



Final Revision

المراجعة النهائية

New Hello & King Lear

كتاب العمالقة

الصف الثاني الثانوى
الفصل الدراسى الأول

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لقد اجتهدنا...

فإن أحسنا فمن الله
وإن أسأنا فمننا ومن الشيطان
اللهم علماً ينتفع به
والله الموفق

Unit 1

Staying healthy



Main Vocabulary

infect	يصيب / يعدي	resilience	المرونة / الليونة	survive	يبقى على قيد الحياة
infected	مصاب / ملوث	rule	قاعدة / قانون / يحكم	available	متاح / متوفر
infection	إصابة / عدوى	injure	يصيب	expert	خبير
infectious	معدي	injured	مصاب	lock	يغلق / قفل / يجبس
boost	يقوى / يعزز / تعزيز / دعم	injury	إصابة	pump	يضخ
immune system	الجهاز المناعي	trophy	كأس / غنيمة	examine	يفحص
breath	النفس	bleed	ينزف	competition	مسابقة / منافسة
breath	يتنفس	bleeding	نزيف	hurt	يؤذي / يؤلم
breathing	التنفس	cell	خلية	cough	كحة / سعال
act	يمثل / عمل / فعل	organ	عضو في جسم الإنسان	right	حق / صواب
react	رد فعل / يتصرف	virus	فيروس	encourage	يشجع
perform	يؤدي	awake	مستيقظ / يقظ	guide	يرشد / يوجه
performance	أداء	collaborate	يتعاون	operate	يجري عملية
athlete	لاعب رياضي	collaboration	تعاون	operation	عملية جراحية
athletic	رياضي / نشيط	responsible	مسئول	immediately	حالا / فورا
director	مدير / مخرج	responsibility	مسئولية	regularly	بانتظام
wrap	يغلف / يلف	tight	ضيق / محكم	persuade	يقنع

Expressions & Idioms

do - perform CPR	يقوم بالإنعاش القلبي الرئوي	close to	قريب من
do first aid	يقوم بالإسعافات الأولية	come off	يسقط / يقع / ينكسر
do something	يقوم بفعل شيء	lying on	راقد على / مستلق على
take up a sport	يبدأ ممارسة رياضة	press down	يضغط
Athletic Heart Centre (AHC)	مركز القلب الرياضي	rise up	ينهض / يقوم
follow the instructions	يتبع التعليمات	protect from	يحمي من
make sure	يتأكد	brilliant at	رائع في
make a mistake	يرتكب خطأ	interested in	مهتم بـ
make (take) notes on	يدون ملاحظات على	think about / of	يفكر في
emergency services	خدمات الطوارئ	worried about	قلق بشأن
		look forward to	يتطلع إلى

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Language Notes

do an operation	يجري عملية جراحية	⇨	have an operation	لديه عملية جراحية
danger	خطر	⇨	dangerous	خطير
necessary	ضروري	⇨	necessity	ضرورة
special	خاص (مميز)	⇨	private	خاص (ملكية)
decide to	يقرر	⇨	decide on	يختار
health	صحة	⇨	healthy	صحي
illness	مرض (اعتلال عام بالصحة)	⇨	disease	مرض محدد (يمكن أن يكون معدى)
operation	عملية (جراحية / حسائية / تشغيل)	⇨	process	عملية (ذات خطوات محددة)
role	دور	⇨	rule	قاعدة / قانون / يحكم
hard	صعب / شاق / قاس	⇨	hardly	بالكاد
reason for	سبب لـ	⇨	cause of	سبب لـ
remember	يتذكر	⇨	remind	يذكر (شخص بشيء)
organ	عضو في الجسم	⇨	member	عضو (فرد في جماعة)
quiet	هادئ	⇨	quite	إلى حد ما

allow - cause

+

مفعول

+

to

+

مصدر

make - let

+

مفعول

+

مصدر

- ◆ My teacher always **makes** me **study** hard.
- ◆ He didn't **let** them **smoke**.
- ◆ Too much rain **causes** the river **to flood**.
- ◆ He didn't **allow** them **to smoke**.



take

+

وقت

+

to

+

مصدر

spend

+

وقت

+

ing

- ◆ I **spent** three hours **playing** football.
- ◆ It **took** me ten hours **to reach** Aswan.



Language

Obligation & Necessity

الإلزام والضرورة

* تستخدم **must + inf** للتعبير عن إلزام شخصي والمشاعر القوية والأمنيات وعمل الدعوات والنصيحة القوية وتذكير أنفسنا بشيء.

- ◆ I **must work** hard for the exams next week.
- ◆ I **must buy** a present for my mother.
- ◆ You **must come** to my party tonight.
- ◆ You **must stop** smoking.
- ◆ You **mustn't** park here.

الإلزام شخصي
مشاعر قوية
دعوة قوية
نصيحة قوية
القواعد والقوانين



* تستخدم **have to / has to + inf.** مع الضرورة أو عندما لا تمتلك اختيار لفعل شيء ما (مضطر إلى).

- ◆ We **have to go** to school every day.
- ◆ My father **doesn't have to** work today because it is a holiday.
- ◆ She **doesn't have to** get up early. It's a holiday.

* تستخدم **need (to) + inf.** للتعبير عن الحاجة إلى شيء معين ونفيها:

don't- doesn't need to / needn't + inf.

- ◆ Hassan **needs to** go to the bank after he finishes work.
- ◆ I **don't need to buy/needn't buy** a new pen. I've already got one.

* تستخدم **should (ought to) + inf.** للتعبير عن النصيحة ونفيها.

shouldn't (ought not to) + inf.

- ◆ You **shouldn't** eat much fat.
- ◆ She **ought not to** break her promise.

① للتعبير عن الضرورة في المضارع نستخدم:



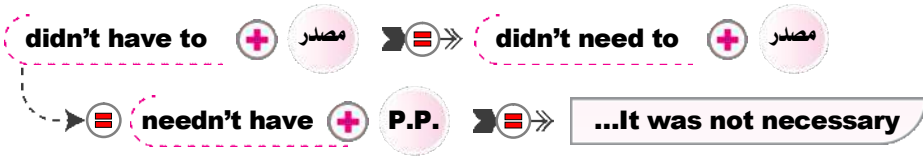
② للتعبير عن عدم الضرورة في المضارع نستخدم:



③ للتعبير عن الضرورة في الماضي نستخدم:



④ للتعبير عن عدم الضرورة في الماضي نستخدم:



① لاحظ الفرق بين **must** و **a must**:

(فعل مساعد بمعنى يجب و يأتي بعده المصدر)

(اسم بمعنى ضرورة)

- ◆ You **must** turn right.
- ◆ It is **a must** for you to turn right.

② لاحظ الفرق بين **necessary** و **a necessity**:

(صفة بمعنى ضروري)

(اسم بمعنى ضرورة)

- ◆ It is **necessary** to turn right.
- ◆ It is **a necessity** to turn right.

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٢ تعبر **didn't have to** عن أن الشيء كان غير ضروري لذلك لم يفعله الشخص.

أما **needn't have + p.p** تعبر عن أن الشخص فعل الشيء على الرغم أنه كان غير ضروري.

◆ He **didn't have to get** up early. (so he didn't get up early)

◆ He **needn't have got** up early. (but he got up early)

٤ نستخدم **have to or need to** بعد:

(do - don't - does - doesn't - did - didn't - will - won't)

◆ Did she **have to** leave early yesterday?

◆ He **doesn't have to** go with us.

٥ لا نستخدم **to** بعد (must - mustn't - should - shouldn't - needn't) يأتي بعدهم المصدر بدون **to**

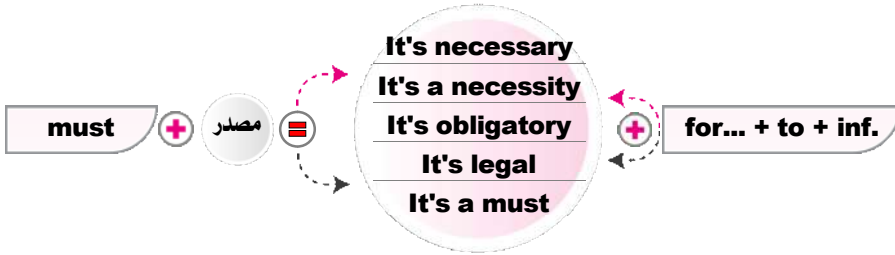
◆ We **needn't** go to the club.

