

Unit Seven

Caring Communities

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KEY VOCABULARY

belong to	ينتمي الي	cooperation	التعاون
confident	واثق	diversity	تنوع
include	يشتمل علي	fairness	عدل
inclusive	شامل	invite	يدعو
valued	مقدر	argue over	يجادل بخصوص
encourage	يشجع	handle	يتعامل مع
address	يخاطب - يوجه	mediator	وسيط
gathering	تجمع - تجمهر	misunderstanding	سوء فهم
resident	مقيم - نزيل	resolved	يحل - يسوي
take on	يتولي - يقبل القيام	gathering	تجمع
interrupt	يقاطع	mediators	وسطاء
resident	ساكن - نزيل		

Words & definitions

belong to	ينتمي الي	to be a member of a particular group or organization; to feel comfortable and accepted
confident	واثق	feeling or showing certainty about something; self-assured
cooperation	التعاون	working together peacefully
diversity	تنوع	different backgrounds or abilities
encourage	يشجع	to give support, confidence, or hope to someone
fairness	عدل	treating people equally
include	يشتمل علي	to make someone or something part of a group or total
inclusive	شامل	all people included; creating a friendly, welcoming place
invite	يدعو	to ask someone politely to come somewhere or to take part in an activity
valued	مقدر	given importance or respect
address	يخاطب - يوجه	to deal with a situation or problem
resolve	يحل - يسوي	to find an answer to a problem or disagreement
argue over	يجادل بخصوص	to talk in an angry way because you don't agree about something
handle	يتعامل مع	to deal with a problem or try to solve it
gathering	تجمع	a meeting of people in one place

interrupt	يفاطع	to stop someone while they are speaking or doing something
mediators	وسطاء	people who help two sides solve a disagreement
misunderstanding	سوء فهم	when people do not understand each other correctly
resident	مقيم - نزيل	a person who lives in a particular place
take on	يتولي - يقبل القيام	accepted a job, task, or responsibility

Choose the correct answers :

- To means to feel accepted and comfortable as part of a group.
a. invite b. belong to c. interrupt d. argue over
- To be..... means feeling or showing certainty about something; being self-assured.
a. confident b. resident c. fairness d. mediators
- means working together peacefully toward a goal.
a. resolve b. cooperation c. take on d. gathering
- means having people from different backgrounds or abilities.
a. Diversity b. Fairness c. Resolve d. Include
- To someone means to give them support, confidence, or hope.
a. interrupt b. handle c. invite d. encourage
- means treating people equally and justly.
a. Fairness b. Valued c. Argue over d. Address
- To something means to make it part of a group or total.
a. include b. mediators c. resident d. gather
- describes a place or group that welcomes all people.
a. Inclusive b. Valued c. Take on d. Misunderstandings
- To someone is to politely ask them to come or take part.
a. invite b. argue over c. gather d. interrupt
- means giving importance or respect to someone.
a. Valued b. Confident c. Fairness d. Resolve
- To a problem means to deal with it or try to solve it.
a. address b. interrupt c. include d. handle
- To a disagreement means to find an answer that works for everyone.
a. resolve b. encourage c. take on d. gather
- To about something means to argue angrily because you disagree.
a. argue over b. belong to c. interrupt d. include
- To a situation means to deal with it carefully.
a. handle b. address c. invite d. mediators
- A is a meeting of people in one place.
a. gathering b. resident c. fairness d. inclusive
- To someone is to stop them while they are speaking or doing something.
a. interrupt b. address c. argue over d. include
- are people who help two sides solve a disagreement.
a. Mediators b. Resident c. Valued d. Take on
- A happens when people do not understand each other correctly.
a. misunderstanding b. gathering c. diversity d. fairness
- A is a person who lives in a particular place.
a. resident b. mediators c. handle d. inclusive
- To a job or responsibility means to accept it willingly.
a. take on b. valued c. encourage d. include

Important Vocabulary

ability	القدرة	appreciate	يقدر - يثمن	background	خلفية
caring	مهتم - متعاطف	celebrate	يحتفل	challenge	يتحدى
classmate	زميل الفصل	community	مجتمع	competitive	منافس

conflict	صراع	difference	اختلاف	effort	مجهود
empathy	تعاطف	experience	خبرة - تجربة	fairly	بعدل
friendship	الصداقة	lead(led) to	يقود	left out	مستبعد
member	عضو	mixed	مختلط	organisation	منظمة
participate	يشارك	personality	شخصية	purpose	هدف
respected	محترم	responsibility	مسئولية	self-assured	واثق بنفسه
shy	خجول	slide	زحيفة - ينزلق	swing	مرجحة
team-building	معزز لروح الفريق	treat	يعامل	wave	موجة - يلوح
act	عمل - يتصرف	assist	يساعد	blame	يلوم
checklist	قائمة تحقق	council	مجلس	depression	احباط
disagreement	خلاف	elderly	كبير السن	generation	جيل
ignore	يتجاهل	interact with	يتفاعل مع	intergeneration	عبر الاجيال
interrupt	يقاطع	isolation	عزلة	janitor	عامل النظافة
littering	القاء قمامة	loneliness	وحده - عزلة	matter	يهم
mood	الحالة المزاجية	neighborhood	الجيرة	occur	يحدث
pickup	استلام	polish	يهدب	praise for	يمدح علي
realistic	واقعي	remarkable	ملحوظ	resource	مورد
role model	قدوة	specific	محدد - خاص	sportsmanship	الروح الرياضية
spread	ينتشر	staff	طاقم عاملين	strengthen	يقوي
struggle	يكافح - كفاح	transform for	يحول الي	wisdom	الحكمة

Expressions

feel (confident, included, left out)	يشعر بالثقة (بالمشاركة). بالتجاهل	feel (valued, supported, belonged)	يشعر بالتقدير (بالدعم - بالانتماء)
build friendship	يكون صداقات	appreciate diversity	يقدر التعددية
make efforts (space for)	ي بذل جهود (يفسح مجال ل)	play a role	يلعب دور
take turns	يتناوب	leave out	يستبعد
create happiness	يجلب السعادة	express appreciation	يعبر عن التقدير
face challenges	يواجه التحديات	gain a sense of belonging	يكتسب الشعور بالانتماء
gain empathy	يكتسب التعاطف	gain wisdom	يكتسب الحكمة
handle conflicts (disagreement)	يعالج نزاعات (الخلافات)	introduce a challenge	يقدم تحدي
lift moods	يرفع المعنويات	suggest a solution	يقترح حل
act of kindness	عمل من اعمال العطف	care for	يعتني ب

Words, Synonyms and Antonyms

Words	Meaning	Synonyms	Antonyms	Meaning
confident	واثق	self assured	insecure, unsure, uncertain	غير متأكد
cooperation	التعاون	collaboration, partnership	conflict - disagreement	صراع
diversity	تنوع	variety-range- mixture	sameness-uniformity	تجانس
encourage	يشجع	motivate - inspire	discourage-demotivate	يحبط
fairness	عدالة	justice - equity	injustice - unfairness-bias	ظلم
inclusive	شامل	comprehensive	exclusive-narrow	حصري
valued	مقدر	apreciated-respected	unappreciated- ignored	علاج
address	يتناول	deal with - handle - confront	ignore -neglect-avoid	يتجاهل
argue over	يتجاهل حول	dispute - qurral over	agree on -reconcile	يتفق علي

gathering	تجمع	meeting-assembly	separation-scattering	تفرق
mediator	وسيط	intermediary	opponent- rival	خصم

Choose the (Two) correct answers out of the FIVE (5) options given:

1. She felt confident before the interview. The synonym of confident is
a) insecure b) self-assured c) nervous d) certain e) unsure
2. Success in projects needs cooperation between team members. The synonym of cooperation is
a) conflict b) disagreement c) partnership d) collaboration e) argument
3. Our class shows great diversity. The synonym of diversity is
a) mixture b) sameness c) equality d) variety e) uniformity
4. Teachers should encourage weak students.
The synonym of encourage is
a) punish b) inspire c) ignore d) discourage e) motivate
5. Fairness is important in exams.
The synonym of fairness is
a) injustice b) justice c) bias d) unfairness e) equity
6. The school wants an inclusive environment.
The antonym of inclusive is
a) welcoming b) exclusive c) open d) narrow e) comprehensive
7. Students feel valued when teachers praise them.
The synonym of valued is
a) forgotten b) respected c) disliked d) ignored e) appreciated
8. The manager will address the problem today.
The synonym of address is
a) handle b) ignore c) avoid d) deal with e) neglect
9. They began to argue over money.
The synonym of argue over is
a) accept b) agree on c) dispute d) reconcile e) quarrel over
10. A large gathering was held at school.
The synonym of gathering is
a) scattering b) division c) assembly d) separation e) meeting
11. A mediator helped solve the problem.
The antonym of mediator is
a) negotiator b) helper c) rival d) intermediary e) opponent

Reading & Listening

A **caring community** is a place where everyone belongs, no matter their background, abilities, or personalities. One of the best examples of this is a school playground. Every day, students meet, play, and learn how to build friendships. But an **inclusive** playground is more than swings and slides—it is a space where everyone feels safe, respected, and **valued**.

In an inclusive playground, students take turns, share equipment, and invite others to join. When a new student arrives or someone is shy, classmates make an effort to speak kindly and offer help. These small actions create a friendly environment where no one feels left out. It is also a place where students learn to appreciate diversity. Some children may be good at sports, others at drawing, and some may have different needs. When students celebrate these differences, they begin to understand that **diversity** makes the community stronger.

Teachers also play a role. They encourage students to work in mixed groups so everyone can participate. When conflicts happen, they guide students to solve problems fairly. **Fairness** means giving each student a chance to play, listen, speak, or lead. Through these experiences, children learn important life skills like empathy, **cooperation**, and responsibility.

Inclusive play and learning prepare students for life. When we include others and treat them with fairness, we help create a community where everyone feels they truly belong.

Resolving Conflicts to Keep Everyone Included

Conflicts happen in every community, including neighborhoods. Children may **argue over** football games in the local park, neighbors may disagree about using shared spaces, or **misunderstandings** can happen during community events. How conflicts are handled can make a community stronger and more inclusive.

In a Cairo neighborhood, **residents** noticed that disagreements were common in the local park and during weekend **gatherings**. To **address** this, respected members of the community, such as elders, teachers, and shopkeepers, **took on** the role of **mediators**. They helped people discuss problems calmly and fairly.

For example, two children argued over who would play first in a football match. A local elder listened to both sides, encouraged them to explain their feelings politely, and suggested a solution: taking turns and sharing equipment. Neighbors also learned to communicate respectfully when deciding how to care for public spaces, like keeping the park clean or organizing community celebrations.

The mediators taught simple rules: listen without interrupting, express your feelings politely, and find a solution that benefits everyone. Over time, conflicts decreased, and children and adults felt more included.

The neighborhood realized that **resolving** conflicts respectfully helps everyone feel they belong. Role models – like patient elders, fair shopkeepers, or teachers – show others how to **handle** disagreements kindly, creating a happier and more cooperative Egyptian community.

Exercises on unit : 7 (Voc.)

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

- Every student should feel proud to ____ the school community and respect its values.
a) belong to b) depend on c) argue with d) separate from
- The success of the project depended mainly on good ____ among team members.
a) delay b) cooperation c) conflict d) isolation
- After enough practice, she became ____ while speaking in public.
a) shy b) nervous c) confident d) worried
- Schools that respect cultural ____ help students accept differences.
a) routine b) similarity c) diversity d) habit
- The final report will ____ all the important details discussed earlier.
a) remove b) divide c) include d) cancel
- Teachers should deal with students' problems with complete ____.
a) pressure b) control c) strictness d) fairness
- An ____ learning environment allows all students to feel respected.
a) closed b) inclusive c) limited d) private
- The school plans to ____ parents to attend the graduation ceremony.
a) warn b) refuse c) invite d) avoid
- Students feel motivated when their efforts are ____ by teachers.
a) ignored b) valued c) hidden d) forgotten
- The children started to ____ a small issue instead of solving it calmly.
a) forget b) agree on c) argue over d) laugh about
- Parents should ____ their children to express their opinions politely.
a) frighten b) encourage c) prevent d) punish
- She knows how to ____ difficult situations without stress.

- a) avoid b) fear c) handle d) break
- 13.The principal will ____ the students about the new school rules.
a) ignore b) confuse c) address d) interrupt
- 14.A skilled ____ helped solve the disagreement peacefully.
a) competitor b) enemy c) mediator d) judge
- 15.The family had a friendly ____ to celebrate the holiday together.
a) conflict b) journey c) gathering d) protest
- 16.A clear explanation removed the ____ between the two classmates.
a) success b) advantage c) misunderstanding d) agreement
- 17.He has been a ____ of this neighborhood for many years.
a) visitor b) tourist c) resident d) guest
- 18.After long discussions, the problem was finally ____.
a) delayed b) ignored c) resolved d) repeated
- 19.She agreed to ____ the responsibility of leading the project.
a) escape b) take on c) refuse d) forget
- 20.It is impolite to ____ someone while they are speaking.
a) help b) interrupt c) follow d) support
- 21.Experienced ____ helped settle the conflict between the two sides.
a) leaders b) winners c) mediators d) fighters
- 22.Learning a new skill requires patience and mental ____.
a) noise b) ability c) luck d) speed
- 23.We should always ____ the efforts of volunteers.
a) blame b) appreciate c) forget d) doubt
- 24.A person's family ____ can shape their values and behavior.
a) job b) background c) plan d) future
- 25.She is a very ____ teacher who listens carefully to students.
a) careless b) rude c) caring d) strict
- 26.People around the world ____ national and religious events differently.
a) celebrate b) delay c) ignore d) cancel
- 27.Facing new experiences can be a real ____ for teenagers.
a) habit b) comfort c) challenge d) pleasure
- 28.My ____ helped me understand the lesson better during the break.
a) neighbor b) classmate c) teacher d) stranger
- 29.A strong ____ supports its members in difficult times.
a) community b) law c) rule d) system
- 30.Sports competitions can be fun but also very ____ at times.
a) calm b) competitive c) boring d) careless
- 31.A small ____ between friends can grow into a big problem if ignored.
a) conflict b) agreement c) reward d) success
- 32.Respecting cultural ____ helps people live together peacefully.
a) habits b) differences c) mistakes d) rules
- 33.Success usually requires hard work and continuous ____.
a) rest b) effort c) delay d) luck
- 34.Showing ____ helps people feel understood and supported.
a) pride b) empathy c) fear d) anger
- 35.She gained valuable teaching ____ after many years in school.
a) dream b) experience c) opinion d) excuse
- 36.True ____ is built on trust, honesty, and respect.
a) rivalry b) fear c) friendship d) anger
- 37.Poor communication can ____ serious problems at work or school.
a) hide b) stop c) lead to d) reduce
- 38.No student should feel ____ during group activities in class.
a) welcomed b) left out c) included d) supported

39. Every ____ in the team has a role to play.
a) visitor b) member c) guest d) enemy
40. The group was ____ with people from different cultures and backgrounds.
a) silent b) empty c) mixed d) pure
41. The charity is a non-profit ____ that helps families in need.
a) habit b) organisation c) game d) rule
42. Students are encouraged to ____ in school activities.
a) participate b) avoid c) refuse d) complain
43. A person's ____ affects how they behave with others.
a) age b) personality c) job d) face
44. He decided to ____ quickly to help the injured man.
a) wait b) hide c) act d) sleep
45. Volunteers ____ elderly people in daily tasks.
a) harm b) assist c) ignore d) blame
46. You should not ____ others for your own mistakes.
a) trust b) blame c) praise d) help
47. A ____ helps you make sure nothing is forgotten.
a) checklist b) story c) poster d) letter
48. The city ____ met to discuss new plans.
a) crowd b) council c) family d) class
49. Long loneliness may lead to ____.
a) happiness b) depression c) confidence d) success
50. A small ____ can turn into a big argument.
a) solution b) disagreement c) reward d) agreement
51. The ____ need special care and attention.
a) children b) elderly c) workers d) students
52. Each ____ has its own traditions and beliefs.
a) group b) generation c) class d) team
53. It is wrong to ____ people who ask for help.
a) ignore b) guide c) support d) thank
54. Children should learn how to ____ others respectfully.
a) fight b) interact with c) avoid d) blame
55. Social ____ can cause serious mental problems.
a) freedom b) isolation c) success d) pride
56. The ____ keeps the school clean every day.
a) teacher b) guard c) janitor d) student
57. Throwing trash in the street is called ____.
a) cleaning b) littering c) recycling d) polishing
58. Many elderly people suffer from ____ when they live alone.
a) confidence b) loneliness c) courage d) excitement
59. Small things can ____ a lot to people.
a) ignore b) matter c) stop d) disappear
60. Your ____ can affect how you speak to others.
a) skill b) mood c) plan d) job
61. A friendly ____ makes people feel safe and welcome.
a) office b) school c) neighborhood d) market
62. Accidents may ____ at any time.
a) stop b) occur c) improve d) end
63. Please ____ your order before leaving the store.
a) cancel b) lose c) pick up d) break
64. Parents should ____ good behavior in their children.
a) ignore b) punish c) praise d) hide
65. Students feel proud to ____ the school community.

- a) belong to b) separate from c) argue with d) depend on
 66. Hard work and dedication should always be _____.
 a) hidden b) valued c) ignored d) forgotten
 67. Teachers can _____ students to solve problems creatively.
 a) frighten b) encourage c) prevent d) punish
 68. The manager will _____ the team about new policies.
 a) ignore b) address c) interrupt d) confuse
 69. A good _____ helps people understand each other during conflicts.
 a) fighter b) competitor c) mediator d) judge
 70. Students should _____ their ideas in class discussions.
 a) hide b) forget c) express d) avoid

+++++

ارجع صلي
 انت في نعم بفضل الله رب العالمين
 لا تنسي صلاتك
 ان الصلاة تنهي عن الفحشاء والمنكر والبغى

Grammar

If

If Conditionals

The Zero Conditional :

الحالة الصفرية

If + مضارع بسيط , مضارع بسيط = **when**

* تستخدم الحالة الصفرية شرط مؤكد حدوثه (مع الحقائق العلمية و الكونية و القوانين الثابتة)
 - If water **boils** , it **changes** into steam.

▶ If a volcano erupts , it sends dust into the atmosphere.	▶ If you put a stone in water , it sinks .
▶ If water freezes , it turns into ice.	▶ If you mix red and green , you get brown
▶ If you put ice in the sun , it melts	

◆ تعبر هذه الحالة عن حقيقة أو مواقف معتادة ولاحظ أننا في هذه الحالة يمكن أن نستخدم **when** بدلا من **If**:

▶ If I have time, I usually walk to school.	▶ If you read too much , you have a headache
When I have time , I usually walk to school	▶ I stay home if / when I feel ill
▶ If the bark of young trees is badly damaged, they die .	
-What do you do if (when) you feel tired?	

إذا تم تخصيص الحالة العلمية لا تكون علمية

If it **rains** heavily , streets **become** muddy.

If it **rains** heavily **today** , **our** streets **will become** muddy.

1) The First Conditional :

الحالة الأولى

If + مضارع بسيط , مستقبل بسيط (**will-can- may + inf**)

◆ تستخدم الحالة الأولى للتعبير عن أحداث محتملة الوقوع في المستقبل. (تنبؤ - وعد - تهديد) = (احتمال وقوع الفعل كبير)

مصدر + **should** أو (أو فعل امر) / مصدر + **will** ⇒ مضارع بسيط ⇒ **If / unless** - 1

▶ If they **arrive** early, they **will catch** the metro. (احتمال)

- If he **plays** well, he **will win**. (توقع / إمكانية) ► **Unless** he plays well, he **will lose** .
- If you **are** ill, you **should go** to hospital (**should / ought to / had better - must - have to**)
- If you **can't** dictate your conditions, you **should negotiate** . تتفاوض
- If you **see** Ahmed, **give** him my regards. ► If you **see** a thief, **call** the police
- (من الممكن ان (should) تحل محل If في الحالة الأولى)

- **Should** my mother **help** me with my homework, I **will finish** it early .
- **Should** he **concentrate**, he **will understand** ► if he **concentrates**, he **will understand**

♣ If = as long as = in case = provided (that) = providing = only if + جملة كاملة

- If she **comes**, they **will welcome** her. ► **As long as** she **comes**, they **will welcome** her.

♣ (in case) أحياناً تدل على حدوث جواب الشرط قبل فعل الشرط

- I **will take** some traveller's cheque with me **in case** I run out of cash .
- I **will take** the umbrella **in case** it rains . (I **will take** it before it **rains**)
- I **will take** the umbrella with me **if** it **rains** . (I **won't take** it till it **rains** first)

► **in case of** = **in the event of** = **by** = **with + ing** (اسم)

- In the event of making noise, I will dismiss **يطرد** you .
- In case of rain, we will cancel the match . ► In case of her coming, I will welcome her

♣ - لاحظ الكلمات الآتية ومعناها والا : (else / or / otherwise)

- You must take your umbrella, **or** (otherwise) you will get wet.
- If you don't take your umbrella, you will get wet
- You should study hard **or** (else) you will fail
- If you don't study hard, you will fail

♣ **Without / But for + noun** اسم = **If it + isn't + for + noun**

- Without (but for) your help, I will die.
- If it isn't for your help, I will die

unless = if not

- If he doesn't hurry, he won't catch the train
- Unless he hurries, he won't catch the train
- He won't attend the party unless you invite him .
- Unless she does her work properly, she will be dismissed .

The Second Conditional : الحالة الثانية

المصدر + would, could, might , ماضي بسيط **If +**

* تستخدم الحالة الثانية للتعبير عن أحداث غير محتمل حدوثها في الحاضر أو المستقبل

* وتستخدم أيضاً للتعبير عن النصيحة ،

1 - **If** ⇒ ماضي بسيط ⇒ (مصدر + would)

تعبّر الحالة الثانية عن حدث غير حقيقي في الحاضر وكذلك إعطاء النصائح :

- If he came late, I would punish him. • If I were you, I would study well.
- He plays well so he wins the race. • If he didn't play well, he wouldn't win the race.
- If he didn't live near me, we wouldn't see each other.

♣ يمكن أن تعبّر الحالة الثانية أحياناً عن شيء مستحيل أو شيء مناقض للواقع

- If I were a bird, I'd fly. • If I were in your shoes, I would go to the doctor
- If I were younger, I'd go mountaineering. • If he were a doctor, he would help us.

لاحظ الجمل الآتية

- If I had written homework, I would do it at once .
- If he were paralysed, he would have to use a wheelchair .

♣ - يمكن استخدام (were / Had ? Should) بدلاً من (If) في الحالة الثانية :
لاحظ ان (had) في الحالة الثانية يأتي بعدها اسم مملوك
♣ Had I new suit . I would go to the party .
♣ Had I a complicated problem , I would consult my teacher .
لاحظ استخدام المصدر مع (should)
♣ Should it be fine , I would go out ♣ If it were fine , I would go out .
♣ Should my father have a car , he would collect me from school every day .
لاحظ استخدام (were) مع الصفة او الاسم او التصريف الثالث في المبني للمجهول في الجمل الآتية
♣ Were I rich , I would help them. // were they rewarded , they would better job next time
♣ Were I a doctor , I would help you .//
♣ - لاحظ استخدام (to) قبل الفعل الأساسي عندما نستخدم (Were) بدلاً من (If) :
♣ Were he to study hard, he would pass the exam.
♣ Were he to study hard , he would get full marks.

3) The Third Conditional : الحالة الثالثة

If + ماضي تام (had+pp) , (would, could, might) have + PP.

الحالة الشرطية الثالثة تستخدم للحديث عن مواقف غير حقيقية في الماضي، أي مواقف لم تحدث، ونتيجتها الخيالية التي كان من الممكن أن تحدث (تستخدم للتعبير عن مواقف لم تحدث في الماضي ونتائجها الافتراضية)

3.If ⇒ ماضي تام ⇒ would have + p . p

♣ تعبر الحالة الثالثة عن استحالة حدوث الشيء في الماضي وكذلك الندم :

♣ If they had taken a taxi, they wouldn't have been late.
♣ If he had seen me, he would have said hello. (He didn't see me. He didn't say hello.)
♣ If you had studied harder , you would have got full marks .
♣ - يمكن استخدام (Had) بدلاً من (If) في الحالة الثالثة كالآتي :
♣ Had it rained so heavily , we would have floods.
♣ Had he followed the instructions, the machine wouldn't have stopped.
Without / but for + اسم = if it hadn't been for + ing (اسم)
• But for (without) his help, I would have failed .
► If it hadn't been for your help , I would have failed .
► Unless it had been for your help , I would have failed

مواقف خيالية لم تحدث في الماضي

-If they **had scored** one more goal, they **wouldn't have lost** the match.

إذا كانوا قد أحرزوا هدفاً إضافياً، لما كانوا خسروا المباراة .

الندم/الفرص الضائعة

If I **had gone**, I **would have met** her.

-If I **had studied**, I **would have passed**.

-If she **had left** early, she **would have caught** the train.

إعطاء الأعداء

If he **had told** me, I **would have helped**.

لو كان أخبرني، لكنت ساعدته.

- If we **had not been** late, we **would have seen** the tennis match.

النفى

- يمكن أن تأتي **if** في منتصف الجملة في جميع الحالات :

-He **would have seen** the Pyramids if he **had travelled** to Egypt.

1. Choose the correct answers:

Mr El Sebaei Atteya

(01228699122)

10 Bit by Bit مؤلف كتاب

- 1- If you study well , he
a. succeed b. will succeed c. would succeed d. would have succeeded
- 2- If he studies hard, he
a. succeed b. will succeed c. would succeed d. would have succeeded
- 3- If he studied hard, he
a. succeed b. will succeed c. would succeed d. would have succeeded
- 4- If he had studied hard, he
a. succeed b. will succeed c. would succeed d. would have succeeded
- 5- If he well , he will win.
a. plays b. played c. would played d. would have played
- 6- If he , he would win .
a. plays b. played c. would played d. would have played
- 7- If he , he would have won .
a. plays b. played c. would played d. would have played
8. If we don't go now, we catch the bus.
a) won't b) wouldn't c) didn't d) couldn't
8. If we leave now, we the train.
a) catch b) will catch c) would catch d) might have caught
9. If Ali lost his job, he look for work in the city.
a) will b) would c) will not d) would not
10. If people lived on the moon, they tired and bored.
a) will be b) may be c) would have been d) would be

لاحظ

1. If you (come – came – had come) , you **would have** a happy time.
- 2 . If you (come – came – had come) , you **would have had** a happy time.

- 1- If I **had** enough money , I (would buy – will buy – would have bought) a car .
- 2- If I **had had** enough money , I (would buy – will buy – would have bought) a car .
- 3- If I (knew – know- would have known) the appointment, I 'd have come .
- 4..... he understand the story if he read the summary?
a) Will b) Did c) Would d) Can

*** عند إستخدام (If) لربط جملتين في الحالة الثالثة نتبع الخطوات التالية :**
- إذا كان زمن الجملة الأولى ماضى نستخدم الحالة الثالثة .

- 1- ننفي المثبت ونثبت المنفي . (أو نعكس الصفات أو الأفعال).
- 3- نحدد الرابط بين الجملتين .
- إذا كان الرابط بين الجملتين (so & therefore & thus & consequently) ... يحذف الرابط ولا نعكس الجملتين .
- إذا كان الرابط بين الجملتين (because & since & as) ... يحذف الرابط ونعكس الجملتين .

أمثلة محلولة

- 1- He **didn't study** (ماضي منفي سيكون ماضي تام مثبت) hard, so he **failed** ((النصف الثاني من الحالة 3 منفي)) .
= If he **had studied** hard , he **wouldn't have failed** (**would have succeeded**)
2. I didn't have (نفي) much money, so I didn't buy (نفي) that expensive toy. (If)
= If I **had had** more money, I **would have bought** that expensive toy.
3. I forgot (اثبات) my library card. **Therefore** , I **couldn't** (نفي) borrow a book. (If)
= If I hadn't forgotten my library card, I would have been able to borrow a book.
5. I **was** tired. So, I **didn't watch** the football match. (If)
= If I **hadn't been** tired, I **would have watched** the football match.
6. I **arrived** on time because my father **drove** me to school. (If)
= If my father **hadn't driven** me to school, I **would have been late** / I **wouldn't have arrived on time**.
7. I **didn't say** hello because I **didn't recognise** your cousin. (If)
= If I **had recognised** your cousin, I **would have said** hello.
- 1- Rewrite the following sentence to give the same meaning:
- 2- He didn't help you because he wasn't a doctor. (If)
- 3- Ali didn't have enough money so he didn't buy that expensive car. (If)

- 4- I didn't write to him because I didn't know his address. (If)
- 5- He wasn't well, so he didn't come to the party. (Were)
- 6- She didn't practise, so she didn't win the race. (If)
- 7- He didn't go to the club because he had no money. (Had)
- 8- If I hadn't had enough time, I wouldn't have gone to the cinema. (so)
- 9- He didn't play well, so he didn't win the match. (If)
- 10- If she had enough money, she would have bought a dress. (so)
- 11- He had a car so he didn't use cars.
- 12- He didn't study well, he failed
- 13- He didn't attend the meeting because he came late.

*** عند استخدام (If) لربط جملتين في الحالة الثانية نتبع الخطوات التالية :**

-إذا كان زمن الجملة الأولى مضارع نستخدم الحالة الثانية (بدون فعل ناقص او عبارة شك او يقين) في جملة جواب الشرط.

- 1.He isn't a doctor so he can't help you. (If)
- If he were a doctor, he could help you.
- 2.He doesn't have a car so he will use a taxi. (If)
- If he had a car, he wouldn't use a taxi.
3. He dives fast because he was rush. (If)
- If he weren't rush, he wouldn't drive fast.
4. You should study hard. (If) = If I were you , I 'd study hard.

