

الصف الثالث الاعدادي

مراجعته نهائية

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الترم الثاني

PREP

3



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UNIT

7

• Vocabulary

area	منطقة	bright	لامع
avoid	يتجنب	fur	فرو
bite	يعض	endangered	معرض للخطر
danger	خطر	appearance	مظهر
dates	بلح	shapes	أشكال
depression	منخفض	belong to	ينتمي الى
fossils	حفريات	remote	بعيد
furniture	أثاث	surrounded by	محاط بـ
location	موقع	coast	ساحل
natural	طبيعي	grassland	أرض عشبية
oasis	واحه	list	قائمة من
palm trees	شجر النخيل	meteorite	نيزك
skill	مهارة	thick	كثيف
species	فصائل	weather	الطقس
tourists	سياح	western	غربي
whales	حيتان	mongoose	النمس
wildlife	الحياة البرية	preserved	محفوظ
wonders	عجائب	shooting star	شهاب

• Definitions

habitat	موطن	the natural home of a plant or animal
wonder	أعجوبة	something that makes you feel surprise and admiration
area	منطقة	a particular part of a country, town etc
natural	طبيعي	existing in nature and not made by people
polar	قطبي	relating to the North Pole or the South Pole
oasis	واحه	a place with water and trees in a desert
remote	بعيد	far from towns or other places where people live
fossil	حفريّة	a preserved animal or plant
species	فصائل	a group of animals or plants that belong to the same family
owner	مالك	someone who owns something
stable	اسطبل	a place where horses live

carriage	حظور	a vehicle with wheels that is pulled by a horse
treat	يعامل	to behave towards someone or something in a particular way
depression	منخفض	a part of a surface that is lower than the other parts
mongoose	النمس	a small furry tropical animal that kills snakes and rats
fur	فرو	the thick soft hair that covers the bodies of some animals
length	طول	how long something is
endangered	معرض للخطر	to put someone or something in danger
deforestation	ازاله الغابات	the cutting or burning down of all the trees in an area
tongue twister	صعب النطق	a word or phrase that is difficult to say quickly

• Synonyms & antonyms

word	المعنى	synonym	antonym	المعنى
cause	سبب	reason	result	نتيجة
suitable	مناسب	appropriate	unsuitable	غير مناسب
strange	غريب	unusual	usual	معتاد

• Prefixes & suffixes

unnatural	غير طبيعي	unhappy	حزين
disadvantages	عيوب	endangered	معرض للخطر
national	قومي	surprised	مندهش
quickly	بسرعه	meaningful	ذو معنى
windy	عاصف	confused	مرتبك / حائر

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

-is when all the trees in one area are cut down.
a. Deforestation b. Confused c. Species d. Writing
-means a group of animals or plants of the same kind.
a. Spices b. Spaces c. Species d. Speed
- The synonym of "cause" is.....
a. reason b. result c. suitable d. arrange
- The suffix "....." turns "own" into a noun.
a. -er b. -ly c. - st d. - ily

5. Our garden is.....by a tall wall.

- a. sounded b. surrounded c. bought d. shopped

6. The prefix.....gives the opposite of "usual".

- a. un - b. im - c. dis - d. re -

7. He is..... . He is not able to understand clearly.

- a. amazing b. confused c. clever d. happy

8. We should protect our environment. The word "protect" means..... .

- a. damage b. sell c. destroy d. save

9. The opposite of fill is..... .

- a. hard b. bad c. empty d. full

10. Egypt is famous.....the pyramids.

- a. for b. in c. on d. at

Grammar in points القواعد في نقاط

١- صيغة المبني للمجهول في المضارع البسيط تبدأ بالمفعول ثم (am/is/are) ثم التصريف الثالث للفعل

- The museum **is visited** by many tourists.
- The cars **are washed** by Sami.

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

- The letters **aren't** sent by her.

٣- في حالة السؤال تبدأ ب (Am/Is/Are) ثم المفعول ثم التصريف الثالث

- **Are** these books **read** by Aya?

٤- في حالة السؤال بكلمة إستفهام تبدأ بكلمة إستفهام ثم (am/is/are) ثم المفعول ثم التصريف الثالث

- **Where** are cars made?

٥- صيغة المبني للمجهول في الماضي تبدأ بالمفعول ثم (was/were) ثم التصريف الثالث للفعل

- This school **was built** ten years ago.
- The carpets **were cleaned** yesterday.

٦- في حالة النفي نضع (not) بعد (was/were)

- The pyramids **weren't** visited yesterday.

٧- في حالة السؤال تبدأ ب (Was/Were) ثم المفعول ثم التصريف الثالث للفعل

- **Were** the emails **sent** by them?

٨- في حالة السؤال بكلمة إستفهام تبدأ بكلمة إستفهام ثم (was/were) ثم مفعول ثم التصريف الثالث

- **Where** was this photo taken?

Exercise on Grammar

• Complete the sentences with the correct form of the word(s) in brackets:

1. Long ago, the pyramids.....(are) built in Egypt.
2. Cars are.....(make) in Japan.
3. Are the dresses.....(buy) by Sandy?
4. A lot of rainforests.....(cut) last year.
5. The museum.....(build) by them in 1900.
6. The mobile.....(didn't) taken by Aya.
7. Football.....(play) by millions of people.
8. This nice picture.....(is) taken by my sister three weeks ago.
9. The Egyptian Museum.....(visited) by many people every year.
10. Many new cars are.....(sell) in Egypt.

أهم موضوعات الكتابة في الوحدة الـ (7)

طريقة كتابة الـ Review عن العجائب الطبيعية في مصر

- ١ - نذكر أن هناك العديد من العجائب الطبيعية في مصر
- ٢ - نذكر أسماء هذه العجائب
- ٣ - نتحدث عن كل واحدة منها بالتفصيل ماهي ؟ وأين توجد؟ الأشياء الموجودة بها؟ ومميزاتها؟

I. A review about Natural wonders of Egypt

العجائب الطبيعية في مصر

There are a lot of natural wonders in Egypt. I think people and visitors should know about them to enjoy visiting them. The most famous natural wonders are the White Desert National Park, Al Nayzak Lake and Gebel Elba. The White Desert National Park is an amazing place because it contains five oases with rocks. It is a wonder because the colours of the rocks change and look beautiful. Al Nayzak Lake is called the Shooting Star. It has the shape of an eye. It is one of the best places to dive and swim. Gebel Elba is a national park. Although it is a desert land, it is unusually green and home to many animals and birds.

هناك الكثير من العجائب الطبيعية في مصر. أعتقد أن الناس والزوار يجب أن يعرفوا عنهم للاستمتاع بزيارتهم. وأشهر العجائب الطبيعية هي محمية الصحراء البيضاء وبحيرة النيزك وجبل علبة. تعد محمية الصحراء البيضاء مكاناً رائعاً لأنها تحتوي على خمس واحات بالصخور. إنها عجيبة لأن ألوان الصخور تتغير وتبدو جميلة. تسمى بحيرة النيزك بنجم الشهاب. لها شكل عين. إنها واحدة من أفضل الأماكن للغطس والسباحة. جبل علبة هي محمية طبيعية. على الرغم من أنها أرض صحراوية، إلا أنها خضراء بشكل غير عادي وموطن لكثير من الحيوانات والطيور.

طريقة كتابة الـ **Review** عن المواطن (البيئات) المختلفة

- ١ - نكتب أن هناك العديد من المواطن المختلفة حول العالم
- ٢ - نكتب أسماء هذه البيئات
- ٣ - نكتب عن كل بيئة منفصلة . مكانها . حالة الجو بيها
- ٣ - نختم بالكتابة عن أهميه البيئات المختلفة ودورها في حماية الحيوانات والنباتات

2. "A review of different habitats"

البيئات المختلفة

There are many different habitats around the world. These habitats are important for the life of people and animals on Earth. The main habitats are Coastal, Grassland, wetland and polar habitat. The Coastal habitat is found along the coast of the sea. The grassland habitat is usually found between mountains and deserts. It is a home of some animals. The wetland habitat is often covered by water. The polar habitats are found at the top and bottom of the Earth. They are covered by ice. They are the habitats of polar bears. The temperature there is freezing. Without these habitats, some animals would disappear from Earth.

هناك العديد من المواطن المختلفة حول العالم. هذه المواطن مهمة لحياة الناس والحيوانات على الأرض. والمواطن الرئيسية هي المواطن الساحلية والعشبية والأراضي الرطبة والقطبية. المواطن الساحلي يوجد على طول ساحل البحر. عادة ما توجد المواطن العشبية بين الجبال والصحاري. إنها موطن لبعض الحيوانات. غالبًا ما تكون موطن الأراضي الرطبة مغطاة بالمياه. المواطن القطبية توجد في الجزء الجنوبي والشمالي من الأرض. وهي مغطاه بالجليد. وهي موطن الدببة القطبية. درجة الحرارة هناك متجمدة. بدون هذه المواطن ، تختفي بعض الحيوانات من الأرض.

هذا العمل متاح مجاناً للجميع صدقة بنية شفاء

أبي وأبي

لا نسوهم بدعواتكم

UNIT

8

♦ Vocabulary

loom	نول النسيج	threads	خيوط
volunteer	متطوع	fabric	قماش
seagrass	عشب بحري	safe	آمن
along	بطول	healthy	صحي
including	يشمل	climate	مناخ
coast	الساحل	protection	حماية
herbs	أعشاب	familiar	مألوف
flood	فيضان	fossil fuels	وقود حفري
drought	جفاف	landfill sites	مواقع دفن القمامة
climate change	تغير المناخ	absorb	يمتص
greenhouse gases	غازات الاحتباس الحراري	renewable	متجدد
ink	حبر	recycling	اعادة استخدام
cartridge	خرطوشة حبر	weaving	النسيج

♦ Definitions

seagrass	عشب بحري	a plant which lives in the sea, usually near the coast
disappear	يختفي	to become impossible to see any longer
diver	غواص	someone who swims or works under water
speech	خطبة	is a formal talk about a particular subject
attractive	جذاب	beautiful and pleasant
naturally	بشكل طبيعي	in a way that is the result of nature
familiar	مألوف	well-known to you and easy to recognize
weaving	النسيج	making cloth, a carpet, a basket etc by crossing threads
traditional	تقليدي	part of the traditions of a country or group of people
weavers	نساجون	people whose job is to weave cloth
loom	نول النسيج	a machine on which thread is woven into cloth
threads	خيوط	long thin string of cotton, silk used to sew or weave cloth

fabric	قماش	cloth used for making clothes
ink	حبر	a coloured liquid used for writing or printing
cartridge	خرطوشة الحبر	a small container that has ink inside
air pollution	تلوث الهواء	damage caused to the air by chemicals and waste
landfill site	مواقع القمامة	a place where people leave rubbish on the land
melting ice	اذابة الجليد	a problem in the Arctic and Antarctic because of global warming
deforestation	قطع الغابات	When all the trees in an area are cut down
warmer seas	المياة الدافئة	something that can kill coral reefs
melt	يذوب	to become liquid

