

Topppers

Final Revision

&

Exams

Around The World In Eighty Days

الصف الثاني الثانوي

الفصل الدراسي الأول

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By

A Team of Experts

A VOCABULARY



Key Vocabulary

المفردات الرئيسية

annual (adj)	سنوي	integrate (v)	يُدمج/يُكامل
capable (adj)	قادر	integration (n)	تكامُل
capacity (n)	سعة/قدرة	manufacture (v)	يُصنَع
collaborate (v)	يتعاون	manufacturer (n)	مُصنِّع
collaboration (n)	تعاون	milestone (n)	علامة فارقة
engage (v)	يُشارك/يُنخرط	mutual (n)	متبادل
engagement (n)	مشاركة/خطوبة	partner (v) (n)	يُشارك/شريك
enhance (v)	يُعزِّز/يُحسِّن	partnership (n)	شراكة
enhancement (n)	تحسين	rural (adj)	ريفي
expand (v)	يتوسع/يُمدد	stability (n)	استقرار
expansion (n)	توسع	stabilize (v)	يُثبَّت
fund (v) (n)	يُموِّل/تمويل	stable (adj)	مستقر
gateway (n)	بوابة	target (n)	هدف
highlight (v) (n)	يبرز/الحدث البارز	targeted (adj)	مستهدف
hybrid (adj)	هجين/مُختلط	textiles (n)	منسوجات
infrastructure (n)	بنية تحتية	yield (v) (n)	يُنتج/محصول

Important Vocabulary

مفردات مهمة

access	يصل إلى	comprehensive	شامل	establish	يؤسس
achievement	إنجاز	conference	مؤتمر	expert	خبير
advance	تقدم	continent	قارة	expertise	خبرة
affordable	بأسعار معقولة	currently	حالياً	exports	صادرات
agricultural	زراعي	decade	عقد	imports	واردات
aim	هدف/يهدف	deepen	يعمق	impressive	مثير للإعجاب
artistic	فني	delegate	مندوب	facilities	مرافق/تسهيلات
barrier	حاجز	double	يضاعف	farming	زراعة
basic	أساسي	drought-tolerant	مقاوم للجفاف	feature	يعرض/سمة
bridge	جسر	economic	اقتصادي	financially stable	مستقر مالياً
burglar	لص منازل	empower	يُمكن	flourish	يزدهر
cite	يستشهد ب/يذكر	enterprise	مؤسسة/مشروع	focus	يركز/تركيز
companionship	رفقة	entire	كامل	forum	منتدى

foster	يعزز/ينصّب	mission	مهمة	solarpowered	يعمل بالطاقة الشمسية
geography	جغرافيا	moderator	منسق	spread	ينتشر
healthcare	رعاية صحية	multiple	متعدد	steady	ثابت
hepatitis	التهاب الكبد	mutual interests	مصالح متبادلة	strategic	استراتيجي
impact	تأثير	neighboring	مجاور	strengthen	يقوي
initiative	مبادرة	overall	إجمالي/شامل	support	دعم
invest	يستثمر	participate	يشارك	technical	تقني
investment	استثمار	parties	أطراف / أحزاب	telecommunications	اتصالات
irrigation	ري	physical	جسدي	ties	روابط
isolated	معزول	potential	إمكانات	transform	يغير
joint effort	جهد مشترك	priority	أولوية	tremendous	هائل
launch	يطلق	process	عملية	unique	فريد/مميز
location	موقع	productive	انتاجي	vaccine	لقاح
longterm	طويل الأمد	products	منتجات	varieties	أنصاف
loyal	مخلص	promote	يروج/يعزز	various	متنوع
maintain	يحافظ على	relationships	علاقات	vary	يختلف
medical aid	مساعدة طبية	renewable	متجدد	vital	حيوي
method	أسلوب/طريقة	sector	قطاع		
military	عسكري	shape	يشكل		

Synonyms & Antonyms

Word	Synonym	Antonym
capacity	سعة/قدرة	incapacity/inability عجز/عدم قدرة
engagement	مشاركة	-----
enhance	يعزز	weaken يضعف
expand	يتوسع	contract/shrink يتقلص/ينكمش
fund	يُمَوِّل	defund يقطع التمويل
gateway	بوابة	exit مخرج
highlight	يبرز	-----
infrastructure	بنية تحتية	superstructure بناء علوي
integration	تكامل	separation/division فصل/تقسيم
manufacture	يُصنِّع	-----
milestone	علامة فارقة	-----
mutual	متبادل	separate منفصل

partnership	شراكة	collaboration/alliance	rivalry	تنافس
rural	ريفى	pastoral/agricultural	urban	حضري
stability	استقرار	firmness/solidity	instability	عدم استقرار
stable	ثابت	firm/steady	unstable/shaky	متزعزع/غير مستقر
targeted	مستهدف	specific	general	عام
yield	مُسْتَدَام	output/harvest	-----	-----

Prepositions and Expressions

advantageous for	مفيد لـ	increase in	زيادة في
among	بين	involve in	يشترك في
bark at	ينبح على	on a large scale	على نطاق واسع
benefit from	يستفيد من	reliance on	الاعتماد على
benefit of	فائدة لـ	result from	ينتج عن
beyond	ما وراء/بخلاف	result in	يؤدي إلى
bring together	يوحد	scare away	يخيف
carry out	ينفذ	serve as	يعمل كـ
connect with	يتصل بـ	shift to	يتحول إلى
contribute to	يساهم في	solution for/to	حل لـ
go on	يستمر	stand out	يتميز
in return	في المقابل	while	بينما/أثناء
in the present	في الوقت الحاضر	work on	يعمل على تطوير

Collocations ملازمات لفظية

address issues	يعالج قضايا	economic collaboration	تعاون اقتصادي
boost growth	يعزز النمو	enhance yield	يعزز الإنتاج
build bridges	يقيم علاقات	field trials	تجارب ميدانية
build partnerships	يبنى شراكات	give a party	يقيم حفلة
cover a story	يغطي قصة إخبارية	mutual exchange	تبادل متبادل
create jobs	يوفر وظائف	natural resources	موارد طبيعية
create opportunities	يخلق فرصاً	occupy a position	يشغل موقعاً
customs procedures	إجراءات جمركية	offer scholarships	يقدم منحاً دراسية
deliver healthcare	يقدم الرعاية الصحية	play a role	يلعب دوراً
do the dishes	يغسل الأطباق	political stability	استقرار سياسي
drive progress	يدفع التقدم للأمام	raw materials	مواد خام

▶ be based on	- معتمد أو قائم عليه	▪ His novel was based on real life.
▶ be based in	- مقرة فيه (مكانه معدنه)	▪ The company is based in New York.
▶ milestone (n)	- معالم بارز / محور أساسي - يُشير إلى مرحلة أو نقطة تحول مهمة فيه - عملية أو رحلة طويلة.	▪ Launching the first version of the app was a major milestone for the startup.
▶ landmark (n)	- معلّم / معلّم بارز - غالبًا ما يكون مكانًا أو حدثًا ماديًا بارزًا ومشهورًا - يُستخدم كمرجع.	▪ The Eiffel Tower is a famous landmark in Paris. ▪ The invention of the internet was a landmark in human history.
▶ achievement (n)	- إنجاز / إنجاز شخصي - يركز على النجاح فيه إكمال شيء ما بجهد ومهارة شخصية.	▪ Graduating from the faculty of Medicine was her greatest achievement .