Rewrite the following sentence to give the same meaning:

- 1.Heating water leads to exaporation . (If)
2. If you get up late, you will go to school late. (Unless)
3. Unless you run quickly , you won't catch the train. (If)
- 4.I'm sure you succeed but you must study hard. (If)
- 5.Perhaps I will be rich ,if so I will buy a villa. (If)
6. Ali can't go to school as she is very ill. (If)
- 7.He doesn't have money, so He can't buy a car. (If)
8. Touching the screen makes the mobil works. (If)

EXERCISES ON GRAMMAR

Choose the correct answer :

- 1- If you watch too much television, you..... your eyes.
a will damage b would damage c won't damage d would have damaged
- 2- If you..... red and green paint, you get brown paint.
a mixed b will mix c had mixed d mix
- 3- If Ahmed had read that book, he..... what happened at the end.
a knew b will know c would know d would have known
- 4- If I went to London, I..... my English every day!
a practise b will prastice c would practise d would have practised
- 5-I will go to the park if you..... with me.
a come b come c came d will come
- 7- If I went to Australia, I..... my cousins.
a will see b saw c would see d had seen
- 8- Adel..... that phone if it hadn't been so expensive.
a might buy b might have bought c will have bought d had bought
- 9- I would have that mobile if I enough money.
a had had b had c have had d would have
- 10- What..... If you got lost in a big city?
a you would do b did you do c would you do d you did
- 11- What if your passport ? – Surely, I'd inform the police.
a had stolen b had been stolen c stole d was stolen
- 12- Iron if you leave it in the open air.
a rust b will rust c rusts d would rust
- 13 Contact the ambulance if there.....an accident.
a was b is c were d will be

14- If my friend supportive, I wouldn't have been able to solve the problem.

a hadn't done b had done c had been d hadn't been

15- What happened if my father had refused to help me?

a have b might have c had d might have been

16- I will go to Alex if so, I you.

a contact b will be contacted c will contact d would contact

17- help me if I were in trouble?

a Will you b Would you c Did you d Can you

18- If you more careful, you would have minimized your mistakes.

a had been b were c had d had had

19- I go to the club, if I have time. I haven't decided yet.

a would b may c should d have to

20- If she read the news, she shocked to read about the terrible accident.

a is b will be c would be d were

21- If the problem well, we would have reached a reasonable solution.

a discussed b was discussed c had discussed d had been discussed

22-If you go out , ...the porter to bring me the keys.

a-will tell b-would tell c-tell d-won't tell

23-If it is cold this month , our plants

a-die b-will die c-would die d-had died

24-If balloon is filled with air, it.....

a-may rise b-would rise c-rises d-will rise

25-If those goats eat the roots of my trees, the trees

a-die b- would die c- have died d- will die

26- If water freezes, it.....into ice.

a-will turn b-would turn c- turns d-turned

27-If it went on raining for much longer, the river

a-will flood b-would flood c-would have flooded d-floods

28- If the farmer's fields get very dry this summer, he.....them.

a- irrigates b- will irrigate c- would irrigate d- would have irrigate

29-if you heat ice, it.....

a-would melt b-melted c-melts d-will melt

30-If there is a sandstorm tonight, the town full of sand tomorrow.

a-is b-would be c-will be d-would have been

31-If you mix yellow and blue, you.....green.

a-would get b-got c-will get d-get

32-If you heat water, it

a-will boil b-would boil c- boils d-boiled

33-If I read in bed, I asleep. It's a habit.

a-could fall b-fall c-falling d-would fail

34-Tarek is ill. If he's better tomorrow, he.....to school.

a-will come b-would come c-comes d-come

35-If I were rich, I a palace!

a- built b-would build c-will built d- would have built

36-If Egypt had a lot of rain, it a lot more trees.

a-might have b-will have c-had had d-may have

37-If you had gone to the sports club, you Ali.

a-could see b-will see c-saw d-would have seen

38-If scientists study the rings of trees, they information about our climate in the past.

a-would find b-would have found c-can find d-found

39-If you pick those apples now, they very sweet.

a-won't taste b-doesn't taste c-wouldn't taste d-didn't taste

40-Water if the temperature is zero or below.

a-would freeze b-freezes c-can freeze d-will freeze

41-I a headache if I spend too long on the computer.

a-could get b-will get c-get d-would get

42-If she trains hard, she next week's race.

a-wins b-would win c-will win d-win

43-If you practise a sport, you.....better at it.

a-could get b-will get c-get d-would get

44-If you practise a sport, you.....in the sports team.

a- get b-will get c-would have got d-would get

45-If you read quickly, you quickly too.

a-learn b-learned c-would learn d-might learn

46-If he read quickly, he the book tomorrow.

a-would finish b-will finish c-finish d-would have finished

47- If you can't dictate your conditions, you..... negotiate.

a- will b- should c- need d- ought

48-if we plant trees, then we.....cleaner air.

a-will be having b-have c-will have d-will have had

49- If our heart stops working, death soon

a. follow b. will follow c. follows d. followed

50-if I had written work, I it

a-would do b-will do c-would have done d-did

51-If the money he had enough , he would have bought the car.

a-had b-been c-had been d-were

52-Nabila always..... her mother if she has too much to do.

a-will help b- won't help c- would help d-helps

53- If omar.....all his money, he would have to borrow.

a-spends b- spent c- had spent d-was spending

54-Had it rained so heavily, we floods.

a-would have b-wouldn't have had c-would have had d-will have

55- he arrived early yesterday, he could have attended the conference.

a) Hadn't b) Had c) Unless d) If

56- coming late, you will be punished.

a- unless b- in case of c- if d- without

57. he enough money, he would buy anew car.

a. Had b. Were c. If d. Unless

58-.....she to work hard, he would succeed.

a. Had b. Were c. If d. Unless

59-Without his help, I ----- that job. I'm really very thankful to him.

a. won't take b. wouldn't take c. wouldn't have taken d. didn't take

60-.....you have any problem, give me a ring immediately.

a- Were b- Should c- Unless d- Had

61-..... his intelligence, he wouldn't pass all these tests.

a. If it isn't for b. If it weren't for c. Unless there is d. In case of

WRITING SKILL: Problem–Solution Paragraph

Tips for a Problem– Solution Paragraph

• Choose a Realistic, Focused Problem

اختر مشكلة واقعية ومحددة

- Who is affected? (e.g., students, neighbors, animals, the environment)

- What's happening? (Be specific!) - Why does it matter?

• Brainstorm Possible Solutions:

اقترح حلولاً ممكنة / اعصف ذهنيًا لإيجاد حلول ممكنة

What can individuals do?

- What can groups (school, club, neighbors) do?

Is it doable with time, low cost, or existing resources?

• Select ONE Main Problem & ONE Main Solution:

اختر مشكلة رئيسية واحدة وحلًا رئيسيًا واحدًا

Main Solution:

• Draft Using the 3-Part Structure:

اكتب المسودة باستخدام الهيكل المكوّن من ثلاثة أجزاء

Use plan:

Section 1: Introduce the problem

Section 2-3: Explain the solution

Section 4: Show the result/ outcome

• Revise & Polish: راجع وحسن الصياغة

(use a checklist)

Summary

1 Introduce the problem clearly.

2 Explain one main solution in detail.

3 End with a positive result.

Choose the correct answers:

- What is the first step in writing a problem–solution paragraph?
 - Revise & polish
 - Choose a realistic, focused problem
 - Explain the solution
 - Show the result
- Who can be affected by a problem according to the tips?
 - Only teachers
 - Only students
 - Students, neighbors, animals, or the environment
 - Only families
- What does “What’s happening?” require the writer to do?
 - Be general
 - Be emotional
 - Be specific
 - Be creative
- Why should the writer explain why the problem matters?
 - To make it longer
 - To show its importance
 - To add opinions
 - To repeat ideas
- What does “Brainstorm Possible Solutions” mean?
 - Choose one solution
 - Ignore weak ideas
 - Think of many possible solutions
 - Write the final paragraph
- Which group action is mentioned as a possible solution?
 - Government only
 - School, club, or neighbors
 - International organizations
 - Social media influencers
- A good solution should be _____.
 - Expensive
 - Impossible
 - Doable with low cost or existing resources
 - Time-consuming
- How many main problems should be selected?
 - Two
 - Three
 - One
 - As many as possible
- How many main solutions should be chosen?
 - One
 - Two
 - Three
 - None
- The paragraph structure is mainly divided into how many sections?
 - Two
 - Three
 - Four
 - Five
- What is the purpose of Section 1?
 - Explain the result
 - Introduce the problem
 - Revise language
 - Add examples
- Sections 2 and 3 are mainly used to _____.
 - Introduce the problem
 - Explain the solution
 - Show the result
 - Check grammar
- What should Section 4 focus on?
 - The problem again
 - The checklist
 - The result or outcome
 - New ideas
- What does “Revise & Polish” mean?
 - Write the first draft
 - Add new problems
 - Review and improve the writing
 - Shorten the paragraph
- How should a problem–solution paragraph end?
 - With a question
 - With a negative opinion
 - With a positive result
 - With examples only

Skills

Choose the best Arabic translation:

1- A lot of people suffer from shortage of food. So, we should have sustainable agricultural projects to feed everyone.

1- يعاني الكثير من الناس من نقص الغذاء لذلك يجب أن يكون لدينا مشروعات زراعية مستدامة.

2- يعاني الكثير من الناس من كثره الغذاء لذلك يجب أن يكون لدينا مشروعات زراعية مثمرة.

3- يعاني الكثير من الناس من نقص الغذاء لذلك يجب أن يكون لدينا مشروعات ثقافية مستدامة.

4- يعاني الكثير من الناس من نقص الغذاء و يجب أن يكون لدينا مشروعات زراعية مستدامة.

2- Parents should teach their children how to behave towards others and how to respect the elderly people.

1- يجب علي الوالدين أن يتعلموا أطفالهم كيف يتصرفوا تجاه الآخرين وكيف يحترموا كبار السن

2- يجب علي الوالدين أن يعلموا أطفالهم كيف يعاملوا الآخرين وكيف يحترموا كبار السن

3- يجب علي الوالدين أن يعلموا أطفالهم كيف يتصرفوا تجاه الآخرين وكيف يحترموا كبار المقام

4- يجب علي الوالدين أن يعلموا أطفالهم كيف يتصرفوا تجاه الآخرين وكيف يحترموا كبار السن

3- Reforming education involves new methods to combine students with special needs with their colleagues with the same curricula. This will help them combine with their society in a better way.

1. يتضمن اصلاح التعليم طرقا جديدة لدمج الطلاب ذو الاحتياجات العامه مع زملائهم بنفس المناهج التعليمية , مما يساعد على الاندماج فى المجتمع بشكل افضل

2. يتضمن اصلاح التعليم طرقا جديدة لدمج الطلاب ذو الاحتياجات الخاصة مع زملائهم في المناهج التعليمية , مما يساعد على الاندماج فى المجتمع بشكل اقوي

3. يتضمن اصلاح التعليم طرقا جديدة لدمج الطلاب ذو الاحتياجات الخاصة مع زملائهم في المناهج التعليمية , مما يساعد على الاندماج فى المجتمع بشكل اقوي

4. يتضمن اصلاح التعليم طرقا جديدة لدمج الطلاب ذو الاحتياجات الخاصة مع زملائهم بنفس المناهج التعليمية , مما يساعد على الاندماج فى المجتمع بشكل افضل

Choose the best English translation:

1- تشجع الحكومة الشباب علي بدء مشروعاتهم وعدم انتظار الوظيفة الحكوميه وذلك بنوفير القروض والتسهيلات التي تساعد علي نجاح مشروعاتهم لكي يكونوا مواطنين صالحين في مجتمعاتهم

1- The government encourage young people to start their projects and to wait to governmental Jobs This happens through provide the loans and facilities which helps the success of their projects in order to be good citizens in their society

2- The government encourages young people to start their projects and not to wait to governmental Jobs .This happen through provide the loans and facilities which helps the success of their projects in order to be good citizens in their society

3- The government encourage young people to start their project and to wait for governmental Jobs This happens through providing the loans and facilities which help the failure of their projects in order to be good citizens in their society

4-the government encourages young people to start their projects and not to wait for governmental Jobs .This happens through providing the loans and facilities which help the success of their projects in order to be good citizens in their society

2. يجب على الشباب أن يكون لهم دور في المجتمع الذي يعيشون به وذلك بالمساعدة في حل المشكلات التي تواجه الناس.

1. Young people should have a rule in the society in which they live by helping to solve the problem facing people.

2. Young people should have a role in the society in which they live by helping to solve the problems facing people.

3. Young people should have a rule in the society in which live by helping to answer the problems facing people.

4. Young people should have a role in the society in which live by helping to answer the problems facing people.

3- بعض الناس يفضلون الحياة البسيطة والصحية في الريف. فهناك يعيشون بعيداً عن دخان المصانع ونمط الحياة المتسارع وازدحام وسائل النقل في المدينة.

1. Some people prefer the simple and healthy life of the country. There, they avoid the smoke of factories, the speed of city life and the crowded means of transport.

2. Some people prefer the simple and health life of the country. Here, they avoid the smoke of factors, the speed of city life and the crowded means of transport.

3. Some people prefer the simple and healthy life of the country. There, they avoid the smoke of factors, the speed of city life and the crowded means of transport.

4. Some people prefer the simple and health life of the country. Here, they avoid the smoking of factories, the speed of city life and the crowded means of transport.

2) Read the following passage, then choose the correct answer:

Many people in our society don't have the minimal knowledge of awareness of health care. This is a great problem because they can't bear the responsibility to stay healthy and aren't able to help their

family members in the time of crises, either. So, It's the role of aware people to persuade them to start learning about such issues, like boosting their immune system. Some people's immune system work better than other people's. We all want our immune system to be strong so we can stay healthy. We can boost our immune system by eating a lot of fruit and vegetables with green leaves.

Fitness and health seem to be the same for everyone, but they have two different meanings. Fitness is the physical ability to perform work, sports, etc. while health is a condition in which the body should have resistance capacity from all illnesses and all parts of the body should work well without any problem. Your body should possess both fitness as well as health.

Health can be maintained by a proper diet, exercise and hygiene in which we must wash our hands before meals. To keep your body healthy, you need to do proper exercise. Usually, Sportspeople have a fit body. They shape their body in such a way that it will be fit for their sport. But coming to healthy body is just a matter of controlling weight and making your body immune to diseases.

For a healthy and fit body walking is very good exercise which helps in burning the excess fat in your body. A fit body doesn't mean that it should look good from outside.

A fit and healthy body should be physically active and energetic and smart enough to accept any tasks given to them.

Due to more demand for a fit and healthy body, many gyms and workout centres are opened. To maintain a healthy and fit body, This requires self-control and well determination. Many factors can divert us from achieving our goal of having a fit and healthy body. But try to focus on it as we all know that "Health is wealth".

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d: (one mark each)

1- Burning the excess fat makes us..... .

- a) enormous b) svelte c) colossal d) very big

2- Many gyms and workout centres are opened because of..... .

- a-The low demand for a fit and healthy body. b-The little demand for a fit and healthy body.
c-The decreasing demand for a fit and healthy body. d-The increasing demand for a fit and healthy body.

3-The immune system's function is to

- a) deteriorate our bodies b) infect our bodies c) protect our bodies d) damage our bodies

4- The underlined word "maintain" means..... .

- a) keep b) waste c) converse d) spend

5- Washing your hands before meals is a form of

- a-sanitation b) hygiene c) personality d) energy

6- The underlined word "crises" means

- a) serious problems b) something pleasing c) something great d) something funny

7-The awareness of health care is

- a) recognizing its importance b) neglecting its importance c-ignoring its importance d) forgetting its importance

8- How can people maintain fit and healthy bodies?

- a) By eating healthy food b) By doing exercises c) By doing sports d) All of them

Unit Eight



KEY VOCABULARY

change-maker	صانع تغيير	determination	اصرار - عزيمة
endangered	معرض للخطر	give access to	يتيح ل
teamwork	العمل الجماعي	innovation	ابتكار
light a spark of hope	يشعل شرارة امل	passion	شغف
persistence=perseverance	مثابرة - اصرار	apathy= indifference	لا مبالاة
creativity	ابداع	enthusiasm	حماس
obstacle	عقبة	separate	يفصل - منفصل (يميز)
serve	يقدم طعام	questionnaire	استبيان
enormous	ضخم - كبير	festival	مهرجان

Words & definitions

determination	اصرار - عزيمة	strong will to do something something
change-maker	صانع تغيير	a person who creates positive change
give access	يتيح ل	to allow someone to enter, use, or get information from something
innovation	ابتكار	creating new ideas or solutions.
light a spark of hope	يشعل شرارة امل	to create a small, new feeling of hope ,especially in a difficult situation.
passion	شغف	a very strong feeling of love, hatred, anger, enthusiasm ,etc.
persistence=perseverance	مثابرة - اصرار	the ability to continue despite difficulties.
endangered	معرض للخطر	at risk of no longer existing
teamwork	العمل الجماعي	working together towards a goal.
enthusiasm	حماس	eagerness and lively interest or enjoyment in doing something.
obstacle	عقبة	something that hinders or prevents progress or doing something else.
separate	يفصل- منفصل (يميز)	to divide or distinguished one thing from another.

Choose the correct answers:

- Strong will and refusal to give up is called
a. obstacle b. determination c. enthusiasm d. teamwork
- A person who creates positive changes in society is a
a. resident b. change-maker c. innovator d. mediator

2. To someone means to allow them to use or get information from something.
a. separate b. deny c. give access d. interrupt
3. Creating new ideas or solutions is known as
a. passion b. teamwork c. obstacle d. innovation
4. The teacher's kind words helped a spark of hope in the students' hearts.
a. determinaed b. teamk c. light d. give
5. A very strong feeling of love or enthusiasm for something is called
a. passion b. persistence c. obstacle d. change-maker
6. The ability to continue despite difficulties is known as
a. enthusiasm b. innovation c. persistence d. teamwork
7. Animals that are at risk of disappearing are described as
a. separate b. determined c. innovative d. endangered
8. Working together to achieve a common goal is called
a. passion b. obstacle c. teamwork d. separation
9. Great excitement and interest in doing something shows
a. determination b. enthusiasm c. persistence d. innovation
10. Anything that prevents progress is an
a. teamwork b. enthusiasm c. obstacle d. change-maker
11. To divide or distinguish one thing from another is to
a. include b. separate c. innovate d. encourage

Important Vocabulary

accuracy	اتقان	action	عمل - اجراء	awareness	وعى
bring about	يسبب	campaign	حملة	clarity	وضوح
clean-up	تنظيف	combine	يربط - يجمع	contribute to	يساهم في
deed	عمل - فعل	distinguish	يميز	entrepreneur	رائد اعمال
e-waste	نفايات الكترونية	extraordinary	غير عادي	factual	حقيقي
found	يؤسس	funding	تمويل	green	صديق للبيئة
interpret	يفسر	issue	قضية	lack	نقص
launch	يطلق - يبدأ	light-lit	يشعل	limited	محدود
low-cost	منخفض التكلفة	motivate	يحفز - يشجع	note-taking	يدون ملاحظات
obligation	اجبار	overcome	يتغلب على	pile up	يتراكم
practical	عملي	proper	صحيح	propose	يقترح
recycle	يعيد تصنيع	refusal	رفض	run ran run	يدير - يجرى
sequence	تسلسل	spark	شرارة	vision	رؤية - تصور
hesitation	تردد	household	اسرة - منزل	individual	فرد - شخص
import	يستورد	wildlife	حياة برية	will	ارادة - وصية
achiever	منجز	banned	ممنوع	barrier	حاجز
benefit	فائدة	bullet	نقطة - رمز تعداد	coding	برمجة
command	ياأمر - أمر	courage	شجاعة	curiosity	فضول
disability	اعاقة	imagination	تخيل	impact on	تأثير
inspire	يلهم	literay	المعرفة	open-source	مفتوح المصدر
passionate about	شغوف - متحمس	permission	أذن	recognition	اعتراف - تكريم
duty	واجب	eagerness	اشتياق	failure	فشل
hinder	يعوق	release	يطلق	slogan	شعار
strength	قوة	underestimate	يستخف ب	workshop	ورشة

Expressions

do a deed (challenges)	يقوم بعمل (بواجهة تحديات)	face difficulties	يواجه صعوبات
give a presentation	يقدم عرض تقديمي	interpret viewpoints	يفسر وجهات نظر
propose solutions	يقدم حلول	launch projects	يطلق مشروعات

take a step (action)	يتخذ خطوة (اجراء)	go hand in hand	يرتبط ارتباط وثيق
recycling business	مشروع اعادة تدوير	participate in	يشارك في
pile up	يتراكم	wait for	ينتظر
access healthcare	يحصل علي الرعاية الصحية	achieve goals	يحقق اهداف
build trust	يبني ثقة	create an impact on	يحدث اثرا
keep moving forward	يستمر في التقدم	develp skills	يطور مهارات
make a difference	يحدث تغيير	meet purpose	يحقق هدف
release an app	يطلق تطبيق	take measures	يتخذ اجراءات
turn vision into action	يحول الرؤية الي عمل	motivating language	لغة تحفيزية
give up	يقلع عن		

Words, Synonyms and Antonyms

Words	Meaning	Synonyms	Antonyms	Meaning
change-maker	صانع تغيير	reformer-leader	follower-traditionalist	تابع - تقليدي
determination	اصرار	perseverance-persistence	indecision-hesitation	ارتباك - تردد
engangered	معرض للخطر	at risk-threatened	safe-secure-protected	مأمون - امن
innovation	ابداع	breakthrough / invention	tradition-conservation	تقليد
light a spark of hope	يشعل شرارة امل	inspire-stir(hope)	disappoint-discourage	يطفيء الامل
passion	عاطفة	enthusiasm / zeal-eagerness	apathy / indifference	غير محبوب
teamwork	العمل الجماعي	collaboration / cooperation	individualism	فردية
obstacle	عقبة	barrier / difficulty	advantage-aid	ميزة
separate	يفصل - يميز	detach-divide	combine-connect-join	يربط

Choose the (Two) correct answers out of the FIVE (5) options given:

- He is a real change-maker in his community. The synonym of *change-maker* is
a) follower b) reformer c) traditionalist d) leader e) imitator
- Her success was due to strong determination. The synonym of *determination* is ...
a) hesitation b) perseverance c) doubt d) indecision e) persistence
- Many animals are endangered due to pollution. The synonym of *endangered* is ...
a) secure b) protected c) at risk d) safe e) threatened
- Modern technology depends on innovation. The synonym of *innovation* is
a) conservation b) invention c) tradition d) routine e) breakthrough
- His words helped light a spark of hope in others. The synonym of *light a spark of hope* is ...
a) disappoint b) discourage c) ignore d) inspire e) stir hope
- She works with great passion. The synonym of *passion* is
a) boredom b) enthusiasm c) indifference d) zeal e) apathy
- Teamwork is important for success. The synonym of *teamwork* is
a) competition b) independence c) cooperation d) individualism e) collaboration
- Lack of money became an obstacle to progress. The synonym of *obstacle* is
a) barrier b) help c) support d) difficulty e) advantage
- Please separate the papers into two groups. The synonym of *separate* is
a) join b) connect c) mix d) divide e) detach

READING

Change-Maker Stories

Around the world, ordinary people are turning into extraordinary **change-maker** individuals who take positive action to make their communities better places to live in. A change-maker might begin with a simple idea, such as organizing a neighborhood clean-up, planting trees, or collecting plastic bottles for recycling. Others launch projects that teach children digital skills, support small farmers, or protect endangered wildlife. True change-makers do not wait for someone else to solve problems; instead, they use creativity, teamwork, and **determination** to bring about real solutions. Even when they face difficulties like a lack of money, time, or support, they continue because they believe in the power of **persistence**. They understand that every major movement begins with a single step taken by a brave individual.

In one Egyptian village, for example, students transformed a piece of unused land into a green community garden where families now grow vegetables together. In another city, a young engineer invented a low-cost water-filtering system to **give** poor households **access to** clean drinking water. These inspiring efforts prove that age, background, or nationality show that while backgrounds may differ, **passion** and action allow individuals to achieve meaningful goals regardless of their starting point.

Change-makers remind us that hope grows through action. Every small deed, when done with care and courage, contributes to building a fairer, healthier, and brighter world for everyone.

The Skills of Change-Maker

Becoming a change-maker is not only about having great ideas; it's about developing the right skills to make those ideas real. Around the world, young people are discovering that passion alone is not enough — they must also learn how to plan, cooperate, and stay strong when facing challenges. Successful change-makers combine **enthusiasm** with practical abilities that turn vision into action.

First, they need excellent communication skills. They have to express their ideas clearly, listen carefully to others, and build trust within their teams. Without communication, even the most brilliant idea can be lost or misunderstood.

Second, creative thinking is essential. Many social or environmental problems don't have simple answers. By using imagination and curiosity, change-makers can discover new solutions where others see **obstacles**.

Teamwork is another key to success. Real change doesn't have to happen alone; it grows through cooperation. Good leaders inspire others, share responsibilities, and celebrate every small success together.

Finally, **perseverance** - the strength to continue despite failure or fear - **separates** dreamers from achievers. True change-makers need to learn from mistakes and keep moving forward with courage.

When these skills work together, amazing things happen. Change-makers prove that no mountain is too high when communication, creativity, and cooperation walk side by side. The future belongs to those who are brave enough to act. ■

Exercises on unit : 8 (Voc.)

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

1. A true ____ works hard to improve society and help others live better lives.
a) follower b) change-maker c) observer d) opponent
2. Success cannot be achieved without strong ____ and belief in your goals.
a) fear b) doubt c) determination d) laziness
3. Many animals are ____ because of pollution and climate change.
a) protected b) common c) endangered d) safe
4. Technology can ____ access to education for students in remote areas.
a) block b) limit c) give d) prevent
5. Good ____ helps team members achieve better results together.
a) competition b) teamwork c) isolation d) disagreement
6. Modern companies rely on ____ to create new ideas and solutions.
a) routine b) tradition c) innovation d) repetition
7. Kind words can ____ a spark of hope in difficult situations.
a) cause b) light c) spread d) increase
8. His ____ for teaching made him an inspiring teacher.
a) weakness b) passion c) boredom d) fear
9. With enough ____, she was able to overcome every difficulty.
a) hesitation b) persistence c) laziness d) confusion
10. A sense of ____ toward social problems can stop positive change.
a) enthusiasm b) care c) apathy d) responsibility
11. Art classes help students develop their ____.
a) memory b) creativity c) discipline d) silence
12. Her ____ made the whole team feel motivated and energetic.
a) anger b) enthusiasm c) sadness d) fear
13. Lack of money became a major ____ to completing the project.
a) reward b) obstacle c) solution d) advantage
14. The teacher decided to ____ the students into small discussion groups.
a) join b) mix c) separate d) unite
15. Volunteers ____ food to the poor during the campaign.
a) destroy b) refuse c) serve d) waste
16. The school used a ____ to collect students' opinions.
a) lecture b) questionnaire c) speech d) announcement
17. The project required an ____ amount of effort and time.
a) small b) ordinary c) enormous d) limited
18. The town organizes a cultural ____ every year to celebrate traditions.
a) exam b) meeting c) festival d) protest
19. Accuracy is important to ensure the information is correct and reliable.
a) speed b) carelessness c) accuracy d) confusion
20. Taking quick ____ can prevent problems from getting worse.
a) action b) delay c) rest d) silence
21. Education raises people's ____ about environmental problems.
a) ignorance b) awareness c) fear d) doubt
22. New laws can ____ positive changes in society.
a) prevent b) ignore c) bring about d) reduce
23. The group organized a public ____ to protect the environment.
a) exam b) campaign c) argument d) celebration

24. Clear instructions help improve understanding and _____.
a) noise b) confusion c) clarity d) darkness
25. Team members should ____ their skills to achieve better results.
a) combine b) waste c) separate d) lose
26. Many people want to ____ community projects that help others.
a) stop b) contribute to c) damage d) ignore
27. Helping others is considered a good _____.
a) mistake b) excuse c) deed d) plan
28. The ability to ____ facts from opinions is very important.
a) confuse b) ignore c) distinguish d) mix
29. A successful ____ starts new businesses and creates jobs.
a) employee b) entrepreneur c) customer d) worker
30. Throwing away phones and computers increases ____ pollution.
a) e-waste b) food waste c) water waste d) paper waste
31. She gave an ____ performance that surprised everyone.
a) ordinary b) extraordinary c) weak d) simple
32. News reports should be ____ and based on facts.
a) emotional b) factual c) imaginary d) personal
33. They plan to ____ a new company next year.
a) found b) close c) destroy d) sell
34. The project needs more ____ to continue successfully.
a) criticism b) funding c) delay d) silence
35. Using ____ energy helps protect the environment.
a) dirty b) green c) expensive d) harmful
36. The teacher asked students to ____ the poem in their own words.
a) copy b) interpret c) memorize d) repeat
37. Pollution is a serious global _____.
a) gift b) issue c) reward d) habit
38. A ____ of motivation can stop people from trying.
a) increase b) lack c) success d) result
39. Good teachers know how to ____ students to work harder.
a) confuse b) motivate c) punish d) ignore
40. We need a ____ solution that works in real life.
a) useless b) unclear c) practical d) complex
41. People should ____ waste instead of throwing it away.
a) burn b) recycle c) hide d) waste
42. The teacher explained the steps in the correct _____.
a) mistake b) sequence c) result d) noise
43. She answered without any _____.
a) hesitation b) confidence c) pride d) fear
44. Some countries ____ food to meet local needs.
a) export b) import c) destroy d) waste
45. An ____ sets goals and works hard to achieve them.
a) failure b) achiever c) follower d) loser
46. Regular exercise is a great ____ for health.
a) harm b) benefit c) risk d) problem
47. The officer gave a clear ____ to stop immediately.
a) request b) command c) suggestion d) excuse
48. The school provides support for students with _____.
a) talent b) disability c) skill d) advantage
49. Great leaders ____ others through their actions.
a) inspire b) ignore c) discourage d) confuse
50. She is very ____ about science and enjoys learning more every day.

- a) bored b) passionate c) afraid d) tired
51. It is every citizen's _____ to follow the law.
a) choice b) reward c) excuse d) duty
52. Lack of resources can _____ development.
a) help b) hinder c) support d) improve
53. Inner _____ helps people face difficulties.
a) strength b) weakness c) fear d) doubt
54. Kind words can _____ hope in difficult times.
a) destroy b) block c) spark d) remove
55. Every _____ should reduce energy and water waste.
a) factory b) household c) office d) shop
56. Protecting _____ is important to keep nature balanced.
a) buildings b) roads c) machines d) wildlife

Grammar

MODAL VERBS OF NECESSITY

PROHIBITION AND LACK OF NECESSITY

الأفعال المساعدة الدالة على الضرورة و التحريم و غياب الضرورة

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

- تستخدم للتعبير عن إلزام مفروض علينا وليس أماناً اختيار بسبب القواعد والقوانين أو الظروف

- If she wants to start her course this year, she **has to apply** before the end of March.
- We **have to wear** helmets if we are going to take the motorcycle. (The law says so.)
- You **have to show** your passport when **you leave the country**.

- كما تستخدم في الأوامر:

- You **have to apologize** to Mona. You don't want to lose her as a friend. (**advice**)
- You can't go out. You **have to clean** your room first. (**an order**)

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

- I **had to work** six days a week. = -It **was necessary for me to work** six days a week.
- My flight is at six in the morning. **I'll have to get up early**.
- **Have you ever had to go** to hospital?

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

- **Do you have to put on** a uniform at school?
- She **doesn't have to buy** a new dictionary for school?

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

- I **have got to go** to work on time.
- She is late for the meeting, she **has got to take** a taxi.

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

- **Have you got to be** at the office every day?
- **Has that man got to** carry all the boxes by himself?

2- must + infinitive: = it is necessary to

يجب أن

يستخدم للتعبير عن (الزام داخلي) أي إحساس قوي بضرورة عمل شيء من وجهة نظر المتكلم أو للتعبير عن أن شيء مهم بالنسبة لنا وفي هذه الحالة تستخدم فقط مع الضمائر I / We ومع You في حالة السؤال:

- I **must visit** my grandparents more often. (**It's important to me that I do.**)
- **Must you wear** that yellow tie?

(Is it important to you that you do it? This also suggests that it bothers me.) يضايق

يستخدم للتعبير عن نصيحة قوية

- You **mustn't be** late or dad will be angry. (strong advice)
- You **must wash** your hands before you eat. (strong advice)

وفي الأوامر كما تستخدم في القوانين والقواعد وعندما نذكر أنفسنا بضرورة عمل شيء:

- You **must clean** your room before you go out with your friends. (an **order**)
- Drivers and passengers of motorcycles **must wear helmets**. (a **law**)

كما تستخدم في حالة توجيه دعوة أو التعبير عن مشاعر صادقة:

- You **must come** and see us at the weekend. - You **must try** a piece of my cake.

يستخدم في الاستنتاج أو التعبير عن نتيجة منطقية: (سيتم شرحه بالتفصيل)

- Dad **must have left** already. I don't see his car.

لاحظ استخدام للتعبير عن الضرورة في المضارع والمستقبل فقط :

- I **must go** now. • I **must see** my doctor tomorrow.

need / needs to + infinitive:

يستخدم للتعبير عن أشياء ضرورية في الحاضر أو المستقبل

- He **needs to be busy** all the time or his boss will be angry.
- We **need to revise** for next week's exam.

يستخدم **Must** في السؤال بدون فعل مساعد وتأتي في بداية السؤال:

- **Must he send** the e-mail now?

3- Had to : It was necessary to do.....

اضطر أن

- تستخدم (Had to) للتعبير عن إلزام و ضرورة في الماضي

- We **had to do** a test at school today. - We **had to take** a taxi as it **was raining** heavily.

4- mustn't : It is necessary NOT to do.....

يجب ألا

mustn't + infinitive:

يستخدم للتعبير عن أن شيء ممنوع أو غير مسموح به أو تترتب عليه نتيجة سيئة إذا قمنا به:

- = You **mustn't smoke** in hospitals. = You **aren't allowed to smoke** in hospitals.
- = You **aren't permitted to smoke** in hospitals.
- = You **are forbidden to smoke** in hospitals.
- = You **are banned from smoking** in hospitals.
- = You **are prohibited from smoking** in hospitals.
- = You **aren't permitted to smoke** in hospitals. = you **are forbidden to smoke** in hospitals.

(Mustn't = (be) not allowed = (be) not permitted to = (be) banned = (be) prohibited = (be) forbidden to)

- ويمكن أن تبدأ الجمل بالشيء الغير مسموح به

- Smoking **is not allowed** in hospitals. - Parking **is forbidden** here.

5- don't have to / don't need to / needn't + infinitive:

doesn't have to / doesn't need to = It is NOT necessary to do..

لا داعي أن - غير مضطر

يستخدم للتعبير عن عدم الضرورة في المضارع أو المستقبل

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

- When you are on holiday, you **needn't go to** bed early.
- She **doesn't have to work** on Saturday.

6- Didn't have to = didn't need to = It wasn't necessary to., so we didn't

لم نضطر أن

- تستخدم هذه الأفعال للتعبير عن عدم الضرورة في الماضي (حدث **لَمْ يَتِمَّ** في الماضي لأنه لم يكن ضرورياً)
- We **didn't have to go** to school **yesterday**. It **was a holiday**.
- I **didn't have to do** the shopping **yesterday**. My brother **did it**.

