

Toppers

To get the full mark

مراجعة ما قبل الامتحان

New Hello! & King Lear

الصف الثاني الثانوى

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Compiled and edited
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Vocabulary

Units (1, 2 & 3) (أهم المفردات)

Unit 1			
		deceit (n)	خداع
boost (v / n)	يحسن / يدعم / دعم	deceive (v)	يخدع / يغش
brain (n)	المخ	deception (n)	خداع
cell (n)	خلية / زنزانة	deserve (to + v)	يستحق
heart (n)	القلب	eat out (v)	يأكل خارج المنزل
immune system (n)	النظام المناعي	economy (n)	إقتصاد
immunity (n)	المناعة	exist (v)	يوجد / يتواجد
infect (v)	يصيب / يعدى	exit (v / n)	يخرج / يخرج
infection (n)	عدوى	expensive (adj)	غالي
infectious (adj)	معدى	get together (v)	يجتمع / يتقابل
lungs (n)	الرئتان	hot (adj)	حار / يشعر بالحر
muscles (n)	العضلات	ill health (n)	سوء صحة
organ (n)	عضو / آلة	income (adj)	دخل
perform (v)	يؤدي / يمثل	inexpensive (adj)	رخيص
performance (n)	أداء	inherit (v)	يرث
react (v)	يستجيب / يتفاعل	inheritance (n)	ميراث
reaction (n)	رد فعل / تفاعل	loyal (adj)	وفي / مخلص
severe (adj)	بالغ / أليم / شديد	loyalty (n)	الوفاء / الإخلاص
technical (adj)	تقني / تكنولوجي	occasion (n)	مناسبة
technique (n)	أسلوب / تقنية	popular (adj)	رائج / محبوب / شعبي
virus (n)	فيروس	prepare (v)	يجهز / يستعد
Unit 2		rare (adj)	نادر / غريب / غير مطهو
amount (n)	كمية / مقدار	salty (adj)	مالح / أجاج
anger (n)	الغضب	send away (v)	يطرد / يبعد
celebrate (v)	يحتفل بـ	serve (v)	يخدم / يقدم طعامًا
celebration (n)	احتفال	spices (n)	توابل
cheap (adj)	رخيص	spice (v)	يتبل / يضيف توابل

spicy (adj)	متبل / حار	crop (v / n)	يزرع / يقص / محصول
succeed (v)	ينجح	hydroponics	الزراعة في الماء
successful (adj)	ناجح	in disguise (adv)	متنكر / متخفي
sweet (adj)	حلو / عذب	innocent (adj)	بريء
tradition (n)	تقليد / عرف / عادة	innovate (v)	يبتكر / يستحدث
traditional (adj)	تقليدي	innovation (n)	ابتكار / ابداع
true (adj)	صحيح	innovator (n)	مبتكر / مبدع
trust (v)	يثق / ثقة	livestock (n)	الماشية / الأنعام
truth (n)	الحقيقة	maid (n)	خادمة
Unit 3		produce (v / n)	ينتج / منتج زراعي
a saying (n)	قول مأثور / حكمة	producer (n)	مُنتِج
agriculture (n)	الزراعة	product (n)	منتج (الشيء)
attack (v)	يهاجم / هجوم	production (n)	إنتاج
attend (v)	يحضر / يرافق	resource (n)	أداة / مورد / ثروات
attendant (n)	حاضر / مرافق	rude (adj)	وقح
behave (v)	يتصرف	servant (n)	خادم
behaviour	تصرف / سلوك	source (n)	مصدر / منبع
crop (v / n)	يزرع / يقص / محصول	sustain (v)	يساند / يدعم
disguise (v / n)	يتنكر / تنكر	sustainability (n)	استدامة / دعم
earth (n)	الأرض	sustainable (adj)	مستمر / دائم
encourage (v)	يشجع	variety (n)	تنوع / اختلاف
guilty (adj)	مذنب	various = variable	متنوع
attendant (n)	حاضر / مرافق	vary (v)	يختلف / يتنوع
behave (v)	يتصرف	wisdom (n)	حكمة
behavior (n)	تصرف / سلوك	wise (adj)	حكيم

Phrases, Expressions & Prepositions

care for	يهتم بـ	medical emergency	حالة طبية طارئة
close to	قريب من	medical support	دعم طبي

come off	ينفصل	miss the opportunity	تفوته
divide into	يقسم إلى	perform first aid	يقوم بالإسعافات الأولية
do a course / an exercise	يأخذ دورة تعليمية / يؤدي تمارين	pull out	يشد للخارج
do first aid	يقوم بالإسعافات الأولية	reply to	رد علي
educate about	يتعلم عن	send away	يبعد / يطرد
emergency services	خدمات الطوارئ	shout about	يفتخر به / يعلن عن
follow the instructions	يتبع التعليمات	signs of injury	علامات الإصابة
forget about	يسامح / يتغاضى	stay calm	يبقى ساكنًا / هادئًا
give an answer	يعطي اجابة	stay up late	يسهر لوقت متأخر
give away	يتخلى عن / يوزع	take up a new sport	يشغل وقته برياضة جديدة
in collaboration with	بالتعاون مع	think fast	يفكر بسرعة / سريعًا
at the table	عند الطاولة	lie to	يكذب على شخص
at the weekend	في عطلة الأسبوع	make noises	يُصدر أصواتًا
be likely to	من المحتمل	on school days	في أيام الدراسة
by that time	قبل / بحلول	on the menu	في قائمة الطعام
a taste of their own medicine	يذوق من نفس الكأس	as a result	نتيجة لـ
according to	طبقًا لـ	cause / do damage	يسبب تلفًا
argue against	يجادل ضد	cut down	يقلل / يقطع
argue for	يجادل من أجل	deal with	يتعامل مع
do a course	يدرس	owing to	بسبب
due to	بسبب	rather than	بدلاً من
expert on / in	خبير في	reason for	سبب
fill in	يكمل فراغات	related to	متعلق بـ
fill with	يملأ بـ	run a course	يدير دورة تعليمية
find out	يكشف / يعرف	solution to	حل لـ
instead of	بدلاً من	special about	مميز
on farm	في المزرعة	tell the the difference	يُميز الفرق

Word	Synonym	Antonym
rare نادر	exceptional / infrequent / limited / scarce	common / familiar
agriculture زراعة	farming / cultivation / reclamation	.....
amount مقدار / كمية	quantity / extent / load	
anger غضب	fury / hatred / outrage	calm / calmness
boost يدعم / يُعزز / يُحسن / يُزيد	advance / promote / push / sustain	dissuade / halt
celebrate يحتفل بـ	honour / laud	denounce / reproach
crop محصول / يقص / يزرع	harvest / yield	.....
deceive يخدع	mislead / betray / cheat	divide / scatter / separate
get together يتقابل	gather / assemble	
immune مناعي / حصين	invulnerable / resistant	susceptible / unprotected
infect يُعدى	affect / poison	protect
innovate يستحدث / يبتكر	originate / develop / create	.....
livestock الأنعام / الماشية	cattle	.....
loyal مخلص	faithful / devoted / trustworthy	unfaithful / unreliable
occasion مناسبة	event / incident	
perform يؤدي	act / behave / function	fail / give up
popular محبوب / شعبي	famous / fashionable / trendy	obscure / unknown
produce إنتاج زراعي / ينتج	cause / generate / crop / yield	.....
react يستجيب / يتفاعل	respond / reply	cease / halt
salty مالح	briny / saline	bland
serve يقدم الطعام / يخدم	deliver / distribute / handle	
severe شديد	harsh / relentless / serious	easy / mild
spicy مُتبل / حار	hot / peppery	cold
sustain يدعم / يساند	maintain / assist / endure	harm / hinder / obstruct
sustainable دائم / مستمر	tenable / continuous	untenable / temporary
sweet حلو	sugary / delicious	acid / bitter
tradition تقليد	custom / habit / heritage	abnormal / modern
various متنوع	miscellaneous / different	alike / similar
vary يتنوع / يختلف	alter / differ	conform / retain

Exercises

Vocabulary

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

1. Try to your self confidence; don't hesitate at all.

a) boost b) boast c) beast d) boat

2. Companies their products by making customers talk publicly about them.

a) boost b) boasts c) beast d) boat

53. To make our economy progress, we must increase ourand upgrade factories.
a) introducing b) importing c) production d) smuggling
54. A Japanese character is always active andThey are never lazy.
a) representative b) passive c) reflexive d) productive
55.is plant or alga which grows in the sea.
a) Raid b) Reed c) Greed d) Seaweed
56. Our information should be extracted from a reliable
a) source b) force c) Gross d) fierce
57. We mustand support our environment. We are to conserve it from any damage.
a) detain b) sustain c) retain d) recall
58. The synonym of maintainable or supportable environment is
a) reliable b) capable c) sustainable d) deniable
59. The Book Fair produces us a greatof books in all branches of knowledge.
a) vary b) various c) variable d) variety
60. I've been feeling much healthier since I became a I no longer eat meat or fish.
a) seaweed b) historian c) liberarian d) vegetarian
61. Villagers live in *rural* areas. The antonym of *rural* is
a) urban b) town c) city d) rustic
62. Transformation of villages into city life is known as
a) presentation b) urbanization c) animation d) realization
63. Wedding customsfrom one country to another.
a) variety b) various c) vary d) variable
64. To do a good research, you should depend onsources of information.
a) vary b) varies c) variety d) various
65. To do a good research, you should depend onsources of information.
a) vary b) varies c) variety d) variable

Grammar

Units (1, 2 & 3)

Modal verbs of necessity, prohibition and lack of necessity

الأفعال الناقصة في الضرورة والمنع وانتفاء الضرورة

للتعبير عن الضرورة والإلزام في المضارع نستخدم إما (must) أو (have to) ولكل منهما استخدامات مختلفة:

الاستخدام Use	Modal	Examples
1 للتعبير عن الضرورة والإلزام في المضارع	must / have to / need to + inf.	Ex: I must / have to / need to pick up that prescription from the chemist on the way home.
2 للتعبير عن الضرورة والإلزام في الماضي	had to + inf. ◀ كان يجب أن..	Ex: I had to take the pills three times a day when I was ill.
3 انتفاء الضرورة والإلزام في المضارع (ليس هناك داعٍ لتفعل شيئاً ما)	S + needn't + inf. S + don't have to + inf. S + don't need to + inf. + doesn't / have to need to + inf.	Ex: I needn't / don't have to / don't need to take a taxi as there's plenty of time. Ex: Ali doesn't have to / need to take a taxi as his father always drives him.