◆ I **must** call my parents now.

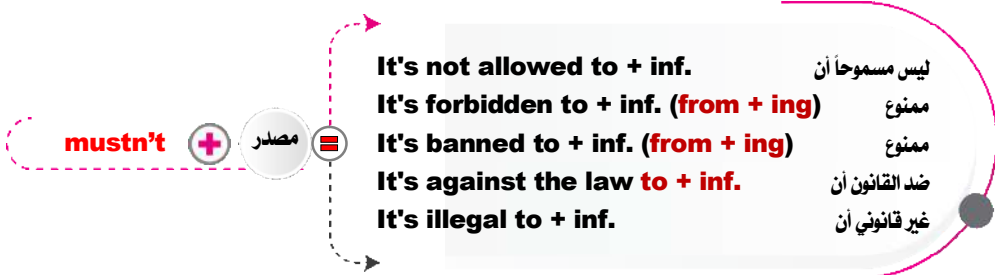
٦ نستخدم التركيب **be to** بمعنى يجب للتعبير عن الضرورة (am - is - are + to + inf.)

◆ Nadia **is to** admit that she did not know the truth.

* يمكننا استبدال **must** بالتعبيرات التالية:



* يمكننا استبدال **mustn't** بالتعبيرات التالية:



متاح الآن



للمرحلة الثانوية

كتاب **أبداً صحتك**

مذكرتي



Vocabulary and Structure

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

- The theatre managed to its audiences by cutting ticket prices.
 a past b boot c boost d post
- He was an experienced player who was seeking to improve his
 a perforce b skull c perform d performance
- The composition of the teams is of intense personal, financial, and interest.
 a athlete b athletic c athletics d athletes
- She has become the of the new information centre.
 a indirect b direct c director d direction
- He burst into the room, red-faced and out of
 a breeze b breath c breathe d breathing
- My nose was and I plugged it with cotton wool.
 a bled b bleeding c bleed d blood
- Her new trainer has promised to make an Olympic of her.
 a athlete b athletic c athletics d athleticism
- She composes and her own music.
 a bleeds b breathes c performs d infects
- She the present and tied it with ribbon.
 a wrapped b roped c infected d injured
- The most important in life is always to appear confident.
 a roll b ruler c rule d role
- Transplantation of from living donors raises ethical issues.
 a organs b oranges c members d originals
- She was told to stay in bed to rest her back.
 a jar b injure c injury d injured
- Genes play very different roles in the
 a immune system b eco-system c tourism d industry
- The plant fibre has incredible strength and
 a trophy b collaboration c soft d resilience
- Several train passengers received serious in the crash.
 a injuring b injure c injuries d injured
- The judge angrily to the suggestion that it hadn't been a fair trial.
 a injured b reacted c bled d infected
- The doctors discovered cancerous
 a viruses b immune system c cells d calls
- The doctors are worried because the man has a illness.
 a severe b spicy c wise d past
- When a person has an disease, he is usually isolated.
 a infectious b infected c infection d infect

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20. Yoga is a very effective for combating stress.
a technological **b** technology **c** technique **d** technician
21. That was an impressive from such a young tennis player.
a frame **b** form **c** perform **d** performance
22. "Researchers around the world collaborate to develop a new vaccine."
'Collaborate' here can be replaced by
a cooperation **b** operation **c** operate **d** cooperate
23. We must also do things like washing our hands
a regularly **b** gradual **c** gradually **d** regular
24. Do your muscles have the strength and that they should have?
a weakness **b** resilience **c** stupid **d** weak
25. Thanks to modern technology, these children will
a alive **b** survival **c** survive **d** survivors
26. You must make that the oil in the engine is enough.
a notes **b** sure **c** suggestions **d** money
27. Balanced diets and doing exercises strengthen the which protect bodies from catching viruses.
a immune **b** digestive **c** respiratory **d** circulatory
28. It was difficult to Ali to change his mind.
a do **b** make **c** persuade **d** check
29. Teachers should their students to take part in school activities.
a courage **b** suppose **c** encourage **d** discourage
30. "My company collaborated with a German firm to develop the product."
What does the word 'develop' mean in this sentence?
a compare **b** prove **c** destroy **d** improve
31. We need to some modifications for some pieces of furniture.
a make **b** do **c** exert **d** act
32. Your ears, eyes, tongue, nose and skin are your sense
a original **b** oranges **c** organs **d** members
33. A German company with a Swiss firm to develop the product.
a cooperative **b** collaborated **c** collaboration **d** cooperation
34. The word "boost" is an antonym to the word
a support **b** strengthen **c** discourage **d** improve
35. Al Daifi is directly for the efficient running of the office.
a responsible **b** responsibility **c** respond **d** responsibilities
36. The council is to ways of reducing traffic in the city centre.
a examination **b** examine **c** exam **d** example
37. There's no money for an office party this year.
a availability **b** value **c** available **d** valuable
38. The competition will be judged by a panel of
a experienced **b** imports **c** exports **d** experts
39. Thieves got in by smashing the of the door.
a lock **b** lack **c** luck **d** lick
40. The family are struggling to on very little money.
a survival **b** life **c** survive **d** alive



41. You don't need to eat so quickly! It's not a/an
a collaboration **b** responsibility **c** examination **d** competition
42. It was an innocent remark, I didn't mean to his feelings.
a cheat **b** hut **c** hurt **d** heart
43. The word "encourage" is similar in meaning to the word
a insult **b** hinder **c** prevent **d** inspire
44. Symptoms of the illness include a high temperature and a dry
a cough **b** taught **c** coat **d** device
45. This year a drought has ruined the crops.
a servant **b** severe **c** server **d** serve
46. We live close the railway line.
a out **b** off **c** about **d** to
47. It's not to criticize people behind their back.
a wrong **b** right **c** write **d** light
48. This system us to modify our behaviour.
a examines **b** hinders **c** encourages **d** discourages
49. The runway lights the plane into land.
a push **b** guide **c** avoid **d** neglect
50. Where do you have to put your hands when you CPR?
a prepare **b** make **c** perform **d** act
51. Doctors will on her tomorrow morning.
a operate **b** work **c** do **d** operation
52. What can I do to my cousins to change how they behave?
a grow **b** check **c** persuade **d** make
53. Experts say that the product, if eaten, could be harmful.
a regularly **b** regular **c** gradual **d** severe
54. At least one member of the staff should be trained on first aid.
a solving **b** giving **c** doing **d** making
55. She admitted that she had a mistake.
a given **b** made **c** done **d** taken
56. She surprisingly calmly to the news of his death.
a improved **b** breathed **c** reacted **d** infected
57. The heart blood through the arteries round the body.
a hunts **b** replies **c** infects **d** pumps
58. He was given by a doctor that saved his life.
a DVD **b** IT **c** CPR **d** VIP
59. The doctors discovered cancerous in the patient's body.
a cough **b** virus **c** cells **d** calls
60. The advertisement will really the number of toys the shop sells.
a immune system **b** boost **c** cell **d** virus
61. A is a prize, for example a silver cup, that is given to the winner.
a trophy **b** trophic **c** tropic **d** trope
62. I think you the right to do what you did.
a had **b** were **c** have **d** has
63. He is currently considered to be the best British
a athletes **b** athletics **c** athletic **d** athlete



