



Tips on Writing Skills

1- علامات الترقيم PUNCTUATION

1 The full stop (.): النقطه

* He did the job. * Open your book .

1 * في نهاية جملة خبرية و الامرية

*Prof./ Dec./Mon./

2 * بعد الاختصارات مثل

2 The comma(,) : الفصه

*He bought sugar, tea, coffee and bread.

1 * الفصل بين عدة أشياء في قائمة

2 * إذا بدأت الجملة بالروابط الآتية

*After/Before/When/because/As/Since/As soon as/If/Unless/As long as
/Even if/Provided that/Although/While/

-After he had done the job, he went home.

3 * قبل الروابط الآتية في منتصف الجملة but/yet/so إذا جاءت بعدهم جملة كاملة

-Mona tried a new diet, but she still gained weight.

4 * فصل الكلام المباشر عن بقية الجملة:

-He said, "How far do we still have to go?"

5 * عند مخاطبة شخص بشكل مباشر

-"John, will you please lend me some money?"

6 * في عبارات الوصل، لفصل عبارة الوصل عن باقي الجملة

-The book, which belonged to my sister, contained a lot of information about space.

* **She** is your sister, isn't she?

* قبل السؤال المُذيل 7

* **Yes**, he was absent.

* لفصل Yes/No عن باقى الجملة 8

* بعد الجمل المختصرة التى تبدأ بـ **V. + ING** أو تبدأ بـ **PP.** 9

* Walking slowly, I could see the beautiful flowers.

* Written in old English, the book was too difficult to understand.

3 The question mark(?) : علامه الاستفهام

◀ تستخدم (?) فى نهاية السؤال:

* Did you see the movie last night?

4 The exclamation mark (!) : علامه التعجب

◀ تستخدم علامة التعجب (!) بدل النقطة فى نهاية جملة تعجبية تدل على شعور قوى أو مفاجأة - وكذلك بعد صيغ تعجب معينة:

* I can't believe it!

* Wow! That's unbelievable!

5 The apostrophe(') : الفاصله العليا

◀ تستخدم الفاصله العليا (Apostrophe) (') فى

* This is Ali's car.

* 1 فى حالة الملكية

* 2 فى حالة الإدغام والإختصار مثل

* She's got a camera. * I'll never do this again. * He'd rather leave now.

6 Quotation marks (".....") : الفاصله العليا

◀ علامتا التنصيص أو الإقتباس ("...") وتستخدم فى الكلام المباشر

-“Where have you been?” he asked.

7 The semicolon (;) : الفاصله المنقوطة

◀ الفاصله المنقوطة (;) بين جملتين بينهما علاقة وثيقة:

-Your report was helpful; it explained the reasons for the committee's decision.

8 The colon (:): الفاصله المنقوطة

النقطتان (:) - بين جملتين، عندما تكون الجملة الثانية شرح وتفسير للأولى:

-All three of their children are involved in the arts: Ali is an actor, Nora is a pianist, and Hala is a theater director.

9 Hyphen (-): الشرطه

1 * الفاصله الخطية القصيرة (hyphen) (-) وتستخدم في حالة الكلمات المركبة

-check-in mother-in-law left-handed

2 * وتستخدم hyphen أيضا عندما يكون العدد جزء من صفة مركبة a 15-year-old boy

1 slash (/): الشرطه المائله

الشرطه المائلة (/) (slash) وتستخدم عادة بدلا من كلمة Or وفي كتابة الكسور الاعتيادية،

وبدلا من كلمة per عند التعبير عن المقاييس

-When leaving the classroom, the teacher noticed that a student had left his/her schoolbag.

-½ -80 miles/hour = 80 miles per hour

2- أجزاء الكلام PARTS OF SPEECH

1 Nouns: الاسماء

* الإسم كلمة تشير الى شخص أو شيء أو مكان أو حتى فكرة:

* هناك أنواع مختلفة من الإسم

* الإسم العام common noun ويشير الى شيء أو شخص أو مكان بصفة عامة مثل:

A chair / a country / a player / a teacher

* الإسم الخاص proper noun ويشير الى شيء أو شخص أو مكان محدد ويبدأ بحرف Capital

-England / Nora / Friday

Abstract noun الإسم المعنوي ❄️

-freedom/sadness/happiness/progress

concrete noun الإسم المادي أو المحسوس: ❄️

-water / money / room / house / ball

countable noun الإسم المعدود ❄️

-table → tables -dog → dogs -job → jobs

uncountable noun الإسم غير المعدود ❄️

-oil/salt/evidence/equipment

collective noun الإسم الجمعي أو اسم الكثرة ❄️

-family / team / cattle / staff

compound noun الإسم المركب ❄️

-bedroom/motorcycle/washing machine/rainfall/haircut/grandmother/courtroom

2 Pronouns:

الضمائر

❄️ الضمير هو كلمة تحل محل الإسم، وغالبا تستخدم لعدم تكرار الإسم:

❄️ أنواع الضمائر

ENGLISH PRONOUNS					
	Subject Pronouns	Object Pronouns	Possessive Adjectives	Possessive Pronouns	Reflexive Pronouns
	ضمائر الفاعل	ضمائر المفعول	صفات الملكية	ضمائر الملكية	الضمائر المنعكبة
1st person	I	me	my	mine	myself
2nd person	you	you	your	yours	yourself
3rd person (male)	he	him	his	his	himself
3rd person (female)	she	her	her	hers	herself
3rd thing	it	it	its	(not used)	itself
1st person (Plural)	we	us	our	ours	ourselves
2nd person (Plural)	you	you	your	yours	yourselves
3rd person and thing (Plural)	they	them	their	theirs	themselves

3 Verbs:

الأفعال

Types of Verbs

Action verbs

Main verbs

Transitive verbs

State verbs

Modal verbs

Intransitive verbs

Linking verbs

Auxiliary verbs

Action Verbs أفعال الحركة

* * وهي تعبر عن ما يمكن أدائه أو القيام به ومن أمثلتها:

Run/walk/play/write/read/die/meet

وأفعال الحركة نوعان:* * **Transitive verbs** أفعال متعدية (معها مفعول)

Send/discuss/borrow/take/give/pay/offer

* * **Intransitive verbs** أفعال لازمة (بدون مفعول)

-live/die/escape/break down/collapse/fall

* * **State Verbs** أفعال الحالة أو الأفعال غير الحركية

* * وهذا النوع من الأفعال لا يستخدم في الأزمنة المستمرة

◀ agree, believe, doubt, guess, imagine, know, mean, recognise, remember, suspect, think, understand

◀ dislike, hate, like, love, prefer, want, wish

◀ appear, be, feel, hear, look, see, seem, smell, taste

◀ belong, have, measure, own, possess, weigh.

Linking Verbs:

* * وهي تربط ما بعدها بفاعل الجملة – وأهمها be/become/seem

* وهناك أيضاً أفعال أخرى تستخدم بهذه الطريقة مثل أفعال الحواس

-feel/look/smell/taste/sound

-Main verbs / -Helping verbs

* * **الفعل الأساسي** في الجملة هو الفعل الذي له معني بذاته ويعبر عن حدث أو حالة، علي عكس الفعل المساعد – ويمكن أن يكون معه فعل مساعد ليكون زمن معين

-He **is driving** to the beach.

Helping verb Main verb

-Modal Verbs

* **الأفعال الناقصة** – وهي التي لا تُعطي معني بذاتها ويلزم استخدامها مع فعل اساسي لتعطي معني

-I **can** do the job. -You **mustn't** smoke here.

