

Hello English

Secondary 2

Final Revision 2023

Student name

.....
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School

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Group

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Mobile

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SECONDARY
TWO

2

Unit (1) staying healthy

Key vocabulary

Infect	يعدّي	Infection	عدوي
Infected	شخص معدي	Infectious	شيء معدي
Perform	يؤدي - يفعل	Act	يمثل
React	يرد فعل - يستجيب	Reaction	رد فعل - إستجابة
Sever	حاد - شديد	Technique	طريقة- اسلوب
First aid	مساعدات اولية	Injured	مصاب
Virus	فيروس	Bacteria	بكتريا
Illness	حالة مرضية	Disease	مرض
CPR	الانعاش القلبي الرئوي	Athletes	الرياضيين
Boost	يدعم - يدفع - يعاون	Cell	خلية
Immune system	جهاز مناعة	Organ	عضو
Living thing	كائن حي	Disease	مرض
sir	السيد	kingdom	مملكة
answer	رد - اجابة	play	مسرحية
Championship	بطولة	Guide	يرشد
Lungs	الرئتين	Muscles	العضلات
duke	دوق	character	شخصية
an act	فصل في مسرحية	scene	مشهد
Poster	ملصق	Persuasive	مقنع
Report	تقرير	Medical	طبي
Medicine	الطب - الدواء	Surgery	الجراحة
Athletes	الرياضيين	Explanation	شرح - تفسير
Resilience	مرونة	Solution	حل
Support	دعم	Hurt	يؤدي
Describe	يصف	Way	طريقة
Skill	مهارة	The same	نفس الشيء
Check	يفحص - يراجع	Area	منطقة
Dangerous	خطير	Closer	بالقرب من
Carefully	بحرص	Awake	مستيقظ
Immediately	في الحال	Lying	مستلقي
Lie	يستلقي	Back	مؤخرة - ظهر الانسان او الحيوان
Flat	مستوي	Surface	سطح

Prepositions, Idioms & Expressions

as well as	وكذلك	stay free from	يبقى بأمان من
take up	يستغل - يشغل	heart attack	أزمة قلبية
sudden cardiac arrest	الموت المفاجيء	do exercise	يؤدي التمارين
a victim of	ضحية ل	as often as you can	بقدر الامكان
seek to	يسعى الي	due to	بسبب
in collaboration with	بالتعاون مع	compared with / to	مقارنة ب
medical affairs	الشؤون الصحية	insufficient data	معلومات غير كافية
worry about	يقلق بشأن	participate in	يشارك في
sure that	واثق ان	responsible for	مسؤول عن
a pioneer in	رائد في	in preparation for	للاعداد ل
miss the chance	تفوته الفرصة	get ill	يمرض
perform first aid	يقوم بالاسعافات الاولية	fell down	سقط - وقع
sever injury	جرح عميق	work with	يعمل مع
Perform CPR	يقوم بعمل الانعاش القلبي الرئوي	respond to	يستجيب ل
a part of	جزء من	next to	بجوار
work together	تعمل معا	remember to	تذكر ان
get into	يدخل في	press down on	يضغط علي
avoid v-ing	يتجنب	send blood around the body	يرسل الدم حول الجسم
work better	يعمل بطريقة افضل	protect from	تحمي من
it's great to	انه لشيء عظيم	get out of	يخرج من

Confusing words

organ	عضو في الجسم	member	عضو في جماعة
system	نظام	organizing	تنظيم
virus	فيروس	bacteria	بكتريا
boast	يعزز	boast	يتباهي
cell	خلية - زلزانة	sell	يبيع
destroy	يدمر	damage	يحدث تلف
Reason for	سبب معنوي ل	Cause of	سبب مادي
Technique	طريقة محددة لفعل شيء ما	Style	طريقة فعل شيء النمطية
Illness	حالة مرضية	Disease	مرض تم تشخيصه
Injured	مصاب	Wounded	مجروح
Poster	ملصق	Advertisement	اعلان
Athlete	لاعب لعبة قوية	Sports man/woman	شخص رياضي
Persuade	يقنع شخص بفعل شيء	Convince	يقنع شخص برأي

Infected	شخص معدي	Infectious	شيء او مرض معدي
Perform	يؤدي شيء يحتاج مهارة	Do	يفعل اي شيء
Act	يفعل شيء	React	يستجيب لفعل ما
Severe	شديد - خطير جدا	Serve	يخدم
Reason for	سبب معنوي ل	Cause of	سبب مادي
Technique	طريقة محددة لفعل شيء ما	Style	طريقة فعل شيء النمطية
Illness	حالة مرضية	Disease	مرض تم تشخيصه
Injured	مصاب	Wounded	مجروح
Person	شخص	Personality	الشخصية
Find	يجد	Find out	يكتشف
Check	يفحص	Cheque	شيك
Severe	شديد - قوي التأثير	Strong	شخص قوي العضلات
Awake	مستيقظ	Alive	حي - علي قيد الحياة
Reply	يرد - يستجيب	Answer	يجيب عن سؤال
Remember	يتذكر	Remind	يذكر
Breath	النفس	Breathe	يتنفس

Exercises on Vocabulary

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

1 - The heart is the most importantin our bodies .

A - stage b - scene c - cell d - organ

2 - I admired Ahmed Zaki for his fantasticin " The innocent " movie .

A - play b - carter c - character d - performance

3 - After twenty minutes ofhis heart started to beat again.

A - VAR b - DVD c - CIA d - CPR

4 - Focus on herwhen she hears Ahmed's name , she loves him .

A - act b - react c - reaction d - tract

5 - Shakespeare'sare very influential. Millions of people have been reading them.

A - pays b - plays c - poets d - novelists

6 - Some people agree to donate some of theirwhen they die.

A - organs b - members c - organdy d - orchid

7 - She got a nasty throat.....which meant she couldn't sing.

A - fraction b - infection c - reflection d - fiction

8 - The band.....very well and won the respect of the audience.

A - perfumed b - performed c - afforded d - affirmed

9 - Call the police in case of

A - emergency b - fluency c - efficiency d - sufficiency

10 - His immuneis not strong, so he gets infections from time to time.

A - organization b - symptom c - system d - technique

- 11 – Anis a disease that affects a particular part of your body and is caused by a virus.
A – injection **b – interaction** **c – interruption** **d – infection**
- 12 – How did sheto your idea? – She willingly agreed.
A – act **b – react** **c – contact** **d – subtract**
- 13 – A new drug is being developed to combat theof corona virus.
A – infection **b – evaluation** **c – invention** **d – invitation**
- 14 – Drug smugglers can expectpunishment.
A – cute **b – gentle** **c – nutritious** **d – severe**
- 15 – The storm causeddamage.
A – severe **b – beneficial** **c – useful** **d – harmless**
- 16 – Ais a very small living thing that causes infectious illnesses.
A – versus **b – virus** **c – fetus** **d – status**
- 17 – There are many.....for dealing with your students' educational difficulties.
A – techniques **b – boutiques** **c – banquets** **d – statistics**
- 18 -is a way of doing something with a skill.
A – Infection **b – Character** **c – Technique** **d – Reaction**
- 19 – "....." means to do something because something else has been done.
A – React **b – Act** **c – Interact** **d – contact**
- 20 – We need to perform.....to help her start breathing again.
A – GPS **B – GPR** **C – CPR** **D – ICU**
- 21 – Doctors must.....quickly to help patients in case of emergency.
A – contract **b – attract** **c – react** **d – restart**
- 22 – A \ An ...is a part of your body that performs a job, e.g. the brain or heart.
A – organ **b- order** **c – orchid** **d – organism**
- 23 -is the smallest separate part of a plant or animal.
A – Sale **b – sin** **c – cell** **d – Soil**
- 24 -means to help someone or something to improve or get better.
A – Boast **b – Boost** **c – Burst** **d – Trust**
- 25 – People with poor immuneget ill more often.
A – symbol **b – system** **c – seminar** **d – signal**
- 26 – A\An.....is one of the main parts into which a stage play is divided.
A – actor **b – actress** **c – reactor** **d – act**
- 27 -is the smallest part of a living thing that can live independently.
A – Cell **b – Cellar** **c – Sell** **d – cello**
- 28 -is an unexpected and dangerous situation that must be dealt with immediately.
A – Potency **b – Sufficiency** **c – Fluency** **d – Emergency**
- 29 - There are variousfor dealing with industrial pollution.
A – techniques **b – boutiques** **c – banquets** **d – statistics**
- 30 -to increase or improve something and make it more successful.
A – Boast **b – Boost** **c – Burst** **d – Trust**
- 31 – The lastof the play was very moving, so we all cried.
A – stage **b – scene** **c – cell** **d – organ**

32 – The mainin this novel is a beautiful young lady.

A – play b – carter c – character d – performance

33 – I arrived at the theatre late and missed the first

A – sign b – scene c – science d – symbol

34 – Shakespeare'shave been very influential. Millions of people read them.

A – pays b – plays c – poets d – novelists

35 – Some people agree to donate some of theirwhen they die.

A – organs b – members c – surgeons d – scenes

36 – People showed remarkable.....during the war. They were really strong.