Exercise on Structure

64. You smoke in a petrol station.
a shouldn't **b** must **c** mustn't **d** don't have to
65. Do you tell your parents about your fault?
a have to **b** need **c** should **d** must
66. It's a/an to get a doctor at once.
a necessary **b** must **c** should **d** advice
67. You to eat cheese and drink milk to get calcium.
a must **b** should **c** ought **d** mustn't
68. It is "No parking" here. You to park in this area or you will pay a fine.
a must **b** mustn't **c** aren't allowed **d** needn't
69. They are not here. They leave early.
a had to **b** needn't **c** must **d** should have
70. We run to the museum as it was already closed when we got there.
a needn't have **b** doesn't have to **c** don't have to **d** don't need to
71. I've already watered the plants; you to do it again.
a needn't **b** shouldn't **c** don't need **d** mustn't
72. You water the plants, I have already watered them.
a need **b** don't need **c** needn't **d** don't have
73. It is necessary to wear your uniform. You wear it.
a should **b** promised **c** oughtn't **d** have to
74. He get up early because it was a holiday yesterday, so he slept till late.
a needn't have **b** didn't have to **c** mustn't **d** shouldn't
75. You to eat a lot of sweets; this isn't healthy.
a shouldn't **b** ought not **c** mustn't **d** needn't
76. You must try some of this cake. This's a/an
a warm invitation **b** law **c** deduction **d** strong reminder
77. She do this work today, because she can do it tomorrow.
a mustn't **b** doesn't have to **c** needn't **d** b & c
78. Our boss is so serious, so we all be in the office at 7.30.
a must **b** have to **c** should **d** can
79. Why must school rules ?
a follow **b** followed **c** be followed **d** be following
80. Students mustn't use their phones during the lessons. This means it's
a forbidden **b** not necessary **c** necessary **d** optional
81. Is it a/an to take this medicine?
a advise **b** unnecessary **c** necessary **d** must
82. Is it a/an to take this medicine?
a device **b** unnecessary **c** necessary **d** must
83. We speak when the teacher's speaking. It is not allowed.
a don't have to **b** mustn't **c** shouldn't **d** oughtn't to
84. Girls, you say those things about your teachers.
a mustn't **b** haven't to **c** doesn't have to **d** mustn't to
85. I write to Jana. I haven't written to her for ages.
a must to **b** has to **c** needs to **d** must



86. It's forbidden to park your car here. You park here.
a must **b** should **c** mustn't **d** shouldn't
87. It is a/an to wash your dirty hand before eating.
a important **b** forbidden **c** necessary **d** necessity
88. I to go to Madrid last month, on a business trip.
a must **b** had **c** have **d** has
89. We are short of time. We take a taxi.
a can't **b** needn't **c** need **d** must
90. They have to leave early! At what time do they leave?
a have **b** have to **c** must **d** has to
91. When you come to Spain again you come to see us.
a must **b** need **c** have to **d** has to
92. Why do you go to school on Saturday?
a has to **b** must **c** have to **d** have
93. You take photos here; it's a military area.
a must **b** mustn't **c** needn't **d** shouldn't
94. Ali wasn't feeling well. He leave early.
a has to **b** had to **c** must **d** must to
95. We will start early tomorrow morning.
a have to **b** must **c** had to **d** has to
96. The goods be in here by the end of the month.
a has to **b** must **c** will must **d** needs to
97. Do you do military service in the U.K.?
a has to **b** have to **c** must **d** ought
98. The secretary at work at nine.
a must to be **b** ought be **c** should have **d** has to be
99. Must we finish this exercise today? No, you
a mustn't **b** don't have to **c** haven't got **d** doesn't need to
100. You come to the market with me. I can go alone.
a doesn't have to **b** must **c** needn't **d** mustn't
101. You talk so loudly in the school library. It is not allowed.
a must **b** mustn't **c** should **d** shouldn't
102. A lot of employees sometimes work at the weekend.
a must **b** had to **c** have to **d** should
103. I leave the party early last night, because I wasn't very well.
a must **b** had to **c** could **d** have to
104. Now that I've bought a car, I take the bus to work.
a needn't **b** must **c** mustn't **d** hadn't
105. He has an exam tomorrow, so he study.
a ought **b** must **c** had to **d** must have
106. Drivers wear a seat belt while driving.
a need **b** ought not to **c** has to **d** have to
107. She take a taxi because she was in a hurry.
a has to **b** had to **c** must **d** should
108. You bring a swimsuit. I can lend you one.
a needn't **b** didn't have to **c** mustn't **d** don't need

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109. I don't think we to tell him about his wife yet.
a had **b** ought **c** must **d** should
110. Aya must work hard, she?
a mustn't **b** doesn't **c** must **d** does
111. You have a valid passport if you want to travel abroad. It's a law.
a need **b** have to **c** must **d** had to
112. We made a cake. You try it. It's lovely.
a must **b** have to **c** had to **d** need
113. I to do these exercises again as I got them all correct.
a had **b** doesn't have **c** didn't have **d** will have
114. You mustn't take food in your room. It's
a not allowed **b** allowed **c** legal **d** necessary
115. We book the table as there was hardly anyone in the restaurant.
a needed to **b** had to **c** didn't need to **d** have to
116. You read this book. It's really good.
a mustn't **b** have to **c** can't **d** must
117. Your boss to have been a little more understanding.
a ought **b** should **c** have **d** must
118. Your father will go away next week.
a has to **b** have to **c** must **d** must to
119. To eat fast is bad for you. You eat more slowly.
a needn't **b** have **c** must **d** has to
120. You all these clothes with you. We won't stay here for long.
a mustn't have brought **b** didn't have to bring
c couldn't have brought **d** needn't have brought
121. You look at the sun. It is bad for your eyes.
a wouldn't **b** mustn't **c** should **d** must
122. Writing this report is not important. You bother yourself.
a oughtn't **b** mustn't **c** needn't **d** can't
123. Using mobiles is prohibited here. You use them.
a have to **b** don't have to **c** must **d** mustn't
124. He was accused of disobeying traffic rules and a fine.
a had to pay **b** had to be paid **c** needn't pay **d** needn't have paid
125. cancel your trip to Dahab? - Yes, unfortunately, my father was ill.
a Must you **b** Did you have to **c** Do you have to **d** Will you have to
126. The flight due to the bad weather conditions.
a have been canceled **b** must cancel
c had to cancel **d** had to be canceled
127. You mustn't smoke in sleeping rooms. This is a/an
a prohibition **b** necessity **c** criticism **d** suggestion
128. Ali can't come out with us this evening. He work late.
a have to **b** had to **c** has to **d** mustn't
129. You smoke in public transport. It is forbidden.
a don't have to **b** mustn't **c** needn't **d** shouldn't
130. You take this medicine; you are quite well now.
a aren't allowed **b** ought **c** needn't **d** don't have



تمارين إضافية على الترجمة

(١) تساعد جودة الإنتاج على زيادة التصدير وتقليل البطالة وجلب العملة الصعبة.

- a) Quality of production helps to increase exportation, reduce employment and bring out hard currency.
- b) Quality of production helps to decrease exportation, reduce employment and bring in hard currency.
- c) Quality of production helps to increase importation, reduce employment and bring in hard currency.
- d) Quality of production helps to increase exportation, reduce unemployment and bring in hard currency.

(٢) يجب علينا أن نتعاون للقضاء على التنمر حيث أنه مشكلة اجتماعية خطيرة تؤثر على مستقبل أطفالنا.

- a) We must cooperate to eradicate bullying as it is a serious social problem affecting the future of our children.
- b) We must cooperate to promote bullying as it is a serious social problem affecting the future of our children.
- c) We must cooperate to eradicate bullying as it is a serious social problem affecting the future of our children.
- d) We must be cooperated to eradicate bullying as it is a serious social problem affecting the future of our children.

(٣) يجب أن نستفيد من أوقات الفراغ بشكل إيجابي عن طريق ممارسة الأنشطة مثل الرياضة أو القراءة أو

الانضمام لجمعية خيرية.

- a) We must make use of free time positive by practising activities such as sports, reading or joining a charity.
- b) We must make use of free time positively by practising activities such as sports, reading or joining a charity.
- c) We must make use of free time positively by practising activities such as sports, reading or joining a volunteer.
- d) We must make useful of free time positively by practising activities such as sports, reading or joining a charity.

4) Several teenagers effectively participated in the campaign which their local council had launched against bullying and violence.

- (أ) شارك القليل من المراهقين بفاعلية في الحملة التي أطلقها مجلسهم المحلي ضد التنمر والعنف.
- (ب) شارك العديد من البالغين بفاعلية في الحملة التي أطلقها مجلسهم القومي ضد التنمر والعنف.
- (ج) شارك العديد من المراهقين بفاعلية في الحملة التي أطلقها مجلسهم المحلي ضد التحيز والعنف.
- (د) شارك العديد من المراهقين بفاعلية في الحملة التي أطلقها مجلسهم المحلي ضد التنمر والعنف.

