

## MY MASTERPIECE

### اعداد: مستر صبحى الغيطانى

- مقدم مادة اللغة الانجليزية بقناة مصر التعليمية
- مقدم مادة اللغة الانجليزية للشهادة الثانوية بقناة مدرستنا ٣
- مقدم مادة اللغة الانجليزية بمنصة الوزارة (حصص مصر)
- عضو القوافل التعليمية

### ينفرد كتاب My Masterpiece بـ

- عرض وافى لكل كلمات الفصل الدراسي الأول وتدريبات متدرجة عليها
- عرض وافى لكل دروس الجرامر وتدريبات متنوعة عليها
- عرض وافى لكل فصول القصة Great Expectations وتدريبات على أسئلة التفكير النقدي
- مجابة وغير مجابة
- شرح المهارات اللغوية language skills بأسلوب جديد وتدريبات متنوعة عليها
- شرح لمهارة الكتابة Writing Skill بأسلوب جديد ومميز
- جزء خاص بتنمية مهارات التفكير Improve your thinking skills طبقا للنظام الجديد للشهادة الثانوية
- امتحانات على كل وحدات المنهج لقياس مخرجات التعلم
- مراجعات وامتحانات شاملة
- جميع الأسئلة الواردة بالكتاب من واقع المنهج الدراسي وتقيس نواتج التعلم بعيدا عن المغالاة والأسئلة التعجيزية

مع خالص دعواتى بالنجاح والتفوق لكل الطلبة والطالبات



## Unit 1 : Read all about it

### Reading

#### New Harry Potter Book shown on line

Photographs of all 784 pages of Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows have **appeared** on the internet four days before J. K. Rowling's final book **is due to be** published. It is not known who took the photographs of the book, whose **contents** have been kept a secret before the book is published at 12.01 am Saturday. Some websites have **removed** the photos after receiving warnings from the **publisher's** lawyers, but photos of the book can still be read on other sites. It is also **claimed** that some people were **typing up** the photos to share on social media. This all occurred despite the careful **security** which has been put in a place before the book is published. This **included** asking the **booksellers** not to tell in the media when or if they had copies of the book. The incident **highlights** the problems of online book **piracy**, which is becoming much more common.

#### Internet cheat ruins Potter surprise

Just four days before J.K.Rowling's final book about Harry Potter is published, an internet **cheat** has shared every page of the book online. This has **ruined** the surprise for millions of readers, who have been **waiting with bated breath** to find out what happens to the famous character. Several websites show photographs of every page of Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows , which means that you can read the whole book online, including the **long-awaited ending**. Lawyers have **demande**d that the websites stop showing the illegal photos and, fortunately, some websites have agreed. However, other people have typed up the text from the photos and likely to **share** the story on other websites. Fans of Harry Potter were shocked by the news. " It's terrible" says Kate Strong from Cambridge, who plans to buy the new book for her children. " The person who has done this should be put in **prison** ."

#### Grand Museum for Cairo

When the Egyptian Museum was built in 1901 it was one of the largest museums in the Middle East. It had over 120,000 **exhibits** but only some could be **displayed** and the rest were unseen in **storerooms**. Some people complained that the 19th century museum was a little dark and dusty too, so **priceless** exhibits couldn't be displayed to their full advantage. Others **claimed** that the small rooms meant that there was always a **queue** to see the famous Tutankhamun. A **frequent** visitor to the Museum, Salma Ahmed **mentioned** that the very busy traffic in central Cairo also made the building difficult to get to. Salma told us that the old museum was beautiful but more space and a better **location** was needed in the 21st century. The **solution to** these problems is the new Grand Egyptian Museum at Giza, a **stunning** location next to the pyramids, looking towards the Western Desert. This exciting

project is a state of the art space with **interactive exhibits** and a **floor** plan that takes you on a journey through the treasures of Egyptian **antiquity**. Salma **denied** that the new museum was too expensive and **argued** that Egypt's **historic** past should be displayed in a wonderful **setting** for all to see. No one can **complain about** that!

### **Piracy is a crime**

In recent , a new former Danish student in her late 20s was punished for selling **pirated digital copies** of textbooks. The criminal lawyer stated that the **convict** has now received a punishment for **violating** copyright law when asked to give a reason why she sold books that she does not own the rights to, the student said she was helping students **obtain** books at a lower price. It was made clear to her that copying e books that one does not own the rights to is illegal .In addition to being punished by law, . She is also required to pay a large **sum** of money for the crime of **piracy**.

### **Ever Given blocks Suez Canal**

**Rescuers** have finally moved a huge ship which **blocked** traffic going through the Suez Canal. The ship, called the Ever Given, is 400 meters long and **weighs** 200,000 tonnes. It is one of the largest of this type of ship in the world.

The ship was travelling through the Suez Canal on 23 March when there was a **sand storm**. The ship's captain said that a strong wind **spun** the ship so that both its front and back hit the sides of the canal. The result was that no ships could travel past the ship for nearly a week. Yesterday, more than 380 ships were waiting to pass through the canal. Many ship companies wanted to know if there was another **route**. A few of the ships' captains decided to **go around** the south of Africa instead, but this added about eight days to their journeys. At the same time, some countries **announced** that they would send **products** by air, but this is about three times more expensive as sending it by ship. The accident was **terrible** for businesses around the world. That is because around 12% of the world's business products pass through the canal each day so the accident cost both Egypt and the other countries millions of dollars.

Luckily, smaller Egyptian boats finally were able to move the Ever Given yesterday. They did an amazing job. They moved around 30,000 square meters of sand under the ship before they took the ship to the **Great Bitter Lake**, in the middle of the canal. The canal **authorities** told us that they won't know the true cause of the accident until they investigate. Although the canal is **open** for ships again today, traffic through the canal won't return to normal for many days. **Experts** are **investigating** the possible **casualties** for all sides. They are also studying the accident carefully to see how Egypt can be **compensated** financially.

### **Millions to spent on a project that will make our traffic worse**

Car **drivers** are angry about plans to open a new bus lane from the city centre. The plan, which will cost an **enormous** LE200 million, will stop all cars using Nile Road, one of the most important roads into the city. "Traffic in the city is already **terrible**," says

businesswoman Mrs El Baz. "If they close Nile Road, it will be even worse." Another business person who uses South Road regularly, Mr Fawzy says, "Why are they planning to close roads? With so many cars in the city, they need to build new ones. No one wants to take buses because they are too slow."

### **New route to serve university**

There are plans for a new **bus lane** from the city centre to the university. The LE200-million project will mean closing Nile Road to cars, but will make the journey by bus 30 minutes faster. The **organisers** believe the project will help attract students to the university and that the **electric buses** will also **reduce** pollution. The bus lane will also be used by bikes and taxis. The project is part of a **long-term plan** to persuade people to use **public transport** rather than driving, to help reduce traffic and air pollution.

### **Exciting plan for hotel**

A new, modern hotel is planned for White Beach. There will be rooms for 200 people and most will look out over the beautiful beach. The project should give work to many local people and bring more tourists to a beach that few people know about. They will also open a new road to the hotel, to replace the old one which is difficult to drive down.

### **A social media post**

12 hours **trapped** in my car in Germany. Thousands of us are trapped in our cars after a **record snowstorm**, about 20 CMs of snow an hour. A few people with **spades** are trying to dig out their cars. Snow's now stopped, and some people are leaving their cars to try to walk home.

### **Bias**

Tarek loves a football team called the Reds. He writes reports on their matches, online, but the reports do not give **a balanced point of view!** He always puts the Reds' report at the top of the page when they win, but not when they lose! **This is bias by placement.** He always puts a spin on his stories, too. For example, when the Reds lose, it is because they did not have their best players. However, he does not report the fact that the other team did not have their best players when the Reds win! **This is bias by omission.** Nevertheless, Tarek's reports are not **inaccurate**: he does not want to **mislead** you and the reports tell you what really happened in the match. After all, he cannot change the result!

### **Types of media bias**

#### **Bias by placement:**

- **Position of the article on the page** – the stories at the top of the page are the ones which the editor thinks are the most important.

#### **Bias by omission:**

- Leaving out certain stories.
- Leaving out facts or certain information which does not agree with the writer's point of view.

#### **- Bias by spin:**

- Choosing examples or data which support one side.
- Presenting an opinion as a fact. - Using emotional language to persuade the reader.

# Vocabulary

digital	رقمي	negatives	سلبيات
version	نسخه - اصدار	record (v) / (n)	يسجل - تسجيل
print (v)	يطبع	social media	وسائل التواصل الاجتماعي
role (n)	دور	responsibility	مسئولية
compare (v)	يقارن	impact on	تأثير علي
style	اسلوب	access (n)	اذن الوصول (الدخول على مواقع التواصل)
persuasive (adj)	مقنع	regular (adj)	منتظم
affairs	شئون	stress (n) / (v)	ضغط / يؤكد على
key	مفتاح - رئيسي	true	حقيقي
points	نقاط	spread	ينشر
lecture	محاضره	trust	يثق
report	تقرير - يبلغ	general	عام
event	حدث	exclusive (adj)	حصري
review	مقاله نقديه - مراجعه	display (v)	يعرض
identify	يتعرف علي	recommend	يوصي - يرشح
bias	التحيز	summarise	يلخص
skills	مهارات	guess	يخمن
exaggeration (n)	مبالغه - اسراف	compensate	يعوض
description	وصف	state	دولة - حالة
type	نوع	coastal (adj)	ساحلي
tabloid	صحيفه شعبيه	airport	مطار
broadsheet	صحفبه علي ورق كبير	passengers	مسافرين
publish	ينشر	safe	امن
publisher	ناشر - دار نشر	life (pl. lives)	حياه (حيوات)
come out (v)	يصدر (كتاب)	rescue (v)	ينقذ
headlines	عنوان رئيسي	regional (adj)	اقليمي
include	يتضمن	region (n)	منطقه
rhyme	سجع - قافية	rescuers	المنقذون
jokes	نكت	weigh	يزن
pages	صفحات	consequently	وبالتالي
formal	رسمي	trustful	موثوق فيه
international (adj)	دولي	crew	طاقم طائره - سفينه
article	مقاله	personally	شخصيا
fully-booked	محجوزه بالكامل	source	مصدر
freezing	متجمد	report	يبلغ - تقرير
petrified (adj)	متحجر - مرعب	scene	مشهد
fortunately	لحسن الحظ	edge	حافه