Practice Vocabulary Exercises

Synonyms & Antonyms

- ▶ **Choose the (Two) correct answers out of the FIVE (5) options given:**
- The two countries have a strong relationship based on trust and mutual understanding. The synonym of the underlined word is
 a) reciprocal b) separate c) independent d) joint e) individual
 - Their longterm partnership has led to many successful projects. The antonym of the underlined word is
 a) rivalry b) unification c) collaboration d) alliance e) opposition
 - The country has enjoyed a period of economic stability for the past decade. The synonym of the underlined word is
 a) firmness b) instability c) solidity d) division e) fluctuation
 - The company plans to manufacture new electronic devices in its state of the art facility. The synonym of the underlined word is
 a) destroy b) assemble c) produce d) fabricate e) dismantle
 - Education can significantly enhance a person's life prospects. The antonym of the underlined word is
 a) weaken b) increase c) strengthen d) improve e) lessen
 - The university will offer scholarships to deserving students from disadvantaged backgrounds. This means it will
 a) provide grants b) make field trials c) give financial aid
 d) create opportunities e) boost education
 - The government implemented policies to growth in the struggling economy.
 a) boost b) exchange c) promote d) do e) shape
 - Technological advancements continue to progress in many fields.
 a) drive b) push c) build d) do e) have

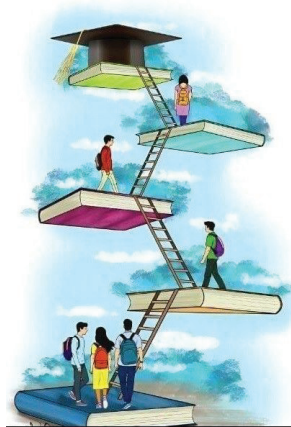
9. The report highlights the key finding of the research. The synonym of the underlined word is
- a) focus on b) emphasize c) ignore d) enlarge e) support
10. Community engagement is vital for the success of local projects. The synonym of the underlined word is
- a) participation b) involvement c) combination d) division e) solidity
11. Achieving sustainable development is a significant milestone for any nation. The synonym of the underlined word is
- a) barrier b) landmark c) reversal d) process e) turning point
12. The new factory will increase the company's production capacity. The synonym of the underlined word is
- a) incapacity b) limitation c) capability d) potential e) inability
13. The company plans to expand its operations into new markets. The antonym of the underlined word is
- a) contract b) enlarge c) grow d) shrink e) extend
14. The organization relies on donations to fund its charitable activities. The synonym of the underlined word is
- a) defund b) finance c) sponsor d) cut e) cease
15. The committee met to issues related to public safety.
- a) address b) resolve c) play d) create e) offer
16. Scientists are conducting field trials to test the effectiveness of the new vaccine. This means they do
- a) practical tests b) great growth c) outdoor experiments
d) new jobs e) mutual agreements
17. The internet is often called a gateway to knowledge. The synonym of the underlined word "gateway" is
- a) exit b) access c) barrier d) entrance e) closure
18. Government projects can create jobs for young people. The synonym of the underlined expression is
- a) fire staff b) provide work c) remove positions
d) generate employment e) reduce workforce
19. Every citizen should play a role in protecting the environment. The synonym of the underlined expression is
- a) contribute b) participate c) ignore d) avoid e) withdraw
20. Most of the population in that area lives in rural villages. The antonym of the underlined word is
- a) urban b) agricultural c) pastoral d) traditional e) industrial
- ▶ **Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:**
1. are arrangements where two or more parties cooperate to advance their mutual interests.
- a) Partnership b) Scholarship c) Championship d) Companionship
2. A is a point of entry or access to something larger.
- a) location b) region c) gateway d) barrier

3. To be means to be experienced or done by each of two or more parties toward the other or others.
 a) unique b) vital c) mutual d) steady
4. is the basic physical and organizational structures and facilities needed for the operation of a society or enterprise.
 a) Infrastructure b) Investment
 c) Telecommunication d) Irrigation
5. To be is to be made or produced on a large scale using machinery.
 a) strengthened b) transformed c) manufactured d) maintained
6. areas are places in the countryside, away from big cities.
 a) Rural b) Artistic c) Basic d) Strategic
7. Money that is given to support a project, business, or activity is called
 a) fostering b) funding c) supporting d) spreading
8. To be is not changing too much; to be strong and steady.
 a) vital b) various c) stable d) loyal
9. is the process of bringing different groups or systems together to work as one.
 a) Irrigation b) Integration c) Negotiation d) Navigation
10. To is to make something bigger or spread it to more places.
 a) cite b) feature c) expand d) empower
11. is a mix of two different things, especially to make something better.
 a) Multiple b) Specific c) Affordable d) Hybrid
12. The two companies signed a agreement to share technology.
 a) mutual b) lonely c) private d) isolated
13. The theater has a seating of 1,200 people.
 a) distance b) capacity c) weight d) width
14. Egypt invested heavily in transport to improve trade.
 a) infrastructure b) furniture c) sculpture d) agriculture
15. The two universities decided to on a new research project.
 a) compete b) collaborate c) separate d) ignore
16. Their business lasted for more than 20 years.
 a) partnership b) conflict c) division d) limitation
17. The new policy brought greater political to the region.
 a) stability b) chaos c) violence d) weakness
18. Toyota is a well-known car worldwide.
 a) manufacturer b) driver c) passenger d) burglar
19. Renewable energy is a sector for future growth.
 a) vital b) useless c) optional d) joint
20. The NGO launched a/an to support women entrepreneurs.
 a) initiative b) investment c) conference d) campaign
21. The new technology will help productivity in the factory.
 a) enhance b) access c) destroy d) waste
22. Farmers expect a higher maize this year.
 a) yield b) loss c) damage d) decline