5) Online distance learning is a method of instruction, which connects learners with educational resources.

- (أ) يعتبر التعلم عن بعد عبر الإنترنت أسلوب تعليمي لا يربط المتعلمين بالموارد التعليمية.
- (ب) يعتبر التعلم عن بعد عبر الإنترنت أسلوب تعليمي يفصل المتعلمين عن الموارد التعليمية.
- (ج) يعتبر التعلم البعيد عبر الإنترنت أسلوب تعليمي يربط المتعلمين بالموارد التعليمية.
- (د) يعتبر التعلم عن بعد عبر الإنترنت أسلوب تعليمي يربط المتعلمين بالموارد التعليمية.

Final Revision

Read the following passage, then answer the questions:

A clever person is used to mean a person who would exert efforts to achieve a legitimate aim. Hence, a clever pupil is a bright one who makes the best of his education chances. A clever lawyer is one who handles the law so as to prove that his client is innocent. A clever doctor gives the right diagnosis for his patients and prescribes the right medicine for them. This is perfectly in a simple society, which will allow a good number of people to do their best to succeed in their pursuits or better their life conditions. But in a society that has grown in complexity so that only the fittest can survive, the term has taken new meaning. If two persons have one chalice, the cleverer of them is the one who can push the other out of the way to secure the chance for himself. A clever lawyer in the sense of the word is one who manages to prove the innocence of a wrong doer. A doctor who entices more patients to go to him and consequently makes more money out of them would be a clever doctor. A company, whose products are not much in demand, employ clever propagandist to increase its sales. Even in government offices, there are clever social climbers that get all gains with the least efforts.

Yet, there are still honest people in society who have a reputation for doing what they are convinced is right.

1. The underlined word "entices" can be replaced with
 a helps b gives c persuades d neglects
2. It can be inferred from the passage that the writer
 a agrees to the use of the term clever with all actions
 b objects to the use of the term clever to justify wrong actions
 c admire clever people who twist facts
 d encourages people to be clever and do whatever they like
3. An honest doctor
 a prescribes the wrong medicine b entices more patients to go to him
 c gives the right diagnosis
 d makes as much money as he can from his patients
4. The writer used the expression "get all gains with least efforts" to reflect that those so called clever people
 a work hard b get what they deserve
 c get more than they deserve d are good examples to follow
5. A suitable title for the passage is
 a chance for oneself b honest and dishonest people
 c a simple society d a nice narrative story
6. Companies employ propagandists when their products well.
 a sold b aren't sold c increase d rises
7. According to the passage, honest people are those who
 a do wrong things b get all gains with the least efforts
 c have good reputation for doing right things
 d prove the innocence of guilty people
8. The underlined pronoun "his" in the third line refers to
 a the doctor b the lawyer c the patient d the pupil

Write an essay of (180) words on:

Staying healthy

Eating around the world



Main Vocabulary

get together يتقابل / يتجمع	questionnaire	استبيان	salty	مالح / مملح / غاضب
native محلي/أحد السكان الأصليين	delicious	لذيذ	spicy	حار / كثير التوابل
extract مقتطف/يستخلص	taste	مذاق / يتذوق	snack	وجبة خفيفة
occasion مناسبة	tasty	لذيذ	light	ضوء / خفيف / فاتح
popular with محبوب من	special	خاص / مميز	rare	نادر
popularity شعبية	personal	شخصي	dessert	الحلو بعد الأكل
tradition تقليد / عرف	personally	بشكل شخصي	confused	مرتبك
traditional تقليدي	believe	يعتقد	mochi	موتشي (كيككة أرز)
event حدث	believer	مؤمن	festival	مهرجان
survive يبقى حياً	belief	عقيدة / اعتقاد	type (kind - sort)	نوع
celebrate يحتفل	Thanksgiving	عيد الشكر	prepare	يعد / يجهز
celebration احتفال	service	خدمة	amount/ quantity	كمية
celebrity شخص مشهور	serve	يقدم / يخدم	fashion	موضة
recipe وصفة (طعام)	curious	فضولي	old-fashioned	موضة قديمة
respect يحترم / احترام	occasion	مناسبة	fashionable	على الموضة
respected محترم (وظيفة)	ingredients	مكونات / مقادير	a bit (quite)	إلى حد ما
respectable محترم (عائلة)	introduce	يقدم	feed	يطعم
respectful محترم (تصرف)	options	خيارات	relatives	أقارب

Expressions & idioms

eat out يأكل بالخارج	fall asleep ينام
at least على الأقل	show respect for يظهر الاحترام لـ
rude to وقح مع	believe in يؤمن بـ
interested in مهتم بـ	catch up with يواكب / يساير
decide on يختار / يحدد	celebrate an occasion يحتفل بمناسبة
famous for (as) مشهور بـ (ك)	take part in يشارك في
find out about يكتشف عن	get confused يرتبك
based on قائم علي	Personally, I think بشكل شخصي اعتقد
grow up يكبر	make a questionnaire يصنع استبيان
carry out / do / conduct a research يقوم ببحث	do (answer) a questionnaire يجاوب على استبيان



7. What do you think of Edmund? Why?

ما رأيك في إدموند؟ لماذا؟

- In my opinion, he is a plotter and an evil person. He deceived his father and plotted against his brother, Edgar.

في رأيي ، هوشيرير و متآمر . فقد قام بخداع والده و تأمر ضد أخيه ، ادجار .

8. "I still love the King and I'll continue to work hard for him, but he won't know me." What does this tell us about Kent?

" ما زلت أحب الملك و سوف أستمر في العمل الجاد من أجله . ولكنه لن يعرفني . " ما الذي يوضح ذلك عن كينت؟

- This shows that he is loyal and tolerant.

هذا يوضح أنه مخلص و متسامح.

9. In what ways are Goneril and Regan like Edmund?

ما أوجه التشابه بين جونريل و ريجان و إدموند؟

- They all are ungrateful as they plotted against their fathers.

جميعهم ناكرين للجميل لأنهم تأمروا ضد آبائهم.

10. In what way did Cordelia get what she deserved?

بأي شكل حصلت كورديليا على ما تستحق؟

- She got married to an honest man, the King of France.

تزوجت من رجل صادق ، ملك فرنسا .

11. If you were Kent, would you help the king despite his bad treatment? Why?

لو كنت كينت ، هل كنت ستساعد الملك على الرغم من معاملته السيئة؟ لماذا؟

- Yes , I would help him because a friend in need is a friend indeed.

نعم ، سوف أساعده لأن الصديق وقت الضيق .

12. "A friend in need is a friend indeed." Do you agree to this proverb? Why?

" الصديق وقت الضيق " هل تتفق مع هذا المثل؟ لماذا؟

- Yes, I agree because the true friend is the one who supports us in times of difficulties.

نعم ، أتفق لأن الصديق الحقيقي هو الذي يدعمنا في أوقات الصعوبات .

13. Why do you think Goneril ordered fifty of the king's soldiers to go?

لماذا تعتقد أن جونريل طلبت من خمسين من جنود الملك المغادرة؟

- I think she was afraid that they might sympathise with the king and support him.

أعتقد أنها كانت خائفة من أنهم ربما يتعاطفون مع الملك و يدعمونه .

14. Why do you think Edmund cut his arm with his sword?

لماذا تعتقد أن إدموند جرح ذراعه بسيفه؟

- I think he wanted to prove that Edgar had tried to kill him. He was a plotter.

أعتقد أنه أراد أن يثبت أن ادجار قد حاول أن يقتله . فقد كان متآمراً .

15. Gloucester and his son Edgar are two naive characters. Do you agree? Why / Why not?

جلوستر وابنه إدجار شخصيتان ساذجتان. هل تتفق؟ لماذا / لماذا لا؟

- Yes, I agree. They were deceived easily by Edmund's evil plan. They should have been more careful and sensible.

نعم أتفق . لأنهما خدعا بسهولة بخطة إدموند الشريرة . كان يجب أن يكونا أكثر حرصاً وحكمة .