◆ Expressions & prepositions

get worse	يزداد سوء	forms of	أشكال لـ
reason for	سبب / مبرر لـ	cut down trees	يقطع الأشجار
give a speech	يلقى خطاب	according to	طبقاً لـ
take turns	يتبادل الأدوار	connected to	متصل بـ
throw away	يرمي	that's why	لهذا السبب
decide to + inf	يقرر	agree with	يتفق مع شخص

◆ Synonyms & antonyms

word	المعنى	synonym	antonym	المعنى
protect	يحمي	save / keep	damage	يدمر
pass	ينجح	succeed in	fail	يفشل
absorb	يمتص	take in	give out	يُخرج
attractive	جذاب	beautiful	ugly	قبيح
let	يسمح	allow	prevent	يمنع

◆ Prefixes & suffixes

renewable	متجدد	unkind	غير طيب
nonrenewable	غير متجدد	unfamiliar	غير مألوف
recycle	يعيد استخدام	disappear	يختفي
recycling	اعادة استخدام	impossible	مستحيل
disadvantages	عيوب	irregular	غير منتظم
changeable	متغير	colourful	ملون
happiness	السعادة	weaver	نساج
useless	بلا فائدة	attractive	جذاب
traditional	تقليدي	beautiful	جميل
helpful	متعاون	environmental	بيئي

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

1.means to take in.

- a. Absorb b. Breathe out c. Damage d. Fly

2. Air.....means damage caused by chemicals and waste.

- a. pollution b. population c. bag d. flyer

3. The prefix.....gives the opposite of "appear".

- a. dis - b. im - c. il - d. re -

4. The suffix.....gives the adjective from "renew".

- a. - able b. - ness c. - ing d. - ly

5.energy comes from the sun.

- a. Lunar b. Paper c. Silly d. Solar

6. The word.....has the same meaning as cloth.

- a. wood b. silver c. gold d. fabric

7. Cars and trains are forms of.....

- a. subjects b. plants c. transport d. books

8. The antonym of "fail" is.....

- a. bathe b. breathe c. post d. pass

9. The children.....turns to play the game.

- a. take b. bake c. play d. fly

10. We form the name from "weave" we add the suffix.....

- a. - ing b. - less c. - ful d. - u

Grammar in points القواعد في نقاط

١ - الحالة الشرطية الأولى تعبر عن المستقبل ويكون فعل الشرط مضارع بسيط وجواب الشرط (مصدر + **will / won't**)

- If people **collect** their rubbish, we **will pay** for them.
- If he **arrives** late, he **won't catch** the bus.

٢ - يمكن أن تأتي (**if**) أول الجملة أو وسط الجملة

- He **will buy** the car **if** he is rich.

٣ - يوجد أفعال يأتي بعدها (مصدر + **to**) مثل [**need/plan/choose/decide**]

- We **need to use** renewable energy.
- They **chose to recycle** things.

٤ - يوجد أفعال يأتي بعدها (**v + ing**) مثل [**keep/avoid/enjoy/suggest**]

- We **must avoid polluting** the environment.
- If we **keep burning** fossil fuels, climate change will get worse.

٥ - للتعبير عن (السبب) نستخدم [**because/This is because**]

- He came first **because** he studied hard.
- He came first. **This is because** he studied hard.

٦ - للتعبير عن (التناقض) نستخدم [**However/Nevertheless**]

- They played well. **However**, they lost the match.
- They arrived late. **Nevertheless**, they caught the bus.

Exercises on Grammar

♦ Complete the sentences with the correct form of the word(s) in brackets:

1. We must avoid.....(**pollute**) the world.
2. If it is hot tomorrow, we.....(**would**) go to the beach.
3. Do you enjoy.....(**play**) the piano?
4. Eyad.....(**not buy**) the car if he doesn't have enough money.
5. What.....(**you do**) if you don't catch the train?
6. They decided.....(**buying**) a new house.
7. She got the prize.....(**because of**) she trained well.
8. He studied hard.(**because**), he got low marks.
9. He kept.....(**walks**) although he was tired.
10. If he.....(**be**) rich, he will help the poor.

أهم موضوعات الكتابة في الوحدة الـ (8)

طريقة كتابة الـ **Review** عن الأشياء التي يمكن إعادة تدويرها

- ١ نتحدث عن أهمية إعادة التدوير
- ٢ - نتحدث عن الاشياء التي يمكن اعادة تدوير
- ٣ - نتحدث عن كل عنصر وفائدة تدويره
- ٤ - نختم بجزئية هل التدوير مفيد للبيئة أم لا؟

"A review of things we can recycle"

الأشياء التي يمكن اعاده تدويرها

Recycling things has become one of the most important things these days. 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.

أصبحت إعادة تدوير الأشياء من أهم الأشياء هذه الأيام. يجب أن نبدأ في إعادة التدوير لأنها طريقة جيدة لمساعدة كوكبنا. هناك أشياء كثيرة يمكننا إعادة تدويرها. يمكننا إعادة تدوير الورق والبلاستيك والماء وأشياء أخرى. إذا قمنا بإعادة تدوير الورق ، فسوف نتجنب قطع المزيد من الأشجار. هذا سوف يساعد على تقليل التلوث. يمكننا إعادة تدوير المياه لاستخدامها مرة أخرى في زراعة النباتات وغسيل السيارات. يمكن إعادة تدوير الأشياء البلاستيكية. يمكننا استخدام البلاستيك المعاد تدويره مرة أخرى لصنع أشياء كثيرة مثل الأكياس والزجاجات. يمكننا إعادة تدوير القطن والصوف لصنع الملابس. في الختام ، إعادة التدوير مهمة جدًا لكل من الناس والبيئة.

طريقة كتابة الـ **Review** عن أنواع وأشكال الطاقة المتجددة

١ - نتحدث عن أهمية الطاقة المتجددة

٢ - أنواع الطاقة المتجددة

٣ - نتحدث عن مصدر كل طاقة

٤ - هل هي مفيدة للبيئة أم لا؟

"Forms of renewable energy"

أنواع 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 شكل من أشكال الطاقة التي نستخدمها هذه الأيام. إنها جيدة للبيئة. هناك العديد من أشكال الطاقة المتجددة. هم الطاقة الشمسية وطاقة الرياح والطاقة الكهرومائية. الطاقة من الشمس تسمى الطاقة الشمسية. يمكن استخدام الرياح لتوليد الكهرباء. نستخدم توربينات الرياح لتوليد الكهرباء. يمكننا استخدام الماء لتوليد الكهرباء. هذا النموذج يسمى الكهرومائية. يجب أن نستخدم هذه الأشكال من الطاقة بدلاً من الوقود الحفري لأسباب عديدة. انهم صديقة للبيئة. إنها رخيصة وتستمر لفترة طويلة. أعني أنها قابلة لإعادة الاستخدام. بدأت جميع الدول الآن في استخدام كل هذه الأشكال من الطاقة.

UNIT

9

♦ Vocabulary

sustainable products	دائم - صديق للبيئة	battery	بطارية
seedlings	منتجات	energy-saving	موفر للطاقة
rechargeable	شتلات	light bulb	مصباح كهربائي
enormous	قابل للشحن	footprint	اثر الاقدام
destroy	ضخم	promise	يوعد
power	يدمر	remote	بعيد
produce	قوة	tropical	استوائي
region	ينتج	frightened	مرعوب - خائف
initiative	منطقة	landscape	منظر طبيعي
seedling	مبادرة	desertification	التصحّر
ability	شئلة	creating	تكوين / خلق
drought	قدرة	energy - saving	موفر للطاقة
air conditioning	الجفاف	improve	يحسن
	التكييف	solar panels	ألواح شمسية

♦ Definitions

seedling	شئلة	a young plant or tree grown from a seed
crops	محاصيل	plants such as wheat, rice, or fruit that are grown by farmers
mangrove	مانجروف	a tropical tree that grows in or near water
sustainable	صديق للبيئة	able to continue without causing damage to the environment
light bulb	مصباح	the glass object inside a lamp that produces light
enormous	ضخم	very big in size or in amount
destroy	يدمر	to damage something so badly
power	قوة	the ability or right to control people or events
produce	ينتج	to create or make
promise	يوعد	to say that you will do something
remote	بعيد	not near, far away
sustainable	صديق للبيئة	good for the environment or continuous
frightened	خائف	feeling afraid

region	منطقة	a large area of a country or of the world
landscape	منظر طبيعي	a view showing an area of land
creating	تكوين	making or producing
farming	الزراعة	growing crops or keeping animals on a farm
improve	يحسن	to make something better, or to become better
initiative	مبادرة	an important plan to achieve an aim or solve problems

◆ Expressions & prepositions

give up	يتوقف عن	along the coast	بامتداد الساحل
plan to	يخطط لـ	think about	يفكر في
do a survey	يقوم بدراسة	write up	يكتب بالتفصيل
protect from	يحمى من	worried about	قلق بشأن
set up	يؤسس	far away from	بعيداً عن
turn off	يغلق	(be) used for	يستخدم في

◆ Synonyms & antonyms

word	المعنى	synonym	antonym	المعنى
cheap	رخيص	inexpensive	expensive	غال
reduce	يقلل	decrease	increase	يزيد
enormous	ضخم	huge	small/tiny	صغير الحجم
remote	بعيد	distant	close/near	قريب

◆ Prefixes & suffixes

unknown	غير مشهور	inexpensive	رخيص
unfriendly	غير ودود	rechargeable	قابل للشحن
dislike	يكره	reusable	قابل لإعادة الاستخدام
inactive	غير نشيط	unimportant	غير مهم
coastal	ساحلي	renewable	متجدد
useful	مفيد	amazing	مذهل
quickly	بسرعة	sadness	الحزن
farming	الزراعة	pollution	التلوث

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

1. A.....is a young plant or tree grown from a seed.
a. trunk b. clock c. seedling d. stop
2.means to say that you will do something
a. Promise b. Damage c. Forget d. Reject
3. "Sustainable" and "nonrenewable" are..... .
a. equal b. synonyms c. antonyms d. similar
4. To give the opposite of "expensive" we add the prefix "....."
a. im - b. in - c. dis - d. mis -
5. "Reduce" and "increase" are..... .
a. similar b. synonyms c. antonyms d. the same
6. My father stopped smoking. This means he.....smoking.
a. started b. began c. gave up d. took
7. Rice and vegetables are.....that we grow on farms.
a. fruits b. floods c. rocks d. crops
8. The elephant is really..... . It's about three tons.
a. small b. tiny c. enormous d. smell
9. The opposite of "ugly" is..... .
a. beautiful b. silly c. tiny d. enormous
10. We should protect the environment.....pollution.
a. form b. by c. with d. on

Grammar in points القواعد في نقاط

- ١- حالة الشرط الثانية تعبر عن أشياء غير حقيقة في الوقت الحاضر
- ٢- يكون فعل الشرط (ماضي بسيط) وجواب الشرط يكون (مصدر + **would / wouldn't**)
 - If he **played** well, he **would** win.
 - If you **didn't** study hard, you **wouldn't** get high marks.
- ٣- نستخدم (were / was) بمعنى يكون أما (had) بمعنى عنده أو يمتلك
 - If I **were** a doctor, I would save them.
 - If I **had** time, I would go swimming.
- ٤- للتعبير عن عادة في الماضي نستخدم (مصدر + **used to**)
 - He **used to** arrive early, but now he **doesn't**.
 - They **used to** be lazy, but now they **aren't**.
- ٥- في حالة النفي نستخدم (مصدر + **didn't use to**)
 - She **didn't use to** study hard.
- ٦- في حالة الإستفهام بمعنى (هل) يكون الشكل كالآتي

Did + فاعل + use to + مصدر.....?

