



**New Knowledge
final revision
secondary 2**



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Unit 7

determination	تكميم / عزيمه	independent	مستقل
encouragement	تشجيع	pick ... up	يحلز (شخصاً) من مكان
get used to	يعتاد على	struggle	يكافح/ينالل/يعاني
host family	اسره مائيفه		
activity	نشال	lonely	وحيد
annoy	يزعج / يلقيق	maid	وليفه/خادمه
bell	جرس	main	أساسي/رئيسي
character	شخصيه	publish	ينشر
course	برنامج دراسي	ring	يدق
current	حالي / جاري	secret	سر / سري
die	يموت	servant	خادم
explain	يفسر / يشرح	specific	محدد
explore	يستكشف	temporary	مؤقت
extract	مقتطف / جزء مقتبس	understandable	يمكن فهمه
creature	مخلوق	whistle	يففر
gardener	بستاني/جنايني	firefighter	رجل إطفاء
abroad	بالخارج	confused	مرتبك
accommodation	إقامة/مكان إقامة	degree	درجة جامعيه
afterwards	بعد ذلك	distract	يشتن الذهن
biology	علم الأحياء	experience	تجربه/خبره
celebration	احتفال	instead of	بدلاً من
certificate	شهادة	noisy	هاخب
challenge	تحدي/يتحدى	normal	لابيعي
concentrate	يركز	stressed	ملاخول
confident	وائق	helpful	معين/مساعد
blog	مدونه	imagine	يتخيل
climber	متسلق	lamb	لغير الخروف/الماز
conditions	ظروف/أحوال	mountain	جبل
drought	جفاف	support	دعم/يدعم
experience	خبره/تجربه/يجرب	volunteer	متطوع/يتطوع
accent	لهجه	Londoners	أهل (ساكنو) لندن
conversation	محادثة	meal	وجبه
decide	يقرر	organise	ينظم
diary	يوميات	phrase	عبارة
entry	مدخل/تدوين	summarise	يلخص
experience	خبره/تجربه/يجرب	text message	رساله نصيه
celebrate	يحتفل	presentation	عرض تقديمي
communication	اتصال/تواصل	price	سعر
culture	ثقافة	share	يشارك
Greek	يوناني/لغه يونانيه	skill	مهارة

Collocations

متلازمات لفظية

be	busy with يشغل بـ		at home يشعر بالترحاب
become	friends يهاحب	feel	quite confused يشعر بالحيرة الى حد ما
	independent يذهب مستقل	live	abroad يعيش خارج البلاد
do	a job يؤدي عمل	make	new friends يكون صداقات جديدة
	an action / activity يقوم بعمل / نشاط		sure يتأكد / يتيقن
	my best أفضل ما في وسعي		notes on يدون ملاحظات عن
find	big difference يجد اختلافًا كبيرًا	miss	my family أفتقد أسرتي
get	better يتحسن	play	the guitar يعزف على الجيتار
	distracted يتشتت	share	the experience يعيش / يتشارك التجربة مع
	home يهل للبيت	show	respect for يظهر الاحترام لـ
have	... for dinner يتناول ... على وجبة العشاء	study	abroad يدرس بالخارج
	a great time يقضي وقتًا رائعًا	taste	different يعطي مذاق مختلف
	fun يمرح	understand	their accent يفهم لهجتهم
	conversations يجري حوارات	work	abroad يعمل خارج البلاد

Synonyms

مترادفات

word	synonym (=Meaning)
come across	يصادف / يجد بالصدفة مصادف
confident	واثق
confident	متحير / مرتبك
confused	
diary	مفكرة يومية
distracted	متشتت
encouragement	تشجيع
explore	يتفحص / يستكشف
independent	مستقل / معتمد على نفسه
lonely	شاعر بالوحده / منطوي
pick ... up	يقبل / يهل - يجمع / يلتقط
struggle	يكافح / يناضل / ينابر
	encounter / find by chance / meet by chance
	optimistic / hopeful
	assured / certain / doubtless
	puzzled / distracted / at a loss at sixes and sevens
	journal
	inattentive/ confused / puzzled
	inspiration / motivation / urging
	look at / examine / investigate / check out
	self-reliant / self-supporting
	lonesome / solitary / by oneself
	collect
	strive / do one's best / spare no effort /
	compete

Antonyms

المتضادات

Word		Antonyms (=Opposite)	
confident	متفائل	pessimistic / hopeless	متشائم / يائس
confident	واقئ	unsure / doubtful	غير متأكد / لديه شك
distracted	مشتت	attentive	منتبه
encouragement	تشجيع	discouragement	تكبيلا / إحباط
independent	مستقل / معتمد ع نفسه	dependent	متواكل / خالغ
lonely	شاعر بالوحدة	sociable	اجتماعي
struggle	يكافح / يناهل	give up / surrender	يستسلم / يخالغ