4 Adjectives:

الصفات

◀ استخدامات الصفة **Adjective**

1- قبل الإسم

Dr. Ahmed Zewail is an **influential person** in the field of science.

2- بعد أفعال معينة مثل

* To be / seem / look / appear / become / make /feel / sound/ taste / smell/stay/remain/keep

* stay healthy / remain calm / appear (to be) ill/make someone happy

3- بعد الأفعال **grow /turn/get/go/fall/come/run** عندما تستخدم هذه الأفعال بمعني **Become**

* Grow tall /go mad / fall ill / come true / run low

4-تستخدم الصفات بعد الكلمات الآتية وليس قبلها:

- * Something/nothing/someone/somebody/somewhere, etc.
- * somewhere safe / something wrong / somebody important

5-بعض الصفات تأتي قبل الاسم أو بعده مع ختلاف المعنى:

- * Here is a list of the people present. الحاضرون
- * The gravity of the present situation.. الحالي
- * The people concerned (people who have something to do with the matter)
- * A concerned father = worried, anxious

6-بعض الصفات القليلة يمكن أن تأتي بعد الاسم:Court martial محكمة عسكريةThe President elect الرئيس المنتخبSecretary General السكرتير العام**5 Adverbs:**

الظرف

استخدامات الحال Adverb ◀1-عادة يأتي الحال بعد الفعل مباشرة في حالة عدم وجود مفعول:

- * He ran quickly.
- * She spoke slowly.
- * He drove carefully.

2-وفي حالة وجود مفعول يأتي الحال بعده وأحياناً يأتي قبل الفعل:

- * I slowly opened the door. = I opened the door slowly.

- * I have carefully considered all of the possibilities.

= I have considered all of the possibilities carefully.3-بصفة عامة الحال يصف فعل أو صفة أو حال

- * She sings beautifully. (Verb + Adverb)

- * The campaign aims to provide children with **hygienically prepared** meals.

(Adverb + Adjective)

- * He ran very quickly. (Adverb + Adverb)

4-لاحظ أن very تستخدم أحيانا كصفة بمعنى exact = precise/exactly the same

- * Those were his **very** words.

- * He chose the **very** night that we were attacking the castle.

5-وتستخدم very أيضا مع بعض الصفات في حالة التفضيل للتأكيد:

- * The **very** best music of Mozart...

6-ظروف التكرار Often/ usually / sometimes / occasionally يمكن أن تأتي في أول

الجملة أو نهايتها أو قبل الأفعال العادية – وبعد TO BE

- * I **sometimes** read a book before bed. = **Correct**
- * **Sometimes** I read a book before bed. = **Correct**
- * I read a book before bed **sometimes**. = **OK, but informal**

7-أحيانا يأتي الحال في بداية الجملة – وذلك مع ظروف معينة أشهرها:

Interestingly, Fortunately, Unfortunately, Luckily, Unluckily, Suddenly, Maybe, Surprisingly, Honestly, Undoubtedly, Obviously, Personally, Unbelievably, Theoretically, Technically, Apparently, Surely, Obviously, Actually

8-لاحظ أن الأحوال well/hard/fast/late تأتي في نهاية الجملة:

- * He speaks French well. * He's working hard. * She ran fast.

9-الظروف الدالة على المكان مثل

upstairs/downstairs/towards/outside/nearby/backwards/everywhere

/there /south/southward...

اما أن تأتي بعد الفعل أو في نهاية الجملة:

- * The children are playing **outside**.
- * The glass shattered and the pieces flew **everywhere**.
- * They drove **south/southward** on the highway.
- * He walked **towards** the police station.

10- في حالة المبنى للمجهول، يأتي الحال اما قبل التصريف الثالث أو بعده:

He was **brutally** murdered.

He was murdered **brutally**.

6 Prepositions: حروف الجر

-حروف الجر هي كلمات تُستخدم للربط بين أجزاء الجملة، وتدل على الإتجاه أو الوقت أو المكان أو ترتبط بكلمات معينة ولا توجد لها قواعد ثابتة والأفضل حفظها.

- * She drove **to** the store.
- * He will be **in** Toronto for 3 weeks
- * There is hard wood **beneath** the carpet.
- * Walk **toward** the garage and then turn left.
- * He reads **in** the evening.
- * She was waiting **at** the corner.
- * She will find him **at** the library.
- * The children smiled **at** her.

7 Conjunctions: الروابط

-هي كلمات تستخدم لربط العبارات والجمل

Although/before/but/and/both .. and/neither .. nor / because / after, etc.

7 Interjections: الروابط

كلمة أو عبارة تشير الى شعور مفاجى بالفرحة/المفاجأة/الغضب/الحزن...

- * Well done! / * Wow! / * Oops! I spilled the coffee.
- * Oh! I didn't expect to see you here

Paragraph Writing:

Parts of a paragraph:

1.The **topic or introduction sentence** contains the **main idea**.

-جملة المقدمة أو الموضوع وتحتوى على الفكرة الرئيسية – وغالباً تكون جملة الموضوع هي الجملة الأولى في الفقرة

2. Several **supporting sentences** (body sentences) contain details that support and are related to the topic sentence.

-الجمال الداعمة، أو تفاصيل تدعم جملة الموضوع ومرتبطة بها، وتعرض حقائق أو أمثلة

3. The **concluding sentence** makes a statement about the main idea of the paragraph.
 -الجملة الختامية تؤكد علي الفكرة الرئيسية، أو يُعيد الكاتب فيها صياغة جملة الموضوع.

تطبيق عملي علي فقرة:

الجملة الرئيسية

The topic sentence

The **topic sentence** is usually the first sentence of the paragraph. It **states the main idea** of the paragraph. **A good topic sentence tells the reader exactly what the rest of the paragraph will be about.**

الجملة الداعمة

The supporting sentences

The supporting sentences are the middle sentences of the paragraph. They **provide details such as explanations or examples that expand on or support the topic sentence.** Supporting sentences are sometimes connected by transition words or phrases. **تفاصيل توضح الفكرة الرئيسية**

الجملة الختامية

The concluding sentence

A **concluding sentence** is sometimes used in longer paragraphs **to sum up the ideas presented.** **It expresses the same idea as the topic sentence but in different words.** **It can start with a transition such as clearly or in conclusion.**

عادة في بداية الفقرة

Terry Fox was a Canadian who suffered from bone

cancer and raised awareness for cancer research

by trying to run across Canada. He attracted a lot

of attention by running the distance of a marathon

daily on one prosthetic leg. He also challenged each

Canadian citizen to contribute one dollar for cancer

TRANSITION WORD

research. **Unfortunately,** Fox was forced to end his

run near Thunder Bay because of health complications.

The CTV network organized a nation-wide run to

continue Fox's fundraising efforts. **Clearly,** Terry Fox

had an impact on both cancer research and the

millions of Canadians who participate in the Terry

Fox Run every year.

TYPES OF PARAGRAPHS:

- | | | | |
|------------------------|---------|-------------------------|---------|
| -Narrative paragraphs | روائية | -Descriptive paragraphs | وصفية |
| -Expository paragraphs | تفسيرية | -Persuasive paragraphs | إقناعية |

Transition words: وهي كلمات تبين العلاقة بين الجمل مثل الإضافة أو السببية أو التناقض أو التسلسل الزمني أو السبب والنتيجة

- In addition / Moreover / Furthermore
- To conclude / To sum up / In conclusion
- Because / As / Therefore / As a result
- After /Next / Then / Meanwhile في تلك الأثناء
- Although /Despite / However/On the contrary

الإضافة**الختام****السبب والنتيجة****تسلسل زمني****تناقض****3- المقال ESSAY**

◀ المقال ببساطة هو مجموعة من الفقرات...