④ للتعبير عن الضرورة والإلزام في المستقبل	will have to + inf. will need to + inf.	Ex: You will have / need to be careful about what you eat in the future.
⑤ انتفاء الضرورة والإلزام في الماضي (لم يكن هناك داعٍ لتفعل شيئاً ما)	S+ needn't have + p.p. S+ did't have to + inf. S+ did't need to+ inf.	Ex: I didn't have / need to go to the doctor as I suddenly felt better. Ex: I needn't have gone to the doctor. (I did go)

① **Must + inf. = means** it is necessary to do something.

تستخدم (must) للتعبير عن:

① تذكرة قوية لأنفسنا (إلزام نابع من داخل ذواتنا) خاصة مع (I / we) أو ضمير الفاعل (you) عند السؤال:

Ex: We must visit our grandparents more often. (= it is important to us that we do.)

Ex: Must you wear that yellow tie? (=Is it important to you that you do it?)

* لاحظ أن السؤال مع (must) ينطوي على النقد.

② نصيحة قوية

Ex: You must stop smoking. (= I strongly advise you to)

Ex: You mustn't eat that cheese. It's green. (= I strongly advise you not to eat.)

③ دعوة حارة (سواء دعوة ليزورك شخص ما أو لتناول طعام)

Ex: If you are in Matrouh , you must come and have lunch with us.

④ القواعد والقوانين والتعليمات والأوامر والملاحظات واللاقات (وكلها غالبا مكتوبة باستخدام أفعال مبنية للمجهول)

Ex: Drivers must carry a valid driving licence when operating a motor vehicle.

(= قانون عام General law)

② **Have (got) to / has (got) to + inf. = means** it is necessary to do something.

عادة ما نستخدم (have (got) to + inf.) حين نتحدث عن موقف ليس لنا فيه اختيار ؛ أي مفروض علينا نتيجة ظروف خارجة عن إرادتنا ولا نستطيع تغييرها.

Ex: You have to show your passport when you leave the country.

Ex: We've got to work very hard this afternoon.

لاحظ الفرق في المعنى في الأمثلة الآتية :

* غالبا ما نستخدم (have to) في مواقف محددة تشير إلى إلزام خارجي نتيجة ضغط الظروف الخارجة عن إرادتنا؛ أي ليس لنا اختيار في حين أن (must) تشير إلى إلزام داخلي.

Ex 1: We have to climb over the wall as there isn't a gate. (موقف محدد ليس لنا فيه اختيار)

Ex 2: I must write to my cousin. I haven't seen him for ages. (الإلزام نابع من داخلي تجاه شخص ما)

③ **Mustn't + inf.**

تستخدم (mustn't + inf) للتعبير عن المنع والتحريم : أي ممنوع منعاً باتاً أن تقوم بشيء ما لأنه مخالف للقانون:
◀ بمعنى آخر: المنع والتحريم يعني أن هناك قواعد وقوانين يجب اتباعها ومخالفة تلك القواعد تعرض الشخص للعقاب

Ex: You mustn't park here. There's a "No parking sign."

= You are not allowed to park here. There's a "No parking sign."

= You are banned to park here. There's a "No parking sign."

= You are prohibited from parking here. There's a "No parking sign."

= It is forebidden to park here. There's a "No parking sign."

= You **can't** park here. There's a "No parking sign."

= **Don't** park here. There's a "No parking sign."

◀ لاحظ الأمثلة الآتية:

▶ It's **necessary** to fill in this form. = It's **a must** to fill in this form.

= It's **a necessity** to fill in this form.

للفائقين فقط Toppers only

① يمكن التعبير عن الضرورة والإلزام باستخدام (verb to be) في الأزمنة المختلفة:

مضارع	ماضي
يجب أن (am / is / are + to + inf.) + فاعل	كان يجب أن (was / were + to + inf.) + فاعل
Ex: You are to get out now.	Ex: You were to get out yesterday.

* غالباً ما تشير (needn't have + p.p.) إلى أن الحدث قد تم في الماضي.

Ex: Adam **needn't have hurried**. After driving at top speed, he arrived an hour earlier.

◀ في هذا المثال السابق نعرف من السياق أن الحدث قد تم وأنه قد قاد السيارة بأقصى سرعة.

② هناك فرق في الإستخدام بين (needn't) و (don't need to) يمكن توضيحه من خلال الأمثلة الآتية:

▶ To talk about a **general necessity**, we prefer (don't need to):

◀ للحديث عن **ضرورة عامة** يُفضل استخدام (don't need to):

Ex: You **don't need to** be 18 to get into a disco.

◀ لاحظ أن المثال السابق ينطوي على قانون عام باستخدام الضمير (You) الذي يشير إلى عموم الناس.

◀ أما عند الحديث عن ضرورة في **موقف محدد** يستخدم (needn't) أو (don't need to):

Ex: You **don't need to / needn't** walk. I'll give you a lift.

(Advanced Grammar in Use P. 36)

Comparative and superlative adjectives

صفات المقارنة وصفات التفضيل القصوى

Type	Positive	Comparative	Superlative
one-syllable adjectives صفة قصيرة ذات مقطع واحد	fast big shy	faster bigger shyer	the fastest the biggest the shyest
two-syllable adjectives صفة قصيرة ذات مقطعين آخرها (y)	funny easy	funnier easier	the funniest the easiest
adjectives with more than one syllable صفة طويلة المقطع (ذات مقطعين أو أكثر)	modern difficult intelligent	more modern more difficult more intelligent	the most modern the most difficult the most intelligent
Irregular adjectives صفات غير منتظمة	good / well bad / ill far	better worse farther / further	the best the worst the farthest / the furthest
	much / many little	more less	most the least

Types of Comparisons

أنواع المقارنة

Type	Use	Examples
1 as.....as = ▶ the same + اسم as	similarity التساوى فى الصفة (نضع صفة من الدرجة الأولى positive	Ex: I won't miss a film <i>as interesting as</i> that one. Ex: Ali is <i>as old / tall as</i> Ahmed. = Ali is <i>the same age as</i> Ahmed. = Ali is <i>the same height as</i> Ahmed
2 not so / as +...+ as 3 not such a(n) +....+ noun + as	dissimilarity عدم التشابه	Ex: A bicycle is not <i>so / as fast as</i> a car. Ex: Adam is <i>not such</i> a fast runner <i>as</i> his brother.
4 comparative / superlative 5 twice / three times + as.....as	superiority التفوق والرجحان	Ex: A car is <i>faster than</i> a bicycle. Ex: This is <i>the slowest</i> car I have <i>ever</i> driven. Ex: He works <i>twice as hard as</i> his son.
6 less.....than 7 the least + صفة طويلة	Inferiority أقل من الأقل	Ex: Italian food is <i>less spicy than</i> Indian. Ex: This is <i>the least interesting</i> book I've <i>ever</i> read.
8 comparative + comparative	تشير إلى الزيادة المتطردة	Ex: The ozone layer is getting <i>thinner an thinner</i> .
9 the + comparative...the + comparative... كلما (حدث كذا...حدث كذا) المقارنة المتوالية: الثانى يعتمد على الأول.		Ex: <i>The sooner</i> we arrive, <i>the better</i> . Ex: <i>The more</i> you study, <i>the more</i> you learn.

Notes

1 عند المقارنة بين طرفين (شخصين أو شيئين) ، يمكن استخدام الصيغة التالية:

▶ **Comparative (صفة مقارنة) + than**

Ex: Ahmed is *taller than* his brother. **Ex:** Physics is *more difficult than* biology.

Watch out!



يمكن معاملة الصفات الآتية كصفات قصيرة المقطع أو طويلة المقطع؛ لاحظ أسلوب المقارنة:
 quiet- *quieter* - **the quietest** = quiet- *more quiet* - **the most quiet**.

تنطبق نفس القاعدة على الصفات الآتية:

▶ simple / clever / common / crazy / pleasant / likely / lonely

2 عند المقارنة بين طرف واحد ومجموعة (أشخاص أو أشياء) ، يمكن استخدام الصيغة التالية:

▶ **The + superlative +** {
 ▶ *of all / period of time*
 ▶ *in place / group of people*

Ex: Adam is *the best* student *of all* students / *in* his class.

Ex: Dr. Zeweil was among *the most important* scientists *of* the 20th century.

3 عند المقارنة بين طرفين (شخصين أو شيئين) ، يمكن استخدام الصيغة التالية:

▶ The + Comparative (~~not the + superlative~~)

Ex: Samy is *the taller* of the *two* brothers.



▶ Farther / Further

4 كالتاهما تُستخدم للمسافة ولكن (**further**) لها معانٍ أخرى = (Extra / additional / more / most) بمعنى إضافي أو مزيد.

Ex: Today we walked *farther / further* than we did yesterday.

Ex: There are no *further* information available yet. (هنا بمعنى إضافي)



▶ Elder / Eldest

5 كالتاهما تُستخدم لوصف العلاقات بين أفراد الأسرة الواحدة و(**elder**) لا تستخدم في المقارنة ولا يتبعها (**than**):

Ex: My *elder* brother is studying in Cairo university.

Ex: My brother is *older than* me. (~~not elder than~~ me)

▶ Comparative and superlative modifiers

6 يمكن التأكيد والتعديل على صفات المقارنة وصفات التفضيل القصوى باستخدام بعض الظروف:



▶ Comparative modifiers:

▶ a bit / a little / slightly / somewhat / rather / considerably / a lot / much / far / even

▶ a good deal / a great deal / no / any.

Ex: My *elder* daughter is *far / even / a lot* more attractive than her sister.



▶ Superlative modifiers:

▶ by far / far and away / easily / far from / much / quite.

Ex: This is *by far / far and away / easily* the *easiest* exam I've *ever* had.

Watch out!