23. The scientists conducted several to test the new seeds.
 a) field trials b) lectures c) conferences d) surveys
24. The government promised to new opportunities for youth.
 a) create b) delete c) refuse d) do
25. Countries need to partnerships to solve global problems.
 a) build b) break c) design d) cancel
26. Doctors in rural areas healthcare to poor families.
 a) deliver b) spread c) support d) export
27. They decided to a party for their daughter's graduation.
 a) give b) take c) have d) carry
28. The conference discussed economic between nations.
 a) collaboration b) solidarity c) separation d) stability
29. Leaders stood to support victims of the disaster.
 a) shoulder to shoulder b) face to face
 c) back to back d) eye to eye
30. The two friends always eye to eye on important matters.
 a) see b) watch c) look d) notice
31. These crops are suitable for conditions in the desert.
 a) dry b) wet c) stormy d) cold
32. The vaccine will help the spread of the disease.
 a) reduce b) cause c) create d) enhance
33. The medicine had a strong on the patient's recovery.
 a) effect b) affect c) attempt d) dream
34. Renewable energy is more for poor countries.
 a) affordable b) expensive c) useless d) harmful
35. Improving education should be a national
 a) priority b) majority c) feature d) expertise
36. The school invited a to speak about climate change.
 a) delegate b) manufacturer c) investor d) competitor
37. The company will its new product next month.
 a) launch b) foster c) welcome d) cite
38. The vaccine is designed to prevent hepatitis.
 a) specifically b) accidentally c) generally d) randomly
39. The teacher asked students to examples from the text.
 a) cite b) erase c) carry d) vary
40. The project will be carried out a large scale.
 a) on b) in c) at d) over
41. The new app was developed through a effort.
 a) joint b) joined c) joining d) join
42. The report suggested Egypt should up funding for projects.
 a) scale b) base c) infer d) combat
43. The government plans to invest heavily in the country's to improve transportation.
 a) superstructure b) decoration c) infrastructure d) facilities

44. They decided to with a local charity for their new community project.
a) abandon **b)** compete **c)** partner **d)** deliver
45. After the elections, the country entered a period of economic and political
a) instability **b)** integration **c)** stability **d)** chaos
46. The factory will high quality textiles for export.
a) consume **b)** destroy **c)** manufacture **d)** involve
47. The two research teams decided to on a joint study to achieve better results.
a) launch **b)** compete **c)** target **d)** collaborate
48. The company's report provides a summary of its performance over the year.
a) daily **b)** weekly **c)** monthly **d)** annual
49. The marketing campaign was specifically at young adults.
a) impacted **b)** scared **c)** focused **d)** targeted
50. The two nations strengthened their diplomatic after the summit.
a) networks **b)** ties **c)** processes **d)** fuels
51. The countries agreed to a peace treaty.
a) neighbor **b)** neighborly **c)** neighboring **d)** neighborhood
52. Her full in the project impressed the manager.
a) engagement **b)** achievement **c)** enhancement **d)** investment
53. Antarctica is a vast and icy
a) island **b)** country **c)** continent **d)** ocean
54. Prolonged drought will the plants, causing them to wilt.
a) strengthen **b)** flourish **c)** nourish **d)** weaken
55. Landing on the moon was a tremendous scientific
a) failure **b)** setback **c)** achievement **d)** barrier
56. She has a strong background in engineering.
a) artistic **b)** geographical **c)** technical **d)** philosophical
57. The internet has helped to how we communicate.
a) preserve **b)** maintain **c)** transform **d)** support
58. The new service aims to make essential goods more to everyone.
a) expensive **b)** inaccessible **c)** affordable **d)** comprehensive
59. The skillfully managed the discussion during the conference.
a) participant **b)** moderator **c)** speaker **d)** audience
60. The museum's new exhibition will the history of ancient civilizations.
a) cite **b)** empower **c)** feature **d)** establish
61. The benefit regular exercise is to improve the overall health.
a) of **b)** from **c)** for **d)** to
62. The team's success went what anyone had expected.
a) while **b)** together **c)** beyond **d)** out
63. The new law aims to a rising crime rate in the city.
a) launch **b)** double **c)** combat **d)** bridge
64. The company's new product line is designed to reflect its for a more sustainable future.
a) view **b)** review **c)** vision **d)** revision

65. Cactus and other succulents are highly tolerant plants.
 a) draught b) drought c) drying d) dryer
66. The new furniture will the empty space in the living room.
 a) leave b) invest c) maintain d) occupy
67. She prefers to eat vegetables, such as carrots and bell peppers.
 a) raw b) row c) rue d) roe
68. The factory produces a wide range of, from cotton to silk.
 a) vegetables b) textiles c) materials d) resources
69. It's important to new employees into the company culture smoothly.
 a) stabilize b) integrate c) enhance d) expand
70. The new software update will the user experience with a faster interface.
 a) enhance b) engage c) yield d) fund
71. Completing the marathon was a personal for him.
 a) expansion b) enterprise c) milestone d) duration
72. The top for the company this quarter is to increase sales.
 a) process b) forum c) initiative d) priority
73. The sports complex has excellent, including a swimming pool and a gym.
 a) facilities b) procedures c) fuels d) products
74. A master's degree can be for those seeking a promotion.
 a) advantage b) disadvantage c) advantageous d) advantages
75. We need to do research before we can make a final decision.
 a) far b) farther c) further d) more far
76. She chose to study history literature. It is more exciting.
 a) to b) more than c) rather than d) other than
77. The new car is a, running on both gasoline and electricity.
 a) bread b) hybrid c) beard d) hindered
78. The car in the accident is being repaired.
 a) was damaged b) damaged c) was damaging d) damaging
79. The people in the remote village face many challenges.
 a) were living b) lived c) living d) live
80. The house at the end of the street was sold.
 a) was located b) was locating c) has located d) located



B LANGUAGE



Present continuous

Start Point

+	▪ am/is/are + verb +-ing	▪ He is living in Matrouh.
-	▪ am/is/are not + verb +-ing	▪ I am not living in Matrouh.
?	▪ am/is/are...+ verb +-ing	▪ Are they living in Matrouh?

Usage الاستخدام

1	- يصف حدثًا مستمرًا أثناء الكلام.	▪ I'm standing outside my school right now.
2	- يصف حدثًا مستمرًا (هذه الأيام) ولكن ليس بالضرورة لحظة الكلام (الآن).	▪ I am reading a new novel by Ahmed Murad. معنى المثال أنني قرأت مثلًا فصلين منها وسأقرأ غدًا فضلًا وهكذا.
3	To talk about temporary situations - للحديث عن مواقف مؤقتة.	▪ My son is living in Cairo these days. (= He doesn't normally live there)
4	To talk about trends or changing situations - للحديث عن المواقف المتغيرة والاتجاهات.	▪ The Internet is making it easier for people to stay in touch with each other. ▪ The price of petrol is rising dramatically.
5	To talk about future arrangements - للحديث عن الترتيبات المستقبلية.	▪ Adam is travelling to America next Friday. He has booked his ticket. - هنا حدث تم الترتيب والإعداد له مسبقًا وتم اتخاذ إجراءات فعلية لحدوثه وموعد ومكان الحدث معروفان.
6	To talk about things that happen more often than expected, often to show envy or to criticise with words like always, constantly, continually, forever : - للحديث عن المواقف التي تحدث بشكل متكرر أكثر من المتوقع للحسد أو للإنتقاد مع ظروف التكرار الآتية: always, constantly, continually, forever	▪ My mum's always saying I don't help enough! (complaint) ▪ He's always visiting exciting places! (envy)



USAGE NOTE: The present continuous is not normally used with state verbs.