Expressions & Idioms

تعبيرات ومثلجات

a long way from	يبعد كثيرا عن	help on a farm	يساعد في اعمال
a novel by	رواية من تأليف	How well ... ?	المزرعة
a short time later	بعد وقت قصير	Isn't that amazing?	ما مدى جوده / كفاءه
at first	في البداية	keep in touch	..?
at the beginning of	في بداية	kind to me	أليس ذلك رائعا
at this time of year	في هذا الوقت من	know what to do	يبقى على تواصل
be confident with	العام	little bit of	لايب معي / رفيق بي
by yourself	متمكن من	longer than usual	يعرف ماذا يفعل
different from / to	بمفردك	on his own	قليلًا من
famous for	مختلف عن	on time	الطول من المعتاد
far away from	مشهور ب	pros and cons	بمفرده
find it hard to	بعيد عن	similar to	في الوقت المحدد
for example	يجد لهوبة في أن	so far	مزايا وعيوب
for the first time	علي سبيل المثال	That's all I can do.	مشابه ل
go back home	لأول مرة	Until tomorrow!	حتى الان
	يعود للبيت / للوطن		هذا كل ما يمكنني عمله
feel like (+ n / gerund)	يشعر وكأنه	There was nothing to do.	الى الغد / ألقاك
			لم يكن هناك شيء يمكن القيام به

Verb + Preposition

arrive at	يصل الى (مكان لغير)	look out of	ينظر للخارج من خلال
be away	يبتعد / يكون على سفر	move to	ينتقل الى
come across	يصادف / يجد بالصدفة	plan to	يخطط ان
come into	يدخل	stay with	يقع مع
come to + inf.	يلير / يلبح	struggle to	يكافح لكي / من اجل
decide to	يقرر ان	struggle with	يكافح في / مع
leave ... behind	ينسى ان يلائر	take to	يتحدث الى
look after	يرعي / يعتني به	think of / about	يفكر في
look around	ينظر حول	try to	يحاول ان
		work as	يعمل ك / يعمل في وظيفة

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

1. The new coach of the team speaks English with a French as he is from Switzerland.
 (a) **accent** (b) language (c) note (d) sign
2. The last she made in her diary was on October 10.
 (a) enter (b) **entry** (c) place (d) trip
3. My uncle's factory produces clothing, shoes and other leather goods for and overseas markets.
 (a) cattle (b) awful (c) **local** (d) prey
4. Students need to learn how to their work well to get the best results.
 (a) puzzle (b) perplex (c) waste (d) **organise**
5. My friend sent me a text saying that she'll be late.
 (a) massage (b) passage (c) **message** (d) messenger
6. The writer the essay's main arguments in the final paragraph.
 (a) damaged (b) **summarised** (c) cut (d) puzzled
7. Children should be taught to respect different in order to be tolerant.
 (a) **cultures** (b) economies (c) fights (d) disputes
8. A security officer's duties greeting visitors and directing them to the appropriate department.
 (a) consist (b) contain (c) **include** (d) enclose
9. In her speech, the young actress the help of her parents, husband, and fellow actors.
 (a) reminded (b) **mentioned** (c) recommended (d) expected
10. Twenty people were killed when a violent struck the American Coast.
 (a) air (b) drought (c) breeze (d) **storm**
11. There are only three a day to New York Airport from Cairo.
 (a) **flights** (b) voyages (c) picnics (d) fights
12. Many games were cancelled because of last week's bad
 (a) climate (b) **weather** (c) atmosphere (d) warming
13. Experts say that it isn't healthy to eat between
 (a) mails (b) posts (c) cons (d) **meals**
14. Hackers may call a company employee and reach their voice
 (a) **mail** (b) note (c) passage (d) device
15. The conference will begin with a by a leading industry company manager to show the new trends.
 (a) decision (b) revolution (c) **presentation** (d) deviation
16. It's important for a teacher to balance punishment with positive
 (a) allowance (b) **encouragement** (c) reflection (d) detest
17. The young actress was full of to achieve her goals.
 (a) consumption (b) conservation (c) appliance (d) **determination**
18. Secondary school students should be trained to become more of their teachers.
 (a) **independent** (b) hateful (c) depressed (d) stressed

