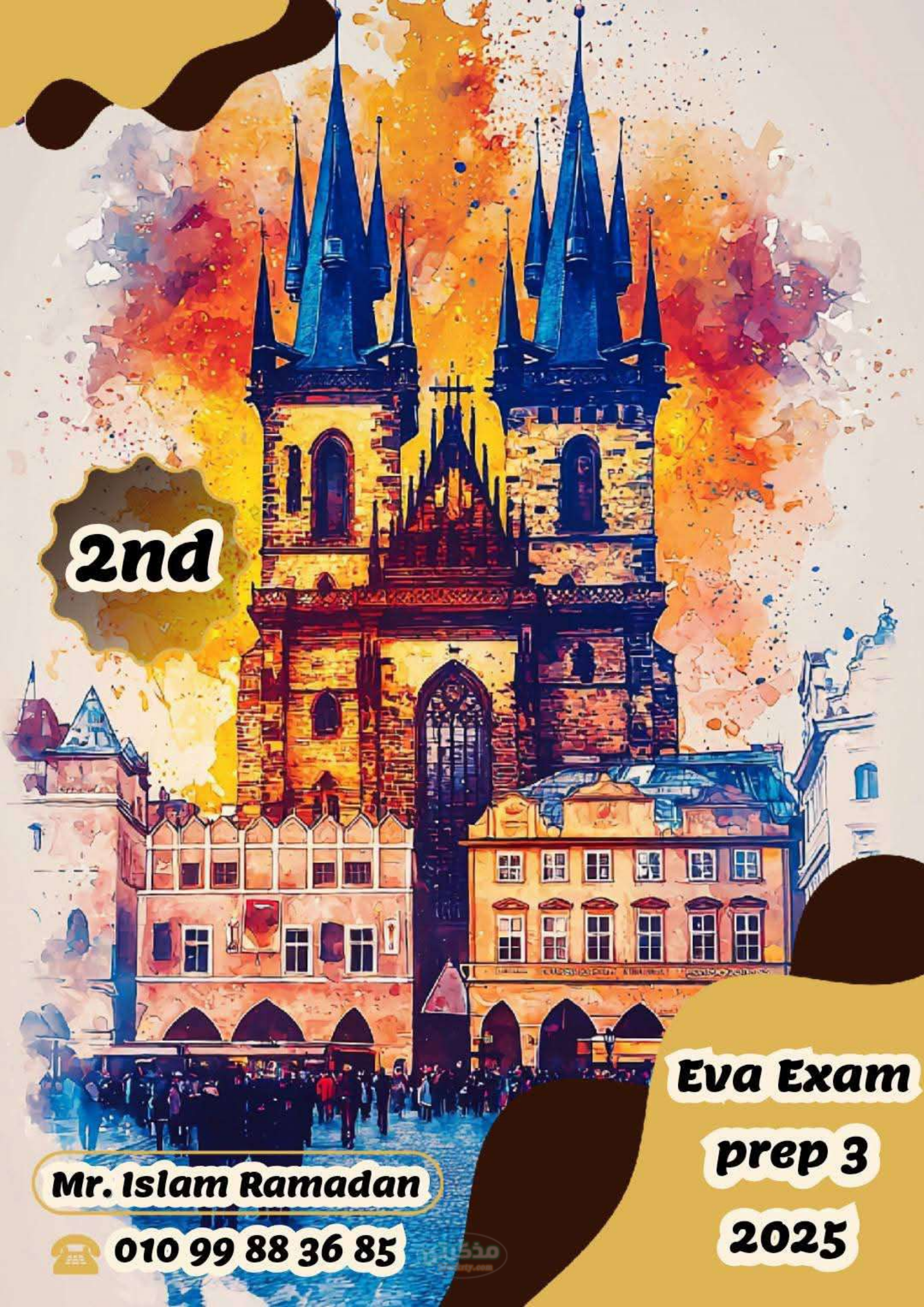




2nd

Mr. Islam Ramadan

010 99 88 36 85

Eva Exam

prep 3

2025

1 Final Revision On Vocabulary

natural wonders	العجائب الطبيعية	oasis – oases	واحة / واحات
shooting stars	الشهب	national park	محمية طبيعية
surround	يحيط بـ	coast	ساحل
date palm trees	أشجار النخيل	shape	شكل
destroy	يُدمر	wildlife	الحياة البرية
pollute	يلوّن	volunteer	يتطوع / متطوع
newsagent	بائع صحف	spring	ينبوع (مياه)
meteorite	نيزك	e-sports	الرياضات الإلكترونية
air pollution	تلوّن الهواء	global warming	الاحتباس الحراري
deforestation	إزالة الغابات	carbon dioxide	ثاني أكسيد الكربون
melting ice	ذوبان الثلوج	greenhouse gases	غازات الاحتباس الحراري
landfill site	مقلب النفايات	fossil gases	الوقود الحفري
renewable energy	طاقة متجددة	methane	غاز الميثان
government	الحكومة	solar energy	الطاقة الشمسية
climate change	التغير المناخي	chemicals	مواد كيميائية
sustainable	مستدام	seeding	نبتة / شجيرة صغيرة
products	منتجات	bamboo	الخيزران
mangrove trees	شجرة المنغروف	shopping bag	حقيبة التسوق
rising	متزايد	battery	بطارية
sea level	مستوى سطح البحر	light bulb	مصباح إضاءة
seawater	مياه البحر	climate change	تغير المناخ
crops	محاصيل زراعية	carbon footprint	بلمة كربونية
space station	محطة فضائية	lens – lenses	عدسة / عدسات
telescope	تليسكوب	solar system	نظام شمسي
gravity	الجاذبية الأرضية	spacecraft	مركبة فضاء
orbit	يدور حول / مسار	astronomer	عالم فلكي
researcher	باحث / دارس	satellite	قمر صناعي
timeline	تسلسل زمني	retire	يتقاعد
event	حدث / مناسبة قامة	American	أمريكي (الجنسية)
press	الصحافة	stuck	عالق
media	وسائل الإعلام	pipe	ماسورة
news websites	مواقع إخبارية إلكترونية	social media	وسائل التواصل الاجتماعي
webpage	صفحة على الإنترنت	witness	شاهد
warning	تحذير / إنذار	TV news programme	برنامج تلفزيوني إخباري
electric bus	حافلة كهربائية	e-sports player	لاعب رياضات إلكترونية
3D printer	طابعة ثلاثية الأبعاد	temperature	درجة حرارة
assistant	مساعد	solution	حل
device	جهاز	electricity	الكهرباء
Arab	شخص عربي	prediction	تنبؤ / نبوءة

Word الكلمة	Synonyms المرادف	Antonyms/opposite المتضاد
cause سبب	reason	effect / result نتيجة
strange غريب	unusual-unfamiliar	usual / familiar عادي / مألوف
local محلي	native	foreigner / stranger أجنبي
top قمة	peak	bottom قاع
protect يحمي	reserve - save	endanger يعرض للخطر
natural طبيعي	normal	unnatural غير طبيعي
huge كبير (الحجم)	massive-enormous	tiny صغير (الحجم)
bright صافي / رائق	clear	polluted ملوث
national وطني / قومي	public	non-national غير وطني
pass ينجح في / يجتاز	succeed in	fail يرسب / يفشل
keep يستمر في	continue	stop يتوقف
breathe يستنشق	in inhale	breathe out يخرج زفير
absorb يمتص	take in / soak up	emit يبعث / يهدر
avoid يمتنع / يتجنب	stop	allow / face يسمح / يواجه
die يموت	pass away	live يعيش
save يحفظ	keep	waste يهدر
higher أكثر	more	lower/ less أقل
little صغير السن	young	old كبير السن
provide يزود / يدعم	support / supply	refuse يرفض
accurate دقيق	correct / exact	ignore يتجاهل
correct صحيح	right / true	inaccurate غير دقيق
specific معين / محدد	particular / certain	incorrect / false خاطيء
recently حديثا / مؤخرا	lately	non specific غير محدد
modern حديث / عصري	new / up-to-date	previous / سابقا / قديما
far away بعيد	remote / distant	ancient قديم
alive حي	living	close / nearby قريب
		dead ميت

Prefix / Suffix	Function الوظيفة	Examples أمثلة
re -	يقوم بالفعل مرة ثانية	rewrite يعيد كتابة
un -	تعطي عكس المعنى	unusually على غير العادة
- ion	تكون الاسم من الفعل	location موقع
- ern	تكون اللفظ من الاسم	western غربي
en -	تكون الفعل من الاسم	endanger يعرض للخطر
- al	تكون صفة من الاسم	natural طبيعي
dis-	تعطي عكس المعنى	coastal ساحلي
re -	تعطي معنى تكرار الفعل مرة ثانية	national قومي
sno-	تكون اللفظ من الاسم	disappear يختفي
- ly	تكون اللفظ من اللفظ	reuse يعيد استخدام
		dangerous خطير
		quickly بسرعة

Exercise on Vocabulary

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

(6 M)

1. He was when he met my twin brother. He couldn't recognise me.
 (a) active (b) confused (c) angry (d) bored
2. Mongoose's body is covered with thick to keep it warm.
 (a) feather (b) air (c) fur (d) leather
3. Her is to become a nuclear scientist in the future.
 (a) style (b) aim (c) label (d) skill
4. Mongooses can see and hear well, which helps them to danger.
 (a) protect (b) keep (c) meet (d) avoid
5. Although some of the mongooses live, many live in large groups.
 (a) other (b) alone (c) together (d) both
6. The letter was delivered by the this morning.
 (a) port (b) past (c) postman (d) post office
7. The manager the work in the office. He tells everyone what to do.
 (a) delivers (b) organises (c) loses (d) hides
8. Mongooses are able to snakes by biting them.
 (a) feed (b) kill (c) feel (d) escape
9. Farmers found suitable soil to plant the new
 (a) souls (b) seals (c) seeds (d) sails
10. The of Egypt is growing; many new babies are born every hour.
 (a) industry (b) population (c) pollution (d) seeds
11. When Mr. Islam has a problem, he asks help.
 (a) about (b) for (c) to (d) from
12. Egypt is famous its mild weather.
 (a) to (b) about (c) from (d) for
13. Everyone should a role to play in developing his country.
 (a) be (b) do (c) make (d) have
14. The is a wild cat with long legs and big ears that lives in Africa and Asia.
 (a) pig (b) caracal (c) bear (d) eagle
15. is the thick hair that covers the body of an animal.
 (a) Feather (b) Fur (c) Skin (d) Leather
16. A is a word or phrase to explain things in a picture, diagram, etc.
 (a) lesson (b) lab (c) label (d) line
17. means the way in which a person lives.
 (a) Appearance (b) Lifestyle (c) Skill (d) Research
18. My uncle always starts his email with "Dear Captain". That's a funny
 (a) definition (b) introduction (c) conclusion (d) summary

19. Volcanoes make an island in the sea. The word "make" here can be replaced by

- (a) form (b) find (c) put (d) have

20. Sport is very useful for your health. The word "useful" means

- (a) fast (b) high (c) good (d) bad

21. Some have a strong smell like mint نعناع .

- (a) corals (b) palm trees (c) hills (d) herbs

22. is a safe place for many sea animals.

- (a) Rainforest (b) Sea breeze (c) Seagrass (d) Seahorse

23. Today, I'm going to give a about protecting our planet.

- (a) conversation (b) speech (c) beach (d) reason

24. Mum cooks the food and I do the up.

- (a) watching (b) washing (c) drawing (d) drying

25. Seagrass the found in the sea alone the of many countries.

- (a) rest (b) toast (c) coast (d) post

26. You can see all kinds of fish at coral reefs.

- (a) central (b) colourful (c) final (d) ugly

27. Coral reefs do not like changes in That is why climate change can kill them.

- (a) colour (b) temperature (c) place (d) text

28. You will get very if you go running every day.

- (a) worse (b) sad (c) busy (d) healthy

29. We decided to start a recycling project to plastic bottles in our community.

- (a) retry (b) redo (c) reuse (d) rewrite

30. Trees in the absorb a lot of carbon dioxide.

- (a) rainforests (b) sea life (c) spider plants (d) gases

31. It is dangerous to swim in the ocean when it is cold or

- (a) windy (b) hot (c) cool (d) sunny

32. The head teacher started his speech greeting us.

- (a) by (b) of (c) off (d) about

33. My older brother helped me how to cook.

- (a) teach (b) taught (c) teaching (d) teaches

34. She is old., she is fit and active.

- (a) And (b) Because (c) Nevertheless (d) So

35. 90% of the students speak English well.

