

Units 1-3
Vocabulary

fiction	الخيال/ الأدب القصصي	importance	أهمية
poetry	الشعر	discipline	يهذب/ ينظم/ نظام/ انضباط
publish	ينشر (كتاب/ مجلة)	strict	صارم/ حازم/ متشدد
publisher	الناشر	spoil	يفسد/ يتلف
believe in	يؤمن بـ	head teacher	مدرس أول
believer	مؤمن	layer	طبقة
attach	يرفق بـ	sensible	عاقل/ حكيم
attachment	مرفق	circle	دائرة
average	معدل/ متوسط	semicircle	شبه دائرة/ نصف دائرة
style	أسلوب/ نمط	fatherly	أبوي
collection	مجموعة	enthusiastic (about)	متحمس (بشأن)
district	حي سكني/ منطقة/ مقاطعة	enthusiast	شخص متحمس
confusing	مربك/ محير	enthusiasm	الحماس
confused	مرتبك/ متحير	press	يضغط/ الصحافة
disabled	معاق	button	زر
disability	إعاقة	recycle	يعيد التصنيع
establish	يؤسس/ يرسخ	recycling	إعادة التصنيع
fixed	ثابت/ محدد	bleach	بييض/ يجعل لونه أبيض
routine	طريقة العمل اليومية المعتادة	mix	يمزج/ يخلط/ يختلط
midday	منتصف اليوم (12 ظهرًا)	mixture	مزيج/ خليط
insist	يصر	roller	إسطوانة/ بكرة
fashionable	مساير للموضة	soak	ينقع/ يغمر
old-fashioned	قديم/ غير مساير للموضة	trade	يتاجر/ تجارة
pioneer	رائد	e-book	كتاب إلكتروني
law	القانون	compare	يقارن
lawyer	محامي	download	يقوم بالتحميل من الإنترنت
secretary	سكرتير/ سكرتيرة	upload	يرفع على الإنترنت
diplomat	دبلوماسي (يعمل بالخارجية)	available	متاح/ متوفر
graduate	يتخرج/ خريج	unavailable	غير متاح/ غير متوفر
custom	عادة (مجتمعية)	availability	توافر/ إتاحة
retire	يتقاعد	paperback (book)	كتاب ذو غلاف ورقي
retirement	التقاعد	bestseller (book)	كتاب يحقق أعلى مبيعات
association	جمعية/ اتحاد/ رابطة	reduce	يقلل
culture	الثقافة	remove	يزيل
cultural	ثقافي	replace	يستبدل/ يحل محل
ministry	وزارة	replacement	استبدال/ بديل
political science	علوم سياسية	screen	شاشة
silence	يسكوت/ صمت/ سكوت	gadget	آلة/ جهاز صغير

influence	يؤثر على / تأثير	encyclopedia	موسوعة / دائرة معارف
serious	جاد / خطير	inaccurate	غير دقيق
concerned	مهتم	media	وسائل الاعلام
award	جائزة / يمنح جائزة	update	يُحدِّث
honour	يكرم / شرف تكريم	convince = persuade	يقنع
plan	يخطط / خطة	access (v)	يدخل الي/ يحصل على
responsible	مسئول	search engine	محرك بحث
irresponsible	غير مسئول / عديم المسؤولية	keywords	كلمات دلالية / مفتاحية
lecture	يحاضر (يلقي محاضرة) / محاضرة	relevant	متعلق / متصل بالموضوع

Definitions

confused	unable to understand something clearly
routine	a usual way in which you do things
publisher	a person or company that produces books, magazines, etc., and makes them available for people to buy
attachment	something you attach to / send with an email
custom	something that people do because it is traditional
establish	to give someone a respected position in society or an organization
law	the system of rules that people in a country or place must obey
pioneer	one of the first people to do something that other people will continue to develop
association	an organization of people with the same interests or who do the same kind of work
discipline	to teach someone to obey rules and control their own behaviour
layer (n)	one of several levels of different materials that are on top of each other
silence (v)	to make someone stop giving their opinions
spoil	let a child do whatever they want, with the result that they behave badly
strict	making sure that people always obey rules
button	a small part on a machine that you can press to make it start, stop, etc.
enthusiastic	showing a lot of interest and excitement about something
gadget	a small tool or machine that helps you do something
paperback	a book with a soft paper cover.
encyclopedia	a large book that contains facts
press	to push something firmly and steadily
soak	cover something with liquid for a period of time
access (v)	find and use information, especially on a computer
relevant	directly related to the subject or problem being discussed
search engine	a computer programme that looks for keywords on different websites
update	add the most recent information about something

Prepositions & Expressions

at midday / midnight	في منتصف النهار/ الليل	set up	ينشئ/ يؤسس
type onto the computer	يكتب على الكمبيوتر	have an effect on	له تأثير على
expert on/ in/ at	خبير في	give myself goals	أحدد لنفسي أهدافاً
get confused	يرتبك	behave well/ badly	يتصرف بشكل جيد/ سيئ
a ten-minute break	راحة مدتها 10 دقائق	natural with	طبيعي مع
a fixed routine	روتين ثابت/ محدد	strict with	صارم مع (شخص)
take time + to+inf.	يستغرق الوقت	strict about	صارم بشأن (شيء)
spend time + v.ing	يقضي الوقت	in a curved line	في خط منحنى
e-mail attachments	مرفقات بالبريد الإلكتروني	come with fresh ideas	يبتكر أفكار جديدة
graduate in law	يتخرج في مجال القانون	have the honour of	لديه شرف أن
believe in	يؤمن بـ	show interest about	يظهر الإهتمام نحو
make a story into a film	يحول قصة إلى فيلم	enthusiastic about	متحمس بشأن
The father of the modern story	والد (رائد) القصة الحديثة	download from the internet	يقوم بالتحميل من الإنترنت
translate into	يترجم إلى (لغة)	download onto the computer	يحمل ملفات على الكمبيوتر
give me a headache	يسبب لي صداع	available online	متاح عبر الإنترنت
establish him as a writer	تحقق له مكانة ككاتب	break into pieces	يكسرها إلى قطع صغيرة
on average	في المتوسط	become part of history	يصبح جزءاً من التاريخ
above/ below average	فوق/ تحت المتوسط	press together	يضغطهم معاً
be thought of as	يُعتبر كـ	mix together	يخلطهم معاً
lecture about/ on	يحاضر عن...	mix with chemicals	يخلط بالمواد الكيميائية
give a lecture	يلقي محاضرة	cover something with	يغطي شيئاً بـ
obey rules/ the law	يطيع القواعد/ القانون	soak something in water	ينقع شيئاً في الماء
relating to = related to	مرتبط بـ/ متعلق بـ	hold 8 million books	تتسع لثمانية مليون كتاب
concerned/ associated with	مرتبط بـ/ متعلق بـ	be behind his success	يقف خلف نجاحه
associate/ participate in	يشارك في	examine a patient	يفحص مريض
take part in	يشارك في	URL (Uniform Resource Locator)	محدد موقع المعلومات الموحد

Language Notes

- ① **abroad** بالخارج ① **aboard** على متن الطائرة/ السفينة
 • He worked **abroad** for most of his life. • All the passengers went **aboard** the plane.

- ① **experience** خبرة عامة (اسم لا يعد) ① **experiences** تجارب/ مواقف في الحياة

- ① **experiment** تجربة معملية (اسم يعد)

- This job needs a lot of **experience**.
- Haqqi gained a lot of **experiences** when he lived abroad.
- Our teacher does simple **experiments** in the laboratory.

- ① **graduate in** يتخرج في مجال معين ① **graduate from** يتخرج من كلية أو جامعة معينة

- ① **a graduate of** خريج من كلية أو جامعة معينة

- He **graduated in** law at Cairo university. • He **graduated from** the faculty of medicine.
- He is a **graduate of** the faculty of medicine.

- 🏆 **win** (a match/ a championship/ a competition/ a contest/ a race/ a medal/ a cup/ a prize/ war)
 يكسب (مباراة/ بطولة/ منافسة/ مسابقة/ سباق/ ميدالية/ كأس/ جائزة/ حرب)
- 🏆 **win** (love/ support/ loyalty/ trust/ a cup/ approval)
 يكسب/ يفوز بـ (حب/ تأييد/ ولاء/ ثقة/ استحسان)
- 🏆 **beat** يهزم/ يتغلب على منافسه (في الحرب أو في الرياضة)
 • Al Ahly **beat** Zamalek by 2 - 0. • Egypt **beat** Israel in 1973.
- 🏆 **earn** (money/ a living) يكسب مال/ يكسب قوت يومه
 • The manager of the company **earns** a lot of money.
- 🏆 **gain** (experience/ information/ knowledge/ reputation) يكتسب (خبرة/ معلومات/ معرفة/ سمعة)
 🏆 **gain** (speed/ height/ weight) يكتسب (سرعة/ ارتفاع/ وزن)

Make or DO?

make friends	يتخذ أصدقاء	do an operation	يقوم بعملية جراحية
make sure	يتأكد	do an experiment	يجري تجربة معملية
make contributions	يقوم بإسهامات	do a job	يؤدي وظيفة
make sense	له معني	do work	يقوم بالعمل
make a decision	يقرر / يتخذ قرار	do the homework	يقوم بواجبه المدرسية
make a difference to	يحدث اختلاف في	do the housework	يقوم بأعمال منزلية
make a mistake	يخطئ/ يرتكب خطأ	do wrong	يخطئ
make parts of cars	يصنع أجزاء السيارات	do good	يُفيد
make a suggestion	يقدم اقتراح	do harm	يضر
make a promise	يعد	do the shopping	يتسوق
make achievements	يحقق انجازات	do the washing up	يقوم بغسل الأواني
make peace	يحقق السلام	do the cleaning	يقوم بالتنظيف
make war	يشن حرب	do the sweeping	يقوم بالكس
make lunch / dinner	يعد الغداء / العشاء	do a favour	يقدم خدمة أو معروف
make use of	يستفيد من	do a project	يعمل بحث/ دراسة
make up (his) mind	يتخذ قرار	do research	يقوم بعمل أبحاث
make a noise	يثير ضوضاء	do without	يستغني عن
make arrangements	يقوم بترتيبات	do (his) hair	يصف شعره
make an offer	يتقدم بعرض	do something/ nothing	يفعل شيء / لا شيء
make changes to	يُجري تغييرات علي	do the cooking	يقوم بالطهي
make a plan	يُعد خطة	do your best	تفعل ما بوسعك
make progress	يحقق تقدم	do sport	يمارس الرياضة
make a phone call	يُجري مكالمة تليفونية	do gymnastics	يمارس ألعاب الجمباز
make a prediction	يتنبأ	do exercises	يؤدي تمارين رياضية
make money	يجني أموالاً	do a survey	يُعد استطلاع رأي
make efforts	يبذل جهوداً	do repairs	يقوم بإصلاحات
make a profit	يحقق ربح	do business	يقوم بعمل
make a discovery	يتوصل لاكتشاف	do duties	يؤدي واجباته

🏠 **insist on** (+V.ing/ N.) يصر على

- He **insisted on** watching the match.
- He **insisted (that)** I go with him.

🏠 **insist (that)** (جملة كاملة فعلها مصدر +) يصر أن

- He **insisted on** his innocence.