A – resilience b – passivity c – residence d – resemblance

2 – Protestors were putting upshowing their demands.

A – possessors b – posters c – poachers d – postages

37 -should be kept out of the reach of children.

A – Mediators b – Medals c – Medics d – Medicines

38 – Nurses belong to theprofession.

A – secretarial b – medical c – political d – voluntary

39 – A\Anis someone who competes in sports competitions, especially running, jumping, and throwing.

A – athlete b – athletic c – athletics d – athleticism

40 – The police asked the lady tothe thief who stole her purse.

A – prescribe b – describe c – deserve d – disdain

41 – After the accident, her body was found in a pool of.....

A – blood b – flood c – cloud d – fluid

42 – Our teacher told us about theof revision before exams.

A – importance b – consensus c – temperance d – fragrance

43 – He was punished for breaking the school.....

A – roles b – rolls c – rails d – rules

44 – This giant company is run by a group of.....

A – directors b – conductors c – connectors d – contractors

45 – Nearly 10 % of the Earth'sis covered by ice.

A – surface b – service c – survey d – surfer

46 – He is a famous athlete. The walls of his office are lined with banners and.....

A – trophies b – trolleys c – trolleybuses d – troupers

47 – Her familyher in her ambition to become a doctor.

A – encouraged b – encountered c – encoded d – encompassed

48 – A good diet isfor maintaining a healthy body.

A – necessitate b – necessarily c – necessary d – unnecessarily

49 – Your.....is the front part of your body between your neck and your stomach.

A – chain b – chest c – chart d – chalk

50 – He wasat Bristol University.

A – eradicated b – educated c – deduced d – concluded

51 – There is no simple.....to the problem of overpopulation.

A – solution b – socialization c – suspicion d – assimilation

52 – The violent storm caused terrible.....to the city.

A – damage b – luggage c – baggage d – backache

53 – The airline is legallyfor the safety of its passengers.

A - responsive b – responsible c – repulsive d – depressive

54 – Tickets arefrom the box office.

A – portable b – avoidable c – available d – soluble

55 – The room filled with smoke, and it was becoming difficult to.....

A – breathe b – breath c – breeze d – press

56 – Would you kindly.....me a favour?

A – make b – take c – have d – do

57 – Your father is a sleep. Stop.....noise.

A – doing b – to do c – making d – to make

58 – I will take partthe poetry competition. I hope to win.

A – at b – in c – on d – about

59 - you mustn't do CPR unless the person is lying ...their back on a flat surface e.g. the floor

A – in b – on c – at d – against

60 - If you find an ill or injured person ,you must the area around him/ her first to make sure it isn't dangerous.

A – check b – chick c – shake d – cheek

61 - If the person is awake , but not bleeding , you have to ask how they feel and what happened , check their body for signs of injury or infection .

A – him b – her c – them d – they

62 - If you know how to CPR , you have to do this to help the person start breathing.

A – perform b – perfume c – preface d – prefer

63 – Always remember that.....is better than cure.

A – medicines b – treatment c – prevention d – therapy

64 – What solutions do youto the phenomenon of bullying?

A – do b – suggest c – take d – solve

65 – Avoid crowded places or you willthe virus.

A – caught b – get c – miss d – cure

66 -is performed when an injured or ill person is not able to breathe to help him or her breathe again.

A – GPR b – RCP c – CPR d – SOS

67 – I made two slight mistakes while my driving test.

A – take b – will take c – was taking d – I was taking

66 CPR is when an injured or ill person is not able to breathe to help him or her breathe again.

A – done b – perform c – performing d – do

67 – Itwo slight mistakes while taking my driving test.

A – made b – did c – missed d – missed

68 – To keep fit, you shouldexercise regularly.

A – make b – give c – catch d – do

69 – Our team could have won the match, but our playerstwo penalties.

A – won b – gained c – scored d – missed

70 – Paramedics canfirst aid.

A – cause b – do c – perform d – b and c

71 – This disease isby bacteria or a virus.

A – cured b – treated c – caused d – ceased

72 – You should follow the school rules. The antonym of 'follow' is

A – respect b – obey c – break d – perform

73 – My father alwaysme from wasting my time.

A – encourages b – recommends c – advises d – discourages

74 – Our company spends a lot of money on advertising to boost the sales. 'Boost' in this sentence can be replaced by.....

A – decrease b – reduce c – smash d – increase

75 – Smoking and stayinglate at night are damaging habits.

A – up b – about c – with d – in

76 – I miss Diaa so much. I look forwardhim.

A – meet b – to meet c – to meeting d – meeting

77 – A football referee must be, firm and fair.

A – quickly b – rapidly c – fast d – speed

78 – Dr. Magdi Yacoubhundreds of operations every year.

A – performs b – reforms c – removes d – carry out

79 – Cleanliness is very important as it protects us from diseases and

A – sections b – infections c – interactions d – reactions

80 – Ihim to apply for this good job.

A – encouraged b – discouraged c – blame d – punished

81 – Ihim from applying for this bad job.

A – encouraged b – discouraged c – blame d – punished

82 – A lot of womenabout their age.

A – lay b – lie c – laid d – lain

83 -your answers before handing the exam paper to the teacher.

A – Shake b – Shock c – Chick d – Check

84 – Heangrily when I shouted at him.

A – reacted b – cheered c – rejoiced d – pleased

85 – Call the police in case of

A – sufficiency b – sufficiency c – competency d – emergency

86 – My father doesn'tme to go out late at night.

A – let b – make c – allow d – permits

87 - My father doesn'tme go out late at night.

A – let b – makes c – allow d – permit

88 – Ten people werein a car accident.

A – injured b – wounded c – cured d – injected

89 – Many soldiers were.....during the war.

A – injured b – wounded c – cured d – injected

90 – My friends are going to take a first aid.....next week.

A – coarse b – corpse c – course d – curse

91 – Smoking leads toproblems.

A – healthy b – health c – wealthy d – healthily

92 – It is ato meet such a famous singer. I admire him best.

A – pleasure b – measure c – pressure d – treasure

93 -, the doctor came after the patient had died.

A – Fortunately b – Fortunate c – Unfortunately d – Unfortunate

94 – We arrived at the station late, butwe caught the train.

A – Fortunately b – Fortunate c – Unfortunately d – Unfortunate

95 – It is important to keep clean in order tohealthy.

A – stare b – spend c – stay d – steer

96 – My father refused to join us on our holiday. We failed tohim to come with us.

A – persuade b – persuasion c – persuasive d – persuasively

97 – With a little, he agreed to join us.

A – persuade b – persuasion c – persuasive d – persuasively

98 – Rose is very She could make him accept the job.

A – persuade b – persuasion c – persuasive d – persuasively

99 -is one of the common symptoms of cold.

A – Cough b – Laugh c – Curve d – Rough

100 – I look forward to hearingmy brother who lives in Kuwait.

A – of b – from c – about d – with

101 – Have you ever heardT.S Eliot?

A – from b – about c – with d – at

102 – A\Anis someone who competes in sports competitions especially running, jumping, throwing etc.

A – athletic b – athletics c – athleticism d – athlete

103 – The player fellwhile he was running.

A – over b – down c – up d – of

104 – The emergency services took the sick man to hospital, but sadly he didn't

A – survive b – serve c – surf d – swerve

105 – Fortunately, Egypt became ain athletic heart care.

A – pianist b – pioneer c – biochemist d – parade

106 – Our goal is toa new research centre in Alexandria.

A – steal b – endanger c – establish d – stumble

107 – She told me everyof her trip.

A – detail b – retail c – reel d – trails

108 – We never travelledwhen we were kids.

A – broad b – route c – abroad d – a broad

109 – Dr. Islam , thedirector of our company , is very understanding.

A – executive b – expensive c – impulsive d – repulsive

110 – Hehis first novel when he was 22.

A – punished b – banished c – published d – polished

111 - It is a greatto meet such a famous singer.

A – pleasure b – measure c – treasure d – pressure

112 – We need to exercise to strengthen our stomach.....

A – cords b – muscles c – screens d – manners

113 – Give me a clean.....to dust the table.

A – clothes b – clothe c – cloth d – clothing

114 – I haven't received ato my email yet.

A – replay b – reply c – rely d – repair

115 – I tookthis job when I was 22.

A – out b – up c – down d – in

2 A) Translate into Arabic:

خاص بالأزهر

1-The Decent Life Project , directed and supervised by the president El- Sisi himself , is the largest project to be done in the Egyptian society .

2-Protecting endangered species and cleaning lakes and seas has a positive effect on the environment.

3 - Cigarette smoking is linked directly with lung cancer. It is also known that smoking increases the risks of other diseases of the heart and lungs.

4- Energy is necessary for development. It is essential for all productive activities required to achieve higher standards of living.

5-Exporting our products abroad will help to develop our economy and get more hard currency.

6 – Corona virus threatens man's life everywhere , more efforts should be done to control it .

B) Translate into English:

١- يجب علي جميع أفراد الشعب المصري ورجال الأعمال دعم الدولية في الوقت الراهن .

٢- لا بد من بذل المزيد من الجهود لحماية الأنواع النادرة من النباتات والحيوانات من الإنقراض.