board	لوح خشبي	statement	بيان- عبارة
up-to-date	حديث	volunteer	متطوع
inaccurate	غير متقن	announce	يعلن
point of view	وجهه نظر	experience (v) / (n)	يمر بتجربة / تجربة
placement	توظيف - وضع- تحديد	flight	رحله جويه
facts	حقائق	damage	تلف - خساره
support	يؤيد- يساند	occasion	مناسبه
citizen	مواطن	pilot	طيار
plunge	يندفع - يغطس - يسقط	investigator	محقق
terrifying	مرعب	engine	ماتور
scream	يصرخ	gain	يكتسب
spin	يلف حول نفسه	land	يهبط - الارض
model	نموذج	evacuate	يخلي
current	حالي	emotional	عاطفي
mislead	يضلل	effect	تأثير
position	موضع - مكانه	extreme	شديد
certain	مؤكد	adjectives	اهداف
present	حالي- هديه- يقدم	frightening	مخيف
journalism	الصحافه	frightened	خائف
trap (v) / (n)	يعلق / فخ / مصيدة	fright	الخوف
dig out	يحفر - ينقب	phrase	عباره
conclude	يختم- يستنتج	verb	فعل
personally	شخصيا	mean	يعني- يقصد- بخيل
state	يحدد- حاله	dramatically	بشكل مثير
society	مجتمع	remove	يزيل
update	يحدث	imagine	يتخيل
in my view	من وجهه نظري	groups	مجموعات
factual	واقعي	interview	مقابله شخصيه
false	خطأ - زائف	reporter	مراسل
manage	يدير- ينجح	eyewitness	شاهد عيان
objective (n) / (adj)	هدف / موضوعي	wait for	ينتظر(شخصا أو شيئا)
solution	حل	summary	ملخص
priceless (adj)	لا يقدر بثمن	member	عضو
whilst	بينما / لكن / مع أن	cabin	كابينه القيادة
due to	بسبب	research	بحث
sum up	يلخص	interests	اهتمامات
constant	مستمر	similarity	تشابه
cycle	يركب عجله	difference	اختلاف
anxious	قلق	share	يشارك
pottery (n)	الفخار - صناعة الفخار	bookseller	بائع الكتب
public	العامه	celebrity	شخص مشهور

available	متاح	within	ضمن
effort	مجهود	deaths	وفيات
stunning (adj)	مدهش	trainee	متدرب
exhibitions	معارض	mud	طين
exhibits	معروضات	hang off	يتدلي
media course	دوره اعلاميه	accident	حادثه
editor	محرر	authorities	سلطات
data	بيانات	got stuck	عالق
persuade	يقنع	departure	رحيل
positives	ايجابيات	balance	توازن
snowstorm	عاصفه ثلجيه	omission	حذف / اهمال / تقصير
sand storm	عاصفه رملية	spade	جاروف
claim (v) / (n)	يطلب - يدعى / ادعاء	storeroom	مخزن
lane	ممر - حارة	antiquity	العصور القديمة / مقتنى أثرى
sequence	تسلسل- سياق	accurate	دقيق - متقن
block	يسد - يعوق	quality	صفه - جوده
route	خط سير - مسار	grumpy	غاضب
square	مربع	apprenticeship	تدريب مهني

## Definitions

<b>scene</b>	A single piece of action that happens in one place in a film, book etc
<b>stunning</b>	extremely attractive or impressive
<b>tabloid</b>	A newspaper that has small pages, a lot of paragraphs or stories, mainly about famous people, funny things
<b>broadsheet</b>	A newspaper printed in large sheets of paper ( a series newspaper)
<b>bias</b>	a strong feeling in favour of or against one group of people, or one side in an argument, often not based on fair judgment
<b>piracy</b>	The crime of illegally copying and selling books, tapes, videos, computer programs
<b>investigator</b>	Someone who investigate things, especially crimes
<b>cheat (v)</b>	To behave in a dishonest way to win or to get an advantage in a competition, game, or examination.
<b>a cheat (n)</b>	Something that is dishonest or unfair غش Someone who is dishonest and cheats. غشاش
<b>mislead</b>	to cause someone to believe something that is not true
<b>inaccurate</b>	not completely exact or correct
<b>casualty</b>	Someone or something that suffers as a result of a particular event or situation
<b>spin</b>	to describe a situation or information in a way that is intended to influence the way people think about it.
<b>balance</b>	To give equal attention to all sides or opinions ( fair) يوازن

<b>court</b>	A place where a trial is held, or the people there, especially the judge who examines the evidence and decide if someone is guilty or not.
<b>highlights</b>	The most important, interesting, or enjoyable part of something such as a holiday, performance, or sports competition.
<b>grumpy</b>	easily irritated or annoyed
<b>law</b>	A system of rules that people must obey
<b>criminal</b>	Someone who is involved in illegal activities or has been proved guilty

## Prepositions & Expressions

at a lower price	بسرعه منخفض	at high speed	بسرعه عاليه
report an event	يبلغ عن حدث	floor plan= ground plan	مخطط توضيحي للمبني
it is known that	من المعروف ان	on business	في مهمه عمل
on Saturdays	في ايام السبت	balanced point of view	وجه نظر متوازنه
double edged weapon	سلاح ذو حدين	in the middle of	في وسط
do/ cause damage	يسبب تلف	have/bear responsibility	يتحمل المسئوليه
expert on / in / at	خبير في	on display	معروض
a ten-minute break	استراحة ١٠ دقائق	complain to	يشتكي لـ
on social media	على مواقع التواصل	complain about	يشتكي بخصوص
much more common	اكثر شيوعا جدا من	complain of	يشتكي من مرض
an internet cheat	غشاش الانترنت	a large sum of money	مبلغ كبير من المال
wait with bated breath	ينتظر بانفاس مكبوتة	get into journalism	يدخل مجال الصحافه
long-awaited	الذي طال انتظاره	pros and cons	مميزات و عيوب
plan to + inf	يخطط	persuasive essay	مقال اقناعي
type up	ينسخ	keep a secret	يحفظ السر
make a plan	يعمل خطه	it is claimed	يدعي ان
play a role in	يلعب دور في	in a dishonest way	بطريقه غير امينه
in a new way	بطريقه جديده	be introduced into	يقدم لـ
put in prison	يضع في السجن	illegally copy	نسخه غير شرعيه
a 20-year-old-student	طالب ذو عشرين عاما	for this reason	لهذا السبب
on this occasion	في هذه المناسبه	encourage +sb + to	يشجع ان
make a lot of money	يكسب مالا	rely on	يعتمد علي
breaking news	اخبار عاجله	at the top of the page	في قمه الصفحه
a news story	تقرير اخباري	share with	يشارك مع
news agency	وكاله انباء	emotional effect	تأثير وجداني
think of - about	يفكر في	nature reserve	محميه طبيعيه
date back to	يرجع تاريخه الى	to the full advantage	بالشكل الامثل



central Cairo	وسط القاهرة	pirated digital copies	نسخ رقميه مقرصنه
angry about	غاضب بخصوص	break the news	اذاع الخبر
digital version	نسخه رقميه	print version	نسخه مطبوعه

## synonyms

type	sort – kind	نوع
evacuate	abandon - desert	يخلي
terrifying	frightening - scary	مخيف – مرعب
compensate	make up for	يعوض
omission	carelessness	اهمال
stunning	attractive - fantastic	مدهش
grumpy	cross - irritable	غاضب – هائج
highlight	emphasis	يلقى الضوء على - يؤكد
view	opinion – sight- scenery- scene	مشهد- رأي
priceless	Precious	لا يقدر بثمن
cheat	deceit – fraud -deception	يغش – خداع- غش
prison	jail- imprisonment-	سجن
occur	happen – take place	يحدث
common	mutual - popular	عام – شامل
piracy	fraud -looting	قرصنه
mention	remind –remember -indicate	يذكر
quality	goodness - fineness	جوده –صفه
obtain	get	يحصل علي
Long - awaited	expected, wanted, promised,	طال انتظاره
spin	revolve – turn around - whirl	يلف – يدور

## Antonyms

terrifying	مرعب	delightful – pleasant	مبهج
factual	واقعي	nonfactual – unreal	غير واقعي
stunning	مدهش - مذهل	ugly – unimpressive	قبيح – غير مؤثر
omission	اهمال	carefulness – success	الحرص – النجاح
Include	يتضمن – يشتمل على	exclude	يستبعد
digital	رقمي	analogue	غير رقمي
careful	حريص	careless	مهمل
legal	قانوني	illegal	غير قانوني
download	ينزل ملفات من النت	upload	يرفع ملفات على الانترنت
common	شائع - محبوب	uncommon- individual	غير شائع – شخصي
formal	رسمي	informal	غير رسمي
trap	فخ	release	يطلق سراح
usual	معتاد	unusual	غير معتاد
experienced	ذو خبرة	inexperienced	عديم الخبرة

support	يؤيد	oppose	يعارض
belief	اعتقاد - تصديق	disbelief	عدم تصديق - انكار
respect	احترام	disrespect	عدم احترام
secure	مؤمن	insecure – unprotected	غير مؤمن
security	الامن	insecurity	انعدام الأمن
convict	المتهم - المدان	innocent	بريء

## Derivatives

Verb	Noun	Adjective
include يتضمن	inclusion تضمين	included متضمن
explain يشرح - يفسر	explanation تفسير	explanatory تفسيري
contain يحتوى على	content محتوى	containable يمكن احتوائه
argue يجادل	argument مناقشة - جدل	argumentative جدلي
endanger يعرض للخطر	danger خطر	dangerous خطير
pirate يخطف - يقوم بأعمال القرصنة	pirate – piracy قرصان - القرصنة	piratical قرصاني
rescue ينقذ	rescue – rescuer انقاذ - منقذ	rescued منقذ (تم انقاذه)
produce ينتج	producer منتج production انتاج	productive انتاجي
secure يؤمن	security الأمن	secure أمن
personate يجسد	personality شخصية	personal شخصي
view يشاهد	view رأى	viewable قابل للعرض
Investigate يتحرى - يحقق	Investigation تحقيق	
claim يدعى	claim ادعاء	
cheat يغش	a cheat غش - غشاش	
interview يجري مقابلة شخصية	interview لقاء اذاعي interviewer المحاور	

## Practice

### Choose the correct answer:

- The police have suspected that the man was the criminal so he was sent to the ..... to be judged.  
a) court                      b) police station                      c) prison                      d) place
- The ..... of the crash reduced the car to a third of its original length.  
a) impact                      b) face                      c) scar                      d) surface
- What is the best ..... for a headache?  
a) treat                      b) treatment                      c) illness                      d) surgeon
- The students will be playing tennis on ..... number four this afternoon.  
a) court                      b) caught                      c) field                      d) place
- Adam's football team is not very good. They usually lose in the first ..... of the competition.  
a) number                      b) final                      c) round                      d) cup

6- He's just bought a new ..... camera.

- a) clinical                      b) cervical                      c) optional                      d) digital

7- Doctors keep the ..... of all their patients, so they know what illnesses they have had in the past.

- a) paper                      b) records                      c) placements                      d) figures

8- The man who.....suddenly through the dark made us all so terrified that we ran away when we saw him.

- a) disappeared                      b) appeared                      c) places                      d) meet

9- This year's Olympic Games will be the biggest ..... ever.

- a) accident                      b) incident                      c) event                      d) happen

10- Scientists hope to develop a /an ..... that uses solar energy to fly.

