

# مراجعة الصف الثاني الثانوى

## اهم الكلمات

## Important Vocabulary

### Unit 1

adapt (ed)	يتأقلم	leader (n)	قائد	retired	متقاعد
efficient	كفاءة	leadership	قيادته	trade delegation	وفد تجارى
efficiency	كفاءة	operation	عملية جراحية	surgeon	جراح
foundation	مؤسسة	operate on	يجري عملية	surgery	جراحة
free of charge	بالتجان	retire(d)	يتقاعد	transplant	يزرع /زرع (أعضاء)
grandchildren	أحفاد	retirement	تقاعد	treatments	علاج أدوية
Marital status	الحالة الاجتماعية	research	بحث/يعمل بحث	Charity oraganization	مؤسسة خيرية
surname	لقب العائلة	proud	فخور	interview	يجاور

### Unit 2

amusing	مسلية	Poet Laureate	شاعر بلاط الملكة	publisher	ناشر
amusement	تسلية	marsh(n)	مستنقع	remain	يظل/ يبقى
childhood	طفولة	poem	قصيدة	toxic	سام
death	وفاة	poetry	شعر	turn into	يتحول/ يحول الي
enormous	ضخم	publish	ينشر/كتاب/جريدة	waste	نفاية/ يسرف
forever	لأابد	publication	نشر	environment	البيئة
poisonous	سام	events	احداث	damage	يتلف/يدمر
experience	خبرة/تجربة	author	مؤلف	celebrate	يجتفل ب

### Unit 3

## Mr/Mohamed Fawzi

fertile	خصب	expiry	صلاحية	manage	يلدير
artificial	صناعي	expire	يفقد صلاحيته	Food safety	امن غذائي
carelessness	إهمال	manufacture	يصنع	deliberately	عمدا
label	بطاقة منتج	fine	يفرم / غرامة	properly	بشكل صحيح
count on/ rely on	يعتمد علي	industry	صناعة	raw	ئى/ غير مطهى
deliberately	عمدا	industrial	صناعي	valid	صالح/سارى المفعول
exist	يوجد	ingredients	مكونات	reliable	موثوق فيه
existence	وجود	preservatives	مواد حافظة	flavour	نكهة

### Unit 4

ability	قدرته	dyslexia	صعوبة القراءة	sound	صوت/ يبدو
color-blind	مصاب بعمي الألوان	overcome	يتغلب علي	support	دعم/ تأييد/ يساند/ يدعم
develop	يطور/يتطور	pass	يجتاز/ ينجح	triumph	الانتصار/ ينتصر
development	تتمية/ تطور	potential	مقدرته	visual	بصري
vocational	مهني	intelligence	ذكاء	experts	خبراء
physical	بدني	actually	فعلا	skill	مهارة
common	شائع	intelligent	ذكي	advantages	مميزات
includ	يشمل	realise	يدرك	patient	صبور

### Unit 5

cage	قفص	navy	البحرية/ الأسطول	delighted	مبتهج
comic	مجلة هزلية/ كوميدي	normal	طبيعي	psychological	نفسى
comedy	كوميديا	promote	يرقي	Spare/free time	وقت الفراغ
fool	شخص أحمق	promotion	ترقية	treat	يعامل
maze	متاهة	psychology	علم النفس	tease	يفيظ/ يسخر من
aged	بالغ من العمر	increase	يزيد/يزداد	cruel	قاسى
progress	تقدم	inherit	يرث	laboratory	معمل
products	منتجات	amount	كمية	cells	خلايا

# Mr/Mohamed Fawzi

## Unit 6

above	فوق/ أعلى	common	شائع/ معروف	professional	مجترب
ambition	طموح	conquer	يقهر/ يغزو	slightly	بدرجة طفيفة / قليلا
ambitious	طموح	lifelong	مدى الحياة	summit	قمة
challenge	تحدى / يتحدى	mountaineer	متسلق الجبال	toddler	طفل يخطو
diving	الغوص	mountaineering	تسلق الجبال	motivate	يجس/يدفع الى
amazing	مدهش	goal	هدف	danger	خطر
deep	عميق	ocean	محيط	dream	يحلّم/ حلم
Sea level	مستوى سطح البحر	explore	يستكشف	definitely	بالتأكيد

## Unit 7

combination	مجموعة	individual	فرد/ فردي	exhausted	منهك/متعب
sports	العب رياضية	responsibility	مسؤولية	succeed	ينجح
squash	لعبة اسكواش	tolerance	التسامح	successful	ناجح
cooperate	يتعاون	beat	يهرزم/ يتغلب على	team	فريق/جماعى
cooperation	التعاون	effective	مؤثر/فعال	adults	بالغين
distract	يشوش ذهن/ يلهي	tolerant	متسامح	indoors	فى الداخل
teen / teenager	مراهق	prove	يثبت	habits	عادات
achieve	يحقق/ينجز	decision	قرار	independently	على نحو مستقل

## Unit 8

boxing	ملاكمة	competitor	منافس	fair	عادل
particularly	خصوصا	Take place	يحدث	highlight	حدث بارز
archaeologist	عالم اثار	amateur	هاو	competition	منافسة/مسابقة
The Olympic Games	الالعاب الاولمبية	champion	بطل رياضى	discovery	اكتشاف
benefit	يستفيد	career	حياد مهنية	athletes	رياضيون
proud	فخور	peaceful	هادى/ امن	amateur	هاو
fantastic	رائع	weightlifting	رفع الاثقال	records	ارقام قياسية
athletics	العب القوى	festival	مهرجان	religious	دينى

## تعبيرات وحروف جر Expressions & prepositions

different from	مختلف عن	keep his head	يحافظ على هدوئه	make it easier	يجعله اسهل
proud of	فخور بـ	cooperate with	يتعاون مع	Health problems	مشاكل صحية
complain (about)	يشكو من	related to	مرتبط بـ	earn money	يكسب مالا
for free	مجانى	keep / get fit	يحافظ على لياقته	on a large scale	على نطاق واسع
interested in	مهتم بـ	make sure	يتأكد	tell the truth	يقول الصدق
keen on	متحمس لـ	popular with	محبوب لدى	have a choice	لديه خيار
excited about	مهتم بـ	protect from / against	يحمى من	feel pain	يشعر بالآلام
make....into a film	يحول .... الي فيلم	Give help and support	يوفر المساعدة والدعم	adapt to	يتكيف مع

come out	يصدر	surprised at	مدهش من	Tell the difference	يميز الاختلاف
throw ..... into	يرمي ..... في	come third	يحصل على المركز الثالث	complete a form	يكمل استمارة
Useful for/to	مفيد لـ	cover with	يغطي بـ	lead a....life	يحي حياة.....
harmful to	ضار بـ	die of	يموت من	Be/Get lost	يضل الطريق
Get better	يتحسن	be exposed to	يكون معرضا لـ	Go wrong	يتعطل او يسوء
Warn about	يحذر بشأن	careful about	حريص بخصوص	as soon as possible	بأسرع ما يمكن
kind to	عطوف علي	Advantage to/of	ميزة لـ	Mix with	يختلط مع
responsible for	مسئول عن	Advantage over	ميزة على	On your own	بمفردك
responsible to	مسئول من	Conduct a survey	يجري دراسة	Provide for	يوفر لـ
delighted with	مسرور بـ	prepare for	يجهز - يعد لـ	Nervous of	متوتر بسبب
angry with... sb	غضبان من شخص	break a record	يحطم رقم قياسي	Go wrong	يسير بشكل خاطئ
angry at / about...	غضبان من شيء	Come top	يأتي في المركز الاول	get control	يملك السيطرة
laugh at	يسخر من	reason for	سبب لـ	Operate on	يجري عملية لـ
give a talk	يلقي حديثا	communicate with	يتواصل مع	Cruel to	قاسي مع
conquer his fear	يقهر خوفه	carry out	ينفذ	Make sure	يتأكد
reach his goals	يحقق أهدافه	discourage...from	يعوق - يمنع	No room for	لا مجال لـ
lose his life	يفقد حياته	profit from	يستفيد من	Take lives	تسبب الوفاة
put ..... in danger	يعرض ..... للخطر	lead to/ result in	يؤدي الى	Reach his goal	يحقق اهدافه
fall to his death	يلقى حتفه	Part of the team	جزء من الفريق	Make use of	يستغل
meet his end	يلقى حتفه	result from	ينتج من	For and against	مع او ضد
raise money for	يجمع المال من أجل	plan for	خطه لـ	Home to	موطن لـ / ماوئيل
Change to/into	يغير / يتغير الى	Tolerant of	متسامح مع	Communicate with	يتواصل مع
Take responsibility for	يتحمل مسؤولية	At least	على الاقل	Team games	العاب جماعية

### متلازمات لفظية

## Collocations

### make

make a discovery	يكشف	make a decision	يقرر	make a call	يجري اتصالا
make parts	يصنع أجزاء	make a prediction	يتنبأ	make a trip	يقوم برحلة
make a journey	يقوم برحلة	make a plan	يخطط	make offers	يقدم عروض
make a suggestion	يقترح	make friends	يعمل صداقات	Make a noise	يسبب ضوضاء
make a promise	يوعد	make a mistake	يخطئ	Make a comment	يعلق
Make a difference	يحدث اختلافا	make use of	يستغل	make a journey	يقوم برحلة
Make progress	يحقق تقدما	Make changes	يحدث تغيرات	make notes	يدون ملاحظات
Make a trap	ينصب كمين او فخ	Make allowance for	يلتمس العذر	make money	يربح / يجني مال
Make arrangements	يقوم بترتيبات	make pollution	يسبب تلوث	make sense	يعطى معنى

### Do

do re search	يقوم ببحث علمي	do a favour	يصنع معروفًا	do census	يقوم بعمل احصاء
do homework	يعمل الواجب	do shopping	يتسوق	do a project	يقوم بمشروع
do exercise	يقوم بتدريب	do his best	يبذل قصارى جهده	do damage	يتلف / يسبب دمار
do work	يقوم بعمل	do a quiz	يقوم بعمل مسابقة	do exam	يؤدي امتحان
do a job	يقوم بوظيفة	do a course	يدرّس مقرر	do something	يفعل شيء ما
do repairs	يقوم بإصلاحات	do better	يتحسن	do wrong	يخطئ
do an operation	يجري عملية	do a report on	يعطى تقرير عن	do without	يستغنى

## Take

take off	يخلع / يتقلع / يأخذ اجازة	take care of	يعتني بـ	take in	يتمص / يخدع
take after	يشبه	take part	يشارك	take over	يتولى المسؤولية/ مهمة
take away	يأخذ بعيداً	take place	يحدث	Take on	يتولى مسؤولية/ يوظف
take up	يشغل حيز/ منصب	take to	يعتاد عي	take the place of	يحل محل

## Look

Look for	يبحث عن	look at	ينظر الى	Look forward to	يتطلع الى
Look after	يعتنى بـ	Look into	يتمعن النظر في	Look up	يبحث عن كلمة في قاموس
Look like	يشبه	Look out	يحترس	Look up to	يحترم

## Work

work as	يعمل كـ	Work for	يعمل ل شركة او شخص	Work with	يعمل مع
Work in/at	يعمل في	Work out	يجل (مسألة) / يستنبط	Work on	يجسن / يطور

## go

go back	يعود/ يرجع	go off	ينطلق/ ينفجر	go down	ينزل/ تغرب/ يخفض
go on	يستمر	go out	يخرج/ ينطفئ	go with	ينجسم مع
go up	يرتفع/ يزداد	go away	يبتعد / يغادر	go over	يراجع/ يتفحص شى ما

## Catch

catch a ball	يمسك الكرة	catch a criminal	يقبض على المجرم	catch flu	يصاب بالأنفلونزا
catch a bus	يلحق الأتوبيس	catch a disease	يصاب بمرض	catch a flight	يلحق الطائرة
catch a train	يلحق القطار	catch cold	يصاب بالبرد		

## get

get away	يهرب / يبتعد	get out	يخرج/ ينزل	get to = arrive at	يصل الي
get off	ينزل من (مواصلات)	get over	يتغلب على/ يشفى من	get on well with	ينسجم مع
get on	يركب	get up	يستيقظ	get rid of	يتخلص من

## Lose

lose a match	يضيع مباراة	lose a race	يضيع السباق	lose a ball	يضيع الكرة
lose his life	يفقد حياته	lose weight	يفقد وزن. يخس	lose a criminal	يفلت المجرم

## miss

miss a ball	يضيع الكرة	miss a match	يضيع مباراة	miss a person	يفتقد شخص
miss a bus	يفوته الأتوبيس	miss a train	يفوته القطار	miss a flight	لا يلحق بالطائرة

## keep

keep on	يستمر في	keep off	يمنع/ يبعد عن	keep up with	يساير / يجارى
keep out of	يبتعد عن	keep animals	يربى حيوانات	keep in	يجتجز

## give

give up	يقاع/ يتوقف عن فعل شى	give out	يوزع شىء ما	give away	بتخلى عن/ يتبرع/ يعطى شى مجاناً
give off	ينتج/ يطلق/ ينشر	give back	يعيد/ يرجع		

## break

Break into	يقترجم	break out	يندلع / ينشب
Break down	يتعطل / ينهار	break up	ينفصل / ينهى علاقة

## put

Put on	يرتدى / يلبس	Put away	يضع الشئ في مكانه / يرتب	Put out	يطفئ / يخمد
Put off	يؤجل / يؤخر	Put up with	يتحمل	Put by	يدخر / يوفّر

## come

come on	تقدم / استمر	Come round	يستعيد الوعي / يفيق	come up	يجدث / يناقش
come out	تصدر / ينشر	come up with	يبتكر / يفكر في	come by	يزور

## run

run on	تدارب / تسير ب	run out	ينفذ / يستهلك	run after	يطارد
run out of + مفعول	ينفذ مالهديه	run into	يقابل بالصدفة	run over	يدهس

## make

make up	يؤلف / يخترع / يكون	make of	يصنع من مادة (لا تتغير)
make up for	يعوض	make from	يصنع من مادة (تتغير)
make off	يهرب	make after	يطارد

## set

Set up	يؤسس	Set off	يبدأ رحلة	Set aside	يرفض / يميز / يدخر
Set back	يؤخر / يعيق	Set down	يسجل / يدون		

## fall

Fall off	يقع من على / يقل	Fall behind	يتأخر	Fall in with	يوافق / ينضم ل
Fall apart	يتحطم / يتفتت	Fall in	ينهار		

## Language notes

Beat	يهزم / يهزم	Enemy / team / فريق / person
Win	يكسب / يفوز	a cup / a medal / a prize / a game / championship/ election/race
Gain	يكتسب شئ معنوي	information / experience / خبرة / weight / fame / شهرة / knowledge / speed
Earn	يكسب	Money / his living / قوت يومه

- 1- work (عمل - مكان العمل) اسم لا يعد
- I have got a lot of work to do. - Mr Ahmed leaves work at two o'clock.
- Egypt has many amazing works of engineering . ملحوظة ممكن ان تعد عند الحديث عن عمل ادبي او فنى او هندسى .
- job وظيفة اسم يعد - He has got a job as a teacher.
- career الحياة المهنية للفرد - He started his career five years ago.
- profession مهنة : تحتاج الى مؤهلات وتدريب ( التدريس / الطب ) - Teaching is a great profession.
- 2- publish ينشر (مجلة - كتاب) - The writer has published three books recently.
- come out = be published يصدر - يُنشر - My new book came out / was published only last week.
- spread ينشر / ينشر (مرض / حرق) - fire spread rapidly because of the strong wind
- prevail يسود / يعم in the end, justice prevailed and the men set free

3- experience	(خبرة ليس لها جمع)	- He got the job thanks to his experience.
- experience	(تجربة حياتية لها جمع)	- he had a lot of interesting experiences during my year in Africa.
- experience	يمرب- يعاني من - يواجه	- He experienced many problems in his childhood.
- experiment	(تجربة علمية لها جمع)	- In labs, scientists do a lot of experiments.
- experiment	يجري تجربة	- She experimented on chickens as well as mice

**4- have interest in = be interested in** — مهتم — **interested to + مصدر - interesting** شيق للأشياء

They have a great interest in learning English. They are interested to learn English.  
They are interested in learning English. The story is very interesting

**5- other + اسم جمع - others** بدون اسم (آخرون) // **- another + اسم مفرد (إضافي - زيادة)**  
Some people like English. Other people don't like it. I like this cake, give me another one.  
Some people like English. Others don't like it.

- **succeed in + n / v.ing** ينجح في / **manage to + inf.** يتمكن من  
- He succeeded in climbing the mountain / He managed to solve the problem of his classroom

**6- work for** يعمل مع **work out** يحسب او يحل / **work on** يستنتج **work with** يعمل مع  
He works for an oil company. Can you work out this sum?  
Doctors work on a cure for cancer. Dr Magdy worked with top surgeons.

**7 - I - realize** يدرك او يفهم **recognize** يتعرف على شكل او هينة مكان او شخص  
→ He realized that his wallet was stolen. → When I saw my friend, I couldn't recognize him.

**8-On board = aboard** على متن (سفنينة- طائرة) // **abroad** خارج البلاد **board** يركب **broad** عريض/ واسع  
- There are twenty passengers on board // - I stayed abroad for seven years.

**9 Be born in + (مكان / سنة)** // **Be born on + (التاريخ)** // **Be born into + (عائلة)** / **be born with** خوف / مرض  
→ My father was born in Cairo in 1949/ She was born into a good family  
My brother was born with a fear of cat.

**10- quiet** هاديء **# quite + صفة (الى حد ما)** **# quit** يغادر - يهجر (يزوغ)  
**12-Rule** قاعدة/ قانون **role** دور **roll** يدحرج/ يلف

**11 - can = be able to + inf = be capable of + v ing = have the ability t + inf** قادر على  
- I can answer any difficult question. / I am capable of answering any difficult question

**14- as :** كـ (للوابع يصف وظيفة شخص) **like** مثل (للتشبيه) **alike** على السواء/ متشابه

- He works as an engineer. / - He wears glasses like his father. / the two children are very alike  
**15- accident** -حادثة ( غالبيا بالإصابة أو الوفاة تنتهي ) **A lot of road accidents are caused by drunken drivers.**  
**event** حدث ( هام / تاريخي / عظيم) **- The return of Taba was a great event.**

**12 - prove** يثبت او يبرهن **# improve** يحسن او يطور **/ approve** يستحسن  
↳ He tried to prove his point of view. ↳ The government does its best to improve schools.

- **spend + مبلغ مالي + on + v. ing/noun** ينفق مال **# - spend + مبلغ مالي + on + v. ing/noun** يقضى وقت + مدة زمنية  
- He spent two hours playing the piano. // ← - He spent a lot of money on clothing

**13 - live in/at** يعيش في **live with** يعيش مع **live on** يعيش على او يتغذى على  
He lived with his family in Cairo. He lives at his uncle's house in Luxor Babies live on milk

**14- at the end of ( اسم )** في نهاية شئ/فيلم (اسم) **#### in the end = finally** اخيرا/ في النهاية

My house is at the end of this street.

We went shopping and visited some friends. In the end, we went home

**15- - special** خاص بصفة او طبقة من الناس **# private** ملك او خاص بشخص او عائلة  
↳ Doctors and nurses wear special uniform. ↳ Our house has a private garden.

**16- affect** يؤثر على **= have / has a/an+ صفة + effect on----**  
↳ Smoking affects our health badly. ↳ Smoking has a bad effect on our health.

**17 - result in= lead to** يؤدي الى **# result from** ينتج من او عن  
↳ Smoking results in/leads to cancer. ↳ Cancer results from smoking.

**18 - need(s) to be + p.p or (ing)** يحتاج ان  
↳ The car needs to be mended. = The car needs mending.

- **die of/from** يموت بسبب مرض أو جوع أو عطش **die with** يموت ب(تعبيرات وجه) **die out** ينقرض  
↳ She died of/from cancer last. ↳ Dinosaurs died out millions of years ago.