٣- يجب على الوالدين توجيه ورعايه ابنائهم لكي لا يقع الشباب تحت سيطرة الجماعات المدمرة .

٤- الأسعار المرتفعه ونقص الطعام هما المشكلتين الرئيسيتين التي تعاني منهما كل دول العالم

٥- تنشئ الدولة العديد من المستشفيات لتقديم الدعم الصحي لجميع أبناء المجتمع المصري .

٦- يقوم العلماء بأبحاث عديده للسيطرة علي انتشار وباء كورونا والذي أصبح خطرا يهدد وجود الانسان .

٧- توفر الحكومه فرصا للشباب للعمل وكسب الرزق وذلك بتقديم القروض لإقامه مشروعات صغيره خاصة بهم

Tomorrow , I will have to get up at 6 o'clock to see my father off .

3- Mustn't : It is necessary NOT to do.....

يجب ألا

- Mustn't = (be) not allowed = (be) not permitted to = (be) banned = (be) prohibited = (be) forbidden to
- You **mustn't park** here. It is not allowed.

4- Don't / Doesn't have to / Don't / Doesn't need to / needn't :

It is NOT necessary to do.....

غير مضطر - لا داعي أن

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

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

- تستخدم هذه الأفعال للتعبير عن عدم الضرورة في الماضي (حدث لم يتم في الماضي لأنه لم يكن ضروريا)

- We **didn't have to** go to school yesterday. It was a holiday.
- I **didn't have to** do the shopping yesterday. My brother did it.

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

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

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

1 - Choose the correct answer:

1 – You.....try eating melokheya in this restaurant . It is really delicious.

- A – must b – needn't c – mustn't d – had to

2 – I reallybuy my mother a present on her birthday ; one should be grateful.

- A – mustn't b – don't need c – must d – have to

3 – Is it ato study hard to achieve your goals?

- A – advice b – unnecessary c – necessary d – must

4 – When you go to Alexandria, you.....visit the library. It's amazing!

- A – have to b – must c – will d – need

5 – Iremember to phone Ali and congratulate him. It's his birthday.

- A – must b – mustn't c – needn't d – ought to

6 – You.....stop smoking. It is very harmful.

- A – must b – mustn't c – needn't d – shouldn't

7 – Youcome and have lunch with us.

- A – need b – must c – ought d – have to

8 – Passengers must get a passport to travel abroad. It is.....

- A – optional b – obligatory c – unimportant d – unnecessary

9 – You.....take photos here; it's a military area.

- A – must b – don't need to c – mustn't d – shouldn't

10 – You.....park your car here. It is not allowed.

- A – needn't b – must c – don't need to d – mustn't

11 – You mustn't smoke here. It is

- A – allowed b – not banned c – forbidden d – permitted

12 – The sign in the park says that people.....walk on the grass.

- A – needn't b – might not c – should d – mustn't

13 – You.....pass a driving test to drive a car in Egypt.

- A – have to b – must c – mustn't d – needn't

14 – When travelling , A passengershow his or her passport.

A – can't b – has to c – doesn't have to d – shouldn't

15 – Children.....wear a uniform in primary schools.

A – have to b – mustn't c – shouldn't d – doesn't need to

16 – Mohammed isn't late for school; hehurry.

A – mustn't b – don't have to c – needn't d – has to

17 – Sara isn't late for school so shehurry.

A – doesn't need b – doesn't have to c – mustn't d – needn't to

18 – Mona is really economical; she.....more bread; she actually has much in the fridge.

A – needn't have bought b – didn't need to buy c – should have bought d – had to buy

19 – We didn't have a test today so Ifor it last night!

A – needn't revise b – didn't have to revise c – mustn't revise d – needn't have revised

20 – Imore bread. We already have a lot.

A – had to buy b – needn't have bought c – didn't have to buy d – must buy

21 – Imy room yesterday; my sister had already tidied it.

A – don't have to tidy b – didn't have to tidy c – had to d – must have tidied

22 – Sami is feeling ill. I think he.....to see a doctor.

A – should b – ought c – must d – can

23 – You.....put your coat on the floor. Now it's dirty!

A – ought to b – shouldn't have c – should have d – must have

24 – Youthis homework yesterday.

A – should do b – ought to do c – should have done d – shouldn't have done

25 – Youannoyed Sara last night.

A – oughtn't to b – shouldn't c – shouldn't have d – should have

26 – You.....your sick uncle yesterday.

A – should visit b – shouldn't visit c – ought to have visited d – ought to visit

27 – When you go to Alexandria, youvisit the library. It is amazing.

A – must b – have to c – shouldn't d – don't need to

28 -you listen to loud music now? Your father is asleep.

A – Can b – Must c – Mustn't d – Did you have to

29 – The sign says, " Yousmoke".

A – mustn't b – don't need to c – don't have to d – must

30 – You mustn't park here. It is

A – not banned b – allowed c – forbidden d – desirable

31 – Today is my father's birthday. Iget him a present.

A – must b – mustn't c – had to d – shouldn't

32 – I can give you a lift. Youtake a taxi.

A – doesn't need to b – don't have to c – mustn't d – have to

33 – We still have a lot of time. Wehurry.

A – doesn't need to b – don't have to c – mustn't d – have to

34 – Youeat during lessons. It is against the school rules.

A – shouldn't b – mustn't c – don't have to d – can

35 – Thanks a lot for your visit, but youall these fruits.

A – didn't have to buy b – didn't need to buy c – needn't have bought d – mustn't

36 – Mustafa should have visited his sick uncle last night but he.....

A – did b – didn't c – doesn't d – won't

37 – Asmaa shouldn't have annoyed her mother but she.....

A – did b – didn't c – doesn't d – won't

38 – Driverswear seatbelts.

A – must b – have to c – shouldn't d – don't need to

39 – This driverwear a seatbelt.

A – must b – has to c – need to d – don't have to

40 – You don't need to attend school. It is

A – obligatory b – compulsory c – optional d – banned

41 – It is a musta passport to travel abroad.

A – get b – to get c – got d – to getting

42 – Whyto go to the bank yesterday?

A – must you b – do you have to c – did you have to d – do you need to

43 – My childrenstudy history next year.

A – have to b – had to c – doesn't have to d – has to

44 – There were no buses so Itake a taxi.

A – have to b – had to c – need to d – ought to

45 – Chickensregularly.

A – must feed b – must be fed c – must be feeding d – must have fed

46 – It is the most important meeting. Iattend it.

A – must b – has to c – don't need to d – doesn't have to

47 – Ibuy the medicine for my grandma.

A – must b – has to c – needn't d – shouldn't

48 – Weto show respect towards the old.

A – should b – must c – ought d – don't need

49 – My works starts at seven. Iget there before that time.

A – may b – can c – have to d – doesn't need to

50 – Youcome and visit us one day.

A – have to b – must c – shouldn't d – don't have to

51 – You must attend my wedding party. It is a/an.....

A – obligation b – necessity c – warm invitation d – prohibition

2-Write an e-mail of about 180 words to your pen friend , Joseph Marie , in Italy ask him about COVID 19 situation there and tell him about the situation here .your name is Basel.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Open book section

Should (ought to) – shouldn't (ought not to)

دعنا نتذكر ان للنصيحة الغير ملزمة نستخدم

1- Youto waste your time , you will regret it one day .

a- should

b- shouldn't

c-ought

d-ought not

Must

ولكننا مع النصائح القوية / القوانين / الأداب العامة / الدعوة الحارة / تذكير النفس بالواجبات نستخدم
وهنا يجب ان نفرق بين النصيحة الغير ملزمة (التي لا يترتب علي تركها أي ضرر) وبين النصيحة القوية واجبة النفاذ

2- Youstudy your lessons day by day ,it's much more better .

a – should

b- shouldn't

c- must

d-mustn't

3- You study hard today , you have an exam tomorrow .

a – should

b- shouldn't

c- must

d-mustn't

4- Youwash your hands regularly to avoid illnesses .

a – should

b- shouldn't

c- must

d-mustn't

5- Youwash your hands if you touch an infected animal .

a – should

b- shouldn't

c- must

d-mustn't

must

تأمل الفرق بين كل جملتين ، تفهم الفرق في الاستخدام ، والان دعنا نقول أن الألتزام الداخلي نستخدم معه الفعل الناقص

وإلتزام داخلي يعني أننا يجب أن نفعل الشيء لتجنب الخطر والعقوبات أو لانه من الطبيعي أن نفعل ذلك (تذكر أننا يمكننا عدم فعله ولكننا
نفعله برضا) ، أما الألتزام الخارجي فهو كل شيء مفروض علينا وسنفعله سواء شئنا أم أبينا وليس لدينا خيار اخر

Have to

6- peoplerespect laws and obey the rules .

a- should

b-must

c-has to

d-have to

7- Youhave a passport to travel abroad .

a- should

b-must

c-has to

d-have to

8- You attend my wedding next month , you're a brother not just a friend .

a- should

b-must

c-has to

d-have to

9- Nourbe at the airport 2 hours before her flight or he won't travel .