- عادة لا يستخدم المضارع المستمر مع أفعال الثبوت (State verbs) لأن معناها حقيقة عامة أكثر من كونها موقف مؤقت وإليك شرحها بالتفصيل في الجدول التالي.

أفعال الثبوت State Verbs

1	- كثير من الأفعال تصف الحالة أو المواقف ولا تصف الحركة وهذه الأفعال تسمى: (non-action verbs) أو (state verbs) - معظم أفعال الثبوت لا تستخدم في المضارع المستمر حتى حين تصف موقفًا يحدث الآن.	▪ Ali has a boat. (The verb has describe Ali's situation, not something he is doing) ▪ He wants chicken for lunch. (NOT : He is wanting chicken for lunch.)
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2	- أفعال الثبوت أو الحالة عادةً ما تصف الأحوال النفسية والأفكار وما ليس فيه حركة ومنها الآتى:	
a.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> describe a state of being (be, feel) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Yumna is tired but happy. She feels good.
b.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> describe emotions (hate, like, love) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A: Do you like my new dress? B: I love it.
c.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> describe mental states (know, remember, believe, think = believe, suppose, understand) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I know a lot of good recipes. Mariam remembers your number. I think you are right.
d.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> describe possession (have, own, possess, belong) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ola has a headache. She owns a tourist restaurant on the Nile.
e.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> describe perception and senses (hear, see, smell, taste, feel, seem, notice, look, appear, sound) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I hear my mobile. My father seems tired.
f.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> describe needs and preferences (need, want, prefer) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adel needs a pen. I want my watch.
g.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> describe measurements (weigh, cost, contain) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This laptop weighs two kilo grammes. How much does it cost?



WATCH OUT! Some verbs can have on-action and action meaning
 - كثير من أفعال الثبوت يمكن أن تصف الحالة أو الحركة
 - (taste, smell, feel, look, think, have, wiegh)

Non-Action

- I **taste** some garlic. Have you put some in it? (I notice garlic.)
- The soup **tastes** good. Try soup. (The soup is good.)

Action

- I'm **tasting** the soup to see if it needs more salt. (I'm trying the soup)

The Present continuous VS. The Present simple

مقارنة بين زمنى المضارع البسيط والمضارع المستمر

The Present Simple is used:	The Present Continuous is used:
فاعل + am/is/are + verb+ing Ex: I visited my uncle last week.	فاعل + inf/inf (s/es/ies) Ex: I was revising English yesterday evening.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> for habitual or repeated actions and situations. - للعادات والمواقف المتكررة. I watch this show once a week. I visit my relatives on Fridays. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> for actions or events happening at or around the time of speaking. - للأحداث التي تقع أو مستمرة أثناء الكلام. Look! That boy is climbing up a tree.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> for permanent situations in the present. - للمواقف الدائمة والثابتة فى الوقت الحاضر. Adam lives in Cairo. - هذا موقف ثابت لفترة طويلة (ويمكن أن يتغير) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> for temporary states in the present. - للأحداث المؤقتة فى الوقت الحاضر (فترة قصيرة وتنتهى) David is doing his military service. I'm studying French this term.

<p>- للحقائق العامة والظواهر الطبيعية (لا تتغير أبدًا).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The earth goes round the sun. ▪ Most rivers flow into the sea. 	<p>- للمواقف التي تتغير بوتيرة أو التي تنمو على نحو مطرد.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The problem of pollution is getting more and more serious.
<p>▪ for future actions related to timetables and programmes.</p> <p>- مع الجداول والمواعيد الثابتة: مثل مواعيد الطائرات والقطارات والأفلام والبرامج للإشارة لحدث مستقبلي.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The train leaves at six o'clock. ▪ The first lesson starts at to eight o'clock. 	<p>▪ for planned future actions related to personal arrangements.</p> <p>- للترتيبات المستقبلية: حدث تم الترتيب والاعداد له مسبقًا.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ I'm travelling to London tomorrow. ▪ My brother is flying to America next week. He has got his visa.
<p>▪ for headlines, sports commentaries, story-telling, reviews of films and books, directions and instructions.</p> <p>- لعناوين الأخبار والتعليق الرياضي والحكي وكتابة المراجعات النقدية للأفلام والكتب واعطاء الإتجاهات والتعليمات.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Three women rob bank. ▪ Abu Treika takes the ball and scores. ▪ In this episode, Ali marries Julia. 	<p>- مع ظروف التكرار الآتية: (always/continually/constantly)</p> <p>- للتأكيد أو للتعبير عن عادة مزعجة تحدث باستمرار.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ He is always leaving his clothes on the floor!
<p>▪ Time Expressions: often, usually, always, never, sometimes, seldom, rarely, hardly ever, every day/week, etc.</p>	<p>▪ Time Expressions: look, listen, now, still, at present, at the moment, nowadays, this month, etc.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Passive: Obj + (am/is/are) + past participle ▪ English is spoken all over the world. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Passive: Obj + (am/is/are) + being+ p.p. ▪ Lunch is being prepared now.