◀ يتكون المقال في اللغة الانجليزية من ثلاثة مكونات رئيسية، وهي

* * **Introduction** المقدمة

* * **Body** جسم المقال

* * **Conclusion** الخاتمة

- A thesis statement (the main point of a whole essay) is usually found at the end of an introduction. جملة تلخص الفكرة الرئيسية للمقال

-A topic sentence (the main point of a paragraph) is usually at the beginning of a paragraph. جملة تلخص الفكرة الرئيسية في فقرة

نستخدم thesis statement للإشارة الي الفكرة الرئيسية في المقال Essay – بينما تستخدم topic sentence للإشارة للفكرة الرئيسية في الفقرة Paragraph

What is a 'hook'? جملة افتتاحية تجذب القارئ للموضوع

-It is an opening statement in an essay to attract the reader's attention in order to continue reading.

-جملة افتتاحية هدفها جذب اهتمام القارئ مثل اقتباس مثلاً أو قول مأثور
مثلاً - لو بتكتب مقال عن مايجب أن يفعله الشباب من أجل بلادهم.. يمكن أن تبدأ بهذا الاقتباس نقلًا عن جون كنيدي
(رئيس أمريكي راحل) -

"Ask not what your country can do for you - ask what you can do for your country." ماتقولش ايه اديتنا مصر.....

◀. وأي مقال يتكون على الأقل من 3 فقرات

المقدمة

Introduction:

◀ لاحظ أن الجملة المعبرة عن الموضوع أو الفكرة الأساسية **thesis** يجب أن تكون واضحة وتوصل للقارئ الفكرة جيداً

◀. وكل جملة تأتي بعد الفكرة الرئيسية تدعم تلك الفكرة وتثبتها بالأدلة والبراهين.

Body:المقال

- ◀ هنا يمكنك كتابة أكثر من فقرة، حتى تتناول أكبر قدر من المعلومات حول موضوع المقال.
- ◀ في جسم المقال يمكنك مناقشة السلبيات والإيجابيات لموضوع المقال، أو مميزاته وعيوبه.
- ◀ body هو الجزء الذي يكون فيه التفصيل العميق للموضوع.

Conclusion:الخاتمة

- ◀ هنا يمكنك كتابة استنتاجك أو رأيك حول موضوع المقال.
- ◀ كما أن الخاتمة تعد ملخصاً مبسطاً وإجمالياً لمحتوى جسم المقال

*** نصائح هامة:

- ◀ استخدم لغة سهلة بسيطة مراعيًا القواعد والأزمة حسب الموضوع
 - ◀ لا تستخدم اختصارات أو كلمات صعبة الكتابة
 - ◀ ابدأ كل جملة دائماً بحرف كبير capital وانهيها بنقطة Full stop
 - ◀ التزم دائماً بالأفكار المرتبطة بموضوع المقال
 - ◀ تجنب تكرار نفس الكلمات في أكثر من جملة مثلاً بدلا من important استخدم vital/necessary/essential
 - ◀ وبدلا من should استخدم must/have to/It is necessary to/It is a good idea to وهكذا
- المقدمة والخاتمة عبارة عن فقرة قصيرة.

*** Capitalization

*** متي نبدأ بحرف CAPITAL

1- الكلمة الأولى في أي جملة أو سؤال أو أمر تبدأ دائما بحرف CAPITAL

2- الضمير I في أي مكان في الجملة يكون CAPITAL

3- أسماء الأشخاص، وأسماء الأماكن، وأسماء المدن والدول والقارات والجنسيات واللغات وأسماء المحيطات والأنهار والبحار و الجبال وسلاسل الجبال و الصحاري والبراكين وعناوين الصحف و الكتب والمجلات وأسماء القصائد وبرامج التلفزيون والأفلام وأسماء الكباري والشوارع والأنفاق وأسماء الجامعات والمدارس والشركات والماركات التجارية وأسماء العصور التاريخية والكتب المقدسة.

*** Examples:

*** Mohammed Salah / The Eiffel Tower /

Cairo/Havana/Italy/Europe/American/Spanish/the Atlantic/the Nile/the Mediterranean/ the Amazon / the Himalaya / the Telegraph/the Golden Gate Bridge/Oxford Street/Harvard/ the Middle Ages/the Quran / the Bible

4- الصفات المشتقة من أسماء الأماكن والدول:

*** Egyptian, Canadian, Californian, etc.

5- الصفات المشتقة من الأديان:

*** Islamic, Christian, etc.

6- كلمة الله دائما تبدأ بحرف CAPITAL

7- الحرف الأول من الكلمة التي تبدأ جملة المباشرة:

*** The waiter said, "My manager will be here shortly."

8- ألقاب الأشخاص :

*** President Sadat / Prince William / Duke Michael

9- الأسماء المختصرة تكتب بحروف CAPITAL

-NASA	وكالة ناسا للفضاء
-OPEC	منظمة الدول المصدرة للبتترول
-WHO	منظمة الصحة العالمية
-FIFA	الإتحاد الدولي لكرة القدم

10- أسماء الأيام والشهور والأعياد

*** Monday/Friday/April/May/Ramadan/ Eid ul-Adha/Christmas

5-The comma (,) is used in a sentence to

- (A) explain something (B) join sentences
(C) separate adjectives (D) separate articles

6-Choose the sentence with the correct comma placement.

- (A) The boy was happy, eager and full of excitement at the start of his summer holiday.
(B) The boy was happy eager and full of excitement at the start of his summer holiday.
(C) The boy was happy, eager and, full of excitement at the start of his summer holiday.
(D) The boy was happy eager and full of excitement, at the start of his summer holiday.

7-A full stop (period) should always be used to

- (A) start a request (B) start an exclamation
(C) start a question (D) end a sentence

8-Choose the correctly punctuated sentence:

- (A) He always loved sweets, chocolates, biscuits and peppermints.
(B) He always loved sweets, chocolates, biscuits and peppermints
(C) He always loved sweets chocolates, biscuits and peppermints.
(D) He always loved, sweets, chocolates, biscuits and peppermints.

9-The exclamation mark (or exclamation point) (!) is used at the end of a sentence or a short phrase to

- (A) give the main idea (B) express very strong feelings
(C) summarize a paragraph (D) give examples

10-The exclamation mark (or exclamation point) (!) is mostly used in

- (A) persuasive essays (B) academic writing
(C) informal English (D) scientific reports

11-Which of the following is correctly punctuated?

- (A) What a smart boy he is? (B) What a smart boy he is!
(C) What a smart boy he is. (D) What a smart boy he is

12-A question mark (?) is placed at the end of a sentence which is

- (A) a stupid question (B) a silly question
(C) an indirect question (D) a direct question

13-Which of the following questions is correctly punctuated?

- (A) What is the capital of Japan: (B) What is the capital of Japan.
(C) What is the capital of Japan! (D) What is the capital of Japan?

14-The ----- is used to indicate that what follows it is an explanation of what precedes it.

- (A) colon (:) (B) apostrophe (')
(C) question mark (?) (D) exclamation mark (!)