a- should

b-must

c-has to

d-have to

تذكر أن القوانين بشكل عام ألتزام داخلي ، ولكن إذا وجهنا التعليمات لشخص معين يتحول الي فرض و الزام خارجي

10- Doctors wear a uniform when working to be identified .

a- should

b-must

c-has to

d-have to

11- Youwear a uniform at school .

a- should

b-must

c-has to

d-have to

- c. It's necessary for you to see the head teacher at 3 o'clock.
 d. You needn't have seen the head teacher at 3 o'clock
 e. You aren't allowed to see the head teacher at 3 o'clock.
- 10 He suffered a severe head injury and he can't remember anything. The synonyms of the word "severe" are..... .
 a. acute b. easy c. simple d. extreme e. strange
- 11 A young man polluted the child out of the swimming pool and.....CPR for him saving his life.
 a. performed b. made c. did d. applied e. trained
- 12 The environment authority uses an environmentally friendly.....for treating waste and rubbish from houses.
 a. experiment b. result c. technique d. method e. profit
- 13 Did you.....any new sports when you started high school this year?
 a. make b. do c. give d. design e. take up
- 14 Two of the following express lack of necessity.
 You go there with me. I can handle it; it's not difficult.
 a. needn't to b. mustn't c. don't have to d. needn't e. had better not
- 15 Two of the following sentences are incorrect.
 He didn't go to the park with us yesterday because he a report.
 a. needn't have written b. didn't have to write c. was obliged to write
 d. had to write e. needed to write
- 16 Strong necessity is expressed in two of the following sentences.
 a. We can't just go away! We must help him!
 b. We aren't allowed to borrow more than two books at a time.
 c. I mustn't forget to call him today. d. She needn't buy more oil. There is enough.
 e. They didn't have to buy another flat. Theirs was large.
- 17 Two of the following choices give the same meaning to the following sentence.
 "We didn't have to wear coats yesterday as it was so hot."
 a. It is necessary for us to wear coats today.
 b. It wasn't necessary for us to wear coats yesterday.
 c. We didn't need to wear coats yesterday as it was so hot.
 d. We needn't have worn coats yesterday as it was so hot.
 e. It wasn't advisable for us to wear coats yesterday.
- 18 Two of the following sentence are grammatically incorrect.
 a. Yasser needs to go to the dentist now. His tooth is really hurting.
 b. Yasser had to go to the dentist now. His tooth is really hurting.
 c. Yasser has got to go to the dentist now. His tooth is really hurting.
 d. Yasser needn't go to dentist now. His tooth is really hurting.
 e. Yasser has to go the dentist now. His tooth is really hurting.
- 19 Necessity is expressed in two of the following sentences.
 a. Osama didn't have to find another job. b. Osama had to find another job.
 c. Osama has got to find another job. d. Osama doesn't have to find another job.
 e. Osama needn't find another job.
- 20 You aren't supposed to park your car here.
 a. It's public parking only b. It is not allowed c. It is necessary
 d. It is forbidden e. It is permitted

LEARNING OUTPUTS

جزء خاص بنواتج التعلم التي تعلمها الطالب من خلال دراسته للمقرر من كلمات وقواعد لغوية وتركيبات ومهارات

UNIT: ONE

1 – Warm clothes are a.....in cold weather.

A – necessities b – obligation c – necessary d – must

2 – Cold weatherwearing warm clothes.

A – necessity b – necessary c – necessitate d – necessitates

3 – Employers have anto treat all employees equally.

A – necessity b – necessary c – obligatory d – obligation

4 – Parents are underobligation to educate their children.

A – a legal b – legal c – a legally d – legally

5 – You don't have to iron your clothes. I will do this for you. "Don't have to" expresses.....

A – external obligation b – absence of necessity c – banning d – allowing

6 – A car is an absoluteif you live in the country.

A – must b – necessity c – obligatory d – a and b

7 – A car is absolutelyif you live in the country.

A – must b – necessity c – necessary d – a and b

8 – Living in the countrya car ownership.

A – obligate b – necessitates c – necessarily d – necessities

9 – Tenants areto pay their rent on time.

A – necessary b – obligatory c – obligated d – oblige

10 – Citizens have anto obey the law.

A – obligation b – must c – necessity d – obligated

11 – Citizens areto obey the law.

A – obligatory b – obligation c – oblige d – obligated

12 – Obeying the law is.....

A – obligatory b – obligation c – oblige d – obligated

13 – Is itto renew my passport?

A – necessity b – must c – necessary d – necessarily

14 – Is it ato renew my passport?

A – necessities b – must c – necessary d – a and b

15 – Is it ato renew my passport?

A – necessity b – must c – necessary d – a and b

16 – Is it anto renew my passport?

A – necessity b – must c – obligation d – a and b

17 – It is ato hold a license to drive a vehicle.

A – necessary b – must c – necessity d – both b and c

18 – It isto hold a license to drive a vehicle.

A – optional b – necessary c – necessity d – must

19 – You must come and visit us. Using must in this sentence expresses

A – obligation b – warm invitation c – warning d – prohibition

20 – You must see a doctor. You are seriously ill. Using must here expresses

A – a general rule b – strong advice c – internal obligation d – warm invitation

21 – Drivers must wear seat belts. Using must here expresses

A – warm invitation b – lack of necessity c – a general law d – strong advice

22 – I must buy the medicine for my sick grandma. Using **must** in this sentence expresses.....

A – condemning something annoying b – reminding oneself of something important

C – warm invitation d – lack of necessity

23 – I must visit my sick friend. Must here expresses

A – prohibition b – obligation c – internal obligation d – strong advice

24 – I must watch the match. It will be very exciting. Using must here expresses

A – banning b – forbidding c – threatening d – a strong desire

25 – You needn't hurry. We still have a lot of time. "**Needn't**" expresses

A – warm invitation b – lack of necessity c – a general law d – strong advice

26 – You mustn't take photos here. It is a military camp. Using mustn't here expresses

a – allowing b – forbidding c – lack of necessity d – obligation

27 – Dad needn't have bought all this food. We already have a lot of food. This means.....

A – Dad didn't buy enough food.

B – It wasn't necessary for Dad to buy food, so he didn't.

C – It wasn't necessary for Dad to buy food, but he did.

D – It isn't necessary for Dad to buy food, but he does.

28 – They could have won the match, but they weren't determined enough. The phrase "**could have won**" in this sentence expresses.....

A – lack of necessity b – blaming c – prohibition d – permission

29 – He could have travelled by train, but I am not sure. The phrase "**could have travelled**" expresses

A – asking for permission.

b – giving permission.

c – necessity in the past.

D – possibility in the past.

30 – Of course, you can use my laptop. "**Can**" in this sentence expresses

A – lack of necessity. b – blaming. c – prohibition. d – giving permission

31 – You can't park here. It is a military camp. "**Can't**" in this sentence can be replaced by

A – shouldn't b – mustn't c – needn't d – are allowed to

32 – You should eat healthy food to keep fit. "**Should**" can be replaced by

A – had better b – ought to c – are supposed to d – all mentioned

UNIT TWO

1 – Joy is the most intelligent girl I have ever seen. This sentence means that.....

A – I have already seen a few girls more intelligent than Joy.

B – I have never seen a girl more intelligent than Joy.

C – Many other girls whom I have seen are as intelligent as Joy.

D – Many other girls whom I have seen are more intelligent than Joy.

2 – Which sentence is correctly **structured**?

A – Rady is more taller than Ragab.

B – Rady is little taller than Ragab.

C – Rady is even taller than Ragab.

D – Rady is as taller as Ragab.

3 – Which sentence is structured **WRONG**?

A – Aya is a bit older than me.

B – Sama is much fatter than he is.

C – Basmalla is a lot richer than us.

D – You are far more beautiful than she.

4 – Amr Diab is more popular than any other player in Egypt. This means that.....

A – No other singer in Egypt is as popular as Amr Diab.

B – No other singer in Egypt is more popular than Amr Diab.

C – Amr Diab is the most popular singer in Egypt.

D – All mentioned are correct.

5 – Rania is 160 cm tall and Rasha is 161 cm tall. This means that.....

A – Rania is almost as tall as Rasha.

B – Rasha is slightly taller than Rania.

C – Rania is a little shorter than Rasha.

D – all mentioned.

6 – Ramy is not as aggressive as Fady. This means.....

A – Fady is more aggressive.

B – Ramy and Fady are the most aggressive.

C – Ramy and Fady are equally aggressive.

D – Ramy is more aggressive.

7 – Cairo isn't as cold as London. This means.....

A – Cairo is colder than London.

B – London is as hot as Cairo.

C – London is warmer than Cairo.

D – Cairo is hotter than London.

8 – Gamal is the oldest member of our family. This means.....

A – Gamal is older than any other member of our family.

B – No other member of our family is as old as Gamal.

C – All the other members of our family are less old than Gamal.

D – all mentioned.

9 – I have never met such a stupid man. This means.....

A – this man is the stupidest one I have ever met.

B - this man is the stupidest one I have never met.

C – this man is slightly stupid.

D – this man is a little intelligent.

10 – He isn't tall enough to join the army. This means that he is.....

A – too tall, b – short enough. c – tall enough. d – too short.