Practice Grammar Exercises

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

- They a new bridge across the Nile now.
 - build
 - are building
 - is built
 - are built
- Many new projects out in the countryside now.
 - are carrying
 - have carried
 - are being carried
 - have been carried
- The students for their exams this week.
 - study
 - are studied
 - are studying
 - is studying
- English in many schools right now.
 - is teaching
 - are teaching
 - is being taught
 - is taught
- My friends football in the park now.
 - are playing
 - is played
 - are played
 - is playing
- The roads because of the heavy rain today.
 - are cleaning
 - is being cleaned
 - are being cleaned
 - was cleaned

7. I to music while doing my homework.
 a) listens b) am listened c) am listening d) is listening
8. New houses quickly in this area.
 a) are being built b) is built c) are building d) being built
9. Mother is in the kitchen. She dinner.
 a) is cooking b) cooks c) cooked d) was cooking
10. I short stories before going to bed.
 a) read b) am reading c) reads d) was reading
11. At the moment, all the students in my language class short break.
 a) have b) are having c) will have d) are going to have
12. Some of my friends are drinking coffee, but I this blog.
 a) am writing b) write c) was writing d) have written
13. I in Australia for another four weeks.
 a) stay b) going to stay c) am staying d) was staying
14. Next week, my Uncle Waleed me and we are going to travel across the country.
 a) visit b) visits c) visited d) is visiting
15. I hope he enjoys it because he asleep when we travel by bus and he won't see anything!
 a) is always falling b) always is falling
 c) always fall d) falls always
16. This week, I on a farm. There are lots of baby goats at this time of year.
 a) was helping b) am helped c) am helping d) help
17. I you're thinking that I've forgotten you!
 a) imagine b) am imagining c) am imagined d) am imagine
18. I the prices of things in the shops!
 a) am not like b) don't like c) am not liking d) not like
19. I a great time, but of course, I my friends, especially you.
 a) am having/am missing b) have/am missing
 c) have/miss d) am having/miss
20. Maya is at the court. She tennis.
 a) is playing b) plays c) played d) was playing
21. I lunch with my husband outdoors tomorrow.
 a) have b) had c) was having d) am having
22. At the moment we are doing a history project at school. It very interesting.
 a) is being b) was being c) is d) was
23. We a card for my brother. Do you want to help?
 a) make b) made c) are making d) had made
24. Open the door, Rania. Someone
 a) knocks b) will knock c) knock d) is knocking
25. - **Teacher:** Where is Ali? - **Ayman:** He in the library reading a book.
 a) sits b) will sit c) is sitting d) sit
26. He very happy now.
 a) is seeming b) seem c) seems d) was seeming

27. Nada about my cooking! It's so annoying!
a) has always complained **b)** was always complaining
c) is always complaining **d)** had always complained
28. people should work in their 70s or 80s?
a) Are you thinking **b)** You are thinking
c) Do you think **d)** Were you think
29. Father often has to travel for his work, but today he
a) walks **b)** walk **c)** is walking **d)** are walking
30. Metals when they
a) are expanding/are heated **b)** are expanding/are heating
c) expand/heat **d)** expand/are heated
31. It in Egypt.
a) often isn't raining **b)** isn't often raining
c) doesn't often rain **d)** isn't often rained
32. Although he usually takes the bus, today he to work.
a) walks **b)** is walking **c)** walked **d)** will walk
33. The climate dramatically in the past few decades.
a) changes **b)** is changing **c)** changed **d)** will change
34. I can't believe it! He on his phone during the meeting.
a) is always talking **b)** always talks
c) talked **d)** will always talk
35. We to London next Friday; our flight is booked.
a) go **b)** are going **c)** went **d)** will go
36. Excuse me, the new exhibition in Gallery Three.
a) shows **b)** is showing **c)** is being shown **d)** showed
37. The number of students applying for university every year.
a) increases **b)** is increasing **c)** increased **d)** will increase
38. She's temporarily working as a receptionist because her usual job for repairs.
a) closes **b)** is closing **c)** is being closed **d)** closed
39. My car strange noises; I think I need to take it to the mechanic.
a) makes **b)** is making **c)** made **d)** will make
40. You won't find him at home; he his dentist this afternoon.
a) sees **b)** is seeing **c)** saw **d)** will see
41. I really what you mean, but I don't agree.
a) am understanding **b)** understand
c) am understood **d)** will understand
42. Why he his clothes all over the floor? It's so messy!
a) does/always leave **b)** is/always leaving
c) always leaves **d)** will always leave
43. My brother for his final exams this week.
a) studies **b)** studied **c)** is studying **d)** will study
44. Be quiet! The baby
a) sleeps **b)** is sleeping **c)** slept **d)** will sleep

45. The new shopping mall next to the park.
 a) builds b) is building c) built d) is being built
46. Why you such a funny face?
 a) do/make b) are/making c) did/make d) will/make
47. My computer very slowly these days.
 a) runs b) is running c) ran d) will run
48. The emails by the assistant as we speak.
 a) send b) are sending c) are being sent d) sent
49. The road ahead due to heavy rain.
 a) closes b) is closing c) is being closed d) closed
50. Adel isn't at home. He his dog for a walk in the park.
 a) takes b) is taking c) took d) will take
51. My mother is doing the housework while my sister is tidying her room.
 a) was tidying b) is tidying c) tidy d) tidies
52. I to read novels during holidays; I prefer to read short stories instead.
 a) am not liking b) don't like c) am never liking d) like
53. It's likely that Adam will spend the weekend in his village. This means that he spend the weekend there.
 a) will b) has to c) might d) should
54. Don't make noise; the baby at the moment.
 a) was sleeping b) is sleeping c) may sleep d) isn't sleeping
55. Look! Yumna up his room. She is always cooperative.
 a) was tidying b) is tidying c) is being tidied d) isn't tidying
56. I a wonderful time in the village. Everyone is really nice.
 a) am not having b) going to have c) am having d) had had
57. The weather is very nice here in the winter. The sun to be shining on most days.
 a) is seeming b) seems c) seem d) is seemed
58. We are having lunch now. The verb "have" here is a verb showing
 a) order b) sense c) action d) command
59. I have already confirmed the reservation; I to Rome tomorrow.
 a) may fly b) was flying c) have flown d) am flying
60. I don't know who music loudly in the neighbour's house; I can't sleep.
 a) will play b) was playing c) is playing d) isn't playing
61. I haven't seen you for a long time. I you so much.
 a) am missing b) had missed c) miss d) was missing
62. We can't enter the hall because it now.
 a) was painting b) is being painted c) is painting d) was being painted
63. Don't worry; we for you. We won't leave you alone in this terrible place.
 a) are still waiting b) were still waiting
 c) are no longer waiting d) aren't still waiting
64. Al Ahly will win tomorrow's match?
 a) Are you thinking b) Had you thought
 c) Do you think d) Were you thinking