15-Which of the following is correctly punctuated?

- (A) She was sure of one thing: she was not going to be a housewife
(B) She was sure of one thing: she was not going to be a housewife.
(C) She was sure of one thing? she was not going to be a housewife?
(D) She was sure of one thing' she was not going to be a housewife

16-The apostrophe (') is sometimes called a/an

- (A) colon (B) top mark (C) inverted comma (D) period

17-The apostrophe (') indicates

- (A) position (B) procession (C) possession (D) digression

18-The apostrophe (') is sometimes used to indicate -----.

- (A) how a word is defined
- (B) why a sentence is meaningful
- (C) when a letter is repeated
- (D) where a letter is omitted

19-Choose the sentence that is **incorrectly** punctuated:

- (A) Were going to do this course.
- (B) We're going to do this course.
- (C) They're going to do this course.
- (D) You're going to do this course.

20-Choose the sentence that is **incorrectly** punctuated:

- (A) The girls' hats were red.
- (B) The girls' hats were red.
- (C) The girls' hats' were green.
- (D) The girls' hats were blue.

21-Quotation marks ("...") are also called ----- marks.

- (A) listening
- (B) reading
- (C) writing
- (D) speech

22-Quotation marks ("...") are used when ----- someone else's speech.

- (A) quoting
- (B) omitting
- (C) explaining
- (D) ignoring

23-Choose the sentence that is **correctly** punctuated:

- (A) My grandpa said, "Share your chocolates with your friends,"
- (B) My grandpa said - "Share your chocolates with your friends."
- (C) My grandpa said "Share your chocolates with your friends."
- (D) My grandpa said, "Share your chocolates with your friends."

24-The hyphen (-) is used to -----.

- (A) divide sentences
- (B) separate nouns
- (C) link words together
- (D) explain something

25-Which of the following sentences is **correctly** punctuated?

- (A) He had a full-time job for two years.
- (B) He had a full time job for two years.
- (C) He had a full time-job for two years.
- (D) He had a -full-time- job for two years.

26-The semicolon (;) is used between two related -----.

- (A) verbs
- (B) nouns
- (C) sentences
- (D) adjectives

27-Choose the sentence that is **correctly** punctuated:

- (A) The British and the Irish drive on the left; All other Europeans drive on the right.
- (B) The British and the Irish drive on the left; all other Europeans drive on the right.
- (C) The British and the Irish drive on the left! all other Europeans drive on the right.
- (D) The British and the Irish drive on the left? all other Europeans drive on the right.

28-The first word of a sentence begins with a/an ----- letter.

- (A) bold
- (B) formal
- (C) informal
- (D) capital

29-Names of ----- are always capitalized.

- (A) days and months
- (B) days and hours
- (C) months and years
- (D) days and nights

30-Choose the sentence that is **correctly** punctuated:

- (A) Before reaching the summit, the climbers were forced by a storm to turn back.
- (B) Before reaching the summit the climbers were forced by a storm to turn back
- (C) Before reaching the summit, the climbers were, forced by a storm, to turn back.
- (D) Before reaching the summit the climbers were, forced by a storm, to turn back.

31-Choose the sentence that is **correctly** punctuated:

- (A) After, much discussion we decided to go to the club.
- (B) After much discussion we decided, to go to the club.
- (C) After much discussion, we decided to go to the club.
- (D) After much discussion we decided to go to the club.

32-Choose the sentence that is **correctly** punctuated:

- (A) Tomorrow I, believe, is the last day to register to vote in the November general election.
 (B) Tomorrow, I believe is the last day to register to vote in the November general election.
 (C) Tomorrow I believe is the last day to register to vote in the November general election.
 (D) Tomorrow, I believe, is the last day to register to vote in the November general election.

33-Choose the sentence that is correctly punctuated:

- (A) Clean your feet before you enter, said his sister.
 (B) "Clean your feet before you enter" said his sister.
 (C) "Clean your feet before you enter," said his sister.
 (D) "Clean your feet before you enter," said, his sister.

34-Choose the sentence that is grammatically correct:

- (A) The committee intends decide on the matter at the next meeting
 (B) The committee intends to decide on the matter at the next meeting.
 (C) The committee, intends to decide on the matter at the next meeting
 (D) The committee intends to decide on the matter-at the next meeting

35-Choose the sentence that is grammatically correct:

- (A) The architect recommended that the building contractor should use reinforced concrete in the roof structure.
 (B) The architect, recommended that the building contractor should use reinforced concrete in the roof structure.
 (C) The architect recommended that, the building contractor should use reinforced concrete in the roof structure.
 (D) The architect recommended that the building contractor, should use reinforced concrete in the roof structure.

36-Which sentence is punctuated correctly?

- (A) Nora exclaimed that "she couldn't believe the holiday is almost here!"
 (B) "I can't believe the holiday is almost here"! Nora exclaimed.
 (C) "I can't believe the holiday is almost here!" Nora exclaimed.
 (D) "I can't believe, the holiday is almost here!" Nora exclaimed.

37-What part of speech is 'suddenly'?

- (A) A verb (B) A pronoun (C) An adjective (D) An adverb

38-Which of the following is an adjective?

- (A) neighbour (B) neighbourly (C) neighbourliness (D) neighbourhood

39-A/An ----- is a group of related sentences that develop a main thought, or idea, about a single topic.

- (A) essay (B) poem (C) paragraph (D) verse

40-The ----- sentence states the main idea.

- (A) topic (B) imperative (C) declarative (D) interrogative

41-The sentences that explain the main point in a paragraph are called supporting -----.

- (A) starters (B) conclusions (C) inquiries (D) details

42-Words like 'first, next, then, finally, etc.' are called ----- words.

- (A) transition (B) transformation (C) intonation (D) repetitive

43-The ----- is the final paragraph of your essay.

- (A) introduction (B) conclusion (C) explanation (D) comparison

44-Choose the best phrase to complete the following sentence: What ___? I am a bus driver.

- (A) are you doing (B) have you done
 (C) do you do (D) have you been doing lately

45-Most of the time, the topic sentence is the ----- sentence in a paragraph.

- Ⓐ first Ⓑ middle Ⓒ last Ⓓ short

46-Each sentence after the topic sentence -----.

- Ⓐ is irrelevant Ⓑ explains another topic
Ⓒ supports and proves the topic sentence Ⓓ gives a summary of the whole essay

47-We use a topic sentence in order to -----.

- Ⓐ stop the reader getting bored
Ⓑ tell the reader what is being talked about in a paragraph
Ⓒ explain why the reading must go on reading
Ⓓ help the reader enjoy his or her time

48-Topic sentences should be -----.

- Ⓐ tricky and difficult to understand Ⓑ packed with detail
Ⓒ about a broad range of ideas Ⓓ clear and informative

49-Which of the following would be a good topic sentence in a paragraph about the dangers of smoking?

- Ⓐ There are special place where you can smoke
Ⓑ Smoking is known to cause serious diseases
Ⓒ Some people enjoy smoking
Ⓓ One of my neighbours died of lung cancer

50-Which of the following statements is a fact?

- Ⓐ It is too cold to play football now.
Ⓑ German Shepherds make the best family pets.
Ⓒ Mr. Magdy is the best teacher I have ever had.
Ⓓ Houston is the largest city in Texas.

51-Which of the following statements is an opinion?