🏠 **لاحظ استخدام (a/ an) قبل الفترات الزمنية بمعنى في/ لكل ويمكن أن نستخدم بدلاً منها كلمة (per)**

(في الساعة **an hour** – في الشهر **a month** – في الأسبوع **a week** – في اليوم **a day**)

- He drive at 100 kilometres **an hour**. = per hour
- He earns 400 \$ **a month**. = per month

🏠 **لاحظ عدم جمع الكلمات الآتية إذا جاء قبلها عدد وبعدها اسم (حيث يكون العدد والتمييز صفة مركبة للاسم)**

(day – week – month – hour – minute)

- He has a **ten-minute break** every hour.
 - He went on a **two-week holiday** to Luxor.
 - He has a break for **ten minutes** every hour.
 - He went on a holiday for **two weeks** to Luxor.
- 🏠 **ولكن نجمع هذه الكلمات إذا لم يكن بعدها اسم**
- 🏠 **وفي حالة وجود كلمة (time) بعد هذه الكلمات نستخدم ('s) في حالة المفرد و (s') في حالة الجمع**

• A week's time

• Two months' time

🏠 **لاحظ بعض الكلمات يمكن أن تستخدم كفعل أو كاسم مثل:**

- | | | | | | |
|----------|--------------|-----------|-------------------|--------------|--------------------|
| ◆ ache | يؤلم/ ألم | ◆ silence | صمت / سكوت/ يسكت | ◆ discipline | يهدب/ ينظم/ انضباط |
| ◆ demand | يطلب/ طلب | ◆ lecture | يُحاضر/ محاضرة | ◆ influence | يؤثر على/ تأثير |
| ◆ chat | يدرّش/ دردشة | ◆ break | يكسر / راحة/ فسحة | ◆ face | يواجه/ وجه |

- A good teacher should **discipline** students.
- **Discipline** is necessary to achieve success.
- He **lectured** at Cairo University last year.
- He gave **lectures** on building society.

🏠 **لاحظ الصفات المنتهية بـ (ly) عند تحويلها إلى ظروف نستخدم الصيغة التالية:**

→ In a/an + adj.+ way

- | | | | | | | | |
|---------------|------|------------|-------|-------------|-------|------------|------------|
| ◆ fatherly | أبوي | ◆ motherly | أمومي | ◆ brotherly | أخوي | ◆ friendly | ودود |
| ◆ neighbourly | ودود | ◆ lovely | جميل | ◆ ugly | قبيح | ◆ lively | نشيط/ حيوي |
| ◆ silly | سخيف | ◆ lonely | وحيد | ◆ likely | محتمل | ◆ unlikely | غير محتمل |

- He has **fatherly** feelings towards students. He behaves in a **fatherly way** towards them.
- He is a **silly** person. He behaves in a **silly way**.

🏠 **لاحظ استخدام (مبكرًا / مبكرًا) (early) كصفة أو ظرف بدون تغيير**

- He always comes in an **early** time. He gets up **early** in the morning.

🏠 **يوصل (الحرارة / الكهرباء) (conduct (heat – electricity) سلوك/ تصرف**

🏠 **يجري (استطلاع رأي – دراسة – تجربة) (conduct (a survey – a study – an experiment)**

🏠 **a conducted tour** جولة سياحية منظمة بصحبة مرشد

- He was arrested for unlawful **conduct**. سلوك غير قانوني.
- This material **conducts electricity** well. توصل الكهرباء.
- They **conducted a survey** to ask local residents what they would like.
- They went on a **conducted tour** of Spain.

🏠 **مصنوع من (مادة تغيرت بعد الصنع) (made from) مصنوع من (مادة لم تتغير بعد الصنع) (made of)**

🏠 **مصنوع في (بلد / سنة) (made in)**

- This table is **made of** wood.
- The cake is **made from** flour, sugar and eggs.
- This car is **made in** Japan.
- This car is **made in** 2010.

Exercise on Vocabulary

Choose the correct answer:

1. In my country, it's the (law – custom – rule – regulation) for women to get married in white.
2. His collection of short stories (beat – gained – earned – won) an important prize.
3. I was in a hurry and I forgot to (approach – catch – attach – coach) an important document.
4. Magdi Yacoub was one of the first heart transplant (engineers – mountaineers – pioneers – volunteers).
5. My sister loves clothes and buys very (changeable – believable – fashionable – comparable) dresses.
6. The flight attendant welcomed us (aboard – abroad – broad – broaden).
7. My parents gave me a (coronation – competition – recommendation – collection) of modern short stories for my birthday.
8. All people must (obey – break – destroy – damage) the law.
9. A (biologist – beginner – pioneer – bystander) is one of the first people to do something that others will continue.
10. The government has promised to provide more money to help (homeless – homes – the homeless – home).
11. Some people believe that (experiments – experience – experiences – examples) on animals should be banned.
12. I had several bad (experiences – experience – experiments – extensions) during my last trip.
13. Hany has (earned – won – gained – beaten) a lot of weight recently.
14. Brazil (earns – wins – pays – buys) millions of pounds a year from coffee exports.
15. Which team do you (export – import – support – report)?
16. It's difficult for a small supermarket to (compete – impede – complete – correct) with the big supermarkets.
17. This book is a work of (infection – perfection – fiction – affection) and not intended as a historical account.
18. His first short story (appointed – posted – allowed – established) him as one of the great short story writers of the Arab world.
19. At her father's (absence – insistence – conscience – consequence), Sally has been moved into a new class.
20. It is (custom – customary – dietary – elementary) to give people gifts on their birthday.
21. He graduated (at – on – in – of) law at Cairo university.
22. The instructions are terribly (accusing – diagnosing – possessing – confusing). Could you help me with them, please?
23. Yehia Haqqi was one of the pioneers of modern Egyptian (literary – letters – literature – features).
24. Yehia Haqqi is still thought of as the (father – first – mother – reader) of the modern short story and the novel in Egypt.
25. Yehia Haqqi was a strong (liar – believer – belief – reader) in the power of books.
26. Yehia Haqqi's novels were translated (about – for – at – into) many languages.
27. He worked (aboard – broad – abroad – award) for more than 20 years.

28. Haqqi is a writer of children's (friction – detection – infection – fiction).
29. My mother has a (belief – relief – brief – chief) that children learn best by playing games.
30. Ali's cousin is (disabled – ashamed – adapted – admired) and cannot walk very well.
31. Have you (done – made – acted – achieved) any arrangements for the holidays?
32. I can't come out because I've got to (achieve – make – do – act) the washing up.
33. In spite of the rain, he was (insistent – resistant – hesitant – competent) on going out.
34. Good (bacterial – dictatorial – secretarial – serial) skills should enhance your chances of getting a job.
35. I sent my friend an email with a photo as an (attached – attachment – attack – attractive).
36. Early black and white photos show people in (old-fashioned – ancient fashioned – new fashioned – fashionable) clothes.
37. The Sun is at its strongest at (midnight – midyear – dawn – midday).
38. My friend and I are going to enter an athletics (connection – combination – competition – compression). We all hope to win something.
39. Yehia Haqqi came from a poor (district – restrict – instinct – distinct) of Cairo.
40. I really enjoyed this book. It is written in a very simple (direction – position – style – location).
41. Ali (did – made – acted – achieved) a good job when he made that new table.
42. Kamal didn't want to tidy his room before he went out, but his mother (told – ordered – insisted – said).
43. London has a/an (average – number – ability – water) of 55.7 mm of rain each year.
44. My grandmother has spent a lot of time reading since her (development – amazement – arrangement – retirement).
45. Not many people have read my cousin's book because she could not find a (library – publisher – bookshop – bookseller).
46. Although Nawal has a (disability – disables – disabled – disable), she is very good at sports.
47. I have a ten (minutes – minute – minute's – minutes') break for something to eat at midday.
48. Haqqi's first short story was (declared – published – advertised – come out) in 1925.
49. Haqqi's story, The Postman, was (done – worked – played – made) into a film.
50. He (spoilt – did – developed – directed) a new style of writing which is respected today.
51. Using the computer for a long time (does – makes – works – gives) me a headache.
52. My daily (routine – habit – custom – way) starts when my alarm o'clock goes off at 6.30.
53. Ali (did – made – makes – does) a good job when he was working with us .
54. My (lawyer – doctor – nurse – secretary) types my new story onto the computer.
55. Professor Ali is giving a series سلسلة of (architecture – lectures – mixtures – creatures) on Einstein's theories. نظريات
56. Ali's grandfather was a doctor and later worked for the (ministry – section – country – industry) of health.
57. The teacher told us about the (worthlessness – importance – appearance – attendance) of revising before exams.
58. The tourist went on a (instructed – abducted – retreated – conducted) tour of Egypt, visiting all the ancient sites.
59. The history teacher (advanced – announced – influenced – balanced) my decision to become a teacher, too.

60. A week-old moon has the shape of a (semi-circle – semi-final – rectangle – triangle).
61. Shakespeare's plays have been very (influential – confidential – impartial – potential); many writers have used his stories.
62. The head teacher believes that (discipline – indifference – violence – noise) is very important in the classroom.
63. To (silence – defend – assist – rob) someone is to make them stop giving their opinions.
64. To (boil – foil – toil – spoil) children is to make them do whatever they want, with the result that they behave badly.
65. The word '(friendly – cowardly – fatherly – silly)' describes behaviour that is typical of a kind or concerned father.
66. A (layer – lawyer – destroyer – prayer) is one of several levels of different materials that are on top of each other.
67. My boss is very (strict – abstract – constrict – construct). He doesn't allow anyone to leave before the job is done.
68. A (serious – cautious – conscientious – nutritious) person is someone who is quiet and does not often laugh.
69. A/An (abstract – direct – strict – exact) person is someone who makes sure that people always obey rules and does not let people behave badly.
70. Phone me after school and we can have a (chat – chart – scratch – check) about the weekend.
71. Let's play a game in the (brake – shake – break – steak) between lessons.
72. The tourist sat by the pool and (raced – faced – financed – forced) the sun.
73. The teacher (dreamed – divided – founded – demanded) to know why I was late.
74. Her heart (attached – curved – ached – blamed) for the people who had died in the plane crash.
75. Mr. Youssef set up an (appreciation – aviation – association – station) to help children in 1968.
76. My mother had a strong (affluence – defiance – influence – innocence) on my early childhood.
77. Exercise can make a big (dependence – difference – conference – correspondence) to your state of health. *الصحة الحالة*
78. People have translated his books into many languages, (computing – including – cooperating – adding) English and French.
79. Soldiers fight for the (humour – tumour – honour – labour) of their country.
80. She has all the (quantities – qualities – queries – quests) to be a good doctor.
81. I (give – achieve – score – reach) myself goals and plan to achieve them.
82. Teachers must (inspire – respire – conspire – aspire) and encourage their students.
83. He decided to devote the (rest – reserve – resign – resort) of his life to scientific research.
84. (Cultural – Corporal – Capital – Coral) exchange is a way of connection between countries.
85. She complained of a/an (ache – headache – earache – toothache) in her shoulder which kept her awake at night.
86. He (pictured – lectured – captured – cultured) at the University of Cairo about biology.
87. Our teacher treats us in a fatherly (style – way – method – technique).
88. My father said that his teacher was very (serious – strict – fatherly – kind). My father couldn't talk in his class.
89. The (command – expand – remark – demand) for gold this month is more than the supply.
90. The word "straight" is the opposite of (curved – curving – carved – curvature).

