn't)
4. I can't remember the man with a white shirt. (wearing)
5. Children born with Down's syndrome may suffer from learning difficulties. (who)
6. I think English is the most important language. Do you agree? (it)
7. It doesn't often rain in the desert. Right? (does)
8. Someone has stolen my bag, have they? (My bag ...)
9. Your uncle sold his villa. Right? (did)
10. Friday is the day when we go shopping. (which)
11. The bag found in the street, belongs to my sister. (which)
12. Amr usually says harsh words. Do you agree with me? (does)
13. Aya gave me the book I lent her yesterday. (which)
14. Both of your parents were at home yesterday. Right? (weren't)
15. I am allowed to park here. That's true? (are)
16. Nada didn't clean the office. That's right? (she)
17. You don't like the movie. Right? (do)
18. You like tennis. Alright? (don't)
19. The people living in that house are very friendly. (who)
20. She always asks me questions which are difficult to answer. (that)
21. The police are still looking for the man who the media has already mentioned his nickname. (whose)
22. There is little we can do about the problem. Do you agree? (isn't)

3 Find the mistake in these sentences and correct them:

1. Let's talk about this later, will you? (.....)
2. We seldom eat out nowadays, don't we? (.....)
3. Don't watch too much TV, don't you? (.....)
4. Salma can play the guitar, can she? (.....)
5. A police officer who car was parked at the next corner stopped two people and arrested them. (.....)
6. Lots of people walk in the park which I jog every morning. (.....)

7. What's the name of the river who goes through this town? (.....)
8. The robber stole the car which parking in front of the supermarket. (.....)
9. We have to leave soon, haven't we? (.....)
10. The party was amazing, was it? (.....)
11. Amr never plays squash, doesn't he? (.....)
12. Suzan thinks Aya is a good candidate for the job, isn't she? (.....)
13. Do you know anybody which wants to buy a car? (.....)
14. Bill Clinton, which was President of the USA has only one daughter. (.....)
15. The boy sat next to me in class is very clever. (.....)
16. Show me the road leads to the railway station. (.....)
17. Mona has a tablet, does she? (.....)
18. Mustāfa did his homework yesterday, doesn't he? (.....)
19. Sara is a talented singer, is she? (.....)
20. You don't like basketball, don't you? (.....)
21. That car is yours, isn't that? (.....)
22. I don't like people which never stop talking. (.....)
23. The girl who dress is blue is my sister. (.....)
24. The book who is on the table is very interesting. (.....)
25. I want to live in a city where has a lot of parks. (.....)
26. There's a cat under my bed, isn't it? (.....)
27. Ali lives in Cairo, don't he? (.....)
28. The girl which brother is in my class is a good swimmer. (.....)
29. All which I know about the accident was said to the officer. (.....)
30. Many people saw the player plays for Barcelona near the Pyramids. (.....)

1 Read the following passages, then answer the questions:

Passage No. 1

Nine thousand years ago, people did not have money. They traded animals and crops for things they wanted.

In China, around 1200 B.C., people traded shells for the things they wanted. Chinese people also traded metal tools for the things they wanted. For example, they traded metal knives and shovels for the things they wanted. Later, in China, people made metal money. In about 100 B.C., the Chinese made money from animal skin. The first paper money was made from white-colored deerskin. It came from China about 900 years later.

In about 700 B.C., people made the first round metal coins. The coins were made of gold and silver. They looked very similar to the coins we use today. These coins came from Lydia. Lydia was located where the country called Turkey is located today. After people made coins in Lydia, people in Rome, Iran and Greece also began making coins. Coins were very durable – they were strong and could last a long time without becoming damaged.

Wampum is a necklace made from beads and seashells. The beads had holes in them. People put beads on strings. American Indians used wampum for money in the 1500s. Money changes with time. No matter what it looks like, money is an idea. It is the thought that people can trade something they have for something they want. Money makes trading easier.

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

- Before people had money, they traded
 - crops for what they wanted
 - animals for what they wanted
 - metal tools for what they wanted
 - all of these
- The first paper money was made in
 - the year 1200 B.C. in China
 - the year 700 B.C. in Lydia
 - the year 800 A.D. in China
 - the 1500s in North America
- A deer is
 - a kind of money
 - a kind of animal
 - made of shells
 - gold or silver
- If something is durable, it
 - is strong and can last a long time
 - is made of metal
 - can be used as money
 - none of these

5. The first paper money was made of
- a) metal
 - b) tree leaves
 - c) animal skin
 - d) white shells
6. The first round metal coins were made of
- a) iron and gold
 - b) iron and silver
 - c) gold and silver
 - d) no correct answer
7. All money is based on the idea that
- a) gold and silver are good money
 - b) people can trade what they have for what they want
 - c) people can trade things for animals
 - d) coins are the best kind of money
8. Many things were used before money, but once money was used, it stayed because of its
- a) durability in nature
 - b) ease in trading
 - c) global acceptance
 - d) all of these

Passage No. 2

Mona doesn't like to ask people for help. But it is hard for her to perform daily activities on her own. She is almost 13 years old, yet she is no larger than 5 years old. Mona has trouble keeping her balance and can't walk very far. When she uses a wheelchair, she can't push it herself.

Fortunately, Mona has a wonderful service dog named Sam. A service dog is a dog that has been trained to assist someone who has a physical problem. Sam lets Mona lean on him when she walks. He also pulls her wheelchair and turns the lights on and off. When Mona drops something, Sam picks it up. He even pulls her socks off at night.

Sam also helps Mona with everyday tasks at school. He carries her books from class to class in a special backpack. He puts Mona's completed assignments in her teachers' homework trays. In the lunchroom, he throws away her trash.

Besides making Mona less dependent on other people, Sam helps her lead a fuller life. Mona's classmates flock around Sam like geese. This has helped her make friends. Sam also helps Mona be more active. With his aid, she raised over \$500 in a walkathon for her local humane society.

Because of Sam, Mona does not have to ask people for help. Sam brings her closer to the other kids. In addition, he even helps her contribute to her community.

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

1. Which of the following would be the best title for this passage?
 - a) Why Mona loses her balance.
 - b) How Mona's service dog helps her.
 - c) Sam helps Mona at school.
 - d) Raising money for the humane society.
2. Using the passage as a guide, which of the following dogs is most likely a service dog?
 - a) Ahmed's dog, that turns on the lights when Ahmed enters the room.
 - b) Ramy's dog, that fetches the newspaper for Ramy while he is busy getting dressed.
 - c) Mariam's dog, that licks her face when she cries.
 - d) Tamer's dog, that loves to play catch, goes on walks and watches movies with the family.
3. According to the passage, Sam helps Mona by
 - a) helping her to walk
 - b) performing everyday tasks for her
 - c) bringing her closer to her classmates
 - d) all of these
4. The antonym of the word "dependent" is

| | |
|----------------|-------------|
| a) in need of | b) helpless |
| c) independent | d) reliant |
5. Why does Mona use a wheelchair?
 - a) Because she doesn't ask people for help.
 - b) So that she can play with her dog.
 - c) Because she enjoys sitting in a wheelchair.
 - d) Because she can't walk well like other teenagers.
6. Which of the following can be used in place of the underlined word "assist"?

| | | | |
|----------|----------|-----------|----------|
| a) Walk. | b) Help. | c) Dress. | d) Push. |
|----------|----------|-----------|----------|
7. The underlined pronoun "it" refers to Mona's

| | |
|----------------|------------|
| a) service dog | b) dog |
| c) wheelchair | d) balance |
8. Mona could raise a sum of money for

| | |
|---------------|--------------------|
| a) a charity | b) her classmates |
| c) her school | d) her school fees |

Passage No. 3

The flu is the common name for influenza. The flu is a respiratory illness. The flu can be mild or severe. Sometimes the flu can even cause death. Each year in the U.S., about 36,000 people die from problems related to the flu.

The flu is caused by a virus. A virus is a germ which people can spread among each other. The virus can live in tiny drops of liquid. If you have the virus, you can spread it by coughing. You can get the virus by touching something that has the virus on it and then touching your eyes, nose or mouth.

A flu shot can prevent the flu. The nasal flu mist can also prevent the flu. The shot and the nasal spray are vaccines.

If you get the flu, you might get a headache. You might have a fever, a cough, or a runny nose. You might have a sore throat. You might feel very tired. Your body might hurt all over. Some people have diarrhea and vomiting.

You can help stop the spread of the flu virus by covering your cough. You should cough into a tissue and throw the tissue away. Or you can cough into the inside of your elbow or into your own clothing. You should wash your hands with warm water and soap for at least 20 seconds.

Studies show that washing your hands for 2 minutes with hot, soapy water is the best way to get the most germs off your hands. Be sure to wash under your fingernails and between your fingers.

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

1. The flu is a disease connected to the system.

- a) circulatory
- b) digestive
- c) respiratory
- d) nervous

2. What is the main idea of the fifth paragraph?

- a) How to stop the spread of the virus.
- b) How long to wash your hands.
- c) How to wash your hands.
- d) What studies have shown about hand-washing.

3. The underlined word "vaccines" most closely means

- a) spray
- b) protection
- c) health
- d) shot

4. Why is it important to wash under the fingernails and between the fingers?
- In order not to spoil our food.
 - To weaken the flu virus.
 - To show others that we are clean.
 - To get rid of germs.
5. The flu in its worst conditions causes
- fatigue
 - death
 - headache
 - stomachache
6. How can we avoid getting the flu virus?
- By getting a flu shot.
 - By taking medicine.
 - By avoiding using nose spray.
 - By exercising and eating good food.
7. If you get the flu, the virus is easily spread by
- eating food with others in a canteen
 - going shopping in the mall with masking
 - coughing or speaking without covering mouth
 - covering your cough with a tissue and throwing it away
8. Which of the following is NOT a symptom of the flu?
- Stomachaches.
 - Sore throats and coughs.
 - Headaches and diarrhea.
 - Fatigue and muscle aches.

2 Translation:

1. (A) Choose the correct Arabic translation a, b, c, or d:

- To build a strong nation, parents and teachers must teach young people that they are the backbone of the nation and on their shoulders is the responsibility of defending it.

- لبناء أمة واعية، يجب على الآباء والمعلمين تعليم الناس الصغار أنهم العمود الفقري للأمة، وتقع على أكتافهم مسئولية الدفاع عنها.
- لبناء أمة قوية، يجب على الآباء والمعلمين تثقيف الشباب أنهم أمل الأمة، وتقع على عاتقهم مسئولية الدفاع عنها.
- لبناء أمة قوية، يجب على الآباء والمعلمين تعليم الشباب أنهم العمود الفقري للأمة، وتقع على عاتقهم مسئولية الدفاع عنها.
- لبناء ولاية قوية، يجب على الآباء والمعلمين توعية الطلاب أنهم عظام الظهر للأمة، وتقع على أكتافهم مسئولية الدفاع عنها.

(B) Choose the correct English translation a, b, c, or d:

- يعتبر مترو الأنفاق واحدًا من أعظم الإنجازات الهندسية وهو يساهم مساهمة عظيمة في حل مشكلة المواصلات في القاهرة الكبرى فهو وسيلة سهلة للتنقل وهو يحمل ملايين المسافرين إلى وجهات سفرهم.

- a) The underground is considered one of the greatest engineering achievements, and it contributes greatly to solving the transport problem in Greater Cairo. It is an easy means of transport, and it carries millions of commuters to their destinations.
- b) The underground is considered one of the greatest engineering works, and it contributes greatly to solve the transport problem in Greater Cairo. It is an easy mean of transport, and it carries millions of travelers to their travel destinations.
- c) The metro is considered one of the greatest engineering achievements, and it contributes greatly to solve the transport problem in Greater Cairo. It is an easy means of transport, and it carries millions of travelers to their travel destinations.
- d) The metro is considered one of the greatest engineering achievements, and it contributes greatly to solving the transport problem in Greater Cairo. It is an easy mean of transport, and it carries millions of travelers to their travel destinations.

2. (A) Choose the correct Arabic translation a, b, c, or d:

- One must carefully weigh the positives and the negatives before engaging excessively in social media so that we can choose the most effective one.