11 – None can answer this question. It is

A – too easy. b – so difficult. C – very difficult. D – too difficult.

12 – She doesn't have enough intelligence to pass such a difficult exam. Which of the following choices gives the same meaning?

SKILLS

1- Translation

ملاحظات: سنراجع على كل قواعد الترجمة التي درستها ثم نكمل بمجموعة من القواعد المختصرة التي يمكنك من إتقان الترجمة والحصول على الدرجة النهائية في هذا السؤال

١. التمكن من قواعد اللغة والتي يمكنك من البناء السليم للجملة:
"لقد حققت مصر انجازات عظيمة خلال العشرون سنة الاخيرة"

١	٢	3	4
Subject	Verb	Object

إذن فاعل الجملة (مصر) والفعل (حققت) والمفعول (انجازات)

- Egypt has made great achievements during the last twenty years.
- The government is **setting up** huge projects

٢. حدد زمن الجملة: هل هو مضارع أم ماضى أم مستقبل أم مزيج من الأزمنة:

"لقد نجحت مصر في جمع شمل القادة العرب وسيكون لهذا أثرا طيبا علي عملية السلام"

لاحظ: الجملة هنا تحتوي علي أكثر من زمن.

- Egypt **has succeeded** in closing the ranks of the Arab leaders and this **will have** a great effect on the peace process.

٣. تجنب الترجمة الحرفية التي تؤدي الي تحطيم الشكل السليم للجملة فمثلا:

"مازلنا نعاني من مشكلة البطالة"

- "Still suffer from problem of unemployment" (X)
- "We are still suffering from the problem of unemployment"

عاد بخفي حنين ، فقد وظيفته و أسرته وسافر الي أمريكا ولم يحقق أي نجاح

٤. (قد - لقد - أن - فان) ليس لها معنى في اللغة الإنجليزية وفي حالة وجود (لقد) ينبغي وضع الفعل في زمن المضارع التام:

- The education has developed in recent years
- لقد تطور التعليم في الآونة الأخيرة
- لقد ادركت في الفترة الأخيرة أن السيد مجدي يعقوب هو أهم رجل أنجبته مصر في هذا العصر

٥. هناك فرق بين (إن) و (أن) و (أن) و (إن):

- (إن) تستخدم فقط للتوكيد وليس لها ترجمة: إن الخسائر الناتجة عن الحروب فادحة
- (أن) نترجمها **That** ويتبعها جملة كاملة: من المؤكد أن السعادة لا يمكن أن تشتري أو تباع
- هناك بعض الكلمات التي بها (أن) ولكن لا نترجمها **That** مثل (كما أن) و (حيث أن) و (لأن)
- للأختراعات الحديثة الكثير من المزايا كما أن لها بعض العيوب
- Modern inventions have a lot of advantages and they have some disadvantages .

(حيث أن) و (لأن) نترجمها (because) أو (as)

- إن الجهل يساعد علي ارتكاب الجرائم حيث أن الجهلاء لا يحترمون حقوق الآخرين
- Ignorance helps in committing crimes as ignorant people don't respect the rights of others.

(أن) يمكن أن تترجم إلي (to) لو جاء بعدها فعل

- يحاول بعض الشباب أن يعتمدوا علي أنفسهم دون إنتظار مساعدات حكومية
- Some young people try to depend on themselves without waiting for a government post.

ولكن نلاحظ

١١. توضع التعبيرات التي تدل على زمان معين أو مكان محدد في نهاية الجملة (لاحظ بناء الجملة في اللغة الإنجليزية)

زمان + مكان + حال + مفعول + فعل + فاعل

The children studied their lessons quietly at home yesterday.

١٢. المفعول المطلق ليس له ترجمة في اللغة الإنجليزية

the education has developed لقد تطور التعليم تطوراً

يجب أن نحترم معلمينا إحراما يليق بما يقدموه لنا من جهد

١٣. لاحظ ترجمة المضاف والمضاف إليه من اللغة العربية إلى الإنجليزية

يمكن أن نستخدم إحدى الصيغتين (اسم ثان + of + اسم أول + the) أو (اسم أول + اسم ثان)

problem of housing , housing problem	مشكلة الإسكان
terrorism phenomenon , the phenomenon of terrorism	ظاهرة الإرهاب
The smoke of factories.	دخان المصانع
The school library	مكتبة المدرسة
The ministry of education	وزارة التعليم
The problem of unemployment .	مشكلة البطالة

● لو المضاف إليه إنسان أو حيوان نضع بعدها S (ثم المضاف

Man's life	حياة الإنسان
The President's efforts	جهود الرئيس
The lion's den	عرين الأسد
My mother's house	منزل والدتي
My parents' farm.	مزرعة والداي

The ministry of culture takes interest in the child's libraries to develop the abilities of the Egyptian child to be creative.

١٤. لاحظ في بداية أي جملة لابد من بدايتها بحرف (capital) ويجب كتابة الأسماء والأعلام والأيام والشهور والجنسيات واللغات كذلك

● يراعى وضع (.) في نهاية الجملة الخبرية - يراعى وضع (؟) في نهاية الجملة الاستفهامية - (!) في نهاية الجملة التعجبية
سيسافر ووالدي واخي محمد الي دولة الإمارات العربية وتحديددا الي دبي مطلع شهر مارس القادم

١٥. عند الترجمة من اللغة العربية إلى الإنجليزية نلجأ إلى المعاني الأكثر بساطة

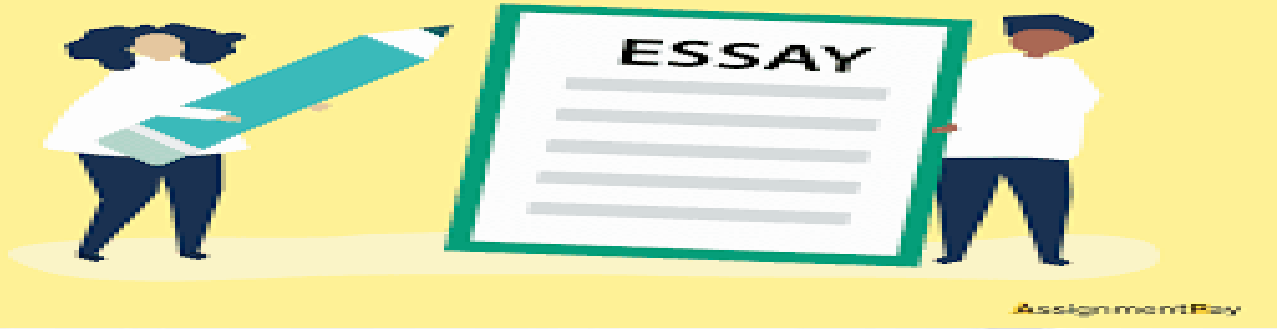
We should help youth	يجب أن نمد يد العون للشباب
Many tourists come to Egypt	يقدم العديد من السياح إلى مصر
This make the crises worse	ذلك يؤدي إلى تفاقم الأزمة
Tourism is	تعتبر السياحة

تفاقت ازمة انتشار فيروس كورونا بسرعة لم تكن في الحسبان واصبح من الصعب السيطرة علي هذه المشكلة

١٦. كلمة (يعتبر) أو (تعتبر) يجب أن تكون في صيغة المبني للمجهول

Television is considered a source of entertainment, learning culture and awareness.

2-Essay writing



المقال عبارة عن وحدة متكاملة ، ويتكون من عدة فقرات ويجب أن يمر بثلاثة مراحل رئيسية :

The essay writing process consists of three main stages:

1. **Preparation:** Decide on your topic, do your research, and create an essay outline.

مرحلة التحضير وتشمل اختيار عنوان المقال والبحث وتحديد الخطوط الرئيسية له

2. **Writing:** Set out your argument in the introduction, develop it with evidence in the main body, and wrap it up with a conclusion.

في مرحلة الكتابة عبر عن المشكلة في مقدمة المقال وطور الفكرة بالأدلة في جسد المقال ولخصها في الخاتمة

3. **Revision:** Check the content, organization, grammar, spelling, and formatting of your essay.

في مرحلة المراجعة راجع محتوى المقال وتنظيمه واللغويات وحروف الهجاء وتنسيق المقال

١. تترك مسافة تعادل خمسة احرف في السطر الاول فقط من الموضوع.
٢. تبدأ كل جملة بحرف Capital كبير وواضح.
٣. تضع (.) واضحة في نهاية كل جملة .
٤. ابدأ الموضوع بـ **topic sentence** أي جملة رئيسية تحتوي في مجملها علي فكرة الموضوع.
٥. تراعي الترابط والتنسيق العام بين أفكار الموضوع .
٦. تستخدم الزمن الصحيح والمناسب لنوعية الموضوع الذي تكتبه فقد يكون في المضارع وقد يكون في الماضي أو المستقبل أو خليط بينهم.
٧. تجنب الجمل المعقدة التي تحتوي علي مفردات وتركيبات صعبة قد توقعك في أخطاء وعليك باستخدام الجمل البسيطة والسهلة في المعني.
٨. خصص صفحة كاملة أو صفحتين للموضوع في ورقة الامتحان ويفضل دانما أن تترك سطر عند كتابة الموضوع.
٩. اجتهد في تحسين خطك وذلك بترك مسافة بين كل كلمة واخري فهذا يعطي انطباعا طيبا للمصحح
١٠. الالمام بقدر معقول من الثروة اللغوية مع حفظ ما يتسني لك من التعبيرات الشائعة.
١١. راعي البناء السليم للجملة الخبرية. (كل ما ذكر في الترجمة)



المقدمة:

جملة عامة عن الموضوع يفهم من خلالها ما يدور حوله الموضوع او حكمة او مثل او حكاية. او بتعريف الموضوع او باقتباس.