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

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

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

- لاحظ الفارق في المعنى في الجمل الآتية

- I **didn't have to buy** more bread. We **already have a lot**.
(I **didn't buy** bread because we have some.)
- I **needn't have bought** more bread. We **already have a lot**.
(I **bought** bread, but it was not necessary because we have some.)

must / have to / will have to

- في حالة التعبير عن الضرورة في المستقبل نستخدم

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

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

- This job **needs computer** skills. - I **need to finish** the job early. = I **must finish** it early.

8. should have + pp.:

يستخدم للتعبير عن أن شيء كان يجب أن يحدث في الماضي ولم يتم وتستخدم عادة عندما نوجه اللوم لشخص لعدم قيامه بعمل معين: (لوم - عتاب)

- You **should have done** your homework yesterday.

- shouldn't have + pp.:

يستخدم للتعبير عن أن شيء كان يجب ألا يحدث في الماضي ولكنه حدث ونستخدمه عادة عندما نوجه اللوم لشخص لقيامه بعمل معين: (لوم - عتاب)

- You **shouldn't have parked** your car here. It's a 'No Parking' area.

Choose the right answers

(جمل سهلة لتثبيت القاعدة بسرعة)

- In Egypt , you wear a seat belt when you drive.
a) have to b) should c) mustn't d) needn't
- If you don't understand, you ask your teacher. That's my advice.
a) might b) may c) should d) could
- Do you wear those shoes to work? Are they part of the dress code?
a) have to b) must c) should d) could
- You to get more practice if you want to pass your driving test.
a) must b) need c) had d) could
- You don't need add more salt to this dish.
a) for b) on c) to d) of
- When we **were** children, we didn't have e-mails so we write letters.
a) must b) had to c) have to d) has to
- People smoke in hospital. Law forbids it.
a) must b) mustn't c) should d) shouldn't

- 8- You touch the pan. It is very hot.
a) should b) must c) mustn't d) must not to
- 9- You should water before you drink it.
a) boiling b) to boil c) boil d) boils
- 10- You park here because the sign says "No Parking".
a) must b) mustn't c) should d) can
- 11- Leila follow the rules or she will be punished.
a) should b) shouldn't c) mustn't d) must
- 12- You eat any food that smells bad.
a) must b) mustn't c) should d) shouldn't
- 13- Ali is very tall. He play basket.
a) shouldn't b) should c) can't d) mustn't
- 14- One drive more slowly to avoid accidents.
a) must b) ought c) should d) shouldn't
- 15- You wash if you have touched an infected bird.
a) ought b) must c) should have d) had to
- 16- Mothers bathe their children more often in hot weather.
a) ought b) mustn't c) should d) shouldn't
- 17- My school is not far. I take a taxi.
a) can b) need c) needn't d) had to
- 18- We buy souvenirs for our friends while we're here.
a) have to b) must c) mustn't d) needn't
- 19- We forget that tourism is very important for Egypt.
a) must b) mustn't c) needn't d) don't have to
- 20- I phone my friend this morning. I promised him I would.
a) need b) have got c) needn't d) must
- 21- You drive fast in the city centre. It's very dangerous.
a) needn't b) mustn't c) don't have to d) have to
- 22- I hurry. My train leaves in 5 minutes.
a) don't have to b) shouldn't c) need d) must
- 23- You read a lot. It's a useful hobby.
a) mustn't b) must c) should d) would
- 24- You do your homework before you go to bed. This is my advice.
a) must b) ought c) should d) may
- 25- Children climb trees in a public park.
a) mustn't b) must c) should d) aren't
- 26- You smoke in hospital. It's banned.
a) shouldn't b) should c) mustn't d) ought to
- 27- You drive more than 110 kmh on the motorway.
a) must b) mustn't c) should d) must not to
- 28- I really go and get some bread before the shop closes.
a) have to b) could c) can d) must
- 29- You apologize to your friend when you do something unpleasant.
a) would b) needn't c) should d) shouldn't
- 30- Attending school regularly is a
a) mustn't b) must c) should d) necessary

Choose the right answers

1. I my room yesterday; my sister had already tidied it.
a) don't have to tidy b) didn't have to tidy c) had to tidy d) must have tidied
2. I'm sorry for not visiting you last night; I see my doctor.
a) needn't b) didn't have to c) had to d) must
3. You rude to him. He's going to be really angry now.
a) can't be b) should have been c) shouldn't have been d) can't have been

4. Ali isn't late for school; he hurry.
a mustn't b don't have to c needn't d has to
5. Children wear a uniform in primary schools.
a must b have to c mustn't d shouldn't
6. You worry, still you have a lot time of to catch the train.
a don't have to b must c should d have to
7. You take photos here; it's a military area.
a must b mustn't c needn't d shouldn't
8. You try my sister's cake now. It's really delicious!
a needn't b had to c must d mustn't
9. I really buy my mother a present on her birthday; One should be grateful!
a needn't b have to c mustn't d must
10. At an airport, I show my passport.
a can't b don't have to c have to d shouldn't
11. In Egypt, most people.....work until they are 60; it's a work law there.
a mustn't b have to c needn't d shouldn't
12. The boys have made so much noise in the library.
a) ought b) shouldn't c ought not d) must not
13. You pass a driving test to drive a car in Egypt.
a mustn't b needn't c have to d must
14. Sami is feeling ill. I think he..... to see a doctor.
a) should b) ought c) must d) can
- 15- I have bought more bread. We already have a lot.
a) mustn't b) should c) needn't d) couldn't
- 16- I have called you yesterday, but I'm afraid I forgot.
a) might b) may c) should d) could
- 17- You telephoned me so late. I was fast asleep.
a) mustn't b) shouldn't have c) shouldn't d) couldn't
- 18- Look, it's raining! I..... have brought an umbrella.
a) should b) can't c) must d) shouldn't
- 19- If I want to start this year, I apply by the end of next week. I have no choice.
a) have to b) may c) might d) shall
- 20- At my sports club, everyone wear flat shoes. It's an important rule.
a) has to b) could c) can d) have to
- 21- You'd better with such a bad company.
a) to work b) not work c) not to work d) working
- 22- You look at the sun. It is bad for your eyes.
a) wouldn't b) should c) mustn't d) shouldn't
- 23- Tell him that he be here at eight. I insist on it.
a) can b) must c) should d) ought
- 24- Young children to enter horror movies.
a) mustn't b) haven't c) shouldn't d) aren't allowed
- 25- I was very tired yesterday. I go to bed early.
a) needn't b) had to c) don't have to d) must
- 26- People break the traffic signs.
a) must b) needn't c) mustn't d) have to
- 27- It is a to come on time for interviews.
a) necessary b) must c) advice d) advisable
- 28- We forget to take the chicken out of the freezer.
a) mustn't b) needn't c) won't d) don't have to
- 29- You are banned from here. It's against the law.
a) park b) parked c) parking d) parks

30- I have been tired all week. I get more sleep.

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

Rewrite the following sentence to give the same meaning:

1. It is necessary to get up early. (must)
2. It's forbidden to smoke at schools. (mustn't)
3. It isn't necessary to go to school tomorrow. (You.....)
4. I wasn't necessary to take the medicine again. (didn't)
5. My friend went to school late. (should)
6. Ali didn't study well. (shouldn't)
7. You should study well. (If)
8. It's a good idea to visit your relatives weekly. (should)
9. I'm sure Ali ate his breakfast. (must)
10. You aren't allowed to sell drugs. (mustn't)
11. He didn't buy any furniture yesterday. (can't).
12. It was necessary to get up early. (had to)
13. It's against the law to break the rules. (mustn't) .
14. You mustn't park here. (It's.....).
15. I'm sure he was here yesterday. (must)
16. Perhaps she studied hard. (might)
17. He should answer the questions well. (If- had)
18. He must go to Alex today. (It's.....)
19. They missed the bus. (should)
20. He didn't buy bread as they had a lot. (needn't).

Writing Skills : A Campaign Poster

How to Write a Campaign Poster

كيفية كتابة ملصق دعائي

1. Choose a clear and powerful title:

١. اختر عنوانًا واضحًا وقويًا

- e.g. "Save Water Today!"
- or "Protect Our Planet!"

2. Use short, direct sentences:

٢. استخدم جملًا قصيرة ومباشرة

- Posters must be easy to read quickly

3. Use imperative forms (commands):

٣. استخدم صيغة الأمر (الأوامر)

- Join us! / Don't waste! / Keep our city clean!

4. Add key details:

٤. أضف التفاصيل الرئيسية

- Time, place, goal, contact info..... etc.

5. Use positive and motivating language:

٥. استخدم لغة إيجابية ومحفزة

- Together we can make a difference!

6. Make it attractive:

اجعله جذابًا

- Use bullets, icons, or short slogans!

Choose the correct answers:

1. What should the title of a campaign poster be?
 - a. Unrelated to the topic b. Long and complicated c.. Clear and powerful d. Funny only
2. Why should sentences in a poster be short and direct?
 - a. To make it look formal b. To make it easy to read quickly
 - c. To confuse the reader d. To add more words
3. Which sentence is an example of using the imperative form?
 - a. The city is clean b. It is a nice city c. People should care d. Join us!
4. What kind of details should be added to a poster?
 - a. Names of friends b. Time, place, goal, contact info c. Random numbers d. Movie titles
5. Why use positive and motivating language in a poster?
 - a. To make people feel bad b. To encourage action and hope
 - c. To confuse the audience d. To add extra words
6. Which of these makes a poster more attractive?
 - a. Large blocks of text b. Bullets, icons, or short slogans
 - c. Only long paragraphs d. Handwritten notes
7. Which title is better for a campaign poster?
 - a. "Save Water Today!" b. "Some Thoughts on Water" c. "Water Info" d. "Random Text"
8. What is the main goal of using short sentences?
 - a. To make reading fast and easy b. To sound smart
 - c. To make the poster longer d. To confuse readers

9. Which phrase shows positive and motivating language?
 a. "It's too late!" b. "Together we can make a difference!"
 c. "Nobody cares" d. "Stop trying"
 10. What is a good way to make the poster visually appealing?
 a. Use bullets, icons, or short slogans b. Write a long essay
 c. Use only black text d. Skip important details

Skills

Choose the best English translation:

1- يجب علينا ان نتعلم من ماضينا و نعمل بجد في حاضرننا لكي نحقق كل احلامنا في المستقبل.

a- We have to teach from our past and work hardly in our present time to achieve all our dream in the future.

b- We have to learn from our past and work hardly in our present time to achieve all our dream in the future.

c- We have to teach from the past and work hard in the present time to achieve all our dreams in the future.

d- We have to learn from our past and work hard in our present time to achieve all our dreams in the future.

2. العدالة من أهم القيم الأساسية الموجودة في النظم الإجتماعية في جميع الدول التي تحمي الحريات وحقوق الانسان.

a- Justice that protect freedom and human rights is one of the most fundamental values found in the social system of all countries.

b- Justice is the most fundamental value found in social system in all countries that protect freedoms and observe human rights.

c- Justice is one of the most fundamental value found in social system in all countries that protect freedom and observe human rights.

d- Justice is one of the most fundamental values found in social systems in all countries that protects freedom and observe human rights.

3 . ينبغي أن نشجع الشباب على ممارسة الرياضة لمساعدتهم على قضاء وقت فراغهم.

a. We should discourage young people to practice sports to help them spend their free time.

b. We should not encourage young people to practice sports to help them spend their free time.

c. We should encourage young people to practice sports to help them spend their free time.

d. We should encourage old people to practice sports to help them spend their free time.

Choose the best Arabic translation:

4. Today tourism has become a huge business. It is a good source of national income for countries on the Mediterranean coast. Hence, we have to attract more tourists to visit Egypt all year round by building more comfortable hotels and making all tourist facilities available.

ا. لقد أصبحت السياحة اليوم عمل ضخما فهي مصدر جيد للعمله الصعيه للدول التي تطل على البحر المتوسط. ومن ثم علينا ان نجذب المزيد من السياح لزيارة مصر طوال اليوم وذلك عن طريق بناء المزيد من الفنادق وتقديم كل التسهيلات السياحيه المتاحه .

ب. لقد أصبحت السياحة اليوم عمل ضخما فهي مصدر جيد للدخل القومي للدول التي تطل على البحر المتوسط. ومن ثم علينا ان نجذب المزيد من السياح لزيارة مصر طوال العام وذلك عن طريق بناء المزيد من الفنادق وتقديم كل التسهيلات السياحيه المتاحه .

ج. لقد أصبحت السياحة اليوم عمل ضخما فهي مصدر جيد للدخل القومي للدول التي تطل على البحر المتوسط. ومن ثم علينا ان نجذب المزيد من السياح لزيارة مصر طوال العام وذلك عن طريق بناء المزيد من الفنادق وتقديم كل المشاريع الثقافيه المتاحه .

د. لقد أصبحت السياحة اليوم عمل ضخما فهي مصدر جيد للدخل القومي للدول التي تقع في البحر المتوسط. ومن ثم علينا ان نجذب بعض من السياح لزيارة مصر طوال العام وذلك عن طريق بناء المزيد من الفنادق وتقديم كل التسهيلات السياحيه المتاحه .

5- Food for all is the major problem of the world today because a hungry world is never likely to be a peaceful one.

أ- إن توفير الغذاء للجميع هو المشكلة الرئيسية في العالم اليوم لأن العالم الجائع لا بد أن يكون عالما يسوده السلام

ب- إن توفير الغذاء للجميع المشكلة الرئيسية في العالم اليوم، لأن العالم الجائع لا ينتظر أن يكون عالما يسوده السلام

ج- إن غذاء الجميع هو المشكلة الثانوية في العالم اليوم لأن العالم الجائع يكون عالما مسالما

د- إن الغذاء للجميع هو المشكلة الرئيسية في العالم اليوم لأن العالم الجائع لا يحتمل أن يكون عالما لا يسوده السلام

6. The government tries to solve the problem of unemployment by providing the youth with job opportunities .

ا- تسعى الحكومة لزيادة مشكلة البطالة وذلك بتوفير فرص عمل للشباب

ب- تسعى الحكومة للقضاء على مشكلة البطالة وذلك بتوفير فرص عمل للشيوخ

ج- تسعى الحكومة للقضاء على مشكلة البطالة وذلك بتوفير فرص عمل للشباب

د- تسعى الحكومة للقضاء على مشكلة التوظيف وذلك بتوفير فرص عمل للشباب

2) Read the following passage, then answer the questions:

Today, millions of people want to learn or improve their English but it is difficult to find the best method. Is it better to study in Britain or America or to study in your own country? The advantages of going to Britain seem obvious. Firstly, you will be able to listen to the language all the time you are in the country. You will be surrounded completely by the language wherever you go. Another advantage is that you have to speak the language if you are with other people. In Egypt, it is always possible, in the class, to speak Arabic if you want to and the learning is slower.

On the other hand, there are also advantages to staying at home to study. You don't have to make big changes to your life. As well as this, it is also a lot cheaper than going to Britain but it is never possible to achieve the results of living in the UK. If you have a good teacher in Egypt, I think you can learn in a more concentrated way than being in Britain without going to a school.

So, in conclusion, I think that if you have enough time and enough money, the best choice is to spend some time in the UK. This is simply not possible for most people, so being here in Egypt is the only **viable** option. The most important thing to do in this situation is to maximize your opportunities: to speak only English in class and to try to use English whenever possible outside the class.

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

1- This text is mainly about how to

- a) adapt to life in the UK
- b) travel easily from the UK to the USA
- c) use English in real situations
- d) improve English whichever method you choose

2- According to the passage, going to Britain gives you an opportunity to

- a) be exposed to English all the time
- b) use English whenever possible in class
- c) pay less money to acquire language
- d) gain the American as well as the British accent

3- The underlined word "**viable**" means

- a) difficult
- b) cheap
- c) applicable
- d) old-fashioned

4- According to the passage, staying in Egypt gives you the opportunity to

- a) earn more money through teaching a language
- b) achieve the results of living in the UK
- c) keep your lifestyle while learning English
- d) make big changes to your life.

5- According to the passage, to spend some time in the UK you must

- a) maximize your opportunities
- b) speak only English in class
- c) have the strong will to do so
- d) be able to afford the expenses.

6- The writer of the passage thinks that it's still a good option to stay home as you

- a) don't have to go to school
- b) can speak Arabic in class
- c) can achieve the results of living in the UK
- d) can find a good teacher

7- Based on the passage, The advantages of going to Britain seem

- a) confident
- b) diffident
- c) resident
- d) evident

8- Which of the following is true according to the passage?

- a) Few people can spend some time in the UK.
- b) Finding out how to learn English is easy.
- c) English is a taboo in the Egyptian classes.
- d) Your native language will surround you in Britain

Unit Nine

When Art Speaks

Mr elsebaei Atteya

KEY VOCABULARY

compassion	تعاطف	echo	صدي الصوت - يتردد
gather	يجمع	gesture	ايماءه
hope	امل	inspiring(inspired)	مُلهم (مُلهم)
invisible	غير مرئي	mural	جداري
storyteller	قاص - راوي قصص	tradition	تقليد
unity	وحدة - تضامن	admire	يعجب ب
awareness	وعي	appreciate	يقدر
consistent	منسق - منظم	entertain	يسلي - يمنح
promote	يعزز / يرقى	respect	الاحترام
skyline	خط الأفق العمراني	honesty	الامانة
friendship	الصداقة	courage	الشجاعة

Words & definitions

mural	لوحة جدارية	a large picture painted on a wall
skyline	خط الأفق العمراني	the outline of buildings seen against the sky
compassion	تعاطف	showing care for others
invisible	غير مرئي	unable to be seen or noticed
inspiring	مُلهم	something that encourages good actions or feelings
gather	يجمع	to come together in a group
storyteller	قاص - راوي قصص	a person who creates and shares stories
gesture	ايماءه	movements of hands or body used to express meaning
echo	صدي الصوت - يتردد	a sound that is repeated or continued
tradition	تقليد	something repeated or passed down through generations
awareness	وعي	understanding or knowledge about an issue
admire	يعجب ب	to honor or value someone's opinion
respect	الاحترام	to appreciate or look at something with approval
promote	يعزز / يرقى	to encourage or support something

Choose the correct answers:

- 1.A large picture painted on a wall is called a
a. skyline b. gesture c. mural d. echo
- 2.The outline of buildings seen against the sky is known as the
a. tradition b. skyline c. awareness d. mural
- 3.Showing care and kindness toward others is called

- a. respect b. gesture c. compassion d. admiration
4. Something that cannot be seen or noticed is described as
- a. inspiring b. echoing c. gathered d. invisible
5. A speech that encourages people to do good things is
- a. tradition b. invisible c. respect d. inspiring
6. To means to come together in one place or group.
- a. echo b. admire c. gather d. promote
7. A person who creates and shares stories is a
- a. artist b. storyteller c. resident d. mediator
8. A movement of the hands or body to show meaning is called a
- a. echo b. gesture c. mural d. tradition
9. A sound that is repeated after it is heard is an
- a. admire b. respect c. echo d. awareness
10. Something passed down from generation to generation is a
- a. skyline b. tradition c. gesture d. mural
11. Understanding and knowledge about an issue is known as
- a. respect b. compassion c. awareness d. admiration
12. To someone means to value and honor their opinions or actions.
- a. promote b. admire c. gather d. echo
13. Showing appreciation and polite behavior toward others is called
- a. awareness b. respect c. tradition d. compassion
14. To encourage or support an idea or activity is to it.
- a. admire b. gather c. echo d. promote

Important Vocabulary

alien	كائن فضائي	aloud	بصوت عالي	astist	فنان
artwork	عمل فني	attention	انتباه - اهتمام	attract	يجذب
brave	شجاع	decoration	زينة	rise-rose- risen	يرتفع - ينهض
reflect	يعكس	scene	مشهد	raise (d)	يرفع - يربى
discourging	محبط	dove	حمامة	elderly	كبير السن
emotion	عاطفة	fill	يملئ	folk tale	حكاية شعبية
heal	يشفي - يعالج	honest (...y)	امين (الامانة)	merchant	تاجر
once-forgotten	كان مهملًا	outline	مخطط	podcast	بودكاست
podcaster	مقدم بودكاست	silence	سكوت	spirit	الروح
spread (spread)	ينشر	stage	مسرح - مرحلة	symbolize	يرمز الى
tell of	يحكى عن	tone	نبرة صوت	humor	فكاهة
invade	يغزو	legend	اسطورة	unemployment	بطالة
wisdom	حكمة	absolutely	بالتأكيد	afterwards	فيما بعد
aspiring	طامح	ban	يمنع	borders	حدود
cancel	يؤجل	convey	يوصل - يعبر عن	doubt	يشك
equality	المساواة	evidence	دليل	forum	منتدى - اجتماع
feedom	الحرية	ignore	يتجاهل	logical	منطقي
lyrics	كلمات الاغنية	conclude	يختم	matter	يهم
measurements	قياس	memorable	لا ينسى	modally	بشكل نموذجي
measures	اجراءات	policy	سياسة	possess(ion)	يمتلك (امتلاك)
powerful	قوي	progress	تقدم	revolution	ثورة
rhythm	إيقاع	script	نص	seed	بذرة
speech	كلام	universal	دولي	weigh	يزن

Expressions

feel the message	يفهم الرسالة	make progress	يحقق التقدم
promote unity	يعزز الوحدة	raise awareness	يزيد الوعي

touch emotions	يؤثر في العواطف	a wave of change	موجة تغيير
depend on	يعتمد علي	in return	في المقابل
arrive beyong borders	يسافر عبر الحدود	look up to	يحترم - يقدر
move on	يتجاوز - يواصل	take part in	يشارك في
welcome to	يرحب بي	attract attentiom	يجذب انتباه
feel invisible	يشعر بأنه مهمل	heal spirit	يشفي روح
invent a tale	يؤلف قصة	tell a story	يحكي قصة
in silence	في صمت	on social media	في وسائل التواصل
join in	يشارك في	pass down	يورث ينقل
fill in	يمليء ب	tell of (tell off)	يحكي ان (يوبخ)
run on	يستمر في العمل		

Words, Synonyms and Antonyms

Words	Meaning	Synonyms	Antonyms	Meaning
compassion	تعاطف	empathy – sympathy-mercy	cruelty- harshness-coldness	قسوة
gather	يجمع	collect-assemble	scatter-disperse-spread	يتجمع
inspiring	ملهـم	motivating - encouraging	discouraging - uninspiring	محبط
invisible	غير مرئي	unseen-hidden	visible-noticable	مرئي
admire	يعجب	appreciate-praise	dislike-despise-scorn	يحتقر
awareness	وعي	understanding-knowledge	ignorance-unawareness	الجهل
respect	يحترم	honor-value-esteem	disrespect-insult	لايحترم

Choose the (Two) correct answers out of the FIVE (5) options given:

- She showed great compassion toward the homeless.
The synonym of compassion is
a) cruelty b) mercy c) empathy d) sympathy e) harshness
- The volunteers will gather supplies for the school.
The synonym of gather is
a) scatter b) collect c) disperse d) assemble e) spread
- His speech was truly inspiring.
The synonym of inspiring is
a) motivating b) encouraging c) discouraging d) uninspiring e) boring
- Some bacteria are invisible to the naked eye.
The synonym of invisible is
a) visible b) noticeable c) hidden d) unseen e) obvious
- I really admire her dedication.
The synonym of admire is
a) despise b) appreciate c) praise d) scorn e) dislike
- Raising awareness about pollution is important.
The synonym of awareness is
a) ignorance b) unawareness c) understanding d) knowledge e) neglect
- Everyone should respect the rules.
The synonym of respect is
a) honor b) esteem c) insult d) disrespect e) mock

LISTENING TEXT**The Wall That Spoke for Hope**

In one of Alexandria's oldest neighborhoods, narrow streets once filled with dust and broken walls began to change. It all started with a young artist named Salma Nasser, a fine arts student who believed that art could heal people's spirits. She noticed how the gray walls made her neighbors feel sad and **invisible**. One day, she carried her brushes and paints to the street and began to draw a large **mural** of a white dove rising above the city **skyline**. Beneath it, she wrote the words: "Peace begins here."

At first, people watched in silence. Then a child offered to help her mix colors. The next day, more students joined in, painting scenes of kindness, friendship, and clean streets. Their work attracted attention on social media. Tourists and journalists began visiting the neighborhood. The once-forgotten walls became a symbol of unity and hope.

Soon, the movement spread to other cities like Cairo and Fayoum. For Salma, the murals were more than decoration—they were **inspiring** messages that encouraged people to act with **compassion**.

She said, "Art can speak louder than words. When people see beauty and meaning around them, they change their behavior." Today, Salma's neighborhood is brighter, cleaner, and more alive than ever. The walls continue to tell their story.

READING

Moderator : Welcome to our youth forum! Today we ask: can art truly change society? Our speakers are Nadia and Omar.

Nadia : I believe it absolutely can. Art touches emotions in ways that speeches and laws cannot. Think of the murals after the revolution or songs that **promote** unity. When people feel **inspired**, they act differently. Art opens the heart before it changes the mind

Omar : I **respect** that, but I think change needs more than feelings. A painting can raise **awareness**, but only education and policies make real progress. People **admire** a mural for a week and then forget.

Nadia : But art keeps ideas alive! It starts conversations. A movie or a song can reach millions in one day. Isn't that powerful?

Omar : True, but not every listener takes action. Some just enjoy the music and move on.

Moderator : So, perhaps art plants the seed, and society must water it. Both emotion and action matter.

Nadia : Agreed—art begins the change.

Omar : And people must finish it.

Exercises on unit : 9 (Voc.)**1- Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:**

- People should always show ____ toward those in need to build a caring community.
a) compassion b) fear c) anger d) hatred
- The teacher asked the students to ____ all the information they collected during the project.
a) ignore b) gather c) waste d) hide
- Her kind ____ made everyone feel welcome and comfortable in the classroom.
a) noise b) gesture c) delay d) punishment
- A positive attitude can give people ____ even during difficult times.
a) hope b) fear c) worry d) boredom
- The teacher's story was very ____ and motivated students to think creatively.
a) boring b) confusing c) inspiring d) dull

6. The magician made the coin seem ____ as it disappeared in front of the audience.
a) invisible b) visible c) obvious d) clear
7. The school painted a large ____ on the wall to celebrate cultural diversity.
a) poster b) sticker c) mural d) flyer
8. The ____ entertained the children with amazing stories from different countries.
a) painter b) storyteller c) musician d) athlete
9. Many families follow the same cultural ____ during holidays and celebrations.
a) habit b) rule c) tradition d) custom
10. Students worked together to build ____ and cooperation in their community project.
a) conflict b) division c) rivalry d) unity
11. The teacher asked the students to ____ great leaders for their dedication and courage.
a) criticize b) punish c) admire d) ignore
12. Environmental ____ is important for protecting forests and wildlife.
a) neglect b) distraction c) ignorance d) awareness
13. We should always ____ the efforts of volunteers who help others selflessly.
a) blame b) appreciate c) forget d) ignore
14. The project required a ____ approach to complete tasks on time.
a) random b) careless c) irregular d) consistent
15. The school arranged a performance to ____ the students with fun and music.
a) ignore b) discourage c) entertain d) punish
16. The campaign aims to ____ healthy habits and environmental care.
a) hide b) promote c) prevent d) reduce
17. Students should always ____ their teachers and classmates for mutual respect.
a) respect b) ignore c) challenge d) insult
18. The city's ____ at sunset looked beautiful from the top of the hill.
a) street b) building c) skyline d) ground
19. A good leader always demonstrates ____ when making difficult decisions.
a) cheating b) deceit c) honesty d) lying
20. Children learn the value of ____ by playing together and sharing with friends.
a) selfishness b) friendship c) rivalry d) isolation
21. It takes a lot of ____ to face fears and try new things.
a) fear b) courage c) laziness d) boredom
22. An ____ is a being from another planet often seen in science fiction stories.
a) alien b) brave c) spirit d) merchant
23. She read the poem ____ so everyone in the class could hear it clearly.
a) aloud b) quietly c) secretly d) silently
24. The ____ displayed in the gallery amazed visitors with its colors and design.
a) scene b) artwork c) decoration d) outline
25. His speech captured everyone's ____ because of the important message.
a) attention b) emotion c) silence d) humor
26. The festival is designed to ____ tourists and families from all over the city.
a) raise b) reflect c) attract d) invade
27. The ____ soldier saved his friends during the dangerous mission.
a) brave b) aspiring c) honest d) discouraged
28. The wedding hall was full of beautiful flowers and other ____.
a) artwork b) decoration c) scene d) borders
29. Students were asked to ____ on their actions and think about what they learned.
a) raise b) invade c) reflect d) spread
30. The teacher gave a ____ look to show disappointment in the students' behavior.
a) alien b) brave c) honest d) discouraged
31. The white ____ flew over the garden and symbolized peace.
a) dove b) alien c) lion d) rat
32. Her strong ____ was visible when she spoke about the important cause.

- a) silence b) attention c) humor d) emotion
33. Volunteers worked hard to ____ the wounded and sick in the community.
a) heal b) invade c) raise d) reflect
34. A good leader is always ____ and can be trusted by everyone.
a) discouraged b) honest c) brave d) aspiring
35. The ____ sold spices and textiles at the busy marketplace.
a) merchant b) podcaster c) artist d) alien
36. The ____ artifact was displayed in the museum after years of being forgotten.
a) once-forgotten b) brave c) invisible d) aspiring
37. The teacher drew an ____ on the board to explain the main ideas of the lesson.
a) scene b) symbol c) outline d) decoration
38. The new ____ interviewed famous writers and shared their stories online.
a) podcaster b) merchant c) alien d) artist
39. In the library, there was a moment of complete ____ as everyone focused on their work.
a) emotion b) humor c) attention d) silence
40. History books often ____ knowledge and traditions from previous generations.
a) reflect b) spread c) raise d) invade
41. The actors performed on the ____ with great energy and expression.
a) stage b) borders c) outline d) scene
42. The white flag can ____ peace and hope in difficult times.
a) reflect b) invade c) symbolize d) spread
43. The storyteller will ____ the adventures of the hero from long ago.
a) tell of b) invade c) ban d) heal
44. His ____ when speaking showed he was confident and serious.
a) pirit b) s tone c) emotion d) outline
45. Comedians use ____ to make the audience laugh and think.
a) humor b) courage c) wisdom d) alien
46. When armies ____ a country, the people often have to flee to safety.
a) tell b) heal c) spread d) invade
47. Many legends teach ____ through stories of heroes and wise people.
a) wisdom b) courage c) attention d) silence
48. She is an ____ writer who hopes to become famous one day.
a) discouraged b) honest c) aspiring d) invisible
49. The government decided to ____ the import of harmful goods.
a) ban b) raise c) heal d) reflect
50. The country strengthened its ____ to prevent illegal crossings.
a) borders b) artwork c) silence d) outline
51. The teacher emphasized the importance of ____ in completing all assignments correctly.
a) humor b) courage c) emotion d) accuracy
52. Volunteers were asked to take ____ immediately to help the local community.
a) action b) outline c) reflection d) silence
53. The campaign raised public ____ about environmental issues.
a) attention b) awareness c) gesture d) tone
54. Her innovative ideas helped ____ about positive changes in the school system.
a) bring b) raise c) reflect d) ban
55. The government started a new ____ to encourage recycling among citizens.
a) campaign b) spirit c) artwork d) alien
56. The teacher explained the topic with great ____ so that everyone could understand clearly.
a) courage b) bravery c) clarity d) emotion
57. Scientists often ____ data from different studies to form a conclusion.
a) combine b) heal c) invade d) silence
58. Her volunteering work will greatly ____ to the welfare of the community.
a) raise b) ban c) contribute d) reflect

59. Every good ____ is remembered for the positive impact it has on others.
a) deed b) alien c) outline d) symbol
60. It is important to ____ between facts and opinions when reading news.
a) spread b) invade c) distinguish d) ban
61. The young ____ started a business and became very successful.
a) entrepreneur b) alien c) brave d) storyteller
62. Many people are concerned about the harmful effects of ____ on the environment.
a) e-waste b) stage c) outline d) spirit
63. The scientist discovered an ____ phenomenon that amazed everyone.
a) aspiring b) invisible c) discouraged d) extraordinary
64. It is important to teach children ____ information to help them think critically.
a) raise b) silent c) factual d) alien
65. The university was ____ by a group of students who wanted to improve campus life.
a) founded b) invaded c) spread d) told of
66. The charity received enough ____ to help all the families in need.
a) gesture b) courage c) outline d) funding
67. He was asked to ____ the meaning of the poem for the class.
a) interpret b) ban c) raise d) spread
68. Pollution is a serious ____ that affects human health and nature.
a) emotion b) spirit c) issue d) alien
69. We should always ____ used materials to help protect the environment.
a) recycle b) ban c) tell d) silence
70. The teacher asked students to complete the ____ of events in the story.
a) gesture b) outline c) sequence d) alien

Grammar

Stative verbs and Action verbs

Stative verbs describe a state rather than an action.