- a) يجب على المرء أن يوازن بعناية بين الإيجابيات والسلبيات قبل الانخراط بشكل مفرط في وسائل التواصل الاجتماعي حتى تتمكن من اختيار أكثرها فاعلية.
- b) يجب على المرء أن يعرف مزايا وعيوب الارتباط الشديد بوسائل التواصل الاجتماعي لكي تتمكن من اختيار أكثرها فاعلية.
- c) يجب على المرء أن يوازن بعناية بين الإيجابيات والسلبيات قبل الارتباط الخطير بوسائل التواصل الاجتماعي لذلك نستطيع اختيار أكثرها فاعلية.
- d) يجب على المرء أن يعرف مزايا وعيوب الارتباط المدمر لوسائل التواصل الاجتماعي حتى تتمكن من اختيار أكثرها فاعلية.

(B) Choose the correct English translation a, b, c, or d:

- يُعتبر العلم اللبنة الأولى في بناء الأوطان وتقدم وتطور الأمم، وهو الوسيلة الأساسية التي تقود الإنسان لتحقيق أهدافه بينما يهدم الجهل كل شيء جميل في الحياة.

- a) Science is considered the first building block in building countries and the progress and development of nations, and it is the basic means that leads man to achieve his goals while ignorance destroys beautiful everything in life.
- b) Education is considered the first building block in building homelands and the progress and development of cities, and it is the basic mean that leads man to achieve his goals while ignorance destroys every beautiful thing in life.
- c) Science is considered the first block in building homelands and the progressive and development of countries, and it is the basic means that lead man to achieve his goals while ignorance destroys everything beautiful in life.
- d) Science is considered the first building block in building homelands and the progress and development of nations, and it is the basic means that leads man to achieve his goals while ignorance destroys everything beautiful in life.

3. (A) Choose the correct Arabic translation a, b, c, or d:

- Everyone should have the strength and positive thinking to conquer all the obstacles and challenges on the way to their ultimate goal.

- a) يجب أن يمتلك كل فرد القوة والتفكير الإيجابي للتغلب على جميع العقبات والتحديات في طريقه إلى هدفه النهائي.
- b) على الجميع أن تكون لديهم القوة والتفكير الإيجابي لغزو ومواجهة العقبات والتحديات في طريقهم إلى أهدافهم المنشودة.
- c) يجب أن يمتلك كل فرد القوة والتفكير الإيجابي لغزو ومواجهة الصعاب في طريقهم لأهدافهم الحقيقية.
- d) يجب أن يمتلك الإنسان القوة والتفكير الإيجابي للتغلب على جميع العقبات والتغيرات في طريقه إلى المرمى الخالي.

(B) Choose the correct English translation a, b, c, or d:

-تختلف أسباب السعادة من شخص لآخر فالبعض يجدها في جمع المال وآخرون يجدونها في مساعدة الآخرين والتغلب على لحظات الفشل.

- a) The reasons of happiness different from one person to another, some find it in collecting money and others find it in helping others and overcoming moments of failure.
- b) The reasons for happiness different from one person to another, some find it in collecting money and others find it in helping others and overcoming moments of failure.
- c) The causes for happiness differ from one person to another, some find it in saving money and others find it in helping others and overcoming moments of failure.
- d) The causes of happiness differ from one person to another, some find it in collecting money and others find it in helping others and overcoming moments of failure.

https://t.me/CC_N77

3 Write an essay of about (150-180) words on the following:

1. "The role of the Media in society".

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.....
.....

2. "A trip you made and will never forget".

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3. "The hard and soft skills you should have to be employable".

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Practice...

Cumulative Test Units 5 & 6

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

- The engineer's in renewable energy made the project a success.
a) expertise b) ignorance c) weakness d) confusion
- A misleading headline can you into clicking on a false article.
a) prevent b) trigger c) avoid d) help
- Headlines that are intentionally are designed to make you believe something that is not true.
a) accurate b) misleading c) helpful d) simple
- Understanding the role of helps news consumers be more critical.
a) journalists b) editors c) puppet masters d) reporters
- Teachers should encourage students to interact each other in class.
a) with b) to c) on d) for
- Nations must cooperate to solve global problems like climate change. The adjective of the verb "cooperate" is
a) cooperation b) cooperative c) cooperatively d) coordinator
- Maha wants to her career in marketing, so she can achieve more progress.
a) decline b) advance c) stop d) hinder
- Your parents can't speak French,?
a) do they b) can't they c) can they d) don't they
- Manal rarely smiles,?
a) does she b) doesn't she c) did she d) has she
- You should have called me,?
a) should you b) shouldn't you c) did you d) have you
- Can you name the country Mozart was born?
a) where b) which c) whom d) that
- The factory closed last week had been there for 70 years.
a) what b) whose c) when d) that
- Maha says that the house, Tamer has bought, has a beautiful garden.
a) whose b) which c) whom d) where

Read the following passage, then answer the questions:

The winter months in North America are December, January, February, and March. Winter is the best season of the year. During the winter months, temperatures are usually colder and there are fewer hours of daylight. Cold winter temperatures are caused by the tilting of the Earth. When Earth's Northern Hemisphere is tilted away from the sun, there are fewer hours of daylight and the temperature is colder. When the Northern Hemisphere tilts towards the sun, there is more daylight time and the temperatures are warmer. The tilting of the Earth as it spins causes the seasons to change.

Animals have special ways of preparing themselves for winter. Some animals, like birds and butterflies, travel long distances, or migrate, to warmer temperatures during the winter months. Other animals go to sleep, or hibernate, during the winter. Bears, gophers, snakes, and bats hibernate. Squirrels and raccoons don't migrate or hibernate. Instead, they gather extra food during the fall months and store it away so that they have plenty to eat during the winter.

In some areas, winter is a time when snow falls and gathers on the ground. People who live in these places can enjoy special winter activities like skiing, sledding, or snowboarding. They can also build snowmen and snow castles. When the water in lakes and ponds freezes, people can ice skate or play ice hockey. Some people even cut a hole in the ice and go ice fishing!

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

14. Which sentence is an opinion?

- a) The winter months are December, January, February and March.
- b) Winter is the best season of the year.
- c) There is more daylight during the summer months.
- d) The tilting of the Earth causes the seasons to change.

15. During the winter months, the Northern Hemisphere is

- a) tilted away from the sun
- b) tilted towards the sun
- c) tilted away from the moon
- d) tilted towards the Earth

16. The synonym of the word "tilting" is ""

- a) leaning
- b) straightening
- c) flattening
- d) destroying

17. All the following animals hibernate during the winter months except

- a) bats
- b) gophers
- c) bears
- d) butterflies

18. Squirrels and raccoons to prepare for the winter.

- a) migrate to warm places
- b) hibernate in caves
- c) collect sufficient food
- d) hibernate on trees

19. According to the passage, when lakes get frozen, people

- a) can't fish
- b) go skiing
- c) see themselves by reflection
- d) play football

Study...

Around the World in Eighty Days

| Vocabulary | | المفردات | | | |
|------------------|-------------|-----------------|------------------|-------------|--------------|
| acrobat | بهلوان | consequence | عاقبة | fortunate | محظوظ |
| agent | عميل | convince | يقنع | fortune | ثروة |
| alley | زقاق | craftsmen | حرفيون | fragrance | عطر |
| argument | جدال | crawl across | يزحف عبر | frustrate | يحبط |
| arrange | يرتب | curiosity | فضول | gaze | نظرة |
| await | ينتظر | custom | عادة | generous | كريم |
| banknotes | أوراق نقدية | declare | إعلان | glance | نظرة خاطفة |
| barely | بالكاد | decoration | زخرفة | gleaming | بريق |
| barren | قاحل | delight | بهجة | glimpse | لمحة |
| beasts | وحوش | demands | متطلبات | glow | يتوهج |
| Bedouins | البدو | dense | كثيف | groan | أنين |
| belch | يتدفق | discipline | انضباط | haste | تسرع |
| blinking | وميض / رمش | disembark | يُنزل من السفينة | hesitation | تردد |
| brass | نحاس | disturb | يزعج | horse-drawn | تجرها الخيول |
| cab | سيارة أجرة | dock | رصيف / ميناء | identity | هوية |
| caravan | قافلة | dome | قبة | imaginary | خيالي |
| carpetbag | حقيبة سجادة | drag | يسحب | immensity | ضخامة |
| chuckle | ضحكة مكتومة | eccentric | غريب الأطوار | incense | بخور |
| circus performer | مؤدي سيرك | echo | صدى | inquiries | استفسارات |
| clatter | قعقعة | elegant | أنيق | interval | فترة |
| clench | يقبض بشدة | enchant | يسحر | iron track | سكة حديد |
| coastlines | السواحل | endure | يتحمل | jest | يمزح |
| companion | رفيق | engines hissing | صوت المحركات | junk | خردة |
| compartment | حجرة | enormous | هائل | lean | يميل |
| concentration | تركيز | estate | تركة | leather | جلد |
| confidence | ثقة | exotic | غريب | lightning | برق |
| confirm | يؤكد | fist | قبضة | madness | جنون |
| connection | اتصال | formula | صيغة | magic | سحر |

| | | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|----------------|-------------|----------------|-------------|
| manner | أسلوب | purchase | يشترى | stretch | يتمدد |
| marvel | معجزة | pursuit | مطاردة | strict | صارم |
| mast | صارٍ | rattle | خشخشة | stroll | يتجول |
| mathematical | رياضى | recite | يتلو/ يقرأ | struggle | صراع |
| member | عضو | relief | راحة | subcontinent | شبه القارة |
| merchant | تاجر | require | يتطلب | sunrise | شروق الشمس |
| minaret | منذنة / منارة | resolve | يحل | sweat | عرق |
| mission | مهمة | respectability | احترام | tailor | خياط |
| mistaken | منطوق | restless | لا يهدأ | telegram | برقية |
| mixture | مزيج | revive | يحيى | telegraph | تلغراف |
| mutter | يتمتم | rhythm | إيقاع | thatched roofs | أسقف القش |
| mysterious | غامض | ridiculous | سخيف | thrill | نشوة |
| mystery | غموض | roasted | محمص | trace | أثر |
| neat | دقيق / مرتب / أنيق | rocky | صخرى | tremble | يرتعش |
| oppressive | قمعى | rooftops | أسطح | trinket | حليبة |
| ox carts | عربات الثيران | rug | سجادة | trusting | ودود |
| pack | حزمة / يحزم | saddle | سرج | unbearable | لا يطاق |
| particular | خاص | satisfied | راض | unconscious | غير واعي |
| peasant | فلاح | scatter | يتشتت | unfamiliar | غير مألوف |
| phosphorescence | توهج مستديم | screch | صراخ / عواء | valet | خادم |
| pilgrims | حجاج | shimmer | يتألأ | vendor | بائع متجول |
| plead | يتوسل | smokestack | مدخنة | venture | مشروع |
| polished | مصقول / جذاب | speculate | يتكهن | vessel | وعاء |
| precision | دقة | spires | أبراج | visible | مرئى |
| press | يضغط | steamship | باخرة | wardrobe | خزانة ملابس |
| priest | كاهن | steward | مضيف / خادم | warrant | مذكرة |
| private | خاصة | stockings | جوارب | watchful | حذر |
| propose | يقترح | strategy | استراتيجية | whisper | همس / يهمس |
| protest | يحتج | stretch | يتمدد | willpower | قوة الإرادة |

| | | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| a page in the timetable | صفحة في الجدول الزمني | measured by the tick of the clock | يُقاس بدقة الساعة |
| a trace of emotion | أثر من العاطفة | not in the least | على الإطلاق |
| a vision from a storybook | رؤية من كتاب قصص | off to the ends of the earth | بعيداً إلى أقاصى الأرض |
| at all costs | بأى ثمن | on deck | على سطح السفينة |
| at dawn | عند الفجر | on schedule | في الموعد المحدد |
| at the appointed time | في الوقت المحدد | on the banks of | على ضفاف |
| at the same exact time | في نفس الوقت تماماً | on the contrary | على العكس |
| bound for | متجهًا إلى | on the other hand | من ناحية أخرى |
| caught the attention of | لفت انتباه | onward to | إلى الأمام نحو |
| eager to | متشوق إلى | point on a timetable | نقطة في جدول زمني |
| escape justice | الإفلات من العدالة | remained as unshaken as ever | ظلت ثابتة كما كانت دائمًا |
| eyes widened | اتسعت عيناى | shadow someone | يتتبع شخصًا |
| glance at | ينظر إلى | sped into | انطلق |
| in astonishment | في دهشة | step onto | خطوة على |
| in awe | بذهول | The harbor was alive with ships. | كانت الميناء تعج بالسفن. |
| keep a close watch | راقب عن كثب | through the jungles | عبر الأدغال |
| keep close | يبقى على مقربة | torn between | ممزق بين |
| keep his balance | حافظ على توازنه | unaffected by | غير متأثر بـ |
| leaned out of | مالت خارج | was jolted awake | استيقظ مذعورًا |
| leaping across the branches | القفز عبر الفروع | waste no time | لا تضيع وقتك |
| loaded with | محمل بـ | wave gently | تتمايل بلطف |
| long for | يشتاق إلى | wrestled with doubt | تصارع مع الشك |
| lose sight of | فقد بصره | | |