الموضوع

١- الجمل واضحة ومتوازنة.

٢- تجنب الجمل الطويلة وتخبر الكلمات المناسبة للتعبير عن الفكرة وتجنب استخدام الكلمات الغريبة.

٣- الاستخدام الصحيح لعلامات الترقيم (punctuation) .

٤- تجنب الكتابة بضمير المتكلم الا إذا كان الموضوع يخص شخص لكتاب الموضوع مثل موضوع My favourite subject

الخاتمة

٢- موضوع عن شخصية /قصة/كاتب /لاعب مشهور/عالم /رواية/أحدث تاريخي /رواية /إمارة مؤثرة...

One of our family rules is to meet each other every weekend , talk together and ask about each other ,also to benefit from our parents and our grandparents` experience ,so every Friday evening ,we meet at my grandfather's house and discuss a subject .

Last Friday , I asked my father to tell us a story that can inspire us , so my father told us aboutwhere and how he/she had grown up and educated , we were told about the role had played in improving our country and knew why many people like that person and the reasons that made that person such a famous one .

Really , we benefitted a lot from that talk asis an inspiring person who we must follow his steps to be like him/her , if everyone loves their country like that person ,our country will get better in the near future ,in fact , it was a nice and useful meeting as usual .

٣- موضوعات عن مشكلات عامة... pollution/over population/smoking/unemployment...

One of our family rules is to meet each other every weekend , talk together and ask about each other ,also to benefit from our parents and our grandparents` experience ,so every Friday evening ,we meet at my grandfather's house and discuss a subject .

Last Friday ,we talked about the problem ofI asked my father about the reasons of this serious problem and its bad effects on our society , my father told me thatis a serious problem that threatens our life ,and that it has several bad effects on everything in our everyday life and that we have to cooperate with each other to overcome this dangerous problem.

Really , if we don't unite together to put an end to this problem , our country , or even the whole world ,will not be able to overcome it in the near future , in fact , it was a nice and useful meeting as usual .

موضوعات المنهج

1- SOURCES OF CLEAN POWER IN EGYPT

Egypt is blessed with a lot of gifts **تنعم مصر بكثير من الهبات** - It is rich in sunshine, water and man power. The sunshine can be a source of energy. It is useful for the growth of animals and plants as well. It can help in producing solar power. Thus, Egypt can be a developed country using a clean source of energy. Water is also plentiful **وفير** in Egypt. It can be used in planting vast areas of desert land so that we can increase our food production.

However, if we don't employ man power in a proper way, **بطريقة ملائمة** we may spoil **نهدر** our natural resources. Man is the master of all these resources. Plans should be made to benefit from **يستفيد من** man power to be able to face any problem in our country.

2- TECHNOLOGY IN OUR LIFE

Technology is everywhere nowadays. We all enjoy technology but in different ways. Now, we can travel from one place to another very easily, comfortably and fast. Modern means of transport are now supplied with all means of comfort **كل وسائل الراحة**. Space travel is now more possible than it used to be in the past. One day people may be able to enjoy space journeys.

witnessed a bomb attack or killing of a prominent figure of society **عضو بارز في المجتمع**. As it is said, " Terrorism has no home or eyes."

In order to eradicate terrorism, a lot of things should be done. First, Justice **العدل** and democracy should spread, every citizen should feel that he gets his rights and has the ability to express his ideas without fear or persecution. **اضطهاد** Writers, churches and mosques have a great part in this battle, they have to find approaches to change terrorists' attitudes and spread the right thought. **إيجاد مداخل لتغيير اتجاهات الإرهابيين ونشر الفكر الصحيح**

Equality among people, Muslims and Christians, Whites and Blacks, should be the base make one feel citizenship. **قانون يحظر تشويهه** A law should be issued to ban distorting religions **يشعر بالمواطنة** and other people's thoughts. Finally comes the role of police to shoulder their responsibilities. **لتحمل مسئولياتهم**

10- THE YOUTH

It's worthy to say that the youth are the backbone of all nations because they are the present and the future of their countries. Hopes and ambitions are achieved by hard work and strong will not by dreams therefore our youth should do their best to realize their hopes and ambitions. The youth should first work hard to achieve success. When they graduate from their universities, they have duties towards their society. They can share in the social work by working in the co-operative field. They can share in abolishing illiteracy in our villages. They can take part in reclaiming the desert to increase food production. They can join the army to defend their country in case there is war. They can also help a lot in solving any problems in their society.

We should bear in mind that the progress of any nation depends on its youth. The youth can take part in the industrial and agricultural projects. They should avoid smoking and practise sports to become fit.

11- QUALITIES THAT MAKE A GOOD LEADER

Leadership is very important to all societies. A person needs certain leadership qualities to be a successful leader. A good leader is some one who has a strong personality. He must be able to take the right decision at the right time. A good leader must be wise and patient. He should be able to understand others quickly. He should be self-confident and intelligent. He should be kind and helpful. He should be co-operative and sociable. He should consult other members in his group. He should respect his group members and treat them in a friendly way. A good leader is someone who is ambitious and optimistic. He should defend the rights of his group. He should be responsible, generous and reliable.

12 - HOW TO PROTECT OUR HISTORICAL MONUMENTS

Our historical monuments are priceless treasures and we should do our best to protect them. They are very important for tourism which brings in a lot of hard currency. They are also important because they are part of our history. People should recognise the importance of our historical monuments. Therefore, we have to make great efforts to protect them. We should take great care when we set up new projects near historical monuments. We should also protect them from natural disasters such as earthquakes and torrential rains. We should discourage tourists from polluting historical places. We have to repair and maintain our historical monuments regularly. There must be strict laws to punish people who steal or destroy our historical monuments.

3- E-mail Writing

- 1- Write an e-mail to your friend Nour inviting him to spend the mid year holiday with you in your village. Telling him about the interesting places he will enjoy. Your name is Diaa.

From: Diaa@gmail.com

To: Nour@yahoo.com

Subject: : Invitation / A friendly e-mail

Dear.....,

How are you? How are your family ?I hope you are well and enjoy your time. I am very pleased to write you this e-mail for many reasons , first of all I'd like to ask about your health and your study , I wish I could see you soon , secondly , I'd like to invite you for my birthday party next week , I think you must attend it , now , I'm going to tell you the reason why I wrote this e-mail

.....

.....

.....

Finally , don't forget to write me back , I'm looking forward to seeing and hearing about you , waiting for your reply , my dear brother and friend , See you soon

Yours

.....

Test Yourself

1. Write an e-mail to your friend Maher about a visit you have recently paid to your Syrian friend. Your name is Ziad.
2. Write an e-mail to your friend Nagy thanking him for the invitation he sent to you. Ask him about the time and the place of the party telling him that you will come with your younger brother. Your name is Samir.
3. Write an e-mail to your British pen friend, Tony, inviting him to visit Egypt during the summer holiday. Tell him about the historic places he will visit in Egypt. Your name is Hassan.
4. Write an e-mail to your friend Ali congratulating him on passing his driving test and getting the driving licence. Your name is Ahmed.
5. Write an e-mail to your friend Nader telling him that you intend to visit to buy a new car. Ask his advice. Your name is Magdy.
6. Write an e-mail to your friend Osama telling him about a good day you spent on the beach. Tell him what you did and how you spent it. Your name is Tamer.
7. Write an e-mail to your friend Noha telling her that you are sorry to hear that her brother Ahmed had an accident. Ask her to tell you how this accident happened. Ask her how her brother is. Your name is Dalia.

4- Comprehension passage

لكي تحصل علي الدرجة النهائية في سؤال قطعة الفهم ، قد يُطلب منك معرفة الأتي :-

1 - Suggest a suitable(convenient \ appropriate) title for the passage اقترح عنوان مناسب للقطعة او حدد الفكرة الرئيسية

Or what is the main idea of the passage?

Today's postal service is more efficient and reliable than ever before. Mail that used to take months to move by horses and foot now moves around the country in days or hours by truck, train and plane. First-class mail usually moves from New York city to Los Angeles in three days or less. If your letter or package is urgent, the US offers Priority Mail and Express Mail services. Priority mail is guaranteed to go anywhere in the United States in two days or less. Express mail will get your package there overnight.

بعد قراءة هذه القطعة اقترح عنوان مناسب لها و يمكن أن يكون

The post office \ Postal services

ما هي الفكرة الرئيسية لهذه القطعة

يجب أن نعرف أن الفكرة الرئيسية يجب أن تشتمل علي كل الأفكار الواردة بالقطعة و حين يطلب منك اختيار فكرة هذه القطعة من الأتي :

A) Express Mail is a good way to send urgent mail.