- a) ship                      b) fly                      c) aircraft                      d) bicycle

11- I told my friend that this problem is .....and he shouldn't tell anyone about it

- a) public                      b) general                      c) secret                      d) warnings

12. There are some wonderful.....in Al Ahram Weekly this week.

- a) articles                      b) tale                      c) poets                      d) papers

13. His ..... of the accident seemed most convincing.

- a) copies                      b) version                      c) division                      d) revision

14. His arguments in favour of a new school are very .....

- a) depressive                      b) causative                      c) persuasive                      d) explosive

15. .... believe that the coming drought will be extensive.

- a) Lawyers                      b) Teachers                      c) Experts                      d) Engineers

16. Did I ..... that I'm going to the park after school?

- a) tell                      b) comment                      c) whisper                      d) mention

17- I saw the ..... of an ancient temple.

- a)rains                      b)reins                      c)runs                      d)ruins

18- A man has been found dead in the road. The police think it was an accident, not ...

- a) an event                      b) a crime                      c) an incident                      d) a game

19- She accused the press photographers of ..... her privacy.

- a) estimating                      b) negotiating                      c) insulting                      d) violating

20- There was a degree of ..... in his description of events.

- a) exploration                      b) mention                      c) exaggeration                      d) radiation

21- The patient should have his medicines.....or his state will be worse.

- a) gradually                      b) regularly                      c) day                      d) orally

22-..... is the crime of illegally copying and selling books, tapes, videos, computer programs

- a) Theft                      b) robbery                      c) Murder                      d) Piracy

### **Make or Do**

عادة نستخدم make للتحدث عن انتاج او خلق (صناعة) او بناء شئ جديد.  
عادة نستخدم do للتحدث عن عمل (أداء) او مهمة او نشاط.

Make	Do
make a noise	يؤدي وظيفة
make a mistake	يحل الواجب
make a speech	يقوم بشغل البيت
make a table	يقوم بغسل الأطباق
make arrangements	يؤدي بصورة جيدة
make a phone call	يقوم بعمل احصائية
make a difference	يجرى عملية جراحية
make a decision	يقوم بالعمل
make money / a fortune	يعمل بحث أو دراسة عن
make a profit / loss	يعمل أبحاث على
make a choice	يتسوق
make a suggestion	يقوم بعمل تجارى
make a promise	يفعل أشياء
make troubles	يقوم بعمل اصلاحات
make friends	يقدم خدمة أو معروف
make a discovery	يتدرب
make an achievement	يحل مسابقة
make a journey	يمارس هواية
make effort	يمتحن

## Language Notes

ruin (v) = يدمر = to damage irreparably

- Your carelessness will **ruin** your chances of promotion

ruin (n) = أطلال - دمار = the state of being ruined / the remains of something destroyed

- The city lay in **ruins** after the earthquake.

highlight (v) = يلقى الضوء على =

to attract attention or emphasize something important جذب الانتباه لشيء مهم

- The report **highlights** the need for increased funding.

- The study **highlighted** the problems of people living in rural areas.

- **highlight (v)** = يظل جزء مكتوب = to mark text on paper or a computer screen with a colour to emphasize it:

- Immediately after the meeting, it's helpful to **highlight** important points in your notes

**Highlight (n)** = The best or most exciting, entertaining, or interesting part of something:

- **Highlights** of the match will be shown after the news.

**Long – awaited (adj) - (adj noun) حدث أو شيء طال انتظاره = A long-awaited event or thing is one that someone has been waiting for for a long time.**

- Many people were happy when they read about **the long-awaited** signing of a peace agreement.
- The publication of his **long awaited** autobiography was a surprise for me.

**violate (v) ينتهك – يتعدى على**

= to break or act against something, especially a law

- They were charged with **violating** federal law.
- It seems that the troops deliberately **violated** the ceasefire agreement.

**announce (v) يعلن رسمياً = to make something known or tell people about something officially:**

- They **announced** the death of their mother in the local paper.
- She **announced** the winner of the competition to an excited audience.
- The prime minister has **announced** that public spending will be increased next year.

**open (v) يفتح**

- She **opened** the front door to see who's knocking.

**Open (v) = to (cause to) begin:**

- I'm going to **open** an account with another bank.
- A new radio station is due to open (up) next month

**open (adj) مفتوح = not closed or fastened:**

- Someone had left the window wide (= completely) **open**.
- An **open** suitcase lay on her bed..

**casualty (c. n) = a person injured or killed in a serious accident or war**

- The train was derailed but there were no **casualties**, police said.
- The rebels suffered heavy **casualties**.
- So far, only one **casualty** has been rescued from the scene of the explosion

**and = In addition**

بالإضافة إلى ذلك + جملة

- We went shopping **and** visited some friends.
- We went shopping. **In addition**, we visited some friends.

**In addition to + v- ing إلى بالإضافة = Besides = As well as + v-ing إلى بالإضافة**

- **Besides going** shopping, we visited some friends.
- **In addition to going** shopping, we visited some friends.
- **As well as going** shopping, we visited some friends.

لاحظ أن الفاعل واحد في الجملتين في المثال السابق  
إذا استخدمت **as well as** في ربط جملتين يختلف فيهما الفاعل ، فإن الفعل يتبع الفاعل الأول:

- I am very keen on politics. My brother is very keen on politics.
- **I as well as my brother am** very keen on politics

### (Although - though – even though - even if- but)

- تستخدم الروابط السابقة في التعبير عن التناقض:

- هذه الروابط يأتي بعدها جملة ( فاعل ثم فعل ) و تعني بالرغم من

- تأتي هذه الروابط في أول أو وسط الجملة

- تأتي **but** في وسط الجملة ويأتي بعدها جملة كاملة

- He was poor, **but ( however+ yet )** he was happy.

- **Although** he was poor, he was happy.

- He was happy **although / even if / even though/though** he was poor.

- الروابط الأتية يأتي بعدها شبه جملة و تعني بالرغم من

Despite,

In spite of,

Regardless of, + اسم (V. ing) + الجملة الثانية

With all,

For all

- **In spite of being** poor, he was happy - **Despite his poverty**, he was happy.

- **Despite being clever**, he got low marks in exams.

### damage (v) = to harm or spoil something:

- Many buildings were badly **damaged** during the war.

- It was a scandal that **damaged** a lot of reputations.

- **damage (n) = harm or injury:**

- Strong winds had caused serious **damage** to the roof.

- Recent discoveries about corruption have done serious **damage** to the company's reputation.

- The doctors were worried that he might have suffered brain **damage**.

**damages** تعويضات money that a person or organization is ordered by a court of law to pay to another person or organization because they are responsible for harming them

- They want the rival company to withdraw the product and pay **damages**.

stun	يدهش	sting	يلدغ	stunt	دوبلير
------	------	-------	------	-------	--------

- His performance has **stunned** everyone.

- He died when a scorpion **stung** him.

- He works as a **stunt** for many famous actors

frequent (adj)	متكرر	frequently (adv)	بشكل متكرر	Frequency (n)	تردد
----------------	-------	------------------	------------	---------------	------

- She enjoyed the **frequent** visits of her grandchildren.

- There is a **frequent** bus service into the centre of town.

- John is a **frequent** tourist to Egypt.

- One who **frequently** looks back can't go far.

- He tuned his radio to the police **frequency**.

mention	يذكر	remind	يذكر (شخص)	remember	يتذكر (من تلقاء نفسه) – يرسل تحية
---------	------	--------	------------	----------	-----------------------------------

- **Mention** the causes of the population growth?

- Please, **remind** me of the time of the meeting.

- She **reminded** me that we had to pay the telephone bill.

- Please **remember** to pay the telephone bill.
- I **remember** visiting Port Said when I was young.
- **Remember** me to your kind father.

accident	حادثة	incident	حدث عابر في قصة / فيلم	event	حدث هام
----------	-------	----------	------------------------	-------	---------

- My car was completely wrecked in the **accident**.
- The **incident** has been widely reported in the press.
- Today's news is full of **incidents**.
- Leaving home was a major **event** in his life.

come out	يصدر (كتاب - جريدة)	publish	ينشر (كتاب - جريدة)	spread	ينتشر (خبر - اشاعه - الحب - السلام)
	لا توضع في المبني للمجهول				

- The novel **came out** in 1995.
- Oliver Twist **was published** in 1889
- The disease **spread** rapidly throughout Europe.

experience	خبرة - تجربة حياتية	experience	يمر بتجربة	experiment	تجربة علمية
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- **Experience** is the mother of wisdom **(idiom)**
- She gained good **experience** through her work for our company
- She **experienced** the worst time of her life in the hospital.
- Teachers carry out simple experiments in the laboratory.

Contain(v)	(يحتوي علي شيء بداخله)
include	(متضمنا - شاملا) & including (prep) (يشتمل علي - من الصعب فصله)
Consist of	(يحيط ب - يرفق شيء بشيء) & enclose (يتكون من)

- The museum **contains** a number of original artworks.
- The price for the hotel **includes** breakfast.
- His job **includes** looking after the animals in the garden.
- The football team should **consist of** eleven people.
- They stole everything in my purse, **including** my credit cards.
- The swimming pool **was enclosed** by a high fence.

adjectives ending in ed	تصف من يشع بالشعور	Adjectives ending in ing	تصف ما يسبب الشعور
- He was <b>frightened</b> of the fierce dog.		- Dinosaurs were <b>frightening</b> animals.	
- She was momentarily <b>confused</b> by the foreign road signs.		- The instructions are terribly <b>confusing</b> . Could you help me with them, please?	

Exception	استثناء
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- يستثنى من هذه القاعدة الصفات الآتية:

Impress(v)	مؤثر	impressive	منبهر	impressed (adj)	ييهز - يوهز
depress	يوحى بالكآبة	depressing / depressive	محبط	depressed (adj)	يحبط
Persuade(v)	اقناعي	persuasive	يقنع		

## Exercises on Vocabulary and Language Notes

### Choose the correct answer:

- 23- A.....is someone who decides what will be published on the newspapers or magazines and where will be published.  
a) publisher                      b) beggar                      c) writer                      d) editor
- 24- The teacher..... to know why the students were all late.  
a) demanded                      b) forced                      c) told                      d) wandered
- 25- Not many people have read my cousin's book because she could not find a .....  
a) library                      b) publisher                      c) bookshop                      d) bookseller
- 26- Someone who is involved in illegal activities or has been proved guilty is a.....  
a) share                      b) criminal                      c) officer                      d) bookseller
- 27- I have a very..... teacher who tolerates no jokes at all.  
a) funny                      b) strict                      c) optimistic                      d) thoughtful
- 28- The teacher became very..... after the kids started causing problems.  
a) serious                      b) seriousness                      c) seriously                      d) joking
- 29- "News play an important role in society nowadays." A synonym for "role" is .....  
a) part                      b) chart                      c) crisp                      d) curse
- 30- Someone who is dishonest and deceives people is a.....  
a) deceit                      b) cheat                      c) thief                      d) lawyer
- 31- She's a very pretty actress. I cannot be blamed, and neither can others, if we awaited her appearance with ..... breath.  
a) bated                      b) pitied                      c) baited                      d) patted
- 32- Finally, Adel Emam made his ..... return to the theatre yesterday.  
a) short - waiting                      b) long - awaited                      c) heavily - awaiting                      d) proudly - waits
- 33- The secretary has typed ..... the whole contract.  
a) up                      b) down                      c) after                      d) on
- 34- He wouldn't try to ..... you. It's not his style.  
a) mislead                      b) cheated                      c) thief                      d) make up
- 35- Of course robbery is against the .....  
a) court                      b) judge                      c) lawyer                      d) law
- 36- The doctor has been accused of..... professional ethics  
a) ventilating                      b) violating                      c) visualising                      d) vomiting
- 37- There's no fixed .....in this market . You should debate well to get what you want.  
a) prize                      b) price                      c) breeze                      d) pounds
38. In addition to ..... novels, he also translated a lot of books.  
a) write                      b) writing                      c) wrote                      d) to write
- 39- Students in all kinds of schools should practise the four .....: reading, writing, listening and speaking to be fluent in languages.  
a) skulls                      b) things                      c) skills                      d) languages
40. Hossam's ..... in the team is in doubt.  
a) exclusion                      b) inclusion                      c) treatment                      d) denial