- (a) Some (b) All (c) About (d) Any

36. Give me a reason making this mistake.

- (a) for (b) of (c) to (d) with

37. The is a plant which lives in the sea, usually near the coast.

- (a) sweater (b) sea view (c) seagrass (d) seashell

38. Suddenly, all the cats ran away, they
 (a) reminded (b) disappeared (c) appeared (d) showed
39. Most butterflies have many colours. They're
 (a) plain (b) colourless (c) regular (d) colourful
40. Mum always tells me not to forget my homework. She me.
 (a) remembers (b) reminds (c) forgets (d) says
41. She writes a funny sentence at the end of the email. I like her funny
 (a) introduction (b) start (c) conclusion (d) beginning
41. They had a/an with my favourite writer on TV yesterday.
 (a) view (b) review (c) interview (d) preview
42. They build farm using sunlight to produce electricity.
 (a) wind (b) solar (c) water (d) storm
43. I live in a small , famous for planting flowers.
 (a) region (b) station (c) season (d) landscape
44. The wind turbines energy for the community.
 (a) find (b) produce (c) go (d) help
45. Ask for before you speak when you discuss in a group.
 (a) permission (b) agriculture (c) help (d) furniture
46. The Great Green Wall will help the problems caused by climate change.
 (a) make (b) increase (c) push (d) reduce
47. There are projects to build solar farms to create green
 (a) land (b) energy (c) field (d) trees
48. I used to make a before doing a big project.
 (a) pan (b) play (c) plan (d) plane
49. Many people decided to the land and grow new fruits and vegetables.
 (a) put (b) farm (c) leave (d) fire
50. When you need more information, ... online for it.
 (a) replay (b) research (c) repair (d) redo
51. They are a survey on a wildlife in Africa.
 (a) making (b) doing (c) giving (d) taking
52. my opinion, money makes life go round.
 (a) On (b) At (c) In (d) From
53. The government has set many new projects.
 (a) up (b) at (c) of (d) in
54. New projects more jobs for the young .
 (a) lose (b) damage (c) destroy (d) create
55. happens when green land becomes desert.
 (a) Earthquake (b) Desertification (c) Deforestation (d) Drought

56. A is an area of a country.
 (a) region (b) village (c) town (d) city
57. A solar is an area with many solar panels that provides electricity.
 (a) farm (b) energy (c) power (d) pool
58. He always me, I can't talk while he is talking.
 (a) creates (b) gives (c) interrupts (d) plans
59. He does his best to make his project better. He tries to it.
 (a) destroy (b) improve (c) agrees (d) refuses
60. When there's no rain for long, we'll suffer from
 (a) power (b) flood (c) drought (d) draft
61. I didn't expect that gift, it's so Thank you.
 (a) special (b) popular (c) normal (d) ugly
62. A/An is a person who works on a ship.
 (a) butcher (b) cook (c) sailor (d) farmer
63. We saw a/an about Mars yesterday.
 (a) aquarium (b) match (c) vehicle (d) exhibition
64. We can see the positions and movements of the planets and stars in a/an
 (a) museum (b) exhibition (c) planetarium (d) aquarium
65. There are many motor in the city such as cars, buses and lorries.
 (a) tools (b) vehicles (c) photos (d) newspapers
66. Roads and railways made easier in the 1800s.
 (a) read (b) use (c) stay (d) travel
67. Bennu is a/an, which is a large rock that is flying through space.
 (a) asteroid (b) entry (c) satellite (d) spacecraft
68. Most astronauts stay on the station for about six months.
 (a) space (b) robot (c) rocket (d) aquarium
69. Astronauts can send emails or phones calls to their families.
 (a) do (b) make (c) train (d) draw
70. Buses and cars are examples for public
 (a) plans (b) transport (c) ports (d) parts
71. If something is not high or deep, it is
 (a) dark (b) difficult (c) flat (d) clear
72. Wood and plastic are examples of renewable
 (a) railways (b) vehicles (c) Sources (d) roads
73. That man gets lost, so he asks about
 (a) directions (b) calls (c) plans (d) satellites
74. You need a lot of to come first at any competition.
 (a) preference (b) perseverance (c) conversations (d) calls
75. Always sure that you buy the right things before leaving a shop.
 (a) do (b) take (c) make (d) give

76. The astronauts managed to build a space on the Moon.
 (a) stop (b) platform (c) station (d) airport
77. The Earth the sun.
 (a) orbits (b) spins (c) walks (d) flies
78. Rahma is different Mai. Mai is a bit taller.
 (a) than (b) from (c) about (d) off
79. There are no mountains or hills in this land. It's a/an area.
 (a) high (b) far (c) flat (d) easy
80. He wrote all his secrets in his He used to write all what happened to him in it.
 (a) map (b) dairy (c) diary (d) project
81. This shape has no sides. It's a
 (a) square (b) circle (c) star (d) diamond
82. The person who helps tourists to know the history of the monuments is called a/an
 (a) astronomer (b) sailor (c) editor (d) guide
83. The customer made a / an after receiving a wrong item.
 (a) text (b) complaint (c) interview (d) topic
84. You can food online on some apps.
 (a) cook (b) order (c) keep (d) bake
85. The mixer خلاط is a for mixing foods.
 (a) kitchen (b) pocket (c) toy (d) machine
86. City life has pros and
 (a) coins (b) cons (c) oils (d) onions
87. My grandma keeps her gold in a beautiful box.
 (a) jewellery (b) match (c) recycle (d) tools
88. Online shopping can be done anytime, but you need to be careful where you from!
 (a) shop (b) ask (c) complain (d) answer
89. To back is to return a phone call.
 (a) call (b) cool (c) carry (d) complain
90. To is to send a message electronically.
 (a) address (b) write (c) email (d) order
91. The toaster was I sent it back and will buy a different one.
 (a) fine (b) quick (c) horrible (d) amazing
92. Try to your bag to help you look for it.
 (a) describe (b) include (c) find (d) make
93. You should buy items from sources.
 (a) horrible (b) terrible (c) trusted (d) wrong
94. Read the text and give it a suitable
 (a) item (b) role (c) title (d) order

95. Try not to angry when you hear the news.
 (a) get (b) make (c) find (d) do
96. These sentences are up and the teacher wants us to put them in order.
 (a) delivered (b) mixed (c) turned (d) given
97. She is unhappy the order as it arrived very late.
 (a) on (b) about (c) back (d) in
98. What are you thinking, Leen ?
 (a) about (b) for (c) with (d) from
99. Every year, a/an is held to celebrate the spring in March .
 (a) interview (b) meeting (c) festival (d) film
100. Mohamed Salah is a sports He's very famous.
 (a) centre (b) star (c) cast (d) skill
101. The mountain reached the top after seven hours.
 (a) drivers (b) holders (c) editors (d) climbers
102. My teacher works hard to improve our in English
 (a) time (b) skills (c) facts (d) power
103. The will serve traditional food.
 (a) tower (b) meeting (c) restaurant (d) playground
104. The will protect many fish, birds and sea animals.
 (a) aquarium (b) museum (c) reserve (d) circus
105. A: There's a lot of on this beach. B: That's bad news.
 (a) sand (b) shells (c) pollution (d) lives
106. My uncle has a and two daughters. I love my three cousins.
 (a) mother (b) nephew (c) son (d) cousin
107. The charity asks for to help collect food for the poor.
 (a) volunteers (b) organizers (c) climbers (d) stars
108. We sent an email to the governor and we're waiting for his
 (a) fact (b) response (c) job (d) field
109. Mom always asks me to the end of the stories, she doesn't tell it to me .
 (a) reply (b) work (c) guess (d) meet
110. The editors decide the best article to on the news.
 (a) hang (b) make (c) put (d) find
111. Turtles of water to lay their eggs on land.
 (a) go to (b) come out (c) wait on (d) put on
112. Short, simple sentences the story easy to understand.
 (a) make (b) put (c) act (d) do
113. means according to what you have heard is true.
 (a) Unexpectedly (b) About (c) Apparently (d) Really
114. The is a day or time for people to celebrate something.
 (a) competition (b) interview (c) meeting (d) festival

115. A is a situation when groups of people meet to discuss something.
 (a) festival (b) meeting (c) show (d) exhibition
116. A is something that tells you about something dangerous or bad that might happen.
 (a) invitation (b) festival (c) warning (d) review
117. At first, it was exciting to be on TV but it is for me now.
 (a) normal (b) interesting (c) amazing (d) wonderful
118. There're no sides in the shape. It's
 (a) triangle (b) square (c) round (d) rectangle
119. I'm not sure they're at home. That's
 (a) final (b) possible (c) fact (d) news
119. You can drive a car using the
 (a) drones (b) internships (c) controls (d) helicopters
120. The government will make new to save people's life in Egypt.
 (a) controls (b) laws (c) problems (d) predictions
121. We already have the technology to make and other things that can fly.
 (a) drones (b) engines (c) roofs (d) floors
122. Car companies will have to do lots of testing to make sure that the cars are safe.
 (a) probably (b) likely (c) lately (d) completely
123. Driverless cars will be better for the environment because they will be
 (a) impossible (b) electric (c) high (d) unsafe
124. When you touch the car controls, you want to the car.
 (a) damage (b) drive (c) describe (d) design
125. People also that flying cars might not be very safe.
 (a) hurry (b) worry (c) develop (d) stay
126. Helicopters can off from small areas in cities.
 (a) make (b) take (c) plan (d) do
127. Electric flying cars would make less
 (a) journey (b) environment (c) pollution (d) population
128. That man is my uncle. Come with me and I'll you to him.
 (a) produce (b) introduce (c) break (d) pass
129. That road means to turn left.
 (a) transport (b) sign (c) service (d) truck
130. Flying cars might be the to a lot of problems.
 (a) project (b) answer (c) pollution (d) space
131. sure that we have enough money for the sandwiches.
 (a) Make (b) Do (c) Give (d) Take

132. The government always laws to control the society المجتمع.
 (a) does (b) makes (c) gets (d) achieves
133. The is the rules that people in a country or place must follow.
 (a) engine (b) law (c) pollution (d) company
134. means almost certain.
 (a) Strongly (b) Definitely (c) Probably (d) Likely
135. means certainly, without doubt.
 (a) Definitely (b) Likely (c) Probably (d) Slightly
136. means probably going to happen or probably true.
 (a) Slightly (b) Likely (c) Probably (d) Definitely
137. My English is improving. "Improving" means getting
 (a) worse (b) better (c) up (d) around
138. Cities are becoming and traffic on the ground is becoming worse.
 (a) quieter (b) healthier (c) busier (d) better
139. We can make an adjective from the word "coast" by adding the suffix
 (a) - ment (b) -al (c) - er (d) - ly
140. The synonym of the word "strange" is
 (a) usual (b) similar (c) familiar (d) unusual
141. The antonym of the word "cause" is
 (a) reason (b) effect (c) peak (d) system
142. We must protect the wildlife. The synonym of "protect" is to
 (a) save (b) destroy (c) empty (d) endanger
143. Locals called the lake the Shooting Star. The antonym of "locals" is
 (a) natives (b) habitats (c) foreigners (d) citizens
144. Adding the suffix to the word "west" makes it an adjective.
 (a) - ful (b) -ness (c) -ern (d) -y
145. To give the opposite meaning of the word "usually", we add the prefix
 (a) dis - (b) un - (c) in - (d) il -
146. There is much snow on the top of the mountain. The synonym of "top" is
 (a) bottom (b) peak (c) roof (d) surface
147. The antonym of "reserve" is to
 (a) save (b) protect (c) endanger (d) raise
148. We get the noun from the verb "locate", by adding the suffix
 (a) - ed (b) - ment (c) - er (d) - ion
149. Naguib Mahfouz is a famous writer. The antonym of "famous" is
 (a) known (b) popular (c) unknown (d) unusual
150. We use the prefix to get the opposite of "kind".
 (a) im- (b) il- (c) en- (d) un-
151. To get the adjective from the noun "luck", we use the suffix
 (a) -ed (b) -ing (c) -y (d) -able
152. The film was terrible. The antonym of the word "terrible" is

- (a) very bad (b) amazing (c) easy (d) difficult
153. The scientist found out many facts about whales. The synonym of "found out" is
- (a) invented (b) invited (c) discovered (d) covered
154. Yesterday, it was quite hot. The synonym of "quite hot" is
- (a) cool (b) wet (c) dry (d) warm
155. "Peace" can be turned into an adjective by adding.....
- (a) ful (b) ic (c) al (d) ir
156. We get the noun from "travel" by adding the suffix.....
- (a) ed (b) ing (c) ly (d) ness
157. The prefix "....." gives the opposite of "regular".
- (a) im (b) un (c) ir (d) in
158. The suffix "....." changes "comfort" into an adjective.
- (a) al (b) able (c) ic (d) cs
159. The prefix "un" gives the opposite of.....
- (a) expensive (b) regular (c) usual (d) responsible
160. "Let" and "allow" are
- (a) verbs (b) synonyms (c) antonyms (d) A & B
161. Protect is the of "endanger".
- (a) synonym (b) antonym (c) same (d) adjective
162. "....." and outdoors are antonyms.
- (a) Outside (b) Out (c) Indoors (d) Serious
163. The..... of "beautiful" is ugly.
- (a) synonym (b) meaning (c) opposite (d) noun
164. The opposite of "let" Is
- (a) prevent (b) stop (c) allow (d) A & B
165. This blanket is heavy. It's very
- (a) light (b) easy (c) thick (d) thin
166. She was very sick yesterday. The antonym of "sick" is
- (a) ill (b) well (c) weak (d) tired
167. The prefix can be used to get the opposite of "able"
- (a) un- (b) il- (c) in- (d) ir-
168. The synonym of "active" is
- (a) lazy (b) inactive (c) energetic (d) slow
169. We add the suffix to get the adjective from the verb "suit".
- (a) -ion (b) -ed (c) -ing (d) -able
170. A is a word or phrase to explain things in a picture, diagram, etc.
- (a) lesson (b) lab (c) label (d) line
171. means the way in which a person lives.
- (a) Appearance (b) Lifestyle (c) Skill (d) Research

172. My uncle always starts his email with "Dear Captain". That's a funny

- (a) definition (b) introduction (c) conclusion (d) summary

173. Volcanoes make an island in the sea. The word "make" here can be replaced by

- (a) form (b) find (c) put (d) have

174. Sport is very useful for your health. The word "useful" means

- (a) fast (b) high (c) good (d) bad

175. The antonym of "near" is

- (a) remote (b) close (c) sad (d) interesting

176. "Famous" and..... are synonyms.