B) Mail service today is more efficient and dependable.

C) First-class mail usually takes three days or less.

D) Old Mail used to take months to move by horses and foot.

الاختيار الأول يخص Express Mail فقط و لا يغطي جميع الأفكار و لذا هو اختيار خاطيء
الاختيار الثاني هو الصحيح فهو يغطي جميع ما ورد بالقطعة من أفكار و هو أن خدمة البريد اليوم أكثر كفاءة و اعتمادية
الاختيار الثالث يخص فقط أحد أنواع البريد فقط و هو First-class Mail و لا يمكن أن يكون الفكرة الرئيسية للقطعة
الاختيار الرابع خطأ أيضا فهو يخص البريد في الماضي و لا يتطرق الي باقي أفكار القطعة

2 – Find in the passage a word which means..... استخراج من القطعة كلمة بمعنى

Pick out \ detect words in the passage which mean.....

بعض الكلمات المترادفة التي تستخدم في القطعة

important = essential = chief = main = basic = necessary = principal = major هام

cure = treat يُعالج

decrease = reduce = lessen = cut down يُقلل

happy – glad – pleased – delighted سعيد

natural – God-made – organic (من الطبيعية) طبيعي

unnatural – man-made – artificial (من صنع الانسان) صناعي

achieve – fulfill – accomplish يُنجز- يُحقق

help – aid – support – assistance مساعدة

nod his head – agree يوافق

supporters = fans مُشجعين

shake his head – refuse – reject – decline يرفض

terrible – awful – very bad سيء- شنيع

tasty – delicious – yummy لذيذ

silly – ridiculous – unimportant – trivial سخيف – تافه

advantages – merits – pros مزايا

disadvantages – demerits – cons – drawbacks عيوب – مساويء

3 – What does the underlined word mean? ماذا تعني الكلمة التي تحتها خط؟

4 – What does the pronoun.....refer to ? الضمير.....

5 – According to the passage, طبقا للقطعة

6 – Are you for or against.....?

هل أنت مع أم ضد

1 Read the following passage, then answer the questions:

Yehia Haqqi was one of the pioneers of modern Egyptian literature. As well as being an important writer, he was an expert on Arabic culture. Yehia Haqqi was born in 1905 in the Sayyada Zeinab district of Cairo. He graduated in law and worked for a short time as a lawyer. In 1929, he began his career as a diplomat and he worked abroad for more than 20 years. The time he spent in France, Italy, Turkey and Libya gave him experiences he later used in his writing. At the same time as he was working, Haqqi was also writing stories.

His first short story, published in 1925, established him as one of the greatest short story writers of the Arab world. Haqqi always wanted to help poor and disabled people. He had to go to hospital after an earthquake in Cairo, but gave his bed to a poor person who he thought needed it more. In 1955, he wrote a collection of short stories about the poor and the disabled which won an important prize. Another of his stories, the postman, was made into a film. Haqqi wrote in a new way about Arab society and customs in the twentieth century. Haqqi was also interested in the Arabic language and he developed a new style of writing which is respected today. As well as writing his own novels and stories, Haqqi also translated Russian, French, Italian and Turkish literature into Arabic. He was a very strong believer in the power of education and supported many young Egyptian writers. Haqqi died in 1992, but is still thought of as the father of the modern short story and the novel in Egypt.

1- Haqqi had a strong in the power of education.

a- believe b- belief c- believer d- believable

2- Haqqi was one of thepeople in the field of literature.

a- pioneered b- pioneering c- pioneer d- lead

3- Haqqi was an expert Arabic culture.

a- in b- with c- by d- from

4- " father " in the last line means

a- grandfather's son b- a relative c- a man d- an establisher

5- As well as as a diplomat , Haqqi wrote novels .

a- work b- the work c- working d- worker

6- The one who represents his country abroad is called a

a- diplomat b- translator c-believer d – writer

2 - Read the following passage then answer the questions

Necessity is the mother of invention is a famous Common proverb which means that our needs always motivate our minds to create new things in order to manage well with a world full of speed changes. Man's needs have often directed him to discover the natural resources around him, and to make with his own hands the things he wants. Thus, he made tools to cultivate the land and get its crops. Those tools played an important part in establishing civilization. Food, clothing and shelter are still considered to be man's basic needs.

The progress of technology has enabled man to satisfy all! these needs. It has helped him to take wide steps in developing agriculture, industry and public services. Thus, we are now enjoying the blessing of modern civilization. When civilization developed and man lived in organized societies, he found himself in need of more than his necessities; Education is next to food in importance because it is the only way to **acquire** experience and the qualifications necessary to earn a living. Education changed our style of living and led to higher thinking levels. He invaded space. He invented the computer. No wonder that man has great abilities which II enable him to create more inventions in the future.

1enabled man to grow crops.

A – Tools b – Levels c – Yields d – Changes

2. Necessity played a great role in establishing.....

A – needs b – civilization c – lands d – soils

3 . According to the passage, man hasprimary needs.

A – two

b – three

c – four

d – five

4, The underlined word "acquire" has a similar meaning to

a. require

b. demand

c. obtain

d. contain

5. According to the passage education is of great importance because.....

a- it gives us experience and making a living

b. it is pre to food in importance

c. it is natural resource before us.

d. the tools played a role in our civilization

6. A word in the passage that means "grow" is

A – enable

b – cultivate

c – manage

d – direct

7 . Man needed more than his necessities when he.....

a. needed tools

b. lived in organized societies

c. discovered natural resources

d. made the things he wanted

3- Read the following passage. then answer the questions

Every reader of this passage must spend the whole of his waking life looking at things. Looking , is natural ; we do it without noticing it.

Looking is passive__but seeing is active , and that is the explanation of the title

" To look is not to see " . once you start seeing things you really began to wake up. People who see things which others have only looted at , and seeing . draw conclusions from what they see , can add to man's knowledge and help progress Someone recently discovered a place where metal had been worked continuously longer than anywhere else in England. He " saw " a wall in the Forest of Dean, Thousands of people must have looked at it without really seeing it, but this man noticed that among the usual stones of that place were bits and pieces of a different colour; they also felt different to the hand. A closer sight showed that these pieces had been left behind in the fires of ancient peoples who had smelted rocks to get metals. Looking around , he found more and more information , until the history of what men had done at that place over tens of centuries was known You don't have to go far to make similar discoveries once you really start seeing

1- For this writer " seeing " means

a) Noticing things which need explaining

b) Doing something natural

c) Looking at things

d) Doing something without noticing

2- The man found a place where

a) Men are starting to work

b) Men built walls of metal

c) Men smelted metal for tens of centuries

d) Men first learned to make fire with stones

3- The man who " saw " the wall got more and more information.....

a) from thousands of people who had looked at it.

b) From a history book.

c) From the usual stones of that place.

d) From the unusual stones of that place.

4- What does it that mean " men had done at that place over tens of centuries ?

a) Looked at stones

b) Seen the stones

c) Smelted metals

d) Built walls

5- The man who saw a wall in the forest of Dean must have been

A – blind

b – observant

c – passive

d – deaf

6- Unlike looking, seeing is

A – passive

b – negative

c – active

d – drowsy

7- A word in the passage which means "find out" is

A – smell

b – add

c – discover

d – draw

4- Read the following passage, then answer the questions:

In the winter, many animals and birds travel hundreds of kilometers to places with a warmer climate and more food. This incredible journey takes place every year at about the sometime. It is common to see birds setting on walls or telephone wires waiting to travel the long distance between the places where they spend their summers and their winters . scientists do not know exactly how **they** find their way to and from their winters homes. It is thought that there are different ways, for example,

Model exam 7

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

17. The police won't believe her unless she has a evidence.
 a) divisible b) sustainable c) miserable d) changeable
18. My brother the money he needed.
 a) gave b) didn't give c) give d) was given
19. We have an hour to see her before she whisked off to some Location.
 a) ethic b) exotic c) toxic d) logic
20. It's been a tough six months and I feel I've a few weeks off.
 a) earned b) gained c) scored d) acquired
21. I feel less since I've been working.
 a) frightful b) stressful c) frightening d) stressed
22. Please remember your friend.
 a) to phone b) phone c) phoning d) phones
23. I feel really hungry. I think I a snack.
 a) I'm eating b) I'm going to eat c) Will eat d) eat
24. My father has the airport. He is on his way there.
 a) been in b) gone in c) been to d) gone to
25. Fear is universal weakness.
 a) an b) no article c) the d) a
26. Her body rejected the
 a) transfer b) transport c) transplant d) transmission
27. I can hear many in the living room.
 a) noise b) sound c) voice d) voices
28. Hassan is a doctor than Nady.
 a) good b) better c) worst d) the best
29. She bought dress she could find.
 a) cheap b) cheaper c) cheapest d) the cheapest
30. Bill is much than tom.
 a) intelligent b) least intelligent c) more intelligent d) the most intelligent
31. 1 – How do you Thanksgiving in Canada?
 A – accelerate b – celebration c – celebrant d – celebrate
32. 2 - I miss you so much. We must together for a drink.
 A – get b – fight c – set d – met

Read the following passage then answer the questions below:

It is said that the Coca-Cola bottle is the most recognizable object in the world . Hundreds of millions of people can recognize a Coke bottle by its shape, even if they cannot see it! And the famous Coca-Cola logo is the most famous logo in the world. Unlike any other famous commercial logo, it has not changed in 100 years!