91. There was a thin (payer – buyer – player – layer) of oil on the surface of the water.
92. Leaving lights always on is a/an (stable – responsible – irresponsible – irritable) behaviour.
93. His stories were very (success – failure – failed – successful) and made him famous.
94. He won many (awards – cups – rewards – words) for his writing.
95. Abdel Tawab Youssef died in 2015, (age – aging – aged- ages) 87 years.
96. Do you often (encourage – discourage – insult – spoil) your students to work hard?
97. My father said that his teacher (serious – smart – fatherly – disciplined) the class easily.
98. My father always encourages me to take (place – part – up – down) in conversations.
99. He studied (policy – politics – political – physical) science at university.
100. Many people have grown (down – up – in – on) reading the books of Abdel Tawab Youssef.
101. New teachers always come with (French – flash – fishy – fresh) ideas.
102. My mother has a special (gauge – garage – gadget – garbage) for cutting vegetables.
103. Adel loves windsurfing. He is very (enjoyable – enthusiastic – excellent – efficient) about it.
104. The story is an interesting (furniture – torture – encyclopedia – mixture) of fact and fiction.
105. I'm going to (downtown – download – downstream – downplay) some information from the internet for my school project.
106. The television picture is really clear. You have an enormous (steam – scream – screen – stem).
107. My grandparents' house is old-fashioned and does not have many (gadgets – galleries – technology – electricity).
108. This novel is not (bearable – preventable – avoidable – available) as an e-book yet, but you'll be able to get it next year.
109. The best thing about a (paperback – paperwork – paperclip – paper shop) is that you can easily carry it and read it at any time.
110. Her brother has not shown any (idealism – symbolism – enthusiasm – patriotism) for any sport.
111. I wanted to complain to the manager of the shop, but he was (unattainable – unavailable – unavoidable – unbelievable).
112. Before you can cook these beans, you have to (bleach – drown – sink – soak) them for 3 hours.
113. You can (press – bleach – approach – attach) white shirts to keep them looking clean.
114. (Encyclopedias – CD-ROMs – Biographies – Screens) can hold a lot of information and are small enough to carry in your pocket.
115. Oil and water don't (fix – prefix – suffix – mix). Even if you shake يَرُج them together they separate تتفصل into two layers.
116. The vase (pulled – rolled – pushed – walked) off the edge of the table and smashed. تهشمت
117. A/An (novel – story – encyclopedia – tale) is a large book that contains facts.
118. To (confess – depress – press – undress) is to push something hard.
119. To (repeat – retreat – renovate – recycle) is to put used objects through a process so that they can be used again.
120. A (roller – ruler – boiler – beaker) is a round piece of wood or metal that can be rolled.
121. You can get this novel as an (e-book – e-mail – e-learning – e-commerce) from the bookshop over there.
122. In ancient Egypt, (paper – papyrus – leather – bush) was used for writing and drawing.
123. (Recycling – Receiving – Reappearing – Recording) is definitely good for the environment.
124. The first paper was (done – gone – made – looked) by the Chinese two thousand years ago.

125. When paper was made (of – from – in – at) wood, it became much cheaper.
126. Most of today's newspapers and magazines are made from (recited – recycled – removed – redone) paper.
127. CD-ROMs can (hold – catch – touch – fetch) huge amounts of information.
128. The television is not on. Can you (release – press – dress – impress) the button.
129. The best thing about an (ebook – email – ebanking – ecommerce) is that you can carry a whole library and read from it at any time.
130. My father is a football (enthusiastic – enthusiast – realistic – idealistic). He plays and watches it on TV whenever he can.
131. To turn the computer on, you must press this (bazaar – basket – battery – button).
132. My first computer did not work, so they sent me a (requirement – retirement – replacement – rearrangement).
133. There has been a lot of (trap – trace – track – trade) between Egypt and Europe.
134. That play is very popular. You'd better check the (ability – availability – advisability – ambiguity) of tickets.
135. Some people believe that CD-ROMs will (place – displace – replace – balance) libraries.
136. I took a great photo of the Pyramids, and I'm (overloading – downloading – offloading – uploading) it onto a website now.
137. Paper was very (cheap – priceless – expensive – valueless) because it was made from cotton.
138. Arab travellers who traded (in – with – by – from) China learned how to make paper.
139. An (enthusiasm – enthusiast – enthusiastic – enthuse) person shows a lot of interest and excitement about something.
140. A (drawback – backpack – feedback – paperback) is a book with a soft paper cover.
141. More than two hundred thousand copies of this novel have been sold. It's a (bestseller – best selling – best sold – best buyer).
142. The (reference – encyclopedia – brochure – bookture) is a small book which you can carry easily in your pocket.
143. The teacher is going to (write – do – mark – manufacture) our homework tomorrow.
144. I'm going to wait until they (prevent – increase – reduce – replace) the price of the phone before I buy it.
145. We can't use the internet at the moment because the computer is (out of line – offline – online – in line).
146. The students were very helpful and helped to (remove – rescue – respect – research) some of the rubbish that was in the canal.
147. Hazem does not like cold water but we (encouraged – convinced – confused – discouraged) him that swimming is good for him.
148. The school secretary is (irresponsible – respected – responsible – awarded) for sending emails to the parents.
149. I sometimes get (confirmed – confident – confused – concluded) between the meanings of whether and weather.
150. The computer in the library does not work, so they are going to (reduce – replace – download – upload) it.

Grammar in Points

Past Simple الماضي البسيط

- I **visited** my uncle **3 days ago**. • We **went** to Cairo **last week**. > حدث في وقت محدد في الماضي
- When I **was** on holiday, I **went** to the sea every day. > عادة في الماضي وانتهت
- He **went** home. It **was** very dark. He suddenly **heard** a strange noise. > سرد قصة في الماضي
- First he **saw** the film. Then he **had** dinner and went to bed. > أحداث متتالية في الماضي
- If he **knew** the truth, he wouldn't believe it. > الحالة الثانية لـ (If)
- I **didn't meet** him **yesterday**. > في حالة النفي
- **Did you go** to school **yesterday?** - **Yes, I did.** / **No, I didn't.** > في حالة السؤال بفعل مساعد
- **What did you do yesterday?** - I **went** to the park. > في حالة السؤال بأداة استفهام
- He **wrote** the book **yesterday**. → The book **was written yesterday**. > المبنى للمجهول

Used to

- He **is used to drinking** coffe in the morning. > عادة متكررة في المضارع
- = He **is in the habit of drinking** coffe in the morning.
- I **am not used to drinking** coffe in the morning. > في حالة النفي في المضارع
- **Are you used to smoking?** – Yes, I am. / No, I'm not. > في حالة السؤال في المضارع
- He **used to smoke** in the past. > عادة كانت موجودة في الماضي وانتهت
- = He **was used to smoking** in the past. = He **was in the habit of smoking** in the past.
- = He **no longer smokes** at present. = He **doesn't smoke any longer/ anymore**.
- He **didn't use to stay** up late. > عادة لم تكن موجودة في الماضي
- = He **wasn't used to staying** up late.
- **Did you use to smoke** in the past? – Yes, I did. / No, I didn't. > في حالة السؤال في الماضي
- = **Were you used to smoking** in the past? – Yes, I was. No, I wasn't.
- Water **is used to generate** electricity.
- Papyrus **was used for writing** in ancient Egypt. } صيغة مبني للمجهول من فعل use

Past Continuous الماضي المستمر

- Between three and five yesterday, I **was studying** English. } حدث استمر لفترة معينة في الماضي
- We **were watching** Tv at 7 o'clock last night. }
- I **was having** a shower **when** the phone **rang**. } حدث كان مستمر في الماضي عندما قطعه حدث آخر
- **While** we **were walking**, it **started** to rain. } حدثان استمرتا معاً في وقت واحد في الماضي
- **While** I **was studying**, my father **was reading**. >
- **When** he **arrived** , he **found** the door locked. = **On arriving**, he found the door locked.
- **While** he **was playing** the game, he **got** hurt. = **During** the game, he got hurt.
- He **was writing** the letter. → The letter **was being written**. > في حالة المبني للمجهول
- **What were you doing** when I saw you? > في حالة السؤال

Present Perfect المضارع التام

- I **have done** this job for many years. = I still do this job. > حدث بدأ في الماضي وما زال مستمر
- My car **has broken** down. = I have to go to work by bus. > حدث في الماضي وتأثيره موجود الآن
- I **have just written** the letter. > حدث انتهى قبل وقت قصير
- Twenty million people **have seen** the film **already**. > تأكيد وقوع الحدث
- I **haven't finished** my homework **yet**. > تدل على عدم اكتمال الحدث
- I **haven't seen** her since **October**. = I **last saw** her in **October**.
- **Have you ever travelled** by plane? • No, I **have never travelled** by plane.
- **It's the first time** I **have been** to this place. • **This is the only play** I **have seen**.
- Egypt **has made** great progress in the last few years.
- He **has written** the letter. → The letter **has been written**. > في حالة المبنى للمجهول

Past Perfect الماضي التام

◆ يستخدم الماضي التام ليصف حدث وقع قبل حدث آخر في الماضي:

- When I **arrived** at the station, the train **left**.. = I arrived, then the train left.
- When I **arrived** at the station, the train **had left**. = The train left before I arrived.
- **As soon as** I **had seen** her, I **knew** there was something wrong.
- **After** he **had read** the book, he **went** to bed.
= **After reading** the book, he **went** to bed. = **Having read** the book, he **went** to bed.
- **Before** he **went** out, he **had done** his homework.
= **Before going** out, he **had done** his homework.
- He **didn't leave till / until** I **had given** him permission.
- He **was** angry because she **had insulted** him. • The film **had** already **started** when I **arrived**.
- I **had no sooner** read the book **than** I **slept**. = **No sooner** had I read the book **than** I **slept**.
- **It was only when** he **had read** the book **that** he **slept**.
- He **had cleaned** the room **by then**. → The room **had been cleaned** **by then**. > مبنى للمجهول

Future Forms صيغ المستقبل

- **Shall I meet** you on Friday? • **Shall we have** a party? > اقتراح
- I **shall / will help** you with your homework? > عرض
- I'll **be** 18 next week. • Next Friday **will be** the first of May. > حقيقة مستقبلية
- I'll **make** some coffee. • The phone is ringing. I'll **answer** it. > قرار سريع
- I expect she **will pass** the test. • I'll **probably see** him soon. > تنبؤ بدون دليل
- I'll **have** coffee, please. > طلب • I'll **clean** the car for you. > عرض
- I'll **give** you the money. > وعد • I'll **call** the police. > تهديد
- **If I know his address**, I'll write him a letter. > الحالة الشرطية الأولى
- I think it's going to rain. The sky's looking very dark. > تنبؤ مبنى على دليل
- I'm going to start a new business. > خطط أو نوايا مستقبلية
- **Are you going to buy** a new car? = **Do you intend to buy** a new car?
- He's **flying** to India next Monday. (He's got his tickets.) > ترتيبات في المستقبل
- The film **starts** at 9 o'clock. • The train leaves at 5 o'clock. > مواعيد محددة مسبقاً

Future Continuous المستقبل المستمر

- I'll be playing tennis tomorrow from 7 to 9 p.m. } حدث سيكون مستمرًا في وقت معين في المستقبل
- This time next week, I will be travelling to Cairo. } حدث سيكون مستمرًا عندما يقطعه حدث آخر
- I will be waiting for you when you arrive tonight. > حدثان سيستمران معًا في نفس الوقت
- I will be working next week while you will be playing. > تخمين ما يفعله شخص الآن
- Don't call him now, he'll be doing his homework. > شيء محتمل استمراره في المستقبل
- In 100 years, people may be living in space. >

Future Perfect المستقبل التام

- By 2050, they will have moved to a new house. > حدث سيكتمل قبل وقت معين في المستقبل
- By the time I travel abroad, I'll have sold the house. > حدث سيكتمل قبل حدث آخر في المستقبل
- By next year, the new building will have been finished. > في حال المبنى للمجهول

Exercise on Grammar

Choose the correct answer:

1. Yesterday, my sister (gives – has given – gave – would give) me a book she had finished reading the day before.
2. While I (have come – were coming – was coming – came) to school today, I saw an old friend.
3. What (are you doing – were you doing – do you do – have you done) at midday yesterday?
4. While my car (was mending – was being mended – has mended – had mended), I went shopping.
5. As soon as he (takes – has taken – will take – had taken) the photo, he showed it to his friend.
6. As soon as the robbers (had arrested – had been arrested – were arresting – are arrested), they were taken to jail.
7. He (didn't use to – isn't used to – used – uses) need much sleep, but he does now.
8. Yesterday evening, we (were revising – revised – have revised – was revising) for our English test when all the lights went out.
9. Our block of flats (was built – were built – has been built – was building) five years ago.
10. After Mona had played the piano, she (was helping – has helped – helped – will help) her sister with her homework.
11. By the time he was 12, my brother (learnt – had learnt – has learnt – learns) 3 languages.
12. Before I (had had – had – have – have had) breakfast this morning, I had brushed my teeth.
13. When I went to my friend's flat, he (already left – has already left – have already left – had already left) for school.
14. My father retired last week. He (worked – has worked – has been working – had worked) for the same company for 25 years.
15. Adel asked which team was red because he (doesn't see – hasn't seen – can't see – had not seen) these teams before.
16. Jack knew Steve was at the match because Steve (had phoned – phones – was phoning – would phone) him before he went.
17. By the time she (finishes – finished – has finished – was finishing) writing her report, she had drunk six cups of tea.