<b>21-personal</b> شخصي	<b>personnel</b> هيئة العاملين بمصلحة حكومي
<b>22- lose</b> يخسر مباراة/مال يفقد شي	<b>The team played well, but lost the game. - He lost a lot of money at races.</b>
<b>miss</b> (يفتقد (شخص / مكان) / يفوته (وسيلة مواصلات / مباراة) / يضيع هدف/ ضربة جزاء)	
<b>- I miss my old friends very much. - He missed the 9:30 train. The player missed the goal</b>	
<b>23- social</b> اجتماعي (للاشياء/ المجتمع)	<b>sociable</b> اجتماعي/ودود للاشخاص
<b>24- situation</b> موقف	<b>position</b> مكانة
<b>25- remember</b> يتذكر لقاء نفسه	<b>location</b> موقع - مكان تصوير
<b>site</b> موقع بناء- الكتروني	
<b># remind + object + of</b> يذكر شخص ب	
<b>→ I can remember my past well.</b>	<b>→ This souvenir reminds me of the last trip.</b>
<b>26-Invent :</b> يخترع شي ليس موجود	<b>- Graham Bell <u>invented</u> the telephone.</b>
<b>Explore :</b> يستكشف مكان ويعرف شيء عنه	<b>- they went on an expedition to <u>explore</u> the river Nile</b>
<b>Discover</b> (شيء كان موجودا من قبل ولكن غير معروف)	<b>- Columbus discovered the New World.</b>
<b>find out (about)</b> يكتشف - (معلومة حقيقية)	<b>- I found out I had made a mistake.</b>
<b>27- cause</b> يسبب	<b>- What caused the fire?</b>
<b>cause</b> مصدر to مفعول	<b>-The cold weather <u>caused me to sleep</u> early</b>
<b>cause of</b> + اسم	<b>- What was the cause of the fire?</b>
<b>reason for</b> + اسم / <b>v ing</b>	<b>- Can you give the reason for leaving ?</b>
<b>reason why</b> + جملة	<b>- Is there a reason why you can't come?</b>
<b>28-feel (felt) + adj</b> يشعر ب	<b>→my parents felt happy because I passed the exam</b>
<b>fall(fell-fallen)</b> يسقط/ يقع	<b>→ I fell off the ladder yesterday.</b>
<b>fall(fell-fallen)</b> ينخفض	<b>→ Demand for this product has fallen recently.</b>
<b>Fill (filled)...with</b> يملأ ب	<b>→he filled the glass with water</b>
<b>Fail (failed)</b> يفشل في	<b>→he didn't study hard , so he failed the exam</b>
<b>Fail (failed)</b> يتوقف/يتعطل	<b>→ The machine failed around four pm.</b>
<b>29-connect</b> يوصل	<b>contact</b> يتصل ب : بدون حرف جر
<b>She connected her computer to the printer. I contacted my brother to tell him the news</b>	<b>communicate with</b>
<b>contact with= communication with (n.)</b> اتصال ب	<b>- I needed contact with the outside world.</b>
<b>Keep/be in contact with</b> يكون/يبقى على اتصال ب	<b>lose contact with</b> يفقد التواصل مع
<b>30- visual</b> بصري	<b>- visible</b> يمكن رؤيته
<b>- advertise</b> ( يعلن عن ) ساعة	<b>- announce</b> ( يعلن ) يصرح
<b>- connected to</b> متصل ب	<b>- connected with</b> مرتبط ب / علي علاقة ب
<b>- industrial</b> ( صناعي ) خاص بالصناعة	<b>- artificial : man-made</b> (صناعي) من صنع الإنسان
<b>31-lonely</b> وحيد	<b>- After his wife's death, he felt lonely..</b>
<b>alone</b> بمفرده	<b>- No one lives with him. He lives alone.</b>
<b>only</b> فقط	<b>- He has only a little money.</b>
<b>32-hard (adj.)</b> مجتهد/صعب/صلب	<b>No one passed the exam. It was hard.</b>
<b>hard (adv.)</b> بجد/بشدة/بغزارة/بعنف	<b>Rana studies hard to get high marks</b>
<b>hardly (adv.)</b> بالكاد/بالصعوبة	<b>There is hardly any water in the glass.</b>
<b>It's very dark in this room. I can hardly see.</b>	
<b>33-based in</b> مقره في/مستقر في	<b>based on</b> مبني /مؤسس على
<b>- alive</b> حي /على قيد الحياة	<b>- Life</b> الحياة
<b>- dead</b> ميت	<b>- death</b> الموت
<b>- play a role in :</b> play a part in	<b>- Live</b> يعيش
<b>- Tourism plays an important part / role in our life.</b>	<b>- die</b> يموت
	<b>- Lively</b> نشيط
	<b>- deadly</b> مميت

**34-apply for** يتقدم لوظيفة/عضوية **apply to** يتقدم بطلب لشخص او جهة **apply in writing** يتقدم بطلب كتابي  
**-provide** (يوفر) شخص **for** **provide/supply** (يمدد) **with** شخص  
**-Charge** يطلب/يدفع ثمن /تكلفة **recharge** يعيد شحن **change** يغير  
**-Criminal** مجرم/ إجرامي **crime** جريمة **do/commit a crime** يرتكب جريمة  
**- operation** عملية (سلسلة تغييرات/احداث) (صناعية-طبيعية-كيميائية/تعليمية) **process** عملية جراحية/عملية تشغيل  
**-Physical** بدني **physician** طبيب/فيزيائي **physics** مادة الفيزياء  
**-Injury** اصابة او جرح بسبب حادثه **wound** جرح في الجلد او اللحم بسلاح

**35 – own** يملك **owe ...to** (شي) لشخص  
**He owns a red car.** **We owe much money to the bank.**  
**- good at** جيد في **# good for** مناسب لـ **# good to** عطف على  
**→ He is good at remembering names.** **→ This place is good for your health.**  
**♣ – biography** سيرة يكتبها شخص عن شخص اخر **♣ autobiography** سيرة ذاتية يكتبها نفسه  
**♣ He hired a writer to write his biography as he was illiterate.**  
**♣ ♣ She wrote her autobiography herself.**

**36- graduate from** يتخرج من **a graduate of** خريج ل **graduate with a degree in** يتخرج بشهادة في  
**- He graduated from the Faculty of Medicine.** **- He is a graduate of cairo university.**  
**- He graduated with a degree in history.**

**37-reward** يكافئ- مكافئة (غير رسمية) (مقابل عمل جيد) **award** يمنح – منحة-جائزة او شهادة جامعية (رسمية) لا باز  
**↪ He won many awards for his writing.** **↪ He was awarded his PHD last week.**  
**↪ They rewarded him for his good behavior.**

**38-Affecting** مؤثر يوحى بالشجن **impressive** مؤثر يوحى بالاعجاب **effective** مؤثر (فعال ومفيد)  
**➢ Oliver twist is a deeply affecting story.** **➔ the visit to the pyramids was really impressive**  
**→ Doctors are always trying to find effective new treatment for diseases.**

**39- life** الحياة بوجه عام (أداة لا يعد ولا يسبقه اسم) **- There is no life on the moon.** **- Life is fun.**  
**a life – ( lives )** اسم يعد غالبا يسبقها صفة **( نوع معين من حياة )** **- He leads a happy life .**  
**the life of + عاقل اسم ( نوع معين من حياه )** **- What do you know about the life of William Shakespea**

**40- find (found -found)** يجد / **found ( founded - founded)** يؤسس **foundation** مؤسسة خيرية  
**- On my way home, I found some a bag on the ground**  
**- The president founded a lot of projects near Suez. Tim started a foundation for poor families in his city**

**41- mostly** بشكل اساسا/غالبا **- The victims were mostly women and children**  
**- most (of)** معظم **- Most flowers are pretty.**  
**- the most** الاكثر **- Father is the most intelligent of all of us**  
**- most** جدا **-Of all sports, I like tennis most .**

**43- raise ( d ) +** مفعول **يربى حيوانات / يجمع مال / يرفع**  
**Raise your hand if you want to answer.** **His uncle raises cattle and sheep.**  
**He raised a lot of money a broad.** **يرتفع / تشرق / ينهض / يزداد ( بدون مفعول )**  
**rise - rose - risen** **I rise at 6.00 in the morning.**  
**The sun rises in the east.** **Taxis fare have risen.**  
**When the visitor entered, all students rose.**

**44- everyday (adj)** يومي (صفة)+ اسم **every day (adv)** كل يوم (ظرف)  
**The internet has become part of everyday life./** **every day I walk to school**

**45-By( plane-train-car-ship-boat)** ولكن نقول **On foot** (تأتي مع ل وسائل المواصلات بدون فاصل(اداة او صفة ملكية)  
**On( on a train/on the plane)** تأتي مع كل وسائل المواصلات بوجود فاصل( اداة او صفة ملكية)  
**In** تأتي مع كلمتي **(taxi/car)** مع وجود فاصل (اداة او صفة ملكية)

**-Sink( sank/sunk)** يغوص/يغرق (للاشياء) ٩٤ **Drown(drowned)** يغرق ( كائن حي)  
**-have a visit from** يتلقى زيارة من **Pay/make a visit to** يزور

-apply for يتقدم لوظيفة/عضوية apply to يتقدم بطلب لشخص او جهة apply in writing يتقدم بطلب كتابي  
- connected to متصل ب(شبكة/نظام/جهاز) connected with على علاقة ب/ مرتبط ب  
-provide (يمد ب) شى شخص with provide/supply (يوفر ل) شخص for شى  
-Charge يغير change يعيد شحن recharge يطلب/يدفع ثمن /تكلفة شى  
-Criminal يرتكب جريمة crime جريمة do/commit a crime مجرم/ لجرامى  
-Have a fear of = be afraid/frightened of لديه خوف من

- operation عملية (سلسلة تغييرات/احداث) (صناعية-طبيعية-كيميائية/تعليمية) process عملية جراحية/عملية تشغيل  
-Physical بدنى physician طبيب/فيزيائى physics مادة الفيزياء  
-Injury اصابة او جرح بسبب حادثة wound جرح فى الجلد او اللحم بسلاح

46- the same + نفس الشى اسم - Ahmed and Ali are the same age.  
as + صفة + as نفس الشى  
similar to مشابه ل - Ali's camera is similar to mine

47-Result of the result of the experiment surprised everyone. :نتيجة ل المعلومات التي تحصل عيها من شى (تجربة علمية أو اختبار طبي)  
cause of + اسم - What was the cause of the fire?  
reason for + اسم / v ing - مبرر - مبرر - داع - سبب - مسبب (يودى الى نتيجة)

48-الصفات المنتهية بـ ed تصف العاقل و الصفات المنتهية بـ ing تصف غير العاقل عادة.

E.g. The match was exciting. When I saw the match, I was excited.

الاحظ : يمكن تستخدم الصفات التي تنتهي بـ ing- لتصف الأشخاص التي تولد - تتسبب في هذا الشعور

وصفت الفتاة بصفة ing- مع أنها إنسان لأنها هى التي تثير هذا الشعور ← e.g. This is a **confusing girl**

The children ran away on seeing the frightening man

٤٩- لاحظ التركيب الآتى- : ( كلما.....كلما)

The { ( more /less + صفة ) } { ( صفة + er ) } فعل + فاعل , The { ( more /less + صفة ) } { ( صفة شاذة ) } فعل + فاعل

-the more people want to do something, the cheaper it will become.

- The more expensive the hotel (is), the better the service (is).

٥٠- لاحظ استخدام المقطع ( full ) بمعنى ( full of ) والمقطع ( less ) بمعنى ( without )

» Hopeful – hopeless / helpful – helpless / fruitful – fruitless / harmful – harmless /

» useful - useless / careful – careless / fearful – fearless / powerful – powerless

» painful – painless / tasteful حسن الذوق - tasteless / homeless مشرد

» weightless بلا وزن / endless بلا نهاية / valueless / عديم القيمة { priceless } لا يقدر بثمن

51- free of charge = for free = at no charge مجاني

- Many patients are treated free of charge / for free / at no charge in public hospitals

52- perform / carry out / do (an operation) : operate on يجرى عملية لشخص

- The doctor who did an operation (operated) on me was clever.

have an operation: تجرى له عملية جراحية - She is having an operation on her heart.

53- salary مرتب شهري - His salary is 300 pounds a month.

wages اجرة بالساعة او اليوم او الاسبوع - The carpenter's wages are high.

fees اتعاب/اجر (محامى/دكتور) - Doctor's fees are very high nowadays.

fare اجرة التاكسى - After I had arrived, I gave the driver the fare.

54- ( recommend ---- suggest ---- advise )

➔ recommend + v.ing / noun يذكى/يرشح/ايوصى ب - I recommend (reading) this book.

➔ recommend (that) + فعل + فاعل - I recommend (that)you buy a guidebook.

⊗ suggest + v.ing يقترح -she suggested going shopping on Friday

⊗ suggest (that) + فعل + فاعل - I suggest (that)you visit the museum first

➤ advise + (مفعول) to / not to + مصدر ينصح - he advised me to visit hurghada

55-play: (tennis / basketball / football / hockey / table tennis / soccer كرة قدم /chess/ cards)

يستخدم الفعل play مع الألعاب التي تستخدم فيها كرة او الألعاب المنزلية

• go: (swimming / water-skiing / riding / running/ snorkelling / climbing الجبال (تسلق الجبال)

يستخدم الفعل go / have gone (been) مع الألعاب التي تنتهي بـ ing

do: (karate / judo/ kung fu /wrestling / athletics / boxing/ gymnastics)

يستخدم الفعل do مع الألعاب الأخرى او العنيفة

ملحوظة يستخدم الفعل Do مع الالعاب الاخرى كما يستخدم مع الالعاب التي تنتهي بـ ing والتي تكون مسبوقه بـ A lot of/some

do some scuba diving do some water-skiing

يمكن ان نستخدم الفعل do بمعنى يجرب وغالبا ياتي في الجمل المنفية

- Sailing is fun, but I have never done it before.

## 92 - raise rise arise arouse

**raise ( d )** + مفعول يربي حيوانات / يجمع مال / يرفع

Raise your hand if you want to answer.

He raised a lot of money a broad.

His uncle raises cattle and sheep.

**rise - rose - risen**

يرتفع / تشرق / ينهض / يزداد ( بدون مفعول )

The sun rises in the east.

I rise at 6.00 in the morning.

When the visitor entered, all students rose.

Taxis fare have risen.

**arise arose arisen**

يزيد عن الحد / يحدث / ينشأ ( بدون مفعول )

A lot of problems arise because of misunderstanding.

**arouse ( مفعول ) + aroused** يثير / يوقظ

His behavior aroused the suspicion of the police. Don't arouse the baby.

## 93-Sports

**Do - play sports**

يمارس الرياضة

I should play ( do ) sports to get fit.

**sports** relating to sport

متعلق بالرياضة

صفة تاتي قبل الاسم

It's the school sports day on Monday.

Do you belong to a sports club?

**Sportsman**

الرياضي

He'll be remembered both as a brilliant footballer and as a true sportsman.

**sporty**

صفة تاتي قبل للاسم

We are a very sporty family.

## Revision on vocabulary

### Unit 1

### Enjoying work

1-choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d

#### Vocabulary

1-We ..... a history project at school last week.

a) had b) did c) made d) played

2- One more person wouldn't make any difference..... the arrangements

a. into b. about c. on d. to

3- the *personal* ..... necessary to be a successful salesman

a. adjectives b. degrees c. qualities d. quantities

4-His son died .....liver cancer three years ago

a. for b. at c. on d. of

5-I was tired that I.....asleep during the lecture

a. fell b. failed c. felt d. filled

6- This architect is going to work..... projects planning a new school.

a. in b. on c. at d. out

- 7- The price of the meal ..... service charge.  
a) consists      b) includes      c) encloses      d) contains
- 8- Police are trying to contact the family of the ..... man  
a. died      b. dead      c. deadly      d. death
- 9) He had a heart operation free of .... It cost him nothing..  
a. chance      b. share      c. charge      d. change
- 10) Now Yacoub had the .....and experience to do great things.  
a. qualifications      b. qualify      c. qualified      d. qualitative
- 11) They are..... to participating in developing their country.  
a. bride      b. proud      c. productive      d. pride
- 12)-My uncle has just ..... an operation and he is not feeling well  
a. made      b. done      c. had      d. took
- 13-People in Egypt.....at the age of sixty.  
a. retire      b. qualify      c. employ      d. resign
- 14-Have you decided .....a date for the wedding?  
a. on      b. at      c. for      d. to
- 15-This is the surgeon who .....on my uncle  
a. worked      b. did      c. performed      d. operated
- 16-the new metro lines are scheduled to go into .....at the end of the year.  
a. process      b. operation      c. direction      d. application
- 17-Kidney ..... is to take an organ from a person and put it into another.  
a. transform      b. transport      c. transmit      d. transplant
- 18-The ..... the economy is growing more slowly is a lack of workers.  
a. cause of      b. effect of      c. reason for      d. reason why
- 19- The word " worsen " is the antonym for the word.....  
a. arrange      b. achieve      c. improve      d. confuse
- 20-That good man died in 2010, ..... 86.  
a. aging      b. ages      c. ageless      d. aged
- 21- What..... You to change your mind .  
a) caused      b) made      c) did      d) caught
- 22- The army *played a* ..... *role* in organizing the attempted coup  
a. lead      b. leader      c. leadership      d. leading
- 23-The children are finding it hard to ..... to the new school.  
a. adopt      b. adapt      c. debate      d. debt
- 24- I couldn't take .....the race as I had broken my leg.  
a. care of      b. turns      c. place      d. part in
- 25- Application forms often ask people about their .....status.  
a. married      b. martial      c. marital      d. material
- 26- What is the .....for your absence?  
a. problem      b. reason      c. case      d. cause
- 27-. I was .....of the team that won the gold medal in the Olympics .  
a. part      b. apart      c. the part      d. parts
- 28) All my sisters are married, but my brother is still ..... .  
a. one      b. single      c. alone      d. free
- 29-Under his .....China became an economic superpower  
a. leading      b. leadership      c. lead      d. leader
- 30-I faced a lot of challenges during my ..... as a teacher of English.  
a- job      b- career      c- occupation      d- profession
- 31- The word " proud " is the synonym for the word.....  
a. inefficient      b. ashamed      c. essential      d. honoured
- 32- A trade..... from London arrived in Egypt and met many important people.  
c. delegation      d. gang      a. team      b. group

- 33- Modern cars are very .....and do not use much fuel.  
a. essential      b. efficient      c. excellent      d. exhausted
- 34- He was thus the ..... of physics teaching in Oxford University  
a. founded      b. found      c. founder      d. foundation
- 35- I was impressed by her speed and .....at work  
a. efficient      b. efficiently      c. efficiency      d. inefficiency
- 36- She's doing research ..... the connection between crime and poverty  
a. on      b. at      c. to      d. from
- 37-Health education will play ..... in preparing us for old age.  
a. part      b. apart      c. a part      d. role
- 38- He worked .....many of the world's best heart surgeons.  
a. as      b. to      c. with      d. on
- 39- There's a factory in our town which .....parts for cars and buses.  
a. does      b. plays      c. makes      d. causes
- 40- I want to walk to the shop because I haven't .....any exercise today.  
a. made      b. did      c. done      d. do
- 41- Everyone .....mistakes when they're learning something new.  
a. make      b. makes      c. do      d. does
- 42- Yacoub continued to research new .....  
a. care      b. chemicals      c. treat      d. treatments
- 43- Some .....organization help children with heart problems.  
a. charitable      b. changeable      c. research      d. fanatical
- 44- Mr Ahmed has a very important decision to .....next week.  
a. have      b. come      c. make      d. do
- 45-. The African charity he works for helps children .....heart problems.  
a. with      b. from      c. for      d. about
- 46-. Our roads, bridges and dams will help to .....Egypt richer.  
a. do      b. give      c. take      d. make
- 47- The title of a newspaper report is a .....  
a. head      b. headline      c. heading      d. article
- 48- pollution is a problem which should worry every .....of society  
a. single      b. member      c. number      d. organ
- 49-It is very hot here. Please turn on the .....  
a. heater      b. lights      c. airways      d. air-conditioning
- 50-Tell me about your ..... as soon as you have made it.  
a. job      b. work      c. sports      d. decision

## Unit 2 TED HUGHES :THE IRON WOMAN

- 1- Your story is good! I think someone should .....it!  
a-establish      b- push      c- polish      d- publish
- 2- The workers were throwing toxic waste .....the dark river.  
a-out      b- into      c- away      d- on
- 3- The ground near the river is very soft and wet because there is a .....there.  
a-march      b- marsh      c- maze      d- marlin
- 4- The report mentions the .....of 18 people in suspicious circumstances.  
a-death      b- dead      c- deadly      d- deadline
- 5- The poet wrote special poems to .....important national events for the queen.  
a-wonder      b- give      c- celebrate      d-commemorate
- chosen to write poems for special occasions. 6- A/An .....is the poet who has been

- a-novelist      b- playwright      c- poet laureate      d- poetess
7. The Iron Man was.....into a film.  
a. done      b. made      c. played      d. taken
- 8- The pollution of food and air .....people's health.  
a-supports      b- benefits      c- damages      d- encourages
- 9-they understood the terrible damage they had.....  
a- made      b- do      c- did      d- caused
- 10- He had a terrific sense of humour and could be very .....  
a-amused      b- amuses      c- amusement      d- amusing
- 11-The teacher asked the students to .....silent while explaining the lesson.  
a-return      b- remind      c- remember      d- remain
- 12-The Iron Woman was written many years .....  
a-lately      b-late      c-later      d-latter
- 13- She wanted to destroy the factory .....the river.  
a-for      b- on      c- at      d- by
- 14- The Iron Woman asked Lucy .....help.  
a-for      b- about      c- at      d- on
- 15- The pollution of food and air .....people's health.  
a-supports      b- benefits      c- damages      d- encourages
- 16- They should .....with you to decide where to build the new factory.  
a-say      b- tell      c- state      d- negotiate
- 17-they understood the terrible damage they had  
a- made      b- do      c- did      d- caused
18. The Iron Man was.....into a film.  
a. done      b. made      c. played      d. taken
- 19-The iron Man gave her special.....  
a-strong      b. powers      c. powerful      d- powerless
- 20) He looked .....when he painted his face in black.  
a. frightened      b. frightening      c. fright      d. shy
- 21) Hughes's first book of poems ..... in 1961.  
a. published      b. came out      c. went out      d. written
- 22-Ted Hughes wrote..... poems to celebrate important national events.  
a) private      b) own      c) ownership      special
- 23-The Pyramids are one of the most popular tourist places.....tourists in Egypt.  
a) in      b) at      c)for      d) with
- 24-The new bridge should.....travelling time from 50 minutes to 15 minutes.  
a) expand      b) reduce      c) increase      d) develop
- 25-Green tea is .....grown in China or Japan.  
a) mostly      b) briefly      c) quickly      d) heavily
- 26-The concert is an annual .....held by a charity to raise money  
a-event      b. incident      c. accident      d- custom
- 27-Sales of the products at present low prices would be a.....of he company's investment.  
a-waste      b. miss      c. increase      d- profit
- 28-The climber fell while climbing in he mountains, and only narrowly.....death.  
a-caused      b. escaped      c. met      d- sentenced
- 29-the word" endanger" is an antonym for the word .....  
a-prevent      b. protect      c. promise      d- prohibit
- 30-The workers .....the pain the fish felt in this poisoned river.  
a-fall      b. failed      c. felled      d- felt
- 31-The Iron Man helps the Iron Woman ..... the earth  
a-save      b. to saving      c. saved      d- saving
- 32-Working as a teacher was another .....he used in his novels.  
a. experiments      b. experiment      c. experiences      d. experience
- 33- There is very little .....from the factory, so it isn't bad for the environment.  
d. waist      a. waste      b. wave      c. weight