19. Our friends will book our tickets but we have to them up an hour before the show.

- (a) pack (b) get (c) pick (d) grow

20. At the summer camp, the children were encouraged to take part in several different

- (a) inventions (b) labour (c) activities (d) experiences

21. My younger brother's constant joking was beginning to all his friends, so I advised him to stop.

- (a) employ (b) deploy (c) apply (d) annoy

22. We share the earth with all living and have a duty to preserve its riches.

- (a) areas (b) creatures (c) regions (d) products

23. The hotel's financial situation is not good after the corona crisis.

- (a) current (b) past (c) luxurious (d) social

24. The collection includes from the works of several well-known authors.

- (a) shapes (b) extracts (c) formulas (d) recipes

25. I felt very when I first arrived in New York to join my new university.

- (a) patient (b) reflected (c) lonely (d) aspected

26. The was changing the sheets when we got back to our hotel room.

- (a) boss (b) coach (c) guard (d) maid

27. Public companies have to an annual report and accounts.

- (a) hide (b) devise (c) publish (d) forge

28. The message was written in a/an code that only our soldiers could read.

- (a) educated (b) secret (c) obvious (d) literate

29. The teacher gave each group in the class a topic to talk about.

- (a) specific (b) vague (c) search (d) product

30. These pills should give you relief from the pain, just until you can get to a dentist.

- (a) permanent (b) constant (c) temporary (d) specific

31. The greatest facing the new government is unemployment.

- (a) challenge (b) change (c) plan (d) success

32. I was by the sound of a car alarm in the street.

- (a) noted (b) distracted (c) disserted (d) disciplined

33. Stop shouting loudly; all that noise makes it hard to

- (a) duplicate (b) replicate (c) investigate (d) concentrate

Synonyms & Antonyms

34. "I came across one of my old friend the other day." the phrasal verb 'came across' in this sentence can be replaced by

- (a) communicated (b) encountered (c) invited (d) missed

35. "Successful people struggle to reach their goals." The antonym of 'struggle' in this sentence is

- (a) compete (b) strive (c) give up (d) spare no effort

36. "We are confident about her success." Which of the following is the best synonym for 'confident'?

- (a) hopeful (b) hopeless (c) pessimistic (d) unsure

37. Lonely and give the same meaning.

- (a) sociable (b) of his own (c) off his own (d) lonesome

38. Distracted and give antonymous meanings.

- (a) confused (b) attentive (c) inattentive (d) puzzled

Expressions, Idioms & Prepositions

39. How did she do in the test?

- (a) good (b) well (c) much (d) money

40. She struggles her children well.

- (a) with educating (b) to educate (c) educating (d) b & c

41. I have to say goodbye tomorrow!

- (a) After (b) Before (c) On (d) Until

42. I came understand him only after I had known him well.

- (a) in (b) out (c) to (d) up

43. I can lend you the money you need. That's I can do.

- (a) all (b) every (c) each (d) whole

44. I was happy when I came you in Aswan. I hadn't expected to see you there.

- (a) around (b) outside (c) into (d) across

45. I feel like a rest.

- (a) have (b) to have (c) having (d) a & c

46. The bus moved and left me

- (a) ahead (b) behind (c) on (d) with

Clear the Confusion

47. Osman is a / an

- (a) actress (b) maid (c) servant (d) saleswoman

48. Hala is a

- (a) waiter (b) maid (c) servant (d) b & c

49. Her husband died and now she lives

- (a) alone (b) lonely (c) a lone (d) a & b

50. Her husband died and now she has a / an life.

- (a) a. alone (b) lonely (c) a lone (d) a & b

51. His work abroad gave him much

- (a) experience (b) experiences (c) experienced (d) expert

52. He is at biochemistry . الكيمياء العضويه

- (a) experience (b) experiences (c) experienced (d) expert

53. He is in biochemistry.

- (a) experience (b) experiences (c) experienced (d) expertise

54. You need to benefit from the so many you have .

- (a) experience (b) experiences (c) experienced (d) expert

55. He keeps a in which he writes about the important things that having to him.

- (a) presentation (b) diary (c) message (d) passport

56. He works in a

- (a) dairy (b) diary (c) book (d) maid

Grammar

Examples

نستخدم زمن المضارع المستمر للتعبير عن حدث يتم الآن:

1

am, is, are

+

(v + ing)

كلمات دالة:

now - at the moment - look!
at present - listen! - still - because

- * I **am reading** a story now.
- * He **isn't eating** at the moment.
- * **Is** Mona **drawing** a picture?
- * **Are** they **playing** tennis?
- * What **are** you **doing**?
- * We can't play **because** it **is raining**.