 - **Did** you use to play football?
- ٧- في حالة السؤال بكلمة إستفهام

....? مصدر + use to + فاعل + did + كلمة إستفهام

 - **Where** did you use to live?

Exercises on Grammar

♦ Complete the sentences with the correct form of the word(s) in brackets:

1. In the past, people.....(use) to get paper bags at supermarkets.
2. We would have fewer storms if climate change.....(stop).
3. This old building used to.....(is) a library.
4. If he read the questions well, he.....(answer) them well.
5. She'd get a present if she.....(succeed).
6. If he.....(not hate) flying, he would travel by plane.
7. I didn't use.....(playing) chess when I was young.
8. She used to be helpful, but now she.....(doesn't).
9. If we lived in Alexandria, we.....(go) to the beach every day.
10. We used to.....(wasting) water, but we don't now.

أهم موضوعات الكتابة في الوحدة الـ (9)

طريقة كتابة الـ Review عن المبادرة الخضراء

- ١ - ماهي المبادرة الخضراء
- ٢ - أين توجد
- ٣ - هدف المبادرة الخضراء
- ٣ - نتائج المبادرة الخضراء

"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 إفريقيا تسمى الجدار الأخضر العظيم. بدأت هذه المبادرة في عام ٢٠٠٧ من قبل الاتحاد الأفريقي. الهدف من المبادرة هو حل مشكلة إزالة الغابات. ستعمل مبادرة السور الأخضر العظيم على زراعة ملايين الأشجار والشتلات والنباتات في جميع أنحاء إفريقيا من الشرق إلى الغرب. سيؤدي هذا إلى إنشاء المناظر الطبيعية الخضراء المتنامية. عند الانتهاء من زراعة الأشجار ، سيبلغ طول الجدار ٨.٠٠٠ كم. ستحقق المبادرة الكثير من النتائج الجيدة. سيخلق وظائف للناس. سيساعد المزارعين على زراعة المزيد من المحاصيل. بالإضافة إلى ذلك ، فإنه سيساعد أيضًا في الحد من مشاكل تغير المناخ.

طريقة كتابة الـ Review عن "تقليل الاحتباس الحراري"

- ١ - نتحدث عن أن الاحتباس الحراري أصبح مشكلة كبيرة
- ٢ - تأثير الاحتباس الحراري
- ٣ - الخطوات التي يجب أن نفعّلها لحل هذه المشكلة
- ٤ - اقتراح حلول إضافية لحل المشكلة

"How to reduce global warming"

كيفية تقليل 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.

يعتبر الاحتباس الحراري من أخطر المشاكل التي تواجهها جميع دول العالم. إنه يؤثر على جميع البلدان وجميع البيئات . يجب أن نبذل قصارى جهدنا لإيجاد حلول لهذه المشكلة. هناك الكثير من الأشياء التي يمكننا القيام بها. أولاً ، يجب أن نزرع المزيد من الأشجار. تساعد الأشجار على زيادة الأكسجين وتقليل التلوث. ثانياً ، يجب إعادة تدوير القمامة بدلاً من وضعها في أماكن القاء النفايات. إذا فعلنا ذلك ، فسيكون هناك عدد أقل من الغازات. ثالثاً ، يجب تقليل استخدامنا للوقود الحفري مثل البنزين والغاز. لأنها تسبب الكثير من التلوث. يجب أن نبدأ في استخدام مصادر الطاقة المتجددة. إنها نظيفة ولا تلوث البيئة.

"A review of climate change"

التغير المناخي

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 من أسوأ المشاكل التي نواجهها. جميع دول العالم تعاني من هذه المشكلة. هناك أسباب عديدة لتغير المناخ. السبب الرئيسي هو التلوث. ينتج التلوث غازات تجعل درجة حرارة الأرض تزيد أكثر وأكثر. سبب آخر هو قطع الأشجار. على الرغم من أنها مشكلة خطيرة ، إلا أنه من السهل حلها. يجب أن نحد من 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 ، فسنحل هذه المشكلة بسهولة.

UNIT

10

♦ Vocabulary

toiler	كادح / مجد في عملة	weather	الطقس
planetarium	قبة سماوية	galaxy	مجرة
exhibition	معرض	space probe	مسبار فضائي
land	أرض - يهبط	spacecraft	سفينة فضاء
international	دولي	astronauts	رواد الفضاء
telescope	تلسكوب	satellite	قمر صناعي
international	دولي	station	محطة
astronomer	عالم فلك	events	أحداث
lenses	عدسات	astronaut	رائد فضاء
century	قرن	satellite	قمر صناعي
GPS	نظام تحديد المواقع	technology	تكنولوجيا
system	نظام	fellow	رفيق

♦ Definitions

astronaut	رائد فضاء	a person who travels into space
researcher	باحث	a person who studies something carefully
satellite	قمر صناعي	a machine in space that goes round the Earth
gravity	الجاذبية	the force that attracts things or people to the centre of the Earth
space station	محطة فضاء	a large spacecraft where people live and work
telescope	تلسكوب	a piece of equipment you use to see things that are far away
orbit	يدور حول	go round
voyage	رحلة بحرية	a long journey in a ship or spacecraft
toiler	كادح	someone who is working hard
in vain	بلا فائدة	unsuccessful or useless
continent	قارة	Large areas such as Africa and Asia
grain	غلة	a seed or seeds from a plant such as wheat
fellow	رفيق	another word for a man
lens	عدسة	a piece of glass used in cameras or glasses to make things look bigger
sensor	جهاز استشعار	something which can measure small amounts of light, heat, sound, etc.

wireless	لاسلكي	able to use the internet without wires
asteroid	كويكب	one of the many small planets that move around the sun
galaxy	مجرة	a large group of stars
planetarium	قبة سماوية	a building where lights show the movements of planets and stars
ancient	قديم	belonging to a time long ago in history
amazing	مذهل	very good or surprising
explore	يستكشف	to travel around an area in order to find out about it

◆ Expressions & prepositions

go into space	يسافر للفضاء	interested in	مهتم بـ
go around	يدور حول	do research	يقوم ببحث
different from	مختلف عن	belong to	يخص / ينتمي إلى
land on	يهبط على	take notes	يدون ملاحظات
look for	يبحث عن	communicate with	يتواصل مع
dream of	يحلم بـ	come true	يتحقق

◆ Synonyms & antonyms

word	المعنى	synonym	antonym	المعنى
understand	يفهم	see	misunderstand	يسيء فهم
real	حقيقي	true	untrue	غير حقيقي
popular	معروف	common	unknown	غير معروف
comfortable	مريح	relaxing	uncomfortable	غير مريح

◆ Prefixes & suffixes

unpolluted	غير ملوث	reuse	يعيد استخدام
impossible	مستحيل	bicycle	دراجة
dislike	يكره	bilingual	ثنائي اللغة
interesting	شيق	invention	اختراع
researcher	باحث	receiver	جهاز استقبال
useful	مفيد	national	قومي

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

1. A.....is a machine in space that goes round the Earth.

a. satellite b. dish c. storm d. star

2. The force that attracts things or people to the centre of the Earth is..... .

a. graffiti b. gravity c. fire d. recycling

3. The antonym of "dead" is..... .
 a. die b. death c. life d. alive
4. We form the noun from "research" by adding the suffix"....."
 a. or b. er c. est d. ed
5. The prefix "multi" means..... .
 a. little b. few c. funny d. many
6. The synonyms of "hard" is..... .
 a. difficult b. easy c. formal d. informal
7. A toiler works..... .
 a. hard b. hardly c. lazy d. lazily
8. The Ancient Egyptians used a star called Sirius to find out when the Nile..... .
 a. flooded b. flew c. boiled d. died
9. A lot of satellites.....the Earth.
 a. spin b. laugh c. chase d. orbit
10. We can use a.....to look more closely at the stars.
 a. microscope b. funnel c. tunnel d. telescope
11. Astronauts can fly in a.....to get to other planets.
 a. spacecraft b. metro c. tunnel d. airplane

القواعد في نقاط Grammar in points

١- يتكون المضارع التام من (**have - has**) وبعدهم التصريف الثالث

- He **has** watched the film.
- They **have** watched the film.

٢- في حالة النفي نستخدم (**hasn't - haven't**) ويمكن استخدام (**never**)

- Ali **hasn't** mended the car.
- We **have never** visited Aswan.

٣- تأتي كل من (**just - already**) في الاثبات لتدل على حدوث الفعل

- He **has already** written the email.
- He **has** written the email **already**.
- She **has just** eaten lunch.

٤- تأتي (**yet**) في آخر السؤال والنفي لتدل على عدم حدوث الفعل حتى الان

- **Have you studied English yet?**
- **She hasn't met her friend yet.**

٥- يمكن أن تأتي (**already**) في آخر السؤال للتعبير عن الدهشة أي أن الفعل تم

- **Have you finished the exam already? How wonderful!**

٦- تأتي (**ever**) في وسط السؤال بمعنى من قبل

- **Have you ever travelled abroad?**

٧ - تأتي **(never)** في النفي بمعنى **(not)**

- We have **never** eaten fish.

٨ - تعبر **(since)** عن بداية الحدث ومعناها منذ أما **(for)** تعبر عن مدة الحدث

- They have lived here **since** 2020.
- They have lived here **for** 2 years.

٩ - اذا جاء اسم مفرد نختار **(since)** واذا جاء اسم جمع نختار **(for)**

- She has cooked **since** 3 o'clock.
- She has cooked **for** 3 hours.