- 34- There were big waves when we got on the boat so the captain told us to .....in our seats for the journey.  
a. remember      b. remind      c. return      d. remain
- 35-Man's landing on the moon was a great .....in human history.  
a-accident      b. incident      c. celebration      d. event
- 36-Charles Dickens is one of the most famous .....of the English novel.  
a-poets      b. playwrights      c. authors      d. surgeons
- 37-It was hard to find a suitable .....for the desert scenes in the film.  
a-destination      b. location      c. site      d. view
- 38- I have read an articles about.....of the First World war.  
a-hopes      b. reasons      c. wishes      d. causes
- 39- All world governments refuse to .....with terrorists or criminals.  
a-negotiate      b. help      c. fight      d. dispute
- 40-my sister was very happy because her wedding photos have.....really well.  
a-developed      b. published      c. come out      d. spread
- 41- Scientists believe that the earth is the only .....that has life on it.  
a-plant      b. plane      c. plaint      d. planet
- 42- They wanted to stop the factory ..... the river.  
a) polluting      b) pollute      c) to pollute      d) pollutes
- 43- In the newspaper, it says that they want to turn the old factory ..... a modern hotel.  
a-in      b- on      c- off      d- into
- 44- Solar power is renewable, so it lasts .....  
a-forbid      b- moreover      c- temporarily      d- forever
45. Mohamed Salah is one of Egypt's ..... famous footballers.  
a. the most      b. most      c. more      d. many
- 46.My brother .....me how to drive a car.  
a. learnt      b. brought      c. caught      d. taught

### Unit 3 Water and food safety

#### 1-choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d

#### Vocabulary

- 1) In Japan, they often don't cook fish but they eat .....  
a. rotten      b. row      c. ray      d. raw
- 2) The ..... near the Nile is very fertile which is why there are many farms there.  
a. earth      b. ground      c. soil      d. land
- 3) Ali is very sorry that he broke the window, but he didn't do it ..... It was an accident.  
a. carelessness      b. definitely      c. efficiently      d. deliberately
- 4) Many .....ingredients are unhealthy, natural foods are better.  
a. artificial      b. preservative      c. expiry      d. clean
- 5) Here is your ticket for the museum. The ticket is .....for two days.  
a. virtual      b. valid      c. vinegar      d. vapour
- 6) You can count .....Ahmed any time. He's really reliable.  
a. on      b. in      c. over      d. from
- 7) You can keep this food a long time because it contains .....  
a. predictions      b. professionals      c. preserves      d. preservations
- 8) .....is the end of a period of time in which something can be used.  
a. Experiment      b. Expiry      c. Existent      d. Existence

- 9) Don't .....on him to lend you any money.  
a. count                      b. account                      c. calculate                      d. add
- 10) It is always best to buy food from a .....shop or market.  
a. reliable                      b. relay                      c. liable                      d. rely
- 11) Chinese food is healthy as it is usually made of natural .....  
a. components                      b. containers                      c. viruses                      d. ingredients
- 12) A / An .....is something which stops food form going bad.  
a. product                      b. preventative                      c. expiring                      d. poison
- 13) People who pollute the Nile deliberately must be .....  
a. rewarded                      b. refined                      c. fined                      d. founded
- 14) The food safety organisations cannot .....all the food that is sold.  
a. check                      b. produce                      c. cheque                      d. save
- 15) Camping teaches us how to .....on ourselves.  
a. rely                      b. apply                      c. reply                      d. multiply
- 16-) The water from the Nile use to make the soil .....  
a. fertilise                      b. fertility                      c. fertile                      d. fertilizers
- 17) The labels should say when the food was manufactured and give an expiry date saying when it should be eaten .....  
a. from                      b. by                      c. about                      d. with
- 18) Thanks to medical development, many diseases don't ....nowadays.  
a. exert                      b. exist                      c. insist                      d. expire
- 19) Do you prefer natural water or .....water?  
a. caramel                      b. carbonated                      c. color                      d. carbohydrate
- 20) ....on the food give important information that we need to know about it.  
a. Labels                      b. Rules                      c. Cards                      d. Tickets
- 21) It is important to ..... our food.  
a. reduce                      b. introduce                      c. produce                      d. use
- 22- She makes really .....dish with chicken and rice..  
a. taste                      b. tasteful                      c. tasting                      d. tasty
- 23- Those who lost their legs or arms are in need of having ..... limbs.  
a) industrial                      b) synthetic                      c) artificial                      d) natural
- 24-The minister made an important ..... at a news conference.  
a. advertisement                      b. invention                      c. announcement                      d. advancement
- 25-Which type of oil do you .....for me?  
a. advise                      b. give                      c. recommend                      d. apply
- 26-our science teacher.....us about toxic chemicals.  
a. included                      b. warned                      c. recommended                      d. preserved
- 27-I finally managed to ..... her to go out for a drink with me.  
a. persuade                      b. make                      c. allow                      d. warn
- 28-She made a ..... of the people she wanted to invite to the wedding.  
a. role                      b. menu                      c. list                      d. book
- 29-..... of the new aircraft will start next year.  
a. prediction                      b. deduction                      c. production                      d. prevention
- 30-The word" man-made " is a synonym to the word.....  
a. ordinary                      b. artificial                      c. industrial                      d. natural
- 31-Can you give me some advice on how to .....my time better.  
a. manage                      b. direct                      c. misuse                      d. succeed
- 32-The anti-smoking campaign is .....at teenagers who are between 13 and 19 years old.  
a. managed                      b. aimed                      c. fired                      d. placed
- 33-The room is filled with .....furniture and original artworks.  
a. taste                      b. tasteful                      c. tastefulness                      d. tasty

- 34- Do you believe in the ..... of Allah ? Yes , of course.  
a) exit                      b) exist                      c) existence                      d) existing
- 35-My cousin works for a small company .....computers parts.  
a) building                      b) succeeding                      c) manufacturing                      d) printing
- 36- The main..... of the plan was to provide employment for local people.  
a) reason                      b) responsibility                      c) product                      d) aim
- 37-We all should work hard to.....the Nile clean.  
a) keep                      b) save                      c) cause                      d) avoid
- 38-Which ..... do you want – chocolate or vanilla?  
a) favour                      b) flavour                      c) favourite                      d) favourable
- 39-Parents should teach their children to behave ..... in public.  
a) proper                      b) probably                      c) properly                      d) carelessly
- 40-The book is intended to help students .....common errors.  
a) deny                      b) repair                      c) make                      d) avoid
- 41- Lions living in grasslands eat ..... meat.  
a) cooked                      b) grilled                      c) boiled                      d) raw
- 42- Those who lost their legs or arms are in need of having ..... limbs.  
a) industrial                      b) synthetic                      c) artificial                      d) natural
- 43-The natural .....system for humans is speech.  
a) comment                      b) connection                      c) contract                      d) communication
- 44-Traffic police must have a..... reason for closing the road until midnight.  
a) varied                      b) valid                      c) void                      d) illegal
- 45-He was being very careful ..... the coffee so as not to spill it.  
a) for                      b) on                      c) by                      d) with

## Unit 4 School for all

choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d

### Vocabulary

- 1- My little brother is always ..... . He doesn't want to do anything!  
a) clever                      b) active                      c) lazy                      d) interested
- 2- Hala always does very well in her exams. She has the ..... to go to a very good university.  
a) potential                      b) triumph                      c) luck                      d) support
- 3- His grandfather is nearly 90 and needs the ..... of his family every day.  
a) discount                      b) blame                      c) discouragement                      d) support
- 4- Very small babies need milk to grow and .....  
a) shrink                      b) develop                      c) reduce                      d) decrease
- 5- Mona is trying to ..... Her fear of insects. She's reading about them.  
a) raise                      b) multiply                      c) increase                      d) overcome
- 6- I love the ..... of birds singing in the morning.  
a) voice                      b) noisy                      c) soup                      d) sound
- 7- I think, Amal has the ..... to become a doctor when she's older.  
a) able                      b) ability                      c) adapt                      d) good
- 8- All of the students ..... the exam so the teacher was very pleased.  
a) past                      b) passed by                      c) passed                      d) paid
- 9- Karim would like a ..... Job, such as being a mechanic.

- a) vocational      b) skill                      c) study                      d) work
- 10- I remember things better when I study ..... things such as maps.  
a) virtual              b) seeing                      c) see                      d) visual
- 11-We need a/an.....todrawpicturesfor these books.  
a) printer              b) typist                      c)painter                      d)illustrator
- 12-Soha suffers from..... , so she can't see colours well.  
a) deafness              b) sight                      c)colour-blind                      d) vision
- 13-I didn't get the impression that he was very .....when we were at school.  
a) intelligent              b)intelligence                      c) intellectual                      d) integrant
- 14-He got out of bed tired and .....He didn't want to do anything.  
a) clever                      b) busy                      c)lazy                      d) crazy
- 15-They could hear the.....of a bell tolling in the distance.  
a) speech                      b) sound                      c)talk                      d) voice
- 16-We must work hard to.....our problems.  
a) overdue                      b)overcome                      c)overdraw                      d) overdo
- 17-.....aids can often help you understand something better than just being told about it.  
a) Visual                      b)Vertical                      c)Vocal                      d) Victoria!
- 18-Hand gave me a lot of.....when I lost my job.  
a) supposition              b)surface                      c)submarine                      d) support
- 19-I don't feel I'm achieving my full.....in my personal job.  
a) rational                      b)potential                      c)fictional                      d) factual
- 20-Our national team for football achieved a great.....by winning the cup.  
a) trumpet                      b) loss                      c)triumph                      d) failure
- 21-This exercise is designed to.....the shoulder and back muscles.  
a) move                      b) send                      c) pass                      d) develop
- 22-Most of my friends who went to college did ..... courses, like nursing.  
vocal                      b)virtual                      c)fictional                      d) factual
- 23-He has the.....to summarize an argument in a few words.  
a) stability                      b)mobility                      c)majority                      d) ability
- 24-Which ..... will you need to do this job?  
a) skulls                      b) skills                      c) scales                      d) skin
- 25- About ten .....of students passed the exam.  
a) percent                      b) present                      c) percentage                      d) percentile
- 26- ..... people with dyslexia are usually very intelligent in other ways.  
a) Personally                      b) Currently                      c) Theoretically                      d) Actually
- 27-They .....at his jokes. They are funny.  
a) laughed                      b) loved                      c) enjoyed                      d) amused
- 28- You have eight fingers altogether, or ten if you.. ..... your thumbs.  
a) enclose                      b) consist                      c) contain                      d) include
- 29-He is .. ..... research into the effect of pollution on health.  
a) carrying                      b) making                      c) working                      d) doing
- 30- Mr Ramzy is good .....understanding maps.  
a) for                      b) to                      c) in                      d) at
- 31- People who are colour- ..... can't see colours properly.  
a) deaf                      b) dumb                      c) blend                      d) blind
- 32- Experts think that some colour-blind people have advantage ..... others.  
a) in                      b) at                      c) to                      d) over
- 33-All players in the team need to work to work on their .....fitness  
a) vocational                      b) mental                      c) visual                      d) physical
- 34-it took us only a short time to.....our mistakes, so we corrected them.  
a) recongise                      b) indicate                      c) realise                      d) do
- 35- People might laugh ..... you when you wear strange colours.  
a) about                      b) for                      c) at                      d) on
- 36-Why do you think that colour-blind people might be useful.....the army?

- a) in                      b) for                      c) with                      d) at  
37-Hany's mother always.....him her love and support  
a) does                      b)makes                      c) helps                      d) gives  
38-Ali is much cleverer than all the.....children in his class  
a) another                      b) other                      c) others                      d) else  
39-Nothing could be more important ..... me than my family.  
a) in                      b) for                      c) over                      d) at  
40-My cousin can't really .....the difference between pink and blue  
a) explain                      b) tell                      c) watch                      d) describe  
41-We had a party when my son .....top of his school  
a) went                      b) arrived                      c) came                      d) climbed  
42-The word " victory "is synonym to the word.....  
a) defeat                      b) patience                      c) courage                      d) triumph  
43-The opposite of the word" develop" is.....  
a) decline                      b) progress                      c) increase                      d) evolve  
44- Earthquakes and volcanoes are.....disasters that can't be controlled  
a) natural                      b) ordinary                      c) normal                      d) strange  
45-Huda always feels relaxed.....her friends.  
a) above                      b) among                      c) between                      d) behind  
46-The last story he wrote was a.....  
a) success                      b) successful                      c) successfully                      d) succeeded  
47-.....turns t interview each other using the information in the box.  
a) Make                      b) Do                      c) Take                      d) Perform  
48-They are .....a survey on the population of Egypt.  
a) making                      b) conducting                      c) getting                      d) trying

## Unit 5 Flowers For Algernon

**1- choose the correct answer from a,b,c or d**

- 1- The children love going into the ..... . They like getting lost!  
a-maize                      b-maze                      c-mars                      d-amaze  
2- Dina's cousin has done very well in her new job, so they are going to..... her.  
She will become a manager.  
a- increase                      b-develop                      c-promote                      d-dismiss  
3- The temperature today is 25°C. That is..... for this month.  
a-dangerous                      b-normal                      c-artificial                      d-industrial  
4- When the children went to the zoo, they saw a very big lion in a.....  
a-box                      b-fence                      c-cage                      d-room  
5- I was a..... I didn't buy the book last week when it was half the price it is now.  
a-fool                      b-genius                      c-winner                      d-smart  
6- Ali's big brother always..... him when Ali's favourite football team doesn't win.  
a-congratulates                      b-rewards                      c-pleases                      d-teases  
7- Emad was at the clinic recovering from a / an.....on his arm.  
a) process                      b) operation                      c) occasion                      d) organization  
8- Scientists do operations in.....  
a) clinics                      b) studios                      c) factories                      d) laboratories  
9- Scientists are trying to find the.....responsible for the disease.  
a) genie                      b) gene                      c) geese                      d)gear  
10- She was.....when her son passed his exam.  
delighted                      d) worried                      a) puzzled                      b) exhausted                      c)

- 11- The manager of the company.....him because he is clever.  
a) promoted      b) developed      c) graduated      d) evolved
- 12- In her.....time, she reads books on cooking.  
a) spear      b) spare      c) spice      d)space
- 13- The bird doesn't want to sing because it was kept in a.....  
a) bucket      b) can      c) cage      d) bottle
- 14- The copy of the novel I bought was signed by the.....  
a) criminal      b) suspect      c) author      d)thief
- 15- People laughed by telling jokes and amusing stories because they are.....  
a)comic      b) comfortable      c) tragic      d) ugly
- 16- The surgeon.....on the patient to become well  
a) operated      b) performed      c) carried      d)donated
- 17- The ban was imposed after the magazine had..... government.  
a) polished      b) published      c)spread      d)ainted
- 18-.....is the scientific study of the mind.  
a-Psychology      b- Physiology      c- Biology      d- geology
- 19- The ..... is the people and ships that a country has at sea.  
a) navy      b) navel      c) novel      d) rival
- 20-- A ..... is a magazine that tells a story using pictures.  
a) comic      b) tragedy      c) classic      d) coma
21. The main.....in the story is called Charlie.  
a. personality      b. champion      c. character      d. actor
22. How does your intelligence.....your character?  
a. effect      b. affect      c. defect      d. perfect
23. Scientists.....medicines using animals.  
a. check      b. discover      c. test      d. examine
- 24- How does intelligence ..... your character.  
a) affection      b) effect      c) affect      d) affectionate
- 25- Don't laugh ..... the handicapped or the poor .  
a) on      b) about      c) to      d) at
- 26- His novel "Flowers for Algernon" was made ..... a film called Charlie.  
a) for      b) in      c) on      d) into
27. Many people are against using animals in scientific.....  
a. experience      b. experiments      c. experiences      d. plays
- 28-Working in a bakery gave him an ..... which he won't forget.  
a) experience      b) expect      c) expert      d) experiment
- 29- The surgeon is going to do a serious operation ..... my father.  
a) of      b) at      c) with      d) on
- 30- Daniel Keyes died in 2014 ..... eighty six .  
a) aged      b) age      c) ages      d) aging
- 31- Charlie was a 32- ..... old man .  
a) years      b) years'      c) year's      d) year
- 32- These Teachers look forward to being ..... this year.  
a) promoted      b) prolonged      c) provided      d) punished
- 33- Charlie had found ..... how to increase the amount of bread.  
a) of      b) off      c) out      d) about
- 34- Naglaa was delighted...her progress at her work.  
a) of      b) with      c) at      d) about
- 35-go and play somewhere .....I'm trying to work.  
a) another      b) other      c) else      d) also
- usually quiet during dinner.      36-I .....that the children were

- a) noticed                      b) deduced                      c) complained                      d) annoyed
- 37-One day the man and his camel .....lost in the jungle..  
a) went                      b) grew                      c) fell                      d) got
- 38-The country has made significant economic .....  
a) progress                      b) increase                      c) decrease                      d) operation
- 39-We spent an astonishing ..... of money in town today  
a)number                      b) amount                      c) quality                      d) weight
- 40-He ..... a fortune from his grandmother  
a)invented                      b) inherited                      c) advertised                      d) promoted
- 41-the verb" praise" is an antonym of the verb.....  
a)tease                      b) promote                      c) produce                      d) inherit
- 42-Our marines troops could defeat the enemy in a difficult.....battle.  
a. navel                      b. naval                      c. novel                      d. desert
- 43.. I felt.....a fool when I insulted her.  
a. like                      b. as                      c. such                      d. alike
- 44-travelling abroad gave him a lot of ..... that he later used in his writings.  
a. experience                      b. experiment                      c. expert                      d. experiences

## Unit 6 That's amazing

choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d

### Vocabulary

- 1- There are 14 mountains which are more than 8,000 metres ..... sea level.  
a-on                      b-above                      c-below                      d-at
- 2- This side of the swimming pool is too .....to stand up in.  
a-deep                      b-shallow                      c-long                      d-wide
- 3- I couldn't believe how beautiful the island was. It was absolutely.....  
a-amaze                      b-amazing                      c-amazement                      d-amazed
- 4- The .....of this mountain is covered with snow for most of the year.  
a-summit                      b-bottom                      c-height                      d-weight
- 5- I don't remember what it was like being a ..... It was so long ago.  
a-giant                      b-dwarf                      c-spirit                      d-toddler
- 6- Climbing would be a real..... for me. I don't like heights.  
a-challenge                      b-challenged                      c-challenging                      d-challenger
- 7- I'm only..... cold. You don't have to turn off the fan.  
a-slightly                      b-extremely                      c-very                      d-terribly
- 8-Some ..... climb mountains without using oxygen.  
a-managers                      b-mountaineers                      c-divers                      d-drivers
- 9-My brother has had a ..... wish to be a doctor.  
a-long life                      b-lifelike                      c-lifelong                      d-lifestyle
- 10-I can't swim. I wish I could (conquer-win-gain-earn) my fear of water.
- 11- I think it's absolutely ..... that people climb mountains without oxygen  
a) surprising                      b) tiring                      c) unusual                      d) amazing
12. Be careful in the swimming pool because the water is very.....  
d) dye                      c) dry                      b) dull                      a) deep
13. The house was built in a far place.....the trees of the forest.  
d) above                      c) next                      b) among                      a) between

- 14-His cousin has..... to climb the highest mountain in Africa.  
a-ambition      b an expression      c a summit      d a situation
- 15- If he is a .....footballer, people pay him to play.  
a lifelong      b professional      c professor      d programme
- 16-seeing my friend alter such along time really.....my day.  
a) had      b) carried      c) made      d) did
- 17-I was in a dangerous situation but I.....my cool.  
a) made      b) kept      c) stayed      d) saved
- 18-An accident was a close.....but I could avoid the racing car.  
d) mobile      c) contact      b) call      a) phone
- 19-Three women and two men.....their lives in the car accident.  
a) caught      b) lost      c) missed      d) wasted
- 20-His.....is to become a successful doctor one day.  
d) hobby      c) ambition      b) conquer      a) reason
- 21-People who..... their goals in life are often successful.  
a) take      b) arrive      c) reach      d) conquer
- 22-The situation is very dangerous .There is no.....for mistakes.  
a) room      b) rooms      c) window      d) place
- 23-The dangerous accident happened out of the .....  
a-black      b-clue      c-gluе      d-blue.
- 24- .....mountaineers are paid when they climb high mountains.  
a) Professors      b) Professional      c) Climbers      d) Amateur
- 25- Some companies undertake the international championships because this helps them to gain.....  
a) speciality      b) publicity      c) privation      d) publication
- 26-Who was the first Egyptian to..... the summit of Everest?  
a) arrive      b) go      c) get      d) reach
- 27- The Olympic Games is a..... event that held every four years.  
a) sporting      b) sport      c) sport's      d) sportsmen
- 28- To stay safe as an explorer, you need to take with you the correct safety.....  
a) equipment      b) machines      c) tools      d) machinery
- 29- Climbers should know that even the smallest mistakes can lead to.....  
a)drowning      b) winning      c) death      d) fighting
- 30- The department's main.....is to reduce the amount of illegal drugs entering the country.  
a) goal      b) cause      c) score      d) result
- 31- More than 200 climbers .....their lives during climbing  
a) beat      b) won      c) lost      d)missed
- 32- In what way is living in a big city different.....living in the country?  
a) with      b) from      c) for      d) about
- 33- They are still dreaming.....climbing Everest  
a) in      b) on      c) for      d) of
- 34- Amgad was the last one.....to the meeting.  
a) come      b) comes      c) came      d) to come
- 35.The two presidents agreed to *hold* a .....in the spring.  
a) summit      b) top      c) level      d) situation
36. The university is working to ..... the number of students from state schools.  
a) arise      b) rise      c) raise      d) arouse
- 37.Poets are.....by the past experiences they got through.  
a) imported      b) exported      c) inspired      d) fired
- .....of having three job offers      38.She is in the enviable