65. My sisters their homework now; they're watching TV.
 a) are doing b) aren't doing c) weren't doing d) didn't do
66. Hatim wants to travel to China, but he enough Chinese.
 a) doesn't know b) isn't knowing c) hadn't known d) don't know
67. You to loud music. This is annoying; I can't concentrate on my lessons.
 a) always are listening b) always listened
 c) are always listening d) are always listened
68. Be patient, my dear; food
 a) was being prepared b) is being prepared
 c) prepares d) is preparing
69. **Rami** : Where have you arranged to spend the summer holiday?
Sami : I two weeks in Sharm El-Sheikh next summer.
 a) won't spend b) going to spend c) had spent d) am spending
70. Akram is bilingual; he two languages.
 a) was speaking b) going to speak c) speak d) speaks
71. We our sister's wedding party tomorrow; we have made all preparations.
 a) going to give b) will give c) had given d) are giving
72. She her housework now, isn't she?
 a) isn't doing b) 's doing c) 's done d) was doing
73. I know you are busy; what now, Hatim?
 a) are you doing b) were you doing
 c) did you do d) you will do
74. Perhaps Ahmad to Aswan tomorrow.
 a) may travel b) will travel c) was travelling d) is going to travel
75. Which sentence of the following **isn't** structurally correct?
 a) Look! The garden is being watered now.
 b) Adel isn't liking to have spicy food.
 c) We are getting ready for the party.
 d) The journalist is having a speech with a film star at the moment.
76. Which sentence of the following shows fixed arrangements in the near future?
 a) I usually do my homework before I go to bed.
 b) Tamer doesn't like travelling by train.
 c) We are travelling to London tomorrow; we have booked a flight.
 d) I was watching TV when my father returned from the village.
77. Which sentence of the following is structurally correct?
 a) I was doing my homework at the moment.
 b) Adel is wanting to buy a new mobile.
 c) We meeting on Sunday to discuss the new project.
 d) I don't like to have eggs for breakfast.

► Rewrite the following sentences using the word(s) in brackets to give the same meaning:

- | | |
|---|--------------|
| 1. I am in the middle of writing an email right now. | (writing) |
| 2. I have a plan to see the dentist tomorrow morning. | (seeing) |
| 3. Look at the snow! | (snowing) |
| 4. He usually drives to work, but his car is broken, so he is on the bus today. | (taking) |
| 5. Be quiet! The baby is asleep. | (sleeping) |
| 6. I have a reservation at the Italian restaurant tonight. | (eating) |
| 7. She is busy with her homework at the moment. | (doing) |
| 8. You interrupt me every time I speak, and it is annoying! | (always) |
| 9. Do you have plans for the weekend? | (doing) |
| 10. It is arranged that we fly to Paris next Friday. | (flying) |
| 11. The train is scheduled to depart in five minutes. | (leaving) |
| 12. She loses her keys every single day! | (constantly) |
| 13. Are they serving lunch yet? | (served) |
| 14. Look! They are towing your car away! | (towed) |
| 15. I'm afraid I can't go out; I have a lot of work. | (working) |
| 16. Is she a student at this university? | (studying) |
| 17. Nowadays, people use smartphones more than computers. | (using) |
| 18. Is it your plan to attend the wedding? | (coming) |
| 19. My flight to London leaves tomorrow morning. | (flying) |
| 20. I can't answer the phone; I'm in the shower. | (having) |

Practice Writing Skills Exercises

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

- The primary purpose of a "Hook" in an essay's introduction is to
 - summarize the entire essay
 - introduce new arguments
 - grab the reader's attention
 - conclude the main point
- Which of these essay types focuses on presenting facts, information, and statistics about a specific topic?
 - Narrative
 - Descriptive
 - Expository
 - Persuasive
- A "Thesis Statement" typically appears in which part of an essay?
 - At the beginning of each body paragraph
 - In the middle of the conclusion
 - At the end of the introduction
 - As the first sentence of the essay
- Which essay type aims to convince the reader of the writer's viewpoint using evidence and emotional appeal?
 - Narrative
 - Descriptive
 - Expository
 - Persuasive

5. What is the main function of the "Body Paragraphs" in an essay?
- To introduce the main topic
 - To provide detailed explanations and support for the main ideas
 - To summarize all the points made in the essay
 - To present the author's personal opinion only
6. A "Topic Sentence" is best described as
- The final sentence of a paragraph that summarizes it.
 - A sentence that introduces the main idea of a specific paragraph.
 - A general statement about the essay's subject.
 - A transitional word connecting two paragraphs.
7. What should NOT be done in the conclusion of an essay?
- Restate the thesis statement
 - Summarize the main points
 - Introduce a new idea or argument
 - Offer a personal vision or solution
8. "Supporting sentences" in a paragraph are used to
- conclude the paragraph.
 - introduce the main idea of the essay.
 - provide examples, facts, or details to explain the topic sentence.
 - transition to the next paragraph.
9. What is the purpose of "transitional words" in essay writing?
- To make the essay longer
 - To complicate sentence structure
 - To connect sentences and paragraphs smoothly
 - To replace evidence and support
10. In an argumentative essay, what is often discussed regarding a topic?
- Personal stories
 - Two conflicting viewpoints
 - Detailed descriptions of a place
 - Step by step instructions

► **Choose the correct Arabic translation from a, b, c or d:**

1. Charities are more important than ever and the help they can provide is very vital. It becomes increasingly impossible for governments to shoulder alone all responsibilities to fulfil the needs of their citizens.
- (a) لقد أصبحت الجمعيات الخيرية أكثر أهمية عن الماضي حيث أن المساعدة التي يمكن أن تقدم لها ضرورية جداً، ولقد أصبح من المستحيل بشكل متزايد أن تتحمل الحكومات وحدها كل المسؤولية لسد احتياجات مواطنيها.
- (b) لقد أصبحت الجمعيات الخيرية أكثر أهمية عن ذي قبل؛ كذلك المساعدة التي يمكن أن تقدمها مهمة جداً، ولقد أصبح من المستحيل بشكل متزايد أن تتحمل كل الحكومات المسؤولية وحدها لتلبية احتياجات مواطنيها.
- (c) لقد أصبحت الجمعيات الخيرية أكثر أهمية عن ذي قبل؛ فالمساعدة التي يمكن أن تقدمها ضرورية جداً، وأصبح من المستحيل بشكل متزايد أن تتحمل الحكومات وحدها كل المسؤولية لتوفير احتياجات مواطنيها.
- (d) لقد أصبحت الجمعيات الخيرية أكثر أهمية عما مضى؛ فالمساعدة التي يمكن أن توفرها ضرورية جداً، ولقد أصبح من المستحيل بشكل متزايد أن تتحمل الحكومات وحدها كل المسؤولية لملء احتياجات مواطنيها.

2. Egypt has a strong cultural history by its greatest writers, musicians and craftsmen. It has all the right to be proud of its heritage. However, our great civilization won't be of much help in our modern world.