18. We (miss – had missed – are missing – have missed) the bus, so we had to walk.
19. After I (finish – have finished – had been finishing – had finished) my homework, I watched my favourite TV programme.
20. Before (wrote – writing – had written – has written) this novel, he had become famous as a playwright.
21. After his father had died, the mother (doesn't send – won't sent – hasn't sent – didn't send) her son to school.
22. By the time Ahmed was 20, his father (had spent – was spending – has spent – is spending) all his money.
23. He (has found – found – finds – will find) work as a secretary to someone who had been a friend of his father's.
24. The teacher (told – were telling – have told – were told) us to give in our homework on Tuesday.
25. We (told – are telling – was told – were told) to give in our homework on Thursday.
26. There was a strong smell and the sound of frying. Obviously Mrs. Jones (cooks – was cooking – has cooked – was cooked) fish.
27. He was a successful writer when people realized that his books (had written – written – had been written – wrote) by other people.
28. When I saw him, he (hadn't finished – hasn't finished – wasn't finishing – doesn't finish) his work yet.
29. He didn't know the truth until he (reads – has read – would read – had read) the newspaper.
30. No sooner (he had – has he – had he – would he) left the building than it collapsed.
31. I was terribly afraid because I (have – am – was – had) never flown before.
32. I once (used to read – was reading – had read – have read) the newspaper everyday. Now I don't have the time.
33. I sat down and (did – was doing – was done – had done) my homework.
34. I was reading a book when you (phoned – were phoning – were phoned – had phoned) me last night.
35. She gave it to me while (read – were reading – reading – had read) the newspaper.
36. I didn't answer the phone because I (prayed – was praying – was prayed – had prayed).
37. I (had – was – had had – had) just finished doing the exercise when my father returned home.
38. Where did you (used – using – use – uses) to play when you were young?
39. They (were listening – listened – listen – had listened) to music while their mother was cooking.
40. She (didn't put – wasn't put – doesn't put – isn't put) into prison until she had confessed with her crime.
41. Mona (didn't – wasn't – won't – don't) forgive him until he apologizes for his mistakes.
42. How long ago (will – has – did – had) your uncle begin his new job?
43. The last time I visited Manal (was – has been – did – had been) three months ago.
44. (When – During – While – On) my sleep, someone knocked on the door.
45. Having (had seen – seeing – seen – saw) the film, I went to bed.
46. On arriving home, Adel (discover – discovers – had discovered – discovered) what had happened.
47. It wasn't (after – when – until – before) I had seen Ahmed that I recognised him.

48. It was only when Mum had returned (than – that – then – this) I left home.
49. I (enjoy – am enjoying – had to enjoy – have enjoyed) reading novels since I was a young child.
50. I (have had – had had – have to have – am having) my own computer for 3 years now.
51. My phone (hadn't worked – hasn't worked – wasn't working – isn't working) very well since I dropped it last week.
52. I'm sorry. I (had been – was being – am being – have been) really busy recently.
53. I have been very ill since we last (have met – met were meeting – had met – met).
54. 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.
55. Have you finished this exercise (for – since – already – ever)? –Yes, I have finished it.
56. My father (had travelled – had been travelling – has travelled – is travelling) to Asia six times in the last two months.
57. It is the best decision I have (ever made – never made – been made – made ever) in my life.
58. A fire (had broken – has broken – is broken – has been broken) out at a hotel in the city centre. The fire is burning now.
59. Don't take that cup. I (have finished – have been finishing – haven't finished – hadn't finished) my coffee yet.
60. That's the first time I (saw – was seen – have been seeing – have seen) you get angry.
61. I (write – am writing – was writing – have written) stories for as long as I can remember.
62. His books (influence – influenced – has influenced – have influenced) children for many years.
63. This is the most interesting book I have (never – ever – yet – just) read .
64. Oh! I (lost – lose – am losing – have lost) my passport. What should I do?
65. My cousin has lived abroad (when – for – ago – since) his childhood.
66. Omar, (has – have – did – had) you read that book I recommended?
67. I can't phone my parents because I (lose – lost – have lost – had lost) my phone.
68. Have you (ever tried – tried ever – never tried – tried never) English food?
69. Basel (isn't – didn't – wasn't – hasn't been) hungry because he has eaten a big lunch.
70. He (eats – has eaten – had eaten – is eating) three sandwiches up till now.
71. These trees (grew – grows – will grow – have grown) phenomenally tall over the years.
72. The manager has met many people (when – on – after – since) he arrived at his office.
73. I haven't heard from my brother (since – ago – just – for) his travel.
74. We started to live here more than 20 years (for – ago – since – so far).
75. We have lived here (for – ago – since – so far) more than 20 years.
76. Radwa doesn't know what flying is like as she (never flies – has never flown – never flew – had never flown).
77. You look pale. (Has anything happened – Will anything happen – had anything happened – Was anything happening) to you?
78. Agatha Christie's books (have been translated – were being translated – translated – have translated) into more than 40 languages.
79. Noha has (already – yet – never – ever) cleaned her room. It looks nice now.
80. How long (did – were – had – have) you studied English?
81. My brother (is going – will go – has gone – has been) to Paris, he came back last week.
82. Where is your father? My father (has been – has gone – had gone – had been) to Cairo.

83. It's arranged. We (will go – go – are going – may go) to the Red Sea this summer.
84. I think my cousin (will study – studies – going to study – would study) engineering. He is very clever at Maths.
85. My German lesson (is stating – starts – has started – start) at four o'clock this afternoon.
86. The launch of the satellite (is being – are being – is – was) at 7.50 tomorrow.
87. I am studying medicine. I (may be – am going to be – am being – be) a doctor.
88. She (will – should – is going to – may) probably do the shopping tomorrow.
89. Perhaps they (are visiting – are going to visit – will visit – may visit) us next Saturday.
90. Somebody is knocking on the door. I (am going – will go – have gone – go) and open it.
91. What are your plans for tomorrow? – I (am going to play – play – have played – shouldn't play) tennis with a friend.
92. He's driving at breakneck speed. سرعة قصوى He (has – would have – is going to have – is having) an accident.
93. (Will you – Are you going to – Do you – Should you) help me with this heavy bag, please?
94. Don't worry. I (lend – am lending – will lend – should lend) you the money you need.
95. Don't phone me at 8.00 a.m. tomorrow. I (drive – will be driving – have driven – would drive) the kids to school then.
96. Look at those black clouds. It (rains – is raining – is going to rain – isn't raining).
97. She has decided that she (is studying – is going to study – studies – will study) medicine.
98. Be careful! You (will spill – are spilling – are going to spill – spill) your coffee.
99. By next Christmas we (will be – are being – will have been – have been) here for eight years.
100. By the time we (got – had got – get – getting) to the party, most people will have left.
101. By the time we get to the stadium. The match (will have started – is starting – was starting – had started).
102. In the future, every new book will probably be (publish – publishing – published – publishes) as an e-book.
103. Do you think CD-ROMs will ever (be replaced – be replacing – have replaced – replace) traditional books completely?
104. By this time next week, (I'll have heard – I hear – I am hearing – I heard) my test results.
105. We (will be used – are using – are used – will use) less paper if we read e-books.
106. The new underground railway line (will have been built – will be building – has built – have built) by 2012.
107. I'm sorry but your car (won't repair – can't repair – repaired – won't be repaired) this week.
108. It is hoped that the road (is reducing – will reduce – will be reduced – will have been reduced) early morning traffic.
109. The new road (won't be finished – won't have finished – won't be finishing – has finished) until the year 2015.
110. It is said that the number of road accidents (cut – cuts – will cut – will be cut) by 20%.
111. I'm sure that these predictions (will come – will be coming – may come – may be coming) true.
112. I wonder what we (will do – shall do – do – will be doing) this time next year.
113. In five years' time, Ali will probably (be lived – still live – be still living – still living) with his parents.
114. In an hour's time, Hanaa (will be travelling – will travel – travels – travelled) home on the train.

115. It's arranged. We (will swim – will be swimming – may be swimming – may swim) in the red sea tomorrow morning.
116. Where do you think you (would work – may work – will be working – will work) when you're 50?
117. They (may be setting – will set – will be setting – would set) a new company in the future. It's probable.
118. Running too many programs at the same time (will probably make – will probably be made – has probably been made – is probably made) the computer crash.
119. I (will shoot – shoot – have shot – am shooting) you if you come any closer.
120. The traffic is terrible. We (will have missed – miss – are going to miss – are missing) our flight.
121. At one o'clock tomorrow, I (will eat – am going to eat – will be eating – will have eaten) lunch with my friends.
122. We (will have – are having – will have had – are going to have) a family party on Saturday. Would you like to come?
123. I'm sorry I can't talk now. I (am calling – will call – will have called – to call) you later.
124. I haven't seen my cousin in England for five years. I'm sure she (will grow – is going to grow – is growing – will have grown) a lot!
125. Will you watch this film with me tomorrow evening? – Sorry, I (will read – am going to read – will be reading – am reading).
126. There's a good film on TV tonight. It (finish – finishes – will finish – is finishing) at ten o'clock.
127. There's a good film on TV tonight. I think that it (finish – finishes – will finish – is finishing) at ten o'clock.
128. (Shall you do – Do you do – Are you doing – Will you do) anything next Saturday?
129. We won't start the meeting until you (arrives – had arrived – will arrive – arrive).
130. She won't go shopping (when – as soon as – until – by) she has dusted the furniture.
131. The water is boiling. I (will turn – am going to turn – am turning – turn) the gas off.
132. I'm not at work tomorrow. I (will go – go – am going – have gone) to Cairo on business.
133. I feel dizzy. I think I (will – am – am going to – will be) fall down.
134. There is a hole in the bottom of the boat. I think it (will sink – am sinking – is going to sink – sinks).
135. She intends to (visit – am going to visit – visiting – visited) her aunt next Friday.
136. Before there was a bus to her village, Mona and her brother (had always walked – were walking – have always walked – walk) to school.
137. Ola is nervous because she (never gives – had never given – never used to give – has never given) a talk to the class before.
138. It is very hot in the house. I (am turning – turn – will turn – am going to turn) on the air conditioner.
139. The mechanic (will finish – will have finished – will be finishing – is finishing) repairing my car by the end of the week.
140. When we saw the hotel, we (were knowing – had known – have known – knew) that it was a great place for holiday.
141. Dina (hasn't finished – hadn't finished – not finishing – haven't finished) the test when the teacher told them to stop.
142. The car (was moving – moves – has moved – is moving) fast when it hit the tree.

143. I've tried Chinese food, but I haven't tried French food (already – never – yet – just).
144. The teacher says that we (going to study – study – are studying – studying) relative clauses next week.
145. My grandfather (is being – will be – is going to be – will have been) 70 on his next birthday.
146. The police know what the thief (has done – does – was doing – is doing) at 8 o'clock last night.
147. The tourists (didn't stop – stopped – haven't stopped – won't stop) walking until they had reached the top of the mountain.
148. It's 35 degrees and it's only 7 a.m. It (was – is going to be – is being – will be being) very hot today.
149. I (won't leave – wouldn't leave – hadn't left – wasn't left) the office until I had checked that all the doors were locked.
150. By the time he (had come – comes – is coming – will come) back home, I will have finished all the exercises.