2

نستخدم زمن المضارع المستمر للتعبير عن موقف مستمر في الحاضر وليس بالضرورة الآن

- * Ali **is taking** exams these days.

3

نستخدم زمن المضارع المستمر للتعبير عن حدث سوف يتم في المستقبل (تم الترتيب له) مع:

next / in

+

مستقبل

- * My brother **is getting** married **next** month.
- * I **am staying** in London **for two weeks** in April.

4

نستخدم زمن المضارع المستمر مع الكلمات الآتية للتعبير عن عدم الرضا عن الحدث (الشكوي) (always, constantly, ...)

- * She is **always** talking about herself.
- * You are **constantly** complaining.

5

hasn't
haven't

+

(fin shed) yet

= am, is, are

+

still

(v + ing)

- * She **hasn't** cooked the meal **yet**.
- * She **is still** cooking the meal.

6

لا تستخدم الأفعال التقريرية في الأزمنة المستمرة وتشمل: (أفعال المشاعر / التفكير / الرأي / الملكية / الحالة / الحماس) believe, look, have, hate, love

- * He **is being** smart. (x) ← (is)
- * Nada **is owning** a car. (x) ← (owns)
- * I **am agreeing** with you. (x) ← (agree)

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

1. I bought my new camera last week. I a photo of you now.
 (a) take (b) took (c) 'm taking (d) had taken
2. I it's too late to apply for that job now.
 (a) supposes (b) supposing (c) am supposing (d) suppose
3. Why don't you wait for Ali in the living room? He a shower.
 (a) had had (b) is having (c) have (d) has
4. He can't make a sound decision as he of many things.
 (a) is thinking (b) thinks (c) was thinking (d) thought
5. of any good restaurants in the area?
 (a) Are you knowing (b) Do you know (c) Are you know (d) Do you knowing
6. You aren't careful; you the same mistake again.
 (a) making (b) makes (c) are always making (d) made
7. I to know more about the job before I decide whether to apply for it.
 (a) am needing (b) needing (c) need (d) needs
8. A: Have you found a house yet?
 B: No, I with my aunt at the moment.
 (a) will stay (b) stayed (c) stay (d) 'm staying
9. More and more people their rubbish nowadays.
 (a) are recycling (b) recycle (c) recycled (d) had recycled
10. I him to be extremely fortunate. This is my view.
 (a) am considering (b) consider (c) considering (d) was considering
11. on that phone? No, he is doing his homework right now.
 (a) Does Islam talk (b) Has Islam talked (c) Is Islam talking (d) Can Islam talk
12. I need my CD player if you it at the moment.
 (a) don't using (b) use (c) don't use (d) aren't using
13. I know Hala's flat, but I her phone number
 (a) don't remember (b) remember (c) am not remembering (d) remembering
14. Hoda's little sister very helpful today. That's nice!
 (a) is (b) is been (c) is being (d) was been
15. Look! The girls are running to catch the bus. They in a hungry.
 (a) seemed (b) seem (c) are seeming (d) are seemed
16. My daughter fond of eating fast foods.
 (a) always is being (b) is always being (c) always is (d) is always
17. My father hard these days as he needs money for our school fares.
 (a) worked (b) had worked (c) is working (d) works

18. The water; can you tell me that got off?
 (a) **boils** (b) is always boiling
 (c) boil (d) is boiling
19. She can't do her shopping at the moment because it heavily.
 (a) **is raining** (b) rains (c) will rain (d) raining
20. Don't phone him now as he lunch.
 (a) **is having** (b) has had (c) has (d) was having
21. Asmaa very happy at the moment.
 (a) **isn't seeming** (b) is seeming (c) seemed (d) **doesn't seem**
22. He his glasses so he can't watch the match on TV now.
 (a) can't wear (b) **isn't wearing**
 (c) doesn't wear (d) is wearing
23. I of going to London and visiting my old friends there.
 (a) **am thinking** (b) think (c) am thought (d) thinks
24. Mona is really enjoying her holy day on the island. She a really good time.
 (a) will have (b) had (c) **is having** (d) has
25. I know that our time are practising hard these days. They to win the cup.
 (a) want (b) **are wanting** (c) wanting (d) wanted
26. A: I am thinking of visiting Hazem this afternoon.
 B: Don't bother. I he's on a business trip.
 (a) **am thinking** (b) thinking (c) thought (d) **think**
27. Which question is the best?
 (a) Is he waiting for the bus on the corner every day?
 (b) **Does he usually brush his teeth after breakfast?**
 (c) Is he often going to the park on Sunday?
 (d) Is he having a beautiful house by the Nile?
- 28 A: Why the sauce? Does it need more pepper?
 B: No. It great the way it is.
 (a) do you taste/taste (b) do you taste/is tasting
 (c) **are you tasting/tastes** (d) are you tasting/is tasting
29. Can you go downtown with me right now?
 (a) No, I eat lunch. (b) **No, I'm waiting for a phone call.**
 (c) No, I take care of my son. (d) No, I'm understanding my lessons.
30. Which one of the following is grammatically correct?
 (a) **I think it costs two hundred dollars.**
 (b) I am thinking you are a nice person.
 (c) I don't think it's very expensive. It is only costing twenty dollars.
 (d) This coat is seeming really expensive.
31. In many countries, the wind to generate electricity.
 (a) use (b) uses (c) is using (d) **is used**
32. Scientists to find more forms of renewable energy.
 (a) **want** (b) wants (c) are wanting (d) are being wanted