ولكن اذا جاء اسم مفرد قبله **(a / an / one)** نختار **(for)**

- She has played **for** an hour.
- He has studied **for** a day.

١٠ - نستخدم **(been to)** بمعنى ذهب الى مكان وعاد أما **(gone to)** ذهب ومازال هناك

- He has **been to** England. (He went to England and came back)
- He has **gone to** England. (He is still in England)

١١ - يأتي قبل **(since)** مضارع تام وبعدها ماضي بسيط

- She **has lived** here since she **was born**.

١٢ - المضارع التام المستمر يعبر عن حدث بدأ ومازال مستمراً و يتكون كالآتي

♦ **have - has + been + U + ing.....** فاعل

- He **has been watching** the film.
- They **have been cooking** food.

١٣ - في حالة النفي نضع **(not)** بعد **(have - has)**

- He **hasn't** been playing football.
- They **haven't** been sitting in the park.

الماضي التام Past perfect

١ - يتكون الماضي التام كالآتي

♦ **had + P.P.** فاعل

- **After they had played** football, they **ate** lunch.

٢ - يتم النفي بوضع **(not)** بعد **(had)**

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

٣ - يستخدم الماضي التام مع الماضي البسيط للتعبير عن حدثان في الماضي
 ◎ الحدث الذي تم أولاً يكون ماضي تام والحدث الثاني يكون ماضي بسيط وذلك مع الروابط
 الآتية :

① ماضي بسيط ماضي تام (بمجرد أن) **As soon as** = **After** (بعد)

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

② ماضي تام ماضي بسيط (قبل) **Before = By the time**

- **Before** they left, they had washed the dishes.
- **By the time** I reached the station, the train had left.

③ ماضي تام (حتى) **till / until** ماضي بسيط منفي (غالباً)

- He didn't go out **until / till** he had taken the money.

لاحظ الفكرة الآتية

He hadn't published his ideas **until just before** he died.

٤ - اذا لم يأتي فاعل بعد **(after / before)** نضع **(v+ing)**

- **After doing** homework, he slept.
- **Before going** out, she had helped her mother.

٥ - يمكن استخدام الماضي التام والماضي البسيط مع **(because)**

- Dina was upset **because** her father **hadn't phoned** her.

٦ - يأتي الماضي التام بعد **(سنة في الماضي + By / Before)**

- **By 2010**, he had learnt to swim.

٧ - يمكن أن يأتي الحدثان ماضي بسيط مع **(as soon as)** اذا لم يوجد فاصل زمني كبير بين
 الحدثين وا مثال من كتاب المدرسة

- **As soon as** the photos were taken, they appeared in the newspaper.

Exercises on Grammar

◆ Complete the sentences with the correct form of the word(s) in brackets:

1. I didn't go to the cinema until I.....(**finish**) my work.
2. They.....(**study**) English for 3 hours now.
3. After.....(**finish**) school, they joined the university.
4. He had tidied his room before he.....(**start**) studying.
5. He.....(**does**) his homework by the time he slept.
6.(**Did**) you finished your work before you went to the cinema?
7. For three years, I.....(**learn**) French.
8. He.....(**not publish**) his book until he printed it.
9. Heba.....(**do**) her homework for two hours. She hasn't finished yet.
10. He had dinner after he.....(**tidy**) his room.

أهم موضوعات الكتابة في الوحدة الـ (10)

"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 لأشياء كثيرة نقوم بها كل يوم. نستخدمه في نظام تحديد المواقع العالمي (GPS) وتقارير الطقس والتلفزيون والإنترنت والهواتف المحمولة. يستخدم نظام تحديد المواقع لتظهر لنا الطريق. نستخدم الأقمار الصناعية لتقارير الطقس. الأقمار الصناعية تسمح لنا بدراسة الجو. تظهر كيف تتحرك الغيوم والعواصف. كما نستخدم الأقمار الصناعية للتلفزيون والإنترنت. يمتلك الكثير من الأشخاص قنوات فضائية حتى يتمكنوا من مشاهدة برامجهم ومبارياتهم الرياضية المفضلة. تستخدم الأقمار الصناعية في الهواتف المحمولة. يمكن أن تعمل هواتف الأقمار الصناعية في أي مكان في العالم. إنها مفيدة جدًا في الأماكن البعيدة عن المدن، مثل الجبال أو في الصحاري.

"A biography of Farouk El - Baz"

سيرة ذاتية عن فاروق الباز

Farouk El - Baz is one of the most important scientists in the world. Farouk El-Baz is an Egyptian American space scientist and geologist. He worked with NASA in the scientific exploration of the Moon and the planning of the Apollo program. He is one of the most important scientists who had done a lot of research before the first man walked on the moon. He helped astronauts to land on the moon. He gave advice to astronauts to collect the rock on the moon. He has studied deserts. He used satellites to find underground water in the desert. His work has helped a lot of countries to find water.

فاروق الباز من أهم العلماء في العالم. فاروق الباز عالم فضاء وجيولوجي مصري أمريكي. عمل مع وكالة ناسا في الاستكشاف العلمي للقمر وتخطيط برنامج أبولو. إنه أحد أهم العلماء الذين أجروا الكثير من الأبحاث قبل أن يمشي الإنسان على القمر. ساعد رواد الفضاء على الهبوط على القمر. قدم نصائح لرواد الفضاء لجمع الصخور على القمر. لقد درس الصحاري. استخدم الأقمار الصناعية للعثور على المياه الجوفية في الصحراء. ساعد عمله الكثير من البلدان في العثور على الماء.

UNIT

11

♦ Vocabulary

newsreader	قاريء أخبار	website	موقع على الانترنت
nervous	عصبي	witness	شاهد
web designer	مصمم مواقع الكترونية	pipe	ماسورة
owner	مالك	replace	يستبدل
flood	فيضان	shopping center	مركز تسوق
warning	تحذير	governor	محافظ
businesses	محلات تجارية	tourism	السياحة
broadcasters	اذاعيين	editor	محرر صحفي
Arab world	العالم العربي	water park	ملاهي مائية
female	أنثى	broadcasting	بث اذاعي
encourage	يشجع	housewife	ربة منزل
linguist	عالم لغات	awards	جوائز
novels	روايات	faculty	كلية
retire	يتقاعد	graduated	تخرج
cultural	ثقافي	literature	الادب
skyscrapers	ناطحات السحاب	apparently	بوضوح
architect	مهندس معماري	journalist	صحفي
administrative	اداري	mistakes	أخطاء
capital	عاصمة	filming	تصوير

♦ Definitions

journalist	صحفي	someone who writes news reports
camera operator	مصور تليفزيوني	a person whose job is to film thing
newsreader	مذيع أخبار	a person whose job is to read the news on TV or radio
photographer	مصور	a person whose job is to take photographs
presenter	مذيع	a person who presents a programme
web designer	مصمم مواقع	a person who designs websites
retired	متقاعد	to leave a job or stop working because of old age
graduated	تخرج	succeed in passing your exams at university
linguist	عالم لغويات	a person who specializes in languages

broadcast	بيث	to send a programme or some information by radio or TV
apparently	بوضوح	according to what you have heard is true
normal	طبيعي	usual, not different
burst	ينفجر	break open suddenly
stuck	عالق بين	not able to move
witness	شاهد	a person who has seen an accident, crime etc.
voice	صوت انسان	sound produced by a person when they speak
governor	محافظ	the person who rules a city or area

◆ Expressions & prepositions

rather than	بدلاً من	by mistake	بالخطأ
on fire	مشتعل فيه النار	for free	مجانياً
get lost	يضل الطريق	look forward to	يتطلع إلى
give reasons	يعطى أسباب	welcome to	يرحب
in the middle of	في منتصف	want to	يريد أن

◆ Synonyms & antonyms

word	المعنى	synonym	antonym	المعنى
hate	يكره	dislike	love	يحب
outside	خارج	outdoors	inside /indoors	داخل
female	أنثى	woman	male	مذكر
cross	غاضب	angry	calm	هادئ

◆ Prefixes & suffixes

inexpensive	رخيص	dislike	يكره
unpopular	غير معروف	misuse	يستخدم سيئاً
unknown	غير معروف	rewrite	يعيد كتابة
beautiful	جميل	administrative	اداري
unfortunately	لسوء الحظ	apparently	بوضوح
governor	محافظ	normally	بشكل طبيعي

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

- A /An.....is someone who writes news reports.
a. cameraman b. oculist c. journalist d. dentist
-is to break open suddenly.
a. Swim b. Trek c. Burst d. Fly
- A.....is the person who rules a city or area.
a. crew b. sailor c. governor d. tenant

4. "Unfortunately" and "Unluckily" are..... .
 a. antonyms b. synonyms c. opposites d. nouns
5. The synonym of "woman" is..... .
 a. man b. boy c. male d. female
6. To form the adverb from "normal" we add the suffix..... .
 a. - y b. - ily c. - ly d. - ing
7. I was.....when I lost my bag, I was angry.
 a. happy b. delighted c. famous d. cross
8. Ali will be late for work. His car is.....in traffic.
 a. shocked b. stuck c. swum d. flooded
9. My father was.....because my young brothers made so much noise.
 a. cross b. delighted c. happy d. brave
10. Sama loves taking photographs, so she wants to be a..... .
 a. photographer b. farmer c. pilot d. dentist

Grammar in points القواعد في نقاط

١ - عند التحويل من مباشر إلى غير مباشر يتم تحويل فعل القول إلى
 (say/says/said/tell/tells/told) ويمكن تحويل فعل القول أيضاً إلى
 (explained/promised/reported) ولا يأتي بعدهم مفعول

- She **explained** that she visited the zoo.

٢ - نحذف الأقواس ونربط بكلمة (that) ويأتي بعدها فاعل ثم فعل ويمكن حذف (that)

- He **said** that he played football.

٣ - بعد (tell/tells/told) لابد أن يأتي مفعول أما (say/says/said) لا يأتي بعدهم مفعول

- He **said** that they had won the prize.
- He **told** me that they had won the prize.

٤ - اذا جاء فعل القول مضارع يكون زمن الجملة مضارع أو مستقبل

- He **says** that she **is playing** football.

٥ - اذا جاء فعل القول ماضي يكون زمن الجملة ماضي

- He **said** that he **was playing** football.

٦ - اذا جاء فعل القول ماضي يتم تحويل علامات الأزمنة وأسماء الإشارة

[now.....then /yesterday...the day before/tomorrow...the following day]

- He **said** that he was reading **then**.

٧ - بعد (There was) يأتي اسم مفرد وبعد (There were) يأتي اسم

- There **was** a book on the table.
- There **were** a lot of people in the club.