But the story of Coca-Cola is even older than that. It was in 1886 that John Bemberton, a druggist in Atlanta, invented a new type of syrup, using coca leaves, sugar and cola nuts, plus a few other secret ingredients! Pemberton sold it as a medicine; and with its coca (the source of cocaine), it must have made people feel good!

Nevertheless, Pemberton's medicine was not very Succfull, so he sold his secret formula to another druggist, Candler. Candler had another idea; he thought that Pemberton's "medicine" would be much better if it was mixed with soda. Candler was thus the man who really invented the drink Coca-Cola.

Before long, other people became interested in the product, including a couple of businessmen who wanted to sell it in bottles. Candler sold them a licence to bottle the drink, and very quickly the men

became millionaires. The famous bottle, with its very distinctive shape, was designed in 1916. It is the world's most popular drink. As for the famous formula, it is probably the world's most valuable secret!

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

1. John Pemberton was a

- a) vet b) doctor c) merchant d) pharmacist

2. Candler mixed the medicine with to make the drink.

- a) soda b) tea c) lemon d) cola nuts

3. The formula of Coca Cola is still

- a) confidential b) public c) known d) visible

4. The shape of the bottle is

- a) common b) distinguishing c) familiar d) ordinary

B) Answer the following questions:

5. Why did Pemberton sell his formula? Do you think it was a right decision?

6. Prove that the drink had become a success.(give two reasons)

7. In your opinion, why is Coca Cola popular? Mention two reasons .

4) Translate into Arabic:

Crimes committed by young people are increasing all over the world. This is a serious problem which worries people and needs a solution .

Translate into English:

أصبح التعليم أكثر أهمية ويجب علي الناس مواصلة تعلم مهارات جديدة طوال حياتهم لكي يمكن للمرء أن يعمل في وظائف متعددة .

Write an essay of about 180 words on the following topic :

Water is life

Model exam 8

Choose the correct answer from a,b,c or d . vocabulary and structure

- 1- Mr Hassan is.....better of the two teachers .
 a) a b) an c) the d) no article
- 2- From 7 to 9 yesterday, I.....a certain task as I was asked .
 a) did b) had done c) was doing d) have done
- 3- I.....like English best, but I have interest in science.
 a) many b) less c) a few d) lot
- 4- Our team trains hard, I think they.....the match.
 a) will win b) are going to win c) are winning d) win
- 5- The criminal admitted.....the crime deliberately.
 a) committing b) commit c) to commit d) to committing
- 6- Mrs Seham..... Such hard work, she is always lazy.
 a) is used to b) used to c) isn't used to d) didn't use to
- 7- Three soldiers were sentenced to life.....for treason.
 a) prison b) prisoner c) imprisonment d) cell
- 8- The price of the computer.....\$500 worth of free software.
 a) contains b) concludes c) encloses d) includes
- 9- Whatever.....you commit you'll be followed.
 a) criminal b) crime c) scream d) crown
- 10- Teachers..... wear suits for work, but their clothes must be neat and clean.
 a) have to b) don't have to c) doesn't have to d) has to
- 11- Students..... use their mobile phones during the lessons.
 a) mustn't b) must c) have to d) has to
- 12- He is too to buy a present for his wife.
 A – neat b – mean c – meaningful d – main
- 13- The decision provoked an angry from residents.
 A – response b – respond c – responsive d – resource
- 14- If anything happened to the kids I'd never myself.
 A – forget b – foresee c – foretell d – forgive
- 15- She next week's race if she trains hard.
 a) can win b) wins c)won d) would have won
- 16- If Ahmed had read that book, he what happened at the end.
 a) knew b) will know c) would know d) would have known

Read the Following passage then answer the questions (10 marks)

People may be divided into two types, winners and losers. Because our families and friends have a great influence on us as we grow , We are born hopeless and dependent on our environments. Winners are able to change their situation and become independent by being responsible for their own lives. They don't blame their own mistakes on others. They do their own thinking . They listen to others, evaluate what they say, and then they make up their minds. Although they may fail at times, yet they keep self - confidence. Winners overcome their *bad* experiences. They enjoy work, play, Food and the world of nature.

They freely enjoy themselves but they can postpone it if duty calls. Losers, on the *other* hand, never learn to take responsibility for their own lives. There are many causes why people can become losers; disease, poverty, food , cruelty, unhappy relationships and bad experiences . These can interfere With the normal progress towards becoming a winner. Whereas winners fight these situations, losers hang on them and use them as excuses. Losers usually feel worried, unhappy and *bored* . They are afraid to

YOU CAN Glossary

Unemployment	البطالة	Communication	الاتصال
Side effects	اثار جانبية	Chance	فرصة
urban	مدنى	Individuals	افراد
Route	ارض	Obtain	يحصل علي
feverish	محموم	Mass information	معلومات اجمالية
Witness	شاهد	Available	متاح
Bedouins	البدو	Race	سباق
Camp	يعسكر - معسكر	Among	بين
Crusaders	الصليبيين	Nation	الامة
Forts	قلاع	Advanced	متقدم
Meeting point	نقطة التقاء-ملتقى	Technology	تكنولوجيا
Religion	الدين	Environment	البيئة
Crossroads	ملتقى الطرق	Environmental	بيئي
Education for all	التعليم للجميع	Originate from	ينشأ من
Relation	العلاقة	No longer	لم يعد
Man	الانسان	Exert	يبذل
Nature	الطبيعة	Subtle	دقيق
Natural surroundings	البيئة الطبيعية	Efforts	جهود
Pollution	التلوث	Persuade	يقنع
For instance	علي سبيل المثال	Product	منتج
Arises from	تنجم عن	Classify	يصنف
Unwise	غير الحكيم-الجائر	Weakness	الضعف
Source	مصدر	Essential	ضروري
Resource	مورد	Tourism	السياحة
Reach=get to	يصل الي	Pillar	دعامة
Balanced	متوازن	Activity	نشاط
Components	مكونات	Revenue	عائد
Mode	اسلوب	Outstanding	بارز
Behaviour	السلوك	Assets	اصول
Preserve	يحفظ	Gain	يكتسب
Preservation	الحفظ	Unique	فريد
Willingness	عن طيب خاطر	Competitive	منافس
Avoid	يتجنب	Edge	مكان
Influence	تأثير	Map	خريطة
Advertisements	الاعلانات	Run	يدير
Pride	فخر - يتفاخر	Expertise	خبرة
Taste	ذوق	Pre-packed	جاهزة
Stress	الاجهاد	In other words	بمعني اخر
Enemy	العدو	Purpose	غرض-هدف

Lined writing area with horizontal green dotted lines.

جميع مراجعات الفصل الدراسي الأول وبنك الأسئلة و منهج التيرم الثاني متاحة الان
من الصف الأول الأعدادي وحتى الصف الثالث الثانوي
اللغة الانجليزية

المذكرة	عدد الصفحات	السعر	ملاحظات
الصف الثالث الثانوي ، التيرم الثاني ، النسخة الكاملة	200	65	لا تحتاج معها كتاب خارجي
الصف الثالث الثانوي ، التيرم الثاني ، النسخة المختصرة	120	55	يمكنك استخدام كتاب خارجي معها
بنك أسئلة تالته ثانوي ، تيرم أول	154	50	للطلاب المجتهدين
بنك أسئلة تانية ثانوي ، تيرم أول	154	45	للطلاب المجتهدين
المراجعة النهائية ، الصف الثاني الثانوي ، النسخة الكاملة	124	45	المراجعات الكاملة للطلاب الذي بدأ الدراسة من أوائل شهر سبتمبر او ما قبله ،
المراجعة النهائية ، الصف الثاني الثانوي ، النسخة المختصرة	90	35	مراجعة شاملة بمعنى الكلمة
المراجعة النهائية ، الصف الأول الثانوي ، النسخة المختصرة	90	35	المراجعات المختصرة يمكن إنجازها في عدد قليل من الحصص
المراجعة النهائية ، الصف الثالث الإعدادي ، النسخة الكاملة	100	35	
المراجعة النهائية ، الصف الثالث الإعدادي ، النسخة المختصرة	70	30	
المراجعة النهائية ، الصف الثاني الإعدادي ، النسخة الكاملة	100	35	
المراجعة النهائية ، الصف الثاني الإعدادي ، النسخة المختصرة	70	30	
المراجعة النهائية ، الصف الأول الإعدادي ، النسخة الكاملة	100	35	
المراجعة النهائية ، الصف الأول الإعدادي ، النسخة المختصرة	70	30	

الكتاب متاح الان

التوصيل مباشر الي السادة المعلمين فقط في أي
مكان في مصر حتي باب البيت

أوردرات فقط ، نسخ ورقية مطبوعة بإسم المدرس ورقم تليفونه علي الغلاف

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