33. Huge amounts of electricity in nuclear power stations.
 (a) is produced (b) produce (c) are produced (d) are producing
34. Holes into the earth to find hot water.
 (a) drill (b) is drilled (c) are drilling (d) are drilled
35. In some cities, rubbish nto produce electricity.
 (a) burn (b) burns (c) is burnt (d) is burring
36. Water to turn it into steam.
 (a) heat (b) is heated (c) are heated (d) is heating
37. The steam to a power station.
 (a) is piped (b) pipes (c) is piping (d) are piped
38. Electricity from the water in the power station.
 (a) produces (b) is producing (c) is produced (d) produce
39. Electricity is sometimes from wind turbines.
 (a) to make (b) making (c) makes (d) made
40. In many parts of the world, wood to heat people's homes.
 (a) burns (b) is burnt (c) is burning (d) to burn
41. Plants and trees for different purpose.
 (a) are used (b) are using (c) will be using (d) use
42. She often at the weekend.
 (a) is working (b) works (c) was working (d) work
43. We palm trees to produce vegetable oil.
 (a) use (b) are used (c) will be used (d) is used
44. Sugar cane is and used to make fuel for cars and other vehicles.
 (a) grow (b) growing (c) to grow (d) grown
45. We different types of energy in Egypt today.
 (a) are used (b) use (c) using (d) to use
46. Be quiet! I to the news.
 (a) listen (b) have listened (c) was listened (d) am listening
47. Mary usually the dishes before watching TV.
 (a) wash (b) washes (c) is washing (d) washed)
48. You must take your umbrella. It outside.
 (a) rain (b) rains (c) is raining (d) should rain
49. A lot of glass bottles to the recycling plant every week.
 (a) take (b) are taken (c) are taking (d) is taken
50. Nurses after patients in hospitals.
 (a) look (b) looks (c) are looking (d) are looked
51. She with her sister at the moment until she finds somewhere to live in.
 (a) is staying (b) stays (c) stay (d) has stayed
52. Ann tea very often.
 (a) isn't drinking (b) didn't drink (c) don't drink (d) doesn't drink
53. Don't switch off the TV. I it.
 (a) watch (b) watches (c) watched (d) am watching

Act III, Scenes v-vii

Vocabulary

arrest	يقبض علي	madness	جنون ا حماقة
authority	تفويض ا سلطة	prove	يثبت
betray	يخون ا يفتاح	punish	يعاقب
carriage	عربة الخيل	rest	استراحة
cruel	قاسي ا جاحد	revenge	انتقام
cure	يعالج ا يشفي	spy	جاسوس
deceive	يخدع	stupid	احمق
enemy	عدو	thief	له
guilty	مذنب	traitor	خائن
interrupt	يقاطع في الكلام	trust	ثقة ا يثق
kneel	يركع	truth	حقيقة
loyalty	اخلاء ا وفاء	wound	جرح ا يجرح
firewood	حطب النار	truce	هدنة
fort	حصن	win	يفوز بـ

Expressions , phrases \ prepositions

stand for	ينوب عن	take revenge	ينتقم لـ
get rid of	يتخلص من	pick up	يلتقط
call out	ينادي علي	keep busy	يبقي مشغولا
come up	يقترب	leave safely	يفادر بامان
end well	ينتهي علي نحو جيد	look for	يبحث عن
feel better	يشعر بتحسن	put chains	يقيد بسلاسل

Islam Ramadan

Answer the following questions :

1. Edmund is a greedy person who would do anything to reach his ambitions . Do you agree ? Why ?

ادموند شخص جشع حيث يريد عمل اي شئ للوصول الي طموحاته . هل توافق ؟ لماذا ؟

2. Although they lived in his palace and used his money , Cornwall and Regan punished Gloucester violently . Discuss .

علي الرغم من انهم عايشين في قلعة و يستخدمو نقودة , كورنوال و ريغان عقبو جلوسيوستر بعنف . فسر ؟