هي أفعال تقريرية التي تصف حالة ولا تستخدم مع الأزمنة المستمرة وهي أفعال مثل

(be- love- hate- dislike- seem- want.....)

- He **is loving** his mother. But it is correct to say (He **loves** his mother.)

• I **want** a pen now. (Not: **I am wanting** ...)

• They **have** a new car. (Not: **They are having** a new car.)

يمكن تقسيم أفعال الحالة إلى:

think / know / mean / doubt / believe / seem / imagine / understand / deny / agree / disagree / remember / forget / matter / suppose / suspect / concern / depend / doubt	أفعال تعبر عن الآراء والمعتقدات مثل -
like / dislike / hate / want / miss / love / care / mind / need / prefer / wish / forgive / desire / please / satisfy / impress	أفعال تعبر عن المشاعر مثل :-
see / hear / feel / smell / taste / recognise / seem / look / sound	أفعال تعبر عن الحواس مثل :-
own / possess / have / belong / have / owe	- أفعال تعبر عن الامتلاك او الانتماء مثل :
weigh / measure / consist / contain / include / involve / cost / fit / deserve / suit /	أفعال تعبر عن الوزن والقياس مثل :-
appear / exist / look / resemble	أفعال تعبر عن الحالات والسمات مثل
أفعال اخري	depend - be - deserve - realise - surprise - lack - astonish - need - trust - keep

هذه الافعال لا تستخدم في الأزمنة المستمرة المستمرة

have	I have a nice villa. يمتلك	
look	You look nice. يبدو	She is looking at me. ينظر
measure	This sofa measures 2 metres. يبلغ مقاسه	He is measuring the hall. يقيس
see	I see what you mean. يفهم	I'm seeing my aunt on Friday. يزور
smell	This food smells bad. يصدر رائحة	She is smelling the food. يشم
taste	This juice tastes fantastic. له مذاق	The cook is tasting the food. يتذوق
think	I think we should leave. يعتقد	I'm thinking about moving house. يفكر في
weigh	Your parcel weighs three kilos. يبلغ وزنه	I am weighing the box. يزن/يقدر

4- نستخدم فعل (be) (في المضارع المستمر يليه صفة (am / is / are being + adjective) (للتعبير عن سلوك مؤقت وليس وضع دائم)

• He **is being** so selfish. He isn't usually like that.

لكن لا نستخدم هذا النمط مع الصفات الدائمة التي لا يمكن التحكم فيها

• Kamal **is** short. (Not: **Kamal is being short**)

• He never thinks about other people. He **is** very selfish.

هو أناني (دائما) وليس في هذا الموقف فقط)

Everyone **is being** really nice to me nowadays .

» Does he think he **is being** clever ?

❖ Hala's little sister **is being** very helpful today .That's nice .

Study well

- I **am having** lunch

❖ I **am having** a great time in Sydney

- I **am having** a lot of fun here .

- My mother **is tasting** the soup

» How **are you feeling** now?

- she **is smelling** a flower

- We **are seeing** Injy and Hoda later (see = meet)

- I **am thinking about** going to the beach afterwards.

Adam **is always forgetting** things and nearly left his passport.-

Choose the correct answer:

1. I enjoy hearing Arabic music, and most of the food here really good!

a. is tasted b. is tasting c. tasting d. tastes

2. I'm having a great time, but of course, I my friends, especially you.

a. miss b. am missing c. am missed d. misses

3. Most scientists that the world is getting hotter.

a. are thinking b. are thought c. think d. thinks

4. Lina..... that she was better at maths.

a. wishes b. is wished c. is being wished d. wishing

5. Hala's little sister..... very helpful today. That's nice!

a. is b. is being c. had been d. will be

6. the capital city of Spain?

a. Are you knowing b. Are you known c. Are you know d. Do you know

7. Mona is really enjoying her holiday on the island. She..... a really good time.

a. is having b. has been c. is had d. is being had

8. Look! Ali..... up his room. He is always active.

a. is tidying b. was tidying c. is being tidied d. would tidy

9. I a wonderful time in the village. Everyone is really nice.

a. am not having b. going to have c. am having d. had had

10. The weather is nice here in the winter. The sun..... to be shining on most days.

a. is seeming b. seems c. seem d. is seemed

11. We are having lunch now. The verb "have" here is a verb showing .

a. order b. sense c. action d. command

12. I have already confirmed the reservation; I..... to Rome tomorrow.

a. may fly b. was flying c. have flown d. am flying

13. I haven't seen you for a long time. I you so much.

- a. am missing b. had missed c. miss d. was missing
14. I see you are busy; what now, Hatim?
- a. are you doing b. were you doing c. did you do d. you will do
- 15- Don't raise your voice , the baby (slept – has slept – is sleeping – had slept .
16. Some people (love – are loving – were loving - have been loving) keeping pets at home
17. I (believed – was believing – am believing – believe) that she is a liar .
18. He (is seeming – seeming – seems – has been seeming) ill.
- 19-She doesn't hear us. She (is thinking – thinks – thought – was thinking) deeply.
- 20- Look ! She (writes – was writing – is writing – wrote) an essay.
- 21- Say it again .I (am not hearing – heard – didn't hear – wasn't hearing) what you said.
- 22-My friend (is having – had – was having – has) a lovely villa which has a nice pool .
- 23-Currently , we (do – were doing – are doing – did) a big project near Cairo.
- 24- It is (knowing – known - knew – know) that Alexandria is a nice city.
- 25- I (am having – have – will have – have had) dinner at this moment.
- 26- This pizza (is tasting – tasty – tastes – tasteful) delicious.
27. I (believe - am believing- will believe) this song carries a strong message.
28. The perfume (smells / is smelling) nice.
29. We (are having / has) a science test tomorrow.
30. She (thinks / is thinking) her community needs more recycling bins.
31. The students (remember / are remembering) the song very well.
- 32- What are you doing? I (taste – am tasting – tasted – have tasted) the food.
- 33- How (do you feel-are you feeling)today ?
- 34-Please , answer the phone because I (take – taking – am taking – took) a shower.
- 35- The match (is playing – plays – has been played – is being played) now
- 36-Look! He (weighs – weighed – is weighing – weight) the bananas again.
37. We.....dinner at seven o'clock today.
- a) are having b) have c) have had d) had had
38. Most people.....in the existence of magic.
- a) aren't believing b) don't believe c) are believing d) believes
39. People all over the world.....Mohammed Salah well.
- a) knew b) were knowing c) are knowing d) know
40. Does this computer.....to Ahmed?
- a) belong b) belongs c) belonging d) belonged
41. A: Where's Nada? B: She.....a tennis match.
- a) played b) is playing c) has played d) plays
42. Stress high blood pressure.
- a) cause b) causes c) is causing d) has caused
43. My father.....as an engineer. It is his permanent job.
- a) works b) work c) is working d) had worked
44. My father.....as an engineer. It is his permanent job.
- a) works b) work c) is working d) had worked
45. Yasser.....very naughty these days. I need to ask a doctor about this behaviour.
- a) is being b) is c) will be d) was
46. Everything is arranged for my travel next Saturday. It means I.....next Saturday.
- a) travel b) will travel c) am travelling d) was travelling
47. I never buy expensive mobile phones because I'm always.....them.
- a) lose b) used to lose c) losing d) lost
48. The sky.....grey and the wind is blowing. I think it is going to rain.
- a) is looking b) looks c) has looked d) will look
49. You haven't said a word all morning. What.....about?
- a) you think b) do you think c) are you thinking d) you do think
- 50 We are discussing the new project and.....a good time as well.
- a) having b) had c) have d) being having

51. I am having a great time in Japan these days, but I....my friends, especially you.

- a) missing b) misses c) am missing d) miss

52. I'm angry because you.....the door open.

- a) always left b) are always leaving c) leaving d) are left

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

1. My father doesn't like eating pizza. (enjoys)
2. Zeinab thinks the homework is difficult. (seems)
3. Amal doesn't own this tablet. (belong)
4. He is behaving strangely today. (being)
5. The food is hot. (feel)
6. He is nervous these days. (being)
7. The red bag is Nada's (own)
8. Ali likes playing football better than watching it. (prefer)

Skills

Writing Skills : An Opinion Paragraph

بارجراف الرأي

1. Start with a clear topic sentence. State your opinion in the very first sentence.

١. ابدأ بجملة موضوع واضحة. عبّر عن رأيك في الجملة الأولى مباشرة.

Example:

"I believe community art can inspire people to act."

2. Give at least two strong reasons. Support your opinion with logical explanations.

٢. قدّم سببين قويين على الأقل. ادعم رأيك بتفسيرات منطقية.

Example:

Use "because," "since," and "for example."

3. Add evidence or examples. Give a real event, a personal experience, or something you've seen or read.

٣. أضف أدلة أو أمثلة. قدم حدثًا حقيقيًا، أو تجربة شخصية، أو شيئًا شاهدته أو قرأته.

4. Keep your opinion consistent. Don't switch sides. Make sure all sentences support your point of view.

٤. حافظ على رأيك ثابتًا. لا تغيّر موقفك. تأكد أن جميع الجمل تدعم وجهة نظرك.

5. Use a strong concluding sentence. End with a sentence that restates your opinion in a new way.

٥. استخدم جملة ختامية قوية. اختتم بجملة تعيد صياغة رأيك بطريقة جديدة.

Example:

"For these reasons, art clearly has the power to change society."

Choose the correct answers:

1. What should you do in the first sentence of an opinion paragraph?
 - a. Ask a question
 - b. State your opinion clearly
 - c. Give examples
 - d. End with a conclusion
2. Why is it important to give at least two strong reasons?
 - a. To fill space
 - b. To support your opinion with logical explanations
 - c. To confuse the reader
 - d. To repeat your opinion
3. Which words can help explain reasons in an opinion paragraph?
 - a. Because, since, for example
 - b. And, or, but
 - c. However, although, yet
 - d. Then, next, finally
4. What should you add to strengthen your opinion?
 - a. Evidence or examples
 - b. Random facts
 - c. Unrelated stories
 - d. Questions only
5. Which of these is an example of evidence in an opinion paragraph?
 - a. "I saw a community mural inspire my friends to help clean the park."
 - b. "I like pizza."
 - c. "It was sunny yesterday."
 - d. "Some people disagree."
6. Why should you keep your opinion consistent?
 - a. To make it easier to change
 - b. To confuse the reader
 - c. To ensure all sentences support your point of view
 - d. To sound informal
7. What should you avoid when writing an opinion paragraph?
 - a. Switching sides
 - b. Giving reasons
 - c. Using examples
 - d. Writing a conclusion
8. How should a strong concluding sentence be written?
 - a. Restate your opinion in a new way
 - b. Introduce a new topic

1- لا يمكن أن يكون التوتر العصبى عدو أو صديق فهو يمكن ان يحذر بك أنك تحت ضغط شديد وعليك أن تغير طريقة حياتك ويمكن أن يقتلك إذا لم تلاحظ إشارات التحذير.

2- يمكن أن يكون التوتر العصبى عدو أو صديق فهو يمكن ان يحذر بك أنك تحت ضغط شديد وعليك أن تغير طريقة حياتك ويمكن أن يقتلك إذا لم تلاحظ إشارات التحذير.

3- يمكن أن يكون التوتر العصبى عدو أو صديق فهو يمكن ان يحذر بك أنك تحت ضغط شديد وعليك أن تغير طريقة حياتك ويمكن أن يقتلك إذا لاحظت إشارات التحذير

4- يمكن أن يكون التوتر العصبى صديق فهو يمكن ان يحذر بك أنك تحت ضغط شديد وعليك أن تغير طريقة حياتك ويمكن أن يقتلك إذا لم تلاحظ إشارات التوتر

3-Keeping to rules saves us troubles and avoid us punishment. If people break the rules, it makes life unpredictable. People can get hurt and there could be a complete lack of order.

1-المحافظة على القوانين يجنبنا المشاكل وينجينا من العقاب فلو اطاع الناس القانون لاصبحت حياتهم غير متوقعة فيمكن أن يؤذى متهمين وستعم الفوضى فى كل مكان

2-المحافظة على القوانين يجنبنا المشاكل وينجينا من العقاب فلو خالف الناس القانون لاصبحت حياتهم غير متوقعة فيمكن أن يؤذى أبرياء وستعم الفوضى فى كل مكان .

3-المحافظة على القوانين يجلب لنا المشاكل وينجينا من العقاب فلو اطاع الناس القانون لاصبحت حياتهم غير متوقعة فيمكن أن يؤذى أبرياء وستعم الفوضى فى كل مكان

4-المحافظة على القوانين يجنبنا المشاكل وينجينا من العقاب فلو اطاع الناس القانون لاصبحت حياتهم غير متوقعة فيمكن أن يؤذى أبرياء وستعم الفوضى فى كل مكان

Read the following passage, then answer the questions:

The stars are beautiful in the night sky. They are far away, farther away than most people can imagine. Even though they are light years away, they can still light up the sky. For thousands of years, people have been interested in stars. **They** have been used as fortunetellers, calendars and maps. Travellers often used the stars to help them find their way. Before there was electricity, the stars and moon were the brightest things in the night sky. People spent hours staring up and wondering what the little, twinkling lights were. Back then, the stars were easier to see because there weren't any other lights at night. Not many ancient people **realised** that the sun was a star. The sun and moon were thought of as father and mother of earth in some ancient cultures. The stars were thought of as lesser gods or the souls of people who had died.

Greek philosophers, 2300 years ago, started to try and unravel the mystery. A man named Anaxagoras thought that the sun was a giant ball of metal burning in the centre of our universe. He was thrown in jail and sentenced to death because this idea conflicted with people's religious beliefs. Even though, people did not stop trying to understand the sun. Scientists still study it today. Large telescopes take pictures of the sun almost every day as we try and learn more about it.

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

1. What would be the best title for the passage?

a) The sun. b) Stars in the sky c) The exploration of space. d) A history of Greek thought

2. Why were stars useful to people?

a) They kept people safe. b) They were beautiful.
c) They showed people the way. d) They burned up dangerous gases.

3. The underlined word "**realised**" is closest in meaning to

a) found b) destroyed c) unearthed d) understood

4. The word "unravel" is closest in meaning to

a) dream b) solve c) imagine d) look for

5. Why was Anaxagoras thrown in jail?

a) He did not believe in God. b) He was not a good philosopher.
c) His ideas were not the same as other people's.
d) He found out that the sun was the same as all the other stars.

6. ancient people realised that the sun was a star.

a) Little b) Less c) Few d) More

7. The underlined pronoun "**They**" refers to

a) fortunetellers b) years c) stars d) people

8. The stars were thought of as

a) spirits of people b) mothers of people c) fathers of people d) close to people

Unit Ten



KEY VOCABULARY

talented	موهوب	ceramic art	فن الخزف
deadline	موعد نهائي	encourage	يشجع
overwhelmed	منهك	intense	شديد
session	جلسة	growth	النمو
yet	مع ذلك	balance	توازن
instructor	مدرب - معلم	felt the same	يشعر بنفس الشعور
scrolling through	يتصفح	tutorial	درس تعليمي
uneven	غير مستو	customized	مخصص
entrepreneurship	ريادة اعمال	tough	شديد - صعب
simple	بسيط	impression	انطباع
process	عملية	capture	يلتقط صورة-يأسر

Words & definitions

encourage	يشجع	to advise strongly and positively
growth	النمو	The process of becoming bigger , better, or more developed
balance	توازن	a healthy emotional state.
overwhelmed	منهك	unable to cope because of too much pressure
session	جلسة	a period of time spent doing one activity (like studying).
intense	شديد	very strong ;very great
deadline	موعد نهائي	The latest time or date to finish something
entrepreneurship	ريادة اعمال	The activity of startingand running a small business.
customized	مخصص	Made specially for one person or purpose.
feel the same	يشعر بنفس الشعور	To have the same feelings as before(repetitive and unchanging)
simple	بسيط	easy to understand or make.
process	عملية	A series of actions taken to achieve a result.
tutorial	درس تعليمي	a lesson that teaches how to do something stepby step

Choose the correct answers:

1. Teachers should students to do their best and never give up.

a. ignore b. encourage c. interrupt d. separate

2. The process of becoming bigger or more developed is called

a. balance b. session c. growth d. deadline

3. Having a healthy emotional state means having

- a. pressure b. balance c. intensity d. growth
4. Feeling unable to cope because of too much pressure means you are
- a. intense b. balanced c. overwhelmed d. customized
5. A study usually lasts for one or two hours.
- a. deadline b. session c. process d. tutorial
6. Very strong or powerful feelings can be described as
- a. simple b. customized c. intense d. balanced
7. The final time to finish a task is called the
- a. session b. process c. deadline d. growth
8. Starting and running a small business is known as
- a. innovation b. entrepreneurship c. teamwork d. balance
9. A plan made specially for one person is described as
- a. intense b. simple c. customized d. overwhelmed
10. If nothing changes and emotions stay the same, you feel..... .
- a. encouraged b. intense c. the same d. balanced
11. Something that is easy to understand or do is
- a. intense b. simple c. customized d. overwhelmed
12. A series of steps taken to reach a result is called a
- a. deadline b. session c. process d. tutorial
13. A lesson that explains how to do something step by step is a
- a. session b. tutorial c. process d. balance

Important Vocabulary

crafting	اعمال يدوية	energetic	نشط	bowl	وعاء
challenge	يتحدى	clay	صلصال	confident	واثق
cope	يتكيف - يتواكب مع	disconnect	يفصل	dull	كثيب
entirely	بشكل كامل	explore	يستكشف	failure	فشل
guarantee	يضمن	identity	هوية	influence	تأثير
joy	سعادة	originally	اصلا	personality	شخصية
pressure	ضغط	prevent	يمنع	require	يتطلب
still	ما زال - ثابت	stress	توتر	struggle	كفاح
support	يؤيد - يدعم	yard	فناء - ساحة	dead	خرزة
beginner	مبتدي	calming	مهدئ	chain	سلسلة
creativity	إبداع	earn	يكسب	editing	تحرير - تعديل
effort	مجهود	engage	يشرك - يشغل	enjoyment	متعة
evaluate	يقيم	evenly	بشكل مساوي	gain	يكتسب شيء معنوي
gaming	العب الإلكترونية	handmade	يدوي	income	دخل
initial	حرف اول	involve	يشمل	management	ادارة
material	مادة	opportunity	فرصة	pay (paid)	يدفع
practice	ممارسة	pronunciation	نطق	repair	يصلح
recommend	يوصي	repetitive	متكرر	request	يطلب طلب
rewarding	مجزي	source	مصدر	strategy	استراتيجية
take up	يشغل	thread	خيط	workout	تمرين

Expressions

make sense	لـ معنى	bring joy	يجلب السعادة
change mind	يغير رأية	deal with stress	يتعامل مع الضغط
develop a hobby	يطور هواية	experience growth	يمر بمرحلة النمو
explore new hobbies	يستكشف هواية جديدة	feel (confident-overwhelmed-responsible)	يشعر بالنقطة (بالضغط - بالمسؤولية)
give balance (encouragement)	يحقق توازن (تشجيع)	make progress	يحقق تقدم
require patience	يتطلب صبرا	take pictures (photos)	يأخذ صورة
try a hobby	يجرب هواية	a waste of time +v. ing	مضيعة للوقت

give it a try	يجرب	agree on	يتفق مع
pay for	يدفع ثمن	build a body	يقوي جسمك
earn money	يكسب مالا	gain strength	يكسب قوة
give an opinion	يبدى رأياً	keep going	يستمر
take a practice	يحتاج ممارسة	catch attention	يحدث انتباه
come out uneven	يخرج غير مستو	make the most of	يستغل اقصى استفادة

Words, Synonyms and Antonyms

Words	Meaning	Synonyms	Antonyms	Meaning
balance	توازن	stability-steadiness	inbalance-instability	عدم التوازن
encourage	يشجع	motivate- inspire- support	discourage-dishearten	يحبط
growth	نمو - تطور	development-increase	decline-decrease	ينخفض
intense	شديد	strong-extreme-severe	mild - moderate-gentle	خفيف- معتدي
overwhelmed	منهك	overloaded-overburdened	calm-relaxed	هاديء
patience	الصبر	tolerance-endurance	impatience-restlessness	عدم الراحة
session	جلسة	meeting- period-class		
customized	مخصص	personalied-tailored	generic-standardized	موحد - عام
simple	بسيط	easy-basic- plain	complex-complicated	صعب
rush	يندفع	hurry-race	Saunter-stroll	يتجول
tutorial	درس تعليمي	lesson-guide		

Choose the (Two) correct answers out of the FIVE (5) options given:

- Yoga helps maintain balance in body and mind. The synonym of *balance* is
a) instability b) stability c) steadiness d) inbalance e) unsteadiness
- Teachers should encourage students to participate. The synonym of *encourage* is
a) motivate b) inspire c) discourage d) dishearten e) ignore
- Plants show rapid growth in spring. The synonym of *growth* is
a) decline b) development c) increase d) decrease e) reduction
- The sun's rays were intense at noon. The synonym of *intense* is
a) mild b) gentle c) strong d) extreme e) moderate
- She felt overwhelmed by all the homework. The synonym of *overwhelmed* is
a) calm b) overloaded c) overburdened d) relaxed e) peaceful
- Patience is necessary when learning new skills. The synonym of *patience* is
a) tolerance b) endurance c) impatience d) restlessness e) irritation
- The next session will cover grammar rules. The synonym of *session* is
a) meeting b) class c) break d) pause e) period
- This program is customized for each student. The synonym of *customized* is
a) generic b) personalized c) standardized d) tailored e) ordinary
- The instructions were very simple to follow. The synonym of *simple* is
a) complex b) easy c) basic d) complicated e) difficult
- Don't rush through your work; take your time. The synonym of *rush* is
a) hurry b) move quickly c) saunter d) stroll e) relax
- The teacher gave a helpful tutorial on writing essays. The synonym of *tutorial* is
a) lesson b) guide c) test d) assignment e) lecture

Reading

A Personal Experience

When I entered Grade 11, I realized that schoolwork had become more **intense** than ever. My days were filled with deadlines, revision sessions, and exam pressure. One afternoon, after feeling unusually **overwhelmed**, my older cousin advised me to develop a hobby. At first, I thought the idea was unnecessary. How could spending time on a hobby possibly help when I had so much to study?

However, a week later, I decided to give it a try and joined a small weekend workshop on ceramic art. On the first day, I struggled. The clay was supposed to be easy to shape, yet my hands couldn't control it. Still, as the instructor **encouraged** me to continue, I began to notice something unexpected: my mind slowly relaxed. Creating something with my hands allowed me to disconnect from stress and focus on one simple task.

By the end of the month, I had not only made a few bowls but also discovered that having a hobby gives you balance. It reminds you that your identity is more than grades, and that personal **growth** can come from patience, creativity, and learning something entirely new.

A Small Idea That Became Something Bigger

When I started Grade 11, I often felt that school took up all my time. Between homework, projects, and exams, my days **felt the same**. One evening, while **scrolling through** videos online, I saw **a tutorial** on making handmade key chains using beads and threads. It looked fun, so I tried it just to relax.

At first, the key chains were supposed to be simple, but mine kept coming out **uneven**. Still, I enjoyed the process. Every evening, I practiced a little, and my designs slowly improved. One day, I brought a few key chains to school, and my friends were surprised that I had made them myself. Two classmates asked if I could make key chains with their initials—and they offered to pay.

I didn't expect to earn money from something I did for fun, but soon teachers and other students began requesting **customized** designs. I created a small price list and even started making special key chains for school events. What began as a way to relax became a small source of income.

By the end of the term, I learned that hobbies are not just for enjoyment. With creativity, practice, and effort, a hobby can grow into an opportunity. Sometimes, what you do in your free time can become your first step toward **entrepreneurship**.

Exercises on unit : 10 (Voc.)

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

- A ____ student can achieve great success in art, music, or sports.
a) talented b) overwhelmed c) simple d) tough
- Every project has a strict ____ that must be met to finish on time.
a) deadline b) impression c) session d) tutorial
- She felt ____ after finishing all her exams and projects in one week.
a) intense b) overwhelmed c) uneven d) customized
- The yoga ____ helped students relax and focus on their breathing.
a) scroll b) tutorial c) session d) instructor
- He hasn't finished the work ____, but he will submit it tomorrow.
a) tough b) simple c) intense d) yet

6. The experienced ____ guided the students through the difficult assignment.
a) session b) entrepreneur c) instructor d) tutorial
7. Students were ____ social media during class instead of paying attention.
a) scrolling through b) capturing c) balancing d) feeling
8. The floor was ____, so we had to be careful while walking.
a) talented b) customized c) intense d) uneven
9. The school offers a special course in ____ to teach students how to start businesses.
a) entrepreneur b) ceramic art c) tutorial d) process
10. She gave a ____ explanation that everyone could understand easily.
a) simple b) intense c) overwhelming d) tough
11. The teacher explained each step of the scientific ____ carefully.
a) impression b) session c) process d) tutorial
12. The photographer tried to ____ the beauty of the sunset in his painting.
a) capture b) balance c) customize d) scroll
13. He specializes in ceramic ____, making beautiful vases and plates by hand.
a) ship b) ship c) process d) art
14. Meditation can help improve mental ____ and reduce stress.
a) balance b) tutorial c) deadline d) session
15. Many students ____ the same about their exams because they had studied hard.
a) captured b) scrolled through c) felt d) encouraged
16. The online ____ taught students how to use software step by step.
a) tutorial b) session c) process d) instructor
17. The workshop offered a ____ plan for each student to follow individually.
a) uneven b) simple c) tough d) customized
18. Preparing for exams can be very ____, but practice helps.
a) simple b) tough c) talented d) customized
19. Her first ____ of the new art gallery left a lasting impression on her.
a) impression b) session c) process d) tutorial
20. The chef explained the baking ____ step by step so everyone could follow.
a) instructor b) scroll c) session d) process
21. Many students enjoy ____ because it allows them to make unique handmade items.
a) crafting b) clay c) chain d) yard
22. Playing sports makes children feel ____ and ready for more activities.
a) dull b) energetic c) calming d) dead
23. The teacher gave the class a difficult ____ to solve within one hour.
a) struggle b) yard c) beginner d) challenge
24. He shaped the ____ carefully before baking it in the kiln.
a) bowl b) clay c) chain d) craft
25. After practicing regularly, she became more ____ when presenting in front of the class.
a) confident b) energetic c) dull d) calming
26. Learning to ____ with stressful situations is an important life skill.
a) cope b) disconnect c) prevent d) engage
27. Too much screen time can ____ students from social interaction.
a) struggle b) disconnect c) support d) earn
28. The students completed the project ____ and submitted it on time.
a) entirely b) unevenly c) dull d) original
29. Field trips allow students to ____ new places and learn about different cultures.
a) influence b) explore c) earn d) calm
30. Parents hope their children's hard work will ____ success in their studies.
a) affect b) guarantee c) require d) cope
31. Celebrating small achievements brings great ____ to students and teachers.
a) identity b) joy c) stress d) dead
32. The painting was ____ created by an unknown artist but impressed everyone.
a) originally b) still c) entirely d) energetic
33. A person's ____ affects how they behave and interact with others.
a) personality b) chain c) clay d) beginner

34. Students can feel ____ when facing exams or tight deadlines.
a) pressure b) effort c) joy d) calm
35. Good teachers try to ____ accidents or mistakes before they happen.
a) struggle b) prevent c) gain d) disconnect
36. A successful athlete is able to ____ both practice and rest for better performance.
a) support b) balance c) explore d) engage
37. Friends and family can provide ____ during difficult times.
a) support b) chain c) struggle d) clay
38. Children love playing in the school ____ where they can run freely.
a) clay b) bowl c) yard d) tutorial
39. A ____ student needs more guidance but can improve with practice.
a) beginner b) calm c) energetic d) confident
40. Listening to ____ music can help people feel relaxed and peaceful.
a) challenging b) dull c) original d) calming
41. Art classes help students develop their ____ and think in new ways.
a) creativity b) struggle c) bowl d) chain
42. Success usually requires hard work and consistent ____.
a) dead b) beginner c) effort d) disconnect
43. Teachers try to ____ students in classroom activities to keep them interested.
a) engage b) prevent c) balance d) disconnect
44. Painting, music, and games provide students with great ____.
a) enjoyment b) clay c) struggle d) beginner
45. The teacher will ____ each student's project carefully before giving a grade.
a) gain b) influence c) evaluate d) support
46. Students should share materials ____ to ensure fairness in group work.
a) original b) entirely c) evenly d) dull
47. Working on a project can help students ____ new skills and knowledge.
a) gain b) dead c) chain d) beginner
48. The children enjoyed ____ their own bowls using clay in the art class.
a) disconnecting b) preventing c) crafting d) struggling
49. After running a race, the kids felt very ____ and ready to rest.
a) energetic b) dull c) calming d) dead
50. Teachers give students a big ____ to improve their creativity and learning.
a) chain b) support c) yard d) challenge
51. Learning to ____ with changes helps students adapt to new situations.
a) cope b) disconnect c) prevent d) evaluate
52. Turning off devices for a while helps students avoid social ____.
a) beginner b) effort c) gain d) disconnect
53. She completed the assignment ____, following every instruction carefully.
a) entirely b) dull c) challenging d) energetic
54. Visiting new places helps students ____ ideas and perspectives beyond their classroom.
a) prevent b) explore c) balance d) beginner
55. Good planning can ____ success and reduce unnecessary mistakes.
a) chain b) disconnect c) struggle d) guarantee
56. Children feel great ____ when they succeed in small tasks or projects.
a) dull b) dead c) joy d) beginner
57. The painting was ____ created by a local artist who later became famous.
a) eginner b) energetic c) b originally d) calm
58. A person's ____ shapes how they interact with friends and family.
a) personality b) clay c) struggle d) disconnect
59. Tight deadlines often create a lot of ____ for students completing their homework.
a) joy b) pressure c) chain d) beginner
60. Practicing relaxation techniques can help reduce ____ before exams or presentations.
a) stress b) energy c) clay d) beginner

Grammar

seem to / be meant to / be supposed to

seem (look / appear / sound + to + infinitive)

يبدو للحديث عن كيف شخص أو شيء ما يبدو ولكن دون تأكيد نستخدم:

- He **seems** ill = I think he is ill but I am not sure .

- She **seems** happy (happily) .

الفعل (seem) يأتي بعده صفة وليس ظرف

Seem / look / sound / appear

الأفعال (seem / look / sound / appear) لا تستخدم في الأزمنة المستمرة أو المبني للمجهول بمعنى يبدو

- You **seem** / **look** tired today.

-My mother **appears** / **sounds** to be sad.

Ali **is-seeming** ill today. (Ali seems ill)

يمكن استخدام الكلمات الآتية : (that / like / as if / as though) بعد **seem**

- It **seemed** that he didn't like the soup .

- It **seems like** he is going to leave early .

- It **seems as if / as though** he needs help .

- It **seems to me** that you don't like the food .

كيفية استخدام (**seem**) في النفي

- Mona **doesn't seem to study** hard .

-Mona **seems not to study** hard .

في الاستمرار يمكن استخدام الصيغة الآتية (seem to be + v + ing)

- My father **seems to be sleeping** now .

- He **seemed to be looking for** something.

للتعبير عن الصيغة التامة نستخدم seem to have+ pp

-The tax people **seem to have made** a mistake .

- She was content . She **seemed to have got** everything she needed .

نستخدم (الصفة + seem) ولا نستخدم (الصفة + seem to be / appear) مع الآراء الشخصية

- He seems older than he is .

- She seems taller than she is in this dress

نستخدم (الصفة + seems / appears to be) مع الحقائق الموضوعية

- He **seems (to be)** ill

- He **appears (to be)** ill

be meant to + infinitive

-mean = (indicate / symbolize) يعني / يدل على / يرمز إلى

-When I nod my head , it usually **means** "yes "

-This expression on his face **means** happiness .

-mean = (signify / represent) يعني /

-What does the word "cheerful" **mean**?

(لاحظ استخدام **ing** بعدها بمعنى يعني)

-Losing your money **means** becoming bankrupt .

-mean = (intend) يقصد /

- We are late . I **mean** we must hurry .