◀ طرق أخرى للمقارنة:

هناك طرق أخرى للمقارنة تستخدم مع (**as....as**) ومعناها جميعا (**to be much inferior to**): أي أقل منزلة أو رتبة بكثير من وهي:



▶ not to be nearly as + adjective + as

Ex: He is *not nearly as* talented *as* her.



▶ to be nothing like as + adjective + as

Ex: El Zamalek team is *nothing like as* good *as* El Ahly team.



▶ to be nowhere near as + adjective + as

Ex: His second book is *nowhere near as* good *as* his first one.

Future forms and tenses صيغ و أزمنة المستقبل

1 Future simple (will + infinitive) ▶ (Prediction, quick decisions, future facts)

Use	Example	Helping hints
1 تنبؤ بدون دليل	Ex: I'll probably be away for a week.	غالبًا ما يستخدم المستقبل البسيط مع:
2 حقائق مستقبلية غالبًا مع العمر	Ex: I'll be 16 next week.	▶ tomorrow
3 قرار سريع وليد اللحظة	Ex: I'll answer the phone.	▶ next week / month / year / winter.....
4 عرض المساعدة / طلب المساعدة / الوعد / الوعيد / التحذير	Ex: I'll go shopping with you if you like. Ex: Shall I drive you to the airport? Ex: Will you help me with my homework?	▶ in January / 2025 /..etc
5 مع الروابط الزمنية	Ex: I'll go home as soon as I've finished / finish my work.	● تستخدم will مع I'm sure / think / expect / believe / suppose / hope...etc.

2 Going to + infinitive ▶ (Prediction with evidence, Intentions , plans and decisions)

Use	Example	Helping hints
1 تنبؤ قائم على دليل والدليل لا بد أن يُرى بالعين	Ex: I've just read the weather report. It's going to be sunny.	غالبًا ما يستخدم be going to مع + inf
2 الخطط والنوايا والقرارات السابقة	Ex: My sister is going to apply for a place at medical school.	▶ intend / planned
3 أحداث على وشك الحدوث مع أفعال التحذير	Ex: Look out! You're going to spill the coffee.	▶ has intention
		▶ decided
		▶ take care / look out!

3 Present continuous (am / is / are + v-+ ing) ▶ (Future arrangements)

Use	Example	Helping hints
1 ترتيبات مستقبلية : أي حدث سيتم في المستقبل تم الترتيب له مسبقًا واتخاذ إجراءات فعلية له وموعد ومكان الحدث معروفان	Ex: Tomorrow, we're visiting friends. We're taking the bus to their village. Ex: He has arranged everything, he's spending the next summer holiday in Matrouh.	غالبًا ما يستخدم المضارع المستمر مع ظروف زمنية مستقبلية وأيضًا مع أفعال الانتقال والحركة
		▶ Tomorrow
		▶ visit / travel / fly/ meet

4 Present simple (S + inf.(s)) ▶ (Timtables and schedules)

Use	Example	Helping hints
1 المواعيد والجدول الثابتة :مثل مواعيد الطائرات والقطارات والأفلام والمسرحيات ..إلخ	Ex: My planes leaves at 7: 30 in the morning. Ex: My first lesson starts at 8 o'clock every day.	غالبًا ما يستخدم المضارع البسيط مع هذه الأفعال: الفاعل غالبًا غير عاقل
		▶ leave / start / finish / open / close /take off

5 Future continuous (will / may + be + v-+ ing)

Use	Example
① حدث سوف أو قد يكون مستمرًا في وقت أو خلال فترة زمنية معينة في المستقبل	Ex: My father will / may be travelling to Luxor all tomorrow morning .

Helping hints

- غالبًا ما يستخدم المستقبل المستمر مع
- ▶ **this time (tomorrow)**
 - ▶ **between 2-4 o'clock**

6 Future perfect (will have + P.P.)

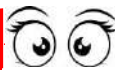
Use	Example
① التنبؤ بحدث سيكون قد تم واكتمل قبل أو بحلول وقت محدد في المستقبل	Ex: By next summer, my older sister will have finished at university. Ex: In 2023, I'll have lived in Matrouh for 20 years.

Helping hints

- غالبًا ما يستخدم المستقبل التام مع
- ▶ **By + وقت محدد**
 - ▶ **In + وقت محدد + for..**

Notes

Watch out!



Will vs be going to

◀ قد تستخدم كل من (**will**) و (**be going to**) للتعبير عن **النية** أو **للحديث** عن أمور من المتوقع أن تحدث ولكن مع اختلاف بسيط كما هو مبين في الأمثلة التالية:

◀ تنطوي (**will**) على نية **غير** متعمدة (**unpremeditated**)

A: You know it's Mariam's birthday on Friday, don't you?

B: Actually, I'd forgotten. Thanks for reminding me, I'll **buy** her a present this afternoon.

◀ هنا لم تكن النية متعمدة ولكنها وليدة لحظة الكلام.

◀ في حين أن (**be going to**) تنطوي على نية **مبينة** و متعمدة (**premeditated**)

A: You know it's Mariam's birthday on Friday, don't you?

B: Yes, I'm **going to buy** her a present this afternoon. (هنا النية كانت مبينة أساسًا لشراء الهدية.)

⚠ ولكن إذا لم يكن واضحاً من سياق الحديث وجود نية مبينة أو عدم وجود نية غير متعمدة فيمكن أن تحل (**will**) محل (**be going**) والعكس صحيح:

Ex: I **will climb** this mountain one day.

Ex: I'm **going to** climb this mountain one day.

Watch out!



◀ تستخدم (**will**) للتنبؤ المبني على آرائنا الشخصية أو خبراتنا السابقة.

Ex: In the future people **will live** on other planets. (This is my opinion)

◀ في حين تستخدم (**be going to**) للتنبؤ المبني على شيء نراه الآن أو دلائل ظاهرة الجميع يعرفها.

Ex: We're **going to** get soaked. (دليل ظاهر) (because it's raining now.)

Be going to vs present cont.

قد تستخدم كل من (be going to) والمضارع المستمر للحديث عن الخطط والترتيبات ولكن مع اختلاف بسيط في المعنى كما هو مبين في المقارنة بينهما في الجدول التالي:

for plans and arrangements

be going to	present continuous
<p>◀ ننوي أن نقوم بشيء ما ولكننا لم نقم بكل الترتيبات بعد. Ex: We are going to meet Mareya's mother next week. (but we haven't arranged a time yet). ◀ هنا لم نحدد في أي يوم من أيام الأسبوع وفي أية ساعة. Ex: I'm going to meet Ali at the airport at six. (but Ali may get surprised)</p>	<p>◀ اتخذنا كل الترتيبات للقيام بعمل ما. Ex: Ahmed sent me a text message. He's meeting us in front of the cinema at six o'clock. ◀ تم ترتيب الموعد والمكان من خلال الرسائل النصية. Ex: I sent a message to Ali and he read it. I'm meeting him at the airport at six.</p>
<p>◀ هنا نتحدث عن نيتنا نحن وقد يتفاجيء (على) لأنه لا علم له بمقابلتي له في المطار.</p>	<p>◀ أنا رتبت مع (على) للقاءه في المطار لذا فهو على علم بقدومي ولن يتفاجيء.</p>
<p>▶ We plan to do something in the immediate future. ◀ نخطط للقيام بشيء ما في المستقبل القريب (على وشك الحدث) Ex: I'm going to make a sandwich- would you like one?</p>	<p>▶ To explain why we can't do something in the future. ◀ لنعطى تفسيراً لشيء لن نستطيع القيام به في المستقبل. Ex: "Can you come to lunch on Saturday?" -No, I'm afraid I can't. I'm working on saturday.</p>

Exercises

Grammar

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

1. We've moved to a new house, so you.....come round and see it.
 a) have to b) must c) needn't d) mustn't
2. You.....park here. It says "No parking".
 a) must b) have to c) needn't d) mustn't
3. You.....park here. There's a better place there.
 a) must b) have to c) needn't d) are obliged to
4. My sister made a cake. You.....try it. It's lovely!
 a) have to b) must c) mustn't d) can't
5. We can walk to the bookshop if you want, but we..... . The bus goes there.
 a) don't have to b) mustn't c) didn't have to d) had to
6. You.....run next to the swimming pool. You might fall in it.
 a) mustn't b) don't have to c) must d) needn't
7. In England, most peoplework until they are 67.
 a) have to b) must c) didn't have to d) need to
8. I.....buy some bread from the shops. Don't let me forget!
 a) must b) had to c) needn't d) have to

9. We.....run to the museum because it was already closed when we got there.
 a) don't have to b) needn't have c) didn't have to d) mustn't
10. Poor Ali broke his leg yesterday and.....to hospital.
 a) has to go c) must go
 b) had to go d) needn't have gone
11. What do you.....do at school every day?
 a) has to b) had to c) have to d) must
12. You'll buy a ticket before you travel on the train.
 a) has to b) must c) had to d) have to
13. Mona.....take her sunglasses because it was cloudy.
 a) had to b) must c) needn't d) didn't have to
14. Adam..... the maths exercises again because he got it all wrong.
 a) didn't have to do c) had to do
 b) needn't have done d) must do
15. You.....cleaned the windows because a man comes to wash them every week.
 a) didn't have to b) needn't have c) had to d) must have
16. We.....pass our exams to get into university.
 a) must b) have to c) mustn't d) needn't
17. They.....leave the school yesterday after they heard the fire bell.
 a) must b) didn't have to c) need to d) had to
18. I.....stop eating sweets! They are bad for me.
 a) have to b) don't have to c) must d) needn't
19. You.....use your mobile phone until you get off the plane.
 a) have to b) must c) mustn't d) don't have to
20. Mariam.....to get the bus to the park. My father can take her in our car.
 a) has b) had c) didn't have d) doesn't have
21. The studentswritten all those notes. All the information is typed for them.
 a) had to b) needn't have c) must d) need to
22. The Eiffel tower used to bebuilding in the world.
 a) taller b) more tall c) the tallest d) tallest
23. Coffee is the second.....popular drink in the world.
 a) more b) much c) less d) most
23. Our new house is.....spacious than our old house .
 a) as b) more c) very d) many
24. 'Can I bring a friend with me to the party?' 'Of course! The more,the.....'
 a) merry b) merriest c) merrier d) less merry
25. He caredabout the band and eventually he decided to leave.
 a) little and little b) less and less c) more and less d) less and little
26. She is by far the most charming woman I've.....met.
 a) never b) ever c) yet d) since
27. She is far.....today than she used to be.
 a) happy b) happiest c) most happy d) happier
28. My car isn't as expensive as yours, but I think it's a.....car.
 a) better b) best c) worst d) much good
29. Small children are.....worried than adults about saying 'inappropriate things'.
 a) little b) least c) less d) more
30. The.....moments in the classroom are when it's quiet.
 a) rarer b) rare c) rarely d) rarest
31. Teachers always get some students who are shy and.....than others by nature.
 a) more quiet b) quieter c) more quieter d) a and b