Final Revision

16. Why do you think Cornwall wanted Edmund to work for him?

لماذا تعتقد أن كورنوال أراد من ادموند أن يعمل معه؟

- Because he thought Edmund would be loyal to him.

لأنه اعتقد أن ادموند سيكون مخلصاً له.

17. Why do you think King Lear decided to go out during the big storm at night?

لماذا تعتقد أن الملك لير قرر أن يخرج خلال العاصفة في الليل؟

- I think he hated being with his cruel daughters so he left during the big storm.

أعتقد أنه كان يكره أن يكون مع بناته القاسيات لذا غادر أثناء العاصفة الكبيرة.

18. Do you agree to Goneril and Regan's behaviour towards their father? Why?

هل تتفق مع سلوك جونريل و ريجان نحو والدهما؟ لماذا؟

- No, I don't agree to their behaviour because it was bad and cruel.

لا ، لا أتفق مع سلوكهما لأنه سيء وقاسي.

19. What do you think of Cornwall? Justify your answer.

ما رأيك في "كورنوال"؟ برر إجابتك.

- I think he is an evil character. He agreed with Regan, when she let her father leave during the storm.

أعتقد أنه شخصية شريرة. لقد اتفق مع ريجان عندما تركت والدها يغادر خلال العاصفة.

20. The fool proved to be loyal to the king. Illustrate mentioning an example from the play "King Lear".

أثبت المهرج أنه مخلص للملك. اشرح معبراً بمثال من مسرحية "الملك لير".

- The fool didn't leave the king alone during the storm. He went with him and tried to make him happy with his jokes.

لم يترك المهرج الملك وحده خلال العاصفة. ذهب معه وحاول أن يجعله سعيداً ببنكاته.

21. "Actions speak louder than words." Do you agree to this? Why?

"الأفعال أقوى من الأقوال" هل تتفق مع هذا القول؟ لماذا؟

- Yes, I agree because actions show a person's real intentions while words can be empty and insincere.

نعم ، أتفق لأن الأفعال توضح النية الحقيقية للشخص ، بينما الكلمات يمكن أن تكون فارغة و غير صادقة.

22. Why do you think Poor Tom didn't tell King Lear who he really was?

لماذا تعتقد أن الفقير توم لم يكشف للملك لير عن هويته الحقيقية؟

- I think he wanted to be safe away from his father's or brother's soldiers.

أعتقد أنه أراد أن يكون في أمان بعيداً عن جنود والده أو أخيه.

23. King Lear's foolish judgment over his daughters cost him a lot. Do you agree or not and why? **حكم الملك لير الأحمق على بناته كلفه الكثير . هل تتفق أم لا؟ لماذا؟**

- Yes, I agree because he lost his kingdom and went mad.

نعم أتفق ، لأنه خسر مملكته و أصبح مجنوناً.

24. Do you think King Lear was a wise man? Why? Why not?

هل تعتقد أن الملك لير كان حكيماً؟ لماذا / لماذا لا؟

- No, I think he was foolish because he was easily deceived by his daughters' false words.

لا ، أعتقد أنه كان أحمقاً لأنه تم خداعه بسهولة عن طريق الكلمات المزيفة لابنتيه.



25. In your opinion, was Kent a loyal friend? Why? Why not?

في رأيك ، هل كان كينت صديقاً مخلصاً ؟ لماذا / لماذا لا؟

- Yes, he was loyal as he decided to help the king although the king sent him away from the kingdom. نعم ، كان كينت مخلصاً للملك لأنه قرر أن يساعد الملك على الرغم من طرد الملك له خارج البلاد.

26. Who do you think is responsible for what has happened to the king? Why?

في رأيك ، من المسؤول عما حدث للملك؟ لماذا؟

- I think the king himself because of his terrible mistake. أعتقد أن الملك نفسه هو المسؤول بسبب خطاه الفادح.

27. Why doesn't King Lear want to think of what Regan and Goneril have done to him?
لماذا لا يرغب الملك لير في التفكير في ما فعلته ريجان وجونريل له؟

- Because it may make him mad as it was unbelievable. لأن ذلك ربما يسبب له الجنون لأنه شيء لا يمكن تصديقه.

28. Was the king right to divide his kingdom between his three daughters? Why? Why not?
هل كان الملك محقاً في تقسيم مملكته بين بناته الثلاثة؟ لماذا / لماذا لا؟

- No, he was wrong as he placed himself at the mercy of his daughters. لا ، لقد كان مخطئاً لأنه وضع نفسه تحت رحمة بناته.

29. Do you think words can express our true feelings?

هل تؤمن أن الكلمات يمكن أن تعبر عن مشاعرنا الحقيقية؟

- I think that words cannot convey our feeling in some situations. أعتقد أن الكلمات لا تستطيع أن تعبر عن مشاعرنا في بعض المواقف.

30. In your opinion, what terrible mistake did King Lear make?

في رأيك ، ما الخطأ الفادح الذي ارتكبه الملك لير؟

- I think when he gave his kingdom to his evil two daughters and sent Cordelia away. أعتقد أنه عندما أعطى مملكته إلى ابنتيه الشريرتين و طرد كورديليا.

31. How does greed affect people?

كيف يؤثر الطمع على الناس؟

- Greed makes people hate, deceive and abuse. الطمع يجعل الناس تكرهه ، تتدع وتسيء المعاملة.

32. If you were King Lear, would you do as he did? Why? Why not?

لو كنت في مكان الملك لير ، هل كنت ستفعل مثلما فعل؟

- No, I wouldn't do as he did because he was hasty and took wrong decisions. لا ، لن أفعل مثلما فعل لأنه كان متسرعاً واتخذ قرارات خاطئة.

33. Greed results in many problems. Give examples from the novel to show this.

الطمع ينتج عنه العديد من المشكلات . اعط أمثلة من الرواية كي توضح ذلك.

- Greed made Goneril, Regan and Edmund deceive their fathers to get their lands and authorities. الطمع جعل جونريل ، ريجان و ادموند يخدعون ابائهم لكي يحصلون على أراضيهم و سلطاتهم.

34. What is the moral of "King Lear"?

ما هو الدرس الأخلاقي من "الملك لير"؟

- Actions speak louder than words. الأفعال أقوى تأثيراً من الأقوال.



Important Words for Translation

كلمات هامة للترجمة



economy ⁽ⁿ⁾	الاقتصاد
tourism ⁽ⁿ⁾	السياحة
industry ⁽ⁿ⁾	الصناعة
trade ^(v/n)	التجارة / يتاجر
culture ⁽ⁿ⁾	الثقافة
agriculture ⁽ⁿ⁾	الزراعة
progress ⁽ⁿ⁾	التقدم
invest ^(v)	يستثمر
investor ⁽ⁿ⁾	مستثمر
investment ⁽ⁿ⁾	الاستثمار
prosperity ⁽ⁿ⁾	الرخاء
welfare ⁽ⁿ⁾	الرفاهية
flourish ^(v)	يزدهر
reform ^(v/n)	إصلاح / يصاح
improve / develop ^(v)	يحسن / يطور
development ⁽ⁿ⁾	التنمية
globalization ⁽ⁿ⁾	العولمة
loyalty ⁽ⁿ⁾	اتتماء / ولاء
legal ^(adj)	شرعي / قانوني
mass media ⁽ⁿ⁾	وسائل الإعلام
overcome ^(v)	يتغلب علي
issue ⁽ⁿ⁾	قضية
protect from ^(v)	يحمي من
awareness ⁽ⁿ⁾	الوعي
unemployment ⁽ⁿ⁾	البطالة
including ⁽ⁿ⁾	متضمناً
rationalize ^(v)	يرشد / يقتصد
a source of	مصدر لـ
hinder ^(v)	يعوق / عائق
prevent ^(v)	يمنع
crisis ⁽ⁿ⁾	أزمة
seek to ^(v)	يسعي الي
devote ^(v)	يكرس / يتفرغ لـ
citizen ⁽ⁿ⁾	مواطن
unite ^(v)	يتحد