3. If you were the servant who defended Gloucester , Would you do the same ? Why ?

لو كنت مكان الخادم كنت دافعت عن جلوسيوستر , هل كنت ستفعل نفس الشئ ؟ لماذا ؟

4. Cornwall was punished for what he did to Gloucester . Do you agree ? Why ?

عوقب كورنوال لفعلة الذي ارتكبه . هل توافق ؟ لماذا ؟

5. In your opinion , Was Gloucester right to arrange to move the king to Dover where French army was ? Why ?

في رأيك , هل كان جلوسيوستر صحيح لترك الملك لدوفر حيث كان الجيش الفرنسي ؟ لماذا ؟

6. the hard time that king Lear faced made him realize who really loved and served him well. Do you agree ? Why ?

الاقوات الصعبة التي واجهها الملك لير جعلته يدرك من يحبه و يخدمه جيدا . هل توافق ؟ لماذا ؟

7. Both king Lear and Gloucester badly treated the people who really loved them . Do you agree ? Why ?

كلا من الملك لير و جلوسيوستر تمت معاملتهم بشكل سيء من الاشخاص الذين يحبونهم . هل توافق ؟ لماذا ؟

8. Do you think that King Lear deserved Gloucester's sacrifice ? Why ?

هل توافق ان الملك لير يستحق تضحية جلوسيوستر ؟ لماذا ؟

9. If you were Edmund , Would you try to prove that your father is a spy ? Why?

لو كنت مكان ادموند , هل كنت تحاول اثبات ان والدك جاسوس ? لماذا ?

10. Is it right that Cornwall and Regan trust Edmund after betraying his father ?

هل كان من الصحيح ان يثق كورنوال و ريجان في ادموند بعد خيانتة لوالده ?

11. What do you think of Cornwall's punishment of Gloucester ?

ما رأيك في عقاب كورنوال لـ جلوسيستر ?

12. Why do you think the servant defended Gloucester ?

لماذا تعتقد ان الخادم دافع عن جلوسيستر ?

13. Do you think that Gloucester deserved the punishment he received ?

هل تعتقد ان جلوسيستر يستحق العقاب اللى استحققه ?

14. If you were Gloucester , Would you try to escape instead of confirming Cornwall and Regan ? Why ?

لو كنت مكان جلوسيستر , هل كنت تحاول الهروب بدلا من مواجعة كورنوال و ريجان ? لماذا ?

15. Do you think that Gloucester is really a traitor to help the King ?

هل تعتقد ان جلوسيستر كان خائن في مساعدة الملك ?

Skills unit 7

Read the following passage, then answer the questions:

Heba was a member of the school's football team. Last Tuesday, her school had a friendly match against another school. It was a gruelling match as both teams were equally skilled. Many of Heba's schoolmates were at the stadium to lend the team their support. They had banners, pom-poms and the school flag.

At one point in the match, Heba had the ball. She was dribbling it towards the goal when suddenly, she was tackled by a member of the other team. She tripped and fell. A spasm of pain shot up her leg and she cried out in agony. Immediately, she was taken off the field. It turned out that she had fractured her shinbone.

As a result of that match, Heba's leg was in a cast. She had to be pushed around in a wheelchair for the next three weeks. She felt so incapacitated. Heba's classroom was on the third floor. However, due to her temporary immobility, the school principal had granted special approval for her class to shift to the ground floor until her leg had healed.

Despite this, there were still several classes that simply could not accommodate such a move. The music class was on the second floor and the science laboratories were on the third floor. Heba would have to wheel herself to the stairs, then make use of a pair of crutches to ascend the stairs slowly and carefully. Thankfully, she had wonderful classmates who were ready to help whenever needed.

Heba never forgot the kindness of her classmates. Heba's parents invited them all to their house and treated them to pizza as a way of showing their appreciation. Heba felt very fortunate to have such amazing friends.

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

1. The best title to the passage is

a. Heba's injury and the kind people

b. The kind school principal

c. The kind classmates

d. Heba's troubles at school

2. According to paragraph one, why were Heba's schoolmates at the stadium?

a. They wanted to watch a gruelling match.

b. They wanted to support the football team.

c. They wanted to see the skills of the football team.

d. They wanted to show off their pom-poms and banners.

3. Which one of the following pieces of information is not true?

a. Heba fell because she felt a spasm in her leg.

b. Heba was in considerable pain after she was tackled.

c. Heba was heading towards the goal when she was tackled.

d. Heba was taken off the field immediately after she sustained an injury.