32. When Ahmed was asked a difficult question, his face turned.....than usual.
 a) reder b) redder c) red d) reddish
33. Why don't you find a.....computer game and save some money?
 a) more cheap b) cheaper c) most cheap d) a and c
34. The news was much.....than anyone had feared.
 a) bad b) worst c) badly d) worse
35. As the time for the exam got nearer, I got.....
 a) more nervous b) nervous c) as nervous d) very nervous
36. The Egyptian athlete threw the discus.....than all the others and won gold.
 a) far b) furthest c) farther d) as far as
37. Ali is much taller than Ayman. This means that Ayman is much.....Ali.
 a) shorter than b) little tall c) short as d) so short as
38. Engy iswoman I've ever known.She'll do anything for anybody.
 a) kinder b) kindest c) as kind as d) the kindest
39. Windsor castle is the largest occupied castle.....Britain.
 a) of b) in c) at d) on
40. Out of all the jobs in the company, Adam's is the.....
 a) harder b) hardly c) hard d) hardest
41. You look frozen.Sit down by the fire and I.....you a cup of tea.
 a) will make b) going to make c) am making d) would make
42. I don't want steak. I think I.....have the chicken.
 a) will b) 'm going to c) won't d) would
43. Do you see that car? They.....it for a charity.
 a) will raffle c) shall raffle
 b) are going to raffle d) will be raffling
44. Next year, My father55 years old.
 a) will be c) is being
 b) is going to be d) will have been
45. In a hundred years' time, people.....to Mars for their holiday.
 a) will be going b) will go c) 've been gone d) going to go
46. A:'Why are you taking up that floor board?' B: I.....my money under the floor.
 I don't trust banks.
 a) may put c) will put
 b) will have been put d) am going to put
47. I've decided what to do next holiday. I..... my grandmother.
 a) am going to visit b) will visit c) 'll have visited d) visit
48. Mariam is a good student. I think she.....all her exams.
 a) is going to pass b) won't pass c) is passing d) passes
49. A:.....we go to the park this afternoon? B: Fine by me.
 a) Ought b) Will c) Shall d) Must
50. There's going to be a bus strike. Everyone.....to work next week.
 a) walk c) will walk
 b) going to walk d) will be walking
51. Have you heard about Sednawy's sales. They.....by next Sunday.
 a) will finish c) 'll have finished
 b) will be finished d) finish
52. We hope that wepublish the magazine every month.
 a) may be b) will c) are going to d) will be

11. Yara can't come shopping with us on Saturday morning. She.....a French lesson.
 a) going to have b) will have c) will be having d) will have had
12. You.....put any sharp objects in your hand luggage. You may hurt yourself.
 a) must b) don't have to c) mustn't d) have to
13. Alan.....to London tonight. He has already packed his suitcase and got the ticket.
 a) flies b) will fly c) going to fly d) is flying
14. You are under no obligation to rewrite this article. This means that you.....rewrite it.
 a) must b) don't have to c) have to d) can't
15. I have seen two of his movies, butof them was very interesting.
 a) none b) both c) either d) neither

►Read the following passage, then answer the questions:

Which job do you want to do when you leave school? 150 years ago, there were not many choices. Some people took academic jobs such as becoming a lawyer or an accountant. Others took jobs that needed vocational skills, such as being a farmer. Today, however, there are hundreds of new kinds of jobs which we did not have just ten years ago. This is good news for young people today, because there are many new and exciting jobs that they can do.

An example is computer programming for mobile phone companies. Mobile phones are developing every year, and the phone companies need people to help to develop them even more. Another new job is something called library science. This is knowing how to understand information on the internet. This is very important for businesses which have a lot of information about their customers, and want to know how to use it ,so they can sell them things. So there are a lot of opportunities for work in the future, but they may not be jobs that you have heard of before.

16. Who is the article written for?
 a) youth b) the old c) doctors d) engineers
17. Why do you think that older people might not know about some of today's jobs?
 a) They were available c) They need training
 b) They are difficult d) They weren't available at that time
18. What do you think the word opportunities means?
 a) chances b) accidents c) experience d) chains
19. There are.....jobs today than in the past.
 a) more b) less c) fewer d) some
20. The main idea is that jobs in the future.....
 a) will be vocational jobs c) will be the same as 150 years ago
 b) might not exist today d) might be the same as 10 years ago
21. Which of the following jobs could people not do 150 years ago?
 a) vocational jobs c) academic jobs
 b) computer programming d) farming
22. is how to understand information on the internet.
 a) library science b) mathematics c) biology d) documents
23. To have a good job, you must have special.....
 a) houses b) skulls c) skills d) schools
24. Choose the correct Arabic translation from a,b,c or d:

► Sports play an important role in making our minds and bodies stronger. However, athletes should have regular checks to make sure they have no serious health problems.

(a) تلعب الرياضة دورًا مهمًا في جعل عقولنا وأجسامنا أكثر قوة ، ومع ذلك يجب أن نخضع الألعاب الرياضية للفحص بانتظام حتى نتأكد من خلوها من الأمراض الخطيرة.

- (b) تلعب الرياضة دورًا مهمًا في جعل عقولنا و أجسامنا أكثر قوة ، ومع ذلك يجب أن يخضع الرياضيون للفحص المنتظم حتى يتأكدوا من إصابتهم بالأمراض الخطيرة.
- (c) تلعب الرياضة دورًا مهمًا في جعل أرواحنا و أجسامنا أكثر قوة ، ومع ذلك يجب أن يخضع الرياضيون للفحص المعتاد حتى يتأكدوا من خلوهم من الأمراض الخطيرة.
- (d) تلعب الرياضة دورًا مهمًا في جعل عقولنا و أجسامنا أكثر قوة ، ومع ذلك يجب أن يخضع الرياضيون للفحص المنتظم حتى يتأكدوا من خلوهم من المشاكل الصحية.

25. Choose the correct English translation from a,b,c or d:

◀ يعتقد العلماء أن ارتفاع أسعار الغذاء وتزايد أعداد السكان يعني أنه يجب علينا إعادة التفكير فيما يجب أن نفعله من أجل التخطيط لمواجهة نقص الطعام في المستقبل.

- a) Scientists thinks that the increase in food prices and population means that we must reconsider what we must plan to encounter food shortage in the future .
- b) Scientists think that the increase in food prices and population means that we must reconsider what we must plan to encounter food shortage in the future .
- c) Scientists think that the reduce in food prices and population means that we must rethink what we must plan to encounter food shortage in the future .
- d) Scientists think that the increase in food prices and population means that we must reconsider what we must planning to face food short in the future .

26. Write an essay of about ONE HUNDRED and EIGHTY (180) words on the following topic:

- How to contribute to making progress in your country

ترقبوا مراجعة كتاب

Toppers

للفصل الثالث الثانوي

2023

قريبًا في المكتبات

Vocabulary

Units (4, 5 & 6) أهم المفردات

Unit 4		Unit 5	
		reward (v / n)	يكافئ / مكافأة
abbreviate (v)	يختصر	tone (n)	أسلوب / نغمة
abbreviation (n)	اختصار		
beg (v / n)	يتوسل / يتسول	apologise (v)	يعتذر
beggar (n)	متسول	apology (n)	اعتذار
call out (v)	يصيح / يستدعي	banner (n)	لافتة / شعار
disbelief (n)	انكار / كفر	banner advert (n)	شريط الإعلانات
emoji (n)	رمز تعبيرى	behave (v)	يتصرف
faith (n)	اعتقاد / إيمان / وفاء	behaviour (n)	سلوك / أخلاق
faithful (adj)	أمين / موثوق به	browser (n)	المتصفح
follow (v)	يتبع	consult (v/n)	يستشير / استشارة
formal (adj)	رسمي	consultant (n)	مستشار / أخصائي
frown (v)	يتجهم / يعبس / يكشر	cookies (n)	ملفات تعريف الارتباط
get here (v)	يصل	dated (adj)	قديم
guard (v / n)	يحرس / حارس	disagreement (n)	خلاف / عدم اتفاق
informal (adj)	غير رسمي	download (v)	يحمل من على الإنترنت
innovator (n)	مبدع / مبتكر	follower (n)	متابع
linguist (n)	عالم لغوي	go mad (v)	يغضب / يصاب بالجنون
misunderstand (v)	يسيء الفهم	joke (n)	يمزح / نكتة
necessarily (adv)	بالضرورة / حتمًا	overload (v)	يزيد الحمل / يثقل
necessary (adj)	ضروري	patience (n)	الصبر
persuade (v)	يقنع	patient (n / adj)	مريض / صبور
plot (against) (n)	يتآمر / مؤامرة / حبكة درامية	post (v / adj)	ينشر على الإنترنت / منشور
port (n)	ميناء	profile (n)	الملف الشخصي
pretend (v)	يتظاهر / يدعي	reliable (adj)	يعتمد عليه / موثوق
profit (v / n)	يربح / ربح	rely (on) (v)	يعتمد علي
prophet (n)	رسول / نبي	room (n)	مساحة / فراغ / غرفة