terrorism ⁽ⁿ⁾	الإرهاب
solve ^(v)	يحل
democracy ⁽ⁿ⁾	ديمقراطية
freedom ⁽ⁿ⁾	حرية
reduce ^(v)	يقلل
national income ⁽ⁿ⁾	الدخل القومي
pollution ⁽ⁿ⁾	التلوث
over population ⁽ⁿ⁾	الزيادة السكانية
birth control ⁽ⁿ⁾	تنظيم النسل
stimulate ^(v)	ينشط / يحفز / يحث
vital role ⁽ⁿ⁾	دور حيوي
hard currency ⁽ⁿ⁾	العملة الصعبة
backbone ⁽ⁿ⁾	عمود فقري
natural resources ⁽ⁿ⁾	موارد طبيعية
self-reliance ⁽ⁿ⁾	الاعتماد علي الذات
self-sufficiency ⁽ⁿ⁾	الاكتفاء الذاتي
self-control ⁽ⁿ⁾	ضبط النفس
self-sacrifice ⁽ⁿ⁾	التضحية بالذات
revolution ⁽ⁿ⁾	ثورة
destruction ⁽ⁿ⁾	تفريب / دمار
principles ⁽ⁿ⁾	مبادئ
civilization ⁽ⁿ⁾	حضارة
equality ⁽ⁿ⁾	مساواة
set up ^(v)	ينشئ / يؤسس
disputes ⁽ⁿ⁾	نزاعات / خلافات
rights ⁽ⁿ⁾	حقوق
project ⁽ⁿ⁾	مشروع
service ⁽ⁿ⁾	خدمة
shortage ⁽ⁿ⁾	نقص / عجز
society ⁽ⁿ⁾	مجتمع
education ⁽ⁿ⁾	التعليم
ignorance ⁽ⁿ⁾	الجهل
charming ^(adj)	خلاب / جذاب
efforts ⁽ⁿ⁾	جهود
value ⁽ⁿ⁾	قيمة





كيف تكتب مقال باللغة الإنجليزية

* نفس خطوات كتابة البرجراف ولكن على أكثر من فقرة (ثلاث فقرات حد ادني).



The main parts of the essay

الأجزاء الرئيسية للمقال

Introduction

* هي الفقرة الأولى في المقال وتطرح الفكرة أو الهدف من كتابة الموضوع وتحتوي جملة المقدمة **"Introduction"** وجملة عرض وطرح تحتوي جملة مقدمة **thesis** وكلاهما يقدم حقيقة أو معلومة أو تعريف، وتتميز جملة **thesis** بأنها تقدم ما سيتم مناقشته في جسم "صلب" **body** الموضوع

* وقد تشمل المقدمة:

حكمة أو مثل.

تعريف بالموضوع.

سؤال عام لإثارة الموضوع.

* يمكننا استخدام بعض الجمل الافتتاحية كما في البرجراف.

Body

* هو عبارة عن فقرة أو أكثر وتغطي كلاماً أو أكثر عن جملة العرض والطرح وقد تشمل:

Main points

نقاط رئيسية

describe

يوصف

explain

يشرح

give examples

يعطي أمثلة

give reasons

يعطي الأسباب

Supporting details

تفاصيل داعمة

* أول جملة تعطي الفكرة الرئيسية والجمل التالية تعطي أفكار مساندة في عمل مقال عن مشكلة يمكن أن يتكون متن الموضوع من فقرات نتحدث فيها عن:

1) Reasons for the problem.

أسباب المشكلة

2) Results of the problem.

نتائج المشكلة

3) Solutions to the problem.

حلول للمشكلة

Conclusion

* الخاتمة عبارة عن فقرة تنهي المقال وفيها تأكيد على جملة الطرح والعرض **thesis** يمكن أن تتضمن فقرة الخاتمة:

ملخصاً للأفكار بشكل عام عن الموضوع

تاخيص للنقاط الرئيسية.

إعطاء انطباع

النتيجة التي وصلت إليها.

رأى أو اقتراح أو تنبؤ بشيء.

* يمكننا استخدام بعض الجمل الختامية التي يمكن استخدامها في البرجراف.



Introductory Sentences

For positive Topics

موضوعات
إيجابية

- ◆ We all agree that...is one of the most important things in our life and has its vital role nowadays.
نتفق جميعاً أن... واحد من الأشياء المهمة في حياتنا وله دوراً حيوياً هذه الأيام.
- ◆ No one can deny that we owe much to...which play(s) an important role and active part in our life.
لا ينكر أحد أننا ندين بالكثير ل... الذى يلعب دوراً هاماً وفعالاً في حياتنا.

For negative Topics

موضوعات
سلبية

- ◆ We all see that...stands as an obstacle in the way of our progress.
نرى جميعاً أن... يقف كعقبة أمام طريق تقدمنا.
- ◆ We all believe that is really serious and harmful nowadays and has bad effects on all of us.
نعتقد جميعاً أن خطيراً وضاراً هذه الأيام وله آثار سيئة علينا جميعاً.

For advantages & disadvantages Topics

موضوعات
مزدوجة

- ◆ There is no doubt that ...is a double edged weapon that has both advantages and disadvantages.
مما لا شك فيه أن يعتبر سلاح ذو حدين لما له من مميزات وعيوب.

What about the body?

ماذا عن صلب
الموضوع؟

* يمكنك استخدام هذه الروابط للربط بين الجمل :

on one hand	من ناحية	on the other hand	من ناحية أخرى
in addition to that	بالإضافة إلى ذلك	moreover	علاوة على ذلك
As well as that		at the same time	فى نفس الوقت
and as a result of this,	ونتيجة لذلك	more than that	أكثر من ذلك
over and above	مضافاً إلى ذلك	consequently	نتيجة لذلك
there is no doubt that	مما لا شك فيه	last but not least	وأخيراً وليس آخراً
as far as I am concerned	كما أرى	another thing is that	شيء آخر هو أن

* الجملة التالية يمكن أن توضع وسط الموضوع لربط المقدمة بالموضوع الرئيسى وهى تناسب جميع الموضوعات.

- ◆ In addition to what I have written about before, I can add that

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* ابدأ جملتك بالعبارات التالية للتوكيد.

▶ Everyone knows that + جملة	الجميع يعرفون أن
▶ I reveal no secret when I say that + جملة	لا افشى سراً عندما أقول أن
▶ It can't be denied that + جملة	لا احد يمكنه أن ينكر أن
▶ It goes without saying that + جملة	غنى عن البيان أن
▶ It is crystal clear that + جملة	من الواضح تماماً أن
▶ It is known that + جملة	من المعروف أن

What about the conclusion?

ماذا عن
الخاتمة؟

الخاتمة إيجابي أو سلبي

◆ From what we have mentioned above we can say that due attention must be paid to this matter and never be neglected as it is very **important** (serious سلبي).

* مما ذكرناه أعلى يمكننا القول أن يجب أن نولي اهتمامنا ونوجهه نحو هذا الموضوع ولا نتجاهله لما له من أهمية (خطورة) كبيرة.



Skills

المقال
Essay

طريقة مبسطة للطلاب الضعاف والمتوسطين لكتابة المقال جميع صفوف المرحلة الثانوية

العنوان:

نضعه في وسط أول سطر بين علامات تنصيص و نبدأ بحرف كبير مثل

"Technology"

الفقرة الأولى:

نترك مسافة أربع حروف ثم نبدأ بحرف كبير وتشمل على التعريف ثم الأنواع

We should put into our consideration that this topic has become one of the most important (serious) things in our life and has an effective role nowadays. Technology means as well as that there are a lot of kinds of technology for example,, and



الفقرة الثانية:

نترك مسافة أربع حروف ثم نبدأ بحرف كبير وتشمل على المميزات والعيوب

On one hand there are a lot of advantages of **technology** that can benefit us such as in addition to that on the other hand there are a lot of disadvantages of **technology** that can harm us such as more than that

* يمكننا الاكتفاء بالمميزات فقط أو العيوب فقط طبقاً لموضوع المقال

الفقرة الثالثة:

نترك مسافة أربع حروف ثم نبدأ بحرف كبير وتشمل دور الحكومة والمجتمع

As a result of that the government and its foundations should do their best to support this subject by we can add that they have to face any problems and try to solve them to improve this subject as it plays a great role in our life. At the same time all members of the society should co-operate to

الفقرة الرابعة:

نترك مسافة أربع حروف ثم نبدأ بحرف كبير وتشمل على دور الفرد

Last but not least, we have to help the government and society to support and improve this subject so we should do our best in order to

الفقرة الخامسة:

نترك مسافة أربع حروف ثم نبدأ بحرف كبير وتشمل على رأيك في الموضوع

As far as I am concerned and from what we have said above, we can say that due attention must be paid to this subject and never be neglected as it is very **important** (سلبى serious).