- a) location                      b) exposition                      c) position                      d) promotion  
39-Our special December issue lists the most important .....of the past year
- a) accidents                      b) incidents                      c) events                      d) ceremonies  
40.All members of society work together for the .....good.
- a) common                      b) economic                      c) familiar                      d) formal

## Unit 7 Cooperation and tolerance

choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d

### Vocabulary

- Squash and badminton are ..... sports.  
a) team                      b) single                      c) individual                      d) alone
- Radwa's.....is to go to the best university in the country.  
a-relation                      b-failure                      c-goal                      d-role
- I'm sure that Hend will.....because she is very intelligent.  
a) fail                      b) stay                      c) succeed                      d) delay
- Something that works well and produces the right results is .....  
a- effective                      b) affect                      c) effects                      d) defective
- I like working in groups because you can learn a lot when people.....with each other.  
a) cooperate                      b) delight                      c) covered                      d) coated
- Hassan tried to revise, but he was .....by his younger brothers and sisters who were playing computer games in the living room.  
a) abstained                      b) sustained                      c) distracted                      d) abstract
- There are many .....where people need to cooperate to succeed.  
a) stations                      b) situations                      c) states                      d) stars
- Birds can ..... on complex jobs.  
a) demonstrate                      b) commentate                      c) cooperate                      d) commemorate
- A.....is someone aged between thirteen and nineteen .  
a) toddler                      b) teenager                      c) baby                      d) child
- She used to ..... a lot of sport when she was younger.  
a) make                      b) do                      c) work                      d) get
- The .....of wind and rain causes many car accidents.  
a) combustion                      b) association                      c) combination                      d) connection
- Football, cricket and hockey are all .....sports.  
a) group                      b) team                      c) pack                      d) individual
- A .....of surgeons operated on his heart.  
a) pack                      b) packet                      c) package                      d) team
- Mr Amr must .....on his car to get to work. There is no train station near his house.  
a) delay                      b) rely                      c) stick                      d) insist
- I ..... on myself to do all my work.  
a) decide                      b) depend                      c) intend                      d) attend

16. You can't play.....your own?  
a) on                      b) at                      c) of                      d) with
17. I enjoy winter ..... like skiing and skating.  
a) sport                      b) sporty                      c) sports                      d) sporting
18. This soap is very.....There was oil on my white shirt, but after I used the soap and water, it has completely gone,  
a) affect                      b) effect                      c) effective                      d) useless
19. Nurses are trained to .....for sick people.  
a) look                      b) care                      c) share                      d) take
20. Surgeons, doctors and nurses work together to .....the same goals  
a) score                      b) achieve                      c) arrive                      d) get
21. Can you give me a ..... why you are late .  
a) reason                      b) cause                      c) season                      d) session
22. She has had to make some very difficult .....  
a) occasions                      b) decisions                      c) discussions                      d) explosions
- 23-The surgeon *accepted full* ..... for the error that led to her death  
a) responsible                      b) irresponsible                      c) responsibility                      d) responsibly
24. Mrs Hala is very popular ..... her students.  
a) for                      b) with                      c) in                      d) about
25. Astronauts wear special clothes which ..... them.  
a) protest                      b) protect                      c) prevent                      d) produce
- 26.They need to be.....to win the hearts of the poor.  
a) naughty                      b) tolerant                      c) strong                      d) wicked
- 27.She's been trying to pass her driving test for six years and she's finally.....  
a) remembered                      b) managed                      c) operated                      d) succeeded
- 28.Tolerance is one of the best.....any person should have.  
a) quantities                      b) equality                      c) qualifications                      d) qualities
- 29- Our national team.....Ghana in the last match.  
a) gained                      b)won                      c) earned                      d) beat
- 30.It took .....a long time to answer the questions.  
a) quite                      b) quiet                      c) quit                      d) quietly
- 31- He wants to.....sure that schools are committed to providing alternative education. .  
a) bring                      b)give                      c)make                      d)take
- 32.Old people can.....on their experiences to young  
a) carry                      b) give                      c)pass                      d) cross
- 33.You should not always rely.....your parents or other people to do things.  
a) to                      b) of                      c) on                      d) with
- 34- You must benefit.....your personal experience.  
a) in                      b) from                      c) with                      d) by
- 35.If a nurse refused to help a doctor, it could.....wrong.  
a) go                      b) grow                      c) have                      d) come
- 36.He decided to get a team together to work.....the project  
a) for                      b) with                      c) out                      d) on
- 37.They are in trouble and they have to make important.....to overcome it.  
a) decisions                      b) causes                      c) answers                      d) results
- 38.Some young men sometimes can get.....bad habits.  
a) to                      b) into                      c) up                      d) away
- 39- We're learning how.....death instead of avoiding its reality.  
c) confronting                      d) will confront                      a) confront                      b) to confront

40. To ..... fit, you have to do exercise and have healthy food.  
a) keep                      b) do                              c) make                              d) play
41. They need some other clues to ..... that the thief is guilty.  
a) suggest                      b) prove                              c) improve                              d) approve
42. He decided ..... his goals when he was a child.  
a) on                              b) to                              c) at                              d) about

## unit 8

# The Olympics

choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d

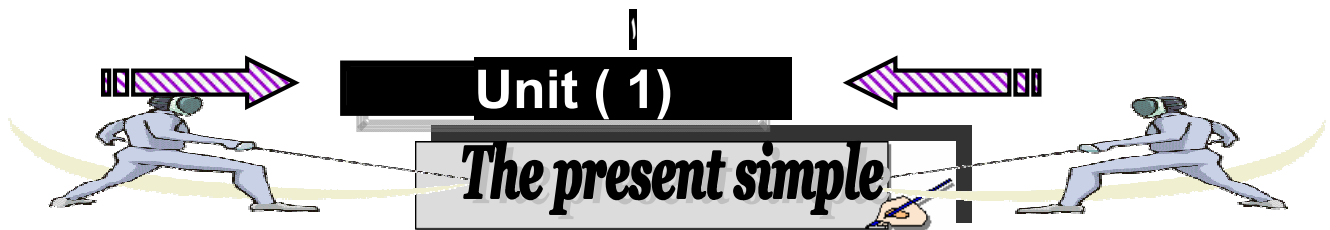
### Vocabulary

- Most people feel ..... When athletes from their country do well in the Olympics .  
a) shy                      b) ashamed                      c) angry                      d) proud
  - Swimming and cycling are very good forms of .....  
a) reading                      b) sports                      c) business                      d) selling
  - In our English class, the students usually take ..... to answer the teacher's questions.  
a) place                      b) part                              c) care                      d) turns
  - I couldn't take ..... in the race because I had broken my leg.  
a) part                      b) role                              c) place                      d) care
  - The swimmer hoped he would win the race , but he came third and won the ..... medal.  
a) gold                      b) silver                              c) bronze                      d) metal
  - ..... is a sport in which two men wearing gloves hit each other.  
a) Boxing                      b) Swimming                      c) Hockey                      d) Chess
  - In 2008, the Olympic Games took ..... in Beijing.  
a) part                      b) place                              c) turns                      d) care
  - ..... is a Japanese sport which is a kind of fighting.  
a) Running                      b) Judo                              c) Rowing                      d) Skiing
  - He looked so ..... when he received his medal , didn't he ?  
a) pride                      b) proud                              c) shy                      d) ashamed
  - How ..... did he do there ?  
a) better                      b) best                              c) well                      d) good
  - The first modern Olympics took ..... in Greece in 1896.  
a) part                      b) turns                              c) care                      d) place
  - I play tennis ..... at least twice a week.  
a) regularly                      b) always                              c) rarely                      d) seldom
  - For all sports, you need to ..... very hard for any competition.  
a) train                      b) practice                              c) study                      d) run
  - It is every sportsperson's dream to reach Olympic level in their .....  
a) work                      b) job                              c) profession                      d) career
  - For some lucky and talented athletes, they might expect to break a world ...  
a) window                      b) record                              c) book                      d) glass
  - To stay fit and healthy, you should ..... at least three times a week.  
a) race                      b) exercise                              c) work                      d) keep fit
  - The Olympics were only for ....., no one was paid to take part.  
a) professionals                      b) players                              c) amateurs                      d) sponsors
- the world record for the women's 5000      18. In the 1985 Olympics, Zola Budd.....

metres.

- a) smashed      b) destroyed      c) took      d) broke
19. Some sports are very popular, such as athletics and football, which people watch in huge ..
- a) grounds      b) stadiums      c) places      d) fields
20. Last night our plane took .....two hours late because of bad weather.
- a) off      b) after      c) care      d) in
21. On school trips, the older children take .....of the younger ones.
- a) turns      b) care      c) after      d) off
22. In 1998, France ..... the football World Cup.
- a) beat      b) won      c) earned      d) gained
23. I .....karate on Tuesday nights.
- a) play      b) do      c) make      d) go
24. ....is a sports person who does not get paid.
- a) An amateur      b) A professional      c) An educator      d) A competitor
25. Tom bought a new pair of trousers to ..... running.
- a) do      b) play      c) go      d) make
26. Swimming and cycling are very good forms of .....
- a) exercise      b) practice      c) food      d) work
27. ....is a sports person who gets paid.
- a) An amateur      b) A professional      c) An educator      d) A competitor
28. International sports can .....individuals and their countries.
- a) afford      b) admire      c) benefit      d) distribute
29. I love acting, and this year I have been chosen to .... in our school play.
- a) take place      b) take part      c) play      d) run
30. The Olympic Games take ..... every four years.
- a) turns      b) place      c) part      d) care
31. Sportsmen regard taking part in the Olympic games as the ..... of their careers.
- a) highway      b) high      c) highlight      d) high land
32. Archaeologists ..... the ancient Olympic stadium.
- a) discovered      b) invented      c) explored      d) explained
33. It is every athlete's dream to win a gold ..... at the Olympic Games.
- a) medal      b) trophy      c) prize      d) first place

## Grammar



### ١. التكوين Form:

- يتكون المضارع البسيط من مصدر الفعل مع مع الضمانر I وyou وwe وthey. أما بالنسبة لـ he, she, it نصرف الفعل كالتالي:
١. نضع s في الحالة العادية. (eats - runs - walks - sings)
  ٢. نضع es لو انتهى الفعل بـ x أو o أو sh أو ch أو s أو z. (washes - watches - crosses - goes - mixes)
  ٣. إذا انتهى الفعل بحرف y مسبوق بحرف ساكن تحذف ونضيف ies. (cries - tries)
  - ٤- إذا انتهى الفعل بحرف y مسبوق بحرف متحرك (a / e/ i / o/ u) نضيف s فقط (enjoys - plays - prays)



## ٢. الاستخدام Usage:

نستخدم المضارع البسيط للتعبير عن:

١. عادات و أفعال متكررة habits:

٢. حقائق الثابتة facts:

٣. حالة if الأولى:

٤. حالة if الصفرية:

٥. جداول المواعيد الثابتة schedules:

٦. المواقف والانشطة لمدة طويلة:

I **live** in Cairo / he **works** in factory / she **likes** English .

٧ - يستخدم بعد الروابط الآتية :

After/ As soon as/ When / Before / By the time	(مضارع بسيط) او (مضارع تام)	مستقبل Will+ inf
مصدر + will (won't) + فاعل مصدر / don't مصدر	<b>Till/until</b>	(مضارع بسيط) او (مضارع تام)

Ex- As soon as/When Ali **gets** home, he **will have** dinner

➤ He **won't leave** until his sister **arrives/has arrived**

➤ **Don't press** this button **until** the light **turns** green.

## ٣. الكلمات الدالة Key words:

الكلمات التالية كلها كلمات دالة على المضارع البسيط:

(Always دائماً , usually عادة , often غالباً , sometimes أحياناً , ever دائماً للأبد , never أبداً , rarely نادراً , scarcely نادراً , seldom نادراً , hardly بالكاد , frequently بصورة متكررة , generally عموماً , every كل , occasionally من وقت لآخر , from time to time بين الحين والآخر )

⊗ يستخدم المضارع البسيط مع الظروف الزمنية الآتية وتأتي في نهاية الجملة أو أولها

every day/ every week / every year/ twice a week / twice a month /

➔ Rania goes to the club every Monday. Every Monday Rania goes to the club.

⊗ يستخدم المضارع البسيط مع ظروف التكرار و تأتي: قبل الفعل الأصلي أو بعد verb to be

أحياناً - sometimes - غالباً - often - عادةً usually - دائماً always

occasionally - بصورة متكررة frequently - ever - أبداً never - نادراً rarely

- I **sometimes walk** to school.

- My brother **often watches** TV.

- I **am never** late for school.

- She **is always tired** in the evenings.

## ٣. النفي Negation:

١- نستخدم ( don't ) مع ( i/ they/ we / you ) وبعدها مصدر الفعل

- they **don't like** pizza.

I **don't play** football on Friday.

٢- نستخدم ( doesn't ) مع ( he/ she/ it ) وبعدها مصدر الفعل

He **doesn't want** a parrot.

- she **doesn't want** a kitten.

٣- يمكن أن نستخدم never للنفي مكان doesn't وياتي بعدها فعل منتهي (s)

Ex : Ahmed **doesn't study** English = Ahmed **never studies** English

## 5. السؤال:

? تكلمة الجملة + مصدر + (you/they) + Do + كلمة استفهام

? تكلمة الجملة + مصدر + (اسم مفرد + he/she/it/your) + Does + كلمة استفهام

✓- When do you go to school?

-- I go to school at 7 o'clock

✓- Where does she live, Sara?

-- She lives in America.

✓- How does your father go to work?

-- he goes by car.

**Do + (you/they) + مصدر + تكملة الجملة ؟**  
**Does + (he/she/it/your + اسم مفرد) + مصدر + تكملة الجملة ؟**

ex-Do you like fish ? yes, I do /No, I don't  
→Do they play tennis?. yes, they do, No they don't

عند السؤال عن عدد المرات نستخدم

**How often + Does/do + (فاعل) + مصدر + تكملة الجملة ؟**

➡ ( always–usually- never- every week–once – twice – three times )  
أجابة ب )  
How often do you go to the library ?  
I go to library twice a week .



**تركيبات هامة :- ( يعناد ان )**

للتعبير عن العادة الحالية نستخدم احدى هذه التركيبات:

- 1- (Be / get) + used to + ("v + ing" / noun)
- 2- It is SB's habit + to + inf
- 3- فاعل + (am / is / are) + in the habit of + "v + ing"
- 4- مضارع بسيط + usually + فاعل
- 5- (Noun / "v + ing") + is + SB's habit.

e.g. # # Amr is used to studying hard.  
# Amr is in the habit of studying  
# Amr usually studies hard.

# It is Amr's habit to study hard.  
# Studying hard is Amr's habit.



## الماضي البسيط The past simple tense

**التكوين Form-1**

يتكون الماضي البسيط من ( التصريف الثاني للفعل ) بإضافة d أو ed او ied للفعل إذا كان **فعل عادي** )  
منتظم) مثل Play – played / help – helped  
أما إذا كان **فعل شاذ** ( غير منتظم ) يُحفظ مثل see - saw / go - went / have – had.

**الاستخدام Usage-2**

**نستخدم الماضي البسيط للتعبير عن:**

١. حدث بدأ وانتهى في الماضي.  
E.g. I played football yesterday. I was in Alexandria a month ago.
٢. عادة في الماضي (غالباً مع كلمة "used to" والتي معناها "اعتاد أن").  
E.g. When I was in Paris, I used to play (played) tennis.  
لاحظ: يمكن ان يستخدم مع كلمات المضارع البسيط ليبدل على عادة في الماضي (Always- often- never-usually/every.....)
٣. حكاية قصة.  
E.g. When he was a child, he walked to school everyday.  
➤ I always ate breakfast before I went to school.
٤. حالة if الثانية:  
E.g. If I had enough money, I'd buy this expensive mobile.
٥. الاحداث التي حدثت تباعاً واحداً تلو الآخر في الماضي ليس هناك فارق زمني.  
E.g. First, he paid the taxi, then he got out of the taxi.  
When he had an idea, he wrote a short story.  
Yesterday, I went to the club and met my friends.
٦. ويستخدم الماضي البسيط مع التعبيرات الاتية حالة وجود فاعل

1- I wish + فاعل + ماضى بسيط

➤ I wish Hany studied hard.

2- It's (high)time + فاعل + ماضى بسيط

➤ It's time she studied English.

3- I would rather + فاعل + ماضى بسيط

- I'd rather he left now.
- I'd rather you didn't hunt elephants

### الكلمات الدالة 3-Key words

Yesterday امس / (مدة زمنية) ago منذ / last مدة زمنية+ / in سنة ماضية + (in 2009)  
in the past فى الماضى / once/one day ذات مرة / How long ago = when / The other day

مصدر الفعل V.(inf) + did not (didn't) + فاعل

### 4. النفي Negative

فى حالة النفي نستخدم (المصدر + didn't)

➔ I **didn't** play football yesterday. ➔ he **didn't** go to school last week.

لاحظ: هناك اشكال اخرى للافعال فى زمن الماضى التى لا يمكن تحول الى النفي باستخدام **didn't** مثل:

was → wasn't / were → weren't / could → couldn't

➔ Ali **wasn't** at the cinema last week. ➔ They **weren't** at school yesterday.

### 5. السؤال Question

Did + subject + inf..... مصدر الفعل?

عند تكوين السؤال ب Yes / No تنبع الاتى:

➔ Did you watch TV last night? Yes, I did. / No, I didn't.

عند تكوين السؤال ب اداة استفهام:

مصدر الفعل..... did + subject + inf..... اداة الاستفهام.

➔ What time did you go to bed? Why did he buy that shirt?

### 6. المبني للمجهول Passive

was/were + p.p + مفعول

➔ Football **was played** yesterday. ➔ The film **was watched** at home by Heba

### للتعبير عن العادة الماضية نستخدم احدى هذة التركيبات

1- فاعل + used to + inf	Amr <b>used to</b> study hard.
2- It was SB's habit to + inf	It <b>was</b> Amr's habit to study hard
3- فاعل + (was / were) + in the habit of + (v + ing)	Amr <b>was</b> in the habit of studying hard.
4- فاعل + got into the habit of + (v + ing)	Amr <b>got into</b> the habit of studying hard
5- فاعل + no longer + مضارع بسيط = فاعل + don't/doesn't + فعل + any longer/more	Amr <b>no longer</b> studies hard=He <b>doesn't</b> study hard <b>any longer</b>
6- (Noun / v + ing) + (was / were) + SB's habit.	Studying hard <b>was</b> Amr's habit.

### The present continuous المضارع المستمر

### 1. التكوين Form

1. فى حالة الإثبات: يتكون المضارع المستمر من (am, is, are + verb + ing)

I → am  
He, She, It → is  
We, You, They → are

} + (v + ing).



- ✗ - Listen! She **is playing** the piano.
- ✗ - They **are cleaning** the garden now

٢. في حالة النفي: يتكون المضارع المستمر من (am, is, are + not + verb + ing)

٣. في حالة السؤال: يتكون المضارع المستمر من (am, is, are + inf...+ verb + ing)

e.g - **Are They playing tennis now?** - No, they aren't.

- **What are you doing now?** - I'm reading a lesson.

٤- المبنى للمجهول

(مفعول + am/is/are) + being + P.P

- My homework is being done now.



### ٢. الاستخدام Usage:

١. نستخدم المضارع المستمر للتعبير عن حدث يحدث أثناء الكلام او هذه الايام.

E.g. they **are playing** football now.

→ My brother **is reading** a book at the moment

→ She **is working** hard these days.

٢. حدث سيحدث في المستقبل في حالة الترتيب له:

E.g. I am travelling to london tomorrow.

٣- لا يستخدم مع أفعال الشعور والتفكير والملكية والحب والكراهية والرأى مثل :

want - think - like - love - hate - belong - have - see - hear - taste - smell - own - seem  
need - understand - mean - prefer.

-I want some juice.

-My friend belongs to the choir.

ولكن ممكن ان تستخدم بعض هذه الافعال في الاستمرار بمعنى اخر مثل:

E.g I have a car (امتلك) →→→ But → I'm having breakfast.(اتناول)

E.g. I think Ali is clever. (اعتقد) →→→ I'm thinking of buying a car( افكر)

٤. يستخدم المضارع المستمر مع كلمة **always** للتعبير عن الانزعاج او شى يحدث كثيرا

E.g He is always behaving carelessly.

- My mother is always helping us with our homework.

٥. التحدث عن احداث التي تحدث حولنا مؤخرا خاصة مع بعض الافعال مثل :

Get	change	become	increase	rise
fall	grow	improve	begin	start

- My English is getting better.

-Demand for new cars is growing rapidly.

- At first I didn't like my job, but I am beginning to enjoy it now.

The weather is improving.

### ٣. الكلمات الدالة Key words:

الكلمات التالية كلها كلمات دالة على المضارع المستمر:

مازال - still - الان - at this time - الآن - at present - انظر! Look! - في هذه اللحظة - at the moment - الآن (now)

(هذه الايام these days - اليوم today - احذر/احترس/احذر! - Watch out! - انصت! Listen!)

لاحظ ان هناك الكثير من الكلمات المشتركة بين الازمنة والفيصل هو معرفة الزمن المناسب مثل still/now

Ex- He is still working as an engineer.

- He is still alive.

Ex - Hany is playing football in the street now.

- Now, he plays as a defender in his team

1) I .....my new camera last week.

a. buys                      b. am buying                      c. bought                      d. buy

2) I .....a photo of you now.

a. take                      b. took                      c. am taking                      d. taken

3) My father .....in a bank in the city centre.

a. works                      b. worked                      c. am working                      d. work

4) He .....his work there 15 years ago.