- 41- Her .....from the list of Oscar nominees has surprised us all. She's a great actress.  
 a) exclusion                      b) inclusion                      c) revolution                      d) aviation
- 42- My hobbies ..... reading and painting.  
 a. consist                      b. contain                      c) include                      d)attitude
- 43- The police reached the ..... of the crime. They prevented anyone from touching anything.  
 a) location                      b) destination                      c) scene                      d)placement
- 44- My job ..... making copies, answering phones, and other duties.  
 a) contains                      b) consists                      c) includes                      d) have
- 45- The incident ..... the problems of online book piracy.  
 a) highways                      b) highlights                      c) heights                      d) high quality
- 46- I really enjoyed this book. It is written in a very simple.....  
 a) stand                      b) steel                      c) stool                      d) style
- 47-..... protects your work from being commercially exploited by someone else.  
 a) Photocopying                      b) Copyright                      c) Enterprise                      d. reputation
- 48 - I missed the game, but I saw the .....on the evening news.  
 a) highlights                      b) heights                      c) highways                      d) high heels
- 49- We are proud of Mohammed Salah for .... achievements in the Champions League.  
 a) carrying                      b) scoring                      c) doing                      d) making
- 50- This is an ..... museum where children can actively manipulate the exhibits.  
 a) active                      b) interactive                      c) interchangeable                      d) decisive
- 51-My brother wants to be a lawyer when he graduates, he's studying..... at university.  
 a) law                      b) low                      c) lawful                      d) lower
- 52- A number of the monuments are of considerable .....  
 a) treaty                      b) antiquity                      c) temples                      d) majority
- 53- The forces has consistently ..... using napalm.  
 a) dismissed                      b) ordered                      c) demolished                      d) denied
- 54- Work has a ..... root but sweet fruit. **(idiom)**  
 a) bitter                      b) stronger                      c) deeper                      d) marker
- 55- The bank ..... the company from bankruptcy.  
 a) served                      b) rescued                      c) motioned                      d) mentioned
- 56- Hospitals are on standby ready to deal with ..... being flown in from the crash site.  
 a) medicines                      b) casualties                      c) remedies                      d) wounds
- 57- As well as ..... an important writer, he was an expert on Arabic culture.  
 a) being                      b) to be                      c) be                      d) having been
- 58- The government ..... a lot of charitable organisations financially.  
 a- supports                      b) opposes                      c) allows                      d) permits
- 59- Tom Cruise is a clever actor. He ..... on the stage perfectly.  
 a) performs                      b) operates                      c) pretends                      d) makes
- 60- Police are looking for the .....who stole a car yesterday. The main suspect is a man in his forties.  
 a) innocent                      b) criminal                      c) lawyer                      d) officer

- 61- The criminal should be punished and spent some years of their lives in .....  
 a) streets                      b) prisons                      c) schools                      d) factories
- 62- That famous film critic **ناقد** writes ..... for the newspapers.  
 a) revisions                      b) reviews                      c) criticism                      d) clerks
- 63- All on the plane were killed, ..... the pilot.  
 a. included                      b. includes                      c. include                      d. including
- 64- Imagination is the ..... of creation. **(idiom)**  
 a) resources                      b) source                      c) friends                      d) helpers
- 65- With the expansion of the Internet, ..... has grown more widespread.  
 a) piracy                      b) pirated                      c) pirate                      d) private
- 66- The manager is busy ..... some job applicants.  
 a) operating                      b) competing                      c) interviewing                      d) speaking
- 67- The product ..... that it can make you thin without dieting.  
 a) announce                      b) claims                      c) accuses                      d) advises
- 68- Ali ..... that Tarek broke the window, but Tarek is innocent!  
 a-claimed                      b-clapped                      c-calmed                      d-mention
- 69- Our head teacher is ..... He is always quiet and does not often laugh.  
 a) furious                      b) serious                      c)genius                      d) curious
- 70- Nabila .....her grandchildren. She always gives them lots of food and presents!  
 a annoys                      b hates                      c spills                      d spoils
- 71- Some young mothers feel ..... in their own homes.  
 a) donated                      b) imprisoned                      c) leaked                      d) persuaded
- 72- "She was shocked by the bad news" A synonym for "shocked" is .....  
 a. suspected                      b. stunned                      c. relaxed                      d. relieved
- 73- "A strong wind spun the ship." A synonym for "spun" here is .....  
 a. straightened                      b. whirled                      c. assisted                      d. helped
- 74- "We are happy to announce the engagement of our daughter." A synonym for "announce" here is .....  
 a) conceal                      b. hide                      c. decline                      d. declare
- 75- "The victim demanded that he get a compensation." A synonym for "demanded" here is .....  
 a. obliged                      b. requested                      c. inquired                      d. enquired
- 76- "The crime is presently being investigated by the police." "Investigated" means .....  
 a. overlooked                      b. ignored                      c. examined                      d. neglected
- 77- "Nothing will ever compensate for his lost childhood." "Compensate" means .....  
 a. own up to                      b. make up for                      c. fine                      d. penalize
- 78- "They announced their engagement." The opposite of "announced" is .....  
 a. concealed                      b. stated                      c. declared                      d. pronounced
- 79- Winning the gold medal at the Olympics was the ..... of his career .  
 a) highlight                      b) important                      c) nervousness                      d) achieved
- 80- The ..... is the person who wants to gain skills.  
 a) trainee                      b) trainer                      c) interviewer                      d) interviewee

- 81- What questions does an interviewer usually ask an .....
- a) trainee                      b) trainer                      c) interviewer                      d) interviewee
82. Despite their different....., they get on with each other.
- a) characters                      b) personally                      c) personification                      d) personalities
- 83- The police stopped the woman in front of the hotel and searched the ....of her bag.
- a) inclusion                      b) contents                      c) encloses                      d) surface
- 84- The book is scheduled for ..... in the autumn.
- a. donation                      b. community                      c. publication                      d. instruction
- 85- The news of his brother's accident gave him a .....
- A – shock                      B – shocking                      C – shocked                      D- shocks
- 86- The divorce ..... awarded custody to the child's mother.
- a. chart                      b. court                      c. smart                      d. cart
- 87- Nowadays almost everyone ..... a computer; they are available everywhere.
- a. owes                      b. moans                      c. means                      d. owns
- 88- The convict had to pay a large ..... of money to the family of the victim.
- a. some                      b. summit                      c. consume                      d. sum
- 89- I don't know French, so I bought the English ..... of the book.
- a) copies                      b) version                      c) division                      d) vision
90. The lift broke down on the 10th floor and a lot of people were ..... inside it.
- a) stick                      b) stuck                      c)stung                      d) taught
- 91- The treasures of the ancient Egyptians are .....
- a) worthless                      b) priceless                      c) helpless                      d) emotional
- 92- In many countries, people have to carry ..... card to prove who they are.
- a) an individual                      b) an identity                      c) a personal                      d) a national
- 93- Bombing civilians is a cruel ..... against humanity.
- a) dime                      b) crime                      c) criminal                      d) chrome
- 94-The prices of goods vary according to supply and.....
- a-defend                      b-mend                      c-mind                      d-demand
- 95- False reports put a negative ..... on a story.
- a) spill                      b) spelt                      c) spin                      d) spill
- 96- The journalist was biased by.....; he put the story at the top of the page to show it was interesting.
- a. repetition                      b. omission                      c. placement                      d. spin
- 97- Omar left out some facts about the poor condition of his car; he is biased by .....
- a) omission                      b) spin                      c) placement                      d) location

# Grammar

## Past Simple Tense زمن الماضي البسيط

### Form:

The second conjugation of the verb التصريف الثانى للفعل

- We travelled to Canada last Summer.

### Use

1) We use the past simple to talk about finished actions and finished time

١- يعبر الماضي البسيط عن وقت منتهى واحداث منتهية

- She visited London in 2010.
- I was in Alexandria a month ago.

2) We use the past simple to talk about completed actions in the past

٢- يعبر الماضي البسيط عن أحداث مكتملة فى الماضي

- I went to Aswan in 1995
- Shakespeare wrote his masterpiece, hamlet in 533.

3) We use the past simple to talk about sequences of completed actions in the past.

٣- يعبر الماضي البسيط عن أحداث متسلسلة (متتالية) فى الماضي

- When I arrived home, I had a shower. Then, I went out for lunch.

4) We use the past simple to talk about repeated actions in the past.

٤- يعبر الماضي البسيط عن عادات و أفعال متكررة بانتظام فى الماضي :

- I always ate breakfast before I went to school.
- She cooked lunch every day last week.

يستخدم الماضي البسيط مع الكلمات الآتية:

yesterday - ago - last.... - in the past - once / once upon a time ذات مرة  
one day - in 2007 - from + سنة + to + سنة - When I was..... - How  
long ago- in those days - in early days - in ancient times - the other day  
- I last ate fish when I was in Alex.

## Expressing a past habit

1-was / were + used to + v + ing / noun

كان معتادا على

- Zeyad was used to a life of comfort.
- Nada was used to reading film reviews.

2- ماضى بسيط + always / usually / sometimes. + الفاعل

- Mona always made mistakes in her exams when she was a primary school student.
- Hany sometimes visited his grandpa when he was young.

3- المصدر + used to + الفاعل

- She used to follow him wherever he went.
- Mary used to borrow her husband's car. Now she has a car of her own

Didn't use to + المصدر

- He didn't use to stay up late.

## Notice:

used to + inf = don't / doesn't + المصدر ... anymore / any longer

= no longer + مضارع بسيط

- Nancy used to wear high heels = Nancy doesn't wear high heels anymore = Nancy no longer wears high heels.