		Unit 6	
search results (n)	نتائج البحث		
sensible (adj)	عاقل / حكيم	beg (v)	يتسول / يستعطف
sensitive (adj)	حساس / مهم	beggar (n)	متسول / شحاذ
shelter (n)	أوي / مأوي	carol (n)	ينشد / ترنيمه
sponsor (v/n)	يرعي / راعٍ	fire (v/n)	يشعل / يطلق الرصاص / يفصل من العمل / دفاية
sponsored advert	إعلان مدفوع الأجر	forgive (v)	يسامح / يغفر
spy (on) (v)	يتجسس / جاسوس	hard-hearted (adj)	قاسي القلب
subscribe (to) (v)	يشترك / يوافق	hut (n)	كوخ
symbol (n)	رمز / دليل	lightning (n)	البرق
take down (v)	يزيل / يدون	mean (v/n/adj)	يعني / بخيل / حقير
targeted advert (n)	إعلان موجه	means (n)	وسيلة / وسائل
unreliable (adj)	لا يعتمد عليه / غير موثوق	mice (n)	فئران
update (v/n)	يحدث / تحديث	mouse (n)	فأر
upgrade (v)	يحسن / يرقى	philosopher (n)	فيلسوف
upload (v)	يرفع على الإنترنت	pile (up) (v/n)	يتراكم / كوم
up-to-date (adj)	حديث	rise	يرتفع / يعلو / يزيد
views (n)	المشاهدات (لمنشور)	sigh (v/n)	يتنهد / يزفر / صوت
year of birth (n)	سنة الميلاد	straw (n)	القش / شاليموه
		torch (n)	مصباح / شعلة

◀ لاحظ الأفعال الآتية وتعريفاتها:

bring back	make you remember	يجتر الذكريات / يتذكر
fall out	stop being friendly	يتشاجر / يختلف مع
get into	start enjoying	يبدأ في الإستمتاع
get on with	be friendly with	ينسجم مع
hang out with (hung / hung)	spend time with	يقضي وقتاً مع
keep in touch with	continue to communicate with	يبقى على اتصال مع
lose touch	stop communicating	يفقد التواصل مع

Phrases, Expressions & Prepositions

a stab in the back	طعنة في الظهر / خيانة	copy in an exam	يغش في الامتحان
add to	يضيف الي	deal with	يتعامل مع
apply for	يتقدم الي	different to / from	مختلف عن
aware of	مدرك ل	facial expressions	تعبيرات الوجه
chat with	يدرّش مع	in a way	بطريقة ما
in general	على العموم / عمومًا	no longer	لم يعد
in response to	ردا علي	on a way	في الطريق
keep / stay in touch with	يبقى على اتصال مع	pick up	يلتقط / يلتقي
keep in contact with	يبقى على اتصال مع	reply to	يرد علي
look after	يعتني ب	spend money on	يُنفق مالا على
look for	يبحث عن	sum up	يلخص
make up his mind	يتخذ قرارًا	take away	يتخلص من / يبعد
messaging apps	تطبيقات التواصل	take photos of	يلتقط صورًا ل
worried out	قلق علي	upset with	غاضب من شخص
have an argument	يجادل	have a conversation	يُجرى محادثة
do a survey	يُجرى استطلاعًا	do a research	يُجرى بحثًا
do wrong	يرتكب خطأ	make a joke	يؤلف نكتة
access to	مدخل ل / سبيل ل	has nothing to do with	ليس له علاقة ب
adapt to	يتأقلم مع	have experience in	لديه خبرة في
addicted to	مدمن ل	in some way	بطريقة ما
at mealtimes	في أوقات الطعام	lie to	يكذب علي
digital citizenship	المواطنة الرقمية	lock me out of your house	يتركني خارج المنزل
do a blog post	ينشيء منشورًا على مدونة	on your profile	علي الملف الشخصي
find out	يكشف / يعرف	pay attention to	يهتم ب
find out about	يعرف معلومات عن	privacy settings	إعدادات الخصوصية
game online	يشترك في لعبة إلكترونية	pros and cons	مزايا وعيوب
give presentation	يقدم عرضًا تقديميًا	social media	وسائل التواصل الإجتماعي

go online	يستخدم الإنترنت	turn your back on	يتخلى عن / يخذل
apart from	ما عدا	in the middle of	في وسط
argue with	يتجادل مع	keep attention on	يلقى بالآل
care about	يراعي	pay attention to	يهتم
community participation	المشاركة المجتمعية	pay for	يدفع
far away	بعيدًا	pick up	يلتقط / يصطحب
feel so alone	يشعر بالوحدة	run off	يجري مبتعدًا
hang out with	يقضي وقتًا مع	scared of	خائف من
have a terrible dream	يحلم بحلم فظيع	smile at	يبتسم لـ

◀ لاحظ الاختصارات الآتية:

lol = laugh out loud	يضحك بصوت عالٍ	ASAP = as soon as possible	بأسرع ما يمكن
c u l8r = see you later	أراك لاحقًا	u = you	أنت
plz = please	من فضلك	brb = be right back	سأعود لاحقًا / لن أتأخر
thx = thank you	أشكرك	app = application	تطبيق
gr8 = great	رائع	rotfl = rolling on the floor laughing	يموت من الضحك
idk = I don't know	لا أعرف	xoxo = hugs and kisses	أحضان وقبلات
2moro = tomorrow	غداً	ad = advert = advertisement	إعلان

Word	Synonym	Antonym	
abbreviate	يختصر	abridge / compress	expand / extend
faithful	مخلص / مؤمن	loyal / reliable / devoted	dishonest / disloyal
formal	رسمي	academic / ceremonial	informal / ordinary
frown	يُكشر / يعيس / يتجهم	scowl / glare / disapprove	grin / smile / approve
innovator	مبدع	inventor / creator / pioneer	.....
misunderstand	يُسيء فهم	confuse / miscalculate / misjudge	understand / comprehend
necessary	ضروري	essential / fundamental / indispensable	additional / inessential / minor
plot	حبكة درامية / مؤامرة / يتأمر	scheme / conspire	.....
pretend	يتظاهر	assume / impersonate	.....
profit	يربح / ربح	earn / pay off / prosper	decline / lose

tone	نغمة / أسلوب	attitude / approach / accent	.....
behaviour	أخلاق / سلوك	manner / attitude / conduct	.....
consult	استشارة / يستشير	ask / confer	.....
consultant	مستشار	advisor / expert / specialist	.....
reliable	موثوق / يعتمد عليه	trustworthy / dependable	corrupt / dishonest
rely	يعتمد علي	depend	distrust / doubt
sensible	حكيم / عاقل	reasonable / logical / practical	foolish / unwise
sponsor	راعي / يرعي	advocate / patron	antagonist / enemy / opponent
symbol	دليل / رمز	character / sign / indication	.....
update	تحديث / يحدث	amend / modernize	.....
upgrade	يرقي / يحسن	boost / enhance / promote	deteriorate / retreat
up-to-date	حديث	current / contemporary	old-fashioned / out-of-date
beg	يتوسل	request / plead	protect
fire	يشعل / يطلق الرصاص يفصل من العمل / دفاية	ignite / shoot / discharge / expel / sack	extinguish / put out / employ / hire
forgive	يسامح	condone / excuse	condemn / accuse / blame
mean	بخيل	greedy / selfish / vicious	generous / compassionate / sympathetic
pile	كومة / يكوم	heap / collection / accumulate	disperse / divide / scatter
sigh	ينتهد / يتحسر / تنهد	exhale / gasp	.....

Exercises

Vocabulary

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

- We Arab Republic of Egypt by using "ARE".
a) abbreviate b) appreciate c) short d) shortage
- An is an abbreviation consisting of letters that form a word like NATO.
a) rhythm b) acronym c) rhyme d) minimum
- A is a type of e-diary of a person's opinions, interests, experiences, etc.
a) plague b) bloke c) blog d) bug
- From all the reports, we that terrorism is not easy to abolish.
a) converse b) reverse c) produce d) conclude
- An icon used in electronic messages and on websites is called
a) emoji b) motion c) notion d) revolution
- The government seems to have ignored the of its own report.
a) findings b) finds c) founds d) discovers
- In written English, we often use language, not street language.
a) informal b) formal c) colloquial d) slang
- Don't at other people. Try to smile at them.
a) gown b) frown c) form d) defame
- At the beginning of any dictionary, there is an about how to use it.
a) conclusion b) meditation c) introduction d) deliberation

10. He is a specialist in languages. He is a
- a) archaeologist b) biologist c) linguist d) physicist
11. is the process of sending and receiving electronic messages by computer or mobile phone.
- a) Distributing b) Rendering c) Delivering d) Messaging
12. I think he has the nature of the problem. He is not aware of its seriousness.
- a) miswritten b) misspelled c) contacted d) misunderstood
13. Money doesn't bring happiness.
- a) necessarily b) necessary c) necessity d) recess
14. A book which lists words in groups that have similar meanings is called
- a) thesaurus b) verse c) prose d) versus
15. This job using the computer efficiently.
- a) necessary b) necessitates c) necessarily d) necessity
16. We use the "dis" to get the antonym of "like".
- a) suffix b) prefix c) mix d) fix
17. We use the "less" to get the opposite of some adjectives like useful, hopeful and careful.
- a) toxin b) prefix c) suffix d) appendix
18. We should take all the necessary to prevent infections.
- a) vultures b) expenditure c) procedures d) pictures
19. I asked the tourists to have a photo and they accepted.
- a) self-made b) self-going c) fragile d) selfie
20. Don't speak to your parents in that Behave yourself, please.
- a) tune b) hone c) bone d) tone
21. Courses can be to suit the needs of individuals.
- a) adapted b) adopt c) adored d) venerated
22. During the demonstration, thousands of people carried and flags.
- a) bans b) banners c) bars d) sanctions
23. The social media sometimes encourage violence and aggressive
- a) behave b) banner c) behaviour d) bearer
24. Our professor has done a research on the problems of Ultras groups.
- a) haven b) behaved c) behaves d) behavioural
25. We will with representatives from several industries to exchange experience.
- a) oppose b) clash c) reject d) consult
26. A is a small file that a website automatically sends to your computer when you connect to the website.
- a) cookie b) cook c) cooker d) cooking
27. Nowadays we can some important files from the internet for free.
- a) download b) burden c) raise d) boost
28. A is the synonym of 'supporter' or 'admirer'.
- a) carrier b) follower c) carter d) shipper
29. He has been in the local newspaper. It was a good description of his life.
- a) progressed b) profiled c) tempered d) moderated
30. A person is a trusted or dependable one.
- a) probable b) possible c) reliable d) portable
31. Self-confidence and self-..... are two important characteristics, especially for teenagers.
- a) alliance b) absence c) reliance d) nomination
32. The museum on donations to keep open.
- a) allies b) replies c) depend d) relies