- a. started                      b. starts                      c. is starting                      d. start
- 5) My company .....an important meeting last month.  
a. have                      b. has                      c. had                      d. is having
- 6) A trade delegation .....from their office in Japan last Sunday.  
a. come                      b. came                      c. comes                      d. is coming
7. My brother ..... three languages.  
a. is speaking                      b. spoken                      c. speaks                      d. speak
- 8) Yesterday, I .....business leaders in Cairo.  
a. interview                      b. interviewed                      c. am interviewing                      d. interviews
- 9) Now I .....for a well-known Egyptian company that writes computer programs.  
a. works                      b. worked                      c. am working                      d. work
- 10) At the moment, I ..research on a computer program for an Australian company.  
a. doing                      b. do                      c. am doing                      d. did
- 11) Omar..... . That's why he is always fit.  
a.smoke                      b. don't smokes                      c. doesn't smokes                      d. never smokes
- 12) When I was eight, I .....programme about a famous Egyptian doctor on TV.  
a. saw                      b. see                      c. am seeing                      d. seen
- 13) We are making a card for my brother. ....to help?  
a. Are you wanting                      b. Did you want                      c. Do you want                      d. Have you wanted
- 14-Our boy .....taller and stronger as each day passes  
a. gets                      b. is got                      c. is getting                      d. get
- 15-I don't like Heba as she ..... a lot of silly questions  
a. always asks                      b. is always asking                      c. always ask                      d. is always asked
- 16) I don't understand why he ..... .  
a. shouting                      b. have shouted                      c. shout                      d. is shouting
- 17) What time did the London plane.....last night?  
a. never left                      b. left                      c. leave                      d. was leaving
- 18)Ali always.....to work when he was young.  
a-walked                      b-walks                      c-is walking                      d-was walking
- 19) I ..... till my friend arrives to go to the club together.  
a left                      b didn't leave                      c won't leave                      d am leaving
- 20)Mr Hassan feels better now. He .....smokes.  
a. any more                      b. used to                      c. no longer                      d. still
- 21)-I .....tennis for two years when I was young.  
a. was played                      b. played                      c. have played                      d. had played
- 22)she is used to .....at night.  
a- study                      b-studying                      c-studied                      d-studies
- 23-My father .....to a primary school for 6 years.  
a- has gone                      b-went                      c-was going                      d-is going
- 24) After my father .....his work, he will take us to the club.  
a. finishing                      b. finish                      c. finishes                      d. had finished
- 25) We .....to London tomorrow as arranged.  
a. traveling                      b. travels                      c. are traveling                      d. travel
- 26) I .....to spend the weekend in my village. This is my intention.  
a. went                      b. go                      c. goes                      d. am going
- 27) .....you understand what the teacher says?  
a. Did                      b. Do                      c. Are                      d. Does
- 28) As soon as Ali.....her exam, he'll go on holiday with her parent.  
a. has finished                      b. finished                      c. had finished                      d. finish
- 29) On Sundays, they.....volleyball in physical education class.  
a. plays                      b.play                      c. will be played                      d. are playing

- 30) What do you do after school? - I .....a nap.  
a. usually took      b. took usually      c. take usually      d. usually take
- 31) Amr .....to work by train every day.  
a. traveling      b. travels      c. is traveling      d. travel
- 32) He is often late for school but he .....absent from it.  
a. sometimes is      b. is never      c. is always      d. usually is
- 33) I can't come to the phone now. I .....a shower.  
a. am having      b. have      c. will have      d. am doing
- 34-He..... a car at the moment, so he has to take a taxi.  
a- doesn't have      b-don't have      c-didn't have      d-isn't having
- 35- I would rather Ali ..... this shirt. It looks fashionable.  
a. buy      b. buys      c. bought      d. buying
- 36-- Hany ..... the manager of the company tomorrow  
a. see      b. sees      c. is seeing      d. will be seen
- 37-- This milk ..... strange - do you think it's OK to drink?  
a. tastes      b. is tasted      c. is tasting      d. is being
- 38) Karim .....at the school two years ago.  
a. start      b. starting      c. started      d. is starting
- 39) We can't play tennis today because it .....  
a. rains      b. rained      c. is raining      d. rain
- 40) When was the last time you .....your cousins?  
a. have seen      b. seeing      c. saw      d. see
- 41) We ..... to some children on the radio at the moment.  
a. are listening      b. listening      c. listen      d. listened
- 42) I .....asleep at half past eight yesterday.  
a. fall      b. fell      c. felt      d. failed
- 43) At the moment, we .....a history project at school.  
a. do      b. did      c. are doing      d. does
- 44) It .....in Egypt.  
a. not often rain      b. don't often rain      c. doesn't often rain      d. doesn't often rains
- 45) I .....Japanese food for the first time last week.  
a. eat      b. ate      c. eaten      d. am eating
- 46) My grandmother .....in Alexandria at the present.  
a. live      b. lived      c. lives      d. is leaving
- 47) I started the job two years ago. During that time, I .....some very important people.  
a. meet      b. met      c. meeting      d. am meeting
- 48) We .....a meeting at work this morning.  
a. had      b. having      c. has      d. have
- 49) My sister .....working with children.  
a. enjoying      b. enjoy      c. is enjoying      d. enjoys
50. The sun ..... rises in the west.  
a. never      b. always      c. often      d. ever
- 51- They succeed in their exams because they.....hard.  
a) studied      b) study      c) studies      d) will study
- 52-The criminals.....to prison for robbing the bank a month ago.  
a) are sent      b) were sent      c) sent      d) send

## Unit 2

# Relative clauses

ضمائر الوصل هي : التي تستخدم لربط الجمل ببعضها كالاتي :

**Who - whom - which - that - whose - where - when**

١. تحل (Who /that) محل فاعل عاقل وتوضع بعد الفاعل الذي تصفه ويأتي بعدهما فعل: كالاتي.

اسم عاقل	Who / that	فعل
----------	------------	-----

- 1- She is the woman **who / that** wrote two books  
→ I saw the policeman **who(that)** arrested the thief.

٢. تحل (whom/Who /that) محل مفعول عاقل وتوضع بعد الموصوف العاقل الذي تصفه ويأتي بعدهما فاعل كالاتي .

اسم عاقل	Whom/Who / that	فاعل
----------	-----------------	------

- Ahmed **whom ( who - that )** you met yesterday is my brother.  
→ That's the man **whom / who / that** you are talking about.

← لاحظ :- يبقى حرف الجر كما هو بعد الفعل أو يوضع قبل ضمير الوصل **whom** فقط وليس **who - that** .

That's the man **about whom** you are talking.

٣. تحل محل ( which/that ) الفاعل أو المفعول غير العاقل ويأتي بعدهما فعل او فاعل

اسم غير عاقل	Which / that	فعل
--------------	--------------	-----

← صيغة الفاعل

- 1-The stories **which ( that )** are on the shelf are all mine.  
2- That's the book **which / that** is a best seller.

اسم غير عاقل	Which / that	فاعل
--------------	--------------	------

← صيغة المفعول

- The film **which ( that )** I watched last week was boring.  
He bought a new car **which ( that)** he had an accident with.

يبقى حرف الجر كما هو بعد الفعل أو يستخدم قبل ( **which** ) وليس **that** .

He made a bad mistake **for which** he had to apologise..  
This is the article **in which** she writes about science.

- (هام) - يمكن أن تستخدم (which) لتشير إلي جملة كاملة سابقة لها .

- He came first, which made his parents very happy.  
- He was usually late, which always annoyed his father  
- He spoke badly about my teacher which made me angry

٤. تستخدم where مع المكان .

مكان	Where	فاعل
------	-------	------

- This is the house **where** we live.  
→ Alex is a nice city **where** I like to live .

٥. لاحظ :- عند وجود حرف جر يدل على المكان نستخدم ( which ) ولا نستخدم ( where ) ويأتي حرف الجر قبلها أو بعد الفعل

مكان	Which = where + حرف جر	فاعل
	Which	حرف جر.....فاعل

e.g. This is the house **which** we live **in** . This is the house **in which/ Where** we live .

- The garden **in which** I used to play is now a parking lot.  
→ That is the stadium **at which** we saw the cup final.

⇒ Dr Aisha used to go with him to meetings, at which she learned to read and write.

← لاهظ :- نستخدم ( which ) مع المكان إذا جاء بعدها فعل وليس فاعل ( او كانت جملة لتعريف المكان .

مكان	Which	فعل جملة (تشير الى المكان كشيء)
------	-------	------------------------------------

→ This is the school which was built last year.

→ Cairo, which is very crowded , is the capital of Egypt.

→ This is the house which I bought /built last week. المكان هنا يعامل كشيء

← ٥. نستخدم whose للملكية عاقل وغير عاقل وتحمل محل (س) أو صفة الملكية ( my , his , her , its , your , their , )  
our وتكون التركيبية كالاتي:

اسم المالك	Whose	الشيء المملوك للمالك
------------	-------	----------------------

→ That's the man whose son succeeded.

→ The girl whose bag was stolen was crying

→ Ahmed is the boy whose father is a teacher.

→ the car whose colour is red won the race

لا حظ ان هناك بعض الكلمات تستخدم كاسم وفعل فاذا استخدمت كاسم فانها تسبق ب whose

Sub + Whose + work, stay, dreams, likes, play, use, water, plant, love + verb

Ex: people whose work requires staying up late suffer a lot in life.

Ex: People whose stay ended should renew it.

-Shakespeare was a great playwright whose plays are famous everywhere

⊗ ⊗ ٥. نستخدم (when) مع الزمن (الوقت) .

زمن	When	فاعل
-----	------	------

It's the month July when we go on holiday.

2- Ramadan is the month when we fast..

لا حظ :- عند وجود حرف جر يدل على الزمان نستخدم (which) ولا نستخدم ( when ) ويأتي حرف الجر قبلها او بعدها

مكان	which = when + حرف جر	فاعل
------	-----------------------	------

1-It's the month July which we go on holiday in .

2- Friday is the day on which/When I visit my relatives in our village.

3-The early morning is the best time which I do sport in

لا هظ :- نستخدم ( which ) مع الزمان إذا جاء بعدها فعل وليس فاعل

Ex- summer is the time which is very hot.

### Important notes

١- يمكن حذف who , which عندما تحل محل الفاعل إذا جاء بعدهما v. to be أو مبني للمجهول ويحذف v. to be .

**Who/Which + (v) to be + p. p = p.p**

→ They boy who was punished yesterday got the worst marks.

The boy, punished yesterday got the worst marks.

→ The hospital which was built last year, is wonderful.

The hospital built last year, is wonderful.

٢- يمكن حذف **who** , **which** إذا جاء بعدهما مبنى للمعلوم ويجذف **v.to be** ان وجد ويكون الفعل الاساسى مضافا إليه. ing.

**Who/which + جملة فى المعلوم = v. ing**

► **The man who is living(lives) next door is my friend.**

The man living next door is my friend.

→ **Vegetables which contain a lot of water, don't freeze well.**

Vegetables containing a lot of water, don't freeze well

٢- عند استخدام **comma** قبل وبعد عبارة الوصل لا نستخدم **that** فى هذا النوع.

► My mother, who is standing beside me, is very kind.

► This photo, which I took, shows our house

٤- تستخدم **that** فقط بعد صيغة التفضيل والكلمات الآتية:

**All- any -every -few -little -many - much- nothing -none -some -the only**

→ There isn't anything that we can eat in this house.

→ This is the best book that I have ever read. ► I gave him **all** news **that** I had.

– تستخدم ايضا اذا بدأت الجملة ب ( **it is / it was** )

**It was** Graham Bell **that** invented the telephone.

٥- تستخدم **what** كرابط لتشير الى اسم او عبارة وهى تساوى **the thing that/which**

فاعل	<b>what</b>	فعل اوضمير ( ليس اسم )
------	-------------	------------------------

Ex. We'd better decide what we need to buy.

Have you seen what I bought from London?

I can't give what you need.

I'm sorry; what happened was my mistake

- 1- The residents ..... stay ended, have to renew it.  
a) whose                      b) who                      c) that                      d) when
- 2- The tour guide showed me round town, ..... was very kind of him .  
a-who                      b-whose                      c-where                      d- which
- 3-The man .....this luxurious house is very modest.  
a-who is owned              b-owing                      c-owns                      d-that owning
- 4- My uncle lives in Al-Mahala.....is a big industrial city.  
a whose                      b where                      c what                      d which
- 5- Mrs. Eman has got her Ph. D .....we all congratulated her.  
a to which                      b about which              c on which                      d which
- 6- Shakespeare was a great playwright .....plays are famous everywhere.  
a who's                      b whose                      c who                      d which
- 7- I don't believe .....he says; he usually tells lies.  
a what                      b that                      c which                      d who
- 8- The 6th of October, 1973 was the day..... the Egyptian armed forces beat Israel and regained Sinai.  
a which                      b in which                      c at which                      d on which
- 9- Mr. Adel, ..... is our new manager, is very friendly.  
a that                      b who                      c what                      d whom
- 10- We should all honour those .....do their best to serve humanity.  
a what                      b which                      c who                      d whom
- 11- I don't really know.....my neighbour will come back From Italy.  
a what                      b when                      c where                      d which
- 12-The electric machines .....in Japan are used everywhere.  
a are made                      b which made              c made                      d are making
- 13- I'm sorry;.....happened was my mistake.  
a when                      b where                      c that                      d what
- 14- Mr. Akram is the generous man .....house we had lunch yesterday.  
a who's                      b which                      c in whose                      d whose
- 15- He spoke badly about my teacher .....made me angry; I like and respect my teacher so much.  
a what                      b which                      c who                      d whom

- 16- The early morning is the best time ..... I do sport in.  
a what                      b which                      c who                      d when
- 17- Fortunately, I found the mobile.....  
a I had lost it      b which I had lost it                      c I had lost                      d that I had lost it
- 18- The manager with ..... I work is very friendly.  
a whose                      b that                      c whom                      d who
- 19-Omar,..... mother is a scientist, always does well in the science tests.  
a whose                      b who                      c who's                      d for whom
- 20- Tanta is the city..... my grandparents were born.  
a which                      b where                      c who                      d when
- 21-This is the book..... my favourite character goes to the Arctic.  
a-which                      b-that                      c-in which                      d-to which
- 22-I could not decide..... to wear to the wedding party.  
a which                      b what                      c that                      d who
- 23-The shop,..... I visited last week, has some great souvenirs.  
a when                      b where                      c who                      d which
- 24-This is the hotel..... I stayed when I was young.  
a which                      b what                      c where                      d when
- 25-Saturday, .....we always play football, is always a busy day for me.  
a that                      b what                      c on which                      d where
- 26- The bridge..... is near my house is more than two hundred years old.  
a that                      b to which                      c where                      d what
- 27-it is said he was a man.....to have the sight of an eagle and courage of a lion.  
a-who appeared      b-he appeared                      c- that appears                      d- and appears
- 28- They said something very cruel, .....I think they should apologise.  
a- at which                      b- by which                      c-to which                      d-for which
- 29-Yesterday, I played a long game of tennis with my brother, ..... made me very tired.  
a) who                      b) when                      c) where                      d) which
- 30-the man to.....you were talking is the manager of the company.  
a-that                      b-whose                      c-whom                      d-when
- 31-The man .....in the accident was taken to hospital.  
a-was injured      b-who injured                      c-injured                      d-was injuring
32. I can't remember the name of the person ..... I borrowed this pen.  
a) from where      b) from which                      c) to whom                      d) from whom
33. The books ..... by Naguib Mahfouz are internationally famous.  
a. written                      b. were writing                      c. were written                      d. which written
34. The book ..... had many pictures.  
a. I gave you      b. that I gave you it                      c. that I gave it to you                      d. which gave you
- 35-What is the name of the river .....flows through Egypt?  
a. who                      b. where                      c. which                      d. whose
- 36- Hany found the book .....he was looking.  
a. which                      b. for which                      c. at which                      d. in which
- 37- Can you suggest a time at .....I can visit you?  
a. when                      b. where                      c. that                      d. which
- 38-Mahfouz was a great writer .....works have been famous worldwide.  
a. who                      b. whose                      c. where                      d. which
- 39- Tourists .....stay costs much, moved to a chapter hotel.  
a. whose                      b. who                      c. who's                      d. whom
- 40- My friend ..... flat we live, travelled to London two years ago.  
a. who                      b. which                      c. in which                      d. in whose
- 41- I told him all ..... I know about the solar system.  
a. that                      b. which                      c. this                      d. whom
- 42-There's a girl .....for you outside the gate to help her.  
a. waits                      b. waiting                      c. waited                      d. is waiting
- 43-sham el Nessim , .....marks the beginning of spring , is a day of family gathering  
a. that                      b. when                      c. where                      d. which
- 44- This is the restaurant .....I usually go for my meals  
a. which                      b. to which                      c. at which                      d. in which

## المبنى للمجهول passive

جملة الـ passive هي جملة تبدأ دائماً بمفعول الجملة وتعبّر عن ما يعبر عنه نفس الزمن في الشكل الـ active (المبني للمعلوم) الشكل العام لاي جملة passive يكون كالتالي :

فاعل الجملة + **(be) + P.P + by** + فعل مساعد + مفعول

يمكننا الاستغناء عن اخر عنصرين في جملة الـ passive وهما ( by والفاعل )  
إذا كان الفاعل ضمير وارادنا كتابته في جملة الـ passive يكتب في شكل ضمير مفعول وكذلك المفعول اذا كان ضمير  
وسنبدأ به الجملة يكتب في شكل ضمير الفاعل  
الازمنة في الـ passive

Tense	الزمن	Passive	المجهول
Present simple	المضارع البسيط	مفعول + am / is / are + P.P	
Past simple	الماضي البسيط	مفعول + was / were + P.P	
Present continuous	المضارع المستمر	مفعول + am / is / are being + P.P	
Past continuous	الماضي المستمر	مفعول + was / were being + P.P	
Present perfect	المضارع التام	مفعول + have / has been + P.P	
Past perfect	الماضي التام	مفعول + had been + P.P	
Will / would / can / could		Will / would / can / could	
May / might / shall / should + مطدر		May / might / shall / should (be) + P.P	
Must / ought to		Must / ought to	
Have / has / had / will have to		Have / has / had / will have to	
Needn't – seem to – appear to + مطدر		Needn't – seem to – appear to (be) + P.P	
(be) going / supposed to / about to		(be) going / supposed to / about to	
Would like to		Would like to	

لاحظ

١- الافعال التي ياتي بعدها مفعول ثم مصدر مباشرة بدون ( see- hear – make – help ) to عند التحويل للـ passive نستخدم to

The teacher made us write the homework . → We were made to write the homework .  
I saw him play tennis → he was seen to play tennis

٢- الافعال المتبوعة بفعل ( v.ing ) نستخدم ( being + p.p ) في المبنى للمجهول

like/love/hate/remember/ enjoy/avoid

I dislike people laughing at me → I dislike being laughed at .  
I don't like people deceiving me. → I don't like being deceived .

### ٣- إذا كان الفاعل والمفعول شيئاً/شخصاً واحد مع الفعل let نستخدم ضمير منعكس ثم ( be + p.p )

1- He let people deceive him      الفاعل هو نفسه المفعول  
- He let himself be deceived  
• She let others cheat her.  
she let herself be cheated by others.

2- He let his sister watch TV      لاحظ الفاعل ليس نفسه المفعول  
- His sister was allowed to watch TV

### 4 يستخدم need to في المبني للمجهول بطريقتين:

Need to + inf.      في المعلوم  
Need to be + PP. / Need + V +ing      في المجهول  
• We need to clean the floor.  
The floor needs to be cleaned.  
=The floor needs cleaning.

### 5- الأفعال في التركيبات الآتية

People	say - think know -consider announce – report expect - believe agree – predict understand- deny	It is + pp      من هذه الأفعال	
		Subject + (be) + pp + to + (inf)	المضارع
		Subject + (be) + pp + to have + pp	الماضي

الأفعال السابقة يكتب بعدها that أو يمكن الاستغناء عنها ثم جملة كاملة أخرى فيكون النحوي للـ passive بطريقتين

### الطريقة الأولى ← طريقة ( it )

People say that .....      It is said that .....  
We think that .....      It is thought that .....  
People believe that .....      It is believed that .....  
People thought that .....      It was thought that .....  
Scientists have shown.....      It has been shown that.....

Ex : People know that the internet can be dangerous sometimes.

It is known that the internet can be dangerous sometimes

Ex2 : They believed that he has a big house

It was believed that he has a big house .

Ex3 : scientists have shown that our planet is gradually getting warmer.

It has been shown that our planet is gradually getting warmer.

### الطريقة الثانية ← طريقة الفاعل الثاني

١- نبدأ بالفاعل الثاني المكتوب بعد that      ٢- نضع الفعل المستخدم في صيغة الـ passive  
٣- إذا كان الفعل الموجود في الجملة الثانية مضارع نستخدم to + inf أما إذا كان ماضي نستخدم to have + p.p

Ex : We say that she is hard-working .

She is said to be hard-working

Ex2 : People know that he killed his wife .