Units 4-6
Vocabulary

appreciate	يقدر / يقيم	alive	حي / على قيد الحياة
argue for	يدافع عن (فكرة أو قضية)	poem	قصيدة شعر
government	الحكومة	verse	بيت شعر
award	جائزة / مكافأة / يمنح (جائزة)	emotions	مشاعر / عواطف
in charge of	مسئول عن	moving	مُحرك / مثير للمشاعر
inspector	مفتش	challenge	يتحدى / تحدي
positive	إيجابي	challenging	مجهد / شاق / مثير للتحدي
encourage	يشجع	fellow	زميل / رفيق / شخص
career	الحياة المهنية / مشوار الحياة	robin	طائر أبو الحناء
position	وضع / مكانة / موقع	nest	عش الطائر
staff	هيئة العاملين	angle worm	دودة الأرض (الطعم)
role	دور	in vain	دون جدوى / بلا فائدة
personal	شخصي	freelance	حر / مستقل (في العمل)
personality	شخصية	freelance work	العمل الحر (من المنزل)
achievement	إنجاز	deadline	الموعد النهائي
suitable	مناسب / ملائم	timetable	جدول مواعيد
suitability	ملائمة / تناسب	take on	يتحمل المسؤولية
effective	مؤثر / فعال	take (days) off	يحصل على إجازة
impressive	مؤثر / مبهر	regular	منتظم
nursing	مهنة التمريض / رعاية المرضى	client	عميل
hopeful	مشجع / مفعم بالأمل	sociable	اجتماعي (للأشخاص)
flight	رحلة طيران	separate	يفصل / منفصل
solo	منفرد / عمل منفرد	accounts	حسابات (مالية)
soloist	عازف منفرد	stress	إجهاد / توتر
degree	درجة / شهادة علمية	stressful	مسبب للإجهاد أو التوتر
licence	رخصة	organisation	منظمة
license	يصرح / يمنح رخصة	balance	يوازن / توازن / ميزانية
take up	يشغل حيز	task	مهمة
respected	محترم (بسبب عمله وإنجازاته)	tips	نصائح
pain = ache	يؤلم / ألم	suffer from	يعاني من
painful = aching	مؤلم	remind of	يذكر بـ
selfish	أناني	limit	يحد / حد
selfless	منكر لذاته	lack	ينقصه / يحتاج / نقص / حاجة
ease	يسهل / يخفف / سهولة	colleague	زميل (في العمل)
cool	يهدأ / يهدئ	charity	العمل الخيري / جمعية خيرية
faint	يفقد الوعي	charitable	خيري
fainting	إغماء / فقدان الوعي	volunteer	يتطوع / متطوع
unconscious	فاقد للوعي	voluntary	تطوعي

break one's heart	يحطم قلب شخص (من الحزن)	values	القيم
break the law	يخالف القانون	morals	الأخلاق
break a record	يحطم رقم قياسي	envy	يحسد/ الحسد
break a promise	يخلف وعده	flexible	مرن
summarize	يلخص	male	ذكر
paraphrase	يشرح النص/ يعيد صياغته	female	أنثى
complex	مُعقّد	loyal = faithful	وفي/ مخلص

Definitions

argue for	to clearly explain why something is true or must be done
role	the position that someone has in a job or activity
director	someone who controls or manages a company, organisation or activity
licence	an official document that allows you to do something
suitable	right or acceptable for a particular situation
moving	making you feel strong emotions, especially sadness
break one's heart	make someone very unhappy
robin	a small brown bird with an orange front
fainting	becoming unconscious for a short time
angle worm	a long, thin animal, with no bones or legs, that lives in soil
accounts	a record of the money that a company or person has received and spent
freelance	working independently for several different organizations
regular	repeated, planned for the same time every day
deadline	a date or time by which you must finish something
take on	start doing or be responsible for
take (days) off	not go to work for a period of time
sociable	friendly and likes to be with other people
stress	a continuous feeling of worry about work or your personal life that stops you from relaxing
stressful	making you worried and unable to relax
balance	when two equal things are treated as though they are equally important
limit	keep something less than a particular amount
lack	when you do not have enough of something
envy	wish that you had or could do something that someone else has or can do
values	your moral belief in what is right or wrong
voluntary	working without being paid

Prepositions & Expressions

suitable for	مناسب لـ	ease someone's life	يسهل حياة شخص
was born into a wealthy family	وُلِدَت في أسرة غنية	lighten the burdens	يخفف الأعباء
was awarded a degree	تم منحها شهادة جامعية	separate from	يفصل عن
introduce new ideas	يقدم أفكار جديدة	rhyme with	يصنع قافية مع

improve one's position	يحسن وضعه/ مكانته	balance between.. and..	يوازن بين.. و..
rule a country	يحكم دولة	get the balance right	يحقق التوازن المناسب
join the university staff	تتضم لهيئة التدريس بالجامعة	get a call from	يتلقى مكالمة من
train for a job	يتدرب من أجل وظيفة	get older	ينمو/ يكبر (في السن)
be over the moon	يشعر بالسعادة الشديدة	get lonely	يسبب الوحدة
be determined to	مصمم/ عاقد العزم على	take a break	يحصل على راحة
grow up	ينمو/ يكبر/ ينشأ	admire someone	يُعجَب بشخص
take care of	يعتني بـ	work on your own	تعمل بمفردك
care about others	يهتم بالآخرين	work for yourself	تعمل لحسابك الشخصي
feel strong emotions	يشعر بمشاعر قوية	carry on working	يواصل (يستمر في) العمل
feel something with his heart	يחס شيئاً بقلبه	manage his time	يتحكم في/ يدبر وقته
keep/ fulfill his promise	يحافظ على/ يفي بوعد	meet the deadlines	يلتزم بالموعد النهائي
break his promise	يخلف وعده	limit the number of	يحدد عدد...
obey the law	يطيع القانون	the best way out of	أفضل طريقة للخروج من
disobey the law	يخالف القانون	win/ recieve an award	يكسب/ يتلقى جائزة
achieve a record	يحقق رقم قياسي	at certain times	في أوقات محددة
cool one pain	يخفف ألم شخص	show respect to	يظهر الاحترام نحو
live selflessly	يعيش بإنكار للذات	be tolerant of people	يكون متسامح مع الناس
live in selflessness	يعيش بإنكار للذات	be loyal to	يكون مخلصاً لـ

Language Notes

🏠 **Profession** مهنة أو عمل يتطلب قدرًا كبيرًا من التدريب والتعليم مثل الطب والمحاماة والتدريس

- He left the teaching **profession** to set up his own business.

🏠 **Work:** العمل بصفة عامة ولا تجمع وتأتي أيضا بمعنى مكان العمل

- My **work** involves a lot of travelling. • I have a lot of **work** to do.
- He goes to **work** at 8 o'clock.

🏠 **Work:** (v.) يعمل/ يقوم بتشغيل (آلة مثلا)

- He **works** as a teacher. • Do you know how to **work** (=operate) this coffee machine?
- ◆ إذا جُمعت كلمة **work** يصبح معناها مؤلفات أو أعمال فنية أو أدبية:

◆ a work of art ◆ works of art

🏠 **Job:** وظيفة (تجمع) و تشير إلى عمل منتظم يقوم به الشخص لكسب المال

- She got a **job** as a secretary. • She has applied for a **job** with an insurance company.

🏠 **Career:** المستقبل الوظيفي / الفترة التي يقضيها الشخص في وظيفة معينة

- He has a long/short **career** in journalism. الصحافة

◆ لاحظ استخدام كلمة **career** مع الأفعال **spend / make / build** والصفات **long / short / brief**

- My father **spent** all his **career** working in a bank. • He **made** a good **career** for himself.

🏠 **position:** المنصب/ الوضع/ المكانة (التي يشغلها الشخص في وظيفته)

- My father holds a important **position** in this company.

🏠 **award (v./n.)** يمنح جائزة رسمية أو شهادة علمية 🏠 **reward (v./n.)** مكافأة/يكافئ

- This movie has won several **awards**. • He won the **award for** best actor.
- The police offered a **reward** for information leading to the capture of the murderers.

- 📌 **Respected (adj.)** (يحظي بالاحترام والإعجاب بسبب عمله أو إنجازاته ومهاراته)
- 📌 **Respectable (adj.)** (يتصرف بطريقة مقبولة اجتماعياً وأخلاقياً)
- 📌 **Respectful of (something) (adj.)** (محترم يظهر الاحترام لـ آراء/معتقدات/ثقافات.. الخ)
- 📌 **Respectful of/towards (someone) (adj.)**

- He is one of the most **respected** managers. • He comes from a **respectable** family.
- We should be **respectful of** elderly people. • He is **respectful of** other cultures.

◆ **تستخدم respectable مع الأشياء و الكميات والصفات بمعنى أنها جيدة بما يكفي ومقبولة:**

- She earns a **respectable** salary.

📌 **الفعل Get يستخدم بمعان مختلفة:**

Get = receive	يتلقى/يستلم	Get = have / obtain	ينال/ يحصل علي
Get = buy	يشترى	Get (to)= reach	يصل الي
Get = become	يصبح	Get = bring	يُحضر
Get = understand	يفهم	Get = catch	يقبض علي

- I went back into the office to **get** a pen. • I **got** an email from my friend this morning.
- We **got** a new TV from the shops. • How are you **getting** home this evening?
- It's **getting** very hot outside. • My father encouraged me to **get** a good education.
- The police **got** him in the end. • I don't **get** it. It doesn't make sense.

📌 **لاحظ استخدام فعل (break - broke - broken) في التعبيرات الآتية:**

break down	تتعطل (آلة/ سيارة) ينهار (عصياً)	My car has broken down , so I took a taxi. He broke down in tears.
break in	يقترح مكان بالقوة (بدون مفعول)	The thieves broke in and stole the money.
break into	يقترح مكان بالقوة (+ مفعول)	The thieves broke into the house and broke the money.
break out	تشب/ تندلع (النار - الحرب)	The war broke out between the two countries. A fire broke out in the factory next to our house.
break one's heart	يكسر قلب شخص (يجعله حزينا)	His wife left him breaking his heart .
break a record	يحطم رقم قياسي	The swimmer was trying to break a record .
break a promise	يخلف وعد	My father has never broken his promise with me.
break the law	يخالف القانون	People who break the law must go to prison.
break the rules	يخالف القواعد	You shouldn't break the school rules .

📌 **لاحظ استخدام balance بمعانى مختلفة (توازن/ اتران/ رصيد/ يوازن)**

- ◆ **get the balance right between and ...** يصل الى التوازن السليم بين...
 - Many people find it difficult to **get the balance right between their work and their free time**.
- ◆ **keep his balance** يحافظ على توازنه ◆ **lose his balance** يفقد توازنه
 - The clown **kept his balance** while walking on the rope.
 - I **lost my balance** and fall off the bike.
- ◆ **balance...against ...** يوازن شيء مقابل آخر
 - You must **balance** the good points **against** the bad points and then make your decision.
- ◆ **Find/ achieve a balance** يحقق توازن
 - It is necessary to achieve a **balance between** the needs of employers **and** employees.

ⓘ لاحظ استخدام **take off** بمعاني مختلفة

- ◆ **take off** (الطائرة) تُقَلَع • The plane is **taking off** soon.
- ◆ **take off** (ملابسه|أحذانه...) يخلع • It was hot, so I **took off** my jacket.
- ◆ **take off** يحصل علي اجازة من العمل • I can't **take off** any time this week.
- ◆ **take off** يتمتع بنجاح مفاجيء • Her sports career **took off** after she won the competition.

ⓘ لاحظ استخدام **just** بمعاني مختلفة

- ◆ **just** = exactly • She looks **just** like her mother.
- ◆ **just** = only • It's nothing serious – **just** a small cut.
- ◆ **just** = a short time ago • She has **just** told me that she's getting married.
- ◆ **just about** = almost • **Just** about everybody will be affected by the rising prices.

ⓘ لاحظ أن الصفة قد تأتي بدون موصوف بعد أفعال معينة:

(be يبدو - appear يبدو - seem يبدو - sound يبدو - look يبدو - يشعر feel - يكون be)

- He **felt** happy when he won the prize. • I think this poem **seems** very interesting.

◆ بعض الصفات لا يتبعها موصوف وتأتي دائماً بعد الأفعال السابقة:

- خائف afraid - ميت dead - حي alive - نائم asleep - يقظ/مستيقظ awake
- مريض ill - بصحة جيدة well - متشابه alike - وحيد/منعزل alone

- Don't disturb the **sleeping** boy. ≠ Don't disturb the **asleep** boy.
- My father is **asleep** now. • My brother **felt** ill yesterday.