- I **didn't mean** that you are lazy .

(لاحظ استخدام **inf** بعدها بمعنى يقصد)

- I **didn't mean to hurt** you . - I **didn't mean to break** the window .
- It **was meant to be** a chocolate cake but I dropped it .
- Cookies **are meant to make** it easier for us to find things that interest us

- **be meant to = be supposed to** من المفترض ان

- You **are meant to get up** early . / -You **are supposed to get up** early .
- He **is meant to look after** his sister. / -He **is supposed to look after** his sister .
- I don't think she **is meant to be** an engineer. - (**be meant to = be suitable for**)
- I don't think she **is suitable for the job** of an engineer .

-to talk about what the purpose

تستخدم للتعبير عن الغرض

- The police (**are meant / are supposed**) to protect people .
- This air conditioner (**is meant / is supposed**) to make the air in the room cool .
- They **are meant to arrive** by now. (لا نستخدم **mean** في الأزمنة المستمرة)

be supposed to + infinitive = should+ infinitive

Suppose= assume / presume / believe / guess / expect

- The hospital **is supposed to have** the best doctors.

-To talk about obligation

للحديث عن الالتزام

- You **are supposed to come** on time. - He **is supposed to be helping** his father now .
- We **are supposed to pay** the tax at the beginning of the month .

-To talk about arrangements

للحديث عن الترتيبات

- I **am supposed to cook** dinner on Monday evenings .
- How many clients **are you supposed to meet** today?

-To talk about expectations

للحديث عن التوقعات

- It **was supposed to rain** this morning . -This stuff **is supposed to kill** flies . Let's try it

-To talk about our beliefs about something

للحديث عن المعتقدات

- It **was supposed to be** the best phone that you can buy.
- That 's a lovely picture but what **is it supposed to be** ?
- He **is supposed to be** rich , you know
- My mother **was supposed to have** cooked our lunch two hours ago. لاحظ الصيغة التامة
- Ali **was supposed to take** the medicine. = Ali **should have taken** the medicine.

Exercises on Grammar : 5 (Voc.)

Choose the right answers:

1. Car drivers **are** to wear seat belts. LM
a. meaning b. supposed c. supposing d. seemed
2. My homework to be full of mistakes; the teacher is angry with me. LM
a. sees b. seems c. supposes d. means
3. Did he mean her late at night? - No, it was by mistake. LM
a. to calling b. calls c. to be called d. to call
4. Schools to follow rules of safety. LM
a. must b. are seemed c. are meant d. supposed
5. They **are supposed to arrive** tomorrow. This shows..... LM
a. expectation b. prohibition c. impossibility d. ability

6. She.....to have a hard time in that factory. She wants to look for another job. LM

- a. supposed b. seems c. is seemed d. is meant

7. Clubs to be places for sports and social activities. LM

- a. are meant b. are supposing c. are seemed d. seems

8. He.....to like the new T-shirt; it isn't fashionable. LM

- a. not supposed b. isn't supposing c. isn't seemed d. doesn't seem

9. I'm.....to tidy my room before I start studying. LM

- a. supposed b. meaning c. seemed d. have

10.. What to do in the company? I need to know all about my duties. LM

- a. am I seemed b. do I mean c. am I supposed d. do I suppose

11-It that children do the same with messaging.

- a. seems b. supposed c. meant d. pretending

12-I should have set the alarm clock as I was to meet my friend this morning.

- a. seemed b. meant c. suppose d. pretending

13-Cookies are to make it easier for us to find things that interest us

- a. seems b. supposed c. meaning d. meant

14-My brother was to help me yesterday, but he was too busy chatting online

- a. mean b. supposed c. suppose d. seemed

15-You shouldn't have entered that room as you were not to be there.

- a. seems b. supposed c. meant d. suppose

16- I was to see my friend Nour yesterday .but I didn't have time .

- a. supposed b. seems c. meaning d. pretending

17-The weather to be hot tomorrow.

- a. seems b. supposed c. meaning d. meant

18-I am to take part in a poetry competition.

- a. seems b. supposed c. meaning d. pretending

19 Hala.....to phone me last night, but she didn't.

- a) is supposed b) seems c) is meant d) was supposed

20 My teacher is pleased with me nowadays. My English.....to be getting better.

- a) was supposed b) is seemed c) seems d) means

21 The open space.....to be a playground for youth, but it has turned into a market

- a) seems b) meant c) supposed d) was meant

22. I'd better hurry. I...to be meeting Ahmed in ten minutes.

- a) seem b) 'm supposed c) was meant d) was supposed

23 Mohamed is much better after his illness, but he's still.to do any heavy work.

- a) meant b) not supposed to c) seemed d) supposed

24 This is the second car she has bought this year. She.....to be rich .

- a) supposes b) means c) seems d) supposed

25. Collecting money.....to make us happy, but to some people it has become a disease.

- a) means b) is meant c) is seeming d) supposed

26 His music seems to.....by the rock culture of the seventies.

- a) influence b) be influencing c) be influenced d) being influenced

27-My teacher be happy with my work

- a. meant b. supposed c. seemed to d. meant to

28-Maher be a lot happier in his new school.

- a. seemed to b. supposed c. meant d. seems

29-I really want to read this because it is to be the most exciting book .

- a. seems b. supposed c. meaning d. pretending

30-They have attacked our borders .It (means - seems - supposes - is supposed) war

31- One of the team members ----- to attend the press conference.

- a) means b) is seemed c) is supposed d) is meaning

32- The mechanic is meant (to check - to be checked - check - be check) my car .

33-The new equipment (is - was - were - are) supposed to be delivered yesterday.

34. All my friends.....to congratulate me when I got married, but only a few of them phoned me.

- a) were supposed b) seemed c) meant d) are supposed

35. If your car breaks down on the road, pull it aside. It.....to block the road.

- a) is supposed b) is not supposed c) is meant d) seems

36 The Eiffel Tower....to attract people to the exhibitions, but it has become one of the

monuments.

a) was meaning b) seems c) was meant d) is supposed

37.The film.....to start at 8.30, but it didn't begin on time.

a.seemed b.meant c.was supposed d.waned

38 There were some problems at first , but they to have been solved.

a)seem b) meant c) supposed d) will be supposed

39.He..... to be a doctor- but he preferred to be a squash player.

a) seeme b) supposed c) is meant d) was meant

40. I shouldn't eat too much. I....to be on a diet.

a)'m supposed b) 'm not supposed c) seem d) was meant

41-My teacher be happy with my work

a. meant b. supposed c. seemed to d. meant to

42-Maher be a lot happier in his new school.

a. seemed to b. supposed c. meant d. seems

43-I really want to read this because it is to be the most exciting book .

a. seems b. supposed c. meaning d. pretending

44- It ----- this boy has lost something .

a) means b) seems that c) seems d) b&c

41-They have attacked our borders .It (means – seems – supposes – is supposed) war

42- One of the team members ----- to attend the press conference.

a) means b) is seemed c) is supposed d) is meaning

43- The mechanic is meant (to check - to be checked - check - be check) my car .

44-The new equipment (is – was – were – are) supposed to be delivered yesterday.

45- I suppose that he is lying , Suppose here means -----

a) assume b) know c) guess d) belief

46-The new flat (means – is meant – is seemed – is meaning) to have a view of the Nile .

47-It to snow last week.

a. supposed b. meant c. didn't suppose d. wasn't supposed

48-Maya meant you.

a. calling b. to call c. call d. calls

49-Amr seems a good day.

a. has b. have c. had d. to be having

50.The train (means – meant – is meant – meaning) to leave at 9 o'clock

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

1. Ali went to school late. (should – supposed).

2.Ahmed didn't answer the homework. The teacher was angry. (should- supposed)

3. You want to say that Ali is ill. (mean)

4. She didn't hurt you purpose. (mean)

5. It is necessary to meet the manager today. (mean) (have)

6. She is meant to study hard for tomorrow's exam. (necessary).(supposed)

7.Ali didn't remember Ali's birthday. (seem)

8. Ali's father was angry as he neglectef his studies. (supposed) (should)

Skills

Writing Skills : a review

What is a review ?

ما هو العرض التقييمي للهواية ؟

1. Introduction (Engage the reader)

المقدمة (لجذب انتباه القارئ)

• Purpose: الهدف

- Catch the reader's attention

اجذب انتباه القارئ

- Introduce what you are reviewing (a hobby, book, movie, etc.)

قدّم ما تقوم بمراجعته (هواية، كتاب، فيلم، إلخ)

- Give a short general opinion (Is it good? fun? useful?)

أعطِ رأيًا عامًا قصيرًا (هل هو جيد؟ ممتع؟ مفيد؟)

• Includes: يتكون من

- Hook (a question/feeling/surprising detail)

(جذب الانتباه (سؤال/شعور/تفصيل مفاجئ

- The name of the thing being reviewed

اسم الشيء الذي تقوم بمراجعته

- Your general impression (positive, negative, or mixed)

(انطباعك العام (إيجابي، سلبي، أو مختلط

2. Descriptive Paragraph (What is it?) الفقرة الوصفية

• Purpose: الهدف

Give the main information the reader needs to understand about the hobby.

تقديم المعلومات الرئيسية التي يحتاجها القارئ لفهم الهواية.

• **Includes:**

- What the hobby involves - When/why you started it - Tools, skills, or steps
- What people usually do when practicing it

3. Evaluation Paragraph (What's good / bad about it?)

٣. فقرة التقييم (ما الجيد / السيء فيها؟)

• **Purpose:**

Share your opinion supported by reasons and examples. مشاركة رأيك مدعومًا بالأسباب والأمثلة.

• **Includes:**

- What you like
- (Optional (اختياري) What you don't like
- Examples from your experience
- Words of opinion (I think, I believe, In my view...)

4. Recommendation (Final paragraph)

(٤. التوصية (الفقرة النهائية)

• **Purpose:**

Tell the reader if you recommend the hobby and why. إخبار القارئ إذا كنت توصي بهذه الهواية ولماذا.

• **Includes:**

- Restated opinion إعادة صياغة الرأي
- Who would enjoy this hobby - Final thought or advice

Choose the best Arabic translation:

- What is the main purpose of the introduction in a review?
a. To give examples b. To engage the reader c. To conclude d. To describe tools
- Which of the following can be used as a hook?
a. A random fact about nature b. A question, feeling, or surprising detail
c. A long story d. Only numbers
- In the introduction, you should always include:
a. Your favorite movie b. The thing being reviewed
c. A story unrelated d. Only negative points
- What should your general opinion in the introduction be?
a. Detailed explanation b. Short and general c. Very long d. Irrelevant
- Which of these is a positive general impression?
a. Mixed feelings b. Negative c. Positive d. Confused
- What is the purpose of the descriptive paragraph?
a. Share a recommendation b. Give main information about the hobby
c. Ask questions d. Summarize examples
- What should you explain in a descriptive paragraph?
a. Tools, skills, or steps b. Only your opinion c. Only the title d. Only who likes it
- When describing a hobby, what else should you include?
a. What people usually do when practicing it b. Only the rules
c. Only your favorite part d. Only negative points
- The evaluation paragraph's main goal is to:
a. Give a conclusion b. Share your opinion with reasons and examples
c. Introduce the hobby d. Ask a question
- Which phrase could you use to give your opinion?
a. "I think" b. "Once upon a time" c. "This is boring" d. "Yesterday was fun"
- In the evaluation paragraph, what is optional?
a. What you like b. What you don't like c. Name of the hobby d. Description of tools
- Examples in an evaluation paragraph should come from:
a. Your experience b. Random books c. Movies only d. Other people only
- What is the purpose of the recommendation paragraph?
a. Share your opinion and reasons b. Tell the reader if you recommend the hobby and why
c. Introduce the hobby d. List tools only
- What should you do in the recommendation paragraph?
a. Add a new hobby b. Restate your opinion c. Start a story d. Give unrelated facts

15. Who can you mention in your recommendation paragraph?
 a. People who would enjoy the hobby b. People you don't like
 c. Random strangers d. Only celebrities
16. What can a final thought or advice include?
 a. A suggestion for the reader b. Only negative comments
 c. Irrelevant stories d. Random facts
17. Which word shows a positive opinion in a review?
 a. I believe b. I ignore c. I forget d. I refuse
18. Why is it important to catch the reader's attention in the introduction?
 a. To make the review longer b. To make the reader interested
 c. To confuse the reader d. To list tools
19. What should you avoid in an evaluation paragraph?
 a. Giving reasons b. Switching your opinion constantly
 c. Using examples d. Using opinion words
20. Which of these is part of the descriptive paragraph?
 a. Time, place, or reason you started b. Restated opinion
 c. Final advice d. Who would enjoy the hobby

Choose the best Arabic translation:

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

1. لا تجذب الآثار والمتاحف المصرية ملايين من السياح من جميع أنحاء العالم ويجب أن نبذل مزيداً من الجهود لزيادة عدد السياح هذه الأيام
2. تجذب الآثار والمتاحف المصرية بلايين من السياح من جميع أنحاء العالم ويجب أن نبذل مزيداً من الجهود لزيادة عدد السياح هذه الأيام
3. تجذب الآثار والمتاحف المصرية ملايين من السياح من جميع أنحاء العالم ويجب أن نبذل مزيداً من الجهود لزيادة عدد السياح هذه الأيام
4. تجذب الآثار والمتاحف المصرية ملايين من السياح من جميع أنحاء البلاد ويجب أن نبذل مزيداً من الجهود لزيادة عدد السياح تلك الأيام

2- Many people say that they are too busy to go swimming or to play football. But they don't have to do special exercise to be fit. In this case, walking or even cleaning the house is just as good for them as practicing games.

1. بعض الناس يقولون أهم مشغولون بالسباحة أو لعب كرة السلة ولكن يمارسون التمارين الرياضية تجعلهم لائقين بدنيا وفي هذه الحالة فإن المشي أو حتى تنظيف المنزل يعتبر مفيداً لهم كممارسة الرياضة
2. بعض الناس يقولون أهم مشغولون بالسباحة أو لعب كرة القدم ولكن لا يمارسون التمارين الرياضية تجعلهم لائقين بدنيا وفي هذه الحالة فإن المشي أو حتى تنظيف المنزل يعتبر مفيداً لهم كممارسة الألعاب
3. بعض الناس يقولون أهم مشغولون بالسباحة أو لعب كرة السلة ولكن لا يمارسون التمارين الألعاب تجعلهم لائقين بدنيا وفي هذه الحالة فإن المشي أو حتى تنظيف المنزل يعتبر مفيداً لهم كممارسة الرياضة
4. بعض الناس يقولون أهم مشغولون بالسباحة أو لعب كرة السلة ولكن لا يمارسون التمارين الألعاب تجعلهم لائقين فنيا وفي هذه الحالة فإن المشي أو حتى تنظيف المنزل يعتبر مفيداً لهم كممارسة الألعاب

3. People nowadays need to understand that learning must be lifelong. This is necessary because the world of work is changing very fast. To remain employable, people must always look ahead and learn new knowledge and skills.

1. يحتاج الناس هذه الأيام إلى إدراك أن التعليم يجب أن يكون مدى الحياة وهذا ضرورياً لأن عالم العمل يتغير بسرعة كبيرة ولكي تظل موظفاً يجب أن يبحث العاملون ويتعلموا معرفة ومهارات جديدة.
2. يحتاج الناس هذه الأيام إلى إدراك أن التعليم يجب أن يكون مدى الحياة وهذا ليس ضرورياً لأن عالم العمل يتغير بسرعة كبيرة ولكي تظل موظفاً يجب أن يبحث العاملون ويتعلموا معرفة ومهارات جديدة.
3. يحتاج الناس هذه الأيام إلى إدراك أن الثقافة يجب أن يكون مدى الحياة وهذا ضرورياً لأن عالم العمل يتغير بسرعة كبيرة ولكي تظل موظفاً يجب أن يبحث العاملون ويتعلموا معرفة ومهارات جديدة.
4. يحتاج الناس هذه الأيام إلى إدراك أن التعليم يجب أن يكون مدى الحياة وهذا ضرورياً لأن عالم العمل يتغير بسرعة قليلة ولكي تظل موظفاً يجب أن يبحث العاملون ويتعلموا معرفة ومهارات قديمة.

Choose the best English translation:

يجب أن نكون شاكرين لوالدينا لما قدموا لنا من تضحيات على مدى حياتهم.

1. We should not be thankful to our parents for what they have given us of sacrifices over their lives.
 2. We should be thank to our parents for what they have given us of sacrifices over their lives.
 3. We should be thankful to our parents for what they have given us of sacrifices over their lives.
 4. We should be thankful to our parents for what they have give us of sacrifices over their lives.
- لقد أصبحت ضرورة ملحة البدء في إنشاء عاصمة جديدة بدل من القاهرة .

1. It has become an urgent need to begin setting up a new capital instead of Cairo.
2. It have become an urgent need to begin setting up a new capital instead of Cairo.
3. It has become an urgent need to begin setting up a new capital instead of Cairo.

4. It has become an urgent need to begin set up a new capital instead of Cairo.

يمكن تجنب الكثير من الامراض عن طريق اتباع العادات الغذائية السليمة.

1.It's not possible to avoid a lot of diseases by following healthy dietary habits.

2.It's possible to avoid a lot of diseases by fallowing healthy dietary habits.

3.It's possible to avoid lot of diseases by following healthy dietary habits.

4.It's possible to avoid a lot of diseases by following healthy dietary habits.

2) Read the following passage, then answer the questions:

The food we eat seems to have deep effects on our health. Though science has made enormous in making food more fit to eat, it has, at the same time , made many foods unfit to eat. Some research has shown that perhaps eighty percent of all human illnesses are related to diet and forty percent of cancer is related to the diet as well, especially cancer of the colon. Different cultures are more likely to contract certain illnesses because of the food that is characteristic in these cultures. The food that is related to illness is not a new discovery.

In 1945, government researches realized that substances commonly used to preserve colour in meats, and other food additives, caused cancer. Yet , these additives remain in our food , and it becomes more difficult all the times to know which things on the packaging labels of preserved food are helpful or harmful.. The additives , which we eat , are not all so direct. Farmers often give penicillin to beef and poultry , and because of this, penicillin has been found in the milk of treated . Sometimes similar drugs are given to animals not for medical goals, but for financial reasons. The farmers are simply trying to fatten animals to get a higher price. Though the food and Drug Administration (FDA) has tried a lot control these procedures , practices continue.

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

1. Substances used for preserving colours in..... .

a. meat b. butter c. milk d. drugs

2. Farmers can get a higher price for their animals by

a. eating b. nourishing c. destroying d. watching

3. The underlined pronoun "it" refers to

a. food b. cancer c. science d. poultry

4. Drugs are related to addicts and

a. teachers b. lawyers c. engineers d. patients

5. FDA means

a. Food Direct Additives b. Food and Drug Administration c. Final Difficult Analysis d. Federal Dairy additives

6. Poultry means

a. animals b. chickens c. rats d. frogs

7. Financial is related to dolphins' way of communication.

a. animal b. beef c. poultry d. money

ارجع صلي

انت في نعم بفضل الله رب العالمين

لا تنسي صلاتك

ان الصلاة تنهي عن الفحشاء والمنكر والبغى

Unit Eleven

Healthy Choices, Healthy Life

Mr el sebaei Atteya

KEY VOCABULARY

essential	لازم - ضروري	ignore	يتجاهل
proactive	وقائي	floss	خيط لتنظيف الاسنان
cavities	تسوس	gums	اللثة التي تغطي الاسنان
confused	مرتبك	stiff	متيبس
sweat	يعرق - عرق	wash out	يزيل - يخرج
kidneys	الكليتان	joints	مفاصل
optimist	شخص متفائل	mental attitude	موقف ذهني
stress	توتر	immune system	الجهاز المناعي
lifespan	مدة الحياة	energetic	نشط
heart	القلب	positive thinking	تفكير ايجابي

Words & definitions

ignore	يتجاهل	fail to pay attention to something
essential	لازم - ضروري	absolutely needed; very important
floss	خيط لتنظيف الاسنان	thread used to clean between your teeth
gums	اللثة التي تغطي الاسنان	soft tissue in your mouth that surrounds your teeth
cavities	تسوس	a little hole in your tooth caused by sugar and germs
wash out	يزيل - يخرج	to clean something completely using water
stiff	متيبس	hard to bend or move; not flexible
confused	مرتبك	unable to understand something; feeling uncertain or mixed up.
mental attitude	موقف ذهني	a way of thinking and feeling (an "attitude") connected with the mind and thinking (mental)
stress	توتر	pressure or worry caused by problems in somebody's life or by having too much to do
lifespan	مدة الحياة	the length of time that something is likely to live, continue, or function
immune system	الجهاز المناعي	the system in your body that produces substances to help it fight against infection and disease

Choose the correct answers:

1.To something means to fail to pay attention to it.

a. notice b. ignore c. admire d. respect

2.Water is for all living things to survive.

a. optional b. simple c. essential d. invisible

3.Dentists advise people to use to clean between their teeth.

a. gums b. cavities c. brush d. floss

- 4.The soft tissue that surrounds and supports your teeth is called the
 a. cavities b. gums c. immune system d. floss
- 5.Small holes in teeth caused by sugar and germs are known as
 a. gums b. cavities c. stains d. cuts
- 6.To clean something completely using water is to it.
 a. dry b. ignore c. wash out d. separate
- 7.After sitting too long, his legs felt and hard to move.
 a. flexible b. relaxed c. stiff d. smooth
- 8.When you don't understand something clearly, you may feel
 a. confident b. calm c. focused d. confused
- 9.A person's way of thinking and feeling is called their
 a. stress b. mental attitude c. lifespan d. habit
- 10.Too much pressure from work or problems can cause
 a. balance b. stress c. confidence d. growth
- 11.The length of time a person or thing is expected to live is its
 a. immune system b. health c. lifespan d. process
- 12.The body system that helps fight disease and infection is the
 a. nervous system b. digestive system c. immune system d. respiratory system

Important Vocabulary

prevent..(active)	يمنع(وقائي)	sleepy	نعسان	slippery	زلق
attitude	موقف	bleed(bled)	ينزف	brush	فرشاة اسنان
check-up	فحص طبي	coherent	متناسك	convince	يقنع
core	اساس - جوهر	cost	تكلفة	dental	خاص بالاسنان
dehydrated	مصاب بالجفاف	draft	مسودة	dentist	طبيب اسنان
hydration	ترطيب	incorporate	يدمج	locate	يحدد
maintain	يحافظ على	oral	شفهي- في الفم	pain	الم
physiological	فسيولوجي	potential	محتمل	recommend	يوصي ب
risk	خطر	scenario	سيناريو	sickness	مرض
stomach	معدة	summarize	يلخص	swollen	متورم
toxin	سم	warning	تحذير	wellness	سعادة - عافية
workout	تمرين	catchy	جذاب	cheer	يحيي
fancy	فاخر-غالي	fever	حمى	gratitude	العرفان بالجميل
gym	صالة الالعاب	lack	نقص	matter	يهم
mood	مزاج	operation	عملية	pills	حبوب - اقراص
power	قوة - سلطة	recover	يشفي من	remove	يزيل
research	بحث	routine	روتين	self-talk	كلام مع النفس
skip	يتجاوز	surgery	جراحة	view	منظر - نظرة
removal	ازالة	waste	فضلات	appointment	ميعاد

Expressions

make an appointment	يحجز موعد	move oxygen	ينقل اوكسجين
take steps	يتخذ خطوات	wash out toxins	يزيل السموم
take care of	يعتني ب	cool down	يبرد
keep from	يمنع من	pay for	يدفع ل
break down	يتعطل - ينهار	skip breakfast	يترك وجبة الافطار
feel great	يشعر بالروعة	make mistakes	يرتكب اخطاء
practice gratitude	يعبر عن الامتنان	stay hydrated(positive-connected).	يبقي (رطب-ايجابي-علي اتصال)
fancy spills	اقراص غالية	good for	مفيد ل

key area

مجال رئيسي

what count

ما يهم

Words, Synonyms and Antonyms

Words	Meaning	Synonyms	Antonyms	Meaning
confused	مرتبك	puzzled- mixed-up-unclear	clear = certain=confident	متأكد
essential	لازم	vital, crucial, necessaru	inessential- optional-unnecessary	غير لازم
ignore	يتجاهل	neglect- overlook- disregard	notice - observe	يلاحظ
prevent	يمنع	stop – avoid-hinder	allow-enable-permit	يسمح
proactive	استباقي-وقائي	initiative – forward thinking	passive- inactive	سلبي
sleepy	نعسان	tired- drowsy	alert- awake	متيقظ
slippery	لزق	smooth-slick	grippy-rough-sticky	خشن
stiff	متيبس	rigid, inflexible	flexible - loose	مرن
wash out	يزيل	clean away – remove	stain-soil	يوسخ
energetic	نشط	active- lively	tired-lazy- inactive	كسول
immune	مناعي	resistant -protected	susceptible-vulnerable	معرض للإصابة
attitude	موقف	outlook – approach –mindset		
positive	إيجابي	optimistic- hopeful	negative	سلبي
stress	توتر	pressure –tension	calm-relaxation-ease	

Choose the (Two) correct answers out of the FIVE (5) options given:

- He felt confused after reading the instructions. The synonym of *confused* is
a) clear b) puzzled c) mixed-up d) certain e) confident
- Water is essential for life. The synonym of *essential* is
a) optional b) unnecessary c) vital d) crucial e) inessential
- Don't ignore the safety rules. The synonym of *ignore* is
a) neglect b) overlook c) notice d) observe e) attend
- Good hygiene can prevent illness. The synonym of *prevent* is
a) allow b) stop c) avoid d) enable e) permit
- A proactive student finishes tasks early. The synonym of *proactive* is
a) passive b) initiative c) forward-thinking d) inactive e) careless
- After the long day, she felt sleepy. The synonym of *sleepy* is
a) alert b) awake c) tired d) drowsy e) energetic
- The road was slippery after the rain. The synonym of *slippery* is
a) grippy b) smooth c) rough d) sticky e) slick
- His muscles were stiff after the workout. The synonym of *stiff* is
a) flexible b) loose c) rigid d) inflexible e) soft
- Soap can wash out stains. The synonym of *wash out* is
a) stain b) clean away c) remove d) soil e) dirty
- She is an energetic athlete. The synonym of *energetic* is
a) active b) tired c) lazy d) lively e) inactive
- Vaccines make the body immune to some diseases. The synonym of *immune* is
a) protected b) susceptible c) resistant d) vulnerable e) weak
- Your attitude affects your results. The synonym of *attitude* is
a) mindset b) outlook c) approach d) perspective e) stance

13. She always has a positive mindset. The synonym of *positive* is
a) optimistic b) hopeful c) negative d) cheerful e) pessimistic
14. Too much stress can affect health. The synonym of *stress* is
a) calm b) pressure c) tension d) relaxation e) ease

Reading

Oral Health

A healthy mouth is **essential** for your whole body, not just for a beautiful smile. To keep your mouth healthy, you must brush your teeth twice a day with fluoride toothpaste.

You mustn't forget to use dental floss daily. Many students think brushing is enough, but flossing is necessary for taking out small pieces of food your brush can't reach, especially between your teeth.

Years ago, people often **ignored** their teeth, only seeing a dentist when they had terrible pain. Today, we have to be **proactive**. Dentists say everyone has to visit them for a check-up at least every six months. If your gums are bleeding, you need to make an appointment quickly; you don't have to wait until the pain is severe.

I learned this from my own problem. When I was younger, I rarely used floss. I was lucky, so I didn't have to worry about cavities, but my gums became red and swollen.

My dentist told me I had to completely change my habit. I had to start flossing every day. I needn't have worried about the cost, as my school helped pay for the plan. Now I know that a healthy mouth helps prevent other sicknesses, like heart problems. You mustn't ignore these simple steps. Eating less sugar is also most important.

It helps the body stay healthy and active. Too much sugar can cause weight gain and tooth problems. Reducing sugar improves concentration and energy levels. It also helps prevent serious health problems in the future.

The Power of Positive Thinking

Positive thinking is more than just feeling happy; it is a **mental attitude** where you focus on good and helpful things, even when times are hard. Research shows that this kind of thinking is not just good for your mood—it can seriously affect your health.

When you think positively, your body has less **stress** because you worry less. High stress can weaken your **immune system**, making you sick easily. Positive thinking helps keep your immune system strong. Studies show that optimists often have better heart health and a longer **lifespan**. They also recover faster from illness or surgery.

We all have negative thoughts sometimes, but we can change this habit. Here are some simple ways to think more positively and live healthily. Practice Gratitude. Every night, write down three good things that happened that day. They can be small things, like a sunny morning or a nice chat with a friend. Use positive self-talk. Change "I can't do this" to "I can try this." Be your own best friend and cheer yourself on. Stay connected. Spend time with people who make you feel happy and **energetic**. Good friends support your positive view of life.

By practicing these simple ideas, you can use the power of your mind to live a happier and healthier life.

Choose the correct answers:

1. Brushing and flossing daily is ____ to maintain healthy teeth and gums.
a) ignore b) essential c) confused d) proactive
2. A ____ approach to health means taking action before problems occur.

- a) proactive b) confused c) essential d) sweat
3. Regular dental checkups help prevent ____ in children and adults.
a) cavities b) kidneys c) joints d) sweat
4. He felt ____ after reading complicated instructions and needed guidance.
a) confused b) stiff c) optimistic d) energetic
5. Exercise makes your body ____ and improves circulation.
a) wash b) floss c) ignore d) sweat
6. The ____ filter waste from the blood and help maintain overall health.
a) kidneys b) heart c) joints d) cavities
7. Regular stretching helps keep your ____ flexible and healthy.
a) system b) kidneys c) heart d) joints
8. An ____ always looks on the bright side even in difficult situations.
a) optimistic b) confused c) proactive d) essential
9. High levels of ____ can affect your body physically and mentally.
a) thinking b) stress c) energetic d) sweat
10. Maintaining a healthy lifestyle can increase your ____ and overall well-being.
a) lifespan b) kidneys c) joints d) cavities
11. Regular exercise strengthens the ____ and improves blood circulation.
a) immune b) heart c) joints d) heart
12. Practicing positive ____ helps improve mood and can reduce anxiety over time.
a) pressure b) stress c) thinking d) ignore
13. Drinking water regularly helps to ____ toxins from your body.
a) ignore b) wash c) floss d) stress
14. Flossing your teeth every day helps remove food stuck between your ____.
a) gums b) kidneys c) joints d) heart
15. Sitting for long periods without moving can make your muscles ____ and sore.
a) energetic b) stiff c) optimistic d) confused
16. Good habits and a strong ____ help protect your body from illnesses.
a) immune system b) sweat c) lifespan d) joints
17. Exercise and a positive ____ can improve mental health and overall happiness.
a) heart b) mental attitude c) stress d) cavities
18. Regular exercise keeps you ____ throughout the day and boosts energy.
a) energetic b) stressed c) confused d) stiff
19. Excessive ____ can cause physical and mental health problems if not managed.
a) stress b) wash out c) floss d) joints
20. A healthy diet and active lifestyle strengthen the ____ and reduce risks of disease.
a) heart b) cavities c) joints d) sweat
21. Taking care of your teeth is ____ for preventing cavities and gum problems.
a) proactive b) essential c) confused d) stiff
22. People with a positive ____ are more likely to overcome challenges and stay healthy.
a) attitude b) kidneys c) joints d) sweat
23. Regular exercise and good habits can increase your ____ and improve life quality.
a) stress b) energetic c) lifespan d) heart
24. Brushing teeth and flossing regularly helps maintain healthy ____ and prevent decay.
a) gums b) heart c) kidneys d) joints
25. Regular exercise and a ____ diet help prevent many health problems.
a) core b) dehydrated c) sleepy d) preventative
26. After a long night, she felt very ____ and struggled to stay awake in class.
a) sleepy b) slippery c) coherent d) hydrated
27. Be careful on icy roads because they can be very ____.
a) cure b) slippery c) core d) swollen
28. Your ____ toward health greatly affects your overall wellness.
a) attitude b) brush c) scenario d) pills

29. If you cut yourself while cooking, you need to stop the ____ immediately.
a) bleed b) fever c) toxin d) stomach
30. Brushing and flossing daily keeps your teeth and ____ healthy.
a) cost b) bleed c) treatment d) draft
31. It's important to have a regular medical ____ to monitor your health.
a) connection b) stomach c) scenario d) check-up
32. A strong ____ essay presents ideas clearly and logically.
a) coherent b) draft c) fancy d) oral
33. The ____ of a story refers to its main idea or essence.
a) theft b) fever c) core d) pills
34. People who are ____ should drink water to restore balance in the body.
a) dehydrated b) sleepy c) swollen d) catchy
35. Proper ____ is essential for keeping your body healthy and energized.
a) introduction b) dental c) hydration d) risk
36. Good habits and routines help ____ overall health and wellness.
a) maintain b) summarize c) incorporate d) locate
37. A dentist recommends an ____ exam at least twice a year.
a) oral b) draft c) physiologic d) core
38. Exercise has many ____ benefits for both body and mind.
a) catchy b) fancy c) potential d) sleepy
39. Smoking increases the ____ of developing heart disease and lung problems.
a) pills b) cost c) draft d) risk
40. In an emergency ____, it's important to stay calm and follow instructions.
a) attitude b) stomach c) scenario d) fever
41. After running a marathon, his ____ was upset and needed rest.
a) body b) toxin c) pills d) ear
42. The body naturally removes harmful ____ through the liver and kidneys.
a) sleepiness b) toxin c) fancy d) hydration
43. The doctor gave a ____ about proper nutrition and exercise.
a) warning b) draft c) fee d) brush
44. A daily ____ helps keep the body strong and fit.
a) struggle b) fever c) swollen d) workout
45. She bought a ____ car that looked very elegant.
a) fancy b) preventative c) sleepy d) coherent
46. He had a high ____, so the doctor suggested rest and fluids.
a) brain b) toxin c) fever d) core
47. Showing ____ to friends and family improves relationships.
a) failure b) draft c) gratitude d) violence
48. Exercising in the ____ helps build strength and endurance.
a) gem b) pills c) draft d) gym
49. A lack of sleep can cause a low energy level and poor ____.
a) mood b) core c) draft d) toxin
50. Surgery is a serious ____ that requires preparation and care.
a) process b) pills c) operation d) draft
51. Some medications come in ____ to treat illness more effectively.
a) bills b) draft c) catchy d) pills
52. Good ____ with your doctor ensures better treatment and care.
a) contact b) draft c) sleepy d) fancy
53. A catchy slogan can attract attention and make people ____ your message.
a) cheer b) sleepy c) draft d) fancy
54. Healthy habits and regular checkups promote overall ____.
a) misery b) fever c) wellness d) speech

Grammar

اعتاد أن used to + inf.