## Used to (VS.) Would

### 1-Would

- يمكن استخدام **would** في الحالة الثانية من **if**
- We use "**would**" in the 2<sup>nd</sup> conditional
- If I were a pilot, I **would** fly to Paris.
- If I were you, I'd have a word in his ear before it's too late.
- In some situations, "**would**" and "**used to**" are interchangeable when we are talking about a past habit.
- تستخدم **would** و **used to** للتعبير عن عادة في الماضي ويمكن استخدام أيهما مكان الأخرى
- I remember when my brother **used to (would)** buy me a new video game for every one of my birthdays.
- When I was young, I **used to (would)** play football in the street.
- We use "**used to**" with action & stative verbs.
- We can't use "**would**" with stative verbs to express past habits.
- للتعبير عن عادة في الماضي يمكن استخدام **used to** مع أفعال الحركة وأفعال الحالة
- ولكن لاحظ : لا تستخدم **would** مع أفعال الحالة للتعبير عن عادة في الماضي
- I used to be a doctor.
- I would be a doctor. ( × )
- I used to have a car.
- I would have a car. ( × )

## الماضي الغير حقيقي Unreal past

### 1- I wish + ماضي بسيط + فاعل + أتمنى

- I **don't have** much money. (I wish)
- I wish I **had** much money.
- I **am too short** to play basketball (I wish)
- I wish I **were** tall.

- لاحظ الجمل الآتية:

- I don't speak Spanish. I wish I (don't – didn't – do – **did**)
- I wish I had a new tablet but I (**don't** – didn't – hadn't – haven't)

### 2- I'd rather + ماضي بسيط + فاعل + أفضل

- A: Can I play computer games, mum
- Mum: I'd rather you **studied** your lessons

3- It's time / It's high time + ماضي بسيط + فاعل

حان الوقت لـ

- It's time you brushed your teeth.

- It's high time you did your homework

## Past Continuous Tense زمن الماضي المستمر

**Form: was / were + v. + ing**

Ex: Somebody phoned me while I was cooking the dinner.

1- We use the past continuous to talk about an action which was going on at a certain time in the past

١- يعبر الماضي المستمر عن حدث كان مستمرا أثناء وقت معين في الماضي :

- Between six and half past six this morning, I was having breakfast.

2- We use the past continuous to talk about interrupted actions

٢- يعبر الماضي المستمر عن حدث كان مستمرا عندما تخلله حدث آخر في الماضي :

- Suzy was cooking lunch when her phone rang.

- What were you doing when the accident happened?

3- We use the past continuous to talk about two parallel actions

٣- يعبر الماضي المستمر عن حدثين كانا مستمران في نفس الوقت :

- While / As / When I was doing my homework, my sister was helping mum.

Notice the difference:

- I cooked lunch at 3 o'clock = I started cooking lunch at 3 o'clock.

- I was cooking Lunch at 3 o'clock. = I started cooking earlier and I was in the middle ( process) of cooking when it was 3 o'clock.

عادة لا نستخدم الماضي المستمر مع الأفعال التي تصف حالة، شعور، حاسة، رأي، فهم، ادراك ملكية ولكن نستخدم معها ماضي بسيط لأنها تعبر عن حالة ثابتة ودائمة :

- She seemed ill when I visited her.

- While I was at home, someone knocked on the door. (NOT: was-being)

لاحظ : لا يستخدم V.To.Be في الاستمرار ولكن نكتفي بـ was / were فقط .

بعض أفعال الحواس قد تأتي في الاستمرار إذا جاءت بمعنى مؤقت و متغير مثل:

- Omar was seeing off his friends at the airport.

- Jade was tasting the food when her baby started shouting.

يستخدم الماضي المستمر مع الكلمات الآتية :

all day - عندما - when - في اللحظة التي just as - بينما - as - بينما While

yesterday = the whole day yesterday - طوال الوقت all the time - طوال الأمس

yesterday morning / at noon

ماضي بسيط + ماضي مستمر + While (as) / Just as /

(حدث كان مستمر في الماضي وقطعه حدث آخر)

ماضي مستمر + ماضي مستمر While (as) / Just as / when

(حدثان استمرا في الماضي ولم يقطع أحدهما الآخر)

- While / As / Just as he was leaving the house, the phone rang.

- While / As / just as / When Mum was cooking, my sister was watching TV.

ماضي مستمر + ماضي بسيط + When+

ماضي بسيط + ماضي مستمر + When

يمكن أن يأتي بعد when ماضي بسيط ثم ماضي مستمر أو العكس حسب المعنى :

- I **was studying** English when the lights **went** out.

- The lights **went** out when I **was studying** English.

يمكن أن يأتي بعد because ماضي مستمر و الفعل الآخر ماضي بسيط :

- Magdy **couldn't** hear the phone **because** he **was having** a shower.

في حالة عدم وجود فاعل بعد while نستخدم فعل ينتهي بـ ing :

- **While** ( I **was** ) **watching** the film, I fell asleep.

يمكن أن نستخدم During بدلا من While و يأتي بعدها اسم :

- **During** my lunchtime, the phone rang.

يمكن أن نستخدم On بدلا من When و يأتي بعدها فعل ينتهي بـ ing أو اسم :

- **On seeing** the police, the thief ran away.

## Exercises on the past simple and the past continuous

### Choose the correct answer:

- 1- Hany couldn't answer the phone because he (had – was having – have – had had) a shower.
- 2- The boy (is breaking – was breaking – broke – had broken ) the glass window when he hit it with the ball.
- 3- When I was young, I ( living – lived – have lived – live ) by the sea.
- 4- They ( were listening – listened – listen – have listened ) to music while their mother was cooking.
- 5- It's time you (sweep – swept – sweeping – has swept) the floor
- 6- She used to (works – work – working – worked) hard but now she is a lazy student.
- 7- (On – During – While – By) the lesson, Amr made a loud noise.
- 8- At the age of seven, my parents (are taking – were taking – took – take) me to Jordan.
- 9- At the age of seven, he (gave – was given – has given – had given) a prize for a drawing of an animal.
- 10- Someone phoned me while I (cook – was cooked – am cooking – was cooking) the dinner.
- 11- While my car (was mending – was being mended – has mended – had mended), I went shopping.
- 12- While my mother was doing the washing up, my baby sister (was looking – has been looked – was being looked – had looked) after.
- 13- I (have seen – saw – would see – was seen) him a few days ago.
- 14- He (didn't use to - isn't used to – used – uses) need much sleep, but he does now.
- 15- (Are – Is – Did – Does) you use to play with dolls?

- 16- While he was finishing one story, he (**thinks – is thinking – was thinking – has thought**) of another one.
- 17- My last e-mail (**send – was sending – has sent – was sent**) to six people.
- 18- When she (**is – was – was being – has been**) seven, she wrote a poem which won a prize.
- 19- She (**writes – has written – wrote – will write**) poetry for 7 years, but now she writes novels.
- 20- This film (**directed – had directed – was directed – was directing**) by Thomas Wilson.

## Present perfect simple tense زمن المضارع التام

### Have / has + P.P

المضارع التام هو الزمن الوحيد في اللغة الانجليزية الذي يربط الماضي بالحاضر إذ يستخدم لـ:  
 ١- يعبر عن حدث بدأ في الماضي وما زال موجود حتى الآن :

- Mona **has studied** English for ten years.
- We **have been** at this school **since** 2012.

٢- يعبر عن حدث أنتهى في الماضي وما زالت اثاره موجودة حتى الآن :

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

٣- يعبر المضارع التام عن أحداث تمت حديثا أو منذ فترة قصيرة :

- Leila isn't here. She's **just gone** out.
- I've **already finished** my first year at university.

٤- يعبر المضارع التام عن أحداث لم تحدث من قبل ( تحدث لأول مرة) :

- She's **never played** tennis.
- I **haven't received** a reply to my email **yet**.

٥- يستخدم المضارع التام للسؤال عن خبرة سابقة أو موقف سابق :

- I **have never eaten** Chinese food. - **Have you ever ridden** a camel?

٦- يعبر عن حدث تم في الماضي دون تحديد وقت حدوثه. وعند التحديد نستخدم ماضي بسيط :

- She **has polished** her shoes. - She **polished** her shoes **yesterday**.

٧- يدل المضارع التام على حدث متكرر (أي أن ذلك الحدث قابل للحدوث مرة أخرى) :

- Ronaldo has scored a hundred goals. (He can score more.)
- She has been to the cinema twice this week. (and the week isn't over yet.)

- لكن إذا استخدمنا الماضي البسيط مع حدث متكرر فمعنى ذلك أن الحدث توقف :

- He wrote 46 novels. (He stopped writing. / he died)

- يستخدم المضارع التام مع الكلمات الآتية :

**already / just / ever / never / yet / since / for / so far**  
**/ up till now/ lately / recently**

- He **has typed** five letters **so far**.

- كما يستخدم مع التعبيرات الآتية :

**It's / This is the first time ..... ever..... / It's / This is the only .....**



In recent years / In the last few years/months .....

Over the ages / years على مر العصور/ السنين

- It's the first time I have ever been to this place.
- This is the only play I have seen.

## Key Words

- \* **recently** مؤخراً / حديثاً (فى نهاية الجملة المثبتة)  
- I have seen Ali many times **recently**.
- \* **lately** مؤخراً / حديثاً (فى نهاية الجملة المنفية والمثبتة)  
- I have / haven't seen Ali **lately**.
- \* **never** ابدا / لم يسبق ( قبل التصريف الثالث لتنفي الجملة)  
- I have **never** seen a lion.
- \* **yet** من قبل – حتى الآن (فى نهاية الجملة المنفية او السؤال)  
- I haven't seen a lion yet. - have you seen a lion yet?
- \* **just** (قبل التصريف الثالث فى الجملة المثبتة والسؤال) بالفعل/ توأ **already** \* فى الحال  
- We have **just** seen Ahmed running. - Have you posted the letter **already**?
- \* **ever** سبق  
(قبل التصريف الثالث فى السؤال وبعد الفاعل المنفى وبعد صيغة التفضيل وبعد first time)  
- Have you **ever** been to the zoo? - Nothing like this has **ever** happened.  
- This is **the most exciting** film I have **ever** seen.

## Since / For

• يأتى بعد since مدة تحدد بداية الحدث أما for يأتى بعدها المدة التى استغرقها هذا الحدث :

- **Since** 2005/ winter/ October / Sunday / 5 o'clock / yesterday / last week (year / month) / this morning / lunch / then / birthday / childhood (المناسبات)
- **for** ... (years/seasons/months/weeks/days/hours) - a (day/week/month/year) - an hour - ages - a fortnight - a long/short time - the last week (year/month)
- إذا جاء مع since فعل واحد يكون فى زمن المضارع التام أما إذا جاء مع since فعلين فالفعل الذى يلى since يكون ماضى بسيط و الآخر مضارع تام :
- I haven't seen him **since** last week.
- I haven't seen him **since** he left for Cairo.
- إذا بدأنا بـ It's نستخدم التركيب التالى :

It's + ماضى بسيط مثبت + last + فاعل + since + مدة زمنية

- I haven't seen him for ages. (It's.....) - It's ages **since** I last saw him.

• لاحظ من فضلك :

**Since + last year, last week,... = for + the last year, the last week,...**

- I haven't seen him for the last month. = I haven't seen him since last month.