Summary

In 1872, a quiet gentleman named Phileas Fogg lived in London, known for his strict habits and perfect punctuality. His daily life was ruled by the clock, and he spent much of his time at the Reform Club, reading newspapers and playing cards with other wealthy men. Many people thought he was mysterious, strange, or very rich, but he simply valued order and discipline above all things. One day, his servant left because he could not handle the strict routine, so Fogg calmly searched for a new valet. Soon, a Frenchman named Jean Passepartout arrived, hoping for a peaceful and steady life after many adventurous jobs. He was cheerful and eager to serve, believing he had finally found calmness. When he entered Fogg's house, he noticed everything was neat, simple, and filled with clocks. Passepartout thought this life would be restful and easy. However, he did not yet know that within two days, he would be leaving London for a great adventure around the world.

At the Reform Club in October 1872, members were discussing a great bank robbery and the progress of modern travel. Some believed the world was becoming smaller with new railways and steamships. During a card game, Andrew Stuart joked that one could travel around the world in eighty days. Phileas Fogg calmly replied that it was possible and even showed a precise timetable of the journey, counting each leg of the trip with exact days. The others argued about storms and delays, but Fogg insisted that accidents should not be considered. To prove his point, he boldly proposed a wager of twenty thousand pounds, promising to complete the journey in eighty days or less. If he failed, he would pay the same amount. The gentlemen were astonished at his confidence but accepted the challenge. A contract was signed on the spot, and Fogg declared he would leave that evening. He planned to return to the club on December 21st at exactly the same hour, ready to prove his claim true. When Phileas Fogg suddenly announced they were leaving London that same evening, Passepartout was shocked but obeyed, packing quickly for the unexpected journey. They departed at 8:45 p.m. by train, heading toward Dover, while Detective Fix of Scotland Yard secretly followed them, suspecting Fogg of being the Bank of England robbers. From London to Paris and then south to Marseilles, Fogg remained calm, always checking his timetable, while Passepartout was amazed at the speed of travel and the new sights.

At Marseilles, they boarded the steamship *Mongolia* bound for Egypt. Life on board was lively, with passengers from many nations, though Fogg kept his strict routine as if he were still at home. Passepartout enjoyed the sea, the stars, and the different cultures he encountered, though at first he felt seasick. Meanwhile, Detective Fix kept a close watch on Fogg, sending telegrams to London for an arrest warrant, convinced he had found the thief. Passepartout remained unaware of Fix's suspicions and grew more fascinated with the adventure.

He admired his master's calmness and fairness and began to feel respect for him. The journey across the Mediterranean filled Passepartout with wonder and excitement, marking the true beginning of their great race around the world. In Suez, Mr. Phileas Fogg and his servant, Passepartout, disembarked from the steamship *Mongolia*. For Fogg, Egypt was just another stop on his timetable.

Passepartout, however, was amazed by the golden sands, minarets, and camels. They took a train to Cairo, a journey that Fogg viewed with mathematical precision, while Passepartout was captivated by the desert and its wonders. Meanwhile, Detective Fix was secretly following them. Fix telegraphed London for an arrest warrant, but the wires were slow. In Cairo, Passepartout was enchanted by the city's colorful markets and ancient feel. Fogg, on the other hand, was focused on confirming their passage to India and staying on schedule. Fix attempted to question Passepartout, who remained oblivious to Fix's true intentions. As the train departed Cairo for India, Fix's determination to catch Fogg grew stronger.

The *Mongolia* steamer departed from Suez and entered the Red Sea, heading towards the Indian Ocean. Mr. Phileas Fogg remained calm, focused on his timetable, while Passepartout was in awe of the new landscapes and the vastness of the world. Life aboard the ship had its own rhythm, with Fogg playing whist and Passepartout exploring and talking to the crew. Detective Fix was also on board, hoping for an arrest warrant from London. The ship briefly stopped in Aden to refuel, but Fogg stayed on board, calmly updating his notebook. Upon reaching Bombay, the sight of the busy harbor with ships and elephants amazed Passepartout. Fogg, as usual, went straight to the ticket office for the next train to Calcutta.

Fix, once again, found no warrant waiting for him in Bombay. Passepartout explored the city for an hour, but an incident at a Hindu temple where he was driven out for wearing shoes made him realize the importance of respecting unfamiliar traditions. As Fogg and Passepartout boarded the train for Calcutta, Fix followed closely behind, determined to continue his pursuit.

Upon arrival in India, Phileas Fogg, Passepartout, and Detective Fix board a train in Bombay to travel to Calcutta. Passepartout is amazed by the sights of the Indian countryside, while Fogg remains calm and reads a newspaper. After a couple of days, the train unexpectedly stops in the middle of a jungle because the railway track is not yet complete. Fogg, determined not to be delayed, pays a high price of 2,000 pounds to rent an elephant named Kiouni to continue their journey. They travel through the jungle on the elephant, accompanied by a mahout, with Fix following along. During the journey, they hear cries and find a young woman named Aouda lying unconscious. Fogg decides to rescue Aouda, and she joins their group. Passepartout is proud of his master's bravery, and even Fix feels a grudging respect. After a few days, they finally reach the end of the unbuilt railway line and board another train to Calcutta. Fogg lost some time and money but saved a life.

Answer the following questions:

1. Where is Phileas Fogg's home located, and what is this street known for?
2. What is the neighbors' view of Mr. Fogg?
3. Where does Mr. Fogg go every day, and what does he do there?
4. What qualities does the Reform Club embody, and what kind of men go there?
5. What event on October 2nd, 1872, disrupts Mr. Fogg's life?
6. How does Mr. Fogg react to the change in his schedule?
7. What is the full name of the new servant, and what are some of his past jobs?
8. During his job interview with Mr. Fogg, what does Passepartout state as his reason for wanting to work there?
9. What is a notable detail that Passepartout observes about the inside of Mr. Fogg's?
10. What was the primary reason Detective Fix became suspicious of Phileas Fogg?
11. In Suez and Cairo, what action did Detective Fix take in his attempt to stop the suspects?
12. How did Passepartout's reaction to the cities of Suez and Cairo differ from Mr. Fogg's?
13. What was the obstacle that caused the train to stop in the middle of a jungle in India?
14. What was the name of the elephant Fogg hired, and what was the cost?
15. Who was the young woman rescued by Fogg and his companions in the jungle?
16. After his experience in a Hindu temple, what lesson did Passepartout learn about traveling?
17. What did Passepartout imagine his new life would be like, and how did Fogg's instructions immediately contradict this?
18. What specific items did Phileas Fogg instruct Passepartout to pack for their journey?
19. What time and date did Fogg and Passepartout leave Savile Row, and what did the bells of Big Ben do at that moment?
20. What was Detective Fix's initial suspicion of Fogg based on, and what detail from Fogg's departure deepened that suspicion?
21. How did the journey from Paris to Marseilles differ for Fogg and Passepartout?

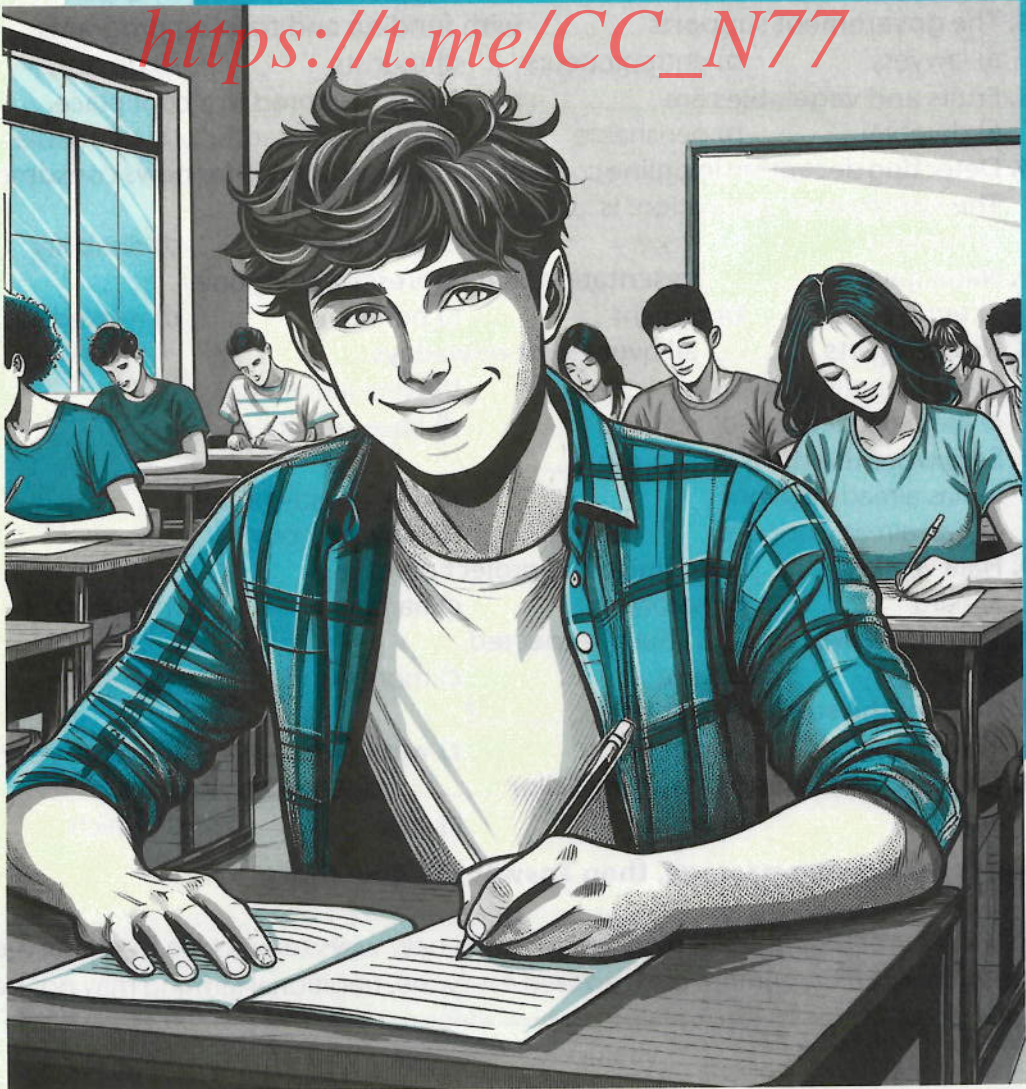
22. What was the name of the steamship they boarded in Marseilles, and what was its destination?
23. Describe the diverse group of passengers aboard the Mongolia, and what languages were heard on the deck?
24. What specific habits did Phileas Fogg maintain while on the ship, as if he were still at home?
25. From where did Fix send his telegram to London, and what did he request in the message?
26. What specific natural wonders did Passepartout admire during the sea voyage?
27. How did Passepartout's perception of Egypt differ from Mr. Fogg's?
28. What was Detective Fix's main suspicion about Phileas Fogg, and what action did he take in an attempt to prove it?
29. According to the text, why did Fix believe that Fogg was the suspect of the Bank of England robbery?
30. What was Mr. Fogg's reaction to the wonders of Egypt, and what did he tell Passepartout they must not do?
31. What did Passepartout note about his master's character while in Cairo?
32. What was Passepartout's response when Detective Fix asked him why Fogg was in such a hurry and risking so much money?
33. Why was Detective Fix determined to delay Fogg in Egypt if possible?
34. What did Fogg say as the train pulled away from Cairo?
35. Where did the journey from Suez to Bombay take place?
36. What was the Mongolia steamer's destination after leaving Suez, and what was its purpose?
37. What did Phileas Fogg do immediately upon boarding the ship and at other fixed hours during the voyage?
38. How did Passepartout react to the sea voyage, and what specific natural sights did he admire?
39. What happened when the Mongolia briefly stopped in Aden?
40. What did Detective Fix do in Aden, and how did he feel about the telegraphic news?
41. What was Passepartout's reaction to the port of Bombay, and how did it differ from his master's?
42. What did Passepartout do while Fogg was arranging the next leg of their journey?