4. What was Heba's condition when she returned to school?

a. She was as active as usual.

b. She was troubled by her studies.

c. She was not able to do things normally.

d. She did not recognise her surroundings.

5. The school principal proved to be
- a. kind and understanding
b. cruel
c. aggressive
d. unpleasant
6. What does 'this' in paragraph four refer to?
- a. Heba's injury.
b. Heba's class shifting to the ground floor.
c. Heba's classmates helping her up the stairs.
d. Heba's classes which were conducted in a different place.
7. Why did Heba feel very fortunate?
- a. She had recovered fully from her injury.
b. Her parents had organised a party for her.
c. Her friends liked the pizza her parents ordered.
d. Her friends had been supportive and helpful.
8. The expression "treated them to pizza" means
- a. they treated them kindly
b. they had a meal of pizza
c. they offered them a pizza drink
d. they looked at them happily

Choose the correct answer:

1. Rationalising water consumption is a national duty to avoid water shortage problems.

- أ. إن ترشيد استهلاك المياه واجب محلي للهروب من مشاكل تلوث المياه.
ب. إن تلبية المياه الملونة لضرورة قومية لتدارك مشاكل نقل المياه.
ج. إن ترشيد استهلاك المياه واجب قومي لتجنب مشاكل نقل المياه.
د. إن ترشيد استهلاك المياه واجب عالمي لتجنب مشاكل نقل المياه.

2. Young people consider illegal immigration a means to realise their ambitions, but their dreams are broken at sea.

- أ. يعتبر المغار الهجرة غير الشرعية وسائل لتحقيق لاموحتهم ولكن تتحلل أحلامهم في البحار.
ب. يعتبر الشباب الهجرة للخارج معنى لتحقيق لاموحتهم ولكن تتحلل أحلامهم في البحار.
ج. يعتبر المغار الهجرة للخارج وسيلة لتحقيق لاموحتهم ولكن تتحلل أحلامهم في البحار.
د. يعتبر الشباب الهجرة غير الشرعية وسيلة لتحقيق لاموحتهم ولكن تتحلل أحلامهم في البحار.
٣. يجب على الحكومة محاربة الاحتكار لأنه يؤدي إلى زيادة الأسعار.

- a. The government must be fight monopoly because it increases prices.
b. The government should war monopoly because it decreases prices.
c. The government must fight monopoly because it increases prices.
d. The government should fight control because it increases prices.

Test on unit seven

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

- 1- With little positive you can make him study harder .
 (a) encouragement (b) punishment (c) insulting (d) violence
- 2-Success in life needs patience , hard work , strong will and
 (a) appointment (b) determination (c) amusement (d) cultivation
- 3-If you pass the school , can you up the children in your car?
 (a) collect (b) pack (c) pick (d) see
- 4-All occupied countries struggled for their
 (a) occupation (b) exploitation (c) intelligence (d) independence
- 5- Animals in the forest always for survival
 (a) play (b) struggle (c) rest (d) sleeps
- 6- We used to living in the village.
 (a) get (b) make (c) come (d) bring
- 7- Edmund wants to get of his father .
 (a) ride (b) red (c) read (d) rid
- 8- Egypt was the country for The World Handball Cup .
 (a) guest (b) host (c) lost (d) post
- 9- Listen! Your father at someone .
 (a) shouts (b) shouted (c) was shouting (d) is shouting
- 10- The students the lesson in details
 (a) are understanding (b) understand (c) misunderstanding (d) were understanding
- 11-In every spring . the red roses nice .
 (a) are smelling (b) smell (c) were smelling (d) smelt
- 12- I a party tomorrow.
 (a) give (b) gave (c) will give (d) am giving
- 13- Who this land nowadays.
 (a) is owning (b) owning (c) owns (d) owned
- 14- I can't meet you tomorrow .I the dentist.
 (a) see (b) am seeing (c) being seen (d) would see
- 15-On which channel is the programme?
 (a) showing (b) show (c) being shown (d) getting shown
- 16- You exhausted . You should go to bed .
 (a) look (b) are looking (c) will look (d) will be looking
18. Hany always wears jeans, but today he..... a suit.
 (a) is wearing (b) wears (c) had worn (d) wear
19. We are discussing the new project and..... a good time as well.
 (a) having (b) had (c) have (d) being having
20. 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

Reading comprehension

Read the following passage, then answer the questions:

Today, in most industrialized countries in the world, buildings are designed to withstand various, unexpected natural disasters. Safety measures are installed in modern-day designs to help contain the spread of fire, and design engineers make sure newer structures are deliberately planned to hold against the violent shifting of the earth during an unexpected earthquake.