- (a) popular (b) unknown (c) infamous (d) unpopular

177. The..... of "noisy" is "peaceful".

- (a) synonym (b) verb (c) noun (d) antonym

178. is the opposite of "traditional".

- (a) Old (b) Ancient (c) Past (d) Modern

179. The of "boring" is "interesting".

- (a) meaning (b) synonym (c) antonym (d) adverb

180. You should avoid making bad friends. The synonym of the word "avoid" is

- (a) keep (b) stop (c) pass (d) recycle

181. To make the noun form of the verb "farm" we add the suffix

- (a) -ing (b) -able (c) -al (d) -ous

182. To give the opposite meaning of the word "renewable", we add the prefix

- (a) dis - (b) un- (c) non- (d) im-

183. He passed all his exams last year. The antonym of the word "passed" is

- (a) started (b) finished (c) fell (d) failed

184. We can form the adjective of the word "renew" by adding the suffix

- (a) -al (b) -ous (c) -able (d) -ing

185. We can form the adjective of the word "connect" by adding the suffix

- (a) - ment (b) - ing (c) - ed (d) - al

186. If he does something wrong, he has to be punished. In this sentence, we can replace the word "wrong" with ".....".

- (a) tradition (b) incorrect (c) right (d) cycle

187. The antonym of the word "traditional" is

- (a) modern (b) ancient (c) wrong (d) classic

188. There is a broken glass on the floor. The synonym of the word "broken" is

- (a) correct (b) incorrect (c) damaged (d) amazing

189. We add the suffix "....." to form the adjective of the word "tradition".

- (a) -y (b) - al (c) - Ous (d) - ed

190. Please, don't write below the page. The antonym of the word "below" is

- (a) next (b) less (c) under (d) above

191. You should save some money . The word " save " can be replaced by
- (a) keep (b) waste (c) borrow (d) find
192. The antonym of the word " higher " is
- (a) nicer (b) lower (c) heavier (d) lighter
193. Salim is a little football player . He is 11 years old . The word " little " here means
- (a) old (b) young (c) strong (d) small
194. We add the prefix to get the antonym of the word " usual " .
- (a) re - (b) un - (c) ir - (d) im -
195. The suffix can be used to get the adjective from the word "environment" .
- (a) - al (b) - ment (c) - ed (d) - ing
196. Solar farms produce green electricity. The synonym of "produce" is
- (a) consume (b) use (c) make (d) join
197. It's an easy lesson. I'll explain it to you. "Easy" is the synonym of
- (a) complicated (b) complex (c) simple (d) cheap
198. Elephants are huge animals. "Huge" is the antonym of
- (a) easy (b) slow (c) safe (d) small
199. This rose is a beautiful. We can replace "beautiful" with
- (a) soft (b) safe (c) pretty (d) ugly
200. The antonym of the word "totally" is
- (a) partially (b) probably (c) totally (d) perfectly
201. Rock climbing is a dangerous sport. The antonym of the word "dangerous" is
- (a) serious (b) unsafe (c) certain (d) safe
202. The introduction of the storybook is amazing. The antonym of the word "instruction" is
- (a) serious (b) conclusion (c) start (d) preface
202. The antonym of the word "pretty" is
- (a) beautiful (b) amazing (c) boring (d) ugly
203. Green energy reduces the pollution. The antonym of the word "reduces"
- (a) decrease (b) lows (c) cuts (d) increase
204. To get the noun from the verb "farm", we add the suffix
- (a) -ed (b) -ing (c) -ly (d) -tion
205. We add the prefix to get the opposite of "advantage" .
- (a) un- (b) in- (c) dis- (d) re-
206. The suffix can be used to get the adjective from the verb "live".
- (a) -ment (b) -ing (c) -ed (d) -ion
207. The trainer excluded Sami from the team. The antonym of "excluded" is
- (a) contained (b) included (c) reduced (d) increased
208. We can form the opposite of the word "attractive" by adding the prefix " " .
- (a) im- (b) re- (c) un- (d) dis-

② Final Revision On Grammar

Present and past simple Passive

تذكر أن

- صيغة المبني للمعلوم (active) تبدأ الجملة بالفاعل
- صيغة المبني للمجهول (passive) تبدأ الجملة بالمفعول (نائب الفاعل)

present simple - المضارع البسيط

١ - يتكون المضارع البسيط من المصدر بدون الالفات اذا جاء الفاعل

اسم جمع - I - We - You - They

٢ - ويتكون من المصدر + (s - es - ies) اذا جاء الفاعل

اسم مفرد - He - She - It

- ✚ They **visit** Egypt every day.
- ✚ He **plays** football on Friday.

٣ - في حالة النفي نستخدم كل من (don't / doesn't) وبعدهم المصدر بدون الالفات

- ✚ We **don't speak** English.
- ✚ She **doesn't cook** meat.

٤ - في حالة السؤال بمعنى (هل) تكون الاجابة (Yes - No) ويتكون السؤال كالآتي

..... مصدر بدون اضافات + فاعل + Do / Does

- Ⓢ Do you **eat** fish ?
- ✚ Yes, I eat fish.
- ✚ No, I don't eat fish.

Does he **eat** fish?

- Yes, he eats fish.
- No, he doesn't eat fish.

٥ - في السؤال بكلمة استفهام يكون الشكل كالآتي

..... مصدر بدون اضافات + فاعل + do / does + كلمة استفهام

- ✚ **Where** do you come from?
- ✚ I **come** from Egypt.

- **Where** does he come from?
- He **comes** from Egypt.

صيغة المبني للمجهول في المضارع البسيط

١ - في حالة الجملة يكون الشكل كالآتي

الفاعل + am - is - are + P.P.....by + مفعول

- ✚ Tourists visit **Egypt**.
- ✚ Egypt **is visited** by tourists.
- ✚ Ali mends **cars**.
- ✚ Cars **are mended** by Ali.

٢ - في حالة النفي نضع (not) بعد (am - is - are)

الفاعل + am - is - are + not + P.P.....by + مفعول

- ✚ They don't use **mobiles**.
- ✚ Mobiles **aren't used** by them.
- ✚ She doesn't cook **meat**.
- ✚ Meat **is not cooked** by her.

٣ - في حالة السؤال بمعنى هل في المبنى للمجهول يكون الشكل كالآتي

Am - Is - Are + مفعول + P.P. by + الفاعل ؟

- ✚ Do they speak **English** ?
- ✚ **Is** English **spoken** by them?
- ✚ Does Ali play **games**?
- ✚ Are **games** **played** by Ali?

٤ - في حالة السؤال بكلمة استفهام في المبنى للمجهول يكون الشكل كالآتي

am - is - are + مفعول + P.P....? + كلمة استفهام

- ✚ Where do we make **cars** ?
- ✚ Where **are** **cars** made ?
- ✚ How does she make **tea** ?
- ✚ How **is** tea **made** ?

Past simple - الماضي البسيط

١ - الماضي البسيط هو التصريف الثاني للفعل أي المهدر + (d - ed - ied) ويوجد أفعال شاذة

- ✚ They **played** football yesterday.
- ✚ She **met** her friends an hour ago.

٢ - في حالة النفي نستخدم (didn't) ويأتي بعده مهدر بدون أي اللفاظ

- ✚ They **didn't go** to Aswan in 2020.
- ✚ He **didn't write** the email last week.

٣ - في حالة السؤال بمعنى (هل) يكون السؤال كالآتي

Did + فاعل + مهدر بدون اللفاظ + فاعل + ؟

- ✚ **Did** he **swim** in the sea?
- ✚ Yes, he **swam** in the sea.
- ✚ No, he **didn't swim** in the sea.
- ✚ **Did** they **find** the money?
- ✚ Yes, they **found** the money.
- ✚ No, they **didn't find** the money.

٤ - في حالة السؤال بكلمة استفهام يكون الشكل كالآتي

..... مهدر بدون اللفاظ + فاعل + did + كلمة استفهام

- ✚ How did they **go** to school?
- ✚ They **went** to school on foot.

صيغة المبنى للمجهول في الماضي البسيط

١ - في حالة الجملة يكون الشكل كالآتي

الفاعل + was - were + P.P.....by + مفعول

- ✚ She bought the **tickets**.
- ✚ The tickets **were bought** by her.
- ✚ They sold the **house**.
- ✚ The house **was sold** by them.

٢ - في حالة النفي نضع (not) بعد (was - were)

الفاعل + was - were + not + P.P.....by + مفعول

- ✚ They **didn't write** the email.
- ✚ The email **wasn't written** by them.
- ✚ She **didn't wash** the dishes.
- ✚ The dishes **weren't washed** by her.

٣ - في حالة السؤال بمعنى هل في المبنى للمجهول يكون الشكل كالآتي

الفاعل + P.P. by + مفعول + Was - Were

- ✚ Did Ali find the books?
- ✚ **Were** the books **found** by Ali?
- ✚ Did she cook lunch?
- ✚ **Was** lunch **cooked** by her?

٤ - في حالة السؤال بكلمة استفهام في المبنى للمجهول يكون الشكل كالآتي

P.P. + مفعول + was - were + كلمة استفهام

- ✚ Where did you buy the pens ?
- ✚ Where **were** the pens **bought** ?
- ✚ How did you win the prize ?
- ✚ How **was** the prize **won** ?

ملخص المبنى للمجهول ملأه في نقالا

المقارع البسيلة

- | | | |
|---|--|------------------------------------|
| 1 | مفعول + am - is - are + P.P..... | Egypt is visited by many tourists. |
| 2 | مفعول + am - is - are + not + P.P..... | The story isn't read by Ali. |
| 3 | Am - Is - Are + مفعول + P.P.....? | Is lunch eaten by them? |

المال البسيلة

- | | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 4 | مفعول + was - were + P.P..... | The house was built by them. |
| 5 | مفعول + was - were + not + P.P..... | Cars weren't cleaned by her. |
| 6 | Was - Were + مفعول + P.P.....? | Was the email sent by them? |

1. first condition with (if)

If
When

present simple , will + inf

مستقبل بسيط , ملارع بسيط

⊙ If we study hard , we will pass the test .

will + inf

ملارع بسيط

If
When

present simple

مستقبل بسيط

⊙ We will pass the test if we study hard .

Will
هل

⊙ Will you travel if you get the passport ?

⊕ Yes , I will . \ No , I will not \ won't .

⊙ Will she call me if she has a mobile phone ?

⊕ Yes , she will . \ No , she will not \ won't .

What
أداة
استفهام

⊙ What Will you do if you get the passport ?

⊕ I will travel to London if I get a passport.

⊙ Where will you stay if you go London ?

⊕ I will stay at hotel if I travel to London .

Usage الاستخدام

١. تستخدم الحالة الشرطية If عن احتمال حدوث شيء ما في المستقبل

⊕ If Islam comes early , he will meet his uncle .

⊕ They won't go to the beach if it is windy tomorrow .

2. second condition with (if)

If

past simple , would \ could + inf

ماضي بسيط , ماضي

⊙ If we studied hard , we would pass the test .

would \ could + inf

ماضي

If

past simple

ماضي بسيط

⊙ We would pass the test if we studied hard .

would
هل

- ⊗ Would you travel if you got the passport ?
⊕ Yes , I would . \ No , I would not \ wouldn't .
- ⊗ Could she call me if she had a mobile phone ?
⊕ Yes , she could . \ No , she could not \ couldn't .

What
أداة
استفهام

- ⊗ What would you do if you got the passport ?
⊕ I would travel to London if I got a passport.
- ⊗ Where would you stay if you went London ?
⊕ I would stay at hotel if I travelled to London .