- Ⓐ Newspapers publish the news.
Ⓑ Everyone should read the newspaper.
Ⓒ Many skills are used in the printing of a newspaper.
Ⓓ Biweekly newspapers are printed twice a week.

52-Below is a topic sentence for a paragraph.

“Residents of large cities face many problems.”

-Which of the following would not be included in a paragraph with this topic sentence?

- Ⓐ Noise pollution is an ever-increasing annoyance.
Ⓑ Crowded streets lengthen travel time.
Ⓒ Theatres and restaurants are varied and interesting.
Ⓓ Crime is increasing in residential areas.

53-Read the following paragraph. Select the answer which describes the main idea of the paragraph:

Grandfather and grandmother moved to Rivertown to build a house. A rapid river flowed through the town. Grandfather built a house at the top of a hill. He wanted to be sure that the water in the river never got near his house.

The main idea of this paragraph is to tell that grandfather wanted -----.

- Ⓐ to live in a town with a rapid river nearby
Ⓑ to live in the country where he could build a house near the river
Ⓒ to build his home a safe distance from the river
Ⓓ to live away from Rivertown

54-Identify the best topic sentence for the following paragraph:

Thousands of people are born each day. The population of the world has already exceeded seven billion. If the present growth rate remains unchecked, the world may soon face wide-spread starvation, poverty, and serious health problems.

- (A) It is, therefore, predicted that most of the world's population will suffer from health problems in the near future.
 (B) One of the most serious issues is the population boom in third world countries.
 (C) What The exponentially rising world population is the most important issue the world needs to address.
 (D) We need to take active steps to curb the rising population

55-What part of speech is defined as a word that is used in place of a noun, such as he or them?

- (A) A conjunction (B) A pronoun (C) A verb (D) An adverb

56-What part of speech is defined as a word that is used to tell more about or modify a verb, such as quickly or rapidly?

- (A) An adverb (B) A pronoun (C) An adjective (D) A conjunction

57-What part of speech is defined as a word that is used to describe location, time, direction, or purpose and is used to show relationship between words, such as through or on top of?

- (A) An interjection (B) An adverb (C) A conjunction (D) A preposition

58-What part of speech is defined as a word that often expresses a strong feeling and is followed by an exclamation point, such as "Wow!"?

- (A) A preposition (B) An interjection (C) An adverb (D) A conjunction

59-What part of speech is defined as a word that is used to link sentences, clauses, phrases, or words, such as yet or but?

- (A) An adjective (B) An adverb (C) A conjunction (D) A preposition

60-Identify the part of speech of the underlined word in the sentence: Mona lives in a beautiful house.

- (A) An adjective (B) An adverb (C) A conjunction (D) A preposition

61-Identify the part of speech of the underlined word in the sentence: Be careful because the glass is breakable.

- (A) An adverb (B) A pronoun (C) An adjective (D) A conjunction

62-Identify the part of speech of the underlined word in the sentence: Nabil forgot to wear his school uniform and got into trouble at school.

- (A) A conjunction (B) A noun (C) A verb (D) An adverb

63-Identify the part of speech of the underlined word in the sentence: The air conditioner is broken so it is terribly hot in the classroom.

- (A) A conjunction (B) A noun (C) A verb (D) An adverb

64-Identify the part of speech of the underlined word in the sentence: I prefer to read in the library.

- (A) An adjective (B) An adverb (C) A conjunction (D) A preposition

65-Identify the part of speech of the underlined words in the sentence: Whoops! I dropped the milk.

- (A) A preposition (B) An interjection (C) An adverb (D) A conjunction

66-Identify the part of speech of the underlined word in the sentence: Ali was late for school, so he took a shortcut.

- (A) A preposition (B) An interjection (C) An adverb (D) A conjunction

67-Identify the part of speech of the underlined words in the sentence: Go down the stairs and through the hallway.

- (A) adjectives (B) adverbs (C) conjunctions (D) prepositions

68-Identify the part of speech of the underlined words in the sentence: Oh dear! I don't know what to do about this mess.

- (A) An interjection (B) An adverb (C) A conjunction (D) A preposition

69-Identify the part of speech of the underlined words in the sentence: He likes to play with his friends at the park.

- (A) adverbs (B) pronouns (C) adjectives (D) conjunctions

70-Identify the part of speech of the underlined word in the sentence: Rachel studied hard and passed the math test easily.

- (A) A conjunction (B) A noun (C) A verb (D) An adverb

71-Identify the part of speech of the underlined words in the sentence: Please bring my PE shirt to class.

- (A) A possessive determiner (B) A noun
(C) A verb (D) An adverb

72-Identify the part of speech of the underlined word in the sentence: Hala accepted the job offer at Walmart.

- (A) A conjunction (B) A noun (C) A verb (D) An adverb

73-Identify the part of speech of the underlined word in the sentence: She doesn't like coffee, nor does she like tea.

- (A) A conjunction (B) A noun (C) A verb (D) An adverb

74-Identify the part of speech of the underlined word in the sentence: The dog ran across the street.

- (A) A conjunction (B) A noun (C) A verb (D) An adverb

75-They attended the concert last weekend.

Identify the part of speech of the underlined word.

- (A) A conjunction (B) A noun (C) A verb (D) An adverb

76-Identify the adverb in the following sentence: My dog always barks.

- (A) My (B) Always (C) Barks (D) Dog

77-Identify the interjection in the following sentence: Oh my God! I've missed the train.

- (A) train (B) the (C) missed (D) Oh my God!

78-A strong interjection is punctuated with a -----.

- (A) A comma (B) An exclamation mark
(C) A period (D) A question mark

79-Since he is late, we are going to the movie without him.

Identify the part of speech for the underlined word.

- (A) A conjunction (B) A noun (C) A verb (D) An adverb

80-I would like to spend my summer holiday in Alexandria.

Identify the proper noun in the sentence.

- (A) summer (B) Alexandria (C) holiday (D) my

81-Quietly, they walked around the entire building three times.

Identify the part of speech of the underlined word.

- (A) A noun (B) A conjunction (C) A preposition (D) An adverb

82-Identify the adjective: The cake baking in the oven made the whole house fragrant.

- (A) cake (B) Oven (C) made (D) fragrant

83-Identify the adverb: The coffee is very hot.

- (A) very (B) hot (C) coffee (D) is

84-I hardly recognized my old friend. Here the adverb 'hardly' modifies -----.

- (A) 'old' (B) 'my' (C) 'recognized' (D) 'friend'

85-Choose the sentence that is correctly punctuated:

- (A) Because of the number of tourists' who ride bicycles' along this road, it's best to drive carefully.
 (B) Because of the number of tourists who ride bicycles along this road, its best to drive carefully.
 (C) Because of the number of tourists who ride bicycles along this road, it's best to drive carefully.
 (D) Because of the number of tourist's who ride bicycle's along this road, it's best to drive carefully.

86-Choose the CORRECTLY punctuated sentence:

- (A) A chess match, on the other hand, can take hours.
 (B) On the other hand, a chess match can take hours.
 (C) A chess match: can take hours on the other hand.
 (D) Both A & B are correct

87-Choose the correctly punctuated sentence:

- (A) Jamal took a day of vacation, he took his sons to the children's museum.
 (B) Jamal took a day of vacation, and he took his sons to the children's museum.
 (C) Jamal took a day of vacation/he took his sons to the children's museum.
 (D) Jamal took a day of vacation he took his sons to the children's museum.