- (a) لدي مصر تاريخ ثقافي قوي بسبب الكتاب العظماء والموسيقيين والحرفيين، ولها كل الحق أن تفتخر بتراتها وإن كانت حضارتنا العظيمة لن تساعدنا كثيرًا في العصر الحديث.
- (b) مصر لديها ثقافة تاريخية قوية من خلال الكتاب والموسيقيين والحرفيين العظماء، ولها كل الحق أن تفخر بتراتها وإن كانت حضارتنا العظيمة لن تساعدنا كثيرًا في العصر الحديث.
- (c) مصر لديها تاريخ ثقافي عريق بسبب الكتاب والموسيقيين والأطباء العظماء، ولها كل الحق أن تفخر بتراتها وإن كانت حضارتنا العظيمة لن تقدم لنا الكثير في العصر الحديث.
- (d) مصر لديها تاريخ ثقافي عريق من خلال الكتاب والموسيقيين والحرفيين العظماء، ولها كل الحق أن تفخر بتراتها وإن كانت حضارتنا العظيمة لن تشفع لنا كثيرًا في العصر الحديث.

3. The government tries always to increase production in all fields. In industry, for instance, it has offered funds for young people's projects and tried hard to attract foreign capital.

- (a) تحاول الحكومة دائمًا أن تزيد الإنتاج في جميع المجالات، ففي الصناعة على سبيل المثال قدمت قروض لمشاريع الشباب وحاولت جاهدة جذب رأس المال الأجنبي.
- (b) تحاول الدولة دائمًا أن تزيد الإنتاج في جميع الحقول، ففي الصناعة على سبيل المثال قامت بتمويل مشاريع الشباب وحاولت بصعوبة جذب رأس المال الأجنبي.
- (c) تحاول الحكومة دائمًا أن تزيد الإنتاج في جميع المجالات، ففي الصناعة على سبيل المثال قدمت قروض لمشاريع الشباب وحاولت بقدر الإمكان جذب الأجانب للعاصمة الجديدة.
- (d) تحاول الدولة دائمًا أن تزيد الإنتاج في جميع المجالات، ففي الصناعة على سبيل المثال قامت بتمويل مشاريع الناس الصغار وحاولت جاهدة جذب العوالم الأجنبية.

4. يعتبر نهر النيل مصدرًا للرخاء والازدهار لمصر وإفريقيا؛ ولذا يجب أن نرشد استهلاكه ونحافظ على نظافته.

- (a) The river Nile is considered a source of property and flourishing for Egypt and Africa, so we must rationalize its consumption and keep it clean.
- (b) The river Nile is considered a source of prosperity and flourishing for Egypt and Africa, so we must nationalize its consumption and keep it clean.
- (c) The river Nile is considered as a source of prosperity and flourishing for Egypt and Africa, so we must rationalize its consumption and keep it cleanness.
- (d) The river Nile is considered a source of prosperity and flourishing for Egypt and Africa, so we must rationalize its consumption and keep it clean.

5. نماذج الشباب المصري الذي ينجح بالخارج دليل دامغ على أن مصر لا تفتقد الإمكانيات البشرية التي تؤهلها بأن تتبوأ مكانًا مرموقًا بين دول العالم.

- (a) Egyptian youth who have succeeded abroad are a compelling evidence that Egypt doesn't lack the human capabilities which qualify her to hold a prominent position between world countries.
- (b) Egyptian young people who have succeeded outside are strong evidence that Egypt doesn't lack the human capabilities which qualify it to hold a high position among world countries.
- (c) Egyptian youth who have succeeded abroad are compelling evidence that Egypt doesn't lack the human capabilities which qualify her to hold a prominent position among world countries.
- (d) Egyptian youth who has succeeded aboard is strong proof that Egypt doesn't lack the human capabilities which qualify her to hold prominent position among world countries.

6. لقد تقدمت جراحة زراعة القلب في مصر تقدمًا ملحوظًا، إذ انتشرت مراكز رعاية القلب في ربوع مصر لمساعدة الفقراء والأغنياء على السواء للحصول على قلب سليم.

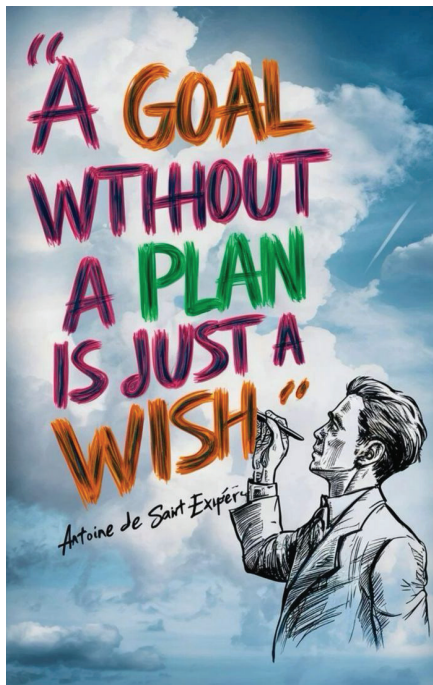
- a) Heart transplant surgeries have notably developed in Egypt. Heart care centres have spreaded in all regions to help both the poor and the rich have a healthy heart.
- b) Heart transplant surgeries have significantly developed in Egypt. Heart care centres have spread in all regions to help the poor and the rich alike have a healthy heart.
- c) Heart transport surgeries have remarkably developed in Egypt. Hurt care centres have spread in all regions to help the poor and the rich alike to have a healthy heart.
- d) Heart transplant surgeries have significantly developed in Egypt. Heart care centres have spreaded in all regions to help both the poor and the rich to have a health heart.

7. تسعى المؤسسة التعليمية إلى تعميق الفكر الديمقراطي وتدريب الأجيال الصاعدة على المشاركة وإبداء الرأي والنقد البناء.

- a) The educational institution seeks to deep the democratic thought and train the young generations in participation, voicing opinion and constructive criticism.
- b) The educational institution seeks to deepen the democratic think and train the young generations in participation, voicing opinion and destructive criticism.
- c) The educational institution seeks to deepen the democratic thought and train the young generations in participation, voicing opinion and constructive criticism.
- d) The educational institution seeks to depth the democratic thought and train the young generations in participation, appearing opinion and constructive criticism.

8. مما لا شك فيه أن الحروب المستقبلية ستكون من أجل السيطرة على مصادر المياه فى العالم.

- a) There is not doubt that future wars will be for control of water resources in the world.
- b) There is no a doubt that future wars will be for control of water resources in the world.
- c) There is no doubts that future wars will be for a control of water resources in the world.
- d) There is no doubt that future wars will be for control of water resources in the world.