◆ بعض الصفات تنتهي ب (able / ible) ويمكن أن تأتي قبل الموصوف أو بعده:

(متاح/متوفر available - ثابت stable - مستحيل impossible - ممكن possible)

- This is the only **possible** solution. = This is the only **solution possible**.
- He booked all the **available** tickets. = He booked all the **tickets available**.

ⓘ لاحظ أن بعض الظروف تشتق بإضافة حرف (a) إلى بداية الاسم أو الصفة وتأتي هذه الظروف بعد الفعل ولا يسبقها حرف جر كما يلي:

- على متن طائرة/ سفينة aboard - في الخارج abroad - قدمًا إلى الأمام ahead - بطول/ بمحاذاة along
(إلى الجانب/ على الجانب aside - إلى الشاطئ/ نحو الشاطئ ashore)

- When the ship arrived all the passengers went **ashore**.
- Go **along** this street to reach the station.

ⓘ يقدم الحجة ضد / يعارض **argue against** يقدم حجة لصالح / يؤيد **argue for / in favour of**

- He **argued** strongly **for** the proposal. • They **argued against** the new tax.

ⓘ لاحظ استخدام **ache** مع بعض أجزاء الجسم

- ألم المعدة stomachache • ألم الأسنان toothache • الصداع headache • آلام الأذن Earache

Exercise on Vocabulary

Choose the correct answer:

- 1- My older brother has a (decree – degree – licence – permission) in Maths from Cairo University.
- 2- Exercise can have a (positive – negative – captive – conductive) effect on your health and fitness.
- 3- Nurses have an important (row – rule – role – rate) in looking after patients in a hospital.
- 4- I found university work very difficult, but my friends were always very (judging – avenging – encouraging – managing).
- 5- I'd prefer not to talk about that. It's something very (personal – public – famous – physical).
- 6- It was a great football match. Both teams played very (negatively – positively – aggressively – cowardly).
- 7- Something which is (defective – reflective – effective – attractive) produces the right result.
- 8- A/An (licence – essence – absence – acceptance) is a document that gives permission to do something.
- 9- (Lonely – Only – Sauna – Solo) means done on your own, without help from another person.
- 10-If something is (recordable – suitable – achievable – readable), it is right in a particular situation.
- 11-The palace is very (impressed – impressive – improved – impress). It has more than 30 rooms!
- 12- Several companies have been (prevented – collapsed – licensed - banned) to sell these products.
- 13-The army captain is in (charge – change – core – care) of fifty soldiers today.
- 14-The radiation leak إشاعي تسريب has had a disastrous مدمر (affect – infect – effect – dialect) on the environment.
- 15-It's an extremely (addictive – effective – adjective – collective) cure for a headache. It has no side effects.
- 16-To (bargain – challenge – review – argue) for is to clearly explain why you think something is true or should be done.
- 17- A/An (collector – inspector – conductor – investigator) is someone whose job is to check that something is of a good enough standard and that rules are being obeyed.
- 18- A (duty – responsibility – role – charge) is the position that someone has in a situation or activity.
- 19- A (degree – referee – guarantee – retiree) is the qualification given to someone who has successfully finished a university course.
- 20-To (engage – encourage – manage – package) is to try to persuade someone to do something, especially by making them more confident.
- 21-As well as writing books on (social – sociable – society – variety), she also wrote poems.
- 22- (Additional – Conditional – Constitutional – Personal) means involving someone's private life, their feelings, health and relationships.
- 23-Her mother (discouraged – encouraged – managed – bandaged) her to get a good education.
- 24-She was (awarded – got – gave – rewarded) her degree in 1939.
- 25-Dr. Aisha Abd El-Rahman helped to improve women's (composition – disposition – depression – position) in society.

- 26-He joined the university (stiff – staff – stuff – crew) as a research assistant.
- 27-Her work (took up – took off – took down – took to) much of her personal life.
- 28-Young children are usually very (respected – respectable – respectful – respecting) towards their teachers.
- 29-They are well behaved children who come from a (respecting – respectable – respectful – disrespectful) family.
- 30-How long has the King (governed – silenced – persuaded – divided) that country?
- 31-The (gift – punishment – award – reward) for winning the swimming race is a gold cup.
- 32-My older brother has been (awarded – reworded – rewarded – raided) a maths prize from Cairo University.
- 33-My parents always (alleviate – abbreviate – negotiate – appreciate) it when I work hard at school.
- 34-Mrs. Nagwa is a (respectful – respecting – respected – respect) teacher at the school. Her students usually do very well in their exams.
- 35-Children need lots of (disappointment – encouragement – government – deprivation) when they're learning new things.
- 36-He was arrested for driving without a (permission – degree – licence – device).
- 37-The first (soloist – solar – sailor – solo) flight across the Atlantic took place many years ago.
- 38-Ann was the orchestra's (soloist – biologist – archaeologist – dentist) at the age of 22.
- 39-The weather is (coming – getting – going – having) colder and colder. Let's go home.
- 40-The (flying – flight – aviation – destination) from London to Cairo takes about 4 hours.
- 41-Some films are not (dependable – legible – recyclable – suitable) for young children.
- 42-My uncle is (of charge – in charge – with control – by charge) of the Science Department in a secondary school.
- 43-The (office – cleaning – nursing – reception) staff at the hospital work very hard to look after the patients.
- 44-She is usually (respectful – hopeful – useful – deceitful) of the views of others
- 45-My father spent all his (career – job – position – carer) working in a bank.
- 46-That film was made by a famous (direction – director – dirhea – direct)
- 47-Florence Nightingale was a nurse who (produced – directed – stretched – introduced) new ways of nursing.
- 48-Queen Victoria (stayed – took – ruled – involved) Britain for 63 years.
- 49-She would be a good nurse. She has a very kind (person – personal – personally – personality).
- 50-They thought they were lost in the desert, but they became (hopeful – dreadful – helpless – hopeless) when they saw a road.
- 51-He didn't decide to work as a doctor until he had grown (out – down – of – up).
- 52-It was so hot inside the room that I thought I was going to (paint – faint – print – fail).
- 53-There's no doubt about Sara's (suit – suitable – suitability – suiting) for the job. She is very efficient.
- 54-There's no doubt that Sara's (suit – suitable – suitability – suiting) for the job. She is very efficient.
- 55-Kasim Ameen argued strongly for (proving – intruding – improving – inducing) women's position.

- 56-A good director is the one who (neglects – degrades – communicates – appreciates) his employees' efforts.
- 57-No one is useless in this world who (hardens – strengthen – widens – lightens) the burdens of another.
- 58-To ease is to make something less (clear – difficult – fearful – sudden).
- 59-The best and most beautiful things in the world cannot be seen or even touched – they must be felt (with – for – about – to) the heart.
- 60-In vain means without (delay – success – recovery – pain).
- 61-My cousin wrote a novel but hasn't found a (publisher – chapter – collector – watcher) yet.
- 62-The film about the war was very (driving – enriching – moving – catching). A lot of people cried at the end!
- 63-The walk across the mountains was beautiful but very (changing – exchanging – challenging – living).
- 64- I knew that Ahmed would not be late because he never (makes – takes – brings – breaks) a promise.
- 65-If you drive too fast, you will break the (law – line – street - lane). The police might fine you.
- 66-To get to the bank, walk (alive – ashore – along – around) this road and it is on the right.
- 67-(Changing – Challenging – Charging – Charming) is something interesting but difficult to do.
- 68-It broke Salma's (head – heart – lungs – kidney) when her best friend moved to London.
- 69-The football team did not lose for 50 matches and broke a (lord – word – sword – record).
- 70-In winter, we often see (robins – cabins – dustbins – basins) in the trees in the park.
- 71-We ran to the station but it was in (vain – pain – brain – chain). The train had already left.
- 72-It hurt when I hit my head on the shelf, but the pain soon (arose – amused – eased – praised).
- 73-The tourists left the boat and went (ashore – shore – the shore – shores) for the afternoon.
- 74-Some of the fish in the market are still (lifeless – lived – alive – life), so they are very fresh.
- 75-Don't make too much noise. The baby is (alive – asleep – aware – abroad).
- 76-We were very tired after the sports competition and we were all (along – ahead – awake – asleep) by nine o'clock!
- 77-I gave him some medicine to (raise – ease – rise – arise) the pain.
- 78-She introduced me to some of her (pillow – fellow – widow – follow) students.
- 79-An angle (warm – warn – worm – word) is a long thin animal, with no bones and no legs, that lives in soil.
- 80-Can you think of a word that (rhymes – lines – minds – declines) with 'flew'?
- 81-The poet's anger finds expression in the last (reverse – course – curse – verse) of the poem.
- 82-He resigned استقال from the company in order to take a more (challenging – changed – changing – recharging) job.
- 83-His feet were (baking – waiting – aching – searching) from standing so long.
- 84-Don't drink too much coffee or it will keep you (wake – woken – asleep – awake) at night.
- 85-Ali hit his head and became (uncommon – uncertain – unconscious – unhealthy), but he is feeling much better now.
- 86-The new bridge has been finished two years (ahead – aboard – along – abroad) of schedule.
- 87-The druggist صيدلي suggested a medicine to relieve the (cake – brake – fake – ache).
- 88-The (base – case – ease – release) with which she learns languages is astonishing.

- 89-We walked (alive – ashore – along – around) the beach and watched the swimmers.
- 90-(A life – Life – Live – Alive) is the opposite of dead.
- 91-Hassan went to the dentist as the (aching – aging – ash – rash) of his teeth didn't stop.
- 92-(Novels – Stories – Plays – Poems) usually have three or more verses.
- 93-The boat went slowly because there were rocks (ashore – along – ahead – heading).
- 94-To (phrase – phase – copy – paraphrase) means to write or say something in a shorter, simpler way.
- 95-Many modern poems don't follow the (roles – rules – rulers – rollers) of traditional poems.
- 96-I like to watch this actor because he makes me (to laugh – laugh – laughing – laughed).
- 97-She hopes she can make someone's life less (painful – pain – happy – heavy).
- 98-Ask someone to paraphrase or (summary – sum – summer – summarise) the poem.
- 99-A / An (egret – robin – hen – goose) is a small brown bird with an orange front.
- 100- Birds use straw القش to build their (villas – nests – houses – rooms).
- 101- Although she does not have time for much (training – exercise – exercises - trainers), she is very healthy.
- 102- He says his legs will (die – feel – suffer – break) after that long run.
- 103- One advantage of (freelance work – homework – artwork – network) is that you can choose how much work you want to do.
- 104- The manager asked him if he was (average – avenge – avenue – available) next weekend.
- 105- It is good to do (cellular – solar – burglar – regular) exercise, so I go running every day.
- 106- Mustafa is always very (social – sociable – socially – sociably) and likes to talk to everyone!
- 107- The United Nations is an important (obligation – observation – occasion – organization) that works all over the world.
- 108- Before the start of the new year, the teachers work together to (do – make – form – invent) a school timetable.
- 109- Before I start revising, I always (take – get – make – do) a revision plan .
- 110- How much money did she (do – get – rob – buy) when she was working in the bank last year?
- 111- The sports team has a good (balance – imbalance – patience – abundance) between people who are fast and people who are strong.
- 112- Tamer never goes on a plane . He (enjoys – aches – suffers – bores) from a fear of flying!
- 113- In the north of Europe, some people become ill in winter because there is a (back – check – bock – lack) of sunshine.
- 114- Are you coming to football (session – sitting – training – task) after school?
- 115- The school library is available (at – with – for – on) the English class today.
- 116- The plane is taking (on – about – away – off) soon.
- 117- To (play – take – make – seek) off time means not to go to work for a period of time.
- 118- To take (on – up – down – off) clothes means to remove them.
- 119- He's still (aching – suffering – feeling – touching) a bit weak after his operation.
- 120- You really should (make – act – play – take) more exercise.
- 121- She is an expert in (exercising – training – running – tricking) animals.
- 122- I'm sorry. I've forgotten your name. Can you (remind – remember – deny – mind) me?
- 123- The child couldn't keep his (balance – level – equality – standard) on his new bike.
- 124- (Getting – Bringing – Seeing – Looking) the right balance between home and work is difficult.