Usage الاستخدام

١. تستخدم الحالة الشرطية If عن استحالة حدوث شيء في المقارن و تستخدم ايضاً للتمني في المقارن
- ⊕ If Islam comes early , he will meet his uncle .
- ⊕ They won't go to the beach if it is windy tomorrow .
- ٢ - في الحالة الثانية تأتي (were) بمعنى يكون ويمكن استخدامها مع كل الأفعال أما (had) تأتي بمعنى عنده أو يملك
- ⊕ If I were rich, I would help the poor. (يكون)
- ⊕ If I had money, I would help the poor. (عنده - يملك)

التعبير عن عادة في الماضي used to

١ - للتعبير عن عادة كانت تحدث في الماضي ولا تحدث الآن نستخدم

مصدر + used + to + فاعل

- ⊗ He used to arrive early, but now he doesn't.
- ⊗ She used to be lazy, but now she isn't.

٢ - في حالة الذي نستخدم الشكل الآتي

مصدر + didn't + use to + فاعل

- ⊗ He didn't use to study hard.
- ⊗ They didn't use to get energy from the sun.

٣ - في حالة السؤال بمعنى (هل) يكون السؤال كالآتي

Did + use to + مصدر + فاعل

- ⊗ Did you use to play football?
- ⊗ Yes, I used to play football.
- ⊗ No, I didn't use to play football.

٤ - في حالة السؤال بكلمة استفهام يكون السؤال كالآتي

مصدر + use to + فاعل + did + كلمة استفهام

- ⊗ What did you use to do?
- ⊗ I used to swim in the sea.

V + ing / to + مصدر الأفعال التي يأتي بعدها مصدر

١ - يوجد بعض الأفعال يأتي بعدها (مصدر + to)

arrange	يرتب	help	يساعد
plan	يخطط	intend	يذوي
ask	يسأل - يطلب	hope	يتمنى
decide	يقرر	expect	يتوقع
refuse	يرفض	want	يريد

- > We need to buy some bread.
- > She refused to help me.

- > He learned to use the computer.
- > They promised to give me some money.

٢ - يوجد بعض الأفعال يأتي بعدها (V + ing)

avoid	يتجنب	feel like	يرغب
mind	يماح	practise	يمارس
go	يذهب	suggest	يقترح

- > He suggested playing computer games.
- > Let's go swimming today.
- > We must avoid polluting the environment.

- > I don't mind having tea with coffee.
- > I feel like eating fish.

٣ - يوجد بعض الأفعال يأتي بعدها (to + مصدر) أو (v + ing)

start	يبدأ	remember	يتذكر
like	يحب	stop	يتوقف
continue	يستمر	forget	ينسى
begin	يبدأ	try	يحاول

- > He began to play football.
- > I remember sending the letter.
- > He stopped drinking tea. (توقف عن فعل شيء)

- > He began playing football.
- > I remember to send the letter.

- > He stopped to drink tea. (توقف لكي يفعل شيء)

٤ - تعبيرات عامة يأتي بعدها (ing)

look forward to	يتطلع الى	object to	يعترض على
in addition to	بالإضافة الى	as well as	بالإضافة الى

- > I am looking forward to visiting Aswan.
- > In addition to watching TV, he played football.

٥ - إذا جاءت كلمة (would) قبل (love - like - prefer) فيأتي بعدها (مصدر + to)

- > I prefer having some tea.
- > I'd prefer to have some tea.

① Present perfect simple

مفرد •

جمع •

he - she - it

I - you - we - they

has + p.p

have + p.p

1. He **has driven** his car .1. I **have drawn** a picture.✦ My aunt (**have - has**) called me .They (**have - has**) played computer games .✦ Islam (**has - have**) read a story .our friends (**has - have**) called me on phone .✦ Hager (**have - has**) tidied the bed.Women (**have - has**) worn black shoes .✦ Fareeda (**has - have**) drunk her juice .the children (**has - have**) eaten bananas .Negative النفي

مفرد •

جمع •

he - she - it

I - you - we - they

hasn't + p.p

haven't + p.p

has not + p.p

have not + p.p

1. He **hasn't driven** his car .1. I **haven't drawn** a picture.2. She **hasn't slept** in her bed.2. We **haven't ridden** our bike.The question السؤال

مفرد •

جمع •

he - she - it

I - you - we - they

Has + فاعل مفرد + p.p

Have + فاعل جمع + p.p

Yes, he has.

Yes, they have.

No, he hasn't.

No, they haven't.

متي نستخدم زمن الملامح التام :

1. Keywords :

just - already - ever - never - recently - lately - yet - since - for

- * Mr. Islam **has already** explained present perfect .
- * the students **have just** understood the lesson .
- * My friend **hasn't** bought me any gifts **yet** .

٢. عند عدم وجود كلمات دالة على وقت حدوث الفعل

- * they **have traveled** to Alexandria .
- * she **has finished** doing her homework .
- * Selim **has gone** to his school with his friends .

Present perfect simple Passive voice

مفرد .

جمع .

مفعول مفرد + has + been + p.p

مفعول جمع + have + been + p.p

* the car has been cleaned by cleaner .

* works have been done .

The question السؤال

مفرد .

جمع .

Has + مفعول مفرد + been + p.p ?

Have + مفعول جمع + been + p.p ?

* Has the car been cleaned by cleaner ?

* Have works been done ?

② Present perfect continuous

مفرد .

جمع .

he - she - it

I - you - we - they

has + been + ing

have + been + ing

1. He **has been driving** his car **all day** .
2. She **has been sleeping** in her bed.
3. Ali **has been watching** the match on TV.
4. Fareeda **has been studying** English.

1. I **have been drawing** a picture.
2. We **have been riding** our bike.
3. They **have been reading** comic book.
4. You **have been driving** the car.

Negative النفي

مفرد .

جمع .

he - she - it

I - you - we - they

hasn't + been + ing

haven't + been + ing

has not + been + ing

have not + been + ing

1. He **hasn't been driving** his car .
2. She **hasn't been sleeping** in her bed.
3. Ali **hasn't been watching** the match on TV.
4. Fareeda **hasn't been studying** English.

1. I **haven't been drawing** a picture.
2. We **haven't been riding** our bike.
3. They **haven't been reading** comic book.
4. You **haven't been driving** the car.

The question السؤال

مفرد .

جمع .

he - she - it

I - you - we - they

Has + فاعل مفرد + been + ing ?

Have + فاعل جمع + been + ing ?

Yes, he has .

Yes, they have.

No, he hasn't.

No, they haven't.

متي نستخدم زمن الممارع التام :

1. Keywords :

all + time – the whole + time – this (week \ month \ year)

still - up till now - since - for

- * Mr. Islam **has been explaining** present perfect **up till now** .
- * the students **have been still studying** the lesson .
- * My friend **hasn't been** calling me **all day** .

③ past perfect simple

١ - يتكون الماضي التام كالآتي :-

فاعل + had + P.P.

- ⇒ By Monday , I **had found** a new job for me .
- ⇒ we **had bought** a large wide house **before April** .
- ⇒ He **had done** his homework **before** he watched TV.
- ⇒ After they **had played** football, they ate lunch.

٢ - يتم النفي بوضع (not) :-

- ⇒ He didn't go to the concert because he hadn't booked the ticket.

٣ - في حالة السؤال يكون الشكل كالآتي :-

Had + فاعل + P.P. ?

- ⇒ **Had** they **done** their homework ?
- ⇒ **Had** she **cooked** lunch before going out ?

٤ - في حالة المبنى للمجهول تيج الاتي :-

مفعول + had + been + P.P.

- ⇒ Our research **had been** done by us .
- ⇒ the car engine **had been** checked by a mechanic .

Keywords

الكلمات الدالة على الماضي التام البسيط

by \ before \ by the time \ after \ because \ when \ as soon as \ till \ until

٥ - يستخدم الماضي التام مع الماضي البسيط للتعبير عن حدثان في الماضي . الحدث الذي يحدث أولاً يكون ماضي تام والحدث الثاني يكون ماضي بسيط وذلك مع الروابط الآتية :-

١ - After = As soon as ماضي تام , ... ماضي بسيط

- ⇒ After he **had** eaten, he watched TV.
- ⇒ As soon as she **had** arrived, they started the party.

٢ - ماضي تام because \ as ماضي بسيط

- ⇒ Mr.Islam went to school late **because** he **had got** up late .
- ⇒ Fareeda had a cough **as** she **had gone** out in cold weather .

٣ - ماضي بسيط so \ that's why ماضي تام

- ⇒ Mr.Islam had worked hard **so** he **was** very tired .
- ⇒ Fareeda had studied hard **that's why** she **succeeded** .

٤ - Before = By the time ماضي بسيط , ... ماضي تام

- ⇒ Before they left, they had washed the dishes.

⇒ By the time I reached the station, the train had left.

5 - مالتي تاح till / until مالتي بصيل منفي - 5

⇒ He didn't go out until he had taken the money.

⇒ She didn't cook till she had bought her needs.

٦ - يمكن استخدام كلمة (when) ويأتي بعدها مالتي تاح ثم مالتي بصيل والعكس ودائما الحدث الذي يتبعه أولا يكون مالتي تاح.

⇒ When he arrived, the train had left. هنا القطار غادر أولا ثم وصل هو أي لم يلحق القطار

⇒ When he had arrived, the train left. هنا هو وصل أولا ثم القطار غادر أي أنه لحق القطار

٧ - إذا لم يأت فاعل بعد (after / before) تاح (V + ing) :-

⇒ After he had done homework, he slept.

= After doing homework, he slept.

⇒ Before she went out, she had helped her mother.

= Before going out, she had helped her mother.

٨ - يمكن استخدام كلمة (Having) بدلا من كلمة (after) ويأتي بعدها دائما تاح (p.p) :-

⇒ After he had written the letter, he sent it.

⇒ Having written the letter, he sent it.

٩ - يمكن استخدام المالتي التام والمالتي البصيل مع because :-

⇒ Basant was upset because he father hadn't phoned her.

١٠ - يأتي المالتي التام بعد (By / مدة / سنة)

⇒ By 2010, he had learnt to swim.

⇒ By 7 o'clock this morning, I had done all my jobs.

١١ - إذا جاء جملتين وطلب استخدام رابعا من الروابط السابقة كالآتي :-

First he arrived then they ate lunch . (After)

⇒ After he had arrived, they ate lunch .

Ali played football, then he returned home. (Before)

⇒ Before he returned home, he had played football.

1 There was \ there were يوجد

There was + مفرد

- There was a boy.
- There was an umbrella.
- There was an insect.
- there wasn't a charger .
- there wasn't an MP3 .
- Was there a charger ?

♦ Yes , there was.

♦ No , there wasn't.

there were + جمع

- There were boys.
- There were girls.
- There were insects.
- there weren't tablets here .
- there weren't mouses .
- Were there tablets here ?

♦ Yes , there were.

♦ No , there weren't .

2 Some \ أي من any

some بعض

تأتي في الإثبات *

- We eat **some** meat . اسم لا يعد .
- He has **some** clothes . اسم جمع . تأتي مع الطلبات المهذبة *
- **Would** you like to have **something**?
- **Would** you like to drink **some** juice?

any أي

تأتي في النفي *

- We **don't** eat **any** food. اسم لا يعد .
- He **doesn't** have **any** books . جمع . تأتي ف السؤال *
- **Do** you like to have **anything**?
- **Did** you like to drink **any** juice?

3 Reported Speech المباشر والغير مباشر

أولا الجملة الخبرية

عند تحويل الجملة الخبرية من مباشر الى غير مباشر نتبع الآتي:
١ - نحول فعل القول كالآتي :-

say	say	say to	tell
says	says	says to	tells
said	said	said to	told

- ✎ He **says to** me, "Ali will travel abroad."
- ✎ He **tells** me that Ali will travel abroad.

٢ - ن حذف ال (,) والأقواس ونربط بكلمة (that) ويأتي بعدها فاعل ثم فعل.

- ✎ She said to them, "He is watching TV."
- ✎ She told them **that** he was watching TV.

٣ - إذا جاء فعل القول مضارع لا نغير الأزمنة في الأقواس

- ✎ Ali **says to** me, "They **are** playing football."
- ✎ Ali **tells** me that they **are** playing football.

ولكن إذا جاء فعل القول ماضي نحول كل زمن او فعل الى ماضية كالآتي :-

- ✎ He **said to** them, "Ali **has** played football."
- ✎ He **told** them that Ali **had** played football.

ويتم تحويل الأزمنة كالآتي :-

present simple	past simple	play/plays	played
present continuous	past continuous	am /is /are playing	was/ were playing
present perfect	past perfect	has/have played	had played
past simple	past perfect	played	had played
will	would	will play	would play
can	could	can play	could play
may	might	may play	might play
have to - has to - must	had to	have to play	had to play
am - is - are	was - were	am playing	was playing

ويتم تحويل أسماء الإشارة وعلامات الأزمنة كالآتي :-

this	that
these	those
here	there
now	then
yesterday	the day before
next	the following
tomorrow	the following day
ago	before
today	that day
last week	the week before

- She **said to** her mother, " I **am** travelling **next month**."
- She **told** her mother that she **was** travelling the **following month**.
- Dina **said**, " They did this quiz **last week**."
- Dina **said** that they had done that quiz **the week before**.