33. If weto the organization, we regularly get its services.
 a) describe b) define c) refine d) subscribe
34. At the police station, the officer took.....our names and addresses.
 a) down b) up c) after d) to
35. We shouldand modernize our information of a language from time to time.
 a) up-to-date b) update c) date d) fertilizes
36. The system has beento meet customers' needs. It adds to its effectiveness.
 a) deteriorated b) upgraded c) weakened d) worsened
37. Tois to send documents or programs from your computer to a larger system using the internet.
 a) burden b) download c) upload d) abdicate
38. Make sure that your financial records are keptincluding the latest accounts.
 a) date b) update c) up-to-date d) latent
39. From the top of the mountain, theof green land was breathtaking.
 a) viewer b) review c) reviewer d) view
40. I don't see how any person could justify terrorist acts against our country.
 a) sense b) sensation c) senses d) sensible
41. The poor man went from door to doorfor money.
 a) begging b) beginning c) coping d) gapping
42. We want to bring.....the high spirit of October Victory and develop our country.
 a) up b) back c) into d) with
43. Tomeans to stop being friendly with someone.
 a) fall down b) fall off c) fall out d) fall over
44. I don't want to getan argument with ignorant or arrogant people.
 a) down b) for c) up d) into
45. The sooner we start our new job, the sooner we can getour colleagues.
 a) away b) off c) up d) on with
46. Sometimes we hang.....our friends spending time aimlessly.
 a) out with b) on c) with d) for
47. We mustour parents all the time however busy we are.
 a) keep touch c) keep away
 b) keep in touch with d) keep out
48. We ought to be careful not to touch with our close relatives or principled people.
 a) loose b) miss c) lose d) mess
49. I don't like people who only want things for themselves, not caring for others.
 a) meant b) means c) meaning d) mean
50. Try to do your work day by day. Don't let your homeworkup.
 a) bull b) pull c) pale d) pile
51. The old house had been knocked down, and there was nothing left butof stones.
 a) bells b) bills c) pales d) piles
52. We often see somewandering on our streets asking people for money .
 a) beggars b) beginners c) starters d) donors
53. Some homeless people werefor food on the streets.
 a) arguing b) begging c) rowing d) losing
54. "I wish I had studied harder last year," hewith regret.
 a) sighted b) watched c) sighed d) saw
55. With a littleof pleasure, she looked at the stunning view from her window.
 a) pie b) vie c) sigh d) tie

56. The antonym of "kindness" is
- a) cleverness b) pleasure c) meanness d) preference
57. She plays a of tennis. She is an excellent one.
- a) humble b) bad c) poor d) mean
58. A person is a stingy one who doesn't want to spend any money.
- a) meaning b) generous c) meanly d) mean
59. Pay particular to the warnings printed on the label of any canned food.
- a) attention b) pension c) version d) verse
50. She is very poor. She lives in a little house in Cairo slums.
- a) mean b) luxurious c) comfy d) splendid

Grammar

Units (4, 5 & 6)

① Reporting verbs with infinitive clauses

أفعال الإبلاغ في غير المباشر

① الجملة الأمرية: نوعان، مثبتة وهي التي تبدأ بفعل في المصدر أو منفية وهي التي تبدأ بـ (Don't / Never) (نهي).

الجملة الأمرية

الجملة الأمرية المنفية (النهي)

“Don't / Never waste your time.”

الجملة الأمرية المثبتة

“Open your books.”

خطوات تحويل الجملة الأمرية من مباشر إلى غير مباشر

① يتحول الفعل الناقل (said / said to) إلى أحد هذه الأفعال:

advised	نصح	asked	طلب	encouraged	شجع	commanded	أمر	wanted	
instructed	أعلم	orderd	أمر	told	أخبر	warned	حذر	begged	توسل

② تحذف الأقواس و نربط بـ (to) في حالة الأمر المثبت و بـ (not to) بعد حذف don't في حالة النهي.

Reporting verb + object + (not) to + inf.

③ تحوّل الضمائر و الأزمنة و الظروف. تحذف كلمة (please) إن وجدت.

Ex: “Open your books, please.”, said the teacher.

=The teacher told / asked / ordered us to open our books.

Ex: My father said to me, “Don't / Never waste your time.”

=My father advised me not to waste my time.

Watch out!



⚠ لاحظ أن (said) لا يتبعها مفعول في حين أن (told) لابد أن يتبعها مفعول به سواء اسم أو ضمير.

② Could (not) / should (not) have + Past Participle

► Could + inf

كـ تستخدم (could + inf) للتعبير عن:

- ① Ability القدرة ② Possibility الاحتمال ③ Suggestion الإقتراح ④ Polite request طلب مهذب

Ex: Mozart **could play** the piano at the age of five. (قدرة عامة في الماضي)

Quick Tip

كـ للتعبير عن قدرة خاصة في موقف محدد في الماضي تستلزم بذل جهد نستخدم الآتي:

► Was / were able to + inf = managed to + inf = succeeded in + v + ing

Ex: Ola's car broke down, but fortunately she **was able to / managed to** repair it. (not could)

كـ للتعبير عن شيء محتمل الحدوث في المضارع نستخدم الصيغة التالية:

► **Could be = might be = may be ... = perhaps = It's possible that....**

Ex: 'I wonder where Mariam is'. 'She **could be / might be / may be** in the library'.

= ...Perhaps she **is** in the library.

= **It's possible** that she **is** in the library. (I'm not sure)

Ex: 'Where shall we go this afternoon?' 'We **could see** a film this afternoon.' (اقتراح)

Ex: **Could** I borrow some money from you? (طلب مهذب polite request)

Ex: **Could** we leave early today? (طلب الإذن permission)

► Could / might have + p.p.

كـ We use **could / might have + past participle** to describe a **past ability** which wasn't used or a **past opportunity** which wasn't taken and to express **possibility** in the past.

① قدرة في الماضي لم تستغل أو فرصة في الماضي لم تقتنص

② الاحتمال : شيء كان محتمل الحدوث في الماضي

① Could have + P.P. = might have + P.P.

Ex: She **could have paid** by credit card, but she preferred to use cash.

◀ معنى المثال: كان لديها القدرة أن تدفع باستخدام الفيزا ولكنها لم تستخدمها وفضلت أن تدفع نقدًا.

Ex: I **might have gone** to university after school, but I chose to get a job instead.

◀ معنى المثال: كان لدى الفرصة أن ألتحق بالجامعة غير أنني اخترت الوظيفة بدلاً من الجامعة.

② Could have + P.P. = might have + P.P. = may have + P.P. = perhaps

= **It's possible that...+ V2 (past simple)**

Ex: 'I wonder how Adam knew about my loss.' 'He **could / might / may have heard** it from his friend, Loay.' (= perhaps he **heard** it from Loay). = (It's possible that he **heard** it...)

③ Couldn't have + P.P. = Can't have + P.P. (deduction)

نستخدم الصيغة السابقة للتعبير عن استنتاج منفي في الماضي قائم على دليل (استحالة حدوث الفعل في الماضي):

Ex: They *couldn't have / can't have walked* all the way to the mall. It is very far.

④ If + S + had (not) + P.P..., S + could (not) + have + P.P.

يمكن استخدام (*could (not) have + p.p.*) في جملة جواب شرط الحالة الثالثة من قاعدة (If):

Ex: If they *had played* well, they *could have won* the match.

⑤ Should / ought to have + P.P. (unfulfilled obligation)

نستخدم هذا التركيب اللغوي للتعبير عن اللوم والندم نتيجة إلزام لم يتحقق في الماضي. بمعنى أنه ◀ كان ينبغي أن تفعل شيئاً ما ولكنك لم تفعله ؛ أي تفترض عكس ما حدث في الماضي.

Ex: I missed the first lesson and the teacher was angry with me. I *should have got* up earlier.

◀ معنى المثال: كان ينبغي (كان من المفترض) أن أستقيظ مبكراً ولكنني لم أفعل.

⑥ Shouldn't / oughtn't to have + P.P. (a wrong or foolish action)

نستخدم التركيب السابق للتعبير عن التوبيخ والانتقاد في الماضي. بمعنى ◀ ما كان ينبغي أن تفعل شيئاً ما ولكنك فعلته : أي أن الحدث وقع وتم في الماضي .

Ex: She *shouldn't have opened* the letter; it wasn't addressed to her. = She *oughtn't have*...

◀ معنى المثال: ما كان ينبغي أن تفض الخطاب لأنه لم يكن موجهاً لها ولكنها فتحتة.

► For only Toppers

① **Could have + past participle** could express criticism, irritation at or reproach for the non-performance of an action in the past.

يمكن استخدام (*could have + P.P.*) للتعبير عن الانتقاد أو الغضب أو التأييب لشخص ما.

Ex: I'm annoyed that you didn't tell me about the party. You *could have* at least *told* me.

= (You had the chance to tell me, but you didn't.)

② We use **Couldn't have + p.p.+ comparative adjective** when we want to emphasis a past action or feeling.

يمكن استخدام (*couldn't have + P.P.+ صفة مقارنة*) إذا أردنا التأكيد على حدث ما أو شعور.

Ex: They *couldn't have tried harder* to make me feel welcome. (=They tried very hard.)

③ We use " might as well" for suggestions.

seem to, (be) meant to , (be) supposed to

1 Seem / seems to يبدو

كـ (seem) هو فعل رابط (*linking verb*) يربط بين فاعله ومفعوله ويتبعه في الغالب **صفة**.

1 يستخدم (seem) بمعنى (يبدو) وهو قولنا في اللهجة العامية (شكله / شكلها) حين نكون غير متأكدين من شيء ما:

Ex: You *seem* a bit *angry* today. (يبدو أنك غاضب قليلاً اليوم = شكلك زعلان شوية النهاردة)

2 يستخدم (seem) حين نريد أن نقول شيئاً ما بطريقة غير مباشرة أو أكثر تأدباً لنخفف من وقع أمرٍ ما:

Ex: It *seems* (that) there's going to be a slight delay.