43. What happened to Passepartout at the Hindu temple, and what did he realize afterward?
44. What was Detective Fix's determination as the train departed from Bombay?
45. What was the initial reaction of the passengers at the Bombay train station to the sight of Phileas Fogg, and what did it reveal about his personality?
46. What did Passepartout note about the newly built railway line in India?
47. What was Phileas Fogg's solution to the problem of the uncompleted railway?
48. Who accompanied Phileas Fogg and Passepartout on the elephant journey?
49. What did Passepartout see that made him proud of his master?
50. After the rescue, what did Fogg say to Aouda when she thanked him?
51. What did Phileas Fogg lose, and what did he gain by his decision to rescue the https://www.me/CC_N77
52. Why does the author make a point of mentioning that Fogg's house has no family portraits or decorations, only clocks?
53. Why does the author describe Passepartout's hands as "trembling as he packed"? What does this action reveal about his inner conflict and feelings?
54. Why does Detective Fix's suspicion of Fogg grow stronger the more he observes him?
55. If you were Fogg, would you stay punctual and stiff all the time? Why?
56. Do you think that the old servant was right to leave Mr. Fogg? Why?
57. In your opinion, would Passepartout be happy to work for Mr. Fogg? Why?
58. How do you feel about the behavior of rich men at the Reform Club? Explain.
59. If you were Fogg, would you pay no attention to problems and delays on arranging for the trip? Why?
60. Although Fogg experienced new cultures in Egypt and India, he didn't try to enjoy them. Do you think he is right? Why?
61. Do you think that Fix had good reasons to suspect Fogg and follow him? Why?
62. Why do you think Fix didn't arrest Fogg immediately?
63. If you were Fogg, would you pay a lot of money for the mahout to continue the journey? Why?
64. Why do you think Fogg decided to break his habit and save Aouda?

Part 3

Final Guiding Models

https://t.me/CC_N77



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

1. The airport is considered the main for international travelers.
a) infrastructure b) gateway c) capacity d) milestone
2. Aya's in community service inspired others.
a) engagement b) replacement c) partnership d) settlement
3. The new housing project offers affordable homes for low-income families.
The opposite of "affordable" is
a) cheap b) reasonable c) low d) expensive
4. The government supports with funding and training programs.
a) lawyers b) entrepreneurs c) tourists d) doctors
5. Fruits and vegetables are ; they must be stored in a cool place.
a) durable b) perishable c) manufactured d) affordable
6. Detecting deception in online content is an important skill for news consumers.
The synonym of "deception" is
a) honesty b) trickery c) strength d) disability
7. Nabil gave a presentation that impressed everyone.
a) terrible b) brilliant c) boring d) relaxed
8. New projects all over Egypt nowadays.
a) are launching b) were launching
c) are being launched d) have launched
9. Sara wore the dress which she
a) has already bought c) was already bought
c) had already bought d) is already buying
10. Hala worked to finish the project on time.
a) hard b) hardly c) harder d) hardest
11. The movie was than I expected.
a) better b) best c) more good d) gooder
12. None of the students was late,?
a) were they b) was he c) wasn't he d) weren't they
13. Christopher Columbus was the sailor discovered America.
a) what b) whom c) who d) which

Read the following passage, then answer the questions:

As the world's population grows, we need new ways to produce food that are better for the environment and can feed everyone. Traditional farming may not be enough, so scientists are working on new ideas to solve this problem.

One solution is vertical farming, which means growing crops in tall, stacked layers. This method uses less land and water compared to regular farming. It can also be done indoors, so crops can grow all year round, no matter what the weather is. This is especially helpful in cities where space is limited.

Another new idea is lab-grown meat. Instead of raising and killing animals, scientists can grow meat cells in a lab. This process could help reduce the pollution caused by raising livestock. It could also help save forests and reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

Plant-based foods are also becoming more popular. People are looking for healthier and more sustainable options. Plant-based foods could provide important nutrients and proteins. They are rich in fibers, proteins, minerals, and healthy fats.

In the future, food may look very different from what we eat today. With new technology, we can produce food in ways that are better for the planet, healthier for people, and more efficient. These ideas have the potential to change how we think about and enjoy food.

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

- 14. The antonym of the underlined word “reduce” is “.....”.**
 a) increase b) decrease c) neglect d) care
- 15. The best title for the passage is “.....”.**
 a) Food made in the lab b) Food for the future
 c) Developing agricultural production d) The benefits of vertical farming
- 16. Vertical farming is a promising solution because it**
 a) uses a lot of land b) allows crops to grow year-round
 c) is mainly used outdoors d) needs more water than traditional farming
- 17. Plant-based foods are gaining popularity because they**
 a) are harder to grow
 b) provide health-conscious and sustainable options
 c) require a lot of water to produce
 d) are not as nutritious as animal-based foods
- 18. The author predicts that in the future, food production will**
 a) become less efficient and more harmful b) rely mainly on traditional farming
 c) become more sustainable and efficient d) be based only on lab-grown products
- 19. Compared to traditional meat production, lab-grown meat**
 a) causes more pollution b) requires less space and resources
 c) is less humane d) is only available in small amounts
- 20. The new farming technologies mentioned in the text are intended to**
 a) make food more expensive
 b) reduce the environmental impact of food production
 c) make traditional farming methods obsolete
 d) focus on producing only plant-based foods

21. The author's opinion of plant-based foods is that they

- a) are less nutritious than other food sources
- b) will likely become a larger part of future diets
- c) are not accepted by most people
- d) are not suitable for people who need more protein

22. Choose the correct Arabic translation from a, b, c, or d:

- Egypt is keen to have good ties with African countries. Egypt regularly attends African Union summits to promote economic cooperation and political stability across the continent.

- (a) تعمل مصر على بناء علاقات موزونة مع الدول الإفريقية. وقد تشارك مصر بانتظام في قمم الاتحاد الإفريقي، لتعزيز التعاون الاقتصادي والاستقرار السياسي في جميع أنحاء القارة.
- (b) تحرص مصر على بناء علاقات جيدة مع الدول الإفريقية. وتشارك مصر بانتظام في قمم الاتحاد الإفريقي، لتعزيز التعاون الاقتصادي والاستقرار السياسي في جميع أنحاء القارة.
- (c) تحرص مصر على بناء علاقات جيدة مع الدول الإفريقية. وتشارك مصر أحياناً في قمم الاتحاد الإفريقي، لتعزيز التعاون الاقتصادي والاستقرار السياسي في جميع أنحاء القارة.
- (d) تعمل مصر على بناء علاقات متوازنة مع الدول الإفريقية. وقد تشارك مصر بانتظام في منتديات الاتحاد الإفريقي، لتعزيز التعاون الاقتصادي والاستقرار السياسي في جميع أنحاء القارة.

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

- للسياحة دور هام في الاقتصاد في مصر فهي توفر الكثير من فرص العمل، كما أنها ثاني أهم مصدر للعملة الأجنبية التي تحتاج إليها مصر.

- a) Tourism has an important role in the economics in Egypt. It proves a lot of job chances and it is the second most important source of foreign coin that Egypt wants.
- b) Tourism has an important role in the economy in Egypt. It provides a lot of job chances and it is the second most important result of foreign currency that Egypt wants.
- c) Tourism has an important role in the economics in Egypt. It provides a lot of job chances and it is the second most important source of foreign coin that Egypt needs.
- d) Tourism has an important role in the economy in Egypt. It provides a lot of job chances and it is the second most important source of foreign currency that Egypt needs.

24. Answer the following questions:

1. What was the general opinion about Mr. Fogg's personality traits?
2. If you were Passepartout, would you take the job with Mr. Fogg?
3. What does Fogg's calm reaction to the debate in the Reform Club suggest about his personality and way of solving problems?

25. Write an essay of (150-180) words on the following:

"How Egypt strengthens its role in Africa"

.....

.....

Model (2)

30

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

1. The toys were according to strict safety standards.
a) manufactured b) perishable c) affordable d) targeted
2. Our teacher inspired us with stories of famous scientists. "Inspired" is an antonym of
a) encouraged b) motivated c) discouraged d) aspired
3. Technology has a impact on modern life.
a) flexible b) universal c) limited d) temporary
4. Climate change a serious threat to wildlife.
a) catches b) ignores c) solves d) poses
5. Social media algorithms change the content we see
a) without us noticing b) without us helping
c) with our help d) when helping
6. You can usually a fake account if it has very few followers and no real photos.
a) create b) recognize c) organize d) use
7. What does it mean to 'meet others halfway'?
a) To always get what you want at the expense of others.
b) To refuse to compromise.
c) To compromise with others to reach an agreement.
d) To avoid talking to other people.
8. Right now, we about the upcoming conference.
a) are talking b) talk c) talked d) will talk
9. We the tickets online before going to the cinema.
a) booked b) had booked c) are booking d) have booked
10. Nada has a smile that makes everyone happy.
a) warm b) warmly c) warmed d) warmth
11. This exam is than the one we took last month.
a) more difficult b) difficult c) most difficult d) as difficult
12. You'd better take an umbrella,?
a) hadn't you b) wouldn't you c) didn't you d) don't you
13. She apologized to the boy glasses got broken.
a) where b) which c) whose d) that

Read the following passage, then answer the questions:

Have you ever watched a **documentary** about wildlife? Forests of different kinds are rich in wildlife. There, you can see thousands of species of plants and animals. These plants and animals form one of the most complicated circles of life. Every single species plays a part in the natural balance. There are similarities between animals living in wide open spaces. For example, the lion is an animal that lives in open areas. The lion is the largest member in the family of cats. It lives in Africa. When it is angry or **irritated** by flies, the lion whips its tail around. The favorite food of the lion is raw meat. The lion gets its food from the animals it kills every day. It hunts at night, but during the day, it lies in the shade of a tree. The lion kills only for food. The male always eats first. When it finishes, the rest of the family, the lioness and cubs, have their turn.

The zebra **also** lives in wide open spaces. Its enemy is the lion because lions like zebras' meat. Both zebras and lions like to live in **open areas** where they can run and play. Water is very important for the zebra. Almost every day it goes to a waterhole where its enemy, the lion, is sitting there waiting for it.

Zebras "also" live in Africa. They're distinctive single-hoofed mammals that **live in herds**. There are several species of zebra found in the wild. Each zebra's stripe is unique.

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

- 14.** The underlined word "**irritated**" means
a) annoyed b) interested c) discouraged d) frightened
- 15.** What do you think a **documentary** is?
a) A historical film. b) A TV detective series.
c) A program based on facts. d) A program about fiction.
- 16.** Lions don't hunt
a) if they are hungry b) when they are hungry
c) unless they are hungry d) in case they are hungry
- 17.** Both lions and zebras are animals and they live in wide open spaces.
a) wild b) domestic c) kind d) lazy
- 18.** Zebras **live in herds**. What do you think this means?
a) They live individually.
b) They live in groups of the same species.
c) They live in mixed-up groups.
d) They live alone.
- 19.** The author compares a zebra's stripe pattern to a fingerprint to
a) show that stripes help zebras run faster
b) suggest that no two zebras look exactly alike
c) explain why lions can't see zebras clearly
d) prove that zebras are related to horses

20. If a certain species of animals or plants in forests is badly affected, this may lead to

a) natural balance b) similarity c) imbalance d) natural organization

21. Lions hunt at night

- a) and also during the day b) but not during the day
c) not only during the day d) and eat during the day

22. Choose the correct Arabic translation from a, b, c, or d:

- The Grand Egyptian Museum reflects Egypt's vision to make history accessible to new generations while strengthening Egypt's role as a pioneer in world heritage.