٤ - يتم تحويل الضمائر الفاعل داخل الأقواس كالآتي :-

١ - إذا جاء الفاعل (he - she - it - they) لا يتم تحويلهم ويبقى كما هم :-

- Mother said, " **He** is eating lunch now."
- Mother said that **he** was eating lunch then.

٢ - الضمائر (I - we) يتم تحويلهم إلى المتكلم أي فاعل جملة القول :

- He** said to them, " **I** have won the prize."
- He** told them that **he** had won the prize.

٣ - المميز (you) يتم تحويله إلى المفعول أي المستمع :-

- He said to **them**, " **You** can go out."
- He told them that **they** could go out.

وإذا لم يأت مفعول فيتم تحويلها إلى (I)

- He said, " **You** can go out."
- He said that **I** could go out.

معلومة عامة جدا جدا

إذا جاء الكلام داخل الأقواس حقيقة علمية لا نغير زمن الفعل حتى لو كان فعل القول ماضي :-

- He **said**, " the sun **is bigger** than the moon."
- He **said** that the sun **is bigger** than the moon.

وكذلك إذا قيل الكلام منذ فترة قصيرة في وجود كلمات مثل (now - just now - a moment ago) خارج الأقواس

- He said to me **just now**, " I **will** buy a car."
- He told me just now that he **will** buy a car.

The future with (will) المستقبل باستخدام

will + inf
سوف

- I will travel to London .
- She will call me on the phone .
- The kids will play with toys .

will not \ won't + inf
لن

- I won't travel to London .
- she won't call me on the phone.
- the kids will not play with toys .

usage الاستخدام

1. تستخدم will للتعبير عن المستقبل

- ✚ My friend will buy new car .

2. تستخدم will مع الكلمات الدالة علي المستقبل

tomorrow \ next + time \ in the future \ soon \ later

فيما بعد | قريبا | في المستقبل | القادم | غدا

- ✚ He will move to new house next Monday .
- ✚ Fareeda will iron her dress tomorrow .

3. تستخدم will للتعبير عن الحقائق

facts

- ✚ I will be twenty eight next month .
- ✚ It will be hot in summer .

quick decisions

4. تستخدم will مع القرارات السريعة (لحظة الكلام)

- ✚ The door is knocking , so I will open it .
- ✚ I'm hungry . I will eat something .

requests

5. تستخدم will مع الطلبات

- ✚ Will you open the window , please ?

offers

6. تستخدم will مع العرض او تقديم شيء

- ✚ Don't worry , I will help you with your homework .

7. تستخدم will مع التنبؤات مع بعض الكلمات مثل

I'm sure	expect	think	hope	probable	perhaps	probably
متأكد	يتوقع	يعتقد	يأمل	محتمل	ربما	من المحتمل

- ✚ I think you will succeed in your exams .
- ✚ We expect that he will answer all questions .

Advanced points

- will be + اسم | صفة | حال
- ✚ he will be happy at school .
- ✚ they will be at bookshop tomorrow .

the future

يوجد أربع طرق للتعبير عن المستقبل وهي :

- ١ - استخدام (will + inf)
- ٢ - استخدام (am - is - are + going to + inf)
- ٣ - استخدام (am - is - are + v + ing)
- ٤ - استخدام الممارع البسيط (present simple)

أولاً :- استخدام (will + inf)

نستخدمها للتعبير عن التنبؤ والتوقع والوعد والقرار السريع والعمر أو السن.

- 1 - I think it **will rain** tomorrow. (prediction) تنبؤ
- 2 - If you get high mark, I **will buy** you a mobile. (promise)
- 3 - There is no sugar, I will buy some. (quick decision) قرار سريع
- 4 - My brother **will be** 30 next year.

ثانياً :- استخدام (am - is - are + going to + inf)

نستخدم للتعبير عن حدوث شيء، طبقاً لدليل وكذلك النية لفعل شيء،

- There are a lot of clouds. It **is going to** rain.
- They have intention, they **are going to** buy a car.

معلومة هامة جداً

إذا جاءت كلمة (think) مع وجود دليل فإن الدليل هو الأقوي لذا نختار (am - is - are going to)

- There are a lot of clouds, I **think it is going to** rain.

ثالثاً : استخدام الممارع المستمر (am - is - are + V + ing)

نستخدم الممارع المستمر (am /is/are + V+ ing) للتعبير عن الأشياء التي رتبنا أن نفعها في المستقبل

- They **are visiting** Aswan tomorrow. (It is arranged)
- They **are playing** football after two days. (They have arranged that)

رابعاً : استخدام الممارع البسيط للتعبير عن المستقبل

نستخدم الممارع البسيط أي الممارع بدون الضافات أو الممارع المنهى بـ (s-es-ies) مع الأشياء التي ستحدث طبقاً لجدول زمني مثل مواعيد وسائل المواصلات والأفلام في السينما والامتحانات

- The train **leaves** at 9 p.m.
- The film **starts** at 12 as usual.
- What time **does** your train **arrive** on Saturday?

The ability in the future

التعبير عن القدرة و الاستقامة في المستقبل

١. للتعبير عن القدرة و الاستملاء في المستقبل نستخدم

⊕ **فاعل + will be able to + inf**

- ⦿ Farmers will be able to produce their electricity .
- ⦿ Fareeda will be able to write English very well .

٢. في النفي نستخدم الشكل التالي

✚ **فاعل + won't be able to + inf**

- Ⓢ We won't be able to grow our food in the future .
- Ⓢ The young men won't be able to drive cars .

٣. في السؤال بمعنى هل يكون الشكل كالآتي

⊕ **will + فاعل + be able to + inf?**

- ⊗ Will you be able to swim ?
- ⊗ Will she be able to read Chinese ?
- ⊗ Yes , I will . No , I won't .

٤. في حالة السؤال بأداة استفهام يكون الشكل التالي

✚ اداته استفهام + will + فاعل + be able to + inf ?



Exercise on Grammar

② complete with the correct form of the word(s) between brackets : (1 M)

1. A lot of names (write) by Mr.Islam yesterday .
2. A list of names (write) by Mr.Islam yesterday .
3. Mr.Islam (write) a lot of names yesterday .
4. Mr.Islam (write) a list of names today .
5. We decided (buying) a new house.
6. He enjoys (to write) short stories.
7. She suggested (to swim) in the sea yesterday .
8. She suggested that she (to swim) in the sea yesterday.
9. Would you like (eating) food ?
10. Do you like (eat) food ?
11. Do you like (a) food ?
12. Mr.Islam stopped his students (to cheat) .
13. Mr.Islam's students stopped (to cheat) .
14. If he read all these books , he (will) be a clever boy .
15. If he doesn't read all these books , he (will) be a clever boy .
16. What will happen if he (studied) hard?
17. If he wins the race , he will (excited).
19. If they (aren't) play well, they will lose.
20. If we (loves) each other, the world will be a better place.
21. If he helped her , ... (she will) get high marks ?
22. If we played well now , we (would) lose the match .
23. Mr.Islam (is explained) the lesson for his students yesterday .
24. Mr.Islam's students (is explained) the lesson by Mr.Islam yesterday .
25. A lot of people today (catch) with many diseases like COVID-19 .
26. Many diseases (caught) a lot of people today like COVID-19 .
27. COVID-19 (catch) a lot of people four years ago .
28. Agwa and 3asfora's dictations (dictate) yesterday .
29. the dictation (dictate) by Agwa and 3asfora's yesterday .
30. If she knew the word , she (won't) look up in the dictionary .

31. He (**has lived**) in Alex for ten years. Now he lives in Mansoura .
32. One of our classroom windows (**broke**) yesterday.
33. "Did you go to the party?" - No, I (**didn't invited**) .
34. When I worked as a postman , I (**get**) up at 3 o'clock every morning
35. They (**are**) able to come because they were so busy.
36. I wish you (**come**) your time.
37. He (**doesn't leave**) until he had cleaned the car well.
38. Have you seen Mariam ? -Yes, I (**have seen**) her an hour ago.
39. The thief (**sends**) sent to prison yesterday .
40. I no longer work in Saudi Arabia . I (**work**) there for ten years .
41. A new branch of the National Bank of Egypt (**opens**) near my house last month.
42. Adel (**has lived**) in Tanta in 2002.
43. I (**used for**) play football .
44. I (**used to**) playing football.
45. She used to be active, but now she (**is**) .
46. I used to play football when I was young, but now I (**is**) .
47. I no longer play tennis as I (**used**) .
48. My brother no longer gets up late as he (**used to**) doing.
49. Cotton (**used to**) make clothes.
50. Cotton (**used to**) made clothes.
51. When she lived in Japan, she had to get used (**eat**) raw fish.
52. I've started drinking tea recently. I (**used to**) like it before.
53. He (**used to**) fat but now he isn't .
54. He (**used to**) the hot weather.
55. (**for**) the last meeting, we haven't seen each other again.
56. Mr.Islam worked as a teacher (**since**) thirteen years .
57. My father has lived in Mansoura (**for**) his birth .
57. She has been writing her first novel (**for**) 2019.
58. She wrote her first novel (**since**) 2019.
59. Mr.Islam (**work**) for ten years before he retired .

60. Mr. Islam (work) for ten years as a teacher .
61. Ali has lived abroad (for) his birth.
62. Fareeda has been ill (since) the last week.
63. It's a month (for) Hager last visited her aunt.
64. (since) how long have you been studying English?
65. (for) when have you lived in your home?
66. He has been training hard (for) the last Olympic games.
67. I have had this car (for) last year.
68. She left London ten years ago, and I haven't seen her (for) then.
69. Wow, have you done your work (yet) ?
70. I can't believe it! Have you eaten all the food (yet) ?
71. Have you eaten all the food (yet) ?
- you must have been very hungry.
72. Have you eaten your meal (already) ? - No, I am still eating.
73. he (plays) football for about five years.
74. Oh! I (have been losing) my wallet. What can I do?
75. Ahmed (has been typing) three reports.
76. I (knew) my colleagues for many years now.
77. Nada (has got married) for thirty-five years and she's still married now.
78. The film (watched) by many millions of people since it was made in 1968.
79. Our block of flats (was built) since 2020.
80. I felt really sick (while) the party, so I went home.
81. I couldn't do the shopping (when) all shops had been closed.
82. (when) working hours, I felt active.
83. (when) in the office, he received a call from his wife.
84. He made some new friends (as) his stay in Cairo.
85. (when) doing our homework, we handed it out to our teacher.
86. (While) done, our homework was handed out to our teacher.
87. (While) the police arrested the thief, they took him to prison.
88. (Having) arrested , the thief was taken to prison.
89. (While) my walk to the club, I met my old friend.

90. (When) the film, Mahmoud fell asleep because it was a boring one.
91. (When) with my friends, I am over the moon.
92. There are always economic crises (When) wars.
93. (When) visiting hours, we got an entrance ticket for the hospital to see my uncle.
94. I met a lot of my old friends (When) my cousin's wedding party.
95. The train (leave) before we arrived at the station.
96. Mr Islam (went) at a shop for ten years before he got a job at the bank.
97. The tourists (rode) a camel before they went to Egypt.
98. After he had examined the athlete, the doctor (gives) him permission to join the competition.
99. We (arrived) for nearly an hour before the bus finally came.
100. I (have been writing) three emails before I left the office.
101. As soon as I (knew) her telephone number, I tried to call her.
102. I went home and discovered that my money (had stolen) .
103. By 2020, I (bought) a new house in my village.
104. (Have) arrested the thief, the police took him to prison.
105. (Have) arrested, the thief was taken to prison.
106. As soon as I saw the accident, I (had phoned) the ambulance.
107. As soon as I heard about Marwa's accident, I (go) to the hospital .
108. (Have) eaten, he went out of for a walk.
109. Fareeda watched television after (finished) her lesson.
110. No one (don't leave) the office until they had finished all tasks .
111. I have (reads) a science fiction book . I have just finished .
112. I have (reads) a science fiction book . I haven't finished yet
113. If you see Samir, ... (tells) him to come to my office.
114. Computers, which are (making) in Japan, are of high quality.
115. Who (were) you use to play with when you were in primary school?
116. Some furniture (not/deliver) on time daily.
117. Some office equipment (repaired) by the technician yesterday.
118. The concert (enjoy) by the audience due to technical issues.