هذا المقال لا يعمم في كتابة أي مقال بل هو محاولة بسيطة للطلاب الضعاف لفهم كيفية الكتابة وتنظيم الأفكار:

- * الشكل العام للكتابة هو الطريقة للوصول إلى أعلى الدرجات في المقال .
- * حسن خطك قدر الإمكان ولا بد أن تكتب ما لا يقل عن ١٨٠ كلمة
- * لا تقم بالشطب نهائياً في موضوعك أو ترك أي مسافة فارغة داخل الفقرة.
- * حاول الابتعاد قدر الإمكان عن أي تعبيرات أو كلمات صعبة حتى لا تقع في الخطأ.





* يكتب هنا عنوان البريد الإلكتروني للشخص الذي أرسل الرسالة:

From: Ahmed 2030@yahoo.com

الجزء الذي يسبق @ يسمى (user name)

الجزء الذي يتبع @ يسمى (domain name)

* يكتب هنا عنوان البريد الإلكتروني للشخص المرسل إليه الرسالة:

To: Al Daifi 2030@yahoo.com

الجزء الذي يسبق @ يسمى (user name)

الجزء الذي يتبع @ يسمى (domain name)

* يكتب هنا موضوع الرسالة الإلكترونية:

Subject (About): Giants' series

لا بد أن يصادف اسم الموضوع بشكل جيد وواضح

ومختصر ليشجع المستلم علي فتح الرسالة.

* تختلف التحية باختلاف نوع الريميل فهناك:

① الإيميل الرسمي: يرسل إلى جهة رسمية (عمل / دراسة / شكوى /

② الإيميل الغير الرسمي: يرسل إلى جهة غير رسمية (صديق / أقارب /

formal email	informal email
Dear	Hi
..... ,	Hello
Dear Sir (Madam),	Hey.....
Dear Mr (Mrs)	

* يحتوى موضوع البريد الإلكتروني على هدف الرسالة:

formal email	informal email
لا تستخدم اختصارات	يمكننا استخدام مقدمة
لا تستخدم كلمات مختصرة	يمكننا استخدام الاختصارات
لا تستخدم صيغة الأمر	وصيغة الأمر
يكتب في صيغة المجهول	يكتب في المعلوم

* تحتوى الخاتمة على شكر أو توديع للمرسل إليه:

formal email	informal email
Yours sincerely,	Bye,
Yours faithfully,	See you later,
Best wishes,	See you soon,
Regards,	Cheers, love,

يمكننا توقيع الرسائل الإلكترونية الغير رسمية باسم المرسل،

لكن رسائل البريد الإلكتروني الرسمية أو التجارية بها أقسام

توقيع تتضمن:

اسم المرسل / العنوان / اسم الشركة / معلومات

التواصل

الأجزاء الرئيسية لرسالة البريد الإلكتروني

Sender
(From line)

المرسل

Recipient
(To line)

المرسل إليه

Subject
Line

شريطة
الموضوع

Salutation
/ Greeting

التحية

Body

الموضوع

Closing

الخاتمة

Signature

التوقيع

**A Vocabulary and Structure****1) Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:**

1. Stop about things you haven't done.
 a infecting b laying c boosting d boasting
2. We have discussed everything. Is there anything else we concerned about?
 a could have b should have c ought have d should be
3. He usually his mistakes when he calms down.
 a makes b goes c sees d does
4. Some new clients are supposed to tomorrow.
 a meet b be met c have met d being met
5. being accurate is necessary, I'll overlook the so many mistakes you make.
 a Unless b If c In case of d Without
6. He didn't go to the doctor yesterday, although he have gone.
 a ought to b needn't c shouldn't d must
7. on others makes him a failure.
 a Rely b Reliance c Reliability d Unreliable
8. Yesterday, I left the car unlocked. It stolen, but luckily, it wasn't.
 a couldn't have b could have c should have d could have been
9. If I had written work, I it at once.
 a would have done b will do c would do d could be done
10. The mother always cares very much about family
 a reunion b ruin c reunite d unit
11. I don't expect that you will put all the in this small room.
 a stuffs b staff c stuff d staffs
12. Never your child's opinion even it is not reasonable.
 a update b upgrade c downgrade d download
13. I regret going to the final match. I wish I there.
 a didn't go b hadn't gone c wouldn't go d won't go
14. Two presentations in the conference tomorrow as arranged.
 a will be given b are giving c give d are being given
15. This mountain is than any other mountain.
 a higher b more high c highest d a higher

**B Reading Comprehension****2. Read the following passage, then answer the questions:**

Food addiction, mindless eating, living to eat; they're all related. It is a desire to **consume** foods that are not necessarily the healthiest choices or the best quantities, or at times when our bodies don't really need fuel. Do you like eating or you would like to follow a diet? Some people like eating

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food to be healthy and strong as it was believed that being overweight was healthy, but nowadays most people disagree with this viewpoint. On the other hand, many people are fighting the battle to reduce weight, studies are being performed concerning appetite and how it is controlled by both emotional and biochemical factors. Some of the conclusions of these studies may give us the ability to understand how to deal with weight problems. For example, when several people were asked about their eating habits in times of stress, 54% said they reacted to stressful situations by eating. Further investigations of both humans and animals indicated that it is not food that relieves tension, but rather the act of chewing. A test showed that extremely fat people have a high sense of taste and love more flavored food than thin people. When deprived of the variety of tastes, extremely fat people are not satisfied and consequently eat more to fulfil this need. Exercise has been recommended as an important part of weight-loss programmes. However, it has been found out that mild exercise is a way of losing weight because using the stairs instead of the lift is better in the long run than taking on a severe program such as running slowly. Many people find it difficult to continue over long periods of time. It also increases appetite.

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

1. We can understand from the passage that the word **consume** means
 a expire b produce c eat d import
2. What do you think relieves people in eating too much?
 a food flavors b food times c chewing food d food digestion
3. people think that eating too much is healthy.
 a More b Few c Many d Little
4. The main idea in the passage is that
 a we eat to live not live to eat
 b we live to eat not eat to live
 c people eat to meet their hunger only
 d people eat to consume their rotten food
5. We can have a good diet by
 a eating the healthiest food with any quantities
 b eating very little healthy food
 c eating the healthiest choices with large quantities
 d eating suitable quantities of healthy food
6. The writer thinks that exercise is better for weight loss.
 a violent b extreme c exhausting d moderate
7. Stress is a/an reason for eating too much.
 a mental b emotional c bodily d physical
8. The sentence that summarizes the last paragraph is that
 a doing exercise is beneficial to losing weight
 b doing exercise is discouraged in losing weight
 c fat people can control their appetite than thin people

d it is likely to eat less food when there is no flavors



Writing

3) Choose the correct Arabic translation:

Scientists believe that work conditions will be quite different in the future. Artificial intelligence is one of the most important factors that will decrease the number of people working in different fields.

- (أ) يعتقد العلماء أن شروط العمل ستكون مختلفة تماماً في المستقبل. ويعد الذكاء الاصطناعي من أهم العوامل التي ستزيد عدد العاملين في المجالات المختلفة.
- (ب) يعتقد العلماء أن ظروف العمل ستكون مختلفة تماماً في المستقبل. ويعد الذكاء الاصطناعي من أهم العوامل التي ستقلل من عدد العاملين في المجالات المختلفة.
- (ج) يعتقد علماء الاقتصاد أن ظروف العمل ستكون مختلفة تماماً في المستقبل. ويعد الذكاء الاصطناعي من أهم النتائج التي ستقلل من عدد العاملين في المجالات المختلفة.
- (د) يعتقد علماء الاقتصاد أن ظروف العمل ستكون مختلفة تماماً في المستقبل. ويعد الذكاء الاصطناعي من أهم العوامل التي ستزيد من عدد العاملين في المجالات المختلفة.