- a) ينعكس في المتحف المصري الكبير رأي مصر لجعل التاريخ في متناول الأجيال الجديدة مع تطوير دور مصر كدولة رائدة في الموروث العالمي.
b) يعكس المتحف المصري الكبير رأي مصر لجعل التاريخ في متناول الأجيال الجديدة مع تقوية دور مصر كدولة رائدة في الإرث العالمي.
c) يعكس المتحف المصري الكبير رؤية مصر لجعل التاريخ في متناول الأجيال الجديدة مع تعزيز دور مصر كدولة رائدة في التراث العالمي.
d) ينعكس المتحف المصري الكبير على رؤية مصر لجعل التاريخ في متناول الأجيال الجديدة مع تعزيز مكانة مصر كدولة رائدة في التراث العالمي.

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

- لقد أدى انتشار وسائل التواصل الاجتماعي إلى حدوث تطور كبير وسريع في اللغات، فهؤلاء الذين يتواصلون عبر الإنترنت يميلون إلى الاختصار.

- a) The spread of social media has led to great and rapid development in languages, those who communicate online tend to be abbreviate.
b) The spread of social media has led to great and rapid development in languages, those who communicate online tend to be short.
c) The spread of social media has led to great and rapid development in languages, those who communicate online intend to abbreviate.
d) The spread of social media has led to great and rapid development in languages, those who communicate online tend to abbreviate.

24. Answer the following questions:

1. What shocking crime occurred in London at the beginning of the story?
2. Do you think Detective Fix's suspicion of Fogg is fair, or is he jumping to conclusions? Explain.
3. How do Fogg's and Passepartout's reactions to the Egyptian setting reveal their personalities?

25. Write an essay of (150-180) words on the following:

"My Vision for My Future Life"

.....

.....

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

1. Natural fibers are preferred in the production of high-quality
 a) textiles b) machines c) metals d) minerals
2. The new policy was not advantageous; in fact, it was for small businesses.
 a) bored b) harmful c) profitable d) helpful
3. Tourism is an important source of growth for many countries.
 a) economic b) physical c) worthwhile d) renewable
4. This hospital offers free health to detect diseases early.
 a) screening b) training c) designing d) fulfilling
5. The conference was a great opportunity to meet from all over the country.
 a) local friends b) non-local contacts
 c) family members d) non-local relations
6. Heba is a very reliable friend who always keeps her promises. The antonym of "reliable" is
 a) trustworthy b) dependable c) unreliable d) selfish
7. intelligence helps people understand others' feelings.
 a) Emotional b) Logical c) Sensible d) Artificial
8. The documents by the secretary at the moment.
 a) are typing b) are being typed c) were typed d) have been typed
9. They the house before the guests arrived.
 a) were cleaning b) had cleaned c) clean d) have cleaned
10. The students followed the teacher's advice during the experiment.
 a) careful b) carefully c) careless d) carefulness
11. That was the day of my life I wish I could relive it.
 a) happily b) happiest c) happier d) more happy
12. There is a mistake in this report,?
 a) Isn't there b) is there c) isn't it d) is it
13. Charles Dickens, was an English author, wrote many interesting novels.
 a) that b) whom c) who d) which

Read the following passage, then answer the questions:

You might think that concrete is a modern material, but experts think that it might have been made first by the Egyptians about 5,000 years ago. They used a kind of concrete made of mud and grass to help build the Pyramids. Nearly three thousand years later, the Romans also made a type of concrete using volcanic stone. They used to build many of their most famous landmarks, such as the Colosseum and the Pantheon, which are still standing today. The Pantheon still has the largest concrete dome in the world; it is 43 meters in diameter. The Romans added milk, fat, or blood to make the concrete stronger. Today we use chemicals instead. However, Roman concrete was stronger than modern concrete, although it did not dry as quickly.

It was not until 1824 that modern concrete was invented in England. It was made using local stones. Slowly, builders started to use the new material. The first concrete house was built in London in 1854, and the first concrete bridge was built in San Francisco in 1889. In 1891, a whole road was made using concrete in Ohio, USA. You can still drive on it today. Concrete must be a great material to build with. It is not expensive to make and it is so strong that earthquakes do not usually damage it. It is now used to make, everything from massive dams and skyscrapers to sculptures and kitchen worktops. The world's tallest building, Burj Khalifa in Dubai, and the world's longest tunnel, in Switzerland, are both mostly made from concrete. A downside to concrete is that it is not very good for the environment because you need a lot of heat to produce it.

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

14. What is impressive about the Pantheon?

- a) It's the largest concrete dome in the world.
- b) It is a very tall building.
- c) It is built on a volcano.
- d) It was built using volcanic stone.

15. What did the Egyptians use in concrete to help build the Pyramids?

- a) Chemicals.
- b) Things that came from animals.
- c) Mud and grass.
- d) Sand.

16. According to the article, what is a downside to using concrete?

- a) It is very uncomfortable material.
- b) It is hard to make.
- c) Making it is bad for the environment.
- d) It is very ugly and expensive.

17. Concrete is used in so many structures today because it is

- a) a very old material .
- b) a very modern material
- c) strong and easy to make
- d) very beautiful

Model (4)

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

1. Good night's sleep can boost your concentration and memory. The antonym of "boost" is
 a) increase b) enhance c) undermine d) attract
2. Entrepreneurs often challenges when starting a new business.
 a) face b) avoid c) ignore d) take
3. Donating books to schools contributes improving education.
 a) for b) in c) to d) on
4. The school is, so all children can join.
 a) exclusive b) inclusive c) limited d) restricted
5. This castle had high walls as part of its
 a) preservation b) decorations c) defenses d) attacks
6. Social media algorithms often promote content to more users.
 a) hidden b) outdated c) irrelevant d) trending
7. skills are practical abilities you can learn and measure, like using a computer, cooking, or speaking a language.
 a) Soft b) Hard c) Emotional d) Social
8. I to the radio while cooking breakfast.
 a) will listen b) have listened c) listened d) am listening
9. The documents before the meeting started.
 a) have signed b) are signed
 c) had been signed d) were being signed
10. This is a problem we need to solve.
 a) serious b) seriously c) seriousness d) seriousness
11. A plane is faster than a train.
 a) a much b) much more c) much d) a lot more
12. Let's not waste any more time,?
 a) will we b) won't we c) shan't we d) shall we
13. Have you seen the money was on the table?
 a) when b) where c) in which d) that

Read the following passage, then answer the questions:

The ancient Greeks always asserted that a healthy mind in a healthy body is the key to a well-balanced life. Nowadays, many schools are decreasing the amount of time given to sports, and some schools are removing it altogether. Although academic subjects are certainly a very important part of the school curriculum, I am strongly opposed to the complete removal of sports.

Firstly, schools have a responsibility to educate children in all areas. For that reason, it is just as important to provide sports practice for the professional sportsmen and women of the future as it is to provide academic training to those who will go on to university.

In addition, students these days spend long hours studying or working at their computers. Therefore, they need the opportunity to do some physical activity during the school day. This will not only help to increase their level of fitness and make them healthier, but it will also mean that they develop better social skills and are able to concentrate on their studies for longer, and thus achieve better results.

In conclusion, I strongly believe that sports should remain a key part of the school curriculum. All children have the right to get a balanced education, and they should not be deprived of the opportunity to learn how to play sports.

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

- 14. Practicing a sport is necessary for students to**
- a) increase their level of fitness and make them healthier
 - b) develop better social skills
 - c) concentrate on their studies for longer
 - d) all the above
- 15. What is the writer's main purpose in this passage?**
- a) To describe ancient Greek philosophy and habits.
 - b) To criticize modern education systems.
 - c) To argue that sports should remain part of school curriculum.
 - d) To promote professional sports careers.
- 16. Which of the following can be a good title for the passage?**
- a) The philosophy of the Greeks.
 - b) How to keep fit.
 - c) The importance of sport.
 - d) Academic life.
- 17. Which statement is not true?**
- a) Sports give the chance to be physically fit.
 - b) Sports help students become more successful.
 - c) Sports encourage team spirit.
 - d) Sports lead to overweight.
- 18. The underlined word "key" means**
- a) lock
 - b) necessary
 - c) clue
 - d) guide
- 19. The ancient Greeks believe that**
- a) there is a connection between intelligence and a strong body
 - b) well-balanced food is important
 - c) there is a negative effect of sports on the body
 - d) studying is more important than sports

20. The underlined pronoun **“they”** refers to
 a) skills b) children c) students d) schools
21. The writer believes that practicing sports is studying academic subjects.
 a) more important than b) less important than
 c) as important as d) not as important as
22. **Choose the correct Arabic translation from a, b, c, or d:**
 - Learning soft skills takes time and effort, but they can open doors in school, work, and life. You can say that knowledge fills your mind, but soft skills shape your future.
- (a) تعليم المهارات الناعمة يحتاج إلى وقت واجتهاد، لكنها تستطيع أن تفتح الأبواب في المدرسة والعمل والحياة. يمكن القول إن المعرفة تملأ عقلك، لكن المهارات الناعمة تضع مستقبلك.
 (b) تعلم المهارات الناعمة يحتاج إلى وقت وجهد، ومع ذلك، تستطيع أن تفتح الأبواب في المدرسة والعمل والحياة. يمكن القول إن العلم يملأ عقلك، لكن المهارات الناعمة تشكل مستقبلك.
 (c) تعليم المهارات الناعمة يحتاج إلى وقت واجتهاد، ومع ذلك، تستطيع أن تفتح الأبواب في المدرسة والعمل والحياة. يمكن القول إن المعرفة تملأ عقلك، لكن المهارات الناعمة تحول مستقبلك.
 (d) يحتاج تعلم المهارات الناعمة إلى وقت وجهد، لكنها تستطيع أن تفتح الأبواب في المدرسة والعمل والحياة. يمكن القول إن المعرفة تملأ عقلك، لكن المهارات الناعمة تشكل مستقبلك.
23. **Choose the correct English translation from a, b, c, or d:**
 - يجب أن نشجع أبناءنا على المشاركة في العمل التطوعي ومساعدة الجمعيات الخيرية. فعلى سبيل المثال، العديد من الناس الآن يريدون العمل لحماية الحيوانات من الانقراض والحفاظ على البيئة.
- a) We should promote our kids to participate in the voluntary work and help the communities. For example, many people, now, want to work to protect animals from extinct and to conserve the environment.
 b) We should promote our kids to share in the voluntary work and help the charities. For example, many people, now, want to work to protect animals from being extinct and to conserve the environment.
 c) We should encourage our kids to share in the group work and help the societies. For example, many people, now, want to work to protect animals from extinct and to conserve the environment.
 d) We should encourage our kids to participate in the voluntary work and help the charities. For example, many people, now, want to work to protect animals from extinction and to conserve the weather.
24. **Answer the following questions:**
 1. How did Passepartout react to Egypt's sights and culture?
 2. How does Passepartout's visit to the Hindu temple show the challenges of cultural encounters in travel?
 3. What lesson might modern readers learn from Fogg's willingness to lose money but save Aouda's life?
25. **Write an essay of (150-180) words on the following:**
“How to be employable”

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

1. Most world countries are planting trees on a large to combat deforestation.
a) amount b) scale c) size d) skill
2. Rice farming is very, requiring large amounts of water to grow.
a) water-saving b) water-intensive c) water-free d) waterproof
3. Manal decided to her life to helping the poor.
a) dictate b) waste c) dedicate d) avoid
4. A lot of international organizations started a/an to fight climate change.
a) application b) initiative c) event d) class
5. Reem has shown remarkable improvement in her studies. "Remarkable" is a synonym of
a) ordinary b) notable c) usual d) common
6. Social media campaigns often use creative to engage viewers.
a) tactics b) feedbacks c) sparks d) reflections
7. Her in the exam was excellent. Her family are so proud of her!
a) absence b) performance c) mistake d) delay
8. A new library in the city center currently.
a) is building b) is being built c) was built d) has been built
9. The project before the deadline.
a) is completed b) was completed
c) has been completed d) had been completed
10. The students listened to the teacher.
a) attentively b) attentive c) attention d) attentiveness
11. I think mathematics is than history.
a) as interesting b) more interesting
c) most interesting d) much interesting
12. Nobody called you last night,?
a) didn't they b) did they c) did he d) didn't he
13. This is the restaurant we had dinner last night.
a) that b) which c) where d) when

Read the following passage, then answer the questions:

Every day, we read news online, watch TV, or scroll through social media. But not everything we see is true or fair. Sometimes, the media changes stories on purpose. They might leave out facts, use scary words, or show only one side. This is called media manipulation—when information is twisted to control what people think or feel.