③ Final Revision On Skills

ادوات الاستفهام Wh question words

أدوات الاستفهام الاستفهام

- تنقسم أدوات الاستفهام إلى :-

١- أساسية

N	أداة الاستفهام	المعنى	متى نستخدمها ؟
1-	What	ما / ماذا ؟	تسأل عن: المفعول - الفعل - الحدث
2-	Who	من ... ؟	تسأل عن: الفاعل (اسم شخص)
3-	Where	أين ... ؟	تسأل عن المكان (حرف الجر + اسم المكان)
4-	When	متى ... ؟	تسأل عن الزمان (حرف الجر + اسم الزمان)
5-	Why	لماذا ... ؟	تسأل عن السبب والإجابة to - because
6-	How	كيف ... ؟	تسأل عن: الحال أو الطريقة
7	Which	أي ؟	تسأل عن: الاختيار بين شيئين

٢- فرعية

N	أداة الاستفهام	المعنى	متى نستخدمها ؟
1	How old	كم العمر ؟	تسأل عن: السن أو العمر
2	How tall	ما طول (الإنسان)	تسأل عن: الطول لأشخاص
3	How heavy	ما وزن	تسأل عن: الوزن
4	How wide	ما اتساع / عرض	تسأل عن: الاتساع أو العرض
5	How long	ما طول (المسافة)	تسأل عن: المسافة
6	How long	ما طول (الزمن)	تسأل عن: طول الزمن
7	How far	ما طول المسافة	تسأل عن: بعد المسافة
8	How fast	ما سرعة	تسأل عن: السرعة
9	How high	كم ارتفاع ؟	تسأل عن: الارتفاع
10	How many	كم عدد ؟	تسأل عن: العدد
11	How much	كم كمية ؟ ، ما سعر ؟	تسأل عن: الكمية أو السعر
12	What color	ما لون ؟	تسأل عن: اللون
13	What time	في أي وقت ؟	تسأل عن: الوقت المحدد
14	What language	ما لغة ؟	تسأل عن: اللغة
15	What subjects	ما هي المواد ؟	تسأل عن: المواد

أحذف الخطوات الآتية للتعامل مع أي سؤال :

- ✗ أقرأ السؤال جيداً بالكامل لتحديد زمن الجملة (مضارع - ماضي - مستقبل).
- ✗ أحذف الإجابة المطلوب السؤال عنها مثل where يبقّي تحذف (حرف الجر + المكان).
- ✗ خط الحرف الكبير capital في بداية السؤال ولا يباعاً دي حاجة مهمة.
- ✗ شوف الفعل المساعد في الجملة ولو عندك is خذو , وأوعي تسببه وتحذف بداله ده تبقى مشكلة.
- ✗ شوف الضمائر اللي هتتحول مثل we إلي you.
- ✗ أوعي تنسي تحذف علامة الاستفهام في الآخر " ? "

أحذف الحاجات اللي جاية دي وأدعيلي :

I	↔	You
me	↔	you
we	↔	you
your	↔	my
I am	↔	Are you
I was	↔	Were you
our	↔	your
us	↔	You
some	↔	any
never	↔	ever

✗ أحذف القاعدة العامة لتكون للسؤال :

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
أداة الاستفهام	فعل مساعد	فاعل الجملة	فعل	باقي الجملة	?

عليك الآن أن تعرف ما هي الأفعال المساعدة التي يجاب عليها بـ Yes or No

1. V.to Be	✗	am - is - are - was - were + ing	اسم - مفعول
2. V.to Have	✗	has - have - had	
3. V.to Do	✗	do - does - did + inf	مصدر
4. Model verbs	✗	can - will - must + inf	مصدر

طلب يا مستر لو ملقتش أي حاجة من الأفعال المساعدة دي , اعمل أية ؟

* إذا لم يكن هناك فعل مساعد أو ناقص في الجملة ننظر للفعل الأصلي في الجملة ونخرج علي أساسه :

✗ do	→	إذا كان الفعل مضارع بسيط بدون (go - play - watch..)
✗ does	→	+ s (goes - plays) إذا كان الفعل مضارع بسيط
✗ did	→	- d (went - played....) إذا كان الفعل ماضي (شاذ)

4 complete the following dialogue :

Malak invites Doaa to go to the swimming pool.

- Malak : Would you like to meet up tomorrow, Sally?
 Doaa : That would be great, Dina .(1) ?
 Malak : (2) I think it will be a bit cold.
 Doaa : Ok. Shall we watch TV, then?
 Malak : I'd (3)
 Doaa : (4) the park?
 Malak : I'm not sure. I want something new.
 Doaa : (5) to go on a ferry on the river ?
 Malak : Yes, I'd love to! Why don't we meet by the bridge?
 Doaa : That's a good idea.

A man is asking Agwaa how to get to the bank

- Man : Excuse me. Can you tell me the way to the bank, please?
 Agwaa : (1) It's next to the police station.
 Man : (2) ?
 Agwaa : Not really. For about 15 minutes.
 Man : Can I take a taxi?
 Agwaa : (3)
 Man : (4) ?
 Agwaa : Only 20 pounds.
 Man : (5)
 Agwaa : You are welcome.

Mr.Islam is talking to the clerk in the train station.

- Mr.Islam : Where does the train to Aswan leave from?
 Clerk : (1)
 Mr.Islam : platform five ! (2) ?
 Clerk : The next train leaves in five minutes.
 Mr.Islam : (3) ?
 Clerk : It takes 7 hours to reach Aswan.
 Mr.Islam : Are there any other trains to Aswan?
 Clerk : (4)
 Mr.Islam : What time does this one leave?
 Clerk : (5)

Waleed is taking with the shop assistant to fix the laptop

- Assistant : Hello. (1) ?
 Waleed : Hi, I bought a laptop last week, but it doesn't work now.
 Assistant : Was the computer plugged in?
 Waleed : (2) I was charging the battery.
 Assistant : (3) ?
 Waleed : Yes, I turned it again.
 Assistant : What happened After that?
 Waleed : (4)
 Assistant : I will email you a form to fill in to get a new password.
 Waleed : (5)

Janet wants to make a complaint about the coffee machine she has bought.

- Janet : I went to the mall yesterday and bought a coffee machine.
 Leila : (1) ?
 Janet : Yes, it didn't work.
 Leila : Did you plug it in?
 Janet : (2)
 Leila : (3) ?
 Janet : It was on sale.
 Leila : Did you buy it from a trusted shop?
 Janet : (4) Why?
 Leila : As some people generally sell things for less price and less quality.
 Janet : So What must I do?
 Leila : (5)

Dalia is buying a speaker:

- Salesperson: Can I help you?
 Dalia : Yes, (1)
 Salesperson: (2) ?
 Dalia : Sorry no, there aren't smart speakers.
 Salesperson: Let's see ... Here's a nice small black one. Is the size okay?
 Dalia : No, (3)
 Salesperson: Ok (4) ?
 Dalia : Ok .Yes, I love it. (5) ?
 Salesperson: It's L.E. 300. It will be L.E. 250, with a discount.
 Dalia : Perfect! I'll take it.

5 Read and complete the text with the words in the box: (2 M)

experiments have are plane instrument experiences

I asked the people in my class about their (1) Most people in the class have played a musical (2) Not many people have ridden a horse or slept in a tent. Even fewer people (3) snorkelled. Most people in the class have never travelled by plane, but Hazem has travelled by (4) three times!

encourage visitors plant pollution interested interesting

To keep our environment clean, we must (1) some trees along the streets. It will help with (2) and also encourage more (3) to our town. Who is (4) in joining our project?

excited opportunities areas improve rob exciting

The Decent Life Initiative is an (1) plan that is really making a difference to about 32 million people who live in rural (2) in Egypt. The initiative aims to (3) the quality of public services. It provides more health care, better education and better job (4) Since 2019, The Decent Life Initiative has helped people in 377 villages to have clean water.

museums busy live life visit visited

I have lived in a village in the south of Egypt all my (1) I have never been to another country, but last years I (2) Cairo with my uncle and my cousins. It was so big and (3) , but it was fun. We went to lots of (4) because I am interested in history.

eaten ridden tent rode travelled results

I asked the people in my class about their experiences. Most people in the class have (1) Chinese food. Not many people have (2) a horse or slept in a (3) Even fewer people have snorkelled. Most people in the class have never (4) by plane.

engineer designed has written engineering wrote drew

William Henry Gates, also Known as Bill Gates, is probably the richest man in America. He studied (1) and became the world's most famous computer (2) When he was 15, he (3) a system for controlling traffic in Seattle. In 1975 he (4) a book on the computer programming language BASIC. He left Harvard and started writing computer programmes.

6 Read the passage and answer the questions

Life was quite different in the past. Everything was not as it is now. Let's talk about just one thing. The railway has been one of the most important means of transport. This system provides cheap transport for both people and goods. Before trains were invented, people used to ride horses and camels for journeys across a country. During those days, the roads were poor and journeys which now take only a few hours, could take several days or even weeks. Moreover, trains could carry heavier things compared to horses and camels. There are many kinds of trains. The stopping train stops at every station, so it is slow. If you want the fastest journey, take the express train. You can sleep in the sleeper train as there are comfortable beds. All of the express trains have got air conditioning. You can also buy food and drinks on the train. Some people make rail cards to save their money. Trains are the cheapest and most comfortable means of transport.

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

1- Before trains were invented, people travelled..... .

- ☐ a on animals' back ☐ b on birds' back ☐ c by air ☐ d by bus

2- Trains are the..... and most comfortable means of transport.

- ☐ a cheap ☐ b a cheap ☐ c cheapest ☐ d cheaper

B) Answer the following questions:

3- Give a suitable title for the passage.

4- Why, do you think, the railway is the most important means of transport?

5- Would you have a rail card when you travel by trains? Why?

6- What does The underlined word " poor " mean ?

7 Read the following, then answer the questions

One of the hobbies that people like is to collect things such as stamps, books, old coins and ancient pictures. But the strangest collection I have ever seen belongs to a man who owns four hundred clocks. There are clocks in every room of his house. The living room is surrounded by shelves which had been filled with clocks. As there is not enough room for so many clocks, the man filled several trunks and stored them in the garage. His wife complains everyday about the work she has to do, for it is not easy to dust several hundred clocks. She also complains about the noise that each clock keeps its own time. She never knows exactly what time it is.

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

1. The living room is surrounded by shelves which had been filled with

- ☐ a books ☐ b clocks ☐ c flowers ☐ d newspapers

2. The man has put the clocks

- ☐ a in one room ☐ b in the garage only
☐ c in different places ☐ d in some rooms

B. Answer the following questions:

3. What do people like to collect as a hobby?

.....

4. Why does the man's wife complain?

.....

5. What do you think would happen if all the clocks have the same time?

.....

6. What does the word underlined "several" mean ?

.....

8 Read the passage and answer the questions

Buying and selling is part of everyday activities. People used to do this long ago. But shopping habits changed a lot. In the past you could deal directly with a person. You could talk to the seller and even ask for advice about the best quality and price. When there was a problem, you could go to the shop and explain it. At that time you could solve any problem at once. Buying and selling today depend on a lot of online activities. First, you must log on the internet and choose price, the quality and time of delivery. You must provide correct and clear information to get your product. When there is a problem, you must fill in a form describing it clearly. An online assistant will contact you. But it may take a long time to get a reply. The biggest problem is that some companies can't be reached easily because they may be far away from you or you don't know the exact address. To buy online, you must be careful about your personal information. You must keep it secret and deal with trusted online companies.

A) Choose the correct answer from a, b, c:

1. The best title for the passage is

- ☐ a shopping ☐ b buying ☐ c selling ☐ d internet

2. Some companies can't be reached easily because from you.

- ☐ a they are protected ☐ b their products are expensive
☐ c they are far away ☐ d they are usually closed

B) Answer the following questions:

3. Explain why there may be a problem when you buy something online? Give two reasons.

.....

4. Are there any new shopping habits today ? Name two habits.

.....

5. How can you protect your personal information when you buy something online ?

.....

6. What does the underlined "it" refer to ?

.....

مواضيع
الكتابةWrite a review
مقال نقديWrite a short story
قصة قصيرةWrite a biography
سيرة ذاتية

1. different habitat

البيئات المختلفة

There are many different habitats around the world. Coastal habitats are along the coast" of the sea. Some animals that live in the sea, such as the sea turtle, will visit land for egg laying. Grasslands are usually found in the centre of large areas of land, between mountains and deserts. This is the natural habitat of animals such as the caracal, which like to hide in the long grass. Grasslands are found all over the world. Warm, wet habitats that get the most rain, are called rainforests. Trees grow very tall here, so that they can get sunlight". More than half of the world's animals live in the rainforest, including the orangutan. A wetland is a place where the land is often covered by water.