Exercises on Grammar

♦ Complete the sentences with the correct form of the word(s) in brackets:

1. The man.....(**told**) that he saw the accident.
2. Nada said that she.....(**is**) cooking lunch.
3. The owner explained that there.....(**will**) be over 100 new jobs.
4. Heba said that she.....(**have**) a shop in town.
5. Noha.....(**said**) us that she was busy.
6. He told me that it.....(**will be**) a holiday the next day.
7. There.....(**are**) many boys in the class yesterday.
8. The teacher.....(**said**) them that the library was closed.
9. He told me that he was reading.....(**now**).
10. Mazin said that he.....(**has**) been ill the day before.

أهم موضوعات الكتابة في الوحدة الـ (11)

"A biography about a person in the media"

سيرة ذاتية لشخصية اعلامية

There are many famous people who work in the media now and in the past. I think Farouk Shousha and Safia el Mohandes are the most important. Farouk Shousha is a well-known radio presenter. In his programmes, he always talked about the beauty of the Arabic Language. He was called the guardian of the Arabic Language. He won many prizes.

Safia el- Mohandes was born in Cairo. She was born in 1922. She was the first female voice on the radio. She presented programmes for women and children. She also presented news, educational advice and drama for the whole family. She helped many people on this field. She was called the mother of the broadcasters. She retired in 1982.

هناك العديد من المشاهير الذين يعملون في وسائل الإعلام الآن وفي الماضي. أعتقد أن فاروق شوشة وصفيّة المهندس هما الأهم. فاروق شوشة مذيع إذاعي معروف. لطالما تحدث في برامجه عن جمال اللغة العربية. لُقّب بحارس اللغة العربية. حصل على العديد من الجوائز.

ولدت صفيّة المهندس في القاهرة. ولدت عام ١٩٢٢، وكانت أول صوت نسائي في الراديو. قدمت برامج للنساء والأطفال. كما قدمت الأخبار والنصائح التربوية والدراما لجميع أفراد الأسرة. لقد ساعدت الكثير من الناس في هذا المجال. كانت تسمى أم المذيعين. تقاعدت عام ١٩٨٢.

"A review about jobs in the media"

الوظائف في الاعلام

There are many different jobs in the media. I think they are all very important. A journalist is the person who writes and looks for news article. A newsreader reads the news on TV and radio. A photographer is the person whose job is to take photographs. A camera operator is the person who controls TV cameras or film programs. There is a job of a presenter. A presenter is the person who presents programs on a TV or radio. There are other important jobs that relate to online media. A web designer is the person whose job is to design websites. I think all these jobs are useful and we can't do without them.

هناك العديد من الوظائف المختلفة في وسائل الإعلام. أعتقد أنهم جميعًا مهمون جدًا. الصحفي هو الشخص الذي يكتب المقالات الإخبارية ويبحث عنها. قارئ الأخبار يقرأ الأخبار على التلفزيون والراديو. المصور هو الشخص الذي تتمثل مهمته في التقاط الصور. مشغل الكاميرا هو الشخص الذي يتحكم في كاميرات التلفزيون أو برامج الأفلام. هناك وظيفة مقدم البرامج. مقدم البرامج هو الشخص الذي يقدم البرامج على التلفزيون أو الراديو. هناك وظائف مهمة أخرى تتعلق بوسائل الإعلام عبر الإنترنت. مصمم الويب هو الشخص الذي تتمثل مهمته في تصميم مواقع الويب. أعتقد أن كل هذه الوظائف مفيدة ولا يمكننا الاستغناء عنها.

UNIT

12

♦ Vocabulary

cycle lane	ممشى الدراجات	presentation	عرض تقديمي
renewable	متجدد	temperature	درجة الحرارة
in fact	في الحقيقة	floating	طافي / عائم
scientists	علماء	solution	حل
climate change	تغير المناخ	solar panels	ألواح شمسية
tournament	بطولة	farmland	أرض زراعية
popular	محبوب / مشهور	fabric	قماش
devices	أجهزة	pandemic	وباء
education	التعليم	cashless	غير نقدي
expert	خبير	mask	قناع / كمامة
robotic engineer	مهندس روبوتات	remind	يذكر
recently	حديثاً	accountant	محاسب
advantages	مميزات	professional	محترف
materials	مواد	ambition	الطموح
assistant	مساعد	internship	فترة تدريب
virtual reality	الواقع الافتراضي	government	الحكومة
traffic	المرور	marathon	سباق جري
population	تعداد السكان	distance	مسافة
capital	عاصمة	experts	خبراء
monorail	قطار احادي	apartment	شقة
robotics	علم الروبوتات	districts	أحياء / مناطق
experience	خبرة	drones	طائرات بدون طيار
disability	إعاقة	driverless	بدون قائد
skills	مهارات	signs	إشارات
passengers	ركاب	controls	ادوات تحكم

◆ Definitions

virtual reality	الواقع الافتراضي	when a computer makes you think that you are in a real place using pictures and sounds
set up	يؤسس	to start a business
internship	فترة تدريب	when you work, often without pay, to learn about a job
online learning	تعليم عبر الانترنت	education or learning that you can have on the internet
marathon	سباق جري	a running race of around 42 kilometers
monorail	قطار احادي سريع	a railway system that uses a single rail, usually high above the ground
district	منطقة / حي	an area of a town, city or the countryside
cashless	غير نقدي	done without using money you can hold
skill	مهارة	the ability to do something well
cycle lane	ممشى الدراجات	a special place where people can cycle on roads
assistant	مساعد	somebody who helps a person do their job
controls	ادوات التحكم	things used to operate a vehicle or machine
robotic engineer	مهندس روبوتات	a person whose job is to design or work with robots
3D printer	طابعة ثلاثية	a machine that can make copies of whole objects
temperature	درجة الحرارة	how hot or cold something is

◆ Expressions & prepositions

make prediction	يتنبأ	do a marathon	يشترك في سباق جري
break the law	يخالف القانون	make sure	يتأكد
apply for	يتقدم لوظيفة	do a project	يقوم بمشروع
throw away	يرمي	take off	تقلع الطائرة / يخلع ملابس

◆ Synonyms & antonyms

word	المعنى	synonym	antonym	المعنى
popular	مشهور	known	unknown	غير معروف
advantages	مميزات	pros	disadvantages	عيوب
distant	بعيد	remote	close / near	قريب
agree	يوافق	accept	disagree / refuse	يرفض
interesting	شيق	exciting	boring	ممل

◆ Prefixes & suffixes

impossible	مستحيل	monorail	قطار احادي
renewable	متجدد	disability	اعاقة
disagree	لا يوافق	unpopular	غير معروف
recycle	يعيد تدوير	illegal	غير قانوني
driverless	بدون قائد	robotics	علم الروبوتات
recently	حديثاً	likely	من المحتمل
historical	تاريخي	internship	فترة تدريب
professional	محترف	luckily	لحسن الحظ

Exercises on vocabulary

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

- A railway system that uses a single rail, usually high above the ground is.....
a. plane b. snowmobile c. highway d. monorail
-means done without using money you can hold.
a. Cashless b. Lazy c. Funny d. Cheap
-are things used to operate a vehicle or machine.
a. Glasses b. Nails c. Controls d. Compete
- The prefix "....." means one.
a. tri - b. bi - c. mono - d. dis -
-is the opposite of "close".
a. Near b. Sad c. Remote d. Happy
- The toy moves like a robot. It is very..... .
a. still b. robotic c. unmovable d. polluted
- We should produce more food to.....more poor people in the world.
a. fail b. tap c. feed d. eat
- I am going to do a / an.....course on the internet.
a. online b. offline c. cute d. blue
- All cities should have cycle.....so it is safer to go by bike.
a. rings b. fans c. lanes d. lakes
- The suffix "....." changes "profession" into an adjective.
a. - ed b. - ly c. - ily d. - al

Grammar in points القواعد في نقاط

١ - للتعبير عن التنبؤات المستقبلية نستخدم (مصدر + will / won't)

- In the future, we **will use** renewable energy.
- E-sports **won't be** more popular than football.

٢ - للتعبير عن الخطط والنوايا نستخدم (مصدر + am/is/are + going to)

- I **am going to** work as a volunteer at weekends.

٣ - للتعبير عن القدرة وعدم القدرة في المستقبل نستخدم

(مصدر + will/ won't be able to + فاعل)

- They **will be able to** make electricity.
- She **won't be able to** travel abroad.
- He **won't be able to** drive a car.

Exercises on Grammar

♦ Complete the sentences with the correct form of the word(s) in brackets:

1. I think that more people will.....(rides) bikes in the future.
2. In future, we.....(did) produce electricity in lots of different ways.
3. What do you think our city(is) be like in 2050?
4. Talia speaks Japanese, so she will be able to.....(applying) for the job.
5. Adel can't find his passport, He.....(will) be able to travel tomorrow.
6. He has arranged everything, he.....(has) a party.
7. The phone is ringing, I will.....(answering) it.
8. I can't go with you, I am.....(do) my homework.
9. They.....(visit) Aswan. It is their plan.
10. There are dark cloud, it is.....(going rain).

أهم موضوعات الكتابة في الوحدة الـ (12)

"A review about future technology"

تكنولوجيا المستقبل

In the future, there will be some forms of technology. These forms will affect our future. One of them is driverless cars. Driverless cars will help us travel to travel anywhere without touching the controls. They will depend on electricity. They will be better for the environment. Some experts believe that we will have to wait until 2030 to use these cars. Although they driverless cars have a lot of pros, they have some problems. They need a lot of testing to be safe to use. We will have to make new laws. We also will have to make our roads better. We need change road signs so that computer can read them well.

في المستقبل ، ستكون هناك بعض أشكال التكنولوجيا. ستؤثر هذه الأشكال على مستقبلنا. واحد منهم سيارات ذاتية القيادة. ستساعدنا السيارات ذاتية القيادة في السفر إلى أي مكان دون لمس أدوات التحكم. سوف يعتمدون على الكهرباء. سيكونون أفضل للبيئة. يعتقد بعض الخبراء أنه سيتعين علينا الانتظار حتى عام ٢٠٣٠ لاستخدام هذه السيارات. على الرغم من أن السيارات ذاتية القيادة بها الكثير من الإيجابيات ، إلا أنها تواجه بعض المشكلات. يحتاجون إلى الكثير من الاختبارات ليكونوا آمنين للاستخدام. سيتعين علينا سن قوانين جديدة. سيتعين علينا أيضًا أن نجعل طرقنا أفضل. نحتاج إلى تغيير لافتات الطريق حتى يتمكن الكمبيوتر من قراءتها جيدًا.