Ex: I *seem* to have forgotten your name.

◀ لاحظ الأساليب اللغوية الآتية مع (seem):

1 We can use a **to-infinitive** after **seem**:

Ex: Mary *seems* (to be) a nice girl. = It *seems* that Mary *is* a nice girl.

Ex: The cat *seems to want* a drink.

Quick Tip

كـ في الإنجليزية البريطانية لايميل البريطانيون إلى استخدام (to be) بعد (seem) أما في الإنجليزية الأمريكية، يفضل الأمريكيان استخدام (to be) or (like) بعد (seem) وبعدها اسم موصوف:

Ex: She *seems* a good pilot. (British English)

Ex: She *seemed to be* a good pilot. (American English)

Ex: She *seemed like* a good pilot. (American English) (Oxford English Grammar)

2 We can use a continuous or a perfect to-infinitive after **seem**:

◀ يمكن استخدام مصدر مستمر (to be + v-ing) أو مصدر تام (to + have + p.p.) بعد (seem):

▶ **seem + be + v-ing**

Ex: Adam *seems to be studying* even harder these days. = It *seems* that he *is* studying....

▶ **seem + to + have + p.p.**

Ex: Adam *seemed to have hurt* himself. = It *seemed* that he *had hurt* himself.

3 **It seems**

- ▶ فعل + فاعل + as if
- ▶ فعل + فاعل + as though
- ▶ فعل + فاعل + like

Ex: It seems *as if / as though* their marriage *is* over.

Ex: It seems *like* you *are* catching a cold, Lo'ay.

4 **It seems to + (object) that + جملة كاملة**

Ex: It *seems to me* that he isn't the right person for the job. = I *think* he isn't the right...

5 **There seem(s) to ... يبدو أن هناك**

Ex: There *seems* to have been a *mistake*. My name isn't on the list. (لاحظ الاسم المفرد مع seems)

Ex: There *seem* to be a lot of *people* outside. (لاحظ الاسم الجمع مع seem)

◀ لاحظ عند نفي (seem) يمكن أن نضع قبله أو بعده (not) كالتالي:

Ex: She *doesn't seem* to be at home. (Informal)

Ex: She *seems not to* be at home. (More formal)

Helping hints

(seem) لا يستخدم :

1 في الاستمرار (is-seeming) ×

2 في المبني للمجهول (is-seemed) ×

3 لا يتبعه حال (seem-angrily) ×

2 (be) meant to +inf. من المفترض أن

يستخدم (be + meant to + inf.) في صيغة المبني للمجهول للتعبير عن:

- 3 شيء كان مقصوداً وفي الغالب لم ينجح (الاستخدام الأكثر شيوعاً)
 2 التوقع
 1 حقيقة الشيء أو الغرض منه

Ex: School is meant to be educational. (حقيقة المدرسة والغرض منها أن تكون تعليمية)

Ex: They are meant to arrive now. (شيء متوقع)

Ex: It was meant to be an apology, but it only made her angry. (شيء كان مقصوداً ولكنه لم ينجح)
 معنى المثال: كان المقصود أن يكون اعتذاراً ؛ غير أنه أغضبها.

Quick Tips

⚠️ لاحظ : هناك معانٍ أخرى للفعل (mean) في المبني للمعلوم :
 يقصد

1 mean + to + inf. = intend

Ex: I mean to get to the top by sunrise.

2 mean + v-ing = involve / entail

يستلزم / يتطلب (مع فاعل غير عاقل)

Ex: He is determined to get a seat even if it means standing in a queue all night.

3 mean = have a particular meaning

يعنى / يقصد (في نهاية السؤال غالباً)

Ex: What does 'punchline' mean?

Ex: The word means something different in French.

* لا يستخدم الفعل (mean) في الإستمرار: (is-meaning) × خطأ

3 (be) supposed to +inf. من المفترض أن

▶ We use (be supposed to) when we are talking about the normal or correct way of doing things or about what is expected

تستخدم (be supposed to) حين نتحدث عن الطريقة الطبيعية أو الصحيحة لأداء الأمور طبقاً للقوانين والقواعد وهي قريبة المعنى من (should) أو حين نتحدث عما هو متوقع (سواء من شخص ما أو شيء) وتفصيلاً:
 يستخدم (be supposed to) للتعبير عن :

- 1 Obligations
 2 Arrangements
 3 Expectations
 4 Our beliefs about something

Ex: I'm supposed to look after my little brother on Friday night. (إلزام)

Ex: I'm supposed to meet my friend, Ali at 7 o'clock tonight. (ترتيبات)

Ex: It is supposed to rain this afternoon. = It's expected to rain this afternoon. (توقعات)

Ex: Toyota is supposed to be the best car that you can buy. (اعتقاد)

Quick Tips

⚠️ لاحظ : أن (Not supposed to) يعبر أحياناً عن المنع والتحريم (Prohibitions) :

Ex: You are not supposed to be here. It's prohibited. (ممنوع)

⚠️ لاحظ : تكوين السؤال مع (be supposed to)

Ex: Oh! No. I've lost my keys. What am I supposed to do now?

Conditional forms **الجمل الشرطية****حالة (If) الشرطية الصفرية**

كل أسلوب الشرط: يتألف من أداة شرط تربط بين جملتين الأولى شرط الثانية. وتتكون الجملة الشرطية من ثلاثة أجزاء:

- 1 أداة شرط: مثل (If / unless / as long as / in case ,...etc.)
- 2 فعل الشرط وهو الذى يلي أداة الشرط.
- 3 جواب الشرط وهو الجملة الرئيسية.



If they play well , they will win the match.

◀ لاحظ أن: هناك أدوات شرط يتبعها جملة كاملة مثل:

(If / unless / as long as / in case / provided that / ,...etc)

وأدوات شرط يتبعها اسم أو (v + ing) مثل: (In case of / without / but for...etc.)

Zero Conditional "If"

If Present simple , present simple = present simple **If** present simple
مضارع بسيط مضارع بسيط مضارع بسيط مضارع بسيط

Ex: If we heat ice, it melts. = Ice melts if we heat it.

Ex: If ice is heated, it melts. = Ice melts if it is heated.

الإستخدام Usage

◀ تستخدم الحالة الشرطية الصفرية للتعبير عن:

- 1 الحقائق العلمية الثابتة عندما نتحدث عنها بوجه عام.

Ex: If there is a lot of rain during the year, the rings are quite wide.

2 العادات الشخصية والمواقف التى تحدث بصورة معتادة. (وفى هذه الحالة If = when / whenever فى المعنى)

Ex: If I feel tired, I usually take some rest.

= When / Whenever I feel tired, I usually take some rest.

1st Conditional "If"

If - Present simple , S + will / be going to
مضارع بسيط + may
can
must
should / ought to
had better + inf.

Ex: If he succeeds, he will join the university. (It's probable)

الإستخدام Usage

1 شىء محتمل الحدوث فى المضارع أو المستقبل.

Ex: If there **is** a sandstorm **tonight**, the town **will be** full of sand tomorrow.

2 الوعد والوعيد / التهديد والأمنيات (وكلها تدرج تحت بند الاحتمال).

Ex: If you **pass** your exams, I'll **get** you a present. (وعد)

Ex: If you **do** that again, I'll **punish** you. (وعيد / تهديد)

◀ قد يكون فعل جواب الشرط: فعل أمر سواء منفى يبدأ بـ (don't / never) أو مثبت يبدأ بـ (يفعل فى المصدر).

Ex: Please **give** Samy this letter **if** you **see** him.

Ex: **Never** tell Ola anything about our plan **if** you **meet** her.

◀ قد يكون فعل جواب الشرط: (It's possible.....)

Ex: If it rains tomorrow, **it's possible** that we **will stay** at home.

2nd Conditional "If"

If ماضى بسيط S + V2 → , S + **would** **might** **could** + inf.

Ex: If we **had** enough money, we **would buy** this palace.

(= but we don't have enough money now)

الإستخدام Usage

1 شىء غير محتمل الحدوث فى المضارع أو المستقبل: أى نفترض عكس الواقع.

Ex: If we **didn't get** heat and light from the sun, there **would be** no life on Earth.

(= but we get heat..)

2 الحديث عن مواقف خيالية فى المضارع (مستحيل أن تحدث).

Ex: If you **took** the temperature at the centre of the sun, you **would find** it 15 million degrees.

ولكن من المستحيل قياس درجة حرارة الشمس من مركزها
(= but you can't take the temperature at the centre of the sun; It's impossible)

Ex: If I **were** a bird, I **could** fly. (= but I'm not a bird) ولكنى لست طائراً

3 إعطاء / اسداء النصح باستخدام الصيغة اللغوية الآتية: (If I were you , I'd / I wouldn't + inf.)

Ex: If I were you, I'd study hard. **Ex:** If I were you, I wouldn't buy this old car.

3rd Conditional "If"

If ماضى تام S + had + P.P. → , S + **would** **might** **could** have + P.P.

Ex: If I **had played** well, they **would have won** the match. (but they didn't play well.)