توجد العديد من الموائل المختلفة حول العالم. الموائل الساحلية تقع على طول "ساحل البحر". بعض الحيوانات التي تعيش في البحر، مثل السلاحف البحرية، تزور الأرض لوضع البيض. توجد الأراضي العشبية عادة في وسط مساحات كبيرة من الأرض، بين الجبال والصحاري. هذا هو الموطن الطبيعي للحيوانات مثل الوشق، الذي يحب الاختباء في العشب الطويل. توجد الأراضي العشبية في جميع أنحاء العالم. الموائل الدافئة والرطبة التي تحصل على معظم الأمطار تسمى الغابات المطيرة. تنمو الأشجار طويلة جدًا هنا، حتى تتمكن من الحصول على ضوء الشمس. يعيش أكثر من نصف حيوانات العالم في الغابات المطيرة، بما في ذلك إنسان الغاب. الأراضي الرطبة هي مكان غالبًا ما تكون الأرض مغطاة بالمياه.

2. Mongoose

الزمنس

There are about 30 different species of mongooses in the world. A mongoose has a long body, with short legs and a long tail. Their bodies are covered by thick fur. Mongooses can see and hear very well, which helps them to find food and avoid danger.

Mongooses are famous for fighting snakes. They are able to kill snakes by biting them. The mongoose is found in Africa, Asia and parts of Europe. It lives in forests, wetlands or grassland, under the ground or rocks. In the 1800s, mongooses were taken to live in several islands in Hawaii and the Caribbean to control the rat populations there.

However, they are endangered, mainly because of deforestation and loss of habitat.

Mongooses eat small animals such as rats, birds, frogs and lizards and also seeds, eggs and nuts.

يوجد حوالي ٣٠ نوعًا مختلفًا من الزمنس في العالم. يتمتع الزمنس بجسم طويل وأرجل قصيرة وذيل طويل. أجسادهم مغطاة بفراء كثيف. يمكن للزمنس الرؤية والسمع بشكل جيد للغاية، مما يساعدهم في العثور على الطعام وتجنب الخطر. تشتهر الزمنس بمحاربة الثعابين. إنها قادرة على قتل الثعابين عن طريق عضها. يوجد الزمنس في إفريقيا وآسيا وأجزاء من أوروبا. يعيش في الغابات والأراضي الرطبة أو المراعي وتحت الأرض أو الصخور. في القرن التاسع عشر، تم نقل الزمنس للعيش في العديد من الجزر في هاواي ومنطقة البحر الكاريبي للسيطرة على أعداد الفئران هناك. ومع ذلك، فهي معرضة للخطر، ويرجع ذلك أساسًا إلى إزالة الغابات وفقدان الموائل. يأكل الزمنس الحيوانات الصغيرة مثل الفئران والطيور والضفادع والسحالي وكذلك البذور والبيض والمكسرات.

3. The wonders of the ancient world

العجائب في مصر القديمة

Tourists have come to Egypt for hundreds of years to see the wonders of the ancient world such as the pyramids, temples and other monuments. It is a wonderful experience for them. Tourists have also come to experience the wonderful natural world such as the desert and the Red Sea. There are a lot of activities to do by the Red Sea. Some people love relaxing on the beach, while others like doing something more exciting like snorkelling. Snorkelling has been popular for many years and people have come to Egypt to swim in the Red Sea for a long time. Dahab has been a popular destination since 1960.

يأتي السياح إلى مصر منذ مئات السنين لرؤية عجائب العالم القديم مثل الأهرامات والمعابد وغيرها من المعالم الأثرية. إنها تجربة رائعة بالنسبة لهم. كما يأتي السياح لتجربة العالم الطبيعي الرائع مثل الصحراء والبحر الأحمر. هناك الكثير من الأنشطة التي يمكن القيام بها على البحر الأحمر. يحب بعض الناس الاسترخاء على الشاطئ، بينما يحب البعض الآخر القيام بشيء أكثر إثارة مثل الغوص. كان الغوص شائعاً لسنوات عديدة وكان الناس يأتون إلى مصر للسباحة في البحر الأحمر لفترة طويلة. كانت دهب وجهة شهيرة منذ عام 1960.

4-A review of a natural wonder in Egypt

العجائب الطبيعية في مصر

Egypt has a lot of natural wonders which cannot be seen in other places all over the world. The Kharga Oasis is one of Egypt's natural wonders. It is surrounded by desert, far from the River Nile. It is visited by more and more tourists every year. It is full of date palm trees. These dates can be exported to a lot of other places in addition to selling them in many shops in the local area. Oases in general lie in remote places. Sometimes it is difficult to be reached especially in extreme weather. People prefer visiting near places to remote ones. If they are visited, it is also difficult to stay in for a few days. There are no many hotels or many houses around oases; simply because oases lie in the desert!

5-Seagrass

الاعشاب البحرية

Seagrass is found in the sea along the coast of many countries. It is food for many sea animals, including turtles. Baby fish and sea animals live in seagrass because it is a safe place. Seagrass helps keep the sea healthy and it can help stop climate change. This is because seagrass absorbs 10% of the ocean's carbon dioxide every year. Seagrass absorbs carbon dioxide 35 times faster than rainforests. That is why seagrass can help stop climate change. About 90% of all seagrass has disappeared from the UK's coast in the last 100 years. However, there is an environmental project in the UK that is growing new seagrass.

تتمتع مصر بالعديد من العجائب الطبيعية التي لا يمكن رؤيتها في أماكن أخرى في جميع أنحاء العالم. تعد واحدة الخارجية واحدة من عجائب مصر الطبيعية. إنها محاطة بالصحراء، بعيداً عن نهر النيل. يزورها المزيد والمزيد من السياح كل عام. إنها مليئة بأشجار النخيل. يمكن تدمير هذه التمور إلى الكثير من الأماكن الأخرى بالإضافة إلى بيعها في العديد من المحلات التجارية في المنطقة المحلية. تقع الواحات بشكل عام في أماكن نائية. في بعض الأحيان يكون من الصعب الوصول إليها خاصة في الطقس القاسي. يفضل الناس زيارة الأماكن القريبة من الأماكن النائية. إذا تمت زيارتها، فمن الصعب أيضاً البقاء فيها لبضعة أيام. لا يوجد العديد من الفنادق أو العديد من المنازل حول الواحات؛ ببساطة لأن الواحات تقع في الصحراء!

6. The Kharga Oasis

واحة الخارجة

The Kharga Oasis is surrounded by desert, far from the River Nile. It is visited by more and more tourists every year. Hundreds of date palm trees are grown here. The dates are sold in many shops in the area. You can also fill your bags with the baskets, shoes and furniture that are also made from the date palm trees. The Kharga Oasis is one of Egypt's natural wonders. kharga is the most modern of Egypt's western oases. Although framed by the oasis, there is no oasis feeling to it, unlike all other oases in this part of Egypt.

تقع واحة الخارجة في منطقة محاطة بالصحراء، بعيدًا عن نهر النيل. يزورها المزيد والمزيد من السياح كل عام. تُزرع هنا مئات من أشجار النخيل. تُباع التمور في العديد من المحلات التجارية في المنطقة. يمكنك أيضًا ملء حقائبك بالسلال والأحذية والأثاث المصنوع أيضًا من أشجار النخيل. واحة الخارجة هي واحدة من عجائب مصر الطبيعية. الخارجة هي أحدث واحات مصر الغربية. على الرغم من أنها محاطة بالواحة، إلا أنها لا تشعر بالواحة. على عكس جميع الواحات الأخرى في هذا الجزء من مصر.

7. The Fayoum Depression

منخفض الفيوم

The Fayoum Depression is an area of desert, southwest of Egypt. Many ancient fossils are often found here, but the species of animal fossil might surprise you; crocodiles, turtles and whales. The most amazing fossils are the whale fossils. At Wadi al - Hitan, The Valley of the Whales, hundreds of fossils of ancient whales were found by scientists in 1902. The scientists were surprised to find out that these whales had legs, so they once walked on land. The Fayoum Depression is one of the major oases of the Western Desert. It is usually looked upon as a part of the Nile Valley rather than a part of the desert.

منخفض الفيوم هو منطقة صحراوية تقع جنوب غرب مصر. غالبًا ما يتم العثور على العديد من الحفريات القديمة هنا. ولكن قد تفاجئك أنواع الحفريات الحيوانية: التماسيح والسلاحف والحيتان. الحفريات الأكثر إثارة للدهشة هي حفريات الحيتان. في وادي الحيتان، وادي الحيتان، عثر العلماء على مئات من حفريات الحيتان القديمة في عام ١٩٠٢. فوجئ العلماء بمعرفة أن هذه الحيتان كانت لها أرجل، لذلك كانت تمشي على الأرض ذات يوم. منخفض الفيوم هو أحد الواحات الرئيسية في الصحراء الغربية. وعادة ما يُنظر إليه على أنه جزء من وادي النيل وليس جزءًا من الصحراء.

8. Weaving

النسيج

Weaving is one of the most popular crafts in Upper Egypt. To weave, you need looms, threads and needles. A loom is a machine that crosses threads under and over each other to make fabric. Weavers can make very beautiful things. Unfortunately, there aren't many traditional weavers in Egypt today. To encourage doing that traditional craft, the government is planning to build four new schools to teach weaving in different cities. These schools will have the best weavers all around Egypt. Their job is to teach students how to weave. They also plan to do a recycling project which is connected to weaving. I think weaving is very important.

النسيج هو أحد أكثر الحرف شعبية في الصعيد مصر. للنسيج، تحتاج إلى أنوال وخيوط وإبر. والنول هو آلة تمر عبر الخيوط تحت وفوق بعضها البعض لصنع القماش. يمكن للنساجين صنع أشياء جميلة جدًا. لسوء الحظ، لا يوجد الكثير من النساجين التقليديين في مصر اليوم. لتشجيع القيام بهذه الحرفة التقليدية، تخطط الحكومة لبناء أربع مدارس جديدة لتعليم النسيج في مدن مختلفة. ستلعب هذه المدارس أدوار النساجين في جميع أنحاء مصر. وفيستهم في تعليم الطلاب كيفية النسيج. كما يخططون للقيام بمشروع إعادة تدوير مرتبط بالنسيج. اعتقد أن النسيج مهم جدًا.

9. Deforestation

إزالة الغابات

Deforestation means cutting down trees in large numbers. It is the opposite of tree plantation. The causes of deforestation are many. population needs more accommodations, foods, lands, etc. For all these reasons people are cutting down trees. Besides, there are some dishonest people who cut down trees in our forests to make quick money. If we destroy trees, our country will turn into a great desert. As many living animals and birds live in trees, they will not find any food or shelter to live in. Hence, they will be destroyed too

إزالة الغابات تعني قطع الأشجار بأعداد كبيرة. وهي عكس زراعة الأشجار. وأسباب إزالة الغابات عديدة. فالسكان يحتاجون إلى المزيد من المساكن والأغذية والأراضي، إلخ. ولهذه الأسباب كلها يقطع الناس الأشجار. فبدلاً من ذلك، هناك بعض الأشخاص غير الشرفاء الذين يقطعون الأشجار في غاباتنا لكسب المال السريع. وإذا دمرنا الأشجار، فسوف تتحول بلادنا إلى صحراء كبيرة. وبما أن العديد من الحيوانات والطيور الحية تعيش في الأشجار، فلن تجد أي طعام أو مأوى لتعيش فيه. وبالتالي، سيتم تدميرها أيضًا.

10-A review of things we can recycle

أشياء يمكن إعادة تدويرها

Recycling things has become one of the most important things thesedays. We should start recycling because it is a good way to help our planet. There are many things we can recycle. We can recycle paper, plastic, water and other things. If we recycle paper, we will avoid cutting more trees. This will help to reduce pollution. We can recycle water to use it again for growing plants and washing cars. Plastic objects can be recycled. We can use the recycled plastic again for making many things such as bags and bottles. We can recycle cotton and wool to make clothes. To conclude, recycling is very important for both people and the environment

لقد أصبح إعادة تدوير الأشياء من أهم الأشياء في هذه الأيام. يجب أن نبدأ في إعادة التدوير لأنها طريقة جيدة لمساعدة كوكبنا. هناك العديد من الأشياء التي يمكننا إعادة تدويرها. يمكننا إعادة تدوير الورق والبلاستيك والماء وأشياء أخرى. إذا قمنا بإعادة تدوير الورق، فسوف نتجنب قطع المزيد من الأشجار. سيساعد هذا في تقليل التلوث. يمكننا إعادة تدوير المياه لاستخدامها مرة أخرى لزراعة النباتات وغسل السيارات. يمكن إعادة تدوير الأشياء البلاستيكية. يمكننا استخدام البلاستيك المعاد تدويره مرة أخرى لصنع أشياء كثيرة مثل الحقائب والزجاجات. يمكننا إعادة تدوير القطن والوف للهج الملابس. في الختام، إعادة التدوير مهم جدًا لكل من الناس والبيئة.