## An Important Note

\* **S.+ have / has been to = ... went and came back** ذهب إلى مكان وعاد منه

Ex: He went to Aswan and came back. (been) - He has been to Aswan.

\* **S. + have / has gone to = ... went and didn't come back** ذهاب وما زال هناك

Ex: He went to Aswan and he is still there. (has) - He has gone to Aswan.

ملاحظات على استخدام المضارع التام:

- عند الحديث عن مؤلفات كاتب معين نستخدم المضارع التام إذا كان الكاتب على قيد الحياة ومتوقع أن يستمر في الكتابة ولكن إذا كان الكاتب فارق الحياة نستخدم الماضي البسيط

◆ Alice Walker **has written** books of poetry and short stories. Her next book is due to be published next year.

◆ Ernest Hemingway **wrote** seven novels. He died in 1961.

- نستخدم المضارع التام في الترجمة إذا كان ما نتحدث عنه مازال أثره ممتد حتى الحاضر

- مثال : كان للتكنولوجيا الحديثة أثرا هائل على التقدم في مجال الاتصالات

- Modern technology **has had** a tremendous (huge) effect on the progress in the field of communications.

- يمكن استخدام **since** للتعبير عن السبب مثل **as - because** وفي هذه الحالة لا ترتبط بزمن معين

- He didn't hear the doorbell **since (because)** he was listening to music

- يمكن أن تأتي **since** في نهاية الجملة مسبقة بكلمة **ever** أو نستخدم **since then**

- She left home in 2016 and hasn't been seen **ever since**.

= She left home in 2016 and hasn't been seen **since then**.

- يمكن أن يأتي بعد **(v+ing) since**

- **Since writing** his first novel, he has become a literary star.

- المضارع التام في المبني للمجهول:

**Have been / has been + PP**

- He has written the letter. The letter **has been written**.

## **The Present perfect continuous tense**

زمن المضارع التام المستمر

**Have/has been +V- ing**

- يعبر عن حدث بدأ واستمر حتى الآن

- I've been studying all day.

- She **has been waiting** for over an hour and there's still no sign of him.

- لتوضيح نتيجة موقف في الحاضر

- I've been running. That's why I'm so tired.

- ويعبر عن حدث استمر بشكل منتظم من الماضي الى الحاضر

- It's been raining a lot recently.

- I've been learning Greek for the last few months.

- ويستخدم المضارع التام المستمر مع الكلمات الآتية:

**All day / all week/ all afternoon/ all evening / for...now/for..not yet/ since / lately / recently / over (for) the last (past) few months/How long**

- I have been doing this exercise for two hours and I **haven't** finished yet.

- I have been having a lot of problems with my car **lately**.

- She is so tired. She's **been working** hard **all day**.
- It **has been raining** heavily for the past 3 days.
- He **has been studying for** 5 hours **now**.
- How long **have** you **been learning** Spanish? –For 3 years.

- لاحظ استخدام المضارع التام فقط:  
 - عندما لا يستغرق الفعل وقتا طويلا

– My uncle **has joined** the army.

- عندما نذكر عدد مرات حدوث الفعل

– Mona **has sent** me three e-mails.

- مع الأفعال التي لا تستخدم في الأزمنة المستمرة

– I've **known** Yara since kindergarten.

I **have been swimming** since I was 3.

= I **have been swimming** from the age of 3.

## Practice

### Choose the correct answer:

- 1- Something is wrong with his car, so he (has taken – has been taken – was taken – is being taken) it to the garage.
- 2- The injured woman (takes – has taken – will take – has been taken) to hospital.
- 4- I (enjoy – am enjoying – had to enjoy – have enjoyed) reading novels since I was a young child.
- 5- I (have had – had had – have to have – am having) my own computer for 3 years now.
- 6- All the students in my class (are passed – are passing – were passing – have passed) the exam already.
- 7- She (will play – was playing – has been playing – have been playing) the piano since the age of six and she still plays every day.
- 8- How long (you know – do you know – have you known – have you been knowing) Mr. Ahmed? –For ten years.
- 9- She (hasn't received - doesn't receive – hadn't received – has received) the prize yet.
- 10- What have you been doing? –I (had been watching - have been watching – was watching – would watch) a history of the 2016 Olympic Games on TV.
- 11- He (had been training - has been training – had trained – was training) really hard since the World weight-lifting Championships in 2014.
- 12- I (have been playing – was playing – am played – am playing) football for as long as I can remember, but for the last few months, I've been playing squash regularly.

13- I (was trying – will be trying - have been trying – had tried) to contact you for ages. What have you been doing?

14- My phone (hadn't worked - hasn't worked – wasn't working – isn't working) very well since I dropped it last week.

15- I'm sorry. I (had been – was being – am being - have been) really busy recently.

16- I (have been living – was living – have been lived – had been living) in Alexandria for ten years now.

17- I (would do – will be doing – was doing - have been doing) my homework for two hours and I'm still doing it.

18- Mother (has been cooking – was cooking – had been cooking – cooks) since noon. She hasn't finished yet.

19- I (read – was read – was reading - have been reading) that book you lent me and I'm really enjoying it.

20- This author (writes - has written – was writing – is writing) several books, but I haven't seen any of them in the shops.

21- You look tired. What have you been doing? –I've had a very busy day. I arrived at the shop at 11 this morning and I (have been serving – has been served – was serving - serve) customers all day. I haven't even had time for lunch.

22- What have you been doing since we last (have met – met were meeting – had met - met)? -I've been travelling around Europe. I've visited France, Italy and Spain.

23- How long have you been learning English? – (Since – For – Yet – Already) I was eight years old.

24- My pen friend arrived at Cairo Airport a moment ago. This means he (has just arrived - just has arrived - hasn't arrived - will arrive)

25. I used to play football when I was young, but now I(am not - don't - didn't - wasn't)

### **General Exercises on Grammar**

#### **Choose the correct answer:**

- 1- The washing machine (delivered - delivers – was delivered – had delivered) while I was reading the newspaper.
- 2- While I (have come – were coming – was coming – had come) to school today, I saw an old friend.
- 3- At six o'clock yesterday evening, I (was watching - am watching – have been watching – watch) TV.
- 4- What (did you do – have you done – were you doing – do you do) when I called you? You sounded very busy.

- 5- While my sister (does – has done – was doing – had been doing) her homework, she was listening to music.
- 6- A few years ago, my parents (are lived - were lived – have lived – lived) in a small flat in the city centre.
- 7- Yesterday evening, we (were revising - revised – have revised – was revising) for our English test when all the lights went out.
- 8- Our school (was opening – has opened – was opened – opening) exactly 25 years ago today.
- 9- Our block of flats (was built - build – has been built – was building) five years ago.
- 10- Yesterday evening, the programme (was watching - to watch – was watched – has been watched) by a million people.
- 11- My mother made me a cake. It (tasted - was tasting – is tasting – has tasted) of lemons.
- 12- I (was starting – have started – am starting – started) this school in 2016.
- 13- When I was younger, I used (to play – play – playing – played) tennis with my friend.
- 14- Before the start of this lesson, I (spoke – have spoken – speak – was spoken) to my English teacher.
- 15- Vegetables and fruits don't taste as delicious as they (used to be – used to do – were used to – used to have) when I was a kid.
- 16- What were the two boys talking about when we (were arriving – had arrived – have arrived – arrived).
- 17- Ali moved to this city five years ago, but it seems he still (hasn't – didn't – isn't – doesn't) used to living with the heavy traffic here.
- 18- I have lost my pen, and I don't remember where I last (was using – used – have used – use) it.
- 19- Children soon (get used to – used to – is used to – was used to) spending much of their free time online.
- 20- When the film finished, I (had set – was setting - set – have set) the alarm clock and went to bed.
- 21- I don't seem to be able to concentrate on my work because I (don't have – didn't have – haven't had – wasn't having) enough sleep last night.
- 22- That's terrible! A four-year old boy (fall - fell – was falling – has been falling) from a bridge while he was running after his dog.
- 23- The lights went out as we (were discussing – have discussed – were discussed – discuss) the plans for the wedding.
- 24- I was driving on a road in the mountains when I (was running - ran – have run – have been running) out of petrol.
- 25- Nora bought an ice cream and then she (went – was going – had gone – goes) home.

- 26-** What (were you doing – are you doing - have you been studying - do you do) in Geography recently? –I've been studying the oceans.
- 27-** How long has your father been working for his company? –(For – Since – From – Yet) about two years.
- 28-** Have you finished this exercise (for – since – already – ever)? –Yes, I have finished it.
- 29-** They've been playing squash all morning. That's why they (look – had looked – were looking – are looked) exhausted.
- 30-** My brother (has just passed – has just been passing – has just been passed – is just passing) his university exams – that's why he looks so happy.
- 31-** Have you (yet – never - ever – so far) tried to write your name and address with your left hand?
- 32-** It is the best decision I (have ever made – have ever done – have ever been made – am making) in my life.
- 33-** A fire (had broken - has broken – is broken – has been broken) out at a hotel in the city centre. The fire is burning now.
- 34-** That house on the corner (had been - has been – is – was) empty for three years.
- 35-** Don't wash up that cup. I (have finished – have been finishing - haven't finished – hadn't finished) my coffee yet.
- 36-** I've already (to book - booked – been booking – booking) my flight home.
- 37-** He's been (living – to live – lived – had lived) in the village since 1995.
- 38-** She (wrote – had been writing - has been writing – would write) her autobiography since 1987.
- 39-** I (haven't been eating – hadn't been eating – wasn't eating – am not eating) much lunch lately. I've been going to the gym at lunchtimes.
- 40-** She's been playing tennis on and off أحيانا (since - for – ever – yet) three years.
- 41-** A: How long (do you wait – did you wait - have you been waiting – have been waited) for me? B: For about ten minutes.
- 42-** She's (done – been – gone – went) to visit Susan. She'll be home tomorrow.
- 43-** Since (left – has left – leaves – leaving) school, she has had 3 temporary jobs.
- 44-** My friend (writes – wrote – has written – was writing) several novels. He's just finished his seventh novel.
- 45-** What ( did you do – were you doing – have you done – do you do ) when I called you? You sounded very busy.

- 46- While I ( did – was doing – have done – doing ) my homework, my sister was listening to music.
- 47- In 2010, my parents ( lived – were living – were lived – had lived ) in a small flat in the city centre.
- 48- I ( had gone – was going – have gone – went ) to the museum in 2015.
- 49- Yesterday evening, we ( revised – were revising – were revised – had revised ) for our English test when all the lights went out.
- 50- I first ( wrote – was writing – was written – had written ) stories and poems when I was at primary school.

## **Writing**

### **A Persuasive Essay**

#### **Social Media has a negative impact on news and society**

Social media has become the main source of news. These days sixty-eight **percent** of people who have internet access get their news from social media. Although this means that we can find news easily and get regular updates on our phones, in my **view** I think that social media has a **negative impact** on news and society.

**To begin with**, this **constant** cycle of news, which is mostly bad, can make people **stressed** and worried. A recent **survey** found that more than half of Americans say they get anxious and sleep badly because of the news.