4. A: '.....we borrow your ladder, please?' B: Well I'm using it at the moment.
 a) Could b) Ought c) Should d) May not
5. I'm not sure where Adam is. He.....be playing squash.
 a) can b) could have c) could d) must
6. Life.....be easy when you have to spend it in a wheelchair.
 a) can't b) should c) must d) might
7. You've only spent five minutes on that job. You..... done it properly.
 a) can have b) couldn't have c) might have d) must have
8. A: 'You could have had a free holiday.' B: Yes we could, but the dates weren't convenient. This means that we.....a free holiday.
 a) had b) are having c) were having d) didn't have
9. We knew he.....paid for it, because he had no money.
 a) could b) could have c) might have d) couldn't have
10. The picnickers left litter everywhere in the park.- That's awful. They..... it everywhere.
 a) oughtn't have left c) oughtn't to have left
 b) should have left d) could have left
11. The doctor urged me..... confidence in him.
 a) not to have b) having c) to have d) had
12. Mary warned her brother..... to feed the goldfish.
 a) to forget b) not to forget c) not remember d) don't forget
13. The man.....his wife not to make mountains out of molehills.
 a) said b) inquired c) told d) remind
14. The boat capsized quite near the bank, so the children.....swimming to safety.
 a) could b) were able to c) could have d) succeeded in
15. He read the message, but he.....understand it.
 a) can b) may c) was capable of d) couldn't
16. You..... told him that the paint on the seat was wet. He was angry.
 a) should have b) couldn't have c) can't have d) might
17. The money has disappeared! Who.....taken it?
 a) might not have b) could have c) can have d) could
18. I.....be telling you this. It's supposed to be a secret.
 a) shouldn't b) should c) may have d) could
19. Without my glasses I can't see what that is on the wall, but it..... be a spider.
 a) could b) might c) may d) a, b and c
20. Two hundred years ago, not many people read or write.
 a) couldn't b) could c) can d) could have
21. Nabil is supposed.....dinner.
 a) to cook b) cooking c) to cooking d) be cooking
22. I seem.....the first student to arrive at school today.
 a) be b) being c) to being d) to be
23. It.....to snow last week.
 a) didn't suppose c) wasn't supposed
 b) isn't supposed d) weren't supposed
24. Maya meant.....you.
 a) calling b) to calling c) to calls d) to call
25. Amr.....to be having a good day.
 a) seem b) is seeming c) is seemed d) seems
26. Whoops! I didn't.....to step on your toe.
 a) seem b) mean c) be meant d) supposed



Model Exam on Units 4, 5 & 6

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

1. They.....him when they found out he had a criminal record.
a) fired b) ranked c) promoted d) relied
2. If you..... someone, you stop being angry with them.
a) hate b) blame c) ignore d) forgive
3. Knowing the truth, king Lear wandered out with a very bad.....on his face.
a) emoji b) laugh c) frown d) tone
4. Facebook can help people.....with each other.
a) keep in touch b) get by c) lose touch d) fall out
5. We had a small.....about which birthday present to buy our friend.
a) banner b) disagreement c) blog post d) disbelief
6. How can I..... a picture of myself for my fan page from my computer?
a) take down b) download c) upload d) overload
7. If you post that picture of Amir, he.....angry for sure.
a) would have got b) would get c) gets d) will get
8. I can't see this photo clearly. What is it.....?
a) meaning to be b) seemed to be c) supposed to d) meant to be
9. I.....downloaded that program. Now I have a virus on my laptop.
a) can't have b) could have c) shouldn't have d) should have
10. Mareya's optimism.....infect all those around her.
a) meant to b) seemed to c) supposed d) seemed
11. I wish I.....taken that selfie. I look terrible!
a) have not b) has not c) had not d) didn't
12. The teacher.....us not to look at our phones during the exam.
a) looked b) suggested c) warned d) inquired
13. If I were in your shoes, I.....to them.
a) will apologise b) had apologised c) apologise d) would apologise
14. He could have done very well, but he was lazy. This expresses.....in the past.
a) necessity b) an ability used c) an ability not used d) deduction
15. It's weeks.....I last went to the countryside.
a) for b) ago c) since d) just

► Read the following passage, then answer the questions:

Many people in our society don't have the minimal knowledge of awareness of health care. This is a great problem because they can't bear the responsibility to stay healthy and aren't able to help their family members in the time of crises, either. So, It's the role of aware people to persuade them to start learning about such issues, like boosting their immune system. Some people's immune system work better than other people's. We all want our immune system to be strong so we can stay healthy. We can boost our immune system by eating a lot of fruit and vegetables with green leaves.

Fitness and health seem to be the same for everyone, but they have two different meanings.

Fitness is the physical ability to perform work, sports, etc. while health is a condition in which the body should have resistance capacity from all illnesses and all parts of the body should work well without any problem. Your body should possess both fitness as well as health.

Health can be maintained by a proper diet, exercise and hygiene in which we must wash our hands before meals. To keep your body healthy, you need to do proper exercise. Usually, Sportspeople have a fit body. They shape their body in such a way that it will be fit for their sport. But coming to healthy body is just a matter of controlling weight and making your body immune to diseases.

For a healthy and fit body walking is very good exercise which helps in burning the excess fat in your body. A fit body doesn't mean that it should look good from outside. A fit and healthy body should be physically active and energetic and smart enough to accept any tasks given to them.

Due to more demand for a fit and healthy body, many gyms and workout centres are opened. To **maintain** a healthy and fit body, This requires self-control and well determination. Many factors can divert us from achieving our goal of having a fit and healthy body. But try to focus on it as we all know that "Health is wealth".

16. Burning the excess fat makes us..... .

- a) enormous b) slim c) colossal d) very big

17. Many gyms and workout centres are opened because of..... .

- a) The low demand for a fit and healthy body.
b) The little demand for a fit and healthy body.
c) The decreasing demand for a fit and healthy body.
d) The increasing demand for a fit and healthy body.

18. The immune system's function is to

- a) deteriorate our bodies b) infect our bodies c) damage our bodies d) protect our bodies

19. The underlined word "maintain" means..... .

- a) keep b) waste c) converse d) spend

20. Washing your hands before meals is a form of

- a) sanitation b) hygiene c) personality d) energy

21. The underlined word "crises" means

- a) serious problems b) something pleasing c) something great d) something funny

22. The awareness of health care is

- a) recognizing its importance c) neglecting its importance
b) ignoring its importance d) forgetting its importance

23. How can people maintain fit and healthy bodies?

- a) By eating healthy food b) By doing exercises
c) By doing sports d) All mentioned above

24. Choose the correct Arabic translation from a,b,c or d:

▶ Instilling the seeds of tolerance in children immunizes them from extremist thought. We must do this to establish our modern country.

- (a) إن زراعة بذور التسامح في الأطفال يحصنهم من الفكر المتطرف، وليس علينا القيام بذلك حتى نؤسس دولتنا المعاصرة.
(b) إن غرس بذور التعصب في الأطفال يحميهم من الفكر المعتدل، وعلينا القيام بذلك حتى نؤسس دولتنا الحديثة.
(c) إن غرس بذور التسامح في الأطفال يحصنهم من الفكر المتطرف، وعلينا القيام بذلك حتى نؤسس دولتنا المعاصرة.
(d) إن غرس التسامح في نفوس أطفالنا يحضهم على الفكر الخطير، وعلينا أن نقوم بذلك حتى نؤسس دولتنا المتحضرة.

25. Choose the correct English translation from a,b,c or d:

لقد خطفت مراسم افتتاح كأس العالم لكرة القدم 2022 في قطر أنظار العالم كله ؛ حيث تضمن الحفل العديد من الدلالات الرمزية التي تعبر عن الكرم والضيافة في الثقافة العربية.

- The opening ceremony of the 2022 FIFA World Cup in Qatar kidnapped the attention of the whole world, as the ceremony included many symbolic connotations that express generosity and hospitality in Arab culture.
- The opening ceremony of the 2022 FIFA World Cup in Qatar caught the sights of the whole world, as the ceremony involves many symbolic signs that express generosity and hospitality in Arab culture.
- The opening ceremony of the 2022 FIFA World Cup in Qatar hijacked the attention of the whole world, as the ceremony included many symbolic signals that express generosity and hospitality in Arab culture.
- The opening ceremony of the 2022 FIFA World Cup in Qatar caught the attention of the whole world, as the ceremony included many symbolic signs that express generosity and hospitality in Arab culture.

26. Write an essay of about ONE HUNDRED and EIGHTY (180) words on the following topic:

- ▶ Success in life depends on hard work



Final Test 1

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

- I'm going to end with one folk.....which immediately struck me.
 - coral
 - patrol
 - carol
 - collar
- She claimed that her brother had cheated her out of her.....
 - behaviour
 - guilty
 - wrath
 - inheritance
- I hope to learn how to doto help the person start breathing again.
 - CPR
 - CPU
 - PC
 - CV
- For me, I like to have home-made meals, but my brother loves to eat.....
 - out
 - in
 - inside
 - away
- The main.....grown for export are coffee and rice.
 - apps
 - crops
 - troops
 - stocks
- What is easy for most students might be a triumph for.....
 - other
 - another
 - others
 - the others
- You.....have a university degree to work here, but you.....have a lot of relevant experience.
 - need to / must
 - need to / have to
 - needn't / must
 - needn't / mustn't
- 'Can I bring a friend with me to the party?' 'Of course! The more, the.....'
 - merry
 - more merry
 - merriest
 - merrier
- The population will continue to rise, and itten billion by the end of the century.
 - have reached
 - may reach
 - is going to reach
 - will be reaching
- I haven't seen him for days. Heto Cairo, but I'm not sure.
 - must have travelled
 - couldn't have travelled
 - can't have travelled
 - could have travelled

(c) ليس بمقدور الإنسان في كل الأحوال أن يستغنى عن الماء و الهواء ، و لولاهما لعاشت جميع الكائنات الحية.
(d) لا يستطيع الإنسان بأي حال من الأحوال أن يستغنى عن الماء و الهواء ؛ فلولاهما لهلكت جميع الكائنات الحية.

25. Choose the correct English translation from a,b,c or d:

◀ إن التغير المناخي كارثة من صنع الإنسان نتيجة تدخله في الطبيعة ونتاج طبيعي للتلوث و ثقب الأوزون.

- a) Climate change is a man-made disaster resulting from peoples' interfering in nature and a natural result for pollution and the ozone hole.
- b) Climate change is a man-made disaster resulting from people's interfering in natural and a nature cause for pollution and the ozone hole.
- c) Climate challenge is a man-made disaster resulting from people's interfering in nature and a natural result for pollution and the ozone whole.
- d) Climate change is a man-made disaster resulting from people's interfering in nature and a natural result for pollution and the ozone hole.

26. Write an essay of about ONE HUNDRED and EIGHTY (180) words on the following topic:

- ▶ How to be more employable in the future

ترقبوا مراجعة كتاب

Toppers

للفصل الثالث الثانوي

2023

قريباً في المكتبات

في مطروح..

الخميس 5 يناير 2023

مع تحياتي....

رضى البدوي

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