He is known to have killed his wife



- 30- Since I travelled to London, no emails ..... from my old friend. So, I'm worried about him.  
a are received      b have received      c have been received      d were received
- 31- The thief ..... before he tried to escape.  
a was arresting      b had been arrested      c had arrested      d is arrested
- 32- My car ..... before I travelled to Hurghada.  
a is checked      b had to be checked      c had checked      d had to check
- 33- After I returned home, I found that my room .....  
a is tidied      b was tidied      c had been tidied      d had tidied
- 34) The book ..... well.  
a is to have revised      b is to be revised      c is to revise      d is to be revising
- 35) Do you object ..... to Hurgada? Where else can we go?  
a being taken      b be taken      c to be taken      d to being taken
- 36) .....that she became ill after she washed some vegetables.  
a. She believes      b. It believes      c. It is believed      d. She is believed
- 37) The student decided not to make that mistake again after.....  
a. punishing      b. punished      c. had punished      d. being punished
- 38-lot of money..... on food, medicine and education every year.  
a. was spent      b. were spent      c. had been spent      d. is spent
- 39) I have always liked ..... in a gentle way.  
a. to treat      b. to be treated      c. treating      d. be treated
- 40- Women .....to live longer than men.  
a. have believed      b. believed      c. believe      d. are believed
- 41) While my flat was ....., I was sleeping in my bed room.  
a. clean      b. being cleaned      c. cleaned      d. cleans
- 42) The tables .....before the restaurant opens tonight.  
a. had been set      b. will be set      c. setting      d. being set
- 43) The computer .....to be the greatest invention.  
a. thinks      b. is thought      c. thought      d. has thought
- 44) Our house is still good. It .....demolished.  
a. needn't be      b. needn't to be      c. doesn't need      d. didn't need
- 45) He .....to come in until he had apologized.  
a. was allowed      b. didn't allow      c. wasn't allowed      d. allowed
- 46) .....to be successful in her work.  
a. She is said      b. It is said      c. She says      d. It says
- 47) Many exams were .....before the final one.  
a be answered      b to be answered      c to have answered      d be answering
- 48) Mohammed Salah is looking forward to .....as the best player in the world.  
a choose      b choosing      c be chosen      d being chosen
- 49-All people object to .....like animals.  
a be treated      b being treated      c treating      d treat
- 50- Not much ..... about this matter.  
a) have said      b) has said      c) has been said      d) have been said

## Unit 4

### الماضي المستمر The past continuous tense

#### ١. التكوين Form:

(فاعل + was/were + verb + ing)

١- في حالة الإثبات: يتكون الماضي المستمر من

➤ They **were watching** TV yesterday evening.

(فاعل + was/were not + verb + ing )

٢- في حالة النفي: يتكون من

➤ Jana **wasn't preparing** dinner.

( **Was, Were + sub...+ verb + ing ....?** )

٣- في حالة السؤال: يتكون من

or

( **was, were + sub...+ verb + ing ....?** )

➤ **Was** he/she (having lunch)? Yes, he/she **was**. No, he/she **wasn't**

➤ - What were they doing at 5 yesterday? They **were playing** football

( **was, were + being+ p.p...** )

٣- في حالة المبنى للمجهول: يتكون من

➤ TV **was being watched** yesterday evening

**٢. الاستخدام Usage:**

**نستخدم الماضي المستمر**

١- للتعبير عن حدث استمر لفترة في الماضي في وقت معين

➤ Tarek **was eating** dinner at noon yesterday.

٢- للتعبير عن حدث كان مستمرا عندما قطعه حدث آخر في الماضي.

➤ **While/As** I was having lunch , the phone rang

٣- للتعبير عن حدثين كانا مستمرين في نفس الوقت في الماضي مع (**While/As/When**)

➤ **While** my father **was watching** TV, my mother **was cooking** in the kitchen.

➤ **While / As / When** I **was doing** my homework, my sister **was helping** my mother.

➤ **While** I **was finishing** one story, I **was planning** the next one

**٣. الكلمات الدالة Key words:**

( **all + morning, afternoon, evening, night, time** ), **while** بينما , **as** بينما , **just as** بينما , **when** عندما , **between 6 and 8** , **at ...o'clock yesterday** , **at...o'clock last** , **The whole/all day yesterday** طول اليوم امس

١- لا يستخدم الماضي المستمر مع أفعال المشاعر والتفكير والملكية والحواس ووصف الحالة ولكن يستخدم الماضي البسيط مثل :

**want - think - like - love - hate - belong - have - see - hear - taste - smell -be -seem**

e.g. She **seemed** ill when I visited her.

➤ **While** I **was** at home, a man knocked on the door and asked for help.

➤ My car **was stolen** **while** I **was** on **holiday**.

٢- إذا لم ياتي بعد **while** فاعل ياتي بعدها ( **v + ing** )

➤ **While** playing football, I fell and broke my leg

٣- يمكن استخدام **on** بدلا من **when** ويأتي بعدها ( **v+ ing** )

▶ **When** the thief saw the police, he ran away.= **On seeing** the police, the thief ran away.

٣- يمكن استخدام **During** بدلا من **while** ويأتي بعدها ( **noun** )

➤ **During** my lunchtime, the phone rang

## زمن المضارع التام The present perfect tense

**١. الشكل Form**

( **has/have + P.P** )

١- في حالة الإثبات: يتكون من

➤ Ex.He **has watched** the match.

( **فاعل + has/have(not) + p.p.....** )

٢- في حالة النفي: يتكون من

➤ Ex. He **hasn't watched** the match.

( **Have/has + sub... + p.p....?** )

٣- في حالة السؤال: يتكون من

or

( **have/has + sub... + p.p....?** اداة استفهام )

➤ ❖ Have you finished your homework? Yes, I have./No, I haven't.

❖ - When **have you finished** your homework?

( **have/has + been+ p.p...** + مفعول )

٣- في حالة المبنى للمجهول: يتكون من

➤ TV **has been watched** by them.

### ٢. الاستخدام Usage:

١- يستخدم المضارع التام للتعبير عن أحداث في الماضي انتهت حالا أو منذ فترة قصيرة جدا

Mai **has just washed** the dishes.

٢- حدث بدا في الماضي ومازال مستمر في المضارع مع for/since

We **have lived** in Giza for ten years . We **have been** at this school since 2012.

٣- حدث بدا في الماضي وله أثر أو نتيجة في الوقت الحاضر

➔ I can't open the door because I **have lost** my keys.

➔ Ahmed **has hurt** his leg, so he can't play football today.

➔ Ali is happy because he **has passed** his exam

٤- يعبر عن حدث تم في الماضي دون تحديد وقته

E.g. - I **have painted** the house .

### ٣. الكلمات الدالة Key words

**ever**

تستخدم (ever) مع المضارع التام للسؤال عن الخبرات السابقة بمعنى (من قبل):

➔ Have you **ever** been to the desert?

Yes, I have. / No, I haven't. / No, I have never been there

**It's the first time + فاعل + have / has + ever + p.p**

١- تستخدم ايضا في الجملة التي تبدأ ب:

➔ It is the first time I **have ever seen** snow.

٢- الجمل التي تحتوي على صيغة التفضيل:

فاعل + Is/are the

صفة + est

+ اسم + I have ever + p.p

صفة طويلة + Most

➔ This is the tallest tree I **have ever seen**.

➔ Soha is the most intelligent girl I **have ever met**.

Nothing like this has ever happened to me.

٣- الجمل التي تبدأ ب **No**

**never**

تستخدم (never) مع المضارع التام المنفي للخبرات السابقة بمعنى (ابدا / مطلقا):

➔ He's **never** ridden a camel and he's **never** seen the sea.

**لاحظ** : يمكن ان نستخدم never في الجمل الانبية :

➔ My brother **has never driven** a car before

( never ) + ( before )

➔ I **have never seen** such a tall tree.

اسم موصوف + ( never ) + such

**just**

يستخدم (just) مع المضارع التام بمعنى (حالا) لنقول ان شئ ما حدث منذ فترة قصيرة :

Leila isn't here. She's **just gone**.

The bus **has just left!** I can see it over there

**already**

يستخدم (already) مع المضارع التام بمعنى (بالفعل) لنقول ان شئ ما حدث قبل ما كنا نتوقعة :

Hany has **already** made his bed

تأتي already بين have/has والتصريف الثالث ←

← Leila has finished her homework **already**.

تأتي already في نهاية الجملة الخبرية المثبتة ←

<b>yet</b>	تستخدم (yet) مع المضارع بمعنى (حتى الآن) لنسأل عن او نتكلم عن شيء ما متوقع حدوثه : ← Have you finished your homework <b>yet</b> ? ←← I haven't had breakfast <b>yet</b> .	تأتي <b>yet</b> في نهاية السؤال تأتي <b>yet</b> في نهاية الجملة المنفية
<b>Lately</b>	مؤخراً/ حديثاً (يُفضل أن تأتي في جملة منفية أو سؤال) E.g. I haven't met Soha <b>lately</b> .	
<b>recently</b>	مؤخراً/ حديثاً (يُفضل أن تأتي في جملة مثبتة أو سؤال) Samy has married <b>recently</b> .	
<b>Since</b> + بداية الحدث (بداية المدة)	Last (week- month – year – Monday - night ) 1998 / 5 o'clock / Sunday The /this morning –yesterday Lunch time – spring – then His arrival/ childhood/death /Marriage/ birthday/graduation I /He/she <b>was</b> ...../the age of..... /the beginning of .... Since the last + اسم ( since the last visit/match.	
	I've studied English since I was eight years old	
<b>For</b> + مدة كاملة	( a week/three weeks – a month/five months – a year/ten years– a day /four days – an hour /7 hours – a minute /15 minutes / a night / a while/ a decade / a season ) ( a long(short) time / ages/ more than /some time/ ever ) For the last/past + مدة ( for the last week/month) الخلاصة (تأتي مع كل ما انتهى ب S وبدا ب a /an	
	♣ I have lived here for 13 years.	

### يمكن استخدام **since** كإداة ربط

<b>Have/has + p.p</b>	<b>Since</b>	→ ماضى بسيط
<b>It's a period of time</b>		→ ماضى بسيط

Ex-It's two weeks since I met him .

➤ he **has studied** English **since** she **started** her school.

### لاحظ الفرق بين (have/has) been to & (have/has) gone to

1- ذهب الى مكان او زار مكان وعاد منه او عند السؤال عن مكان لم تزوره من قبل  
E.g. Hassan **has been to** London = (He visited London at some time in the past, and has now returned)

2- ذهب الى مكان او زار مكان ولم يعد او في الطريق الى هناك  
**has/have gone to**

→ He **has gone to** London = ( He is still there/ He is in London now)

→ Belal is not here. He **has gone to** the dentist's

1- It's more than 20 years ..... I travelled abroad.

a) while                      b) before                      c) when                      d) since

2. Salma .....tennis since she was five years old.

a) has played                      b) was playing                      c) played                      d) is playing

3. Oh! I ..... my passport. What should I do?

a) lost                      b) have lost                      c) had lost                      d) were losing

4-It's two weeks since we last .....

a- meeting                      b-had met                      c-have met                      d-met

5-Tamer .....a lot of health problems since he started living in that polluted city.

a-has                      b-had                      c-has had                      d-was having

6-I have ..... been to the zoo before.

- a- Just                      b- yet                      c- ever                      d- never
- 7-Belal is not here. He has ..... to the dentist's  
a-went                      b-gone                      c-been                      d-goes
- 8-This is the best book that I .....  
a-have never read                      b-was reading                      c-am reading                      d-have ever read
- 9-Ahmed .....his leg, so he can't play football today.  
a- has hurt                      b-hurt                      c-was hurting                      d-had hurt
- 10- this is the tallest girl I've .....seen.  
a- for                      b- never                      c- ever                      d- since
- 11.....he graduated , he hasn't found a suitable job.  
a- when                      b- since                      c- for                      d- while
- 12- Have you done your English home work.....?  
a- just                      b- yet                      c- never                      d- ever
- 13- I haven't seen him..... the last week.  
a) ago                      b) already                      c) for                      d) since
- 14- Ali has had his phone ..... the beginning of this year.  
a- for                      b- since                      c- already                      d- just
15. Hamdi has ..... to England. He'll be home next week.  
a. gone                      b. been                      c. go                      d. went
- 16- Ola is nervous because she is ..... A talk to the class before.  
a- Never gives                      b- had never given                      c- never used to give                      d- has never given
- 17-I haven't seen the new adventure film.....  
a- Just                      b- yet                      c- already                      d- never
- 18-You can see Ali now because he .....home.  
a just arrived                      b has yet arrived                      c has just arrived                      d already arrived
- 19- My little brother is sad because he ..... his favourite toy.  
a is breaking                      b was breaking                      c had broken                      d has broken
- 20- We have a lot of food in the kitchen because my mother..... to the shops.  
a has never been                      b has just gone                      c has just been                      d has yet been
21. Radwa doesn't know what flying is like. She.....  
a) has ever flew                      b) has never flown                      c) has ever flown                      d) 'd never flown
- 22- I haven't met the minister..... .It's the first time to meet him.  
a yet                      b before                      c already                      d never
- 23- My uncle .....as a taxi driver for ten years. Now, he is a worker in a big clothes factory.  
a works                      b was working                      c has worked                      d worked
- 24- I haven't seen Mazen..... the last time we met in Alexandria.  
a while                      b when                      c for                      d since
- 25-Ahmed, where have you .....?  
a-went                      b-gone                      c-been                      d-were
- 26-I'm thirsty, I .....since yesterday.  
a. didn't drink                      b. haven't drunk                      c. hadn't drunk                      d. don't drink
- 27-My neighbours .....to Aswan since two years ago.  
a. moved                      b. had moved                      c. have moved                      d. will move
- 28-Have you eaten all the food .....? You must have been very hungry.  
a. yet                      b. since                      c. recently                      d. already
- 29- Ahmed's grandmother..... ill when he visited her yesterday.  
a was seeming                      b had seemed                      c seemed                      d has seemed
- 30- Hassan couldn't answer the phone because he .....his father's car  
a washed                      b was washing                      c had washed                      d has washed
- 31-While My sister was studying, I .....television.  
a-watched                      b-watching                      c-will watch                      d-was watching
- 32) ..... reaching the airport, Ali found out that he had left his suitcases at home.  
a. On                      b. While                      c. When                      d. Despite
33. Yesterday evening, we .....for our English test when all the lights went out.  
a) revising                      b) were revising                      c) revised                      d) had revised
- 34- She didn't see the thief since she.....TV.  
a) had watched                      b) has watched                      c) watched                      d) was watching
35. While.....in his field, the farmer found an old statue made of gold.  
a) dig                      b) dug                      c) was digging                      d) digging

- 36-Heba was sitting in a traffic jam when her train..... the station.  
a leave                      b has left                      c left                      d has been leaving
- 37-While I ..... at home, a man knocked on the door and asked for help.  
a-was                      b-was being                      c-had been                      d-have been
- 38-What ..... when I called you? You sounded very busy  
a) were you doing    b) you did                      c) you were doing                      a) did you do
- 39- Amira..... all day yesterday.  
a) was reading                      b) is reading    c) reads                      d) has read
- 40-During his sleep last night, someone.....into his house.  
a) broke                      b) was breaking                      c) had broken                      d) breaking
- 41-I.....with my friend when I realised that I had lost my wallet  
a) was shopping                      b) shopped                      c) had shopped                      d) shopping
- 42-have you ever been to Aswan ? b: oh ! yes, I.....there in 2010  
a-go                      b-was                      c-have been                      d- have gone
- 43-He last went on holiday.....he was still a boy.  
a) after                      b) for                      c) when                      d) since
- 44- Have you done your work alone.....? I can't believe it!  
a) yet                      b) already                      c) ever                      d) just
- 45-.....the last meeting, we haven't seen each other again.  
a) For                      b) During                      c) While                      d) Since

## Unit 5

### اعتاد ان Used to + inf

**فعل ناقص بمعنى اعتاد أن ( يعبر عن عادة كانت تحدث في الماضي ولم تعد تحدث الآن ) وليس الامس او الاسبوع الماضي**

- I **used to play** football when I was young.    - He **used to be** a driver, but now he isn't.
- I **used to smoke** a packet a day but I stopped two years ago.
- I **used to drive** to work but now I take the bus.

**لاحظ الفرق بين استخدام الماضي البسيط او used to عند التعبير عن عادة في الماضي**

In the past , people **used to travel/traveled** on camels.

نستخدم الماضي البسيط فقط عند الاشارة الى حدث تم في وقت محدد الماضي ولم يكن عادة

We **went to** the museum twice last week.

**Didn't use to + inf / never used to+ inf**

في النفي نستخدم

- I **didn't use to** play football when I was young.    - He **didn't use to** be fat but now he is.
- He **never used to** come early

**Did + فاعل + use to + inf ?**

وفي الاستفهام نستخدم

- **Did she use to** cry a lot when she was a baby? **Did you use to** get up early?

**اعتاد على (am / is / are) / (get) used to (v + ing)**

صفة ( تعبر عن عادة تحدث في الحاضر )

**I'm used to playing** football . = I **usually play** football.

وفي الاستفهام نستخدم

**am - is- are + فاعل + used to + (v + ing) ..?**

- **Is he used to playing** football



- a) isn't                      b) doesn't                      c) wasn't                      d) didn't  
21- I ..... live in Egypt. When I was younger, my family lived in France.  
a) didn't always used to                      b) didn't always use to  
c) hadn't always                      d) wasn't always  
22- She is used to ..... to Fayoum every week.  
a) go                      b) going                      c) goes                      d) have gone  
23- He never ..... to drink milk but he drinks it now.  
a) use                      b) used                      c) using                      d) uses  
24- When I was young , I was thin but now I .....  
a- don't                      b- didn't                      c- wasn't                      d- amn't  
25- I ..... to the cinema three times last week.  
a) went                      b) used to go                      c) am going                      d) was used to  
26- I used to go to the cinema very often, but now, I ..... do so.  
a- used to                      b- no longer                      c- usually                      d- am used to

## Adjectives

## الصفات

### ١: الصفات

- الصفة هي كلمة تصف اسماً ، ولها نفس الشكل (التكوين) في المفرد والجمع ، والصفات يمكن أن تسبق الاسم وتأتي بعده ويكون قبلها ( v to be ) :  
أو تأتي بعد بعض الأفعال مثل

١- تأتي هذه الأفعال بمعنى يصبح (be – get – become – go – grow – turn)

She is nice.                      He will be sad.                      They have been happy.  
The food went bad.                      He grows angry.                      The sea turned rough.

٢- ولكن إذا جاءت (get – become – go – grow – turn) بمعناها الحقيقي يأتي بعدها ظرف

He went there quickly.

٣- إذا جاءت بمعنى يبدو يأتي بعدها صفة (look – seem – appear – sound)

He looks happy.

He looks at me angrily.

وإذا جاءت بمعنى ينظر، يأتي بعدها ظرف

٤- إذا جاءت بمعنى يعطي (لمس – مذاق – رائحة) يأتي بعدها صفة (feel – taste – smell)

The cloth feels smooth.

The food tastes nice.

٥- ولكن إذا جاءت بمعنى (يلمس – يتذوق – يشم) ، يأتي بعدها ظرف

- لاحظ أن الصفات المنتهية بـ ed تصف العاقل و الصفات المنتهية بـ ing تصف غير العاقل عادة.

Bored	متضجر – شاعر بالملل	boring	مُمل
excited	منفعل / فرحان	exciting	مُثير
interested	مهتم	interesting	شيق
terrified	مرعوب	terrifying	مُرعب
tired	مُتعب	tiring	مُتعب
surprised	مُندهش	surprising	مدهش
amused	مُسل	amusing	شيء مُسل

E.g. The match was exciting. When I saw the match, I was excited.

لاحظ : تستخدم الصفات التي تنتهي بـ ing - لتصف الأشخاص التي تولد - تتسبب في هذا الشعور

e.g. This is a confusing girl ← وصفت الفتاة بصفة ing- مع أنها إنسان لأنها هي التي تثير هذا الشعور

### أنواع الصفات:

\*\*Short adjectives (one syllable)

[ short , long , big , tall , cheap , near , old , young ]

١ - صفات قصيرة

٢ - صفات طويلة ← \*\* Long adjectives (with two or more syllables)

[expensive , generous , interesting , beautiful , wonderful ]

بعض الصفات تستخدم كصفات قصيرة أو طويلة في نفس الوقت

Common – narrow – simple – quiet – stupid – clever – polite

الصفات التالية ذات مقطع واحد وتعامل معاملة ذات المقطعين (real / wrong / true / right):

This is the most real situation I've ever witnessed.

عند مقارنة التساوي نستخدم (as ..... as) وتعني تماما مثل ولا بد أن تكون الصفة درجة اولي (طويلة أم قصيرة (وتأتي بعد as

١ - مفعول عبارة عن (n) أو ضمير مفعول : (me, him, her, it, you, us, them)

-She is as young as him/ali.

٢ - ضمير فاعل (I, he, she, it, you, we, they): بشرط أن يكون بعده (فعل) كالآتي:

-She is as young as he is.

- Sami is as tall as Ali.

= Sami is the same height as Ali.

- My car is as expensive as yours.

= They are (of) the same price.

• عند نفي صفة التساوي نستخدم (not as /so ..... as) أو (less than) وتكون الصفة درجة اولي

-Dina is not as /so old as Heba.

= They are not (of) the same age.

- Heba is older than Dina. Heba is the older of the two.

- Cairo is hotter than London. = - London isn't as hot as Cairo. = - London is less hot than Cairo.

صفات قصيرة Short adjectives (one syllable)

positive degree صفة	comparative degree صفة + er + than	superlative degree the + صفة + est
tall	taller than	the tallest
large	larger than	the largest
hot	hotter than	the biggest
heavy	heavier than	the heaviest

صفات طويلة Longer adjectives (with two or more syllables)

positive degree صفة	comparative degree more .... صفة ..... than less .... صفة ..... than	superlative degree the most... + صفة the least ... + صفة
Honest	more honest than	the most honest
Intelligent	more intelligent than	the most intelligent

صفات شاذة Irregular adjectives

Adjective	Comparative degree	Superlative degree
good / well	better than	the best
bad / ill	worse than	the worst
little	less than	the least
many / much	more than	the most
late	later than latter than	the latest the last
Far (بعيد مسافة) Far (كثير كمية)	farther than further than	the farthest the furthest



ملاحظة

١ - كلمة (most) تعني (very) على ألا يوضع قبلها (the) كما في المقارنة كالآتي:

The book you lent me was most (very) interesting.

٢ أحيانا نستخدم best /most بدون the في نهاية الجملة فيكون معناها very much مثل

Of all sports, I like tennis best (most) .

٣ - لاحظ صيغة المقارنة لكلمة old

Old  
elder

older than  
eldest

the oldest

تستخدم than بعد elder

٤ - تُستخدم elder و eldest مع أفراد الأسرة ولا

Ali is my elder brother . He is the eldest in our family.  
My elder brother is two years younger than my eldest brother.  
Ali is older than his sister. (Not: ..... elder)

e.g. Cairo is farther than benha : نستخدم (farther) عند مقارنة المسافات :  
he gave me further details : نستخدم (further) بمعنى أكثر من ذلك :

٦- لاحظ التركيب الآتي- : ( كلما.....كلما )

The + (فاعل + فعل + er + صفة) , The + (فاعل + فعل + er + صفة)  
The more The more  
The less The less

- The warmer the weather, the better I feel  
- The more you study, the more marks you get.