4) Choose the correct English translation:

يجب علينا أن ننشئ الأطفال على الثقة بالنفس والوطنية واحترام الآخرين. ليكونوا مواطنين صالحين مفيدين لأوطانهم في المستقبل.

- (a) We should bring our children up on self-tolerance, terrorism and respecting other people. To be good citizens, useful to their countries in the future.
- (b) We should bring our children up on self-confidence, optimism and respecting other people. To be good citizens, useful to their countries in the future.
- (c) We should bring up our children on self-confidence, patriotism and respecting other people. To be good citizens, useful to their countries in the future.
- (d) We should bring up our children on self-confidence, patriotism and suspecting other people. To be good citizens, useful to their countries on the future.

5) Answer the following questions:

1. Do you think Cordelia loved her father as much as her two sisters?

➤

2. Why do you think Edmund is dishonest and unkind?

➤

3. In your opinion how are Goneril and Regen like Edmund?

➤

6) Write an essay of about ONE HUNDRED and EIGHTY (180) words:

The qualities which make one successful





الشباب هم أساس التطور لأي أمة لذلك تولي الدول المتقدمة اهتماماً خاصاً بالشباب.

- Ⓐ Young are the top of the development of any nation. Though; the developing countries pay special interest to youth.
- Ⓑ Youth are the basis of the development for any nation. So the developed countries pay special attention to youth.
- Ⓒ Youth are the basis of the development for any nation. So the undeveloped countries pay special respect to youth.
- Ⓓ Young are the main of the development for any nation. Therefore, the developing countries pay special attention to young.

5) Answer the following questions:

1. What do you think King Lear should have done if he had been wise?
2. In what ways are Goneril and Regan like Edmund?
3. "My lady's father? How rude!" Why is King Lear angry with Oswald?

6) Write an essay of about ONE HUNDRED and EIGHTY (180) words:

The importance of time management



test

20



Exam Booklet

إدارة
جرجا

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

1. We are so grateful to the great of technology who have made our life easier and more comfortable.
Ⓐ athletes Ⓑ linguists Ⓒ innovators Ⓓ teenagers
2. Now, the Ministry of Education introduces a variety of famous educational for students to learn from.
Ⓐ sights Ⓑ canals Ⓒ views Ⓓ platforms
3. All religions call upon their believers to accept people who have different from theirs.
Ⓐ believe Ⓑ believes Ⓒ beliefs Ⓓ believable
4. I think schools should the importance of following precautionary measures to avoid getting viruses.
Ⓐ promote Ⓑ protect Ⓒ separate Ⓓ hinder
5. My uncle has a farm which sells milk, cheese, vegetables and other in large quantities.
Ⓐ produce Ⓑ seaweed Ⓒ bandages Ⓓ algae
6. As we grow old, some of our teeth begin to deteriorate and
Ⓐ pile Ⓑ lose touch Ⓒ hang out Ⓓ fall out
7. You could do this task with your friend. The speaker here shows
Ⓐ suggestion Ⓑ past ability Ⓒ blame Ⓓ past possibility
8. The healthier your eating habits are, the you will be.
Ⓐ least fit Ⓑ fittest Ⓒ fatter Ⓓ fitter
9. I so much food for the party as most of it was untouched.
Ⓐ shouldn't cook Ⓑ couldn't have cooked
Ⓒ needn't have cooked Ⓓ didn't have to cook

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10. You raise your voice to your parents. This is rude and disrespectful.
a are forbidden from **b** aren't allowed
c must never **d** are permitted to
11. Anas deserved to come first because he worked.....all of his schoolmates.
a the hardest **b** harder than **c** as hard as **d** hard
12. We're all thinking about the semester holiday next week when we
on our beds and getting a lot of sleep.
a supposed to lie **b** will be lying **c** should be lying **d** were lying
13. It's important that we a deep breath in on checking our heart pulse.
a will take **b** are taking **c** are going to take **d** take
14. When I visited my friend, he ill. I advised him to see a doctor.
a has seemed **b** was seeming **c** was seemed **d** seemed
15. If you drop that glass mug, it
a 'll break **b** breaks **c** break **d** 'd break



B Reading Comprehension

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

Long ago, when early humans discovered how to make fire, they told their friends. Then those friends told others. Ideas spread from person to person, and in fact, they still do. However, mass media is different. It brings news and knowledge to many people very quickly.

Mass media began around 1440, when Johannes Gutenberg changed the way the news traveled. He invented the printing press. Before the printing press, people had to make copies of books by hand. Suddenly, this invention could make copies of books much easier. Then, 150 years later, people printed the first newspaper in Europe. Today, people around the world read newspapers every day.

Television broadcasting started in the 1930s. Now, television is everywhere, bringing news and entertainment to people around the world. Some channels now offer 24-hour news. Events are broadcast live, while they are happening.

Today, almost one third of the people in the world use the web and this number will continue to grow. Many people read news, watch videos and share information through social networks and blogs. Many people think that the Web is now the most important form of mass media. Also, smart phones give us web service, so you don't have to carry a computer to check the news.

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

1. The most suitable title for the passage could be
a The history of fire **b** The printing press
c A new means of entertainment **d** From newspapers to smart phones
2. The first newspaper in Europe was printed in
a 1440 **b** 150 years **c** 1590 **d** 1930s
3. Johannes Gutenberg is thought of as a in book printing.
a reporter **b** broadcaster **c** copier **d** pioneer
4. Despite the many different forms of mass media, people still
a share information through blogs
b watch TV channels once every 24 hours
c spread ideas from one person to another
d download news apps on their smart phones



5. A synonym for "manually" is ".....".
a by hand **b** by the printing press
c by the internet **d** by smart phones
6. Unlike the Facebook, the newspaper doesn't providefor its readers.
a reports **b** 24 hour news **c** entertainment **d** blogs
7. If we considered the population of the world is 8 billion, then we can say about billions of them use the internet today
a 2.1 **b** 2.3 **c** 2.6 **d** 2.9
8. Which of the following summarizes the third paragraph?
a Watching TV is declining due to the internet.
b The internet has affected the number of printed newspapers.
c People prefer reading a newspaper to using their mobiles.
d TV provides around the clock news.

3) Choose the correct Arabic translation

Playing sports provides many benefits for young and adult alike, ranging from improvement in fitness and health to the development of team spirit.

- (أ)** توفر ممارسة الرياضة العديد من الفوائد للصغار والكبار على حد سواء، بدأ من تحسين اللياقة والصحة إلى تنمية روح الفريق.
(ب) يمارس الصغار والكبار الرياضة معا لأنها توفر لهم فوائد كثيرة من بينها تحسين اللياقة والصحة وتنمية روح الفريق.
(ج) لممارسة الرياضة فوائد جمّة للصغار والكبار على حد سواء، والإفراط فيها يؤثر سلباً على اللياقة والصحة وروح الفريق.
(د) يجب على الصغار والكبار ممارسة الرياضة لما لها من فوائد جمّة بدايات من تحسين اللياقة والصحة وتنمية روح الفريق.

4) Choose the correct English translation:

يجب أن نهتم بالتربية البدنية في مدارسنا حتى نستطيع أن نربي جيلاً قوياً يخدم بلده.

- a** We must pay attention to body bringing in our schools so that we can raise a strong generation to serve its country.
b Schools should be interested in physical education in our schools so as to can bring up a strong generation that serves its country.
c We must pay attention to physical education in our schools so that we can bring up a strong generation to serve its country.
d We should care about physical education in our schools so that we can raise a strange generation to serve it country.

5) Answer the following questions:

1. It would be a good idea to divide our money, land and other properties among our sons and daughters when we get old. Do you agree with that proposition or not? Justify your answer.
2. Cordelia would be a happy wife if she got married to the Duke of Burgundy. Do you agree? Why? Why not?
3. "I love you more now that you are hated! I am happy for you to be my wife." What qualities did Cordelia have that made the king of France want to get married to her?

6) Write an essay of about ONE HUNDRED and EIGHTY (180) words:

Your future dreams for yourself and your country