- 125- The teacher wants the children to (suffer – feel – have – believe) confident about asking questions.
- 126- She finds her new teaching job very (stressful – successful – useful – plentiful). She is often unable to relax.
- 127- (Lack – Lock – Block – Back) of money necessitated يستلزم a change of plan.
- 128- The police stopped him for exceeding the speed (limit – level – line – time).
- 129- An (area – era – organization – orient) is a group of people with a particular purpose, such as a business.
- 130- A (daycare – day dream – deadline – dead) is a date or time by which you must finish something.
- 131- To take (off – up – out – on) means to start being responsible for.
- 132- A (client – clerk – customary – assistant) is someone who pays a person or organisation for services or advice.
- 133- (Accounts – Counts – Accountants – Courts) is a record of the money that a company or person has received and spent.
- 134- (Gradual – Regard – Regular – Irregular) means repeated, normal or usual.
- 135- Tarek isn't employed by the computer company. He is a (labourer – freelance – regular – gradual) worker.
- 136- Manal has to finish the work tonight because there is an important (rendezvous – date – history – deadline) tomorrow morning.
- 137- Hamdi is very tired because he decided to (take off – take on – take down – take after) two new projects at work.
- 138- I have to finish some (tax – tasks – tusks – toast) at the office before going home.
- 139- Her sports career took (in – on – off – to) after she won the competition.
- 140- If you are working (with – on – about – for) an organisation, they find the clients for you.
- 141- It is important for people to (separate – mix – join – include) their work life from their home life.
- 142- (Remember – Redret – Remind – Reverse) me to buy a newspaper on the way home, or I will forget.
- 143- The good father can (waste – balance – differ – stress) between his family and his job.
- 144- The bank (accountants – clerks – officials – clients) have deposited a lot of money.
- 145- My father has given me a lot of (sweets – fruit – works – tasks) to do so I can't play today.
- 146- Fatma and Mona are very good friends and never like to be (helpful – separated – obeyed – together).
- 147- I think that parents should (increase – recycle – recover – limit) the amount of time that children play games.
- 148- Mariam has always been good with money and does the (accounts – accountant – counts – accountancy) for a large company in Cairo.
- 149- It is usual for people to suffer from (stressful – distressed – stress – stressed) when they have an important job.
- 150- This book has some useful (tops – taps – tips – tapes) on how best to revise.

Grammar in Points

Relative Clauses عبارات الوصل

- | | | |
|--|---|---------------------------------|
| • This is the man who/ that stole the money. | } | <u>فاعل عاقل</u> |
| • This is the man who/ whom/ that I met yesterday. | } | <u>مفعول عاقل</u> |
| • I bought a new book which/ that is very interesting. | } | <u>فاعل غير عاقل</u> |
| • I bought a new book which/ that I lent to my broter. | } | <u>مفعول غير عاقل</u> |
| • He failed the driving test, which made him very sad. | } | <u>جملة كاملة</u> |
| • September is the month when/ in which the school starts. | } | <u>زمان</u> |
| • I love Alexandria where/ in which I met my wife. | } | <u>مكان</u> |
| • I love Alexandria which/ that is the second largest city in Egypt. | } | <u>مكان (موقعه فاعل الجملة)</u> |
| • This is the man whose car was stolen yesterday. | } | <u>ملكية</u> |
| • The company which/ that he works for sells computer. | } | <u>عبارة وصل أساسية</u> |
| • Mr. Ali, who is 30 years old , is a respected teacher. | } | <u>عبارة وصل غير أساسية</u> |
| • The things that we saw astonished us. = What we saw astonished us. | | |

حالات حذف ضمير الوصل

- The man **who/ whom** I met yesterday was a doctor. = The man I met yesterday was a doctor.
- The man **who works** in this office is very kind. = The man **working** in this office is very kind.
- She was **the first girl who arrived** at the party. = She was **the first girl to arrive** at the party.
- The book **which/ that is on the desk** is mine. = The book **on the desk** is mine.
- We found **the car which was stolen** last week. = We found **the car stolen** last week.

Distributives الضمائر التوزيعية

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All the information you need is on the internet. • All (of) the workers were given a pay rise. • She looked at both of us. • She played both hockey and basketball. • Half (of) my friends like tennis. • I gave each of my three brothers a card. • Each of the students was given a prize. • Either of the two children is clever. • Either mum or dad will come to pick you up. • Neither answer is correct. • He neither drinks coffee nor smokes. • He bought neither a computer nor a tablet. • Neither did we go to France nor did we travel to Italy. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He bought gifts for all of us. • Both my parents are teachers • Both Mona and Sara went to the party. • She ate half (of) the cake this morning. • I water the plants every day. • Every citizen has a role in society. • I can't swim and she can't swim either. • I don't like either of the photos. • You can have either coffee or tea. • Neither of the boys is clever at English. • Neither Ali nor Ahmed is a doctor. • She didn't see the film. Neither did I. |
|---|--|

So / Such / Too / Enough

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He is so clever that he answers all questions. • He is such a stupid boy that he failed the test. • He is such a gentleman that we all like him. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He ran so quickly that he won the race. • It was such nice furniture that we bought it. • He was so kind a man that he helped me. |
|---|--|

- **Such a stupid boy was he that** he failed the test.
- **So kind was he that** he helped me.
- She was **such a lazy girl** she failed all her exams.
- I was **so ill** I couldn't go to school.
- There are **so many** people in the room that I can't get in.
- There are **such a lot of** people in the room that I can't get in.
- He was **rich enough to buy** the car.
- They ran **fast enough to win** the race.
- She didn't have **enough money to buy** a car.
- He was **too ill to go** to school.

Exercise on Grammar

Choose the correct answer:

1. Woman's Day, (when – what – that – which) marks an important event in 1919, is on March 16.
2. Alexandria, (where – what – when – which) my mother was born, is in northern Egypt.
3. He showed me round the town, (where – who – which – that) was very kind of him.
4. Our flat, (which – that – whose – where) is on the fifth floor, overlooks the Nile.
5. She's written an article (of – with – in – at) which she describes the problems of our society.
6. Dr. Aisha used to go with her father to meetings (at which – of which – to which – for which) she learned to read and write.
7. Her work, (which – who – what – whose) was not appreciated when she was young, made her famous when she was older.
8. I'm hoping to study science at university, (which – that – after which – of which) I'd like to work as a research assistant.
9. The city (that – in which – when – what) I was born is in the south of Egypt.
10. 1837 was the year (where – what – when – which) Victoria became queen of Britain.
11. She asked me where I had been, to (where – what – when – which) I replied, "It's a secret".
12. He says he's busy, by (where – what – when – which) he really means he doesn't want to go out this evening.
13. She is the woman (where – that – when – which) wrote the book.
14. That's the book (where – what – when – which) is a bestseller.
15. I need to talk to someone (where – whom – when – which) I can trust.
16. Mr. Samir, (where – that – who – which) teaches us science, is always friendly.
17. We'd better decide (where – what – when – which) we need to buy.
18. Adel, (whose – what – when – whom) brother won the poetry competition, is my friend.
19. There are very few things of (which – who – whom – that) he is afraid.
20. In 1963 we moved to Boston, (when – which – where – whom) my grandparents lived.
21. Did you like the room (we stayed in – which we stayed in it – that we stayed in it – where we stayed in)?
22. I spoke to the worker (cleans – is cleaning – was cleaning – cleaning) my office.
23. I'd prefer to use a bank (whom – which – whose – where) services are reliable.
24. Wasn't that the summer (whom – when – whose – where) we took the boys camping?
25. Eventually, I reached a stage (whom – which – whose – where) I began to enjoy my work.
26. This is the room in (whom – which – whose – where) my grandfather died.
27. He did something wrong, (for which – by which – at which – to which) he apologized.
28. This is the bank (which – who – where – when) was robbed yesterday.
29. He came with a friend (who – which – whom – whose) waited outside.

30. The people (whom – which – that – whose) were in the bank were frightened.
31. The man (who – which – that – whose) mobile was ringing ran out quickly.
32. Eighteen is the age (in which – with which – at which – by which) you can vote in elections.
33. Have you ever been back to the town (where – that – when – which) you were born in?
34. A vegetarian is someone (which – who – what – whose) doesn't eat meat.
35. The camera has a cover (which made – made – making – is made) of leather.
36. Do you know (whom – who – whose – who's) that man standing near Tom is?
37. Sami went to the Sorbonne, (where – when – which – what) he studied political science.
38. Ahmed Zewail is the scientist (whose – who – that – what) discoveries benefit the world.
39. The man about (whom – when – who – that) you told me yesterday is here to see you.
40. That's the knife (by which – at which – which – with which) he was killed.
41. The tourists (which – who – whose – whom) stay had ended left to their countries.
42. The treatment will continue until the patient reaches the point (where – when – that – which) he can walk correctly and safely.
43. The shop, (when – where – that – which) I visited last week, has some great souvenirs.
44. I could not decide (which – what – that – who) to wear to the wedding party.
45. This is a book (which – where – in which – at which) the hero travels to space.
46. Saturday, (that – on which – where – what) we play football, is always a busy day for me.
47. Florence Nightingale wanted to be a nurse, (who – which – whom – that) her family did not think was a suitable job for her.
48. Emily Dickinson did not like to leave her home, (which – whose – that – where) she wrote most of her poems.
49. Emily Dickinson, (whose – when – what – which) poems were published after her death, was a very famous American poet.
50. Dr. Aisha, (that – who – whom – whose) was born in 1913, wrote in Al-Ahram.
51. When he was a child, he was good at (both – all – each – every) writing and playing the piano.
52. She spent nearly (either – neither – every – all) her life at home.
53. She spent about (half – every – either – both) of her time writing poems.
54. I don't like (neither – every – nor – either) of the T-shirts.
55. (Each – Every – All – Both) engineer in the factory was given a separate job to do.
56. (All – Every – Either – Both) the students in my class speak English very well.
57. The tour guide gave (both – each – all – half) tourist a ticket to enter the museum.
58. Two men wanted to marry her, but she accepted (all – every – either – neither) of their offers.
59. We want (every – all – either – both) visitor to our hotels to leave with a smile on their face!
60. (Half – Either – Each – Every) of the five tourists from the north of Europe had blond hair.
61. Do you prefer coffee or tea? I like (all – neither – either – both) of them. I don't like hot drinks.
62. The film was very boring and (half – either – every – both) of the people left before the end.
63. Which of these apples would you prefer? - I don't want (all – either – both – half) of them.
64. You can have (all – half – both – either) the red shirt or the blue one, but you can't have both.
65. I don't go mountain climbing and I don't go mountain walking, (all – either – neither – each).
66. (All – Either – Both – Half) Sue or the girls are going to prepare dinner tonight.
67. (All – Either – Every – Both) information about the new product is confidential.
68. The party went on (all – both – neither – half) night and some of the neighbours complained.