However, such deliberate design and planning was not the case during the early 1900s. On April 18, 1906, in the morning hours of the day, the citizens of San Francisco, California, were witnesses to an earthquake so monumental. The tremors هزات أرضية were felt as far north as Oregon. Neither the city nor its people were prepared for what would happen next: the devastations دمار of their city.

The actual earthquake only lasted two minutes. Of course, the violent tremors must have seemed much longer to the actual eyewitnesses, but the fires that came after the earthquake lasted for nearly three days. The enormous loss from the disaster included the lives of at least five hundred people, and an estimated three thousand acres of the city were destroyed. This disaster is often called simply the "Great Quake" because of the **vast** destruction that occurred.

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

21. The best sentence that can summarises the last paragraph is
- (a) The kinds of earthquakes that happened in San Francisco.
(b) The duration and the effects of San Francisco earthquake.
(c) The preparation the citizens of San Francisco made to face the earthquake.
(d) The government stands with its citizens together to encounter the earthquake.
22. The best title for the passage is
- (a) New buildings can face natural disasters**
(b) New buildings are designed by natural countries
(c) Natural disasters and traditional buildings
(d) Natural disasters and industrial countries
23. Which would be the best source to learn more about the San Francisco Earthquake of 1906?
- (a) A personal website by someone who currently resides in San Francisco.
(b) A journal written by someone who survived the 1906 earthquake.
(c) An atlas showing the epicenter of the 1906 quake.
(d) An online encyclopedia entry about earthquakes.
24. Another word for the underlined word "**vast**" in the passage is
- (a) extensive** (b) miniature (c) simultaneous (d) perpetual
25. After reading the passage, which sentence is correct about the 1906 earthquake?
- (a) Flooding was a huge problem after the earthquake.
(b) The earthquake left everyone in the city without shelter.
(c) People were ill-prepared for any type of disaster in the 1900s.
(d) The fires after the earthquake caused major damage to San Francisco.

26. Deliberate design and planning began

- (a) before 1900s (b) exactly in 1900s
 (c) many years after 1900s (d) 1900 years ago.

27. According to the information in the passage, what do you think will happen if an earthquake hits San Francisco these days?

- (a) The city will be less prepared than in 1906.
 (b) Fires will ravage the city after an earthquake.
 (c) The city will be better prepared to it.
 (d) The citizens will refuse to rebuild the city.

28. Nowadays, buildings in developed countries are designed to various, unexpected natural disasters.

- (a) resist (b) assist (c) insist (d) consist

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

أهم سمات المدرس الجيد تشجيع الطلاب على الأداء المبدع وإشاعة البهجة بينهم.

- a. The most important qualities of a good teacher are encouraging students to do creative work and spreading joy among them.
 b. The most important adjectives of a good teacher are encouraging students to do regular work and spreading joy among them.
 c. The most important qualities of a good teacher are encouraging students to do irregular work and publishing joy among them.
 d. The most important qualities of a good teacher are encouraging students to make creative work and spreading irresponsibility among them.

31. Children need a balanced diet and follow-up behaviour to grow healthy and become good citizens.

- أ. يحتاج الأطفال إلى الغذاء المتوازن ومتابعة السلوك لكي يزرعوا بالطريقة الصحية ويصبحوا مواطنين جيدين.
 ب. يحتاج الأطفال إلى الغذاء المتوازن وتنقيف السلوك لكي يكبروا بالطريقة الصحية ويصبحوا مواطنين جيدين.
 ج. يحتاج الأطفال إلى الغذاء الوفير ومتابعة السلوك لكي يكبروا بالطريقة الصحية ويصبحوا مواطنين جيدين.
 د. يحتاج الأطفال إلى الغذاء المتوازن ومتابعة التعليم لكي يكبروا بالطريقة الصحية ويصبحوا مواطنين جيدين.

Story " King Lear "

31. Edmund is a greedy person who would do anything to reach his ambitions . Do you agree ? Why ?

.....

32. Although they lived in his palace and used his money , Cornwall and Regan punished Gloucester violently . Discuss

.....

33. Write a paragraph of (150) words on living abroad :

.....

للحصول علي مذكرات جميع المراحل بجودة عالية جدا

ابتدائي اعدادي ا ثانوي

١. مذكرات شرح

٢. امتحانات

٣. مراجعات للمنهج كاملا

٤. مراجعات ليلة الامتحان

٥. مطويات ليلة الامتحان

تواصل معنا ع الواتس ع رقم

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