For example, a news headline might shout: “DISASTER STRIKES CITY!”—but the real story is just a small power cut. Photos can be edited. Videos can be cut short to make someone look guilty or angry—even if they weren't. Some websites write shocking headlines just to get you to click.

Social media makes this worse. Their systems—called algorithms—learn what you like. So, they show you more of the same. You'll never see the other side. Fake news spreads fast because it makes people feel strong emotions—like fear or anger. Many share it without checking if it's real.

Why do they do this? Often for money—more clicks mean more advertisements. Sometimes for power—to make you support a leader, or vote a certain way.

But you can protect yourself. Always ask: Who wrote this? Is it from a trusted source? Are there facts or just opinions? Don't share until you're sure.

Media should help us understand the world—not trick us. Be smart. Be careful. Think before you believe. Your mind is powerful—don't let anyone control it.

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

14. What is the main topic of the passage?

- a) How to make videos.
- b) How media can trick people.
- c) How to trick people.
- d) History of newspapers.

15. Why do some websites use shocking headlines?

- a) To make you disbelieve what you see.
- b) To make you click and earn money from ads.
- c) To teach science.
- d) To make you earn money from media.

16. What does the underlined word “They” refer to?

- a) Readers.
- b) Media or news creators.
- c) Algorithms.
- d) Information and news.

17. What is the writer's main purpose in this passage?

- a) To entertain with funny stories.
- b) To warn readers and teach them how to think critically about media.
- c) To promote a specific news on media.
- d) To explain how social media response.

18. What can you infer about fake news?

- a) It's always easy to identify.
- b) It spreads fast because it causes strong emotions.
- c) It's only found in books or on TV.
- d) It's written by special people and have no emotions.

19. Which of these is NOT mentioned as a tool of media manipulation?

- a) Editing photos.
- b) Cutting videos.
- c) Using shocking headlines.
- d) Giving away free phones.

20. What does "algorithms" do, according to the passage?

- a) Harm your computer and deletes files.
- b) Show you content based on what you already like.
- c) Make communication between similar people.
- d) Write news stories and fix computers.

21. Which word is a synonym for "trusted source" in the passage?

- a) Popular website.
- b) Reliable or credible place.
- c) Funny blog.
- d) Old newspaper.

22. Choose the correct Arabic translation from a, b, c, or d:

- While we can't stop natural disasters, we can prepare for them. Unfortunately, many communities around the world still suffer because of lack of awareness.

- a) بالرغم من أننا لا نستطيع دائمًا منع الكوارث الطبيعية، إلا أننا يمكننا الاستعداد لها. للأسف ما زالت بعض المجتمعات حول العالم تعاني بسبب نقص الوعي.
- b) بالرغم من أننا لا نستطيع دائمًا منع الظواهر الطبيعية، إلا أننا يمكننا الاستعداد لها. للأسف ما زالت العديد من المجتمعات حول العالم تعاني بسبب نقص الوعي.
- c) بالرغم من أننا لا نستطيع دائمًا منع الكوارث الطبيعية، إلا أننا يمكننا الاستعداد لها. لسوء الحظ ما زالت العديد من المجتمعات حول العالم تعاني بسبب نقص العلم.
- d) بالرغم من أننا لا نستطيع دائمًا منع الكوارث الطبيعية، إلا أننا يمكننا الاستعداد لها. للأسف ما زالت العديد من المجتمعات حول العالم تعاني بسبب نقص الوعي.

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

- تقوم الدولة بجهود كبيرة في تطوير العاصمة الإدارية الجديدة للحد بشكل فعال من الازدحام والتكدس في القاهرة.

- a) The state is doing significant efforts to develop the New Administrative Capital in order to effectively reduce congestion and overcrowding in Cairo.
- b) The state is making significant efforts to develop the New Administrative Capital in order to effectively reduce congestion and overcrowding in Cairo.
- c) The state is making significant affect to develop the New Administrative Capital in order to effectively reduce congestion and overcrowding in Cairo.
- d) The state is making significant efforts to develop the old Administrative Capital in order to effectively reduce congestion and overcrowding in Cairo.

24. Answer the following questions:

1. How does the journey across the Indian Ocean highlight the contrast between Fogg and Passepartout?
2. Do you think Phileas Fogg and Passepartout will develop a good working relationship?
3. Would you accept Phileas Fogg's bet if you were at the club? Why?

25. Write an essay of (150-180) words on the following:

"How to protect yourself against Media Manipulation"

.....

.....

Model (6)

30

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

- The company made a strategic decision to expand into international markets. "Strategic" is a synonym of
 a) careful b) random c) careless d) planned
- Many young entrepreneurs dream of setting up a successful
 a) startup b) job c) makeup d) office
- Everyone should have access to healthcare, regardless of their income.
 a) limited b) equitable c) restricted d) several
- Students are encouraged to take in sports activities after school.
 a) part b) place c) action d) role
- Medical research has made significant progress in decades.
 a) recent b) old c) new d) future
- A article has a headline that uses strong words to grab your attention to believe its misinformation.
 a) boring b) long c) misleading d) short
- Good communication and teamwork are important skills for every employee.
 a) hard b) soft c) technical d) smooth
- We a lot of changes in the office this month.
 a) make b) made c) are making d) had made
- By the age of eighteen, I to drive a car.
 a) learn b) learned c) have learned d) had learned
- The meeting was organized, which impressed all the participants.
 a) efficient b) efficiently c) efficiency d) more efficient
- My dog is than my neighbor's.
 a) friendlier b) more friendly c) most friendly d) friendliest
- I'm not late this time,?
 a) aren't I b) are I c) am I d) isn't it
- The woman of the murder could prove her innocence.
 a) who suspect b) who suspected c) suspected d) suspecting

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, we should stop to have some rest and some recreation to have fun. If we didn't, we could make mistakes, and our work might get worse.

An overworked person may end up losing their ability to think clearly and having no energy to go on working. Sleep is one way by which we can renew our energy. Sports and games are also important for brainworkers, who stay in closed offices and don't have a good chance to exercise their muscles. Swimming, walking, and other outdoor activities are excellent and may be very good for all people, so we shouldn't waste our weekends. People make full use of them by being in the open spaces. 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 magical effect on man's health and work.

Only clever people are those who can achieve a balance between their work and their personal lives. They are hardworking when they do their jobs, and they live the happiest moments when they aren't working.

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

- 14. All the following are examples of brainworkers except**
- a) mathematicians b) cleaners c) surgeons d) engineers
- 15. According to the passage, change has on health and work.**
- a) a vital effect b) no effect
c) negative effect d) slow effect
- 16. The writer's purpose in the last paragraph is to**
- a) suggest doing work in open area b) tell the story of brainworkers
c) warn us of living happily d) advise us to achieve balance
- 17. The best title for the passage is ".....".**
- a) The importance of a balanced life style
b) The importance of going to work
c) The importance of rest
d) The importance of games
- 18. According to the second paragraph, we understand that man's health improves by**
- a) changing our sleeping habits
b) thinking of the worries of life in the evening
c) fully enjoying weekends
d) working without rest

19. The underlined word "recreation" in the first paragraph means

- a) effort b) health c) stress d) leisure

20. We can avoid making mistakes if we

- a) don't have rest b) relax
c) work hard d) do our jobs lazily

21. The phrase "An overworked person" has a meaning.

- a) positive b) violent c) aggressive d) negative

22. Choose the correct Arabic translation from a, b, c, or d:

- The Egyptian monuments and museums attract millions of tourists from all over the world. We ought to exert more effort to increase the number of tourists visiting Egypt nowadays.

- (a) تجذب المباني والمتاحف المصرية ملايين السياح من جميع أنحاء العالم ويجب أن نبذل مزيدًا من الجهود لزيادة عدد السياح هذه الأيام.
(b) تجذب الآثار والمتاحف المصرية آلاف السياح من جميع أنحاء العالم ويجب أن نبذل مزيدًا من الجهود لزيادة السياح هذه الأيام.
(c) تجذب الآثار والمتاحف المصرية ملايين السياح من جميع أنحاء العالم ويجب أن نبذل مزيدًا من الجهود لزيادة عدد السياح هذه الأيام.
(d) تجذب الآثار والمتاحف المصرية ملايين السياح من جميع أنحاء البلاد ويجب أن نبذل مزيدًا من الجهود لزيادة عدد السياح تلك الأيام.

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

- يساعدنا تعلم اللغات الأجنبية على فهم الاتجاهات العلمية والثقافية الحديثة كما يمكننا من مواكبة التطور الكبير في مجالات العلوم والتكنولوجيا المختلفة.

- a) Learning foreign languages helps us understand modern scientific and cultural traces and enables us to take place with the great development in various fields of science and technology.
b) Learning foreign languages helps us understand modern scientific and cultural trends and enables us to keep pace with the great development in various fields of science and technology.
c) Teaching foreign languages helps us understand modern scientific and cultural trends and enables us to keep pace with the great development in various fields of science and technology.
d) Learning foreign languages helps us understanding modern scientific and cultural trends and enables us to keep pace with the great development in various fields of science and technology.

24. Answer the following questions:

1. Why did the train stop on the third day of travel in India?
2. If you were Passepartout, would you be excited or frightened to leave everything behind in just ten minutes? Why?
3. Why might the rescue of Aouda make Fix change his opinion of Fogg?

25. Write an essay of (150-180) words on the following:

"Cellphones"

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

1. The team showed great unity during the final match. "Unity" is a synonym of
 a) division b) harmony c) conflict d) separation
2. The of medical teams saved many lives after the earthquake.
 a) mobilization b) realization c) reduction d) delay
3. Children often create stories with their imagination. The adjective of the verb "create" is
 a) creation b) creative c) creator d) creatively
4. Identifying your can help you choose the right job.
 a) strengths b) problems c) hobbies d) mistakes
5. The government's in renewable energy will hopefully create new jobs and boost the economy.
 a) investment b) processing c) portion d) heritage
6. can confuse people and cause serious problems.
 a) Communication b) Information c) Education d) Misinformation
7. Many young men hope to get soon after finishing university.
 a) hired b) along c) confused d) tired
8. My parents for a short vacation this week.
 a) are traveling b) travel c) had traveled d) travels
9. The rules explained before the game started.
 a) had been b) were c) are d) have been
10. This is the route to reach the city.
 a) shortest b) shorter c) more short d) shortly
11. My brother speaks English. He can deal with native speakers.
 a) good b) a good c) well d) the better
12. Sara hasn't forgotten her homework,?
 a) has she b) hasn't she c) does she d) didn't she
13. The lady son plays football with me is the head teacher of my school.
 a) whose b) who's c) whom d) where

Read the following passage, then answer the questions:

At school, you have probably had the support of your teachers, your family, and your friends. When you leave secondary school, you will start to have responsibility for your own life. This means being in control of your time and also your choice of career. However, it is important never to forget the values and morals that your family and your school have taught you.

Show respect to older people, but also to your work colleagues, both male and female.

Remember to be tolerant of people who are different from you. Be loyal to all your friends.

When you are at work, make sure that you help and support your work colleagues. It is good to be ambitious but do not envy people who are promoted before you. Be patient and always work hard, and you will be rewarded one day.