Chapter

1



Questions

- 1 Who was Phileas Fogg and where did he live?
 - Phileas Fogg was a mysterious gentleman in London who lived in Savile Row.
- 2 How was Mr. Fogg's daily routine described?
 - His routine was described as measured by the clock, with mathematical precision and without the smallest delay.
- 3 What did people think of Mr. Fogg's personality?
 - Some thought he was cold and proud; others whispered he was rich but strange.
- 4 Where did Mr. Fogg spend most of his time outside his home?
 - He spent it at the Reform Club.
- 5 What game did Fogg enjoy playing?
 - He enjoyed playing whist.
- 6 Why did Mr. Fogg need a new servant?
 - His previous servant had left him suddenly, unable to endure his strict schedule.
- 7 Who applied for the position of valet?
 - A Frenchman named Jean Passepartout.
- 8 What kind of jobs had Passepartout tried before?
 - Singer, acrobat, firefighter, and circus performer.
- 9 Why did Passepartout leave Paris?
 - He desired peace and regularity.
- 10 How did Mr. Fogg describe his habits?
 - He said his habits never change.
- 11 Why might neighbors have found Fogg mysterious?
 - He seemed to live without change, family, or visible work, always punctual.
- 12 How does punctuality define Fogg's character?
 - It defines him completely; his life was "measured by the tick of the clock" and "organized with mathematical precision."
- 13 What does Passepartout's name suggest about his character?
 - The text doesn't explicitly state what his name suggests, but it means "goes everywhere" in French, hinting at his adventurous past.
- 14 Why do you think Fogg's interview with Passepartout was so short?
 - Fogg was direct and focused on his need for a punctual and loyal servant, and Passepartout's answers satisfied him quickly.
- 15 How does the description of Fogg's house reflect his personality?
 - The house was plain but elegant, polished, with no pictures or decorations, only clocks, reflecting his love for order and lack of personal sentimentality.
- 16 Why do you think clocks were important in his house?
 - They emphasized his extreme punctuality and the precise, ordered nature of his life.
- 17 How does Passepartout feel when he first sees the house?
 - He notices its unusual character and whispers, "This is the home of a man who loves order more than life itself," thinking it will be restful.

- 18 What differences can you see between Fogg and Passepartout's personalities?
- Fogg is orderly, calm, precise, and quiet; Passepartout is friendly, lively, and has a background of varied adventures.
- 19 Why might Passepartout have thought the job would be restful?
- After his many adventurous professions, Mr. Fogg's perfectly ordered and unchanging life seemed to offer the peace and regularity he desired.
- 20 How does the chapter prepare readers for future events?
- It ends by explicitly stating that Passepartout did not yet know how mistaken he was about the restful life, hinting at future travel and excitement.

Critical Thinking Questions

- 1 Do you think living a life of strict routine is positive or negative? Why?
- It can be both! For Phileas Fogg, it's positive because it brings him peace and keeps his life calm and organized. But for his old servant, it might be negative because it can be boring and feel too controlled, leaving no room for fun or surprises.
- 2 How important is punctuality in today's world compared to Fogg's time?
- Punctuality is still important for work and appointments. But in Fogg's time, it might have been seen as an even bigger sign of respect and good character. Today, with traffic and instant communication, people might be a little more understanding if you're a few minutes late sometimes. For Fogg, it was almost like a religion!
- 3 What qualities make a good servant or assistant in your opinion?
- A good servant or assistant needs to be reliable, responsible, and good at listening to instructions. Also, Being organized, polite, and willing to help are good qualities.
- 4 If you were Passepartout, would you accept the job? Why or why not?
- Yes, I think I would! Passepartout was looking for a quiet, steady life after many adventures. Mr. Fogg's house seemed like the perfect place for that. Even though Fogg is strict, the job offers "peace and regularity," which is exactly what Passepartout wanted.
- 5 Why do you think Jules Verne chose to make Fogg mysterious instead of ordinary?
- If he was just an ordinary man, the story might not be as exciting. His mystery makes us wonder about his past, his wealth, and why he lives the way he does, which makes us want to keep reading.
- 6 Can order and discipline be more valuable than adventure? Explain.
- This depends on what someone values most. For Fogg, order and discipline are very valuable. But for someone else, adventure might be more valuable because it brings excitement, new experiences, and a chance to explore.
- 7 How would you feel living in a house with no decorations, only clocks?
- I think it would feel a bit cold and maybe even a little lonely. I'd probably miss seeing pictures, plants, or other things that make a house feel cozy and personal.
- 8 What might be the advantages and disadvantages of Fogg's personality?
- Advantages: He is very organized, punctual, calm, and likely very reliable. He won't make impulsive decisions, and his life is very stable. Disadvantages: He might seem cold, unsociable, and perhaps a bit boring to others. His strictness could make it hard for people to be comfortable around him or work for him, as his previous servant showed.

Final Test

15

1 Choose the (Two) correct answers out of the FIVE (5) options given:

1. Our goal is to build a sustainable economy. The synonyms of "sustainable" are and
- a) renewable b) temporary c) continuous d) short-term e) brief
2. The manager treated the employees with respect. The antonyms of "respect" are and
- a) admiration b) scorn c) honor d) disdain e) esteem

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

1. The school entered into a with a local technology company to provide laptops for all the students.
- a) partnership b) stability c) gateway d) enhancement
2. The professor hired a student to him with the research because there was too much data to analyze alone.
- a) assist b) found c) evolve d) invest
3. It is mandatory to children against polio to prevent them from getting paralyzed.
- a) afford b) vaccinate c) sustain d) empower
4. The weather forecast was surprisingly; it rained at exactly 3:00 PM just as they had predicted.
- a) humid b) intense c) accurate d) waterproof
5. Social media platforms use a complex to decide which posts appear on your news feed first.
- a) misprint b) citation c) algorithm d) restriction
6. He showed great by recovering quickly after losing his job and finding a better one.
- a) teamwork b) resilience c) expertise d) reliability
7. I haven't seen my uncle lately; I hope he is doing well.
- a) late b) later c) much d) many
8. My grandfather goes swimming every day.
- a) whose 87 b) , who 87 c) , who's 87, d) who's 87
9. Egypt's dangerous crisis is the Nile water. It is really a serious problem.
- a) the most b) the more c) most d) the less
10. She realized that she her wallet at home when she tried to pay for the groceries.
- a) leaves b) has left c) had left d) was leaving
11. Which transition word introduces an example?
- a) However b) For instance
c) Therefore d) But
12. Which sentence acts as a conclusion?
- a) "For these reasons, I think media can have a harmful effect."
b) "Firstly, media spreads information."
c) "Although media can be useful, it has some benefits."
d) "Through social media, people can share opinions."

تطبيق



مذكرات جاهزة للطباعة

لتحميل الملفات التعليمية مجاناً للمعلم والطالب

مذكرات وملازم / مراجعات وملخصات / امتحانات / كتب الوزارة /
أدلة المعلم / دفاتر التحضير / سجلات مدرسية / أوراق تأسيس

امسح الكود بموبايلك علشان تقدر تثبت التطبيق

وتقدر ف أي وقت تحمّل ال نفسك فيه ببلاش

هيغنيك عن البحث والجروبات والقنوات الكثيرة