"A review about your personal goals and ambitions"

أهدافك الشخصية وطموحاتك

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 العمل الجاد لتحقيقها. لدي الكثير من الأهداف والطموحات. عندما انتهى من المدرسة الإعدادية ، أود الذهاب إلى مدرسة التكنولوجيا. حلمي هو أن أصبح مهندس روبوتات. لدي أهداف أخرى. أريد ان اعمل كمتطوع لجمعية خيرية. انا اريد التعرف على ناس جدد. أرغب في تحسين مهاراتي ، لذلك أرغب في الانضمام إلى دورة تدريبية عبر الإنترنت. عندما أنهي جامعتي ، سأحصل على فترة تدريب. بعد ذلك سوف أقوم بتأسيس عملي الخاص. سيكون لدي شركة تصنع روبوتات.

الجزء الثاني المراجعة العامة

أولا سؤال المحادثة

- ١- يجب قراءة المحادثة كاملة لفهم موضوع المحادثة لأن بعض الاجابات ممكن أن تكون في رأس السؤال أو في باقي المحادثة .
- ٢- نحدد هل مطلوب اجابه على سؤال أو مطلوب تكوين سؤال على الاجابه .
- ٣- اذا جاء في الاجابه (Yes/No) يكون مطلوب سؤال بفعل مساعد ولكن اذا بدأت الاجابه بفعل يكون مطلوب سؤال بأداه استفهام

- ١ - سؤال يبدأ بفعل مساعد وتكون الاجابة بـ (Yes - No) ويتكون السؤال كالآتي
?.....فعل أساسي + فاعل + فعل مساعد
- ٢ - سؤال يبدأ بكلمه استفهام وتكون الاجابة على أداة الاستفهام ويتكون السؤال كالآتي :
?.....فعل أساسي + فاعل + فعل مساعد + كلمة استفهام
- ٣ - سؤال يبدأ بفعل مساعد به (or) يسمى سؤال التخيير ولا تكون الاجابة بـ (Yes - No)
?.....or..... فعل أساسي + فاعل + فعل مساعد

اولاً : السؤال بفعل مساعد : ويكون شكل السؤال كالآتي

فعل مساعد	فاعل	فعل	باقي الجملة؟
Is/Are/Was/Were	فاعل	صفة-اسم / u + in	باقي الجملة
Has/Have/Had	فاعل	p. p	باقي الجملة
Do/Does/Did	فاعل	مصدر	باقي الجملة
Will/Can/Must	فاعل	مصدر	باقي الجملة

ملاحظات على السؤال الذي يبدأ بفعل مساعد

- ١- اذا جاء الفعل المساعد فعل ناقص مثل (Will/Can/Should) يكون الفعل الاساسي مصدر .
Will he buy a new car?
- Yes, he will buy a new car.
- No, he won't buy a new car.
- ٢- اذا جاء الفعل المساعد (Have/Has/Had) يكون الفعل الاساسي (P.P.)
Have they watched TV?
- Yes, they have watched TV. - No, they haven't watched TV.

٣ - اذا جاء الفعل المساعد (Am / Is / Are / Was / Were) يكون الفعل الاساسي فعل مضاف له (ing)

Is she cooking lunch?

- Yes, she is cooking lunch.
- No, she isn't cooking lunch.

٤ - اذا بدأ السؤال بالفعل المساعد (Do / Does / Did) يكون الفعل الاساسي مصدر.

Do you write English?

- Yes, I write English.

ثانيا: سؤال التخيير

والاجابة هنا تكون اختيار واحد من الاثنين (or) هو الذي يبدأ بفعل مساعد ويكون به كلمة

1. Will you buy a mobile or tablet?

- I will buy a mobile.

2. Do you like fish or meat?

- I like fish.

ثالثاً : السؤال الذي يبدأ بكلمة استفهام يكون كالاتي

كلمة الاستفهام	فعل مساعد	فاعل	فعل	باقي الجملة?
Why/ What	is/are/was/were	فاعل	in / + صفة - اسم	باقي الجملة
Where	has/have/had	فاعل	p. p	باقي الجملة
When	do/does/did	فاعل	مصدر	باقي الجملة
How	will/can/must	فاعل	مصدر	باقي الجملة

What	إسم	How	صفة	Who?	من للعاقل
What class	ما الفصل	How long	كم مدة	Which?	أيهما
What colour	ما لون	How old	كم عمر	Whom?	من (مفعول عاقل)
What kind	ما نوع	How heavy	كم وزن	When?	متى
What price	ما سعر	How much	كم كمية / سد	With whom?	مع من
What school	ما المدرسة	How far	كم بعد	Why?	لماذا
What size	ما مقاس	How tall	كم طول	Where?	أين
What sort	ما نوع	How often	كم مره	Whose?	ملك من
What speed	ما سرعة	How high	كم ارتفاع	Since when?	منذ متى
What time	متى	How many	كم عدد	To whom?	الى من

بعض الاسئلة التي تبدأ بكلمة استفهام

1. A: **Where** will they travel?
B: They will travel to **Aswan**.
2. A: **How long** has she studied English?
B: She has studied English **for 10 years**.
3. A: **Why** was he late?
B: He was late **because** he missed the bus.
4. A: **How** do you go to school?
B: I go to school **by car**.
5. A: **Who** do you live with?
B: I live with my **family**.

Exercises

I. Finish the following dialogue:

Two friends are talking about planting trees

- Amr** : What shall we do this summer?
Yasser : (1).....
Amr : Good, planting trees is a good idea.
Yasser : (2).....
Amr : My brother will help us and we can ask some friends, too.
Yasser : (3)..... . They will be happy to do so.
Amr : Where can we start?
Yasser : (4).....
Amr : (5)..... ?
Yasser : We will start after our exams.

2. Finish the following dialogue:

Faten and Huda are talking about spending their last Mid-year holiday

- Faten** : Good morning, Huda.
Huda : Good morning, Faten. Where did you go last Mid-year holiday?
Faten : (1).....
Huda : Alexandria! Which places did you visit there?
Faten : (2).....
Huda : (3).....?
Faten : I went with my family.
Huda : (4)..... ?
Faten : Of course, you can come with us next holiday.
Huda : (5).....

3. Finish the following dialogue:

Ehab and Ahmed are talking about the environment

- Ehab** : Hello, Ahmed. What are you doing?
Ahmed : Hello, Ehab. (1).....
Ehab : What is this article about?
Ahmed : (2).....
Ehab : Our environment is being polluted severely. (3).....?
Ahmed : We can plant more trees to prevent that.
Ehab : (4).....?
Ahmed : Yes, we can use less plastic.
Ehab : (5).....
Ahmed : Actually, this will help save the environment.

4. Finish the following dialogue:

Essam and Adel are talking about next summer holiday

- Essam** : Where will you go next summer holiday?
Adel : (1).....
Essam : Sharm El Sheikh! (2).....?
Adel : I will go with my friend Asser.
Essam : (3).....?
Adel : No, we will stay in a hotel.
Essam : How will you go?
Adel : (4).....
Essam : How long will you stay?
Adel : (5).....

5. Finish the following dialogue:

Shady is talking with his friend Nader about a trip to Luxor."

- Shady** : You seem busy, Nader.
Nader : Yes, I am very busy. (1).....
Shady : What list are you making?
Nader : The things we need for our trip.
Shady : (2).....?
Nader : To Luxor! (3).....
Shady : I don't think three days is enough. (4).....
Nader : But we can't get the money for a complete month.
Shady : OK. I'd like to come with you. (5)..... ?
Nader : Two thousand pounds.

السؤال الثاني في الامتحان (التكملة)

2. Read and complete the text with words from the list (4 M)

Model (1)

fur - who - famous - safe - which - short

A mongoose has a long body, with (1).....legs and a long tail. Their bodies are covered by thick (2).....Mongooses can see and hear very well, (3).....helps them to find food and avoid danger. Mongooses are (4).....for fighting snakes. They are able to kill snakes by biting them.

Model (2)

years - cats - has - tourists - have - hotel

A new water park opened in Sharm El sheikh nowadays. It is the biggest park in Egypt. It (1).....many restaurants and the owner is going to build a new (2).....next year. He said that it had taken over three (3).....to build. Many Egyptians and (4).....visit it.

Model (3)

lived - plants - describe - live - beach - colourful

The reef is a beautiful place. Some people (1).....it as an underwater garden. The corals that form the reef are very (2).....Some of them look like (3)....., but they are not. They are made of thousands of tiny animals that are joined together. Corals can only (4).....in warm clean sea water with lots of light.

Model (4)

if - full - wealth - unless - fill - valuable

Health is better than (1)..... . One cannot exchange health for all the money in the world because health is the most (2).....gift from Allah. A sick person lives a bad life (3).....of pain, weakness and suffering. He feels that he is a real trouble to his family. He loses the nice taste of food. You can't enjoy good health (4).....you practise suitable exercises.

Model (5)

people - cleaner - protection - energy - batteries - protect

The environment needs our help. We can do a lot of things to (1).....the environment. We can build solar farms to create green (2).....At home, we may use rechargeable (3)..... .There are projects to plant trees to give us (4).....air. It is very helpful to use air conditioning less often.

السؤال الثالث في الامتحان (القطعة)

- المطلوب الإجابة على قطعة عليها (٦) أسئلة (سؤالين) أسئلة (Choose) و (اربعه) أسئلة (Answer) وللإجابة على سؤال القطعة يمكن إتباع الآتي
- ١ - نقرأ القطعة كاملة بالأسئلة للمرة الأولى.
 - ٢ - نعيد قراءة القطعة ووضع خط تحت الأفكار الرئيسية في القطعة.
 - ٣ - نحاول استنتاج معاني الكلمات الغريبة من سياق الجملة والقطعة عموماً.
 - ٤ - نحاول فهم الهدف العام من القطعة.

أسئلة متكررة في سؤال القطعة

① Give a suitable title to the passage.

- ضع عنوان مناسب للقطعة

② Summarize the (first / second / last) paragraph.

- لخص البراجراف (الأول أو الثاني أو الأخير)

③ What does the underlined word / pronoun refer to?

- لأي شيء تشير الكلمة أو الضمير الذي تحته خط

④ Find a word in the passage that means.....

- هات كلمة من القطعة لها نفس معنى

⑤ What do you learn from the passage? What is the moral?

- ماذا تتعلم من القطعة أو ماهو المغزى؟

⑥ Name...../ Infer from the passage

- اذكر / استنتج من القطعة

3 Read the following, then answer the questions:

Model (I)

Good friends can be an important experience of happiness in your life. A true friend for me is like water for the sea. Really, I cannot imagine my life without my friend. He is very honest and good to me. He is called Mostafa. We are the same age. We have been friends since childhood. I think we nearly have the same hobbies and interests. We spend our free time with each other. He always encourages me. He does not leave me alone. We usually share our bad and good moments. We understand each other easily and in no time. He gives me support when I need it. One day, I was in need of money. I was surprised when he offered me **it** without asking. In fact, I cannot forget this situation. If you have such a good friend, keep him / her all your life.

a. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:**1. What's the MAIN idea of the text?**

- a.** A bad friend **b.** Communicating with people
c. A dishonest friend **d.** Good friendship

2. What does the underlined pronoun "it" refer to?

- a.** money **b.** time **c.** life **d.** chance

b. Answer the following questions:**3. Give a suitable title to the passage.**

.....