When you are not at work, spend some time helping your local community. This is an excellent way to meet new people and to help improve the lives of others. Try to help the poor whenever you can. Most people find that voluntary and charitable work is so rewarding that they are happy to do it.

Your school has taught you how to pass your exams, but it has also taught you important values and morals that will help whatever career you choose.

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

14. The main idea of the passage is “.....”.

- a) How to be successful after leaving school
- b) How to succeed at your school
- c) Tolerant people lose a lot in their life
- d) You will be rewarded one day

15. In your future career, will support you.

- a) your family and teachers
- b) morals and values
- c) your school and colleagues
- d) males and females

16. Voluntary work is rewarding although it is

- a) unseen
- b) unpaid
- c) valueless
- d) fruitless

17. Being helps you to get on well with other people.

- a) violent
- b) tolerant
- c) shy
- d) ashamed

18. Remember to be tolerant of people who are

- a) different from your colleagues
- b) similar to your colleagues
- c) different from you
- d) similar to you

19. Young people are likely to become responsible

- a) before their birthday
- b) after their 18th birthday
- c) after prep school
- d) after primary school

20. The word "....." from the passage means the people who live in the same area.

- a) responsibility b) morals c) community d) colleges

21. In the last paragraph, the word "rewarding" means

- a) very bad b) too little c) not enough d) quite good

22. Choose the correct Arabic translation from a, b, c, or d:

- A good education opens doors to endless opportunities and a brighter future. Education empowers individuals, equipping them with knowledge and skills for success.

(a) يفتح التعليم الجيد البوابات لفرص لا نهاية لها وغد مشرق. التعليم يمكن الأفراد، ويزودهم بالمعلومات والمهارات اللازمة للنجاح.

(b) يفتح التعليم الجيد أبواباً لفرص لا نهاية لها ومستقبل مشرق. التعليم يمكن الأفراد، ويزودهم بالمعلومات والمهارات اللازمة للنجاح.

(c) يفتح التعليم المجيد أبواباً لفرص لا حد لها ومستقبل مشرق. التعليم يمكن الأفراد، ويفرهم بالمعلومات والمهارات اللازمة للنجاح.

(d) يفتح التعليم الجيد أبواباً لفرص لا نهاية لها وغد مشرق. التعليم يمكن الأفراد، ويزودهم بالمعلومات والمهارات اللازمة للنجاح.

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

- للرياضة أثر كبير في محاربة مشكلات المجتمع المختلفة مثل العنف والجريمة، كما يمكنها تعزيز المبادئ الأساسية لشخصية الأطفال بجانب فوائدها الصحية الكبيرة لكل الناس.

- a) Sport has a great defect in fighting the various problems of society, such as violence and crime. It can also enhance the basic principles of children's personality, in addition to its great health benefits for all people.
- b) Sport has a great effect in fighting the various problems of society, such as violence and crime. It can also evade the basic principles of children's personality, in addition to its great health benefits for all people.
- c) Sport has a great effect in fighting the various problems of society, such as violence and crime. It can also enhance the basic findings of children's personality, in addition to its great health benefits for all people.
- d) Sport has a great effect in fighting the various problems of society, such as violence and crime. It can also enhance the basic principles of children's personality, in addition to its great health benefits for all people.

24. Answer the following questions:

1. What kind of work experience did Passepartout have before applying for job with Mr. Fogg?
2. Why is Passepartout so impressed by the sights and sounds of Egypt?
3. If you were in Fogg's position, would you have allowed Passepartout to explore Bombay? Why or why not?

25. Write an essay of (150-180) words on the following:

"There must be a link between hard work and success."

.....

.....

Model (8)

30

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

1. Wind power is a energy source.
a) harmful b) temporary c) sustainable d) limited
2. is giving a short, persuasive talk for investors, partners, or customers.
a) Negotiating b) Pitching c) Advertising d) Explaining
3. Many people argue that leads to better efficiency in industries.
a) privatization b) memorization c) localization d) specialization
4. The pandemic became in healthcare systems all over the world.
a) a call for adaptation b) a sign of celebration
c) a reason for destruction d) a chance for relaxation
5. Tourists were asked to the beach during the storm.
a) decorate b) celebrate c) participate d) evacuate
6. Authors often dream of the of their first book.
a) resignation b) application c) publication d) location
7. To succeed in business, you need to be resilient and never give up easily.
"Resilient" is a synonym of
a) weak b) adaptable c) fragile d) delicate
8. The company its new website this week.
a) is launching b) launches c) launched d) has launched
9. As soon as I arrived home, I realized I my cellphone at school.
a) forget b) forgets c) has forgotten d) had forgotten
10. The weather ruined our picnic.
a) rainy b) rain c) raining d) rains
11. Nader is a successful businessman, but his brother is
a) much successful b) bit more successful
c) more much successful d) much more successful
12. Someone has left the lights on,?
a) haven't they b) hasn't he c) hasn't it d) don't they
13. Why does he always wear clothes are unsuitable for him?
a) whose b) when c) which d) what

Read the following passage, then answer the questions:

You don't need to look back twenty years to realize the **tremendous** developments in science and technology and how these advances are changing the lifestyle of millions of people all over the world.

Although TV and video were there in those days, no one had heard then of those wonderful remote control units that turn the equipment on and off, helping us to choose our entertainment with the least physical effort.

There are many other effects of technology that have made our lives more comfortable. You no longer worry about washing the dishes; your dishwasher can take care of that. If you want a hot meal, you just pop your food into the microwave oven. Passenger planes fly nonstop to different parts of the world, and their pilots can find time to relax as the computers do most of the hard work for them. This all leaves people more time to enjoy themselves, and it also explains the remarkable current progress in the leisure industry.

Leisure today is big business. Just read the advertisement in your newspaper. You just won't believe the variety; you will find something to fit all incomes and tastes. As robots can take over the work of people in industry, communications across the world have become faster. And while technology continues to create ways of **persuading** us to work less and enjoy ourselves more, the leisure industry will play a far more important role in the lives of us all.

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

- 14.** The passage is mainly about the of modern technology.
a) merits b) cons c) demerits d) disadvantages
- 15.** Modern technology has made our life
a) difficult b) comfortable c) vague d) complicated
- 16.** **Tremendous** in the first line means!
a) trivial b) tiny c) very big d) unimportant
- 17.** Due to modern technology, the lifestyle has changed
a) 20 years ago b) after the last 20 years
c) within the last 20 years d) in more than 20 years
- 18.** Leisure today is ever before.
a) more expensive than b) as expensive as
c) less expensive than d) much more varied in costs than
- 19.** A word from the passage that means "put" is
a) play b) pop c) cross d) enjoy

20. The word "persuade" in the passage means

- a) convince b) discourage c) supply d) give

21. According to the passage, communications became

- a) ancient b) slower c) faster d) vary

22. Choose the correct Arabic translation from a, b, c, or d:

- A lot of African countries suffer from droughts and famines. Although governments are distributing food aid to millions of people, more people need a lot of assistance.

- (a) إن كثيرًا من البلاد الإفريقية تعاني من الحروب والمجاعات وبالرغم من أن الحكومات توزع المساعدات الغذائية لملايين من الناس فهناك أناس أكثر تحتاج للمساعدة.
- (b) إن كثيرًا من البلاد الإفريقية تعاني من الجفاف والمجاعات وبالرغم من أن الحكومات توزع المساعدات الدوائية لملايين من الناس فهناك أناس أكثر تحتاج للمساعدة.
- (c) إن كثيرًا من البلاد الإفريقية يعاني من الجفاف والمجاعات وبالرغم من أن الحكومات توزع المساعدات الغذائية لملايين من الناس فهناك أناس أكثر تحتاج للمساعدة.
- (d) إن كثيرًا من البلاد الإفريقية تعاني من الجفاف والمجاعات وبالرغم من أن الحكومات توزع المساعدات الغذائية لملايين من الناس فهناك أناس أكثر تحتاج للمساهمة.

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

- إن الصحة الجيدة هي في الواقع ثروة ثمينة لأنها تتيح للفرد أن يعيش دون أن تعيقه أى مشاكل صحية مثل السكرى والضغط.

- a) Good health is actually a precious gift because it allows an individual to live without being hampered by any health problems such as diabetes and stress.
- b) Good health is actually precious wealth because it allows an individual to live without being hampered by any health problems such as diabetes and pressure.
- c) Good health is actually precious wealth because it allows an individual to live without being affected by any health problems such as heart diseases and stress.
- d) Good health is actually precious wealth because it shows an individual how to live without being hampered by any health problems such as diabetes, stress.

24. Answer the following questions:

1. What was Stuart's main objection to Fogg's plan?
2. If you were Passepartout, how would you explain your feelings about Bombay to a friend back home?
3. Fogg says he doesn't plan for "accidents." Why is this a big weakness in his plan?

25. Write an essay of (150-180) words on the following:

"A place you wish to visit"

.....

.....

.....

.....

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

1. My dad has an collection of rare books.
a) impress b) impressed c) impressing d) impressive
2. Our charity became a well-known for helping the poor.
a) institution b) company c) building d) product
3. Rana always tries to learn successful people around her.
a) by b) of c) from d) at
4. Reading regularly can your vocabulary and writing skills.
a) enlarge b) enhance c) reduce d) ignore
5. for emergencies can save many lives.
a) Pillars b) Preparedness
c) Confidence d) Carelessness
6. The new marketing campaign was designed to sales for the upcoming season.
a) rely b) process c) refill d) boost
7. Good time helps students complete their homework on time.
a) development b) foundation
c) movement d) management
8. Look! The children in the garden.
a) play b) are playing c) played d) plays
9. The invitations before we call our relatives to confirm with them.
a) had been sent b) was sent c) is sent d) sends
10. Marwa gave an speech at the ceremony.
a) inspiring b) inspired c) inspire d) inspiration
11. Of all the students, she performed the in the exam.
a) good b) well c) best d) better
12. He tidying his room, isn't he?
a) tidies b) tidied c) is tidying d) is being tidied
13. We bought a car is environmentally friendly. It's hybrid, too.
a) who b) which c) what d) whose

Read the following passage, then answer the questions:

Playing sports isn't just about staying fit; it helps improve your whole well-being. Sports teach important life skills like teamwork, discipline, and perseverance. Whether you're swimming alone or playing soccer or basketball with a team, sports can boost your confidence and self-esteem.

The physical benefits of sports are well-known. They help your heart, strengthen muscles, and make you more flexible. Practicing sports regularly can help you develop healthy habits that last a lifetime. Mentally, sports can relieve stress. When you exercise, your body releases endorphins, which can help reduce anxiety and make you feel happier.

Socially, sports bring people together. They provide a chance to make new friends and feel like part of a community. Being on a team or in a sports club gives you a sense of belonging and support, which is important for everyone, especially young people.

In summary, sports offer much more than just physical benefits. They help you push your limits, set and achieve goals, and enjoy both victories and the lessons learned from defeats. So, whether you're picking up a racquet, putting on running shoes, or joining a local team, remember that every effort in sports leads to a healthier, happier, and more comfortable life.

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

14. What is the main idea of the passage?

- a) Achieving goals.
- b) Benefits of sports.
- c) Health problems.
- d) Sports facilities.

15. Which sports are mentioned?

- a) Tennis and golf.
- b) Soccer and swimming.
- c) Basketball and volleyball.
- d) Running and cycling.

16. What is the physical benefit of sport mentioned in the passage?

- a) Improving soccer skills.
- b) Strengthening muscles.
- c) Learning new languages.
- d) Growing taller.

17. How do sports reduce stress?

- a) Making you laugh.
- b) Releasing endorphins.
- c) Keeping you busy.
- d) Losing weight.

18. What is similar about physical and mental benefits of sports?

- a) Improve flexibility.
- b) Reduce stress.
- c) Make friends.
- d) Promote eating habits.

19. What is the writer's opinion about being part of a sports team?

- a) Unimportant.
- b) Beneficial.
- c) Waste of time.
- d) Harmful.

20. What habits can you develop by playing sports?

- a) Studying well.
- b) Healthy habits.
- c) Watching TV.
- d) Doing homework.