اعتاد أن { used to + (مصدر الفعل) } = was in the habit of (ing)

تعبّر عن روتين أو عادة منتظمة في الماضي ولكن لم تعد تحدث الآن .

- I **used to eat** breakfast before I **went** to school.
- My father **used to work** in a bank, but now he works in an office.
- He **used to swim** every day. Now he **doesn't** (swim).
- He **used to be** late all the time. Now, he **isn't** (late).

مصدر + didn't use to +

وفي حالة النفي نستخدم:

- I **didn't use to play** computer games, but now I **do**.

مصدر + use to + فاعل + did +

وفي حالة السؤال نستخدم:

- **Did you use to walk** to school? - Where **did you use to live**?

نستخدم **no longer** بدلا من **used to** ويأتي بعدها الفعل في المضارع البسيط:

- He **used to smoke**. = He **no longer smokes**.

نستخدم **any more / any longer** بدلا من **used to** مع نفي الفعل في المضارع البسيط (تأتي في نهاية الجملة):

- He **used to smoke**. = He **doesn't smoke** any more.

used to = It was my habit to / I was in / got the habit of

- كما يمكن التعبير عن عادة في الماضي باستخدام (was / were used to v.ing).

- I **was used to eating** breakfast before I **went** to school.

He **was used to loud noise**

نستخدم الماضي البسيط عند تحديد وقت ماضي ولا نستخدم (used to)

- I visited my uncle last week .

في حالة المضارع

معتاد على- (v + ing) + (used to / accustomed to) + (be / get / become)

- I'm **used to playing** football
- He **is used coming** on time .

- She **becomes used to eating** vegetables

- He **is accustomed to drinking** black coffee

نستخدم (المصدر + used to / المصدر + would) للحديث عن أحداث متكررة في الماضي

- A lot of people **would / used to live** in the desert.

- When I was young , I **always used to help** my mother.

- When Ali was nine , he **would always help** his mother.

- When she was young , she (**would**) (**used to**) **cry** easily .

- My mother **used to / would buy** me nice clothes when I was young.

الاختلاف بين (used to - would)

(used to) ولا تستخدم (would) لوصف حالة الماضية أي مع الأفعال التقريرية (أفعال الحواس والشعور و..... مثل:

be / have / love / hate / enjoy / want / wish / weigh / hear / cost / deserve / understand / feel.)

- I **used to be** lazy .

- We **used to have** a big car

-He **used to enjoy** travelling.

- They **used to own** a big house

نستخدم (**used to**) ولا نستخدم (**would**) في النفي والاستفهام

. **Did you use to play football ?** I **didn't use to get up** early on Saturdays

نستخدم (**used to**) ولا نستخدم (**would**) مع أحداث استمرت في الماضي لفترة من الوقت ولم تعد تحدث

I **used to live** in Cairo, but I **moved to Alexandria** last year (**don't use would here**)

أن **would** لا يمكن استخدامها للتعبير عن الحالة إلا إذا كان الزمن محدد في الماضي ومذكور في أول الجملة (على عكس **used to** تستخدم في بداية الجملة أو منتصفها دون أي تغيير بالمعنى)

- I **used to play football** every weekend **when I was 11 years**.

- **When I was a child**, I **would play football** every weekend.

- **When I was little**, I **would get up** and watch a lot of TV.

نستخدم (**used to**) بعد وقبل ظروف التكرار (**always-sometimes-usually**) و نستخدم بعد (**would**)

1. When he was young, he **always used to get up** early.

2. When he was young, he **used always to get up** early.

3. When he was young, he **would always get up** early.

إذا كانت بمعنى يستخدم يأتي بعدها المصدر + **is used to**

- The pen **is used to write** with

- The pan **is used to cook** food.

-The thermometer **is used to measure** (**for measuring**) temperature

- The tractor **is used to plough** the field (**for irrigating** the field)

Choose the correct answer:

1. My father in Alexandria when he was a boy

a) lived b) used to live c) is used to living d) use to live

2. In the past, people to work long hours.

a) used b) doesn't use c) isn't used d) don't use

3. Wafaa used to wear glasses but now she

a) does b) doesn't c) isn't d) didn't

4. When he got married, he to Cairo

a) moved b) used to move c) use to move d) is used to moving

5. Where did you for your holidays when you were a child?

a) went b) used to go c) is used to going d) use to go

6. A knife is used to things.

a) cut b) cutting c) cuts d) be cut

7. He stopped he no longer go to school.

a) to go b) going c) went d) to going

8. My brother is used to the poor.

a) help b) helping c) helped d) helps

9. He was in the habit of hard.

a) work b) works c) worked d) working

10. She used to have long hair but now she

a) isn't b) doesn't c) wasn't d) didn't

11. Many hundreds of years ago, people were for goods using salt instead of money.

a) had paid b) were paying c) used to pay d) used to paying

12. My brother have a beard but now he only has a moustache.

a) is used to b) no longer c) used to d) used

13. My father is used to He doesn't want to give it up.

a) smoke b) smoking c) smokes d) smoked

14. to go to bed early when you were young?

a) Did you use b) Did you used c) Do you use d) Do you used

15. He eating out as he doesn't enjoy cooking at home.

a) is used to b) was used c) is used for d) no longer

16. She writes to us.

a) used to b) no longer c) any longer d) is used to

17. When I was younger I enjoy swimming, but now I really love it!

a) didn't used to b) didn't use to c) wasn't d) hadn't

18. He.....spending all his free time writing.

- a) used to b) no longer c) doesn't use d) is used to
19. Ali spend his free time playing computer games, but now he prefers reading books.
- a) was b) didn't used to c) used to d) uses to
20. Hala used to be thin , but now she
- a) doesn't b) hasn't c) isn't d) is
21. Maha used to wear glasses but now she.....
- a) does b) doesn't c) isn't d) didn't
22. Mr Hassan.....football. He still plays football.
- a) didn't use to play b) played c) used to play d) is used to playing
23. When she was young, she to like going to bed early.
- a) uses b) doesn't use c) isn't used d) didn't use
24. The printer is used for.....paper.
- a) print b) printing c) prints d) printed
25. Mona used to living in the countryside?
- a) Did b) Has c) Does d) Is
- 37- He need much sleep, but he does now
- a) didn't use to b) isn't used to c) used d) uses
- 39- I once used to the newspaper every day. Now I don't have the time.
- a) reading b) read c) was reading d) had read
- 40-I..... the newspaper every day. Now I don't have the time.
- a) am reading b) used to read c) reads d) was reading
- 41-Mr Zaki was shocked when he joined our company as he to do much work every day.
- a) wasn't used b) didn't use c) used d) was used
- 42-Maher smoke a lot but now he's given up completely!
- a) used b) used to c) got used to d) was used to
- 43-Before I became a vegetarian, I was used to a lot of meat.
- a) eat b) eating c) ate d) eats
- 45- My mother get me presents very often.
- a. uses b. used c. would d. wouldn't
46. I often feel exhausted after playing football on Fridays.
- a) would b) wouldn't c) used to d) didn't use to
- 47-Our school has more equipment than it (**used to- used to be-was used to -uses**)
48. Before getting my driving licence, I ride a bicycle everywhere.
- a) would b) didn't use to c) used to d) a & c
- 49- I no longer play tennis as I (am used -am used to -used to -used)
- 50-They (use - are used - have used -used) to spend the feast with us every year until we moved.
- 51-John is used to (drive - drives - driving - driven) a ten-year-old small car,
- 53-I (didn't use - used - used to - use) to play computer games, but now I play them
- 54-When I was in Alexandria, I (am - was - were - is) used to going swimming every day.
- 55-He used to be naughty but now he (didn't - doesn't - isn't - does)
- 56-They (didn't use to - weren't used to - used to - use to) that noise .
- 57-I used to be late but now I (don't - doesn't - isn't - am not) late any more
- 59-The hammer is used to (hit - hitting - hits - for hitting) nails
- 60-There (used to - would - were used to - uses to) be a school here.
- 61-He was in the (habit - used to - custom - customs) of smoking.
65. I like my wonderful uniform at school , but I 'm a university student now.
- a) would b) wouldn't c) used to d) didn't use to
66. I loved visiting my aunt in the village as she prepare delicious dishes every visit.
- a) would b) wouldn't c) uses to d) didn't use to
67. I live in Cairo , then I moved to the country
- a) would b) wouldn't c) used to d) didn't use to
68. I remember we walk every Friday in the green fields when I was young. It was great. Now, I am too busy to do that.
- a) would b) wouldn't c) get used to d) didn't use to
69. My brother be a good footballer, until he retired.
- a) would b) wouldn't c) used to d) didn't use to
70. I swim in this river when I was young. Now I'm too old.

- a) would b) wouldn't c) used to d) a & c
71. 86. I always lose when I played chess with my father.
- a) would b) wouldn't c) get used to d) didn't use to
72. My uncle sit in that chair and smoke badly
- a) would be b) was used to c) used to d) didn't use to
73. My father have a horse when he was young.
- a) would b) wouldn't c) used to d) didn't use to
74. For many years, We..... go on holiday to Alex, but now it has become expensive.
- a) would b) wouldn't c) used to d) a & c
75. I a diary every day Ten years ago . Now I'm busy.
- a) would write b) wouldn't write c) use to write d) wrote
76. He walk along the beach every evening before bed
- a) wouldn't b) would c) use to d) didn't use to
77. She love playing badminton before she hurt her hand.
- a) would b) wouldn't c) used to d) didn't use to
78. When I was five, I be able to do violent sports. Now I 'm peaceful.
- a) would b) wouldn't c) used to d) didn't use to
79. I share room with a friend before having my own flat.
- a) would b) wouldn't c) used to d) didn't use to
80. We go to the same little café for lunch every day when I was a student.
- a) would b) wouldn't c) used to d) a & c
81. My father..... get me everything I wanted before his death.
- a) would be b) wouldn't c) used to d) didn't use to

Rewrite the sentences with the correct form of the word(s) between brackets:

- SB1.** As a student, I always got up late (used to)
2. As a student, I always got up late (would)
3. In the past, I didn't drink enough water. (use)
4. Ahmed often went for a walk after dinner. (would)
5. Sara doesn't eat fast food now. (used)
6. In the past, there was a lot of stress at school. (used)
7. When I felt tired, I often took a short nap. (would)
8. Every night during our childhood, our mother read us a bedtime story. (would)
9. I no longer wake up late on school days. (used to)
10. She used to hate spicy food, but now she eats it. (got)
- (My notes)** 1. I played football every weekend when I was a boy. (used to)
2. She was shy when she was young. (used to)
3. He didn't drink coffee, but now he does. (not use)
4. Did you live next door to Mr. El Sebaei ? (use to)
5. My hair was very long when I was young. (used to)
6. He used to ride his bike to school. (not)
7. Where did she live when she was a child? (use)
8. Did she travel alone to the village? (use)
9. She visited ancient sites on my visits to Luxor. (used)
10. She didn't like coffee when she was young. (use)
11. My father played tennis every weekend in the past. (not use)
12. Did she live in Paris when she was a child? (use)
13. We walked to school when we were young. (used)
14. My brother drank coffee every morning. (used)
15. They were good friends, but now they aren't. (used)
16. I watched that TV show every Friday when I was young. (used)
17. The shop wasn't open until late in the past. (not use)
18. I had a dog when I was young. (used)
19. People listened to the radio in the old days. (used)
20. She didn't wear glasses when she was young. (not use)
21. He had a small blue bike as a child, but he has a big red one now. (used to)
22. We did not have a dog in the past, but we have one now. (use to)

Skills

Writing Skills : A Health Advice Article

A Health Advice Article

مقال نصائح صحية

A health advice article is an article that gives readers practical tips to improve their health.

مقال النصائح الصحية هو مقال يقدم للقارئ نصائح عملية لتحسين صحته.

- often adds examples or details to help readers follow the advice.

• غالبًا ما يضيف أمثلة أو تفاصيل لمساعدة القراء على اتباع النصائح.

There are three main parts of an advice article:

1 Introduction:

المقدمة

- It attracts the reader's attention and introduces the topic clearly.

يجذب انتباه القارئ ويقدم الموضوع بوضوح.

- It usually consists of a hook, a topic sentence, and a thesis.

عادةً ما يتكون من جملة جذب الانتباه (Hook)، وجملة الموضوع (Topic Sentence)، وفرضية أو الفكرة الرئيسية (Thesis).

Body Paragraph

المتن

- It gives clear health tips with explanations.

. يقدم نصائح صحية واضحة مع تفسيرات

- It gives one tip in detail.

. يشرح نصيحة واحدة بالتفصيل

- It explains why it is important.

يوضح سبب أهميتها

Conclusion

الخاتمة

- It summarizes the main points.

. يلخص النقاط الرئيسية

- It adds a final thought or encouragement.

. يضيف فكرة ختامية أو تشجيعًا للقارئ

Choose the correct answers:

1. What is the main purpose of a health advice article?

- a. To entertain readers b. To give practical tips to improve health
c. To describe a story d. To criticize others

2. Why does a health advice article often add examples or details?

- a. To confuse readers b. To make it longer
c. To help readers follow the advice d. To add opinions

3. How many main parts are there in a health advice article?

- a. Two b. Three c. Four d. Five

4. What is the main goal of the introduction?

- a. Give detailed tips b. Attract the reader's attention and introduce the topic
c. Summarize points d. Give final advice

5. Which of the following is usually included in the introduction?

- a. Hook, topic sentence, and thesis b. Only examples c. Only tips d. Only conclusion

6. What does a hook do in a health advice article?

- a. Summarizes tips b. Attracts attention
c. Gives detailed explanations d. Restates the conclusion

7. What should a body paragraph provide?

- a. A summary of the article b. Clear health tips with explanations
c. Only the conclusion d. Random facts

8. How many tips are usually explained in detail in a body paragraph?

- a. One b. Two c. Three d. None

9. What else should a body paragraph explain besides the tip itself?

- a. Why it is important b. Only the title c. Only the hook d. Only the thesis

10. What is the purpose of the conclusion?

- a. Introduce a new topic b. Summarize the main points and add encouragement
c. Give examples only d. Explain tools

11. Which of the following is part of the conclusion?

- a. Restate key points b. Give one detailed tip c. Add a hook d. Describe the thesis

12. Why is encouragement added in the conclusion?

- a. To confuse readers b. To motivate readers to follow the advice
c. To provide examples d. To change the topic

13. What kind of article is a health advice article?

- a. A story b. A news report c. An article giving practical tips d. A poem

14. Which part explains why a health tip is important?

- a. Introduction b. Body paragraph c. Conclusion d. Hook

Unit Twelve



KEY VOCABULARY

racing the Clock	سباق مع الزمن	promptly	علي الفور
punctual	مواظب	optimistic	متفائل
spontaneous	عفوي - تلقائي	clock People	اشخاص منضبطون
attendance	حضور	delay	تأخير - يؤخر
consistent	منتظم - مترابط	suspension	ايقاف - تعليق
productivity	انتاجية	organized	منتظم
invest	يستثمر	sharp	حاد الذكاء
disappointment	خيبة امل	master	يتقن - جيد
firm deadlines	موعد نهائي محدد	efficient	كفيء
commitment	التزام	resource	مورد

Words & definitions

optimistic	متفائل	hopeful and confident about the future
promptly	علي الفور	done quickly or immediately; without waiting
spontaneous	عفوي - تلقائي	done suddenly and without a lot of thought or planning
attendance	حضور	act of being present at a place or event
delay	تأخير - يؤخر	a little hole in your tooth caused by sugar and germs
consistent	منتظم - مترابط	always happening in the same way
suspension	ايقاف - تعليق	not allowing someone to take part in something for some time
productivity	انتاجية	getting more tasks done in a given amount of time
punctual	مواظب	arriving or happening exactly at the arranged time.
stress	توتر	pressure or worry caused by problems in somebody's life or by having too much to do
disappointment	خيبة امل	a feeling of unhappiness when hopes are not met
master	يتقن - جيد	to become very skilled or knowledgeable in something
organised	منتظم-منتظم	well planned and neatly arranged
resource	مورد	something helpful that can be used to achieve an aim
sharp	حاد الذكاء	quick to understand and able to focus well

Choose the correct answers:

1. Someone who is hopeful and confident about the future is

a. stressed b. confused c. optimistic d. disappointed

2. When something is done immediately without waiting, it is done
 a. slowly b. promptly c. regularly d. suddenly
3. An action done suddenly without planning is described as
 a. organised b. consistent c. spontaneous d. punctual
4. The act of being present at school or an event is called
 a. delay b. suspension c. attendance d. productivity
5. When something happens later than planned, it is a
 a. suspension b. delay c. resource d. attendance
6. Something that happens in the same way all the time is
 a. sharp b. organised c. consistent d. spontaneous
7. Temporarily stopping someone from taking part in an activity is called
 a. delay b. attendance c. suspension d. productivity
8. Getting more work done in a shorter time shows high
 a. resource b. stress c. productivity d. disappointment
9. A student who arrives exactly on time is
 a. spontaneous b. sharp c. punctual d. optimistic
10. Too much pressure or worry in daily life causes
 a. confidence b. stress c. productivity d. optimism
11. Feeling unhappy because hopes are not achieved is called
 a. stress b. disappointment c. delay d. suspension
12. To become very skilled at something is to it.
 a. organise b. master c. ignore d. delay
13. Someone who plans things well and keeps them neat is
 a. spontaneous b. sharp c. organised d. disappointed
14. Something useful that helps achieve a goal is a
 a. delay b. stress c. resource d. suspension
15. A person who understands quickly and thinks clearly is
 a. optimistic b. organised c. sharp d. punctual

Important Vocabulary

action	إجراء-فعل	adulthood	سن الرشد	annoying	مزعج
apologise	يعتذر	blame	يلوم	board	مجلس الإدارة
concern	قلق - اهتمام	excuse	عذر - يعتذر	fallacy	مغالطة
flexible	مرن	frequently	بشكل متكرر	graduate	يتخرج - خريج
incident	حادثة	intentionally	عمدا	lack	نقص
manage	يدير - ينجح	misunderstanding	سوء فهم	pattern	نمط-نموذج
perception	ادراك	promising	واعد	psychologist	عالم نفسي
race	سباق	random	عشوائي	rude	وقح
straight	مستقيم-مباشر	strict	صارم	teammate	زميل
tone	نبرة صوت	trait	سمة - صفة	truly	حقا
valuable	ذو قيمة	wonder	يتساءل	scheduling	جدولة
acceptable	مقبول	account	حساب	aid	مساعدة
concentration	تركيز	confident	واثق	cure	يعالج
department	قسم	disrespect	قلة احترام	disruption	تعطيل
distraction	تشويش	due	مستحق	dull	كثيب - غير حاد
efficiency	كفاءة	establish	يؤسس	install	يثبت
lateness	تأخر	patience	الصبر	principal	مدير
professional	محترف	profound	عميق	quartetly	ربع سنوي
reliability	الموثوقية	sincere	صادق	slide	شريحة
submit	يقدم - يسلم	visual	بصري	wealth	ثروة

Expressions

develop a perception of time

يدرك قيمة الوقت

ensure punctuality

يؤكد الانضباط

face misunderstanding	يواجة سوء الفهم	get an idea	يفهم الفكرة
give an excuse	يقدم اعتذار	make a promise	يعطي وعد
manage time	يدير وقت	miss the deadline	يفوته موعد
race the clock	يسابق الزمن	reflect personality	يعكس شخصية
show respect	يبين الاحترام	value punctuality	يقدر الانضباط
decide on	يختار	reflect on.	يتفكر في
get to	يصل الي	vital for	حيوي ل
reach adulthood	يصل الي سن الرشد	according to	طبقا ل
based on	قائم علي- مقتبس من	event persn	شخص يربط الوقت بالاحداث
follow a schedule	يلتزم بجدول	accept an apology	يقدم اعتذار
acknowledge impact	يقر بالتأثير	create a plan	يضع خطة
earn a rest(time)	ينال راحة(يكسب وقت)	keep focus sharp	يركز جيدا
master productivity	يتقن الانتاجية	promise an action	يعد بأجراء
reach goals	يصل الي اهداف	set deadlines	يضع مواعيد نهائية
submit project	يسلم مشروع	take breaks	يأخذ راحة
be due in (on-at)	موعدة	be gone	يزول
lead to +v.+ing	يؤدي الي	submit to	يخضع ل

Words, Synonyms and Antonyms

Words	Meaning	Synonyms	Antonyms	Meaning
attendance	الحضور	presence- participation	absence = non attendance	غياب
consistent	مستمر	steady, constant, continuous	inconsistent- irregular	غير متسق
delay	يؤخر	postpone- put off- cancel	hasten – speed up	يسرع
optimistic	متفائل	hopeful – positive	pessimistic-hopless- desperate	متشائم
productivity	انتاجية	efficiency – outpup	inefficiency	عدم كفاءة
promptly	علي الفور	quickly- immediately-at once	slowly - late- gradually	ببطيء
punctual	مواظب	timely-prompt	late-tardy	متأخر
spontaneous	عفوي	natural, impulsive	planned - deliberate	مخطط
suspension	إيقاف - تعليق	pause – stoppage-break	continuation-resumption	استمرار
commitment	التزام	dedication- obligation	neglect-indifference	اهمال
disappointment	خيبة امل	dissatisfaction- letdown -frustration-	satisfaction-delight	الرضا
master	جيد	control – dominate –mindset	fail- neglect	يفشل
organised	منظم	orderly- systematic-well arranged	disorganized-chaotic	غير منظم
scheduling	جدول	planning –timetabling	cancellation- randomness-ease	الغاء

sharp

حاد

keen-acute-pointed**slow witted-dull-stupid**

قليل الذكاء - غبي

Choose the (Two) correct answers out of the FIVE (5) options given:

- Attendance at school is important every day. The synonym of *attendance* is
a) absence b) presence c) participation d) non-attendance e) missing
- Her work is always consistent and reliable. The synonym of *consistent* is
a) irregular b) steady c) constant d) inconsistent e) random
- The meeting was delayed due to the weather. The synonym of *delay* is
a) postpone b) put off c) hasten d) cancel e) speed up
- She is optimistic about the exam results. The synonym of *optimistic* is
a) hopeless b) hopeful c) positive d) pessimistic e) desperate
- Good time management improves productivity. The synonym of *productivity* is
a) efficiency b) output c) inefficiency d) laziness e) delay
- He replied promptly to my message. The synonym of *promptly* is
a) quickly b) immediately c) slowly d) late e) at once
- She is always punctual for appointments. The synonym of *punctual* is
a) late b) timely c) prompt d) tardy e) delayed
- His reaction was completely spontaneous. The synonym of *spontaneous* is
a) natural b) impulsive c) planned d) deliberate e) intentional
- The game ended due to suspension. The synonym of *suspension* is
a) pause b) stoppage c) continuation d) resumption e) flow
- She showed great commitment to her work. The synonym of *commitment* is ...
a) neglect b) indifference c) dedication d) obligation e) laziness
- Failing the test was a big disappointment for him. The synonym of *disappointment* is ...
a) dissatisfaction b) frustration c) satisfaction d) delight e) joy
- He masters every subject he studies. The synonym of *master* is
a) fail b) control c) dominate d) neglect e) ignore
- The office is well organised. The synonym of *organised* is
a) orderly b) systematic c) chaotic d) disorganized e) messy
- Proper scheduling avoids confusion. The synonym of *scheduling* is
a) planning b) timetabling c) randomness d) cancellation e) disorder
- The knife is very sharp. The synonym of *sharp* is
a) dull b) keen c) acute d) stupid e) slow-witted

Reading

Do you ever wonder why some people always arrive **promptly** for everything, while others are always running late? Psychologists say that by the time we reach adulthood, we will have developed a specific perception of time.

Psychologists divide people into two groups based on how they see time. The first group includes people who are usually **punctual**; we can call them 'Clock People'. They see time as a straight line, like a road. It is a valuable resource that they must manage carefully, like money. By the end of a busy week, they will have followed their schedule strictly to avoid wasting a single moment. For these people, being late means they are losing time and showing a lack of respect.

The second group includes the people who are frequently late; we can call them 'Event People'. This group sees time more flexibly, not as a strict line. For them, finishing a current activity is more important than the clock. They are often **optimistic** and truly believe that by the time an hour passes, they will have completed many tasks. This is often called the "planning fallacy."

While being late can be annoying, studies show it is not usually because the person is

intentionally rude. Often, it reflects a **spontaneous** personality type that focuses more on what is happening now. By the time these two types work together, they will have faced many misunderstandings, but understanding these traits helps build better relationships.

Time is Money

The famous phrase, "Time is money," means that time is a valuable resource that, if managed well, can lead to success and wealth. Unlike money, which you can earn back, lost time is gone forever. This idea is central to good time management. When you are **organized**, you reduce stress and increase your productivity.

To value your time, you must treat it like money in your bank account. Experts suggest that if you start managing your time today, by this time next year, you will have achieved your most important goals. Wasting time often happens because we don't plan. For example, spending hours checking social media or starting too many tasks at once is simply not efficient. However, if you set firm deadlines now, by the end of the month, you will have finished all your difficult projects.

Finally, take short, planned breaks to keep your focus **sharp**. By valuing and managing your time, you **invest** in your future and ensure a longer, happier lifespan. If you follow these habits, by the time you graduate, you will have **mastered** the art of productivity, leading to more time for important things and fewer **disappointments**.

Dear Mr. Omar,

Please accept my sincere apologies for my recent lateness. I recognize that my lack of punctuality has affected the team's productivity. To ensure this does not happen again, I have created a new time-management plan.

By the end of this month, I will have established a consistent morning routine that allows for traffic delays. By next Monday, I will have installed a new scheduling app to help me stay efficient. I am confident that by the time our next quarterly review arrives, I will have proven my reliability to you and the entire department.

I will have completed all my current tasks by Friday to show my commitment to our valuable goals. Thank you for your patience as I work to improve my professional habits. Sincerely,

Hamza Zaki

Exercises on unit : 12 (Voc.)

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

- Students who arrive on time every day show that they are ____.
a) punctual b) spontaneous c) lazy d) disappointment
- He finished the project ____, without wasting any time.
a) organized b) promptly c) efficient d) consistent
- Working without a clear plan can sometimes be ____, but it can also bring creativity.
a) spontaneous b) optimistic c) attendance d) suspension
- Missing too many classes can affect your ____ in school.
a) productivity b) attendance c) sharp d) firm deadlines
- Setting a schedule and following it every day shows ____ effort.
a) consistent b) appointment c) disappointment d) resource
- When goals are not met, it can lead to ____ among team members.
a) firm deadlines b) disappointment c) organized d) master
- Meeting firm ____ ensures that projects are finished on time.
a) deadlines b) investment c) commitment d) punctual
- People who manage their time well feel like they are not ____ the clock.
a) racing b) spontaneous c) organized d) attendance
- Good ____ of resources can help a company grow and succeed.
a) disappointment b) investment c) suspension d) productivity

10. Employees who are well-prepared and ____ are able to complete tasks quickly.
a) efficient b) consistent c) sharp d) deadlines
11. Showing loyalty to your work and team demonstrates true ____.
a) violence b) attendance c) commitment d) optimism
12. Having a ____ mindset helps people stay positive even during challenges.
a) spontaneous b) optimistic c) firm deadlines d) disappointment
13. A well-structured and ____ schedule improves work performance.
a) organized b) random c) sharp d) investment
14. Completing tasks with precision and accuracy shows a ____ mind.
a) sharp b) consistent c) commitment d) optimism
15. A good teacher can be a ____ in helping students achieve their goals.
a) master b) resource c) investment d) suspension
16. It is important to take immediate ____ when a problem arises at work or school.
a) adulthood b) action c) pattern d) account
17. Completing education successfully marks the beginning of ____.
a) graduate b) adulthood c) due d) concern
18. It can be very ____ when someone interrupts you repeatedly.
a) rude b) annoying c) promising d) valuable
19. If you make a mistake, it is polite to ____ to those affected.
a) blame b) excuse c) apologise d) aid
20. Parents often show ____ for their children's wellbeing.
a) dull b) trait c) concern d) misunderstanding
21. A ____ teacher adapts lessons to meet different students' needs.
a) flexible b) strict c) random d) rude
22. She visits the doctor ____ to monitor her progress.
a) intentionally b) frequently c) straight d) truly
23. The school investigated the ____ that happened during the lunch break.
a) incident b) perception c) trait d) scheduling
24. Some people act ____ to get attention or cause trouble.
a) intentionally b) straight c) due d) dull
25. A good manager can ____ a team to complete tasks efficiently.
a) cure b) blame c) wonder d) manage
26. Clear communication prevents any ____ among colleagues or friends.
a) misunderstanding b) distraction c) account d) fallacy
27. How we interpret situations affects our ____ of them.
a) perception b) action c) scheduling d) department
28. The young athlete showed ____ signs of success in competitions.
a) valuable b) promising c) dull d) truly
29. In a running ____, competitors must finish as fast as possible.
a) teammate b) race c) due d) account
30. The winner walked in a ____ line toward the finish.
a) random b) straight c) acceptable d) dull
31. The teacher's ____ approach ensured students followed the rules.
a) strict b) flexible c) rude d) promising
32. A teammate's ____ can show support or encouragement during practice.
a) tone b) distraction c) due d) dull
33. Honesty is a ____ that everyone should value and practice.
a) truly b) pattern c) trait d) race
34. He explained the solution ____, making it easy for everyone to understand.
a) truly b) intentionally c) randomly d) dull
35. Volunteering can be a ____ experience, teaching lessons about life.
a) strictly b) distracting c) annoying d) valuable
36. Some behaviors are socially ____ and may not be accepted.
a) acceptable b) due c) dull d) annoying
37. Good ____ helps students focus better during lessons.
a) disruption b) distraction c) concentration d) truly
38. A confident student feels ____ when answering questions in class.
a) confident b) rude c) dull d) random
39. The hospital's cardiology ____ treats patients with heart problems.
a) department b) action c) distraction d) account
40. Ignoring rules can show ____ for authority or regulations.