88-Choose the correctly punctuated sentence:

- (A) The potential applications for this research, Dr. Magdy, are extraordinary.
 (B) This research's potential applications Dr. Magdy are extraordinary.
 (C) Dr. Magdy the potential applications for this research are extraordinary.
 (D) Dr. Magdy? the potential applications for this research are extraordinary.

89-Choose the correctly punctuated sentence:

- (A) She was born on March 15, 1990, in Minneapolis, Minnesota.
 (B) She was born in Minneapolis, Minnesota, on March 15, 1990.
 (C) Both a and b are correct
 (D) on March 15, 1990, in Minneapolis, Minnesota she was born

90-Which of the following is TRUE?

- (A) Do not use commas around restrictive elements in a sentence.
 (B) Do not insert a comma between a subject and verb.
 (C) Do not use commas to separate list items
 (D) Both a and b

91-Identify the topic sentence in the following paragraph:

It is often said that lightning never strikes twice in the same place, but this isn't true. Go ask the forest rangers. Rangers who spend their summers as fire-fighters will tell you that every thundershower brings several bolts of lightning to their lookout stations.

- (A) Rangers who spend their summers as fire-fighters.
- (B) Every thundershower brings several bolts of lightning to their lookout stations.
- (C) It is often said that lightning never strikes twice in the same place, but this isn't true.
- (D) Go ask the forest rangers.

92- Identify the topic sentence in the following paragraph:

Advertising affects our lives every day. Brand names are common household words. We start each day using the toothpaste, soap, and breakfast foods promoted by advertisers. Ads have made the cars we drive signs of our success. Our choices of food, dress, and entertainment are swayed by ads.

- (A) Advertising affects our lives every day.
- (B) We start each day using the toothpaste.
- (C) Ads have made the cars we drive signs of our success.
- (D) Brand names are common household words.

93- Choose the best sentence that completes the following paragraph:

There is something more in bringing up children than feeding them well, housing them healthily and washing them regularly. The emotional development of children depends greatly on the actions of their parents. _____. The adult may need social security but for the child, family security is of even greater importance.

- (A) Every child imitates his parents.
- (B) Children need the security of a peaceful family life.
- (C) Family life has little effect on a child's social development.
- (D) However, a child does not learn much from his parents.

94- Choose the best sentence that completes the following paragraph:

Getting through a day without being touched by the press would be difficult. We have daily morning and evening newspapers and weekly news magazines. _____. What we eat, what we buy, what we do, what we think is influenced by the press.

- (A) The power of the press upon us is really enormous.
- (B) One should not start the day without reading a newspaper.
- (C) Newspaper sales are less than magazine sales.
- (D) The effect of the press on the public is not so important as some people like to suggest.

95- Choose the best sentence that completes the following paragraph:

Sometimes it's good to get away after a long busy week and relax. As often as I can, I spend a quiet weekend with my aunt who lives on the coast. _____. I always come back rested and ready to work again

- (A) Unfortunately she expects me to help her run the hotel.
- (B) There, the air is clean and it is always quiet and peaceful.
- (C) So next weekend I shan't be able to go.
- (D) The house is always crowded and noisy.

96- Choose the best sentence that completes the following paragraph:

I've just finished reading his latest novel, and I must say I found it rather disappointing. _____. In fact I think I could write a better novel myself!

- Ⓐ The story was weak and the characters were not at all true to life.
- Ⓑ It was much better than his earlier novels.
- Ⓒ He has written ten novels and I have read them all.
- Ⓓ I think it has received some good reviews.

97- Find the appropriate question for the following answer:

Professor Ali did his research in biology.

- Ⓐ Was Professor Ali a famous biologist?
- Ⓑ Who did research in mathematics?
- Ⓒ Did Professor Ali develop science?
- Ⓓ What branch did Professor Ali do his research in?

98- Choose the appropriate answer to the following question: - Can I borrow your map of London? - Certainly. _____.

- Ⓐ Don't mention it.
- Ⓑ That's all right.
- Ⓒ Here you are.
- Ⓓ You are welcome.

99-Choose the sentence that is correctly punctuated:

- Ⓐ After you finish your homework, you can play football.
- Ⓑ After you finish your homework you can play football.
- Ⓒ After you finish your homework, you can play football!
- Ⓓ After you finish your homework you can play football?

100-Choose the sentence that is correctly punctuated:

- Ⓐ When I was a kid, I loved to read: Snow White.
- Ⓑ When I was a kid I loved to read "Snow White".
- Ⓒ When I was a kid, I loved to read, Snow White!
- Ⓓ When I was a kid, I loved to read "Snow White".

101-Which of the following is structured correctly?

- Ⓐ He promised that he can come.
- Ⓑ He promised that he will come.
- Ⓒ He promised that he will have come.
- Ⓓ He promised that he would come.

102-Which of the following is structured correctly?

- Ⓐ The food smells great.
- Ⓑ The food smells greatly.
- Ⓒ The food smelling great.
- Ⓓ The smelling food is great.

103-Which of the following is structured correctly?

- Ⓐ I've ever been to Spain.
- Ⓑ I've never been to Spain.
- Ⓒ I've never to go to Spain.
- Ⓓ Never I have been to Spain.

104-Which of the following is structured correctly?

- Ⓐ After the doctor performed the operation, the patient died.
- Ⓑ After performing the operation, the patient died
- Ⓒ Having performed the operation, the patient died.
- Ⓓ The doctor performed the operation the patient died.

105-Which of the following is structured correctly?

- Ⓐ We had run out of milk I sent Nora to the store.
- Ⓑ Nora sent to the store because we had run out of milk.
- Ⓒ To the store sent Nora because we had run out of milk.
- Ⓓ I sent Nora to the store because we had run out of milk.

106-In a formal email, you'll conclude it with:

- Ⓐ Bye
- Ⓑ Yours sincerely
- Ⓒ See you soon.
- Ⓓ See you later

107-When you write an essay or paragraph, you start with a/an ----- sentence.

- Ⓐ closing
- Ⓑ conclusion
- Ⓒ introduction
- Ⓓ ending

108-Which of the following is punctuated correctly?

- Ⓐ Ayman said, "Where did you spend your holiday, Ali?"
- Ⓑ Ayman said "Where did you spend your holiday, ali?"
- Ⓒ Ayman said, Where did you spend your holiday, Ali?
- Ⓓ Ayman said, "Where did you spend your holiday, Ali."

109-Which of the following is correctly structured?

- Ⓐ One's parents know what is best for him.
- Ⓑ One's parents know what best for him.
- Ⓒ One's parents know what best for one.
- Ⓓ One's parents know what is best for one.

110-When you conclude writing your essay, you should -----.

- Ⓐ Develop the main idea.
- Ⓑ Put a full stop.
- Ⓒ Summarize its content.
- Ⓓ Make the end open.

111-There are more than 100 million homeless people in the world today. It still exists in both poor and rich countries. This could be a part of an article about -----.

- Ⓐ pollution
- Ⓑ population
- Ⓒ unemployment
- Ⓓ terrorism

112- Topics discussed will include: the structure of viruses, virus families and current concerns in virology. The colon in this sentence is used to -----.

- Ⓐ Lengthen it
- Ⓑ Shorten it

- Ⓒ avoid repetition
- Ⓓ introduce items in a list.

113-A paragraph is a distinct section of writing covering -----.

- Ⓐ three topics
- Ⓑ two topics
- Ⓒ one topic
- Ⓓ four topics

114-Most paragraphs in an essay have a three-part structure—introduction, body, and -----.