**Next**, not everything we read or see on social media is true and **factual**. If we share it, before checking the facts, we might **spread** false information. In turn, this means that the public stop **trusting** journalists and news in general.

**Lastly**, social media starts to control what news we see and don't see. Our social media, friends" become the managing editors". They share news stories they like and agree with, so the news we see is not balanced or objective.

**In summary**, whilst it is a good thing that we have so much news available and it is easy to keep up-to-date with **current** affairs, we need to avoid the negative effects. It's important to be careful about where we get our news and how often we check it. We also have a social responsibility to make every effort not to spread **inaccurate** or **misleading** news.

### **A Persuasive Essay**

#### **(A) التعريف**

- A persuasive essay is one in which you attempt (try) to get (persuade) the reader to agree with your point of view.

#### **(B) الأجزاء الرئيسية**

##### **1-Introductory paragraph**      **الفقرة التقديمية**

- Grab (capture) the reader's attention using a "Hook"      اجذب انتباه القارئ بجملة جاذبة
- Give an overview of the argument "Topic sentence"      اعطى نظرة عامة للنقاش جملة الموضوع
- Close with a "Thesis" statement that reveals the position to be argued.

اختم الفقرة بأطروحة وهي عبارة تكشف عن الموقف موضوع النقاش

##### **2-Body paragraphs**      **فقرات جسم المقال**

- Each body paragraph should focus on one piece of evidence.

- يجب أن تركز كل فقرة على دليل واحد فقط
- Within each paragraph, provide sufficient (enough) supporting detail. "Supporting sentence"
- قم بتقديم تفاصيل كافية (جمل داعمة)
- **3- Opposing view paragraph** فقرة خاصة بوجهة النظر المعارضة
- Describe and then refute (disprove) the key points of the opposing view.
- صف ثم اثبت عدم صحة النقاط الرئيسية لوجهة النظر المعارضة

#### 4-Concluding paragraph الفقرة الخاتمة

- Restate and reinforce the thesis and supporting evidence.

### **How to write a good essay: paraphrasing the question**

- كيف يمكن كتابة مقال جيد باعادة صياغة السؤال:
- Paraphrase : change words, change sentence structure, keep meaning
- اعادة صياغة السؤال تعنى تغيير الكلمات، تغيير بناء الجملة مع الحفاظ على المعنى
- لاحظ المثال التالي:
- Education is the most important factor in the development of a country
- التعليم هو أهم عامل فى تطور أى دولة
- يمكن استخدام الـ synonyms
- education = schooling    important = significant    factor = aspect = element
- development = evolution = advancement    country = nation
- وتكون الجملة هكذا:
- Schooling is the most significant element in the advancement of any nation
- ويمكن أيضا تغيير بناء الجملة وترتيب كلماتها لتصبح هكذا:
- The most important element of a nation's development is education.

### **Exercises on writing**

- 1-In a persuasive essay, restating the thesis is included in the.....paragraph.  
(A)introductory    (B)body    (C)opposing view    (D)concluding
- 2-"To refute" means to .....
- (A) prove    (B) improve    (C) approve    (D) disprove
- 3-In a persuasive essay, a supporting sentence is included in the.....paragraph.  
(A)introductory    (B)body    (C)opposing view    (D)concluding
- 4-In a persuasive essay, each body paragraph sheds light on..... evidence  
(A)only a piece of    (B)a little    (C)much    (D)no
- 5- What is the first sentence of a paragraph called?  
a. The introduction sentence    b. The topic sentence  
c. The closing sentence    d. The supporting sentence
- 6- An essay is.....  
a. a series of sentences about one main topic.  
b. a series of paragraphs about one main idea, or point.  
c. the sentence that expresses the main point, or idea, of a paragraph.  
d. an excellent way to get a lot of information down on paper.
- 7- What is the first paragraph in the essay called?  
a. Conclusion    b. Body paragraph    c. Introduction    d. Exposition
- 8- Which of these should be avoided in a good essay?  
a. Slang    b. clarity    c. Brevity    d. Unity



9- The introductory paragraph has three parts. Which of the following is NOT part of the introductory paragraph?

- a. thesis      b. direct quote      c. background      d. hook

10- When we paraphrase.....

- a) we copy someone's words exactly. We do not change any words in his/her sentences.  
b) we change the meaning of someone's words to a new meaning.  
c) we change someone's words and/or sentence structure into our own words, but we keep his/her meaning.  
d) we create our own new story.

11- Which of the following words are synonyms?

- a) student & pupil      b) eat & drink  
c) awful & wonderful      d) art & math

12- "Modern technology makes life more convenient."

Choose the best paraphrase of this sentence.

- a) Life was better when technology was simpler.  
b) Modern technology makes life more convenient.  
c) It is true that current technological advancements have improved the level of convenience in modern life.  
d) Modern technology doesn't make life more convenient.

### **Improve your thinking skills**

والآن مع مجموعة من الأسئلة التي تنمى مهارات ( الفهم والتفكير والتحليل والابداع ) طبقا للنظام الجديد  
للثانوية العامة

Choose the correct answer:

1- Which is correct?

- a) Have you ever visited Greece?      b) Have you ever visit Greece?  
c) Have you visited Greece last year?      d) Have you never visited Greece?

2- Have you learned the present perfect tense?

- a) Yes, I've      b) Yes, I have      c) Yes, I've learned      d) Yes, I did

3- Which is correct?

- a) We been there many times      b) We be there many times.  
c) We have been there many times.      d) We has been there many times

4- I'm afraid she's not here at the moment. .... to a meeting.

- a) She's gone      b) She go      c) She gone      d) she will go

5- ..... writing the report?

- a) You have finished      b) Have you finished  
c) You finish      d) you will finish

6- We use the present perfect to talk about.....

- a) happy time      b) Unfinished time  
c) Past experiences      d) b & c may be possible answers

7- Which is correct?

a) I have met John yesterday.

b) I met John yesterday.

c) I has met john yesterday

d) a & b

8- When ..... the email?

a) have you received

b) did you receive

c) have you receive

d) did you received

9- Which tense connects the past and the present?

a) past simple    b) present perfect    c) present continuous    d) past perfect

10- ..... the news last night?

a) Did you watch    b) Have you watch    c) Have you watched    d) Did you watched

11- Which is correct?

a) How long have you lived in New York?

b) How long did you lived in New York?

c) How long have you live in New York?

d) How long will you lived in New York?

12- I ..... Debra for many years. We met when we were in school and we are still good friends.

a) knew

b) has known

c) have known

d) will know

13- What time ..... the doctor?

a) have you called

b) did you call

c) did you called

d) have you call

14- Select the correct sentence in the PRESENT PERFECT tense:

a) We buried the treasure on an island a long way away.

b) We burying the treasure on an island a long way away.

c) We have buried the treasure on an island a long way away.

d) We have been buried the treasure on an island a long way away.

15- Select the correct sentence in the PRESENT PERFECT tense:

a) The shopping centre has creating many jobs.

b) The shopping centre had created many jobs.

c) The shopping centre his created many jobs.

d) The shopping centre has created many jobs.

16- Which do you think is the correct sentence in the PAST SIMPLE tense?

a) The sun shone brightly.

b) The sun shined brightly.

c) The sun has shoned brightly.

d) The sun is shining brightly.

17- "I have been studying all day."

This sentence is an example of the .....

a) present perfect continuous tense

b) past perfect continuous tense

c) past perfect tense

d) present simple tense

18- ..... the wedding for six months, so everything is ready now.

a) They planning

b) They are planing

c) They have been planning

d) They had been planning

19- They ..... to put out the fires for the last few weeks, but unfortunately they have not succeeded.

a) have been trying    b) trying    c) been trying    d) has been trying

20- Her parents ..... money for her education ever since she was born.

a) had been saving    b) has been saving  
c) has saved    d) will save

21- This is the first time we ..... to a theatre.

a) had been    b) have been    c) went    d) was going

22-..... he became famous, his books have been translated into many languages.

a) For    b) In    c) At    d) Since

23- I haven't seen Aya ..... the last time we were together.

a) for    b) ago    c) since    d) yet

24- The post ..... just now.

a) comes    b) came    c) has come    d) had come

25- You are given the following essay question on a test:

**"Children should never be educated at home by their parents. Do you agree or disagree?"**

**- Choose the best way to start the essay. Focus on what is the best paraphrase even if you disagree with the opinion.**

- a) I agree that children should never be educated at home by their parents.
- b) Although many people are opposed to homeschooling, I believe that children can greatly benefit from being taught by their parents.
- c) I disagree that children should never be educated at home by their parents.
- d) Children are so cute!

26- **"Are our zoos cruel to wild animals? Discuss."**

**Choose the best paraphrase of this question for use in your introduction.**

- a) It is an inhumane practice to keep undomesticated animals in zoos.
- b) Zoos are cruel to wild animals.
- c) Zoos are bad for wild animals.
- d) Wild animals don't like zoos.

### Translation

**A)- Choose the correct English translation:**

1- أصبح العالم قرية صغيرة بفضل العولمة.

- a) The world has become a small village in favour to globalization.
- b) The world has become a small village thanks to globalization.
- c) The world has become a small village in favour to globalization.
- d) The world has become a small village thanks to globalized.

٢- كوفيد ١٩ هو مرض معدى يسببه فيروس كورونا المستجد والذي يصيب الانسان لأول مرة. ولأن أعراض الانفلونزا وكوفيد – ١٩ متشابهة ، يصعب التمييز بينهم بناء على الأعراض فقط. ولهذا ربما يكون من الضروري اجراء الاختبارات لتأكيد التشخيص.

- a) COVID – 19 is an infection disease caused by a new coronavirus introduced to humans for the first time. Because some of the symptoms of flu and COVID-19 are similar, it may be hard to tell the difference between them based on symptoms alone; therefore, testing may be needed to help confirm a diagnosis.

- b) COVID – 19 is an infectious disease caused by a new coronavirus introduced to humans for the first time. Because some of the symptoms of flu and COVID-19 are similar, it may be hardly to tell the difference between them based on symptoms alone; therefore, testing may be needed to help confirm a diagnosis.
- c) COVID – 19 is an infectious disease caused by a new coronavirus introduced to humans for the first time. Because some of the symptoms of flu and COVID-19 are similar, it may be hard to say the difference between them based on symptoms alone; therefore, testing may be needed to help conclude a diagnosis.
- d) COVID – 19 is an infectious disease caused by a new coronavirus introduced to humans for the first time. Because some of the symptoms of flu and COVID-19 are similar, it may be hard to tell the difference between them based on symptoms alone; therefore, testing may be needed to help confirm a diagnosis.