٧- يمكن وضع (much = a lot = far) والتي تعني (جداً) أو (a bit = a little = slightly) والتي تعني (إلى حد ما - قليلاً) قبل صفات الدرجة الثانية (comparative) كالتالي :

Her illness was far more serious than we expected.

Who is the taller of the two sisters?

Who is the tallest of the three sisters?

- يمكن استخدام The مع صيغة المقارنة بين اثنين من نوع واحد ←  
ولكن إذا كانت بين ثلاث أشخاص يستخدم صيغة التفضيل ←

1-Mount Everest is .....than Mount Kilimanjaro

a-higher b-high c- highest d-highly

2-Mount Everest is not as high ..... that.

a-so b-than c-very d-as

3-For me, his climb was the .....important sporting event of 2007

a-more b-less c-most d-as

4-The Qasr al-Nil Bridge is not .....the 6th October Bridge.

a as long as b the long as c long as d as long

5-The history test was the..... test that we've had this year.

a difficult b most c more d most difficult

6- Your younger brother is..... you now.

a as tall as b taller c tallest d as tall

7. The writer's new book is his.....book.

a) popular b) most popular c) most d) more

8-Lake Baikal in Russia is..... lake in the world.

a deeper b deepest c as deep d the deepest

9. The more you read, the.....knowledge and experience you get.

a) much b) most c) more d) less

10-That was one of ..... books I've ever read.

a) best b) the best c) better d) good

11-Azza is the ..... student in our class.

a) intelligent b) more intelligent c) less intelligent d) most intelligent

12-Europe is not as large ..... Asia.

a) as b) than c) to d) so

13-who is .....in the class, my son or yours?

a- younger b-youngest c-young d-the youngest

14- Abeer and Omar are the same height. They are ..... each other.

a) as tall as b) taller than c) as tall than d) more tall than

15-You should buy the green trousers. They are the .....in the shop.

a) more expensive b) less expensive c) few expensive d) least expensive

16-water is the .....expensive of all liquids.

a-most b-least c-less d-more

17-the pacific ocean is the world's .....ocean.

c as deep d the deepest a deeper b deepest

- 18-she is not .....as her mother.  
a-more beautiful      b-most beautiful      c-as beautiful      d-beautifully
- 19-traveling by train is.....cheaper than traveling by plane.  
a-more      b-much      c-many      d-most
- 20-the more you study, the.....marks you get.  
a-high      b-higher      c-highest      d-height
- 21-The ..... fat you eat, the healthier you become.  
a-less      b-much      c-least      d-most
- 22-I don't read as ..... books as you do  
a-more      b-much      c-many      d-most
- 23-It was .....of her to waste all her money.  
a-more foolish      b- less foolish      c- foolish      d- least foolish
- 24- He was not .....as his colleagues.  
a-helpful      b- as helpful      c- more helpful      d- less helpful
- 25.Of the two girls, Nada is the.....  
a) older      b) oldest      c) much older      d) old
26. can't hear you. Could you speak a little....., please?  
a) loudest      b) loudly      c) loud      d) louder
27. The more you concentrate, the.....you will be.  
d) cleverest      b) clever      c) cleverer      d) most clever
- 28.Tennis is a.....harder game than football.  
a) fewer      b) far      c) most      d) more
29. Going by plane is ..... more expensive than going by bus.  
a) much      b) lot      c) most      d) many
30. I like all my school subjects but I like English .....  
a) most      b) the more      c) the better      d) the worst
- 31.English is .....to study than Chinese  
a) easy      b) more easier      c) much easier      d) less easier
- 32.Huda is.....father than her sister.  
a) little      b) less      c) a bit      d) more
- 33.For.....information , contact the receptionist.  
a) farther      b) further      c) furthest      d) far
- 34-It is becoming harder and ..... to find a job.  
a) hard      b) hardest      c) harder      d) the hardest



Adverbs are words which describe a verb, an adjectives or another adverb.

← ← الظروف أو الأحوال هي عبارة عن كلمات تصف فعلاً أو صفة أو حالاً آخر.

Ahmed walks slowly). (v. + adv ) She is incredibly clever). (adv. + adj.)

Hany speaks very angrily. (adv. + adv.)

Many adverbs, especially adverbs of manner, are formed by adding (ly) to an adjective:

الكثير من الظروف وخاصة ظروف الطريقة تتكون بإضافة (ly) للصفة:

adverb	adjective	adverb	adjective
kindly	kind	quietly	quiet
loudly	loud	quickly	quick
difficultly	difficult	slowly	slow

<u>seriously</u>	<u>serious</u>	<u>badly</u>	<u>bad</u>
------------------	----------------	--------------	------------

The lake is deep. adj. They went deep into the forest. adv.

There is enough food in the fridge. Adj .He isn't tall enough to play basketball. adv.

### Adverbs of degree

extremely (100%) للغاية

very (90%) جداً

rather (70%) الى حد كبير

quite (50%) الى حد ما

fairly (30%) بنسبة قليلة

slightly(10%) بنسبة ضئيلة جداً

Adverbs of degree are used to modify adjectives, adverbs or verbs.

تستخدم ظروف الدرجة لكي تصف صفة أو ظرف واحيانا الفعل الاساسي.

الى حد ما	<i>rather</i>	مطلقاً / كلياً / من غير ريب	<i>absolutely</i>
الى حد ما	<i>pretty</i>	تماماً / كلياً	<i>completely</i>
على نحو تام / تماماً	<i>quite</i>	تماماً / كلياً	<i>totally</i>
الى حد ما / الى آخر حد	<i>fairly</i>	جداً / الى أبعد الحدود	<i>extremely</i>
قليلاً / نوعاً ما	<i>slightly</i>	جداً / الى حد بعيد	<i>very</i>

تأتي ظروف الدرجة قبل ( الصفة - الظرف - فعل أساسي ) ولكن تأتي بعد الفعل المساعد

He is totally unacceptable. They arrived rather early.

I don't quite understand what you mean.

### Adjectives and adverbs of degree

Ordinary	عادية	Strong	قوية	Ordinary	عادية	Strong	قوية
<i>tired</i>	متعب	<i>exhausted</i>	مرهق	<i>Angry</i>	غاضب	<i>furious</i>	غضبنا جداً
<i>frightening</i>	مخيف	<i>terrifying</i>	مرعب	<i>hot</i>	ساخن	<i>boiling</i>	غليان
<i>cold</i>	بارد	<i>freezing</i>	متجمد	<i>bad</i>	سئ	<i>terrible</i>	فظيع
<i>unusual</i>	غير عادي	<i>incredible</i>	خيالي	<i>big</i>	كبير	<i>enormous/huge</i>	
<i>interesting</i>	شيق	<i>amazing</i>	مذهل	<i>good</i>	جيد	<i>fantastic / wonderful</i>	

exhausted = very tired

freezing = very cold ...etc

نستخدم extremely / quite / rather / really / very / fairly مع الصفات العادية

I'm very tired. The film was quite frightening.

نستخدم totally / absolutely / completely / really مع الصفات القوية

The film was really terrifying. I was absolutely exhausted

لا حظ هذه الجمل:

After spending the night in the desert, the children were very cold. (*freezing*)

- After spending the night in the desert, the children were *freezing*.

Tarek told us a very unusual story. (*incredible*) - Tarek told us an *incredible* story.

لا حظ أن (good) تتحول الى (well) عندما تُستخدم كظرف.

He is a good teacher . (well) -He teaches well.

هناك بعض الصفات التي تنتهي بـ (ly)

<i>friendly</i>	<i>lovely</i>	<i>lonely</i>	<i>silly</i>
<i>fatherly</i>	<i>lively</i>	<i>elderly</i>	<i>ugly</i>
<i>brotherly</i>	<i>likely</i>	<i>cowardly</i>	<i>deadly</i>

ولإستخدام هذه الصفات كظروف نستخدم الصيغة التالية:

in + a / an + adj. + way / manner

His speech to me was fatherly. (*spoke*) - He spoke to me in a fatherly way / manner.

He is a friendly boy. He treated me in a friendly way

1. I've got a/an.....bad headache.

a) fantastically      b) absolutely      c) very      d) totally

2. She is.....pleased with her picture.

a) completely      b) absolutely      c) terribly      d) quite

3. At the run, he felt.....tired.

a) totally      b) absolutely      c) very      d) incredibly

4. Although he arrived an hour....., he started work immediately.

a) late      b) lately      c) latent      d) d latest

5. At the end of the school year, some students try .....to make up for the lost time.

- a) hardship                      b) hardly                      c) hard                      d) too hardly
6. As he always gets low marks at maths. He's.....hopeless.
- a) fairly                      b) quite                      c) a bit                      d) absolutely
7. I've got a/an.....awful headache.
- a) absolutely                      b) very                      c) a little                      d) a bit
8. There was a ..... change in the weather.
- a) suddenly                      b) sudden                      c) terribly                      d) absolutely
9. She looked.....at the children.
- a) happy                      b) happily                      c) happiness                      d) happiest
10. They were.....delighted with the service in this hotel.
- a) very                      b) a bit                      c) absolutely                      d) extreme
11. We could walk.....around the aircraft during the flight.
- a) a free                      b) freedom                      c) freeing                      d) freely
12. The teachers in my school treat us .....
- a) friendly                      b) friend                      c) in a friendly way                      d) friends
13. In 2015, Messi was.....famous and had scored most of the goals for his team.
- a) a bit                      b) a little                      c) rather                      d) incredibly
14. I haven't eaten for 5 hours, so I'm getting quite .....
- a) hungrily                      b) hungriest                      c) hungry                      d) hunger
15. They tried to prove the experiment ....., but they couldn't.
- a) scientific                      b) scientifically                      c) science                      d) scientist
16. Don't touch the machine. It switches itself off.....
- a) automatics                      b) most automatic                      c) automatic                      d) automatically
17. Every one admires her because she plays the violin very .....
- a) well                      b) good                      c) better                      d) best
18. As there was much time, we walked to school.....
- a) slowly                      b) slow                      c) very slow                      d) fast
19. My father was.....respected by the people who worked with him.
- a) great                      b) greatness                      c) greatly                      d) greatest
20. The teacher read my essay and checked everything I had written very .....
- a) care                      b) careful                      c) carefully                      d) carefulness
21. He looked at me ..... when I interrupted him.
- a) angrily                      b) angry                      c) anger                      d) angered
22. I'm happy sitting here. I can sit here .....for hours.
- a) happy                      b) happily                      c) happiness                      d) happiest
23. Our team won the game. It was an..... win.
- a) easier                      b) easily                      c) easy                      d) easiness
24. The position of the company has become.....as they had great losses.
- a) seriousness                      b) serious                      c) seriously                      d) more seriously
25. They are all.....exciting sports.
- a) awful                      b) terrible                      c) awfully                      d) really
26. When I play football indoors, I feel.....exhausted.
- a) very                      b) absolutely                      c) a bit                      d) a little
- 27-The lesson is easy. I can study it .....
- a-easier                      b-easiest                      c-more easier                      d-easily
- 28-My little brother was quite..... by the film but he didn't cry
- a-terrified                      b kidnapped                      c frightened                      d organised

## المضارع التام المستمر Present Perfect continuous

### ١. التكوين Form:

(she /he /it ) → has  
(I /we /they/ you ) → have } + been + "v +ing"

### ٢. الاستخدام Usage:

١- حدث بدأ في الماضي وما زال مستمر حتى وقتنا الحاضر

- I **have been reading** a new book. (I'm still reading it. I haven't finished it yet.)
- She **has been studying** English for five years. (She is still studying it now.)
- It **has been raining** heavily for the past three days.

٢- حدث بدأ في الماضي وله اثر او نتيجة في الوقت الحاضر:

- I'm so tired because **I've been running** all day
- It's **been raining** all day, so the garden is very wet
- Manal's brother **has been living** in England for a year, so his English is very good

### ٣. الكلمات الدالة: Key words:

for.....now / فترة زمنية + all / مدة زمنية + for / بداية الحدث + Since

- He has been working there **since** he passed his exams.
- It has been raining **for** three days **now**.
- **For** the past hour, I've been talking to patients
- *My father's been working in the garden **all** morning.*

أحيانا يستخدم المضارع التام المستمر مع **How long**

- How long have you been smoking?

يستخدم هذا الزمن غالبا مع الأفعال التي تستغرق وقتا طويلا إلى حد ما مثل:

teach / learn / rain / cook / sleep / play / run / study / write / read / stay/wait

- It **has been raining** for the past three hours.

ملاحظ ان هناك افعال لا تستخدم في الأزمنة المستمرة حتى مع وجود كلمات تدل علي الاستمرار في الجملة مثل:

know / own / be / love / hate / like / think/see/smell

- I **have known** him for ten years now.
- He **has been** in the army for 5 years now
- I've heard a lot about you recently

لا يستخدم المضارع التام المستمر مع الأفعال التي لا تستغرق عادة فترة طويلة في حدوثها وفي هذه الحالة نستخدم المضارع التام مثل:

(break down / stop / close / open/ end / finish/leave/give)

*the bus has just left . i can see over there*

←←← لاحظ اذا ذكر عدد مرات حدوث الفعل يستخدم المضارع التام وليس المستمر

- He **has written** three letters. He **has drunk** four cups of tea.
- Khaled **has sent** me three emails since he left Cairo

### ٤. النفي Negation:

(she /he /it ) → has not  
(I /we /they/ you ) → have not } + been + "v +ing"

-I **haven't been watching** TV this week.

### ٤. السؤال question:

اداة استفهام + has/have + subject + been + v. ing + .....?

ex-What has he been reading?

ex- How long have you been doing this job?

1. He..... on that project for two years, and it still needs a lot of effort.  
a) worked      b) am working      c) have been working      d) have worked
2. It.....for two hours. Now the sky is clear.  
a) rained      b) has been raining      c) is raining      d) has rained
3. He's in hospital because he has ..... an accident,  
a) had      b) been having      c) having      d) not had
4. She .....for the test for three hours now.  
a) revised      b) had revised      c) revises      b) has been revising
- 5- Nada.....four books by Dickens.  
a) has read      b) have been reading      c) have read      d) has been reading
6. I.....my aunt six times this year.  
a) visit      b) have been visiting      c) have visited      d) was visiting
7. He has been learning French .....the age of six.  
a) for      b) since      c) while      d) when
8. She ..... hard for about eight hours now.  
a) has been working      b) is working      c) works      d) will work
9. What .....? - You look so tired!  
a) have you doing      b) have you been doing      c) are you been doing      d) did you do
10. I ..... on this English exercise for the last hour!  
a) had worked      b) have been working      c) worked      d) were you working
11. They have been doing the homework .....6 o'clock.  
a) for      b) ago      c) from      d) since
12. She ..... the driving test.  
a) has been passing      b) passes      c) is passing      d) has passed
13. .... you watched that film yet?  
a) Do      b) Did      c) Have      d) Has
14. Where's Hala? I can't see her. - She ..... to the shops.  
a) goes      b) has gone      c) has been      d) had been
15. Hala .....as a doctor for the last ten years.  
a) has been working      b) worked      c) had worked      d) is working
16. Maged ..... all night and he is very tired.  
a) has been working      b) works      c) had worked      d) has worked
17. Adel has been learning English .....he was 7 years old.  
a) for      b) ago      c) when      d) since
18. Ali has been traveling ..... the last five days.  
a) for      b) ago      c) when      d) since
19. I have been doing my homework ..... three hours.  
a) for      b) ago      c) when      d) since
20. I'm a student in the third in the third secondary grade. I ..... English for eight years.  
a) are learning      b) learn      c) learnt      d) have been learning
21. Ali and his brother ..... the desert land and farming it for about eight years now.  
a) are reclaiming      b) would be reclaiming      c) have been reclaiming      d) had been reclaim
22. She has been cleaning the house ..... two hours now.  
a) for      b) ago      c) from      d) since
23. We ..... here for 6 years now and we don't intend to move.  
a) lived      b) have lived      c) have been living      d) were living

## Essay writing

### Skills

### Writing

## كيف تكتب مقال باللغة الإنجليزية؟

### عليك اتباع التعليمات التالية:

- الخطوة الأولى تتمثل في تحديد موضوع المقال هل هو موضوع ايجابي او سلبى او مميزات و عيوب او موضوع عام.
- لا بد من عمل مسودة في اخر صفحة من ورقة الاجابة وبدء كتابة كل الجمل التي تستطيع كتابة دون ترتيب او تنسيق مع العلم اننا يمكننا الاستفادة من القطع او الترجمة او باقي الاسئلة في الامتحان في كتابة الموضوع.
- اكتب عنوان المقال في منتصف السطر وضع خطأ بالقلم الرصاص تحته.
- اترك مسافة بادئة indentation في أول سطر من موضوعك ما يعادل خمسة احرف بداية كل فقرة.
- ابدأ جملتك دائماً بـ capital letter وقم بانهاء الجملة بـ full stop . والافضل استخدام الروابط بين الجمل.
- ابدأ موضوعك بـ topic sentence أي جملة رئيسية تحتوي في مجملها علي تلخيص الفكرة العامة للموضوع.
- اترك مسافة واضحة بين الكلمة والأخرى. ويفضل ترك سطر في الكتابة
- حسن خطك قدر الإمكان ولا بد أن تكتب ما لا يقل عن ١٥٠ كلمة.
- عندما تنتهي من جملة لا تكتب الجملة التالية في سطر جديد منفصل بل قم بوضع full stop وابدأ جملتك الجديدة في نفس السطر.
- حاول الابتعاد قدر الإمكان عن أي تعبيرات أو كلمات صعبة حتى لا تقع في الخطأ. يمكنك كتابة موضوع أنيق بكلمات بسيطة حفظتها أنت جيداً.
- الشكل العام للكتابة هي الطريقة للوصول الي اعلي الدرجات في البراجراف .
- تناسب زمن الجملة مع سياق الموضوع ومراعاة الأخطاء الهجائية (Spelling mistakes) .
- حاول تجميع افكار رئيسية للموضوع و عمل Main points .
- الامام بقدر كبير من الكلمات والمصطلحات و التعبيرات الشائعة مع حفظ الروابط التي تستخدم بين الجمل.
- مراعاة الترابط والتنسيق بين جمل و أفكار الموضوع .
- تجنب الجمل الطويلة بشكل عام . وأن تختار الكلمات المناسبة للتعبير عن الفكرة وتجنب استخدام الكلمات الغريبة .

### الأجزاء الرئيسية للمقال The main parts of the essay

#### 1) Introduction المقدمة

◀ هي الفقرة الأولى في المقال وتطرح الفكرة أو الهدف من كتابة الموضوع، وكيف يتم عرض الأفكار.

#### بعض الجمل الافتتاحية التي تصلح لموضوعات المقالات الإيجابية

بالنسبة للطالب الذي لا يجيد الكتابة، هناك مقدمات يمكن أن تساعدك مثل:

► We all agree that ... is one of the most important things in our life and has its vital role nowadays.

نتفق جميعاً أن ... واحد من أهم الأشياء في حياتنا وله دوراً حيوياً هذه الأيام.

► We all agree that ... is (are) very necessary and plays (play) an important part in our life.

► No one can deny that ... plays a very important role in our life.

لا يستطيع أحد أن ينكر أن ... يلعب دوراً هاماً في حياتنا.

► There is no doubt that this subject has affected our thought and caused a great impact on us.

لا شك أن هذا الموضوع قد أثر على فكرنا وأحدث تأثيراً علينا.

#### بعض الجمل الافتتاحية التي تصلح لموضوعات المقالات السلبية

► There is no doubt that ... is one of the most dangerous phenomena in our life and

has its bad and negative effects nowadays.

مما لا شك فيه أن ... هي واحدة من أخطر الظواهر في حياتنا وكذلك له آثاره السيئة والسلبية في وقتنا هذا.

## 2) Body: (الجزء الرئيسي)

لابد من تقسيم الموضوع لعدد من الأفكار. وتحدث عن كل فكرة في فقرة مستقلة. استخدم جمل بسيطة وواضحة.

## (3) Conclusion: (الخاتمة)

غالبًا ما تتضمن فقرة الخاتمة ملخصًا للأفكار التي تم التعبير عنها أو النتيجة التي وصلت إليها. هذه النتيجة قد تكون نصيحة أو تحذير أو إعطاء رأي أو غيره.

بعض الجمل الختامية التي يمكن استخدامها في الفقرات الختامية للمقال

Finally, it is quite clear that ... .. is really ....

To sum up, one can say that ... is really ...

## For positive themes موضوعات ايجابية

We all agree that ..... is one of the most important things in our life and has its vital role nowadays.

نتفق جميعاً أن ..... واحد من الأشياء المهمة في حياتنا وله دوراً حيوياً هذه الأيام.

We should put into consideration that ..... has become one of the most important things in everyone's life.

يجب أن نضع في الاعتبار أن ..... قد أصبح واحداً من أهم الأشياء في حياة كل شخص.

No one can deny that we owe much to ..... which play(s) an important role and active part in our life.

لا ينكر أحد أننا ندين بالكثير ل..... الذي يلعب دوراً هاماً وفعالاً في حياتنا.

## For negative themes موضوعات سلبية

We all see that...stands as an obstacle in the way of our progress.

نرى جميعاً أن..... يقف كعقبة أمام طريق تقدمنا.

There is no doubt that ..... is one of the most dangerous problems in our life as it has bad effects on us.

مما لا شك فيه أن..... واحدة من أخطر المشاكل في حياتنا لأنها لها آثار سيئة علينا.

We all believe that ..... is really serious and harmful nowadays and has bad effects on all of us.