4. How do you think the writer's friend surprised him?

.....

5. According to the passage, what do you think a true friend is like?

.....

6. What should you do if you have a good friend?

.....

Model (2)

One day, a rich man decided to take his son on a trip to the country. The rich man wanted to show his son how the poor people live so that he could be thankful for their wealth. They spent two days on a farm of a very poor family.

On their way home, the rich man asked his son, "What do you think of our trip and what do you learn?" The son answered, "I saw that we have servants to serve us, but they serve others. We have one dog and they have four. We have electric lamps in our garden and they have stars at night. We buy our food, but they grow **theirs**. We have a big pool in our garden, but they have a canal that has no end. We have large walls to protect us and they have friends to protect them." The son added, "Thanks dad for showing me how poor we are."

a. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:**1. The main idea of the passage could be..... .**

- a.** The poor are sad
b. Money is useless
c. It is better to be poor
d. Money is not everything in life

2. The father wanted his son to..... .

- a.** learn a lesson
b. help the rich
c. breathe fresh air
d. have a picnic

b. Answer the following questions:

3. What does the underlined pronoun "theirs" refer to?

4. Summarize the first paragraph in ONE sentence of your own words.

5. Do you think the son felt happy after that visit? Why? Why not?

6. What might the father think after hearing his son's opinion?

Model (3)

Our planet faces increasing dangers. But we have the power to preserve this precious world. We can depend on different energy sources like wind and solar power that can reduce harm to the earth. This can save energy and make the world a cleaner place. Simple acts like preserving water, reducing waste and saving energy are needed. Simple everyday habits can help keep our community. Protecting natural habitats is also important for climate change. Let's say "No" to unnecessary single-use plastics, and think of the power of "reduce, reuse, recycle" different things such as plastic bottles, old metals, paper products or any other materials. Recycling can help us keep our community clean and save different sources. By working together, we can cultivate greener future, plant trees and have more green areas. Imagine a world where we enjoy clean air and lovely green places. It starts with each of us, one green step at a time.

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

1. The writer thinks that recycling is.....for community.

a. harmful b. dangerous c. useful d. unnecessary

2. The underlined word "preserve" can be replaced by..... .

a. keep b. serve c. change d. damage

b. Answer the following questions:

3. What does the underlined pronoun "This" refer to?

4. What does the writer suggest to make the world greener?

5. Do you think that everyone can help the community? How?

6. What is the main idea of the passage?

بنك أسئلة على الكلمات

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

1. We should protect our planet. "Protect" is similar in meaning to..... .
a. increase b. damage c. collect from d. keep safe
2. Many ancient...are found in Fayoum Depression. These are bones of animals.
a. carriages b. fossils c. owners d. ingredients
3. People in Egypt plant mangrove seedlings along the Red Sea..... .
a. rocks b. cost c. coast d. ponds
4. The.....is a large natural area of land which is mostly green.
a. shape b. grassland c. desert d. coastal
5. We can add the prefix"....." to the word "scope" to mean an instrument that makes distant things nearer.
a. fore - b. inter - c. pre - d. tele -
6. A / An.....is the person who has seen an accident or a crime.
a. witness b. sailor c. tailor d. designer
7. Trees absorb.....dioxide from the air.
a. liquid b. carbon c. gas d. oxygen
8. We add "....." to the word " national" to give the opposite.
a. pre- b. un- c. dis- d. inter-
9.is the sound produced by a person when he speaks.
a. Voice b. Playing c. Running d. Vibration
10. My teacher told me not to be late again. He gave me a
a. promise b. warning c. witness d. present
11. A/An.....is a person who travels into space.
a. doctor b. player c. astronaut d. nurse
12. The Iron woman was enormous. The word "enormous" means very
a. small b. ugly c. tiny d. big
13. A /An is a person who travels into space.
a. astronomer b. astronaut c. astrologer d. sailor
14. A..... is the natural home of an animal or a plant.
a. habitat b. coast c. rock d. rainforest
15. "....." is the synonym of " angry".
a. Happy b. Bad c. Glad d. Cross
16. The prefix gives the opposite of "appear".
a. un- b. im- c. dis- d. il-
17. The whale is reallyIt is about 150 tons.
a. small b. enormous c. tiny d. slim
18. We cannot continue to use petrol for cars because it is not..... .
a. sustainable b. fantastic c. rechargeable d. remote
19. "....." is the synonym of the word "strange".
a. Familiar b. Usual c. Similar d. Unusual
20. is cutting down all the trees in an area.
a. Air pollution b. Deforestation c. Weaving d. Farming

60. The ability to do something well is a
a. lifestyle **b. research** **c. skill** **d. race**
61. A/An is a machine that makes the air in a room stay cool or warm.
a. air conditioning **b. computer** **c. kettle** **d. battery**
62. The earth orbits the sun. The verb "orbits" means
a. move around **b. discover** **c. study** **d. destroy**
63. The word gives the opposite meaning of "tiny".
a. small **b. huge** **c. lesser** **d. little**
64. To get the adjective from the word "hero", We add the suffix
a. -ment **b. -ly** **c. -ic** **d. -ful**
65. She has been working at a school for free for more than 8 years. She is
a. an employee **b. a volunteer** **c. a boss** **d. a manager**
66. is the thick hair that covers the body of an animal.
a. Feather **b. Fur** **c. Skin** **d. Leather**
67. The.....is a force which attracts things or people to the center of the earth.
a. gravity **b. Space** **c. satellite** **d. jet**
68. My parents don't allow me to watch TV late. The synonym of the word "allow" is
a. find **b. protect** **c. prevent** **d. let**
69. To get the adverb of "complete" we add the suffix
a. -tion **b. -ly** **c. -y** **d. -ment**
70. He can't go to anywhere. He is in his house because of the flood.
a. busy **b. full** **c. stuck** **d. free**
71. If something is you don't need to plug it in.
a. wireless **b. fatherless** **c. saddened** **d. powerless**
72. A group of animals or plants of the same kind is..... .
a. spaces **b. spices** **c. species** **d. spade**
73. The verb "avoid" means to..... from doing something.
a. keep way **b. keep a way** **c. stay away** **d. stay a way**
74. To get the adjective of "sustain" you add the suffix..... .
a. -able **b. -al** **c. -ment** **d. -tion**
75. The moon moves around the Earth. The verb "moves" here means..... .
a. stop **b. controls** **c. orbits** **d. preserves**
76. The antonym of "hard" is
a. remote **b. difficult** **c. simple** **d. far**
77. A person who travels into space is called a / an
a. astronaut **b. engineer** **c. surgeon** **d. architect**
78. A/An is someone who studies the stars and planets.
a. astronaut **b. astronomer** **c. receiver** **d. scientist**
79. is a special ability to do something.
a. Project **b. Energy** **c. Power** **d. Crop**
80. Solar energy never ends. That means, it is
a. renewable **b. melting** **c. warm** **d. changing**

بنك أسئلة على الجرامر

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the word(s) in brackets:

1. We must avoid.....(**pollute**) the world.
2. What would you do if you.....(**be**) rich?
3. I didn't go out until I.....(**finish**) my homework.
4. Amr told me that he.....(**travel**) abroad the next week.
5. We.....(**not use**) to play computer games, but we do now.
6. I went to the club after I.....(**finish**) my work.
7. My house.....(**is**) built in around 2000.
8. If it is hot tomorrow, we.....(**would**) go to the beach.
9. In the past, people.....(**use**) to get paper bags at supermarkets.
10. Heba told me that her plane.....(**leaves**) to London that day.
11. The Taj Mahal.....(**build**) by Shah Jahan.
12. As soon as Maha.....(**watch**) TV, she slept.
13. We would have fewer storms if climate change.....(**stop**).
14. Do you enjoy.....(**play**) the piano?
15. He answered the exam.....(**good**).
16. That old building used to.....(**is**) a theatre.
17. The pyramids.....(**build**) thousands of years ago.
18. Shereen said that she.....(**didn't watch**) the film the day before.
19. Eyad.....(**buy**) the car if he doesn't have enough money.
20. Nada watched the film as soon as she.....(**does**) her homework.
21. Football.....(**play**) by millions of people every day.
22. We should avoid.....(**eat**) unhealthy food.
23. If we lived in Alexandria, we.....(**go**) to the beach every weekend.
24. In the future, more people.....(**learn**) online.
25. My school team.....(**score**) two goals before the match ended.
26. They didn't.....(**used to**) drive electric cars.
27. The coach told the players that there.....(**will**) be an important match the next day.
28. Astronomers.....(**have**) studied space with their eyes before the telescope was invented.
29. We must avoid.....(**to pollute**) the environment.
30. This nice picture.....(**is**) taken by my sister three days ago.
31. What.....(**you do**) if you don't catch the train?
32. We used to.....(**wasting**) water, but now we try to save water.
33. Heba.....(**do**) her homework for two hours. She hasn't finished yet.
34. A witness.....(**told**) that the building was on fire.
35. The Great Egyptian Museum.....(**visited**) by many people every year.
36. A list of the new Seven Wonders.....(**make**) in 2007.
37. If we keep.....(**burn**) fossil fuels, climate change will get worse.
38. We could get to the coast quicker if they.....(**have**) better roads.