## Exam on Unit 1

### 1- Choose the correct answer:

- 1- Al –Ahran Weekly..... a lot of articles about science every week.  
**a-writes                      b- translates                      c - publishes                      d - does**
- 2- The students waited with .....breath to know the result of the exam.  
**a-bated                      b-pitied                      c-baited                      d-patted**
- 3- A system of rules that people must obey is a.....  
**a- style                      b- task                      c-way                      d-law**
- 4- He is dishonest. He has ..... my personal secrets online.  
**a. cared                      b. shared                      c. cheered                      d. chanted**
- 5- The two countries agreed to work together to strengthen border .....  
**a. safely                      b. occurrence                      c. currency                      d. security**
- 6- Social ..... are changing the way people communicate, work, and shop.  
**a. media                      b. mania                      c. trail                      d. trial**
- 7- Book piracy.....the publisher's surprise.  
**a-rains                      b-reins                      c-runs                      d-ruins**
- 8- Everyone can ..... knowledge through practice.  
**a. detain                      b. obtain                      c. aspect                      d. detail**
- 9- While I was finishing one story, I ..... the next one.  
**a) planned                      b)was planning                      c)was planned                      d)had planned**
- 10- He's been phoning me ..... for an answer.  
**a)every week                      b)last week                      c)all week                      d)per week**
- 11- It was dark when we ..... the beach because the sun had gone down.  
**a)reached                      b)were reaching                      c)were reached                      d)had reached**
- 12- The roads are closed because it ..... since yesterday.  
**a)was snowing                      b)has been snowed                      c)snows                      d)has been snowing**
- 13- ..... you are unable to answer, perhaps we should ask someone else.  
**a)Since                      b)Yet                      c)Recently                      d)Lately**
- 14- Manar used to have a mobile, but now she .....  
**a) isn't                      b)hasn't                      c)doesn't                      d)didn't**

## **2- Read the following passage, then choose the correct answer:**

J. K. Rowling is the author of the Harry Potter books. J. K.'s name is Joanne Kathleen. She was born in 1965 in a small town near Bristol, England. Joanne lived with her parents and her sister. The Rowling family was not rich. Joanne did not go to special schools. She was a quiet child. She loved to read and write stories. Joanne went to Exeter University, and she finished her studies in 1987. She worked in different offices. In her free time, she wrote more stories. In 1990, Joanne's mother died. Joanne was sad and she wanted to leave England. She saw a job in the newspaper for an English teacher. The job was in Portugal. She had an interview, and she got the job. In Portugal, Joanne married a Portuguese man.

The next year, Joanne had a daughter but she was not happy in her marriage. She left Portugal with her daughter and went to live in Edinburgh, Scotland, near her sister. Life was very difficult for Joanne. She took care of her daughter. She was alone, and nobody helped her. She had no money and no job. She lived in a small apartment and began to write stories again.

Joanne first thought about the Harry Potter story many years ago on a train. Joanne liked to go to a coffee shop to write. She sat there for many hours. She drank coffee and wrote. Her daughter slept beside her. After five years, Joanne finished writing the first Harry Potter book. She sent it to many Book publishers. They all said that they didn't like it.

Finally, a publisher liked it, but the publisher said, "This is a children's book. Adults won't read it. You won't make a lot of money." In 1997, "Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone" was in the bookstores. J. K. Rowling was very happy. Her dream to publish her book came true. The book was famous all over the world. The publisher was wrong about one thing: Everyone loves Harry Potter –children and adults. Over 100 million books were sold in 1999. There are seven books in the series and over 450 million copies have been sold till now.

Now Harry Potter books are in 65 languages, including Arabic. They are also available as audio books. These books have been made into an eight-part movie series by Warner Brothers. The first film was released in 2001

### **Choose the correct answer:**

15. When did J.K. Rowling finish the Exeter University?

- a) 2001      b) 1990      c) 1997      d) 1987

16. When did J.K. Rowling leave for Portugal?

- a) In 1990      b) in 2001  
c) After her mother's death      d) as soon as her daughter was born

17. "Warner Brothers" is probably.....

- a) a production company      b) the name of a publisher  
c) the coffee shop owner      d) a movie theatre

18. Where did she start writing her first book?  
a) at a school in Portugal                      b) in her own house  
c) at a coffee shop                                c) at university
19. Harry Potter is read by .....
- a) only children                                    b) only old people  
c) only young men                                d) children and adults
20. How did she find a job in Portugal?  
a) in a newspaper advertisement              b) on TV  
c) in an interview                                d) in a competition
21. Why was J. K. Rowling very happy?  
a) she got a job                                    b) She became rich  
c) She married                                    d) her dream came true
22. The synonym of the word an apartment is .....
- a) a block                      b) a flat                      c) a department                      d) a section

**Read the following passage, then answer the questions:**

**The Pearl : A story of greed**

Kino, a Mexican pearl diver, and his wife Juana live a happy life until, one morning, their son Coyotito is **stung** by a **scorpion**. They take him to the local doctor, but he will not treat the boy because the family is too poor to pay. Juana treats the boy herself. That same day, Kino goes diving and finds an enormous pearl, which means he is now a wealthy man. However, when other people hear about the pearl, they plan to steal it.

When the doctor hears about Kino's pearl, he offers to treat Coyotito, even though Juana's treatment has already cured him. That night, someone tries to steal the pearl, so the next day Kino goes into town to sell it. The merchants say the pearl is not very valuable because it is too big. Kino knows this is a trick and so he decides to go to another town to sell the pearl.

Juana wishes Kino would throw it away because she believes it is evil and fears that it will destroy the family, but Kino refuses. He wants it to pay for his son's education.

On their way to the other town, the family are followed by thieves who want the pearl. Juana and Coyotito hide in a mountain cave, but Coyotito cries out. When the thieves hear this noise, they fire their guns at what they think is a wild animal. Kino attacks the thieves, but by now it is too late - Coyotito is dead. Kino and Juana wish they had never found the pearl! Deciding that it is evil, they return to their home town and throw it into the sea.

**Choose the correct answer:**

23. Kino is happy when he finds the pearl because.....
- a) he is very sick                                      b) he wants to marry  
c) he is now wealthy                                d) he wants to buy a car
24. Kino's son was ill because he.....
- a) ate bad food                                        b) had a flu

c) was stung by a scorpion d) was bitten by a spider  
25. The doctor doesn't want to treat Coyotito because .....

a) the family doesn't have enough money

b) he knows nothing about medicine

c) the disease is unknown

d) he lives far away

26. The thieves killed Coyotito, thinking that he was .....

a) the doctor

b) an enemy

c) a merchant

d) a wild animal

27. Kino and his family decide to go to another town to .....

a) spend a holiday

b) buy food

c) sell the pearl

d) meet some friends

28. The merchants say the pearl is not valuable, but Kino knows this is...

a) a trick

b) a fable

c) a legend

d) the truth

### Writing

29. Which of the following sentences has the perfect punctuation?

a) Nada works in as a nurse, in addition, she sells clothes

b) Nada works in as a nurse: in addition, she sells clothes.

c) Nada works in as a nurse? in addition, she sells clothes,

d) Nada works in as a nurse; in addition, she sells clothes.

30. Which is correct?

a) I've worked there since five months.

b) I've worked there for five months.

c) I've work there for five months.

d) I've ever worked there for five years

31. A ..... paragraph tells a story. There's a sequence of action or there's a clear beginning, middle, and end to the paragraph.

a) descriptive

b) expository

c) argumentative

d) narrative

32. What is a hook?

a. An opening a sentence that captures the reader's attention.

b. The last sentence of a paragraph.

c. A tool used to catch a thought.

d. A boring sentence.

33. When do you use supporting details or supporting sentences?

a. Never use these in paragraphs because they are for essays only.

b. Before the first sentence at the introduction.

c. After the topic sentence and before the closing sentence.

d. After the last sentence because it helps you summarize the paragraph.

### Translation

**A) Choose the correct English translation:**

٣٤- تمتلك مصر كل مقومات الجذب السياحي ، طبيعة ساحرة ومناخ معتدل طوال العام وحوالي ثلث آثار العالم.

a) Egypt has all tourist attractions: charming nature, a moderate climate all over the year and about a third of the world's monuments.

b) Egypt has all tourist attractions: charming nature, a moderate climate all over the year and all the world's monuments.

c) Egypt possessed all tourist attractions: charming nature, a moderate climate all over the year and about a third of the world's monuments.

d) Egypt has all tourist attractions: magician nature, a middle climate all over the year and about a third of the world's monuments.

٣٥- ان قضية اصلاح التعليم من أخطر القضايا التي تواجه المجتمع المصرى حيث أن البحث العلمى هو أحد ركائز الأمن القومى.

a) The case of education reform is one of the most serious issues facing the Egyptian society as scientific research is one of the pillars of national security

b) The issue of education reform is one of the more serious issues facing the Egyptian society as scientific research is one of the pillars of national security

c) The issue of education reform is one of the most serious issues faces the Egyptian society as scientific research is one of the pillars of national security

d) The issue of education reform is one of the most serious issues facing the Egyptian society as scientific research is one of the pillars of national security

### **B) Choose the correct Arabic translation:**

36- The new education system aims to develop creative thinking and that the teacher isn't just a prompt but a mentor and instructor.

(أ) الجديد فى نظام التعليم هو تنمية فكر الاختراع بحيث لا يكون المعلم مجرد شرارة بل مدرس ومدرّب  
(ب) نظام التعليم الجديد يهدف الى تحسين الفكر الاحترافى بحيث لا يصبح المعلم مجرد محفز بل مستشار ومدرّب

(ج) يهدف نظام التعليم الجديد الى تطوير الفكر الابداعى وألا يكون المعلم مجرد ملقن بل موجه ومرشد  
(د) الهدف من نظام التعليم الجديد هو النهوض بالتفكير وألا يصبح المدرس مجرد أله بل موجه ومرشد

37- It's healthy to eat fruits and vegetables regularly every day and to reduce eating sweets and chocolates because they are harmful to our health.

(أ) من الصحى تناول الخضروات والفاكهة بشكل غير منتظم كل يوم، وألا نقلل من تناول الحلويات والشيكولاته لأنها ضارين بصحتنا.

(ب) من الصحى عدم تناول الخضروات والفاكهة بشكل منتظم كل يوم، وأن نقلل من تناول الحلويات والشيكولاته لأنها ضارين بصحتنا.

(ج) من الصحى تناول الخضروات والفاكهة بشكل منتظم كل يوم، وأن نقلل من تناول الحلويات والشيكولاته لأنها ضارين بصحتنا.

(د) من الصحى تناول الخضروات والفاكهة بشكل منتظم كل يوم، وألا نقلل من تناول الحلويات والشيكولاته لأنها ضارين بصحتنا

### **Great Expectation**

38 – "But I didn't want to look after you! It's bad enough being a blacksmith's wife". How did these words reflect Mrs. Joe's feelings towards her family?

(ث ع ٢٠٢٣)

39- Why did Pip go to his parents' grave on Christmas Eve?

40- Write six lines on the following topic: "How can you develop yourself to meet the challenges of the future?"

(ث ع ٢٠٢٣)

### **Mr Sobhy Elghitany**

خبير اللغة الانجليزية - مقدم البرامج التعليميه بالتليفزيون (قناة مدرستا ٣) وحصص مصر  
عضو القوافل التعليمية

[01002018593 / 01030755927](https://www.01002018593.com/)