نعتقد جميعاً أن ..... خطيراً وضراراً هذه الأيام وله آثار سيئة علينا جميعاً.

## For advantages and disadvantages themes لموضوعات مزدوجة

There is no doubt that ..... is a double edge weapon that has both advantages and disadvantages.

مما لا شك فيه أن..... يعتبر سلاح ذو حدين لما له من مميزات وعيوب.

In fact that ..... is considered a mixed blessing in our life.

حقيقة أن..... يعتبر سلاح نعمة ونقمة في وقت واحد في حياتنا.

## What about the body? ماذا عن صلب الموضوع؟

يمكنك استخدام هذه الروابط للربط بين الجمل

on one hand	من ناحية	on the other hand	من ناحية أخرى
in addition to that	بالإضافة إلى ذلك	moreover	علاوة على ذلك
hence	ومن ثم	at the same time	في نفس الوقت
and as a result of this,	ونتيجة لذلك	more than that	أكثر من ذلك
over and above	مضافاً إلى ذلك	consequently	نتيجة لذلك
there is no doubt that	مما لا شك فيه	last but not least	وأخيراً وليس آخراً

as far as i am concerned

كما أرى another thing is that

شئ آخر هو ان

الجملة التالية يمكن ان توضع وسط الموضوع لربط المقدمة بالموضوع الرئيسي وهي تناسب جميع الموضوعات.



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

ابدأ جملتك بالعبارات التالية للتوكيد

Everyone knows that + جملة	الجميع يعرفون أن
I reveal no secret when I say that + جملة	لا افشى سرا عندما أقول ان
It can't be denied that + جملة	لا احد يمكنه ان ينكر ان
It is crystal clear that + جملة	من الواضح تماما أن
It is known that + جملة	من المعروف ان

ماذا عن الخاتمة؟

الخاتمة ايجابية او سلبية

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

← مما ذاكرته اعلي يمكننا القول ان يجب ان نولي اهتمامنا ونوجه نحو هذا الموضوع ولا نتجاهله لما له من أهمية (خطورة).

← ربما تساعدك الجمل الآتية في كتابة الموضوعات المختلفة:

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1) No one can deny that....  | لا أحد يستطيع أن ينكر أن                     |
| 2) plays a great role in   | تألف دورا كبيرا في                           |
| 3) The progress of any nation depends on                                   | إن تقدم أي أمة يعتمد علي                     |
| 4) We should do our best in order to                                       | يجب أن نعمل ما بوسعنا لكي                    |
| 5) In my opinion, ..has a great effect on our society.                     | من رأي ان .....له تأثير كبير علي المجتمع     |
| 6) We can't ignore the great value of                                      | لا نستطيع أن نتجاهل القيمة العظيمة لـ        |
| 7) The government does its best to encourage                               | تبذل الحكومة ما بوسعها لتشجيع                |
| 8) The government is trying to solve this problem by...                    | تحاول الحكومة حل هذه المشكلة عن طريق         |
| 9) One advantage of .....is that it (they)                                 | أحد مزايا ..هي أنها..                        |
| 10) One disadvantage of .....is that it (they)                             | أحد عيوب ..هي أنها..                         |
| 11) .....is considered a very serious problem.                             | ..تعتبر مشكلة خطيرة                          |
| 12) To solve this problem, we should all                                   | لحل هذه المشكلة يجب علينا جميعا أن           |
| 13) We all agree that .....is one of the most important things in our life | نتفق جميعنا علي أن .. هو أهم شيء في حياتنا   |
| 14) .....is very useful as it helps us to...                               | ..مفيد للغاية حيث أنه يساعدنا في ..          |
| 15) With the help of .....we can lead a better life                        | بمساعدة ..يمكننا أن نحيا حياة أفضل           |
| 16) ....is a serious obstacle in the way of our progress                   | تمثل عقبة خطيرة في طريق تقدمنا               |
| 17) All members of the society should cooperate to ...                     | كل أفراد المجتمع يجب أن يتعاونوا لكي         |
| 18) We should exert more efforts to solve this problem                     | يجب أن نبذل المزيد من الجهود لحل هذه المشكلة |
| 19) We have to stand firmly against .....                                  | يجب أن نقف بحزم ضد                           |
| 20) We should make the best use of .....                                   | يجب أن نحقق أقصى استفادة من                  |
| 21) will help us to achieve self sufficiency                               | سوف يساعدنا علي تحقيق الاكتفاء الذاتي        |
| 22) We should develop public awareness of.....                             | يجب أن ننمي الوعي العام بـ                   |
| 23) All citizens should participate in solving this problem                | يجب أن يشارك كل المواطنين في حل هذه المشكلة  |
| 24) It increases our national income.                                      | يزيد من الدخل القومي                         |
| 25) It achieves progress, welfare and prosperity.                          | يحقق التقدم والرفاهية والرخاء                |

أجمل أكثر تحديدا لفائدة الموضوع وهي للطالب المتميز:

١- إذا كان الموضوع يحمل في معناه المحاسن القومية مثل السياحة واستصلاح الصحراء والمشروعات الجديدة

☑-It increases our national income. يزيد من الدخل القومي

☑-It solves many problems such as unemployment. يحل مشكلات كثيرة مثل البطالة.

☑-It Achieves progress, welfare and prosperity. يحقق التقدم والرفاهية والرخاء.

٢- إذا كان الموضوع يحمل في معناه الفوائد الفكرية مثل القراءة والإعلام والصحافة والكمبيوتر

▶ It increases our information, knowledge and experience. يزود معلوماتنا ومعرفتنا وخبرتنا.

▶ It broaden our horizons توسع افاقنا

▶ It forms our public opinion.

تشكل الرأي العام

▶ It has a deep effect on our characters لها تأثير عميق على شخصياتنا

٣- إذا كان موضوع التعبير يحمل في معناه الفوائد الصحية مثل الرياضة

☒ It builds our bodiesand forms our characters , refreshes our minds , تبني أجسامنا

☒ It teaches us the good moralities والأخلاق, and how to depend on ourselves.

☒ it teaches us the co-operation and the discipline تعلمنا التعاون والانضباط

٤- إذا كان موضوع التعبير يحمل في معناه السلبيات والاسباب

☒ It is clear that المشكلة has several causes for example ( burning oil –loud noise –throwing Rubbish-free time without useful hobbies – plenty of money-lack of food money health.)

٥- إذا كان موضوع التعبير يحمل في النتائج المترتبة على الموضوع السلبي

→ It can lead to serious health problems . It can cause crimes and deviation . It can lead to poverty and social problems . It can hinder progress , welfare and prosperity . It can lead to waste of time , effort and health uselessly . It can spread diseases and dirt in our environment. It can lead to violence and hatred الكراهية. It can lead to depression and economic problems.

## Translation

### (A) Translate into Arabic:

1-The mass media have an active role in shaping the public opinion of the various classes of society

2- Terrorists have no nation or nationality because they kill and wound innocent people. They try to destabilize the countries and the societies

3- Studies show that people with more education live longer. They get better jobs, suffer less economic stress and tend to be more active and more receptive to new ideas.

4- Greed is one of the ugliest human qualities because it increases the sharpness of conflict and dispute between individuals inside one society.

.....  
**5-Tourism is not only an important source of national income and hard currency but also an opportunity for employing a lot of youth during vacations**  
.....

.....  
**6-Overpopulation create other problems like unemployment, illiteracy and food shortage so all citizens should adopt the policy of birth control**  
.....

.....  
**7-Every culture has its distinctive customs, traditions, values and principles that should be preserved by all generations.**  
.....

.....  
**8- The Aswan heart centre is a centre of excellence to combat heart diseases in Egypt it also helps enhance medical research.**  
.....

.....  
**10. Food shortage is one of the problems that most countries are facing now. It leads to starvation in many countries and causes many diseases.**  
.....

.....  
**11-Reading the world literature makes the reader familiar with many cultures which benefits him in life.**  
.....

.....  
**12- Although there are selfish and evil people in society, there are still honest people who do what they are convinced is right**  
.....

.....  
**13- many people believe that art can play a role in enhancing the social values. films and plays can also fight value deterioration among young men.**  
.....

.....  
**14-There are many things to be said in favour of technology. It makes people's lives easier. Without modern technology, the world would be a much harder place to live in.**  
.....

.....  
**15-There is no doubt that smoking is a fatal habit. Figures show that the number of smoking victims is increasing all the time. There should be an end to this habit**  
.....

.....  
**16- Research has shown that happy people live longer, are healthier and are more successful. They also enjoy more fulfilling relationships and are respected by others.**  
.....

.....  
**17-Society must look after homeless children to help them to have a better future. That's why most charities try to raise more money to help them.**  
.....

.....  
.....  
**18-Science fiction is usually a serious attempt to write about how life will be like in the future or in another world.**  
.....  
.....

**19-spending too much time on social networking sites may be harmful. this will make you waste a lot of time and cause harms to your back and eyes**  
.....  
.....

**20- Man knows well that life is a mixture of success and failure. With that in mind, it should be filled with achievements.**  
.....  
.....

**21- Our national heritage is a priceless wealth but there are people who destroy it unaware of its importance**  
.....  
.....

**22-Egyptian schools should be provided with all modern appliances and facilities so that the new educational system succeeds and reaps its fruits**  
.....  
.....

**23-We are suffering from the traffic problem especially in big cities. This problem leads to the waste of time, effort and energy.**  
.....  
.....

**24-The problem of unemployment threatens the security of our country, so the state should provide jobs for youth to prevent them from deviation and committing crimes**  
.....  
.....

**25-Mothers are the pillars of strength in any family. If they give up their role as homemakers and thrust it onto others, such as maids, then there may be some unpleasant consequences.**  
.....  
.....

**26-University graduates seek to hone their skills and widen their experience to seize profitable jobs in different fields. They should have high qualifications to get a good job**  
.....  
.....

**27.In peace, money can be used for building new factories, improving health care and solving the problems of housing and transport.**  
.....  
.....

28- Science has rendered several services to humanity and will always be there to help humans solve their problems.

29- Man has polluted the atmosphere by using modern technology, upsetting the balance of nature. Due care should be taken to prevent pollution to live a healthy

30- Companies which manufacture mountaineering equipment pay professional climbers to advertise their equipment. This will encourage people to use their equipment

31- Parents are responsible for instilling values and morals in the spirits of their children so that they can become good citizens when they grow up.

32- Human beings are the greatest threat to the survival of endangered species through habitat destruction and the effects of climate change.

**B) Translate only into English:**

١- يجب ان نزود الاطفال بالطعام الصحى والرعاية الصحية والتعليم بالجيد ووسائل الترفية المختلفة

٢- تستخدم التكنولوجيا الحديثة هذه الايام فى مجالات متنوعة كالطب و الفلك و الهندسة الوراثية

٣- يفتخر المصريون بالدكتور مجدى يعقوب. فبفضل مؤهلاته المتميزة فقد أصبح رائد جراحات زراعة القلب

٤- تقوم الجمعيات الخيرية بدور فعال من اجل الفقراء و المحتاجين

٥- العلم سلاح ذو حدين ففى السلم اداة للتطور وفى الحرب اداة للخراب والدمار

٦- يجب ان تهتم الحكومة بالمشروعات الانتاجية لزيادة الانتاج ورفع مستوى المعيشة لكل المواطنين

٧- ان البطالة والجهل هما السببين الرئيسيين اللذان قد يؤديان الى الجريمة والعنف

٨- مما لاشك فيه أن للتلوث آثار خطيرة على البيئة سواء كان ذلك للانسان او الحيوان او النبات

٩- الاستقرار الاقتصادي والاجتماعي لا يمكن أن يتحقق بدون التعاون بين الحكومة والأفراد

١٠- تهتم وزارة التعليم بتطوير المناهج والعملية التعليمية حتى يكون لدينا جيل عظيم من العلماء في المستقبل

١١- يجب ان نمنع المصانع من القاء مخلفاتها الكيماوية فى مياه الانهار لان ذلك يدمر صحة الناس و الحيوانات

١٢- غيرت وسائل التواصل الاجتماع اسلوب تواصل الناس، لذلك أصبحت جزءا هاما من الحياة الحديثة

١٣- تواجه مصر مشكلات اقتصادية واجتماعية كثيرا تتطلب حلول مبدعة تعتمد على التقدم التكنولوجى والبحث العلمى

١٤- إن عصرنا عصر حضارة ذكية تحتاج إلى فكر مستنير وعقول نشطة تدرك التطور السريع

١٥- تصدر الحكومة القوانين التى من شأنها منع ارتكاب الجرائم وتحقيق الأمان للمجتمع

١٦- تناول الوجبات السريعة يوفر الوقت ولكن ربما يضر بالصحة لما بها من مواد صناعية كثيرة

١٧- تصفح الانترنت يشبع رغبة الانسان في امتلاك معلومات حديثة عن ما يجرى في كل أنحاء العالم

١٨- لقد وهب الله مصر كثيرا من الموارد الطبيعية لو أحسن استغلالها لأصبحنا من أغنى الدول

١٩- تسعى الحكومة الى توفير احتياجات الشعب بكل السبل وهذا يستلزم زيادة الانتاج وتنظيم النسل

٢٠. يجب معاقبة كل المصانع التي تتلاعب تاريخ الصلاحية على منتجات الاغذية، لما تمثله من خطر على الصحة

٢١. يمكن ان يتغلب الاطفال ذوو صعوبات التعلم على مشكلاتهم اذا وفرنا لهم المساعدة والدعم

٢٢. تقوم الدولة بعمل خطط عاجلة من حين لآخر لكي تخرج من الأزمات الراهنة التي تواجهها

٢٣. لقد اصبح التلفزيون وسيلة لنشر المعرفة ويستمتع بمشاهدته الكبار والصغار على السواء

٢٤. لا بد أن نعمل ليل نهار لزيادة الإنتاج ومضاعفة الدخل القومي لتوفير حياة أفضل للجميع

٢٥. بدون الضوء والحرارة التي نحصل عليهما من الشمس ما كانت هناك حياة علي كوكب الأرض

٢٦. من حق كل إنسان أن يعبر عن رأيه في إطار من الاحترام والنقد البناء والنقاش المفيد

٢٧. تقوى الألعاب الرياضية أجسامنا وتنعش عقولنا وتعلمنا التعاون والصبر وحب الوطن

٢٨. لقد أثبت الأطباء أن من لا يدخنون مطلقا يعيشون حياة أطول وأكثر صحة لذا تناقص عددا كثيرا من يدخن

٢٩. يعتبر محمد صلاح ، لاعب كرة القدم المشهور عالميا ، مثالا للاعب الموهب ذي الاخلاق الحميد

٣٠. لا يستطيع الإنسان بأي حال من الأحوال أن يستغنى عن الماء والهواء ولولاهما لهلكت جميع الكائنات الحية.

٣١. يمارس بعض الناس الهوايات الخطرة كالغطس تحت الماء او تسلق الجبال لما يجدونه فيها من متعة واثارة

٣٢. بالصبر والعمل الجاد وحسن الأخلاق ينجح الإنسان ويتغلب على الصعاب ويحقق أمالة

٣٣- تقوى الألعاب الرياضية أجسامنا وتنعش عقولنا وتعلمنا التعاون والصبر وحب الوطن

٣٤- يتدرب الكثير من الشباب هذه الايام لاكتساب مهارات التعامل مع الانترنت وبرامجه المختلفة كي يصبحوا اهلا للتوظيف

٣٥- تنفذ المشاريع الهندسية الضخمة في كل أنحاء مصر لتساعد في جعل الحياة أسهل وأكثر راحة لجميع المواطنين

## Reading Comprehension

1-Although people drive in all countries, the rules can be quite different between nations and areas. For this reason, you should always learn the laws before you decide to drive in a foreign country. If you are not careful, you can get into trouble, since the rules might be very different from what you are used to. For example, you can find some big differences in laws related to the minimum driving age, the appropriate side of the road to drive on and mobile phone use while driving

In the United States of America, people who live in Alaska may obtain a learner's permit (legal permission to drive while being supervised) at the age of fourteen. This is quite different from the driving laws of Niger, where a person must be at least twenty-three years old to drive. Driving on the right or left side of the road also varies. For instance, in Great Britain, Cyprus, Australia, India, and Malaysia people drive on the left. However, in the U.S., Mexico, France, and Canada people are required to drive on the right. As a matter of fact, one country can have different driving rules for different areas. For example, people in Hong Kong drive on the left, while drivers in other parts of China use the right side of the road.

It is against the law to eat or drink anything while driving. Even more interesting is that in Germany, there is a famous road called the Autobahn, where certain parts have no speed limit at all

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

**1- Which of the following is true according to the passage?**

- a) It is okay to hold your mobile phone and talk while you drive in Australia
- b) You can drive as fast as you want in all parts of the German Autobahn
- c) Females cannot drive a car in Saudi Arabia
- d) People in India drive on the right side of the road

**2- According to the passage, why is it illegal to eat or drink while driving in Cyprus?**

- a) Eating or drinking while driving causes car accidents
- b) Eating or drinking while driving stops drivers from watching their speed
- c) Eating or drinking while driving is not reasonable
- d) The passage does not give the reason

**3- Why should you learn the laws before driving in a foreign country?**

- a) It is important because it is fun to learn about other countries' driving laws
- b) It is important because you can get into trouble when you are not used to another country's rules

- c) It is not important to learn the laws before driving in a foreign country
- d) It is important because you can have a car accident if you do not know the rules

**4- Which of the following law differences between countries is not discussed in the passage?**

- a) Drinking alcohol and driving
- b) The minimum driving age
- c) The appropriate side of the road to drive on
- d) Talking on your mobile phone while driving

**B) Answer the following questions:**

5- Do you think learning the law is important to drive? Why? Why not?

6- What do you think the writer means by learner's permit? Why is it a must for the driver?

7- What do you think the suitable title to the passage?

2-Parents usually have a complaint that their kids are glued to the television for long hours. In fact, TV can be useful or harmful according to the way we deal with it.

TV can have a positive influence on kids. A few television channels are **dedicated** to creating educational and informative content for children. These broadcast only educational content covering subjects like art and craft, science, history, geography and math. TV is also a great medium that exposes children to different languages around the world. TV is one of the primary sources of entertainment for kids. The sounds and colorful images on the screen appeal to children and also retain their attention. The best way to expose your kids to sports is through TV. Encourage them to watch different sports by co-viewing with them. Tell them about the game play, rules and other interesting facts about the sport. If they show interest in any, encourage them to play the game or sport. Television takes the child to different countries and educates them about various cultures in the world. Some TV shows are inspiring. They encourage children to try new things. For example, a documentary about famous scientists, artists and other public figures can inspire children to do good deeds or achieve something big in life.

TV affects children negatively as well. Addiction to TV shows reduces the amount of physical activity in children. Sometimes, they refuse to do anything else but watch TV all day. Lack of proper physical activity and too much screen time can lead to vision problems. Research has also indicated that there is a direct connection between TV time and obesity in kids. Moreover, TV eats away the time children get to interact with other children in their social circle, which may affect their knowledge and understanding of social interactions and behavior. Excessive watching could affect your child's brain development. TV may encourage violent and aggressive behavior in some kids.

**Answer the following questions:**

**1. Parents can .....**

- a. encourage their children to watch violence on TV.
- b. make their children watch aggressive sports on TV.
- c. watch useful sports with their children on TV.
- d. prevent their children from watching any sports on TV.

**2. How does TV hinder children's understanding of social behaviour?**

- a. It increases children's connection with society.
- b. It reduces the time children practise physical activity.
- c. It increases children's time of play.
- d. It reduces the time children communicate with other children.

**3. What is parents' main complaint about TV?**

- a. Their children hate watching TV.
- b. Their children watch TV in the morning.
- c. Their children watch TV for long.
- d. Their children put glue on TV screens.

**4. What does the underlined word "dedicated" mean?**

- a. intended
- b. suspected
- c. deleted
- d. forbidden

**5. Do you think that TV a good source of entertainment? Why /Why not?**

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**6. How do you think TV can help children travel around the world without leaving their homes?**

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**7. From your point of view, how can parents make good use of TV?**

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3-We all are nervous sometimes, but what if you have a **constant** feeling of nervousness? You cannot relax and your heart beats much faster than it usually does. This has consequences on your work, on your relationship, and even on your sleeping habits. But when are we too nervous, and how do we notice that we cannot relax?

You are nervous when you start sweating without physical exertion. Your pupils widen and your heart starts beating faster. Your muscles tense up and your breathing gets shallow. Sometimes, if you have been nervous for a long time, your heart might start to ache, or you experience an ache in your chest. It starts with a short period of stress, but after a while you feel like you simply cannot get rid of the nervous feeling. You constantly feel nervous, even while the reason for the stress might have already disappeared. This can cause you to have problems with being focused, or even cause trouble sleeping. You have a harder time falling asleep or with staying asleep.

Often, stress is the cause of nervousness. There was something going on which caused you to have high levels of stress, and you often feel like you do not really know how to solve it. Because stress often is the cause of a nervous feeling, it is useful to deal with this stress. You will notice that your nervous feeling decreases when you work on your levels of stress. You can consult a specialist who can give you tips to teach you how to handle stressful situations in the future.

**Answer the following questions:**

1. As a result of nervousness, people's muscles .....  
a. **get shallow**      b. **become wide**      c. **tense up**      d. **beat faster**
2. How does nervousness affect the nervous person?  
a. **He can't walk.**   b. **He can't relax.**   c. **He can't eat.**   d. **He can't swim.**
3. What can a specialist do for a nervous person?  
a. **Help him to control stress.**      b. **Help him to get nervous.**  
c. **Give him tips for a fit body.**      d. **Create stressful situations for him.**
4. The word —constantll means .....  
a. **happening suddenly**   b. **never happening**   c. **happening slowly**      d. **happening regularly**
5. How you think a constant feeling of nervousness affects us?

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**6. Mention two of the symptoms of nervousness.**

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**7. How can someone decrease their nervousness?**

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