11-Forms of renewable energy

أشكال الطاقة المتجددة

Renewable energy is the best form of energy that we use these days. It is good for the environment. There are many forms of renewable energy. They are solar energy, wind power and hydroelectric. The energy from the sun is called solar energy. The wind can be used to make electricity. We use wind turbines to make electricity. We can use water to make electricity. This form is called hydroelectric. We must use these forms of energy instead of fossil fuels for many reasons. They are green. They are cheap and continue for a long time. I mean they are reusable. All countries now have started using all these form of energy

الطاقة المتجددة هي أفضل أشكال الطاقة التي نستخدمها هذه الأيام. إنها مفيدة للبيئة. هناك العديد من أشكال الطاقة المتجددة. وهي الطاقة الشمسية وطاقة الرياح والطاقة الكهرومائية. تسمى الطاقة من الشمس بالطاقة الشمسية. يمكن استخدام الرياح لتوليد الكهرباء. نستخدم توربينات الرياح لتوليد الكهرباء. يمكننا استخدام الماء لتوليد الكهرباء. هذا الشكل يسمى الطاقة الكهرومائية. يجب أن نستخدم هذه الأشكال من الطاقة بدلاً من الوقود الأحفوري لأسباب عديدة. إنها خضراء. إنها رخيصة وتستمر لفترة طويلة. أعني أنها قابلة لإعادة الاستخدام. بدأت جميع البلدان الآن في استخدام كل هذه الأشكال من الطاقة.

12-A review of a green initiative

مبادرة خضراء

There is a green initiative in Africa called the Great Green Wall. This initiative started in 2007 by the African Union. The aim of the initiative is to solve the problem of deforestation. The Great Green Wall initiative will plant millions of trees, seedlings and plants across Africa from east to west. This will create a growing green landscape. When they finish planting the trees, the wall will be 8.000 km long. The initiative will have a lot of good results. It will create jobs for people. It will help farmers grow more crops. In addition to that, it will also help to reduce the problems of climate change

هناك مبادرة خضراء في أفريقيا تسمى الجدار الأخضر العظيم. بدأت هذه المبادرة في عام ٢٠٠٧ من قبل الاتحاد الأفريقي. والهدف من المبادرة هو حل مشكلة إزالة الغابات. وستعمل مبادرة الجدار الأخضر العظيم على زراعة ملايين الأشجار والشتلات والنباتات في جميع أنحاء أفريقيا من الشرق إلى الغرب. وهذا من شأنه أن يخلق مثلًا أخضرًا متناميًا. وعندما ينتهون من زراعة الأشجار، سيكون لطول الجدار ٨٠٠٠ كيلومتر. وستكون للمبادرة الكثير من النتائج الجيدة. حيث ستخلق فرص عمل للناس. وستساعد المزارعين على زراعة المزيد من المحاصيل. بالإضافة إلى ذلك، ستساعد أيضًا في الحد من مشاكل تغير المناخ.

13-How to reduce global warming

كف تقلل الاحتباس الحراري

Global warming is one of the most dangerous problems that all countries around the world have. It affects all countries and all habitats. We should do our best to find solutions to this problem. There are a lot of things we can do. Firstly, we should plant more trees. Trees help to increase oxygen and reduce pollution. Secondly, we should recycle rubbish instead of putting it in landfill sites. If we do that, there will be fewer gases. Thirdly, we should reduce our use of fossil fuels such as oil and gas. They cause much pollution. We should start using renewable sources of energy. They are clean and don't pollute the environment

الاحتباس الحراري هو أحد أخطر المشاكل التي تعاني منها كل دول العالم. فهو يؤثر على كل الدول وكل المواصل. وعلينا أن نبذل قهاري جهدنا لإيجاد حلول لهذه المشكلة. وهناك الكثير من الأشياء التي يمكننا القيام بها. أولاً، يجب أن نزرع المزيد من الأشجار. فالأشجار تساعد على زيادة الأكسجين وتقليل التلوث. وثانياً، يجب أن نعيد تدوير القمامة بدلاً من إلقائها في مكبات النفايات. وإذا فعلنا ذلك، فسوف يكون هناك غازات أقل. وثالثاً، يجب أن نحد من استخدامنا للوقود الأحفوري مثل النفط والغاز. فهما يسببان الكثير من التلوث. ويجب أن نبدأ في استخدام مصادر الطاقة المتجددة. فهي نظيفة ولا تلوث البيئة.

14-A review of climate change

تغير المناخ

Climate change is one of the worst problems that we face. All countries around the world suffer from this problem. There are many reasons for climate change. The main reason is pollution. Pollution produce gases that make the temperature of the earth get higher and higher. Another reason is cutting down trees. Although it is a dangerous problem, it is easy to solve it. We should reduce the amount of pollution.

We should stop using fossil

fuels. We should use renewable sources of energy that don't cause. pollution. We must stop deforestation. We should plant more trees along streets. If we do that, we will solve this problem easily

تغير المناخ هو أحد أسوأ المشاكل التي نواجهها. تعاني جميع دول العالم من هذه المشكلة. وهناك أسباب عديدة لتغير المناخ. والسبب الرئيسي هو التلوث. حين ينتج التلوث غازات تجعل درجة حرارة الأرض ترتفع أكثر فأكثر. وهناك سبب آخر وهو قطع الأشجار. ورغم أنها مشكلة خطيرة، إلا أنه من السهل حلها. يجب علينا تقليل كمية التلوث. يجب أن نتوقف عن استخدام الوقود الأحفوري. يجب أن نستخدم مصادر الطاقة المتجددة التي لا

تسبب التلوث، يجب أن نوقف إزالة الغابات، يجب أن نزرع المزيد من الأشجار على طول الشوارع، إذا فعلنا ذلك، فسوف نحل هذه المشكلة بسهولة.

15-A review about the importance of satellites

أهمية الأقمار الصناعية

Satellites have become very important all over the world. We have used satellites for many things we do every day. We use it for GPS, weather reports, TV and the internet and mobiles phones. GPS is used to show us the way. We use satellites for weather reports. Satellites allow us to study the weather. They show how clouds and storms are moving. We also use satellites for TV and the internet. Lots of people have satellite TV so that they can watch their favourite shows and sports matches. Satellites are used in mobile phones. Satellite phones can work anywhere in the world. They are very useful in places far from cities, such as on mountains or in deserts.

أصبحت الأقمار الصناعية مهمة جدًا في جميع أنحاء العالم. لقد استخدمنا الأقمار الصناعية للعديد من الأشياء التي نقوم بها كل يوم. نستخدمها لنظام تحديد المواقع العالمي (GPS) وتقارير الطقس والتلفزيون والإنترنت والهواتف المحمولة. نستخدم نظام تحديد المواقع العالمي (GPS) لإظهار الطريق. نستخدم الأقمار الصناعية لتقارير الطقس. تسمح لنا الأقمار الصناعية بدراسة الطقس. إنها تظهر كيف تتحرك السحب والعواصف. نستخدم الأقمار الصناعية أيضًا للتلفزيون والإنترنت. يمتلك الكثير من الناس تلفزيونًا عبر الأقمار الصناعية حتى يتمكنوا من مشاهدة برامجهم ومبارياتهم الرياضية المفضلة. نستخدم الأقمار الصناعية في الهواتف المحمولة. يمكن للهواتف الفضائية العمل في أي مكان في العالم. إنها مفيدة جدًا في الأماكن البعيدة عن المدن، مثل الجبال أو في الصحاري.

17-A review about your personal goals and ambitions

أهدافك وطموحاتك الخاصة

It is important to have goals and ambitions. It is important to work hard to achieve them. I have a lot of goals and ambitions. When I leave Preparatory school, I'd like to go to a technology school. My dream is to become a robotics engineer. I have other goals. I want to work as a volunteer for a charity. I want to meet new people. I want to improve my skills, so I want to join an online course. When I finish my university, I am going to get an internship. After that I will set up my own business. I will have a company that will make robots

من المهم أن يكون لديك أهداف وطموحات. من المهم أن تعمل بجد لتحقيقها. لدي الكثير من الأهداف والطموحات. عندما أترك المدرسة الإعدادية، أود الذهاب إلى مدرسة التكنولوجيا. حلمي هو أن أصبح مهندس روبوتات. لدي أهداف أخرى. أريد أن أعمل كمبتلوع في مؤسسة خيرية. أريد مقابلة أشخاص جدد. أريد تحسين مهاراتي، لذلك أريد الانضمام إلى دورة تدريبية عبر الإنترنت. عندما أنهى دراستي الجامعية، سأعمل على تدريب. بعد ذلك سأقوم بإنشاء عملي الخاص. سيكون لدي شركة ستنتج الروبوتات.

18-A review of the advantages of recycling

مميزات إعادة التدوير

Recycling is very important as it helps to save our planet. First, it saves energy. Recycling materials uses less energy than making new products. Secondly, it reduces the amount of waste that is sent to landfill sites. When we leave waste on landfill sites for a long time, it produces different kinds of greenhouse gases like methane. Thirdly, recycling paper and wood saves millions of trees that breathe in carbon dioxide and make oxygen. So, it helps our environment to be cleaner. Finally, recycling creates new jobs every year. So, it helps people who

don't have jobs to find work. I think recycling is the best solution for helping our environment. We should all learn to recycle old things.

إن إعادة التدوير مهمة جدًا لأنها تساعد في إنقاذ كوكبنا. أولاً، إنها توفر الطاقة. إن إعادة تدوير المواد تستهلك طاقة أقل من صنع منتجات جديدة. ثانياً، إنها تقلل من كمية النفايات المرسلة إلى مواقع مكبات النفايات. عندما نترك النفايات في مواقع مكبات النفايات لفترة طويلة، فإنها تنتج أنواعاً مختلفة من غازات الاحتباس الحراري مثل الميثان. ثالثاً، إن إعادة تدوير الورق والخشب ينقذ ملايين الأشجار التي تنفس ثاني أكسيد الكربون وتنتج الأكسجين. لذا، فهي تساعد بيئتنا على أن تكون أكثر نظافة. أخيراً، تخلق إعادة التدوير فرص عمل جديدة كل عام. لذا، فهي تساعد الأشخاص الذين ليس لديهم وظائف في العثور على عمل. أعتقد أن إعادة التدوير هي الحل الأفضل لمساعدة بيئتنا. يجب علينا جميعاً أن نحسب المال لإعادة تدوير الأشياء القديمة.

19-A review of how learning will be like in the future أشكال التعليم في المستقبل

Before now, the learning process depended on books, blackboards and classrooms. In fact, the process develops all the time, came after that the whiteboard, CDs and DVDs. Next, came the educational programmes and the smart boards. Today, we are in the age of online learning. The educational platforms have controlled the learning process. I think, in the near future, the computer and the robots will develop thinking! Computers may choose what suits the mentality and the age of the learner. And they will decide on the quality and the quantity of the curriculum.

قبل الآن كانت عملية التعلم تعتمد على الكتب والسطوح الدراسية، بل إن العملية تتطور باستمرار، ثم جاءت السبورة البيضاء، والأقراص المدمجة وأقراص الفيديو الرقمية، ثم جاءت البرامج التعليمية والسبورة الذكية، واليوم نحن في عصر التعلم عبر الإنترنت، فقد سيلازن المنصات التعليمية على عملية التعلم، وأعتقد أنه في المستقبل القريب سيتطور التفكير بواسطة الكمبيوتر والروبوتات وقد تختار أجهزة الكمبيوتر ما يناسب عقلية المتعلم وعمره، وستقرر نوعية وكمية المنهج.

20-Space between past and present الفضاء، بين الماضي والحاضر

The stars and the planets have always been important to us. In ancient times, people knew what time of year it was by looking at where the stars were in the sky. The Ancient Egyptians discovered that a star called Sirius appeared in the sky just before the Nile flooded. Ptolemy from the 2nd century believed that the sun orbited the Earth. It was a popular idea that people believed for many centuries. In 1532, Copernicus showed that the Earth orbited the sun, but he hadn't published his ideas until just before he died because he knew they would be unpopular. Before the beginning of the 17th century, astronomers had only studied space with their own eyes. Then, in 1608, the telescope was invented. The Italian astronomer Galileo improved the design. He made the lenses stronger so that he could study the planets in our solar system.

كانت النجوم والكواكب مهمة بالنسبة لنا دائماً. في العصور القديمة، كان الناس يعرفون أي وقت من السنة هو من خلال النظر إلى أماكن وجود النجوم في السماء. اكتشف المصريون القدماء أن نجماً يسمى الشعرى اليمانية ظهر في السماء قبل فيضان النيل مباشرة. اعتقد بطليموس من القرن الثاني أن الشمس تدور حول الأرض. كانت فكرة شائعة آمن بها الناس لعدة قرون. في عام 1532، أظهر كوبرنيكوس أن الأرض تدور حول الشمس، لكنه لم ينشر أفكاره حتى قبل وفاته مباشرة لأنه كان يعلم أنها لن تكون شعبية. قبل بداية القرن السابع عشر، درس علماء الفلك الفضاء بأعينهم فقط. ثم في عام 1608، تم اختراع التلسكوب. قام عالم الفلك الإيطالي جاليليو بتحسين التصميم. لقد جعل العدسات أقوى حتى يتمكن من دراسة الكواكب في نظامنا الشمسي.