- Ⓐ Main idea
- Ⓑ conclusion
- Ⓒ Topic sentence
- Ⓓ subject

115-Which of the following is correctly structured?

- Ⓐ I will inform them this.
- Ⓑ I will inform this them.
- Ⓒ I will inform this to them
- Ⓓ I will inform them of this.

116-Which of the following is correctly structured?

- Ⓐ The railway will compensate the lose.
- Ⓑ The railway will compensate for the lose.
- Ⓒ The railway will compensate us for the loss.
- Ⓓ The railway will compensate us with the lose.

117-Which of the following is correctly structured?

- Ⓐ One of the girls was chosen acting as Snow White for the school's play.
- Ⓑ One of the girls were chosen to act as Snow White for the school's play.
- Ⓒ One of the girls was chosen to act as Snow White for the school's play.
- Ⓓ One of the girls have been chosen to act as Snow White for the school's play.

118-Which of the following is correctly structured?

- Ⓐ They play football well. So do we.
- Ⓑ They play football well. So did we.
- Ⓒ They play football well. So we do.
- Ⓓ They play football well. So we did.

119-Which of the following is correctly structured?

- Ⓐ Ice melted quickly when it is exposed to heat.
- Ⓑ Ice melts quickly when it is exposed to heat.
- Ⓒ Ice is melting quickly when it is exposed to heat.
- Ⓓ Ice is being melted quickly when it is exposed to heat.

120-'With love' is used in which part of an informal email?

- Ⓐ heading
- Ⓑ opening

Ⓒ closing

Ⓓ body

121-Which of these should be avoided in an email?

Ⓐ Wrong email address

Ⓑ Subject line

Ⓒ smileys

Ⓓ rereading

122-When you are writing a formal letter, what information might you need?

Ⓐ Dates

Ⓑ names

Ⓒ Contact details

Ⓓ All of these

123-If you are writing an email of complaint, what is the best way to end it?

Ⓐ Hope all is well

Ⓑ I look forward to hearing from you as soon as possible

Ⓒ Lots of love

Ⓓ See you around

124-What is the missing word in this sentence? –I am writing with ----- to my application.

Ⓐ relate

Ⓑ regret

Ⓒ regard

Ⓓ account

125-A formal email is typically sent to someone -----.

Ⓐ Who used to be your friend

Ⓑ Who lives in another country

Ⓒ Who has a well-paid job

Ⓓ you don't know well

126-A formal email should always use complete sentences and -----.

Ⓐ wrong punctuation

Ⓑ Proper grammar

Ⓒ Several question marks

Ⓓ Exclamation marks

127-The paragraph in an essay which guides the reader on what the essay is going to be written about is -----.

Ⓐ The end

Ⓑ The body

Ⓒ The introduction

Ⓓ The conclusion

128-Select the best topic sentence for the following paragraph: 'When you bake cookies, you first have to make sure you have all the ingredients. Then you have to mix them together. Finally, you have to put them in the oven.'

- (A) Baking cookies is really something too hard to do.
- (B) My grandma has the best cookies recipe.
- (C) There are a few steps you must follow when making cookies.
- (D) Cookies are more difficult to make than cake.

129-Which of the following is correctly structured?

- (A) The Board of Directors will hold its next meeting in July.
- (B) The Board of Directors will hold it's next meeting in July.
- (C) The Board of Directors shall hold the next meeting in July.
- (D) The Board of Directors shall hold it's next meeting in July

130-Which of the following is correctly structured?

- (A) The teacher showing the pupils two ways to solve the problem.
- (B) The teacher showed the pupils two ways solving the problem.
- (C) The teacher showed the pupils two way solve the problem.
- (D) The teacher showed the pupils two ways to solve the problem.

131-Which of the following is correctly punctuated?

- (A) maha is my cousin and she lives in cairo.
- (B) Maha is my cousin and she lives in Cairo.
- (C) Maha is my cousin and she lives in Cairo
- (D) Maha, is my cousin, and she lives in Cairo.

132-Which of the following is correctly structured?

- (A) The river flows down the mountain and went to the ocean.
- (B) The river flows down the mountain and is going to the ocean.
- (C) The river flows down the mountain and goes to the ocean.
- (D) The river is flowing down the mountain and goes to the ocean.

133-Select the sentence that must end with a question mark:

- (A) The teacher asked them what they were doing
- (B) I wonder what time the next train arrives
- (C) Did she play tennis on your team last year
- (D) He asked if he could use my pen

134-Which of the following uses commas correctly:

- (A) Wildfires can spread quickly, destroying trees, homes, and possessions.
- (B) Wildfires can spread quickly, destroying trees homes and possessions.
- (C) Wildfires, can spread quickly, destroying trees, homes and possessions.
- (D) Wildfires can spread quickly, destroying trees, homes and, possessions.

135-Which sentence is the most formal?

- (A) The way they played was terrible, wasn't it?
- (B) I wish they'd put a little more effort in today!
- (C) If only they'd tried a bit harder, they would've won.
- (D) The team were defeated due to mistakes that they made.

136-Which of the following uses **tense** correctly?

- (A) We sat and ate our lunch once we had found a sunny picnic spot.
- (B) Once we find a sunny picnic spot, we sat and ate our lunch.
- (C) Once we had found a sunny picnic spot, we sit and eat our lunch.
- (D) We sat and eat our lunch once we had found a sunny picnic spot.

137-Which sentence is closest in meaning to the one below?

My dad has had this bike for two years.

- (A) My dad no longer has this bike.
- (B) My dad is having this bike for his birthday.
- (C) My dad has this bike now.
- (D) My dad will have a bike in two years' time.

138-Which of the following is correctly punctuated?

- (A) Our parents always say "work hard and do your best."
- (B) Our parents always say, "work hard and do your best."
- (C) Our parents always say, "Work hard and do your best."
- (D) Our parents always say "Work hard and do your best."

139-Which sentence uses the passive?

- (A) The school proposed building a new playground.
- (B) The issue was discussed at a council meeting.
- (C) The council voted in favour of the proposal.
- (D) They started building the new playground last week.

140-Which punctuation mark completes the sentence below?

What a lovely day it is today

- (A) Full stop
- (B) Question mark
- (C) Exclamation mark
- (D) comma

141-Which of the following is a command?

- (A) Put on your shoes now.
- (B) Your feet are growing very quickly.
- (C) Do you need some new shoes?
- (D) How shiny your shoes are!

142-What type of sentence is below?

Yesterday, we had pasta for dinner.

- (A) A statement
- (B) A question
- (C) A command
- (D) An exclamation

143-Select the supporting detail that doesn't fit:

Topic Sentence: Mrs. Nora drinks coffee for a number of reasons.

- (A) She likes the taste of it.
- (B) Coffee isn't as good as tea.
- (C) It helps her stay awake.
- (D) When she doesn't drink it, she gets really irritable.

144-Select the supporting detail that doesn't fit:

Topic Sentence: Mr. Ali is the best teacher.

- (A) He always makes sure his students understand the lesson.
- (B) When students have questions, he helps them.
- (C) Sometimes he rewards students with candy.
- (D) He bought a new suit last week.

145-Select the best topic sentence for the paragraph.

Celebrities have to look almost perfect all the time. They also sacrifice their private lives. Finally, they are in danger of having crazy fans.