- a) respect b) due c) concern d) disrespect
41. Loud noises can be a major _____ in a quiet classroom.
a) distraction b) trait c) promising d) truly
43. Some lessons can feel _____ if the material is boring.
a) flexible b) valuable c) dull d) intention
44. He had to _____ for interrupting the meeting and upsetting others.
a) account b) apologise c) manage d) blame
45. Parents often _____ their children for minor mistakes, helping them learn.
a) deny b) excuse c) avoid d) blame
46. A person's _____ toward life affects how they deal with challenges.
a) attitude b) distraction c) concern d) dull
47. Using a planner can help with effective time _____.
a) straight b) department c) scheduling d) scenario
48. Students must maintain _____ when working on difficult tasks.
a) concentration b) misunderstanding c) fallacy d) randomly
49. She felt very _____ about presenting her project in front of the class.
a) happily b) rude c) confident d) dull
50. A team member should behave respectfully and avoid _____ toward others.
a) disrespect b) distraction c) due d) dull
51. Loud noises during lectures are a major _____ to learning.
a) truth b) trait c) pattern d) distraction
52. Assignments submitted after the deadline are considered _____.
a) due b) truly c) annoying d) straight
53. Some topics in class may feel _____ if the material is not interesting.
a) dull b) valuable c) flexible d) intentional
54. Teachers must be _____ to adjust lessons based on students' needs.
a) rude b) strict c) flexible d) true
55. Students are expected to behave in a _____ manner during exams.
a) straight b) random c) intentionally d) dull
56. A good leader can recognize the _____ of each team member.
a) demerit b) pattern c) trait d) account
57. Some people act _____ to hurt others or disrupt a group.
a) beautifully b) truly c) badly d) intentionally
58. Completing an assignment on time shows responsibility and _____.
a) commitment b) due c) distraction d) scenario
59. He started to _____ about the solution to a problem.
a) wander b) truly c) wonder d) trait
60. Proper time management can greatly improve a student's _____.
a) pattern b) concentration c) misunderstanding d) dull
61. The team worked together to _____ the project before the deadline.
a) manage b) due c) straight d) distraction
62. Miscommunication can lead to a serious _____ between colleagues.
a) happiness b) fallacy c) dull d) misunderstanding
63. Her analytical skills helped her identify the _____ in the argument.
a) fallacy b) account c) distraction d) pattern
64. The students finally _____ after completing the final exam.
a) start b) graduate c) truly d) straight
65. Feeling a lack of _____ can make someone anxious or worried.
a) connection b) account c) distraction d) due
66. The teacher asked the students to follow a specific _____ when writing their essays.
a) pattern b) due c) distraction d) straight
67. Psychologists study human behavior to understand different _____.
a) kinds b) distraction c) perception d) dull
68. The student's future looks _____ if they continue to work hard.
a) promising b) truly c) fallacy d) dull
69. Teammates must support each other to achieve success and work _____.
a) finally b) due c) collaboratively d) straight
70. The teacher praised the student for showing _____ skills during the project.
a) valuable b) truly c) due d) pattern

3) THE FUTURE PERFECT

المستقبل التام

يتكون المستقبل التام من (التصريف الثالث) (**will have+ pp**)

- يدل المستقبل التام على اكتمال او عدم اكتمال حدث قبل وقت معين في المستقبل ويأتي مع الكلمات الآتية

- 1- **by + المستقبل**
- 2- **in + two years' time** .
- 3- **Before + a period of time** .
- 4- **This time next (week- month- year)**

1- يستخدم للتعبير عن حدث سوف يكون قد انتهى أو تم قبـل وقت معين في المستقبل

- By the end of next year, the government **will have built** a new school in the village.
- The population of the world **will have grown** to about nine billion to by 2050?
- They **will have finished** the English course in two months' time.

2- يستخدم للتعبير عن حدث سوف يكون قد انتهى أو تم قبـل حدث آخر في المستقبل

- Before they come, we **will have cleaned** up the house.
- John **will have eaten** the whole cake, by the time the birthday party starts.

3- يستخدم المستقبل التام مع تعبيرات زمنية مثل:-

- **In** (a year's / four months' / five weeks' / an hour's / ten minutes' /.....) **time**
- **By** next Monday / **by** 2025 (..... حينئذ) (This time next (week- month- year))
- **Before** (four o'clock / tomorrow morning / next Monday.... etc.)
- By next Wednesday, I **will have done** a science test.
- **By the time** I am twenty-two, I **will have finished** my university degree.
- This time nextweek, I will have moved into my new flat. (ساكون انتقلت فعلا)
- This time nextweek, I will be moving into my new flat. (ساكون مستمر النقل)

4- يتكون المستقبل التام في المبني للمجهول من (**will have been + pp**)

- This school **will have been built** by 2030.

Choose the right answers:

- 1- I will have graduated (in – on – by – at) 6 years' time.
- 2- I will have graduated (in – on – by – at) next year.
- 3-The project failed (because – since – despite – because of) lack of money .
- 4- Will lunch.....by the time we arrive?
a) be eaten b) be eating c) have been eaten d) have eaten
- 5- He will (irrigate – be irrigating – have irrigated – irrigates) his fields by 7.30.
- 6- She (will be finishing – will finish – will have finished – finishes) in two hours' time.
- 7-The new bridge won't have completed (when – after- by - until) next month.
- 8-The sky is clear .I think it (will be – will have been – is going to be – is) a sunny day
- 9-By the age of 24 , I will (graduate – be graduated – have been graduated-have graduated.
- 10- By the time I am 30 , I ----- a nice villa.
a) will own b) will have owned c) will be owning d) own
- 11-This time next week , we ----- to Saudi Arabia .
a) will be flying b) will fly c) are going to fly d) fly
- 12-Next year , I (am – will be being – will be – will have been) a teacher for 34 years
- 13- I expect that I-----the essay by 7 o'clock tomorrow.
a) will have finished b) have finished c) have been finished d) had finished
- 14- The essay is expected to----- by 7 o'clock tomorrow.
a) will have finished b) have finished c) have been finishing d) had finished
- 16- It is cold .I (will wear – will have worn – am wearing – am going to wear) my jacket.
- 17- I'm sure Hager (is going to pass – will have passed – will pass – is passing) her exams.

- 18-Before My father comes home , my mother ----- lunch.
a) will have prepared b) is going to prepare c) had prepared d) is preparing
- 19-Five floors of the block ----- by next October.
a) will have built b) will have been build c) are built d) will be built
- 20- He will have done all his work (at - by - in - on) eight o'clock tonight.
- 21- (On -At -In-By) Friday , I will have studied three subjects .
- 22-By 12 o'clock tomorrow , the mechanic ----- our car
a) will have been repaired b) will be repaired c) will have repaired d) will repair
- 23-Before he goes home , he (finishes - finishing - will have finished - is going to finish)
- 24-Don't phone Ahmed at 1.00am because he -----
a) sleeps b) will have slept c) will be sleeping d) is sleeping
- 25-The Egyptian Museum (opens - will op - is going to open - will have opened) at 8.00
- 26-Next week , we ----- a party to celebrate my father's promotion.
a) will give b) are giving c) will gave given d) are going to give
- 27-By next week , the bridge (is built - will build - will have been built d) is building
- 28-The furniture is expected -----
a) to deliver b) to have delivered c) to have been delivered d) deliver
- 29.By the time my holiday is over, I.....lots of interesting places.
a) will visit b) will have visited c) visit d) will be visiting
30. A: Why are you switching TV? B : I.....a football match.
a) will watch b) am watching c) am going to watch d) watch
31. I in the hospital where I applied for the training post.
a) am probably working b) will probably work c) am probably going to work d) am probably work
- 32- For being stubborn, I expect she.....easily.
a) won t persuade b. isn't going to be persuaded c) won't be persuaded d. is being persuaded
- 33.The wind is getting stronger. I think there.....a sandstorm.
a) is being b) will be c) is going to be d) is
- 34- I don't feel well. I think I.....up
a) will throw b) am throwing c) would throw d) am going to throw
35. We will wait at the station room until the train....
a) will come b) came c) had come d) comes
36. The train from Alexandria.....at Giza station at 12:30.
a) will have arrived b) arrives c) will arrive d) will be arriving
37. We.....dinner at a seaside restaurant on next Sunday.
a) will have had b) will have been c) are going to have d) are having
39. She.....her exams by 6 o'clock, so we can go out for dinner.
a) will finish b) is finishing c) will have finished d) is going to finish
38. Do you think you.....children by the time you are 30?
a) will have b) will have had c) are going to have d) are having
39. When I see you tomorrow, I.....you my new book.
a) show b) will be showing c) will have shown d) will show
40. Sam is probably.....the proposal by the time he leaves this afternoon.
a) completing b) going to have completed c) being completed d) going to complete
- 41.By 2050, half of the world....English and communicate well with each other
a) will speak b) will have been spoken c) will be spoken d) is speaking
42. Phone me after 8 o'clock. We.....dinner by then.
a) will finish b) will be finishing c) will have finished d) have finished
- 43-If you are too tired to cut the grass, I.....it for you.
a) will cut b) am going to cut c) cut d) am cutting
- 44- I don't think the exam difficult.
a will be b is going to be c will have been d is being

45-They've got the tickets. They..... to England!

a-fly b-will fly c-are flying d-are going to fly

46- Experts think that Cairo..... by more than half a million people next year.

a-will grow b-is going to grow c-grows d-will have grown

47-Our last lesson at two o'clock this afternoon.

a-is finishing b-will finish c-finishes d-going to finish

48- There are a lot of people in the room. It..... difficult to find a chair.

a-is b-will be c-is going to be d- will have been

49-Look, there's a sandstorm. I the windows.

a-will close b-close c-am going to close d-am closing

50-There are no clouds in the sky today. I think that it..... very hot.

a- is going to be b- will be c- is being d- is

51-Next year, my grandfather 75 years old!

a- is going to be b- will be c- going to be d- is

52-I predict that in the future mobile phones much smaller

a- are going to be b- will be c- will have been d- are

53- Quick! Give me a paper tissue, I.....again!

a) will sneeze b) am going to sneeze c)sneeze d)sneezed

54-There's a good film on TV tonight. I think that it at ten o'clock.

a) will finish b) is finishing c) is going to finish d) finishes

55- My wife's parents.....for dinner tomorrow, so we're preparing something special.

a) will come b) are coming c) come d) are going to come

56.Wake me up by nine o'clock. I.....long enough by then.

a) will sleep b) will have slept c) will be sleeping d) will be slept

57. I think one day every new book.....as an e-book.

a) publish b) will publish c) will be published d) will have published

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

1. Will you finish the project before it is Friday? (by Friday)

2. I plan to finish reading this book before Sunday. (by)

3. The secretary will finish typing the letters before the manager arrives. (will have)

4. Before going to bed, she will have done her homework. (By the time)

Skills

Writing Skills : A Formal Apology Letter

رسالة اعتذار رسمية

1. Use Formal Greeting and Closing: (e.g. e.g., Dear Ms. Sara, / Sincerely,).

2. State the Reason Clearly:

Directly say what you are apologizing for in the first paragraph.

3. Acknowledge the Impact:

Explain why your lateness was wrong
e.g., disruption, disrespect).

4. Promise Action:

State clearly how you will change your behavior.

Choose the best Arabic translation:

1. What should you use at the beginning and end of a formal apology letter?

a. Slang words b. Formal greeting and closing c. Only emojis d. Random phrases

2. Which is an example of a formal greeting?

a. Hey buddy b. Dear Ms. Sara c. Yo! d. Hi there

3. Where should you state the reason for your apology?

a. Last paragraph b. First paragraph c. Only in the title d. Not necessary

4. How should you state the reason for apologizing?

a. Indirectly b. Clearly and directly c. Using jokes d. By asking questions

5. What does acknowledging the impact mean?

a. Explain why your action affected others b. Ignore what happened

c. Only write about yourself

d. Add random stories

6. Which of the following is an example of acknowledging impact?
 a. My lateness caused disruption b. I had a nice day
 c. The weather was bad d. I like pizza
7. What should you include to promise action?
 a. How you will change your behavior b. Only excuses
 c. Random details d. Your favorite color
8. Why is it important to promise action in an apology letter?
 a. To show you will repeat the mistake b. To show responsibility and commitment to change
 c. To make it funny d. To confuse the reader
9. Which closing is appropriate for a formal apology letter?
 a. Sincerely b. Later dude c. Cheers d. Bye
10. What is the main purpose of a formal apology letter?
 a. To make fun of someone b. To apologize sincerely and take responsibility
 c. To write a story d. To ask questions

Skills

Choose the best Arabic translation:

1- Education for all. All means men and women, the old and the young, the rich and the poor and the educated and the uneducated in both rural and urban communities. Everyone needs education suitable for the age, its changes and its requirements so that they may contribute to education and benefit from it throughout their lives

1. التعليم للجميع ونعني للجميع أي للرجال والنساء الكبار والصغار الاغنياء والفقراء المتعلمون وغير المتعلمون في كل المجتمعات الحضرية والصحراوية . فكل فرد يريد تعليمًا يناسب عمرة بمتغيراته ومتطلباته حتى يمكنه أن يسهم في التعليم ويستفيد منه خلال حياته
2. التعليم للجميع ونعني للجميع أي للرجال والنساء الكبار والصغار الاغنياء والفقراء المتعلمون وغير المتعلمون في كل المجتمعات الحضرية والريفية . فكل فرد يريد تعليمًا يناسب عمرة بمسؤولياته ومتطلباته حتى يمكنه أن يسهم في التعليم ويستفيد منه خلال حياته
3. التعليم للجميع ونعني للجميع أي للرجال والنساء الكبار والصغار الاغنياء والفقراء المتعلمون وغير المتعلمون في كل المجتمعات الحضرية والريفية . فكل فرد يريد تعليمًا يناسب عمرة بمتغيراته ومتطلباته حتى يمكنه أن يستفيد من التعليم ويستفيد منه خلال حياته
4. التعليم للجميع ونعني للجميع أي للرجال والنساء الكبار والصغار الاغنياء والفقراء المتعلمون وغير المتعلمون في كل المجتمعات الحضرية والريفية . فكل فرد يريد تعليمًا يناسب عمرة بمتغيراته ومتطلباته حتى يمكنه أن يسهم في التعليم ويستفيد منه خلال حياته

2-Some people think that genetically modified food may bring new diseases in the future. Others are in favour of this type of food. They think GM crops can improve agriculture and protect people from starvation in poor countries.

- 1- يعتقد بعض الناس أن الطعام المعدل وراثيًا ربما يجلب أمراضًا جديدة في المستقبل والبعض الآخر يؤيد هذا النوع من الطعام فهم يعتقدون أن محاصيل هذا الطعام يمكن أن تحسن الزراعة وتحمي الناس من المجاعات في الدول الغنية
- 2- يعتقد بعض الناس أن الطعام المعدل وراثيًا ربما يتغلب على أمراضًا جديدة في المستقبل والبعض الآخر يؤيد هذا النوع من الطعام فهم يعتقدون أن محاصيل هذا الطعام يمكن أن تحسن الزراعة وتحمي الناس من المجاعات في الدول الفقيرة
- 3- يعتقد بعض الناس أن الطعام المعدل وراثيًا ربما يجلب أمراضًا جديدة في المستقبل والبعض الآخر يؤيد هذا النوع من الطعام فهم يعتقدون أن محاصيل هذا الطعام يمكن أن تحسن الزراعة وتحمي الناس من المجاعات في الدول الفقيرة
- 4- يعتقد بعض الناس أن الطعام المعدل وراثيًا ربما يجلب أمراضًا جديدة في المستقبل والبعض الآخر يمول هذا النوع من الطعام فهم يعتقدون أن محاصيل هذا الطعام يمكن أن تحسن الزراعة وتحمي الناس من المجاعات في الدول الفقيرة

3- Peace among nations is vital. It gives every country the chance to carry out its development plans. It saves the money spent on wars and destructive weapons to be used for developing education and solving our problems.

- 1- السلام بين الأمم ليس أمر ضروري فهو يعطى كل دولة الفرصة في تنفيذ خطط التنمية وتوفر الاموال المهدرة على الحروب وإنفاقها في تطوير التعليم وحل المشكلات
- 2- السلام بين الأمم أمر ضروري فهو يعطى كل قاره الفرصة في تنفيذ خطط التنمية وتوفر الاموال المهدرة على الحروب وإنفاقها في تطوير التعليم وحل المشكلات
- 3- السلام بين الأمم ليس أمر ضروري فهو يعطى كل دولة الفرصة في تنفيذ خطط التنمية وتوفر الاموال المهدرة على الحروب وعدم إنفاقها في تطوير التعليم وحل المشكلات
- 4- السلام بين الأمم أمر ضروري فهو يعطى كل دولة الفرصة في تنفيذ خطط التنمية وتوفر الاموال المهدرة على الحروب وإنفاقها في تطوير التعليم وحل المشكلات

Choose the best English translation:

- 1 يمثل النوم حاجة بشرية للراحة وتنشيط الجسد والعقل يعتقد بعض علماء النفس انه يساهم في التطور العقلي والبدني للأطفال في بداية حياتهم.
- a. sleep is a human need to have rest and refresh the body and mind. Some. Psychologists think that it supports the human mental and physical progress for the children at the beginning of their lives.
 - b. sleep was a human need to have a rest and refresh the body and mind. Some. Psychologists thought that it supports the human mental and physical progress for the children at the beginning of their lives.

- c. having a break every now and then d. working all the time without rest
5. All the following are examples of brainworkers except..... .
- a. mathematicians b. cleaners c. surgeons d. engineers
6. According to the passage, change has..... .
- a. a vital effect on health and work b. no effect on health or work
- c. an essential effect on health only d. an important effect on work only
7. We can avoid making mistakes if we..... .
- a. don't have rest b. relax
- c. go on hard work d. do our jobs lazily and carelessly
8. An overworked person has a.....meaning.
- a. positive b. violent c. aggressive d. negative

Around The World in Eighty Days

Chapter Seven

Arrest and Rescue : From Calcutta to Hong Kong

Summary

After a long and difficult journey through the jungle, Phileas Fogg, Passepartout, and Aouda arrived in Calcutta on October 25th, with only one hour before their next ship, the *Rangoon*, left for Hong Kong. Fogg remained calm and first ensured Aouda's safety after the dangers she had faced in India.

Outside the station, two policemen arrested Fogg and Passepartout over an old incident in Bombay. In court, Judge Obadiah sentenced Passepartout to 15 days in prison and Fogg to 8 days, with fines. Fogg immediately paid a huge bail of 2,000 pounds, allowing them to leave at once and rush to the dock.

They were temporarily detained again before appearing before the judge, while Detective Fix watched, hoping to delay Fogg long enough for a warrant from London. Despite this, Fogg, Passepartout, and Aouda managed to board the *Rangoon* just in time, while the merchants arrived too late.

On the Bay of Bengal, Aouda expressed concern over the trouble she caused, but Fogg reassured her that saving a human life was worth more than time or money. Passepartout was moved, and Fogg went below deck to check their log for the journey to Hong Kong, unaware that Fix was still following him, more determined than ever.

Questions and Answers

1. Why do you think Phileas Fogg insisted that Aouda remain with him?

لماذا تعتقد أن فيليبس فوغ أصر على بقاء أودا معه؟

Fogg insisted on Aouda staying because he wanted to ensure her safety after the dangers she had faced in India, showing his strong sense of responsibility and moral values.

أصر فوغ على بقاء أودا معه لأنه أراد التأكد من سلامتها بعد المخاطر التي واجهتها في الهند، مما يظهر حسه القوي بالمسؤولية والقيم الأخلاقية.

2. How do you think the bail amount changed the mood in the courtroom?

كيف تعتقد أن مبلغ الكفالة غيّر المزاج في قاعة المحكمة؟

The enormous bail shocked everyone, creating surprise and disbelief among the judge, merchants, and spectators. It shifted the tension from worry to astonishment.

صدم مبلغ الكفالة الكبير الجميع، مما خلق شعورًا بالمفاجأة وعدم التصديق بين القاضي والتجار والحضور، وتحول التوتر من القلق إلى الدهشة.

3. What does Phileas Fogg's silence in court suggest about his confidence?

ماذا يوحي صمت فيليبس فوغ في المحكمة عن ثقته بنفسه؟

His calm silence shows he is self-assured and trusts that he can handle the situation without panic or argument.

صمته الهادئ يظهر أنه واثق من نفسه ويثق بأنه قادر على التعامل مع الموقف بدون ذعر أو جدال.

4. How do you think Detective Fix felt when the bail was accepted?

كيف تعتقد أن المحقق فيكس شعر عندما تم قبول الكفالة؟

Fix felt frustrated and disappointed because his plan to delay Fogg had failed.

شعر فيكس بالإحباط وخيبة الأمل لأن خطته لإعاقة فوغ قد فشلت.

5. Why did Phileas Fogg say that saving a life was worth more than time?

لماذا قال فيليبس فوغ إن إنقاذ حياة الإنسان أهم من الوقت؟

Fogg believed that human life has a greater value than money or strict schedules, showing his moral priorities over personal goals.

كان فوغ يعتقد أن حياة الإنسان لها قيمة أكبر من المال أو الالتزام بالمواعيد، مما يظهر أولوياته الأخلاقية فوق أهدافه الشخصية.

6. Why do you think Fogg remained calm even when the judge sentenced him and Passepartout?

لماذا تعتقد أن فوغ بقي هادئاً رغم صدور الحكم عليه وعلى باسبارتوت؟

His calmness shows his confidence, discipline, and ability to think clearly under pressure, highlighting his logical personality and focus on the journey's goal.

هدوءه يظهر ثقته بنفسه وانضباطه وقدرته على التفكير بوضوح تحت الضغط، مما يبرز شخصيته المنطقية وتركيزه على هدف الرحلة.

7. How did the enormous bail affect the power dynamics in the courtroom?

كيف أثر مبلغ الكفالة الضخم على توازن القوى في قاعة المحكمة؟

The large bail shifted control to Fogg, surprising everyone and reducing the judge and merchants' authority, showing that wealth can influence outcomes.

الكفالة الكبيرة حولت السيطرة إلى فوغ، مما فاجأ الجميع وقلل من سلطة القاضي والتجار، مما يوضح أن الثروة يمكن أن تؤثر على النتائج.

8. What does Aouda's reaction to the arrest reveal about her character?

ماذا تكشف ردود أفعال أودا تجاه الاعتقال عن شخصيتها؟

It shows her humility, concern for others, and gratitude, as she blames herself for the trouble and fears being a burden.

يظهر تواضعها واهتمامها بالآخرين وامتنانها، حيث تلوم نفسها على المشاكل وتخشى أن تكون عبئاً.

9. Why is Detective Fix's failure to delay Fogg significant for the story?

لماذا يعتبر فشل المحقق فيكس في إعاقة فوغ مهماً للقصة؟

It preserves the story's momentum and demonstrates Fogg's resourcefulness and ability to overcome obstacles, maintaining suspense.

يحافظ على زخم القصة ويظهر براعة فوغ وقدرته على تجاوز العقبات، مع الحفاظ على عنصر التشويق.

10. How does the author use time pressure to increase tension in this chapter?

كيف يستخدم الكاتب ضيق الوقت لزيادة التوتر في هذا الفصل؟

By showing the one-hour window before the ship's departure and the courtroom delays, the author creates urgency and suspense.

من خلال إظهار ساعة واحدة فقط قبل مغادرة السفينة وتأخيرات المحكمة، يخلق الكاتب شعوراً بالurgence والتوتر.

11. What does Fogg's statement about human life over time suggest about his values?

ماذا يقترح تصريح فوغ بأن حياة الإنسان أهم من الوقت عن قيمه؟

It shows that he prioritizes morality and human life over material goals, emphasizing ethical integrity over strict schedules.

يظهر أنه يعطي الأولوية للأخلاق وحياة الإنسان فوق الأهداف المادية، مؤكداً نزاهته الأخلاقية على الالتزام بالمواعيد.

11. How might the story have changed if Fogg had panicked in court?

كيف كان يمكن أن تتغير القصة لو أصيب فوغ بالذعر في المحكمة؟

Panic could have delayed their journey, jeopardized Aouda's safety, and allowed Fix to succeed, changing the story's outcome.

كان الذعر قد أدى إلى تأخير الرحلة، وتعريض سلامة أودا للخطر، وتمكين فيكس من النجاح، مما يغير مجرى الأحداث.

12. Why do you think the author included Passepartout's emotional reactions alongside Fogg's calmness?

لماذا تعتقد أن الكاتب أدرج ردود أفعال باسبارتو العاطفية بجانب هدوء فوغ؟

It creates contrast, highlights Fogg's composure, and makes the tension more relatable to readers through Passepartout's feelings.

يخلق هذا تبايناً، ويبرز هدوء فوغ، ويجعل التوتر أكثر ارتباطاً بالقراء من خلال مشاعر باسبارتو.

13. What might Fix's obsession with capturing Fogg reveal about human nature?

ماذا قد يكشف هوس فيكس بالقبض على فوغ عن طبيعة الإنسان؟

It shows how ambition and personal goals can lead to manipulation and persistence, even at the expense of fairness.

يُظهر كيف يمكن للطموح والأهداف الشخصية أن تؤدي إلى التلاعب والمثابرة، حتى على حساب العدالة.

14. How does the chapter emphasize the theme of perseverance?

كيف يبرز هذا الفصل موضوع المثابرة؟

Despite obstacles, arrests, and delays, Fogg continues his journey without panic, showing determination and focus on his goal.

رغم العقبات والاعتقالات والتأخيرات، يواصل فوغ رحلته دون ذعر، مما يظهر عزمته وتركيزه على هدفه.

Chapter Eight

Deception and Departure: Hong Kong and Yokohama

Summary

Phileas Fogg, Aouda, Passepartout, and Detective Fix sailed on the steamship *Rangoon* across the Bay of Bengal. Fogg noted they had already lost two days but remained calm. Near the Strait of Malacca, monsoon storms slowed the ship, and by Singapore they were a day behind schedule.

Arriving in Hong Kong on November 6, Fogg ensured Aouda's safety, but her cousin had moved away. He decided she would continue the journey with them, and she accepted. Fogg then learned the *Carnatic*, their next steamer to Yokohama, had already left, and the next departure was eight days away.

Detective Fix, desperate to stop Fogg, revealed his identity to Passepartout and accused Fogg of robbing the Bank of England. He drugged Passepartout to prevent him from warning Fogg. Unaware, Fogg hired Captain Bunsby and his small schooner, the *Tankadere*, to reach Shanghai quickly and catch the American steamer *General Grant*. Fix joined them secretly, while Passepartout, confused, became a stowaway on the *Carnatic*.

The *Tankadere* battled storms in the South China Sea. On November 9, they signaled the *General Grant* and transferred aboard. In Yokohama, Fogg reunited with Passepartout, who revealed Fix's true identity. With no time to waste, Fogg bought tickets on the *General Grant* for himself, Aouda, and Fix, continuing their journey across the Pacific.

Questions and Answers

1. Why did Phileas Fogg feel responsible for Aouda?

لماذا شعر فيلياس فوج بمسؤولية تجاه أودا؟

Fogg felt responsible for Aouda because she had lost her family and had no one to protect her, showing that his sense of duty goes beyond his personal goal of circumnavigating the globe.

شعر فوج بالمسؤولية تجاه أودا لأنها فقدت عائلتها ولم يكن هناك من يحميها، مما يظهر أن شعوره بالواجب يتجاوز هدفه الشخصي في السفر حول العالم.

2. Why was missing the *Carnatic* a serious problem?

لماذا كان فقدان *كارناتيك* مشكلة كبيرة؟

Missing the *Carnatic* was serious because it threatened Fogg's tight schedule, forcing him to make quick, risky decisions that tested his resourcefulness and ability to manage time under pressure.

كان فقدان *كارناتيك* مشكلة كبيرة لأنه هدد جدول فوج الضيق، واضطره لاتخاذ قرارات سريعة ومحفوفة بالمخاطر تختبر براعته وقدرته على إدارة الوقت تحت الضغط.

3. Why did Passepartout panic when they missed the *Carnatic*, while Phileas Fogg remained calm and controlled?

لماذا أصيب باسبارتو بالذعر عندما فاتهم *كارناتيك*، بينما ظل فوج هادئاً ومسيطرًا؟

Passepartout panicked because he focused on the immediate danger and consequences, while Fogg maintained perspective, showing that true leadership requires calm analysis rather than emotional reaction.

أصيب باسبارتو بالذعر لأنه ركز على الخطر والعواقب الفورية، بينما حافظ فوج على رؤيته الشاملة، مما يظهر أن القيادة الحقيقية تتطلب التحليل الهادئ بدلاً من رد الفعل العاطفي.

4. Why did Phileas Fogg reward John Bunsby generously?

لماذا كافأ فيلياس فوج جون بانسبي سخاءاً؟

Fogg rewarded Bunsby generously to recognize the risk he took in helping them meet their schedule, showing that loyalty, courage, and service are valued even in business transactions.

كافأ فوج بانسبي سخاءاً اعترافاً بالمخاطرة التي تحملها لمساعدتهم في الالتزام بالجدول، مما يظهر أن الولاء والشجاعة والخدمة تُقدَّر حتى في المعاملات التجارية.

5. Why do you think Passepartout joined the acrobats?

لماذا تعتقد أن باسبارتو انضم إلى فرقة الألعاب البهلوانية؟

Passepartout joined the acrobats as a creative solution to survive while stranded in Yokohama, showing his adaptability and resourcefulness in unexpected situations.

انضم باسبارتو إلى فرقة الألعاب البهلوانية كحل مبتكر للبقاء على قيد الحياة أثناء وجوده في يوكوهاما، مما يظهر قدرته على التكيف وبراعته في المواقف غير المتوقعة.

6. Why do you think Fogg remains calm even when the journey faces delays?

لماذا تعتقد أن فوج يظل هادئاً حتى عندما تواجه الرحلة تأخيرات؟

Fogg's calmness reflects his confidence, discipline, and ability to think strategically, showing that leadership requires self-control under pressure.

هدوء فوج يعكس ثقته، وانضباطه، وقدرته على التفكير استراتيجياً، مما يظهر أن القيادة تتطلب ضبط النفس تحت الضغط.

7. How does Aouda's inclusion in the journey challenge Fogg's original plan?

كيف يشكل انضمام أودا للرحلة تحدياً لخطة فوج الأصلية؟

It forces Fogg to consider moral responsibility and protection of others, showing that adventures often involve ethical choices, not just schedules.

يجبر ذلك فوج على مراعاة المسؤولية الأخلاقية وحماية الآخرين، مما يوضح أن المغامرات غالباً ما تتطلب قرارات أخلاقية وليس مجرد الالتزام بالمواعيد.

8. What does Fix's deception tell us about the role of law and morality in the story?

ماذا تخبرنا خدعة فيكس عن دور القانون والأخلاق في القصة؟

Fix prioritizes his duty over fairness, showing that law enforcement can be rigid and that moral judgment sometimes conflicts with legal duty.

يعطي فيكس الأولوية لواجبه على العدالة، مما يظهر أن تطبيق القانون قد يكون صارماً وأن الحكم الأخلاقي أحياناً يتعارض مع الواجب القانوني.

9. How does the storm on the Tankadere reflect the unpredictability of life?

كيف تعكس العاصفة على متن *تانكادير* عدم القدرة على التنبؤ بالحياة؟

The storm challenges human planning, emphasizing that even the best-prepared plans can fail, and adaptability is essential.

تختبر العاصفة التخطيط البشري، مؤكدة أن حتى أفضل الخطط قد تفشل، وأن القدرة على التكيف أمر ضروري.

10. Why do you think Passepartout's accidental stowaway act is important to the story?

لماذا تعتقد أن تصرف باسبارتو كمسافر خفي بالصدفة مهم في القصة؟

It highlights the role of chance in adventure, showing that success often depends on flexibility and quick thinking, not just careful planning.

يسلط الضوء على دور الصدفة في المغامرة، موضحاً أن النجاح غالباً يعتمد على المرونة وسرعة البديهة، وليس فقط على التخطيط الدقيق.

11. How does Fogg's willingness to pay Captain Bunsby so much demonstrate his priorities?

كيف يظهر استعداد فوج لدفع الكثير للقبطان بانسبي أولوياته؟

It shows he values time and goal completion over money, suggesting that determination and efficiency outweigh material concerns.

يوضح أنه يقدر الوقت وتحقيق الهدف أكثر من المال، مما يوحي بأن العزيمة والكفاءة تفوق الاهتمامات المادية.

12. In what way does the inclusion of Fix on the journey create tension and suspense?

كيف يخلق وجود فيكس في الرحلة التوتر والإثارة؟

His hidden motives create uncertainty, forcing readers to question who can be trusted, which increases dramatic tension.

تخلق دوافعه الخفية حالة من عدم اليقين، مما يجبر القراء على التساؤل عن من يمكن الوثوق به، ويزيد التوتر الدرامي.

13. What might the author be suggesting about human resilience through Fogg and Passepartout?

ماذا قد يقترح المؤلف عن صمود البشر من خلال فوج وباسبارتو؟

Both characters adapt to unexpected challenges, implying that resilience and problem-solving are crucial for overcoming obstacles.