21. If you play sports regularly, you will

- a) be less social
- b) improve your well-being
- c) lose interest in life
- d) join a local team

22. Choose the correct Arabic translation from a, b, c, or d:

- Some people measure success in life in terms of the money they earn. The real success is to use this money for the welfare of the world, not for destruction.

- (a) يقيس الكثير من الناس النجاح في الحياة من حيث الأموال التي يكسبونها. النجاح الحقيقي هو استخدام هذا المال من أجل رفاهية العالم وليس لعمل المشروعات.
- (b) يقيس بعض الناس النجاح في الحياة من حيث الأموال التي يتاجرون بها. النجاح الحقيقي هو استخدام هذا المال من أجل رفاهية المجتمع وليس للتدمير.
- (c) يقيس بعض الناس النجاح في الحياة بمعايير الأموال التي يكسبونها. النجاح الحقيقي هو استخدام هذا المال من أجل رفاهية المجتمع وليس للتدمير.
- (d) يقيس بعض الناس النجاح في الحياة من حيث الأموال التي يكسبونها. النجاح الحقيقي هو استخدام هذا المال من أجل رفاهية العالم وليس للتدمير.

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

- أحمد الجندي هو رياضي مصري عظيم، وقد أظهر قوة العمل الجاد وأصبح رمزاً لما يمكن أن تحققه مصر أمام العالم بأسره.

- a) Ahmed Elgendy is a great Egyptian sportsman. He has show the power of hard work and has become a symbol of what Egypt can make before the wholly world.
- b) Ahmed Elgendy is a great Egyptian sportsman. He has shown the power of hard work and has become a symbol of what Egypt can achieve before the whole world.
- c) Ahmed Elgendy was a great Egyptian sportsman. He has shown the energy of hard work and has become a sign of what Egypt can achieve before the whole world.
- d) Ahmed Elgendy is a great Egyptian sportsman. He has shown the power of hard work and has become a signal of what Egypt can achieve after the whole world.

24. Answer the following questions:

1. Why do you think Mr. Fogg was determined to go on such a long journey?
2. How would you feel living in a house with clocks but no other decorations, like Fogg's?
3. If you were Passepartout, would you follow Fogg's strict schedule or try to persuade him to explore more? Why?

25. Write an essay of (150-180) words on the following:

"How to share in the progress of your country"

.....

.....

Model (10)

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

1. Professional management can empower employees to work more efficiently. The synonym of "empower" is
 a) control b) enable c) restrict d) punish
2. Being an requires creativity and risk-taking to be able to compete in the vast market.
 a) employee b) entrepreneur c) teacher d) manager
3. Roads, bridges, and railways are part of a nation's
 a) population b) infrastructure c) economy d) culture
4. are scientists who study and predict the weather
 a) Geologists b) Meteorologists
 c) Biologists d) Astronomers
5. Some people claim that can limit freedom of expression.
 a) membership b) communication
 c) censorship d) creativity
6. Mr. Ali's to teaching is very creative and effective.
 a) route b) approach c) habit d) project
7. Parents should guide their children to make about education.
 a) random decisions b) informed choices
 c) quick guesses d) careless actions
8. The new software by the IT staff currently.
 a) is being installed b) installs c) is installed d) was installed
9. It wasn't until I my homework that I went to bed
 a) did b) have done c) had done d) was doing
10. This is the solution to the problem.
 a) simple b) simpler c) simplest d) simply
11. Alexandria is the city I was born.
 a) when b) which c) in which d) in that
12. You will help me,?
 a) will you b) won't you c) do you d) don't you
13. Your dress is fashionable, Aya.
 a) quite b) quiet c) quietly d) quit

19. The synonym of the underlined word “nasty” is
 a) pleasant b) mild c) delightful d) terrible
20. The underlined pronoun “they” refers to
 a) home appliances b) electrical sockets
 c) young children d) old appliances
21. The main idea of the passage is
 a) not to use the electrical devices
 b) to be careful in the house
 c) to be careless when entering the kitchen
 d) it is difficult to be safe at home
22. Choose the correct Arabic translation from a, b, c, or d:
 - Everyone in society has the right to have their own opinions and beliefs. In civilized societies, there is no problem with being different from others, but it's a must to respect each other.
- a) لكل فرد في المجتمع الحق في أن يكون له آراؤه ومعتقداته . وفي المجتمعات المتحضرة لا توجد مشكلة في أن تكون مختلفًا عن الآخرين ، ولكن من الضروري احترام بعضنا البعض .
- b) لكل فرد في المجتمع الواجب في أن يكون له آراؤه ومعتقداته . وفي المجتمعات المتحضرة لا توجد مشكلة في أن تكون مختلفًا عن الآخرين ، ولكن من الضروري احترام بعضنا البعض .
- c) لكل فرد في المجتمع الحق في أن يكون له آراؤه ومعتقداته . وفي المجتمعات المتحضرة توجد مشكلة في أن تكون مختلفًا عن الآخرين ، ولكن من الضروري مشاركة بعضنا البعض .
- d) لكل فرد في المجتمع الحق في أن يكون له آراؤه ومعتقداته . وفي المجتمعات المتحضرة لا توجد مشكلة في أن تكون مختلفًا عن الآخرين ، ولكن من الجائز احترام بعضنا البعض .
23. Choose the correct English translation from a, b, c, or d:
 - الذكاء العاطفي يعني فهم مشاعرك ومشاعر الآخرين . وهو يساعدك على حل المشكلات بهدوء وبناء علاقات قوية .
- a) Physical intelligence means understanding your own feelings and the feelings of others. It helps you solve problems calmly and build strong relationships.
- b) Emotional intelligence mean understanding your own feelings and the feelings of others. It helps you solve problems calmly and build strong relationships.
- c) Emotional intelligence means understanding your own feelings and the feelings of others. It helps you solving problems calm and build strong relationships.
- d) Emotional intelligence means understanding your own feelings and the feelings of others. It helps you solve problems calmly and build strong relationships.
24. Answer the following questions:
 1. Do you think Detective Fix was right to suspect the two travelers without having a clear proof?
 2. Do you think following a strict daily routine, like Fogg's, has more benefits or drawbacks?
 3. If you were a passenger on *Mongolia*, which of the three characters—Fogg, Passepartout, or Fix—would you befriend? Why?
25. Write an essay of (150-180) words on the following:
 “The role teachers can play in developing society”



1 Supply the missing parts in the following dialog:

Nour and Reda are talking about the mid-year vacation.

Nour: Good morning! What are you going to do in the mid-year vacation?

Reda: (1)..... .

Nour: (2)..... ?

Reda: I will go there by train.

Nour: (3)..... ?

Reda: I will stay in Luxor for a week.

Nour: Great! Have a nice holiday.

Reda: (4)..... .

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

1. Winning the championship was a remarkable for our team.

- | | |
|----------------|-------------|
| a) achievement | b) movement |
| c) mistake | d) problem |

2. Small often struggle to compete with large corporations.

- | | |
|----------------|--------------|
| a) buildings | b) employees |
| c) enterprises | d) schools |

3. One day, we will run out of petrol, so we must look for forms of energy.

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| a) limited | b) traditional |
| c) sustainable | d) harmful |

4. The walls by painters right now.

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------------|
| a) are painting | b) are being painted |
| c) paint | d) were painted |

5. They worked to finish the project on time.

- | | |
|---------------|------------|
| a) hard | b) hardly |
| c) harder way | d) hardest |

6. The woman car was stolen called the police.

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| a) which | b) whose |
| c) whom | d) who's |

3 Read the following passage, then answer the questions:

In 1898, a man named Morgan Robinson wrote a book about a huge ship which was called the Titan. In the Robinson's story, the Titan had been sailing across the Atlantic Ocean, when it suddenly sank, and lots of passengers died. Fourteen years later, in the early morning of 15th April 1912, a real ship called the Titanic hit an iceberg while it was sailing across the Atlantic Ocean. The ship sank and over 1500 people died. But nine lucky people didn't die. They had all bought tickets for that Titanic, but they didn't travel on the ship. The day before the ship left, they all had the same strange dream - they had heard a voice saying that The Titanic will sink! So they stayed at home, they didn't use their tickets, and they didn't die.

A) Answer the following questions:

1. What did Morgan Robinson write about?

.....

2. What happened to the Titan ship?

.....

3. What does the underlined word "it" refer to?

.....

B) Choose the correct answer:

4. The Titanic hit a/an while it was sailing across the Atlantic Ocean.

a) snow

b) iceberg

c) ice

d) stone

5. Nine lucky people their tickets, and they didn't die.

a) use

b) didn't use

c) used

d) uses

4 A) Answer the following questions: (A Glimpse of Revelation)

1. What does belief in Allah require?

.....

2. Where did the Prophet (PBUH) spend his childhood?

.....

B) Choose the correct answer:

3. Mecca was saved from the assault of Abrahah.

- a) miraculously
- b) hardly
- c) scarcely
- d) rarely

4. Muslims shouldn't show any towards others.

- a) love
- b) mercy
- c) aggression
- d) blame

5. The Islamic system is in dealing with any case.

- a) equal
- b) paralleled
- c) unparalleled
- d) surpassed

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5 Write an email of 60 words to your friend, Ali (his email address is ali@yahoo.com). Invite him to attend your birthday party next Monday. Your name is Omar and your email address is omar@yahoo.com.

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

6 A) Translate into Arabic:

- The immune system protects you from infections and diseases.

.....
.....

B) Translate into English:

- تتمتع مصر بتاريخ وثقافة ثرية مستمرة منذ آلاف السنين والتي كان لها تأثير عظيم على العالم بأكمله.

.....
.....



1 Supply the missing parts in the following dialog:

Tourist : Excuse me, could you help me? I'm looking for the Egyptian Museum.

Student : Sure. (1)..... .

Tourist : Thank you so much! Also, (2)..... ?

Student : The museum opens at 9 a.m. and closes at 5 p.m.

Tourist : That's perfect! (3)..... ?

Student : The entrance fee رسوم is 200 Egyptian pounds for foreigners.

Tourist : Great, thank you!

Student : (4)..... .

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

1. Climate change has a serious on earth.

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| a) impact | b) support |
| c) benefit | d) care |

2. has made it easier to trade goods between countries.

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| a) Globalization | b) Privatization |
| c) Tradition | d) Foundation |

3. The museum displays ancient

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| a) artifacts | b) buildings |
| c) inventions | d) books |

4. By the time I was four, I to ride a bike.

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| a) learn | b) was learned |
| c) had learned | d) have learned |

5. The new car is than the old one in terms of safety.

- | | |
|---------|-----------|
| a) good | b) better |
| c) best | d) well |

6. They haven't seen the film, ?

- | | |
|--------------|-----------------|
| a) have they | b) haven't they |
| c) do they | d) don't they |

3 Read the following passage, then answer the questions:

What do you have to give to a plant in your home? Most people would say water and light. However, an Englishman did an experiment, and he found that you only have to give a plant sunlight to grow. In 1960, David Latimer put a plant inside a huge glass bottle with a little soil. In 1972, he gave the plant some water, and then he closed the bottle. He has not opened the bottle once that time, and years later, the plant was still growing inside the bottle. The plant, which was in David's house, needed light from a nearby window, but nothing else. He did not have to water it or give it food. The plant produces oxygen, which also puts water in the air. This means that the plant can use water to survive. The plant's food source is its old leaves, which the water in the bottle helps to recycle. The plant is now more than 60 years old, and it will continue growing. Scientists are interested in this experiment because they think they will be able to use and grow plants like this in space.

A) Answer the following questions:

1. Why are scientists interested in this experiment?

.....

2. What is the nationality of the man who did the experiment?

.....

3. What is the plant's source of food?

.....

B) Choose the correct answer:

4. David Latimer gave to his plant every day.

- a) food and water
- b) old leaves
- c) nothing
- d) some water

5. The plant needed from outside the bottle.

- a) light
- b) water
- c) oxygen
- d) leaves

4 A) Answer the following questions: (A Glimpse of Revelation)

1. When and where was Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) born?

.....

2. To whom should we devote all our deeds?

.....

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