- (A) Being a celebrity is often difficult.
- (B) When I grow up, I want to be a celebrity.
- (C) Celebrities make more money than most people.
- (D) Adel Emam is a celebrity everyone has heard of

146-Select the best topic sentence for the paragraph.

Most people already know they should eat fruits and vegetables to stay healthy. It is also important to get exercise. It is equally important to get enough sleep at night.

- (A) Being healthy requires a lot of hard work.
- (B) There are many things you should do to stay healthy.
- (C) Eating right is the best way to stay healthy.
- (D) It's not always good to be healthy.

147-Which supporting detail best supports this topic sentence?

It takes a lot of hard work to become a professional athlete.

- (A) Professional athletes live a good life.
- (B) Professional athletes make a lot of money.
- (C) Professional athletes spend countless hours practising their sports.
- (D) All of us can be professional athletes.

148-What do you call the paragraphs where key ideas are developed and explained?

- (A) Introductions
- (B) Body paragraphs
- (C) Key paragraphs
- (D) conclusions

149-Which sentence is correctly punctuated?

- (A) She wondered whether the dog would bite?
- (B) She wondered, whether the dog would bite?
- (C) She wondered whether the dog would bite.
- (D) She wondered, whether, the dog would bite.

150-Which sentence has the correct ending punctuation mark?

- (A) Sally went to the store to buy bread
- (B) Sally went to the store to buy bread!
- (C) Sally went to the store to buy bread.
- (D) Sally went to the store to buy bread?

Model Answers:

1	d) separate items on a list	2	a) The shopping trolley was loaded high with bottles of oil, fruit, vegetables, cereals and cartons of milk.
3	c) add a phrase that doesn't contain any new subject	4	d) The boy, who knew that his mother was about to arrive, ran quickly towards the opening door.
5	c) separate adjectives	6	a) The boy was happy, eager and full of excitement at the start of his summer holiday.
7	d) end a sentence	8	a) He always loved sweets, chocolates, biscuits and peppermints.
9	b) express very strong feelings	10	c) informal English
11	b) What a smart boy he is!	12	d) a direct question
13	d) What is the capital of Japan?	14	a) colon (:)
15	b) She was sure of one thing: she was not going to be a housewife.	16	c) inverted comma
17	c) possession	18	d) where a letter is omitted
19	a) Were going to do this course.	20	c) The girls' hats' were green.
21	speech	22	a) quoting
23	d) My grandpa said, "Share your chocolates with your friends."	24	c) link words together
25	a) He had a full-time job for two years	26	c) sentences
27	b) The British and the Irish drive on the left; all other Europeans drive on the right.	28	d) capital

29	a) days and months	30	a) Before reaching the summit, the climbers were forced by a storm to turn back
31	c) After much discussion, we decided to go to the club.	32	d) Tomorrow, I believe, is the last day to register to vote in the November general election.
33	c) "Clean your feet before you enter," said his sister.	34	b) The committee intends to decide on the matter at the next meeting.
35	a) The architect recommended that the building contractor should use reinforced concrete in the roof structure.	36	c) "I can't believe the holiday is almost here!" Nora exclaimed.
37	d) An adverb	38	b) neighbourly
39	c) paragraph	40	a) topic
41	d) details	42	a) transition
43	b) conclusion	44	c) do you do
45	a) first	46	c) supports and proves the topic sentence
47	b) tell the reader what is being talked about	48	d) clear and informative
49	b) Smoking is known to cause serious diseases	50	d) Houston is the largest city in Texas.

51	b) Everyone should read the newspaper.	52	c) Theatres and restaurants are varied and interesting.
53	c) to build his home a safe distance from the river	54	c) The exponentially rising world population is the most important issue the world needs to address.
55	b) A pronoun	56	a) An adverb
57	d) A preposition	58	b) An interjection
59	c) A conjunction	60	a) An adjective
61	c) An adjective	62	b) A noun
63	d) An adverb	64	d) A preposition
65	b) An interjection	66	d) A conjunction
67	d) prepositions	68	a) An interjection
69	b) pronouns	70	d) An adverb
71	a) A possessive determiner	72	c) A verb
73	a) A conjunction	74	c) A verb
75	c) A verb	76	b) Always
77	d) Oh my God!	78	a) An exclamation mark
79	a) A conjunction	80	b) Alexandria
81	c) A preposition	82	d) fragrant
83	a) very	84	c) 'recognized'

85	c) Because of the number of tourists who ride bicycles along this road, it's best to drive carefully.	86	d) Both A & B are correct
87	b) Jamal took a day of vacation, and he took his sons to the children's museum.	88	a) The potential applications for this research, Dr. Magdy, are extraordinary.
89	c) Both a and b are correct	90	d) Both a and b
91	c) It is often said that lightning never strikes twice in the same place, but this isn't true.	92	a) Advertising affects our lives every day.
93	b) Children need the security of a peaceful family life.	94	a) The power of the press upon us is really enormous.
95	b) There, the air is clean and it is always quiet and peaceful.	96	a) The story was weak and the characters were not at all true to life.
97	d) What branch did Professor Ali do his research in?	98	c) Here you are.
99	a) After you finish your homework, you can play football.	100	d) When I was a kid, I loved to read "Snow White".

101	d) He promised that he would come.	102	a) The food smells great.
103	b) I've never been to Spain.	104	a) After the doctor performed the operation, the patient died.
105	d) I sent Nora to the store because we had run out of milk.	106	b) Yours sincerely
107	c) introduction	108	a) Ayman said, "Where did you spend your holiday, Ali?"
109	d) One's parents know what is best for one.	110	c) Summarize its content.
111	c) unemployment	112	d) introduce items in a list.
113	c) one topic	114	b) conclusion
115	d) I will inform them of this.	116	c) The railway will compensate us for the loss.
117	c) One of the girls was chosen to act as Snow White for the school's play	118	a) They play football well. So do we.
119	b) Ice melts quickly when it is exposed to heat.	120	c) closing
121	a) Wrong email address	122	d) All of these
123	b) I look forward to hearing from you as soon as possible	124	c) regard
125	d) you don't know well	126	b) Proper grammar
127	c) The introduction	128	c) There are a few steps you must follow when making cookies.
129	a) The Board of Directors will hold its next meeting in July.	130	d) The teacher showed the pupils two ways to solve the problem.

131	b) Maha is my cousin and she lives in Cairo.	132	c) The river flows down the mountain and goes to the ocean.
133	c) Did she play tennis on your team last year	134	c) Wildfires, can spread quickly, destroying trees, homes and possessions.
135	d) The team were defeated due to mistakes that they made.	136	a) We sat and ate our lunch once we had found a sunny picnic spot.
137	c) My dad has this bike now.	138	c) Our parents always say, "Work hard and do your best."
139	b) The issue was discussed at a council meeting.	140	c) Exclamation mark
141	a) Put on your shoes now.	142	a) A statement
143	b) Coffee isn't as good as tea.	144	d) He bought a new suit last week.
145	a) Being a celebrity is often difficult.	146	b) There are many things you should do to stay healthy.
147	c) Professional athletes spend countless hours practising their sports.	148	b) Body paragraphs
149	c) She wondered whether the dog would bite.	150	c) Sally went to the store to buy bread.

A1 Team

تمنياتنا لكل الزملاء الأفاضل
وأبنائنا الطلاب بالتوفيق

بإذن الله

لحجز البوكليت المطبوع

و All in 1

واتس 01226548519

A1 in English جروب الفيس