يتكيف كلا الشخصيتين مع التحديات غير المتوقعة، مما يوحي بأن الصمود وحل المشكلات أمران حاسمان لتجاوز العقبات.

14. How does the journey explore the theme of time and urgency?***

كيف تستكشف الرحلة موضوع الوقت والعجلة؟

The constant delays and tight schedules show that time is a powerful force, creating pressure that tests planning, patience, and decision-making.

توضح التأخيرات المستمرة والجدول الزمني الضيق أن الوقت قوة قوية، ويخلق ضغطاً يختبر التخطيط والصبر واتخاذ القرار.

15. Why is Fogg's moral decision to care for Aouda significant for the story's message?***

لماذا يُعد قرار فوج الأخلاقي بالاعتناء بأودا مهمًا لرسالة القصة؟

It emphasizes that integrity and compassion are as important as adventure and success, highlighting the human element in journeys.

يؤكد أن النزاهة والتعاطف مهمان بقدر المغامرة والنجاح، مما يبرز العنصر الإنساني في الرحلات.

Chapter Nine

Pacific Passage and Peril – Japan to San Francisco

Summary

The American mail steamer *General Grant* left Yokohama on November 14th for San Francisco, a twenty-two-day journey carefully timed in Fogg's schedule. The reunion between Fogg and Passepartout was emotional, but Fogg remained calm when hearing about Fix's deception, focusing only on recovering lost time. Despite earlier delays, he calculated they were only slightly behind schedule.

Passepartout was shocked by Fogg's steady reaction, realizing it reflected courage and composure, not indifference. Aouda noticed the tension between the three men and admired Fogg's honor, which deepened her affection for him.

Fix, now in an awkward position, had to travel with the man he wanted to arrest. Knowing a British warrant would not apply in San Francisco, Fix reluctantly became dependent on Fogg's success.

The Pacific crossing was mostly calm. Fogg spent time playing whist with Aouda and sometimes with Fix, bringing an unexpected sense of domestic calm. They crossed the 180th Meridian, but Passepartout became confused with the ship's and London time, mistakenly thinking it was December 2nd when it was already December 3rd.

During the voyage, the *General Grant* collided with whales, causing a temporary stop and a three-hour delay. Fogg recorded the lost time carefully while Fix grew anxious.

On the morning of December 3rd, the ship arrived at San Francisco. Fogg ignored the chaos of the bustling port, focused only on reaching the train station. He secured tickets for the Transcontinental Express to New York, completing the Pacific leg of the journey and preparing for the challenges of the American continent.

Questions and Answers

1. Why is Fogg unimpressed by San Francisco?

لماذا لم يتأثر فوج بسان فرانسيسكو؟

Fogg is unimpressed because he focuses solely on his objective—reaching the train station—showing that he values goals and efficiency over distractions, excitement, or external appearances.

لم يتأثر فوج لأنها ركزت فقط على هدفه—الوصول إلى محطة القطار—مما يظهر أنه يقدر تحقيق الأهداف والكفاءة أكثر من الملهيّات أو الإثارة أو المظاهر الخارجية.

2. Explain why Detective Fix decided to aid Fogg in speeding up the journey across the Pacific.

اشرح لماذا قرر المحقق فيكس مساعدة فوج على تسريع الرحلة عبر المحيط الهادئ؟

Fix aided Fogg because the British warrant would not be valid in San Francisco, and he needed Fogg to succeed in order to catch him later, making Fix a reluctant ally whose goals depended on the protagonist's success.

ساعد فيكس فوج لأن مذكرة الاعتقال البريطانية لن تكون صالحة في سان فرانسيسكو، وكان بحاجة إلى نجاح فوج ليتمكن من القبض عليه لاحقًا، مما جعله حليفًا مترددًا تعتمد أهدافه على نجاح البطل.

3. How does Fix's change of strategy reflect irony?

كيف يعكس تغيير استراتيجية فيكس السخرية أو التناقض الظاهري؟

It is ironic because the man who intends to arrest Fogg must now help him succeed, showing a reversal of roles where the antagonist becomes dependent on the protagonist's efficiency.

يعتبر ذلك ساخرًا لأن الشخص الذي يعتزم القبض على فوج يجب أن يساعده الآن على النجاح، مما يظهر انقلاب الأدوار حيث يصبح الخصم معتمدًا على كفاءة البطل.

4. What does Fogg's diary symbolize in this chapter?

ماذا يرمز دفتر ملاحظات فوج في هذا الفصل؟

Fogg's diary symbolizes order, precision, and control over time, reflecting his disciplined approach to life and the journey despite unexpected delays and challenges.

يرمز دفتر ملاحظات فوج إلى النظام والدقة والسيطرة على الوقت، ويعكس نهجه المنضبط تجاه الحياة والرحلة رغم التأخيرات والتحديات غير المتوقعة.

Critical Thinking Questions with Answers

1. How does Fogg's focus on his schedule demonstrate his priorities?

كيف يظهر تركيز فوج على جدولته أولوياته؟

Fogg's strict attention to time shows that achieving goals and efficiency matter more to him than distractions, emotions, or external chaos.

يظهر اهتمام فوج الصارم بالوقت أن تحقيق الأهداف والكفاءة أهم بالنسبة له من الملهييات أو المشاعر أو الفوضى الخارجية.

2. Why might Passepartout struggle to understand Fogg's calmness?

لماذا قد يجد باسبارتو صعوبة في فهم هدوء فوج؟

Because Passepartout reacts emotionally and expects dramatic responses, Fogg's steady composure challenges his assumptions about how people should behave in crises.

لأن باسبارتو يتصرف عاطفيًا ويتوقع ردود فعل درامية، فإن هدوء فوج الثابت يتحدى افتراضاته حول كيفية تصرف الناس في الأزمات.

3. How does Aouda's observation of the three men deepen her character development?

كيف يعمق مراقبة أودا للرجال الثلاثة تطور شخصيتها؟

Her observations show growing awareness, empathy, and admiration, illustrating how witnessing honor and calm under pressure shapes personal values.

تظهر ملاحظاتها وعيًا متزايدًا وتعاطفًا وإعجابًا، مما يوضح كيف يشكل مشاهدة الشرف والهدوء تحت الضغط القيم الشخصية.

4. What does Fix's reliance on Fogg reveal about human behavior in complex situations?

ماذا يكشف اعتماد فيكس على فوج عن السلوك البشري في المواقف المعقدة؟

It reveals that people often adapt their strategies based on circumstances, even cooperating with those they oppose, highlighting pragmatism over ideology.

يكشف أن الناس غالبًا ما يكيفون استراتيجياتهم بناءً على الظروف، حتى التعاون مع من يعارضونهم، مما يبرز الواقعية العملية على الأيديولوجيا.

5. How does the whale incident illustrate the unpredictability of travel?

كيف توضح حادثة الحيتان عدم القدرة على التنبؤ بالسفر؟

It shows that despite careful planning, unexpected natural events can cause delays, requiring flexibility and quick problem-solving.

توضح أنه رغم التخطيط الدقيق، يمكن أن تتسبب الأحداث الطبيعية غير المتوقعة في تأخيرات، مما يتطلب المرونة وسرعة حل المشكلات.

6. In what way does crossing the 180th Meridian challenge the characters' understanding of time?

بأي طريقة يختبر عبور خط الطول 180 فهم الشخصيات للوقت؟

It challenges their perception because the Date Line introduces time discrepancies, demonstrating that even structured systems can be confusing in practice.

يختبر فهمهم لأن خط التاريخ يخلق اختلافات زمنية، مما يوضح أن الأنظمة المنظمة يمكن أن تكون محيرة عملياً.

7. How does playing whist contribute to the themes of the chapter?

كيف تساهم ألعاب الورق (ويست) في موضوعات الفصل؟

The games provide calm and human connection, emphasizing that small social rituals help maintain stability and morale during long, stressful journeys.

توفر الألعاب الهدوء والتواصل البشري، مؤكدة أن الطقوس الاجتماعية الصغيرة تساعد على الحفاظ على الاستقرار والمعنويات أثناء الرحلات الطويلة والمجهدة.

8. Why is Fogg's reaction to San Francisco's chaos a lesson in discipline?

لماذا يعتبر رد فعل فوج على فوضى سان فرانسيسكو درساً في الانضباط؟

By ignoring distractions and focusing only on his goal, Fogg models self-discipline and single-minded determination.

بتجاهله الملهيّات وتركيزه فقط على هدفه، يقدم فوج نموذجاً للانضباط الذاتي والعزيمة المركزة.

9. How does the journey across the Pacific prepare characters for challenges ahead?

كيف تهيئ الرحلة عبر المحيط الهادئ الشخصيات للتحديات القادمة؟

It builds patience, resilience, and adaptability, showing that enduring controlled risks strengthens the ability to face greater obstacles.

تبني الرحلة الصبر والقدرة على التحمل والمرونة، موضحة أن مواجهة المخاطر المحكومة تقوي القدرة على مواجهة عقبات أكبر.

10. What does the relationship between Fogg, Passepartout, and Fix reveal about trust and cooperation?

ماذا يكشف العلاقة بين فوج وباسبارتو وفيكس عن الثقة والتعاون؟

It shows that trust and collaboration can emerge even among adversaries when circumstances demand it, highlighting the complexity of human interactions.

توضح أن الثقة والتعاون يمكن أن تظهر حتى بين الخصوم عندما تتطلب الظروف ذلك، مما يبرز تعقيد التفاعلات البشرية.

Chapter Ten

Rail Across America: San Francisco to New York

Summary

On the evening of December 3rd, Phileas Fogg began the most demanding overland part of his journey, traveling 3,786 miles from San Francisco to New York on the Transcontinental Express. The train offered comfort after earlier sea travel, with spacious carriages, wide windows, and a dining car. Fogg immediately focused on timetables and calculations, while Aouda observed him with admiration, Passepartout enjoyed the American landscape, and Fix watched with tension.

The train passed through the Sierra Nevada mountains, giving Passepartout a sense of security and wonder, but the journey soon faced challenges in the deserts of Nevada and Utah. Weak tracks, unstable bridges, and natural obstacles caused delays, including a three-hour halt when a massive herd of buffalo blocked the rails. Fogg calmly logged every lost minute while Passepartout grew anxious. Aouda's concern and affection for Fogg deepened as she witnessed his dedication and sacrifice.

Further danger arose at the rickety Platte River Bridge. The conductor proposed crossing at full speed to avoid collapse, and Fogg agreed. The train surged across, and the bridge fell

immediately afterward. Fogg recorded only a slight vibration, impressing passengers with his courage and composure.

Near Julesburg, Colorado, the train was attacked by Sioux warriors. Chaos erupted as the warriors leapt onto the moving train. Fogg defended the passengers with courage, and Fix assisted him. Passepartout bravely uncoupled the engine and first cars, saving many passengers, but he was captured by the Sioux.

Fogg faced a moral decision: he could continue on schedule or rescue his loyal servant.

Choosing loyalty over time, Fogg set off into the icy wilderness to save Passepartout, sacrificing at least twenty-four hours and demonstrating courage, devotion, and integrity.

Critical Thinking Questions with Answers

1. Why does the journey across America represent a major challenge for Phileas Fogg?

لماذا تمثل الرحلة عبر أمريكا تحديًا كبيرًا لفيلياس فوج؟

The journey across America is a major challenge because it combines long distance, unreliable railway conditions, natural obstacles, and human dangers, all of which threaten Fogg's strict schedule and test his determination and leadership.

تمثل الرحلة عبر أمريكا تحديًا كبيرًا لأنها تجمع بين مسافة طويلة، وحالة سكك حديد غير مستقرة، وعقبات طبيعية، ومخاطر بشرية، وكلها تهدد جدول فوج الصارم وتختبر عزمته وقدرته القيادية.

2. Why is the decision to cross the bridge at full speed significant?

لماذا يعد قرار عبور الجسر بأقصى سرعة قرارًا مهمًا؟

The decision is significant because it shows the characters' willingness to risk everything to move forward, highlighting the theme that progress sometimes requires courage, trust in action, and acceptance of danger.

يعد القرار مهمًا لأنه يظهر استعداد الشخصيات للمخاطرة بكل شيء من أجل التقدم، مما يبرز فكرة أن التقدم أحيانًا يتطلب الشجاعة والثقة في الفعل وقبول الخطر.

3. What does Fix's cooperation during the attack suggest?

ماذا توحى به مشاركة فيكس في الدفاع أثناء الهجوم؟

Fix's cooperation suggests that in moments of extreme danger, personal goals and suspicions fade, and survival and shared responsibility can unite even enemies.

تشير مشاركة فيكس إلى أنه في لحظات الخطر الشديد، تختفي الأهداف الشخصية والشكوك، ويمكن للبقاء والمسؤولية المشتركة أن توحد حتى الأعداء.

4. How does Aouda influence Phileas Fogg emotionally?

كيف تؤثر أودا في فيلياس فوج عاطفيًا؟

Aouda influences Fogg by awakening his compassion and sense of responsibility, helping transform him from a man driven only by schedules into one guided also by loyalty, care, and emotional commitment.

تؤثر أودا في فوج بإيقاظ تعاطفه وشعوره بالمسؤولية، مما يساعد على تحويله من رجل تحركه الجداول الزمنية فقط إلى شخص يقوده أيضًا الوفاء والرعاية والالتزام العاطفي.

Critical Thinking Questions with Answers

1. How does the Transcontinental Railroad symbolize progress and risk at the same time?

كيف يرمز خط السكك الحديدية العابر للقارة إلى التقدم والخطر في الوقت نفسه؟

The railroad represents human progress and ambition, but its unfinished and dangerous sections show that rapid advancement often comes with serious risks.

يمثل خط السكك الحديدية التقدم والطموح البشري، لكن أجزائه غير المكتملة والخطيرة توضح أن التقدم السريع غالبًا ما يصاحبه مخاطر جسيمة.

2. Why is Fogg's attention to timetables important to the chapter's tension?

لماذا يعد تركيز فوج على الجداول الزمنية مهمًا لتوتر الفصل؟

His constant focus on time increases suspense, as every delay threatens the success of the entire journey.

تركيزه المستمر على الوقت يزيد من التوتر، لأن كل تأخير يهدد نجاح الرحلة بالكامل.

3. How does Passepartout's enjoyment of the scenery contrast with Fogg's behavior?

كيف يتناقض استمتاع باسبارتو بالمناظر مع سلوك فوج؟

Passepartout's reactions highlight his emotional and human nature, while Fogg's behavior emphasizes discipline and self-control.

تبرز ردود فعل باسبارتو طبيعته العاطفية والإنسانية، بينما يؤكد سلوك فوج الانضباط وضبط النفس.

4. What does the buffalo delay reveal about human control over nature?

ماذا يكشف تأخير القطار بسبب الجاموس عن سيطرة الإنسان على الطبيعة؟

The incident shows that nature can still overpower human technology, reminding readers that progress does not guarantee dominance over natural forces.

تظهر الحادثة أن الطبيعة لا تزال قادرة على التغلب على التكنولوجيا البشرية، مما يذكر بأن التقدم لا يضمن السيطرة على القوى الطبيعية.

5. Why is Aouda's quiet support more powerful than open encouragement?

لماذا يعد دعم أودا الصامت أكثر تأثيراً من التشجيع المباشر؟

Her quiet presence provides emotional stability without distracting Fogg, showing that true support often requires understanding rather than words.

يوفر وجودها الهادئ استقراراً عاطفياً دون تشتيت فوج، مما يوضح أن الدعم الحقيقي غالباً ما يتطلب الفهم أكثر من الكلام.

6. How does the bridge episode test collective trust among passengers?

كيف تختبر حادثة الجسر الثقة الجماعية بين الركاب؟

Passengers must trust the conductor's judgment and accept shared risk, showing how crisis forces cooperation and unity.

يجب على الركاب الثقة في حكم قائد القطار وقبول المخاطرة المشتركة، مما يوضح كيف تفرض الأزمات التعاون والوحدة.

7. What does Fogg's calm reaction after crossing the bridge reveal about his character?

ماذا يكشف رد فعل فوج الهادئ بعد عبور الجسر عن شخصيته؟

His reaction reflects emotional discipline and mental strength, proving that he does not exaggerate danger or seek recognition.

يعكس رد فعله الانضباط العاطفي والقوة الذهنية، ويثبت أنه لا يضخم الخطر ولا يسعى إلى الاعتراف أو الإشادة.

8. How does the Sioux attack challenge the idea of "civilized progress"?

كيف يتحدى هجوم قبائل السيوي فكرة «التقدم الحضاري»؟

The attack exposes the conflict between expansion and indigenous rights, suggesting that progress often ignores those it harms.

يكشف الهجوم الصراع بين التوسع وحقوق السكان الأصليين، مما يشير إلى أن التقدم غالباً ما يتجاهل من يتضررون منه.

9. Why is Passepartout's capture a turning point in the story?

لماذا يعد أسر باسبارتو نقطة تحول في القصة؟

It forces Fogg to choose between success and loyalty, shifting the story's focus from time to moral values.

يجبر الأسر فوج على الاختيار بين النجاح والوفاء، محولاً تركيز القصة من الوقت إلى القيم الأخلاقية.

10. How does Fogg's decision to rescue Passepartout redefine heroism?

كيف يعيد قرار فوج إنقاذ باسبارتو تعريف البطولة؟

Fogg's choice shows that true heroism lies in sacrifice and loyalty, not just achievement or personal success.

يظهر قرار فوج أن البطولة الحقيقية تكمن في التضحية والوفاء، وليس فقط في الإنجاز أو النجاح الشخصي.

Chapter Eleven

The Race for the Henrietta : New York to Liverpool

Summary

Phileas Fogg bravely left the damaged train with soldiers to rescue Passepartout, guided by loyalty that outweighed even his strict respect for time. After a dangerous pursuit through the frozen wilderness, Fogg successfully freed his servant from the Sioux camp and returned safely. However, the delay caused him to miss the train connection, placing his entire journey in serious danger.

Refusing to give up, Fogg searched for another way to cross the Atlantic. In New York, he chartered a small ship, the *Henrietta*, whose captain refused to sail to Liverpool. When negotiation failed, Fogg cleverly took control of the ship with the crew's support and changed

its course. Later, when coal ran out mid-Atlantic, Fogg made a shocking decision to burn parts of the ship itself as fuel, sacrificing the vessel to save time.

The plan succeeded, and the ship reached Ireland. Fogg then traveled quickly through Dublin and Liverpool. Despite countless dangers, delays, and sacrifices, he returned to England just in time, proving that determination, courage, and loyalty could overcome even the strict limits of time.

Critical Thinking Questions with Answers

1. How does the rescue mission change the course of the journey?

كيف تغيّر مهمة الإنقاذ مسار الرحلة؟

The rescue mission changes the journey by shifting its focus from strict adherence to time to moral responsibility, as Fogg willingly sacrifices precious hours to save Passepartout, proving that loyalty is more important than winning the challenge.

تغيّر مهمة الإنقاذ مسار الرحلة لأنها تحوّل التركيز من الالتزام الصارم بالوقت إلى المسؤولية الأخلاقية، حيث يضحي فوج بساعات ثمينة لإنقاذ باسبارتو، مثبتاً أن الوفاء أهم من الفوز بالتحدي.

2. How does the wind-sledge symbolize Phileas Fogg's character?

كيف يرمز الزلاجة الشراعية إلى شخصية فيلياس فوج؟

The wind-sledge symbolizes Fogg's adaptability and determination, showing his ability to use unconventional solutions and seize opportunities rather than surrender to obstacles.

ترمز الزلاجة الشراعية إلى قدرة فوج على التكيف وإصراره، حيث تظهر استعداداته لاستخدام حلول غير تقليدية واغتنام الفرص بدل الاستسلام للعيقات.

3. Why is missing the *China* described as the worst disaster yet?

لماذا يُوصف فوات سفينة تشاينا بأنه أسوأ كارثة حتى الآن؟

Missing the *China* is the worst disaster because it seems to destroy Fogg's final chance of reaching England on time, making all previous sacrifices and risks appear meaningless.

يُعد فوات سفينة تشاينا أسوأ كارثة لأنه يبدو وكأنه يدمر آخر فرصة لفوج للوصول إلى إنجلترا في الوقت المناسب، مما يجعل كل التضحيات والمخاطر السابقة بلا جدوى.

4. Why is Captain Speedy difficult to negotiate with?

لماذا يصعب التفاوض مع القبطان سبيدي؟

Captain Speedy is difficult to negotiate with because he is stubborn, suspicious, and bound by his contract, valuing control and independence over cooperation or compromise.

يصعب التفاوض مع القبطان سبيدي لأنه عنيد ومشكك وملتزم بعقده، ويُفضل السيطرة والاستقلال على التعاون أو التنازل.

5. How does money influence events aboard the *Henrietta*?

كيف يؤثر المال في الأحداث على متن سفينة هنرييتا؟

Money becomes a powerful tool that allows Fogg to overcome resistance, gain the crew's loyalty, and control the ship, showing how financial power can shape outcomes when time is critical.

يصبح المال أداة قوية تمكن فوج من التغلب على المقاومة وكسب ولاء الطاقم والسيطرة على السفينة، مما يوضح كيف يمكن للقوة المالية أن تُغيّر مجرى الأحداث عندما يكون الوقت حاسماً.

Critical Thinking Questions with Answers

1. Why is Fogg's decision to rescue Passepartout a turning point in the novel?

لماذا يُعد قرار فوج بإنقاذ باسبارتو نقطة تحول في الرواية؟

Fogg's decision is a turning point because it proves that his journey is no longer driven solely by a wager, but by human values, revealing his moral growth and emotional depth.

يُعد قرار فوج نقطة تحول لأنه يثبت أن رحلته لم تعد مدفوعة بالرهان فقط، بل بالقيم الإنسانية، مما يكشف عن نضجه الأخلاقي وعمقه العاطفي.

2. How does Fogg's calm leadership affect others during moments of crisis?

كيف تؤثر قيادة فوج الهادئة على الآخرين أثناء الأزمات؟

Fogg's calm leadership reassures others and prevents panic, allowing rational decisions to replace fear and chaos, especially in life-threatening situations.

تمنح قيادة فوج الهادئة الآخرين الطمأنينة وتمنع الذعر، مما يسمح باتخاذ قرارات عقلانية بدلاً من الخوف والفوضى، خاصة في المواقف الخطيرة.

3. In what way does the wind-sledge reflect the theme of innovation versus tradition?

كيف تعكس الزلاجة الشراعية فكرة الابتكار مقابل التقليد؟

The wind-sledge represents innovation, as it defies traditional transportation methods and shows how progress and creativity can overcome natural limitations.

تمثل الزلاجة الشراعية الابتكار لأنها تتحدى وسائل النقل التقليدية وتُظهر كيف يمكن للتقدم والإبداع التغلب على القيود الطبيعية.

4. Why does Fogg's willingness to spend vast sums of money not make him reckless?

لماذا لا يعد إنفاق فوج لمبالغ طائلة تهوُّراً؟

Fogg's spending is calculated rather than reckless, as money becomes a strategic tool to control time, remove obstacles, and protect human lives.

إن إنفاق فوج مدروس وليس متهوراً، حيث يستخدم المال كأداة استراتيجية للسيطرة على الوقت وتجاوز العقبات وحماية الأرواح.

5. How does Captain Speedy represent resistance to change?

كيف يمثل القبطان سبيدي مقاومة التغيير؟

Captain Speedy symbolizes resistance to change through his refusal to adapt, clinging to contracts and authority even when circumstances demand flexibility.

يرمز القبطان سبيدي إلى مقاومة التغيير من خلال رفضه التكيف وتمسكه بالعقود والسلطة رغم أن الظروف تتطلب المرونة.

6. What does the burning of the Henrietta symbolize beyond survival?

ماذا يرمز حرق سفينة هنرييتا إلى ما هو أبعد من البقاء؟

The burning of the Henrietta symbolizes ultimate sacrifice, showing that material possessions are insignificant compared to achieving a higher goal.

يرمز حرق سفينة هنرييتا إلى أقصى درجات التضحية، موضحاً أن الممتلكات المادية لا قيمة لها مقارنة بتحقيق هدف أعظم.

7. How does Fix's presence on the ship create dramatic irony?

كيف يخلق وجود فيكس على السفينة مفارقة درامية؟

Fix's presence creates irony because he unknowingly depends on the success of the man he once tried to destroy, reversing his role from enemy to dependent ally.

يخلق وجود فيكس مفارقة درامية لأنه يعتمد دون وعي على نجاح الرجل الذي حاول تدميره سابقاً، مما يحول دوره من عدو إلى حليف مضطر.

8. Why is time portrayed as both an enemy and an ally in this chapter?

لماذا يُصوّر الوقت كعدو وحليف في هذا الفصل؟

Time is an enemy because every delay threatens failure, yet an ally because careful calculation and bold decisions allow Fogg to reclaim lost hours.

يُصوّر الوقت كعدو لأن كل تأخير يهدد بالفشل، وكحليف لأن الحساب الدقيق والقرارات الجريئة تمكن فوج من استعادة الساعات الضائعة.

9. How does Aouda's role highlight Fogg's hidden emotional side?

كيف يبرز دور أودا الجانب العاطفي الخفي في شخصية فوج؟

Aouda's concern and loyalty reveal Fogg's capacity for emotional connection, softening his rigid image and revealing a deeply humane core.

تكشف عناية أودا ووفائها عن قدرة فوج على الارتباط العاطفي، مما يخفف من صورته الصارمة ويظهر جوهره الإنساني العميق.

10. Why does Fogg's journey become a moral victory even before the final outcome?

لماذا تصبح رحلة فوج انتصاراً أخلاقياً حتى قبل النهاية؟

The journey becomes a moral victory because Fogg consistently chooses integrity, loyalty, and courage over selfish success, redefining what true victory means.

تصبح الرحلة انتصاراً أخلاقياً لأن فوج يختار النزاهة والوفاء والشجاعة على النجاح الأناني، مما يعيد تعريف معنى الفوز الحقيقي.

Chapter Twelve

The Final Hour: Arrest, Proposal, and Victory

Summary

Phileas Fogg and his companions arrive in Liverpool on December 21st with only nine hours left to reach the Reform Club in London. Just as victory seems possible, Detective Fix arrests Fogg, believing him to be the Bank of England robber. Although shocked, Fogg submits calmly to the law, while Passepartout reacts with anger and despair. Fogg is detained at the Custom House, where time—his greatest ally throughout the journey—now works cruelly against him. Aouda and Passepartout wait anxiously, fearing that Fogg's sacrifices for others have ruined his chances. At 5:30 p.m., the truth is revealed: the real thief has been arrested in Brighton. Fix releases Fogg, humiliated by his mistake. Despite losing valuable hours, Fogg remains composed and immediately arranges a special train to London.

They race against time and reach London at 8:40 p.m., leaving only minutes before the deadline. At the last moment, Passepartout realizes a crucial fact: by traveling eastward across the International Date Line, they had gained a full day. What they believed was Saturday was actually Friday. Fogg arrives at the Reform Club at 8:44 p.m., winning the wager with one minute to spare. Though financially ruined, he gains something greater—honor, love, and a future with Aouda, whom he soon asks to marry.

Critical Thinking Questions with Answers

1. Why is Fogg's calm reaction to the arrest important to the chapter's message?

لماذا تُعد ردة فعل فوج الهادئة عند القبض عليه مهمة لرسالة الفصل؟

Fogg's calm reaction highlights the novel's belief that inner discipline and moral certainty are stronger than external chaos, showing that true dignity is revealed under injustice, not success.

تُبرز ردة فعل فوج الهادئة إيمان الرواية بأن الانضباط الداخلي واليقين الأخلاقي أقوى من الفوضى الخارجية، وتُظهر أن الكرامة الحقيقية تظهر في الظلم لا في النجاح.

2. What does Passepartout's anger reveal about loyalty in the chapter?

ماذا يكشف غضب باسبارتو عن معنى الولاء في هذا الفصل؟

Passepartout's anger reveals emotional, instinctive loyalty, showing that true devotion is expressed through passion and defense, even when reason and restraint are lost.

يكشف غضب باسبارتو عن ولاء عاطفي فطري، موضحاً أن الإخلاص الحقيقي يظهر في الدفاع والحماس، حتى عندما يضيع التوازن والعقلانية.

3. What does Fix's mistake show about human judgment?

ماذا يُظهر خطأ فيكس عن الحكم البشري؟

Fix's mistake shows that human judgment can be blinded by obsession and assumption, proving that certainty without evidence often leads to injustice.

يُظهر خطأ فيكس أن الحكم البشري قد يعمى بالهوس والافتراض، مما يثبت أن اليقين دون دليل يؤدي غالباً إلى الظلم.

4. Why does Fogg say, "We must submit to the law"?

لماذا يقول فوج: «يجب أن نخضع للقانون»؟

Fogg says this to demonstrate his respect for institutions and moral order, believing that justice must be trusted even when it temporarily fails.

يقول فوج ذلك ليُظهر احترامه للمؤسسات والنظام الأخلاقي، مؤمناً بأن العدالة يجب الوثوق بها حتى عندما تفشل مؤقتاً.

5. How does Fogg's calm reaction reflect his values during the crisis of arrest?

كيف تعكس ردة فعل فوج الهادئة قيمه أثناء أزمة القبض عليه؟

Fogg's calmness reflects values of honor, self-mastery, and faith in justice, proving that his character is guided by principles rather than fear or self-interest.

تعكس هدوء فوج قيم الشرف وضبط النفس والإيمان بالعدالة، مما يثبت أن شخصيته تُقاد بالمبادئ لا بالخوف أو المصلحة الشخصية.

Critical Thinking Questions with Answers

1. How does the arrest scene challenge the idea that time always obeys Phileas Fogg?

كيف يتحدى مشهد القبض على فوج فكرة أن الزمن يطيع فيليبس فوج دائماً؟

The arrest shows that time is not fully under human control, as even Fogg's perfect planning collapses before injustice, suggesting that fate and morality can override calculation.

يُظهر مشهد القبض أن الزمن ليس خاضعاً بالكامل لسيطرة الإنسان، إذ ينهار تخطيط فوج الدقيق أمام الظلم، مما يشير إلى أن القدر والأخلاق قد يتغلبان على الحسابات.

2. Why is Fix's arrest of Fogg more tragic than villainous?

لماذا يُعد القبض على فوج مأساوياً أكثر منه شريراً؟

Fix's action is tragic because it is driven by duty and fear of failure rather than malice, revealing how good intentions can still cause great harm.

يُعد فعل فيكس مأساوياً لأنه نابع من الواجب والخوف من الفشل لا من الشر، مما يكشف أن النوايا الحسنة قد تؤدي إلى أذى كبير.

3. How does Aouda's silence during the arrest deepen the emotional impact of the scene?

كيف يعمق صمت أودا أثناء القبض التأثير العاطفي للمشهد؟

Aouda's silence reflects helpless love and moral pain, making the injustice feel heavier because it affects not only Fogg's freedom but also those who depend on him.

يعكس صمت أودا حباً عاجزاً وألماً أخلاقياً، مما يجعل الظلم أشد وقعاً لأنه لا يؤثر على حرية فوج فقط بل على من يعتمدون عليه.

4. What does the lost time in prison symbolize beyond the wager itself?

ماذا يرمز الوقت الضائع في السجن إلى ما هو أبعد من الرهان؟

The lost time symbolizes the cost of virtue in an imperfect world, showing that honesty and obedience to law may demand sacrifice before reward.

يرمز الوقت الضائع إلى ثمن الفضيلة في عالم غير كامل، موضحة أن الصدق والخضوع للقانون قد يتطلبان تضحية قبل المكافأة.

5. How does the final twist of the gained day redefine the meaning of success in the novel?

كيف يعيد التواء اليوم المكتسب تعريف معنى النجاح في الرواية؟

The gained day proves that success is not only earned through effort but also through understanding perspective, turning apparent failure into triumph.

يثبت اليوم المكتسب أن النجاح لا يتحقق بالجهد فقط، بل بفهم المنظور، مما يحول الفشل الظاهري إلى انتصار.

تطبيق



مذكرات جاهزة للطباعة

لتحميل الملفات التعليمية مجاناً للمعلم والطالب

مذكرات وملازم / مراجعات وملخصات / امتحانات / كتب الوزارة /
أدلة المعلم / دفاتر التحضير / سجلات مدرسية / أوراق تأسيس

امسح الكود بموبايلك علشان تقدر تثبت التطبيق

وتقدر ف أي وقت تحمّل ال نفسك فيه ببلاش

هيفغنيك عن البحث والجروبات والقنوات الكتيرة