39. Ramy.....(**tidy**) his room before he started studying.
40. When I am older, I am.....(**gone**) to help the disabled at the weekends.
41. We must avoid.....(**pollute**) the environment.
42. The police.....(**told**) that lots of mobile phones had been stolen that year.
43. He always.....(**using**) to be afraid of the dark when he was young.
44. He didn't phone me until he(**has**) heard the news.
45. If he read the question well, he.....(**answer**) it.
46. We can avoid.....(**cut**) down the trees.
47. Longa go, camels.....(**call**) the ships of the desert.
48. We didn't use to use energy - saving light bulbs, but we.....(**did**) now.
49. I would write to Salma if I.....(**know**) her address.
50. "I am coming for lunch, Ali"(**told**) Adel.
51. The pyramids.....(**visit**) by thousands of tourists every year.
52. If Rami comes to the party next Thursday, he.....(**meet**) his old friends.
53. They.....(**finish**) all their work before they went home.
54. Lina decided.....(**buy**) a new laptop next summer.
55. Ali told us that we.....(**travel**) to Alexandria the following week.
56. The Green Wall Initiative.....(**set**) up in 2007 by the African Union.
57. 20 people.....(**walk**) on the moon by the end of the 20th century.
58. He used to walk to school, but now he.....(**ride**) his bike.
59. If you eat an apple daily, you.....(**be**) very healthy.
60. Sama told Mona she didn't feel better.....(**now**).
61. Hundreds of fossils of ancient whales.....(**find**) in 1902.
62. For many years, NASA has.....(**trying**) to understand what it can do with rubbish.
63. A witness.....(**say**) that the building was on fire.
64. We.....(**have**) fewer storms if climate change stopped.
65. If we keep.....(**burn**) fossil fuels, climate change will get worse.
66. Hundreds of fossils of ancient whales.....(**find**) by scientists in 1902.
67. If it.....(**be**) fine tomorrow, we will go to the zoo.
68. Dad.....(**not use**) to turn off his computer at night, but he does now.
69. After we.....(**collect**) useful information about the stars, we did our research.
70. Al Nayzak Lake.....(**know**) as a natural wonder.
71. What.....(**you get**) if you win the race.
72. In the past, people.....(**not use**) to have energy saving light bulbs.
73. I didn't have any money so I decided.....(**walk**) to school.
74. I.....(**clean**) my room before I started studying.
75. If he read the question well, he.....(**answer**) it.
76. The exam was so difficult.(**Because**) Osama came first.
77. Nada watched a film as soon as she.....(**does**) her homework.
78. Samir.....(**said**) me that he would travel to London.
79. Satellites allow us.....(**studied**) the weather.
80. Heba.....(**do**) her homework for two hours. She hasn't finished yet.

امتحانات عامة نظام البوكلت

Exam (I)

I. Finish the following dialogue (5 M)

Sama has studied a list about wonders

- Jana** : Have you studied anything interesting?
Sama : (1).....
Jana : (2).....?
Sama : The list includes seven wonders.
Jana : Are there any wonders in Egypt?
Sama : (3).....
Jana : (4).....?
Sama : They are the Great Pyramid and the lighthouse?
Jana : Is there a lighthouse now?
Sama : (5).....

Answers

1. -----
 2. -----
 3. -----
 4. -----
 5. -----

2. Read and complete the text with words from the list (4 M)

do - to do - weavers- tradition - rubbish - people

Weaving is an Egyptian (1)....., but there aren't many traditional weavers in Egypt today. So I was surprised to see three (2)..... working on traditional looms when I visited Cairo. When Mariam Hazem and Hend Riad were students at university, they wanted (3).....something about plastic (4).....

Answers

1. -----
 2. -----
 3. -----
 4. -----

3. Read the following text, then answer the questions (6 M)

Once there was a poor farmer living in a village. He grew crops and raised animals. One day, he found that his goose had laid a yellow egg. When he picked it up, it was as heavy as metal and he thought **it** was bad. He decided to take it home and his son found out that the egg was made of gold. Every morning, the same thing happened. The farmer soon became very rich. He sold all the golden eggs at the market. However, the farmer soon became greedy. He thought that there must be a lot of eggs inside the goose, so he

killed it. When he had killed the goose, he found that there were no eggs inside it.

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

1. The word "raised" animals is the same meaning as..... .

a. kept b. killed c. sold d. bought

2. The suitable title for the story is the.....farmer.

a. rich b. happy c. greedy d. smart

b. Answer the following questions:

3. What does the underlined pronoun "it" refer to?

4. Summarize the story in a few sentences.

5. What is your opinion of the farmer?

6. Where did the farmer sell the eggs?

Answers

1. -----
2. -----
3. -----
4. -----
5. -----
6. -----

4. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d (3 M)

1. The natural home of a plant or an animal is called a..... .

a. habit b. happy c. hope d. habitat

2. When all the trees in an area are cut down this means..... .

a. civilization b. deforestation c. population d. traveling

3. "Reduce" and "increase" are

a. similar b. synonyms c. antonyms d. the same

4. The prefix "....." means to do something again.

a. re - b. il - c. un - d. dis -

5. The police tried to catch the thief. The word "catch" here means..... .

a. arrest b. fish c. ride d. help

6. We asked our teacher to start a project and he said yes. This means he.... .

a. refused b. disagreed c. agreed d. laughed

5. Complete the sentences with the correct form of word(s) in brackets (5 M)

1. He used to be lazy, but now he (doesn't) lazy.

2. My father stopped (to smoke), he no longer smokes.

3. (Did) the news read yesterday?

4. Lunch (are) cooked by mum.

5. If he studied hard, (he would) get high marks?

6. Write ONE HUNDRED and TEN (110) words on the following: (7 M)
"Forms of renewable and nonrenewable energy"

Exam (2)

I. Finish the following dialogue:

Nada and Soha are talking about solar energy

- Nada** : What's your opinion about solar energy?
Soha : (1).....
Nada : (2).....?
Soha : Yes, I agree. Energy from the sun is better.
Nada : (3).....?
Soha : We often get it from the solar panels.
Nada : Can we use it in our houses?
Soha : (4).....
Nada : Do these panels produce pollution?
Soha : (5).....
Nada : I think that would be great.

Answers

1. -----
 2. -----
 3. -----
 4. -----
 5. -----

2. Read and complete the text with words from the following list:

traditional – weaver - crops – can - learned – fabric

There are a lot of (1).....arts in Egypt. I (2).....about the traditional art of weaving at school today. A (3).....uses a machine called a loom. It crosses threads under and over each other to make (4)..... . Weavers can make very beautiful things.

Answers

1. -----
 2. -----
 3. -----
 4. -----

3. Read the following, then answer the questions:

Technical education is very important nowadays. Without it, there would be no mechanics, electricians or nurses. Sixty percent of students go to technical schools. Students at technical schools learn skills that they can use in the world of work. These skills are extremely impotent for the future of our country. They can learn about work in hotels and shops. These skills can really help them after they graduate. There are many more technical schools around Egypt. Each school teaches different skills. Students who do very well at technical schools can continue to study at university. The government provides technical schools with a lot of money to buy modern equipment. It does its best to train students how to be skillful craftsmen in the future.

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

1. Technical schools teach different

a. sports b. plants c. skills d. games

2. Good students at technical schools can.....to study at university,

a. continue b. prevent c. play d. stop

b. Answer the following questions:

3. What is the main idea of the passage.

4. What does the underlined pronoun "they" refer to?

5. Summarize the second paragraph of the passage in one sentence.

6. Do you like to join technical schools? Why /why not?

Answers

1. -----
2. -----
3. -----
4. -----
5. -----
6. -----

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

1. A/An.....is a damage caused to the air by chemicals and waste.

a. solar power b. water pollution c. air pollution d. fossil fuels

2. Climate change is a global problem .The word "global" can be replaced by.... .

a. International b. Local c. Renewable d. Serious

3. Ais the cutting down of trees in a large area.

a. deforestation b. desertification c. control d. destroy

4. We add the suffix "....." to change the noun "danger" into adjective.

a. -able b. -ive c. -ous d. -ment

5. There are many plants along the coast. This means there is..... .

a. seagrass b. rainforest c. ocean d. wetland

6. A person writes news and articles for newspapers, magazines and websites. This means he is..... .

a. Photographer b. Newsreader c. Editor d. Journalist

5. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the word(s) in brackets:

1. A great project (**achieve**) in Egypt last year .

2. If he shut the door, the thieves (**not break**) into the house.

3. Before his death, the author (**publish**) his latest collection of short stories.

4. We must avoid (**pollute**) the environment.

5. Ali (**not use**) to like cheese, but now he loves it.

6. Write ONE HUNDRED and TEN (110) words on the following:

"A short story about a trip you had last year to a recycling factory"

Exam (3)**I. Finish the following dialogue:**

Mostafa is reading an article about global warming

Ahmed : What are you doing?

Mostafa : (1).....

Ahmed : What is the article about?

Mostafa : It is about global warming.

Ahmed : (2)..... ?

Mostafa : It means the increase of temperature.

Ahmed : Can we solve the problem?

Mostafa : (3).....

Ahmed : (4)..... ?

Mostafa : We can solve it by planting more trees.

Ahmed : (5).....

Answers

1. -----

2. -----

3. -----

4. -----

5. -----

2. Read and complete the text with words from the following list:

weather - wanders - is - are - wonder - habitats

Tourists like visiting many countries around the world. Egypt (1).....visited by millions. They enjoy visiting natural (2).....like Wadi al-Hitan .They went to see animals in their natural (3)..... . They enjoy the (4)of Egypt which is fine all the year.

Answers

1. -----
2. -----
3. -----
4. -----

3. Read the following, then answer the questions:

Once there was a poor farmer living in a village. He grew crops and raised animals. One day, he found that his goose had laid a yellow egg. When he picked it up, it was as heavy as metal and he thought it was bad. He decided to take it home and his son found out that the egg was made of gold. Every morning, the same thing happened. The farmer soon became very rich. He sold all the golden eggs at the market. However, the farmer soon became greedy. He thought that there must be a lot of eggs inside the goose, so he killed it. When he had killed the goose, he found that there were no eggs inside it.

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

1. The word "raised" animals is the same meaning as..... .
 a. kept b. killed c. sold d. bought
2. The suitable title for the story is..... .
 a. The rich farmer b. The happy farmer
 c. The greedy farmer d. The smart farmer

b. Answer the following questions:

3. What does the underlined pronoun "it" refer to?
4. Summarize the story in a few sentences.
5. What is your opinion of the farmer?
6. Where did the farmer sell the eggs?

Answers

1. -----
2. -----
3. -----
4. -----
5. -----
6. -----

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

1.is a group of animals and plants of the same kind.
 a. Space b. Species c. Spice d. Peace
2. Some students designed a robot in my school. The verb "designed" can be replaces by..... .
 a. invented b. invited c. destroyed d. travelled
3.means newspapers, the internet and other forms of communication.
 a. Agriculture b. Mining c. Tourism d. Media
4. To get the opposite of the adjective "popular", we add the prefix..... .
 a. ir- b. im- c. un- d. in-
5. Our country is interested in building more houses in new cities. The word "building" can be the antonym of..... .
 a. creating b. constructing c. destroying d. playing
6. The.....helps us a lot to see things that are far away.
 a. microscope b. telescope c. web page d. rocket

5. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the word(s) in brackets:

1. Mariam.....(told) that she wanted to go to the new water park.

2. The lake is.....(fill) with bright blue water.

3.(Does) the book ready yesterday?

4. If I.....(have) time, I would visit my uncle.

5. I will.....(work) harder next year.

6. Write ONE HUNDRED and TEN (110) words on the following:

"A review of your goals in the future "

.....

هذا العمل متاح مجاناً للجميع صدقة بنية شفاء.

أبي وأمي

لا تنسوهم بدعواتكم