69. What shall we do with (every – each – all – either) of this cardboard?
70. This book was written for (each – every – all – both) children, everywhere
71. (All – Either – Both – Neither) that we had been told turned out to be untrue.
72. It's at least (half – either – both – neither) a kilometre to those shops.
73. It took them a day and a/an (every – either – both – half) to reach the top of the mountain.
74. They're offering the flowers for almost (all – half – every – neither) price.
75. Ali wasn't at the meeting and (both – so – neither – either) was his assistant.
76. I don't eat meat and my wife doesn't (all – either – neither – half).
77. Almost (each – every – both – all) car pollutes the atmosphere.
78. (Half – Every – Both – All) day is a chance to learn something new.
79. We (half – every – either – all) hope you get better soon.
80. (Either – Both – All – Neither) Ali nor his wife mentioned anything about moving house.
81. Both of her brothers (is – are – has been – was) living in Canada.
82. Applicants for this job must speak French or German, preferably (both – neither – all – every).
83. Children under sixteen can travel (every – both – either – half) fare on trains.
84. He was the only player who played in (half – every – both – all) single match last season.
85. Dolphins use sound to communicate with (every – all – each – no) other.
86. (Every – All – Both – Half) of the two children were born in Italy.
87. There are two restaurants by the park and they are (all – either – each – both) very good.
88. There are two pens on the desk, but (either – neither – both – all) of them is mine.
89. Lina has two brothers, but they are not good at basketball because (either is – both are – neither is – neither are) tall.
90. (All – Both – Either – Each) the rice that you need is in the cupboard.
91. A train leaves to Cairo (every – half – each – either) four hours.
92. I have three sisters. (Both – Every – All – Half) of them are teachers.
93. Half of my friends (like – likes – is liking – has liked) tennis.
94. Each student (wear – wears – are wearing – were wearing) a uniform.
95. Every citizen (have – has – are having – were having) a role in society.
96. (Both – Neither – Half – All) answer is correct.
97. I have two brothers and (both – neither – half – none) of them are older than me.
98. Neither the father nor the children (are – is – were – was) at home yesterday.
99. Neither (did he go – he went – went he – did he went) out nor did he stop talking .
100. The light from the sun is useful for (neither – each – both – either) people and plants.
101. Ahmed was (enough – so – such – too) exhausted that he fell asleep at his desk.
102. I'd put on (enough – so – such – too) a lot of weight that I couldn't get into my trousers.
103. He's tall (enough – so – such – too) to change the bulb without getting on a chair.
104. He had changed (enough – so – such – too) much that I scarcely recognized him.
105. They walked (enough – so – such – too) slowly that they missed the train.
106. Hamdi is tall and fast (enough – so – such – too) to be very good at basketball.
107. I worked (enough – so – such – too) long hours that I didn't have any time to myself.
108. Rami is careful (enough – so – such – too) to make very few mistakes.
109. The question is (enough – so – such – too) difficult for the little boy to answer.
110. The wall was (enough – so – such – too) high to climb over.

111. There were (enough – so – such – too) many people in the room that we couldn't get in.
112. The stadium is big (enough – so – such – too) to hold 50,000 spectators
113. That ladder is (enough – so – such – too) long to be put on the back of your car.
114. This is (enough – so – such – too) an old tree that it is amazing it is still alive.
115. This book is (enough – so – such – too) famous that nearly everyone has read it.
116. The hat was not big (enough – so – such – too) for me to wear.
117. The boys ran (enough – so – such – too) slowly to win the race.
118. Last week, I read a story that was (enough – so – such – too) difficult to believe.
119. I haven't got (enough – so – such – too) money to buy that coat.
120. We'll have to buy a bigger car. This one is not big (enough – so – such – too) for all of us
121. There aren't (enough – so – such – too) knives and forks for all the guests.
122. The policeman didn't run fast (enough – so – such – too) to catch the thief.
123. She is (enough – so – such – too) a good tennis player that she wins all her matches.
124. Algebra is (enough – so – such – too) complicated for me to understand.
125. It was (enough – so – such – such a) cold weather that there was ice on our car windscreen.
126. This bag isn't light (enough – so – such – too) for me to carry.
127. My grandfather is (enough – so – such – too) wise that people often ask him for advice.
128. It was (enough – so – such – too) a difficult climb that we stopped to rest several times.
129. The teacher spoke (enough – so – such – too) fast for everyone to understand.
130. It was (enough – so – such – too) delicious food that we all asked for more.
131. He plays (enough – so – such – too) well that he could be a professional.
132. It is (so – such – enough – such a) big car that all the family can travel in it.
133. Ahmed thinks that it is (so – such – enough – too) hot to play tennis in the park today.
134. The question was (so – such – enough – too) difficult that nobody could answer it.
135. My sister is (so old – too old – not old enough – such old) to go to school. She is only two.
136. The light from the sun is (such – enough – so – too) strong that you cannot look at it.
137. This bag is very heavy. I'm not strong (such – enough – so – too) to lift it!
138. The bus went (such – enough – so – too) slowly that it was quicker to walk!
139. It wasn't (too dark – so dark – enough dark – dark enough) to see any stars in the sky.
140. He isn't (tall enough – too tall – so tall – such tall) to touch the ceiling.
141. He was (so – such – very – too) a coward that he ran away from the battlefield.
142. These are (so – very – such a – such) tight shoes that I can't wear them.
143. The suit wasn't cheap (so – such – too – enough) for him to buy.
144. It was (so – too – such – such a) rainy day that we stayed indoors.
145. My back aches (so – such – enough – too) badly that I can't lift anything anymore.
146. Such a beautiful lady (is she – she is – has she – she has) that we admire her.
147. Hawaii has (so – such – enough – too) amazing beaches that everyone wants to live there.
148. His mistake was (so – such – enough – too) an unforgivable one that he was sent to prison.
149. They were (so – such – enough – too) close to winning that they felt disappointed with the loss.
150. You were (so – such – enough – too) rude to her that she won't talk to you again.

Units 7-9
Vocabulary

launch	يطلق/ إطلاق	threaten	يهدد
rocket	صاروخ	controls	أجهزة التحكم/ أزرار التحكم
spaceship	سفينة فضاء	interrupt	يقاطع الحديث
space station	محطة فضاء	interruption	مقاطعة
leak	يسرب/ يتسرب/ تسريب	horrify	يرعب/ يخيف
astronaut	رائد فضاء	horrified	مرعوب
orbit	يدور (حول شئ آخر)/ مدار	pressure	الضغط
spin - spun	يدور حول (نفسه)/ يغزل (الخيطة)	pressing	عاجل/ مُلح
anniversary	ذكرى سنوية	illness	مرض
distance	مسافة	cancer	مرض السرطان
giant	ضخم/ عملاق	diabetes	مرض السكر
gravity	الجاذبية/ خطورة/ أهمية	process	عملية (طبيعية)
weightless	منعدم الوزن	theory (ies)	نظرية علمية
weightlessness	إنعدام الوزن	theoretical	نظري
mission	مهمة/ بعثة/ مأمورية	survive	ينجو (من حرب/ كارثة)
secret	سر/ سري	link	يربط/ يوصل/ رابط/ صلة
explore	يستكشف	gain	يكتسب/ يزداد
examine	يفحص	remove	يزيل
side effects	آثار جانبية	removal	إزالة
hopeful	متفائل/ مفعم بالأمل	release	يطلق/ يحرر
hopeless	يائس/ ميئوس منه	mobile phone	تليفون محمول
horrible	فظيع/ رهيب	mast	صاري/ برج
representative	مندوب/ ممثل	phone mast	برج شبكة المحمول
tourism	السياحة	mobile signal	إشارة المحمول
system	نظام/ منظومة	powerful	قوي
repair	يصلح/ إصلاح	install	يثبت/ يركب (جهاز)
odyssey	ملحمة (قصة مغامرات طويلة)	installation	تثبيت/ تركيب
foundation	أساس/ تأسيس/ مؤسسة	cure	يعالج/ علاج
director	مدير/ مخرج (سينمائي)	visible	مرئي
physics	علم الفيزياء	invisible	غير مرئي
physicist	عالم فيزياء	cause	يسبب/ سبب
radar	رادار	medical	طبي
radio waves	موجات لاسلكية	surgeon	جراح
emergency	طوارئ/ حالة طارئة	operation	عملية جراحية
emergency room	غرفة الطوارئ	recover	يتعافى/ يشفى
emergency exit	مخرج الطوارئ	amount	كمية
zero-gravity	منعدم الجاذبية/ إنعدام الجاذبية	inject	يحقن
be about to	على وشك أن	injection	حقن/ حقنة

technology	تكنولوجيا	complex	معقد
technician	خبير فني	regularly	بانتظام
electrician	كهربائي	device	جهاز
science fiction	خيال علمي	smart car	سيارة ذكية
artificial intelligence (AI)	الذكاء الصناعي	garage	ورشة سيارات
positive side	الجانب الإيجابي	engine	موتور / محرك
negative side = downside	الجانب السلبي	limb	أحد الأطراف (ذراع / رجل)
pros and cons	المميزات والعيوب	pacemaker	جهاز لتنظيم ضربات القلب
consult	يستشير	forward	للأمام
consultant	مستشار	robot	إنسان آلي

Definitions

launch (v/n)	send a spaceship into space
leak (n)	a small hole that liquid or gas gets out through
anniversary	a date which is remembered because something important happened on that date in a previous year
distance	the amount of space between two places or things
gravity (n)	the force that makes objects fall to the ground
hopeful	if you're hopeful about a situation, you think that something good will probably happen
representative	someone who is chosen to do things, speak, vote etc. for someone else
side effect	the bad or unwanted effect something such as medicine has on your body
examine (v)	to look at something carefully in order to find out something
consultant	someone with a lot of experience in a subject whose job is to give advice about it
director	someone who gives instructions to actors and other people in a film
physics	the science that deals with the structure of objects and substances
radar	a method of finding the position of things such as planes by sending out radio waves
technician	someone who does practical work connected with science or technology
emergency	relating to an unexpected and dangerous situation
interrupt	stop a process or activity for a short time
pressure	the force that a gas or liquid has when it is inside a container
controls	parts of a machine that you use to make it work
cancer	a serious disease in which cells in someone's body grow in a way that is not normal
install	put a piece of equipment somewhere so that it is ready to use
mast	a tall pole often used for sending radio waves
signal	light or sound waves that carry information to a radio, television, etc.
process (n)	a series of events or changes that happen naturally
inject	put a medicine into your body using a special needle
pacemaker	a small machine that is put into someone's heart to help it beat regularly

Prepositions & Expressions

travel in/ into space	يسافر إلى الفضاء	turn off the computer	يطفى الكمبيوتر
send into space	يرسل إلى الفضاء	do practical work	يؤدي عمل تطبيقي
float in space	يطفو في الفضاء	work on a film	يعمل في فيلم
orbit the earth	يدور حول الأرض	be remembered as	يتم تذكره كـ
turn round	يستدير (يدور حول نفسه)	connected with	متصل بـ
move around	يدور حول	look after	يعتني بـ
land on the moon	يهبط على القمر	grow plants	يزرع النباتات
fall to the ground	يسقط على الأرض	grow in a normal way	ينمو بطريقة طبيعية
look down on	ينظر من الأعلى على	get someone to + .inf	يقنع شخص بـ
go for a walk	يذهب للتمشية	get a headache	يصاب بالصداع
get through	يمر من خلال	give a headache	يسبب الصداع
a waste of time/ money	مضيعة للوقت/ المال	do an experiment	يجري تجربة
speak for someone	يتحدث نيابة عن شخص	test the theory with experiments	يختبر النظرية بالتجارب
a representative for	مندوب عن	limit the amount of	يحدد الكمية
hopeful about	متفائل بـ	make their own food	تصنع غذائها بنفسها
explore space	يستكشف الفضاء	move into a new house	ينتقل إلى منزل جديد
space exploration	إستكشاف الفضاء	be ready to use	جاهز/ مستعد لـ
do sport	يمارس الرياضة	hold something	يستحوذ على شيء
give a talk about	يلقي خطابًا عن	complain of / about	يشكو من
a problem with	مشكلة لـ	in particular	بصفة خاصة
a treatment for	علاج لـ	put something into	يضع شيئًا في مكان
find something wrong with	يجد عطل/ مشكلة في	fast forward	سريعًا للأمام
find nothing wrong with	لا يجد عطل/ مشكلة في	save lives	ينقذ الأرواح
send out radio waves	يرسل موجات لاسلكية	It doesn't matter	لا يهم
develop his skills	يطور/ ينمي مهاراته	launch from the earth	تقلع من الأرض
graduate in maths	يتخرج في مجال الرياضيات	be badly damaged	يتلف بصورة سيئة

Language Notes

🏠 Affect – Effect

- **Affect** (V.) يؤثر على = **have an effect on** يكون له تأثير على
- I was deeply affected by the film. • The film had a deep effect on me.

🏠 يُستخدم المقطع **ful**- في نهاية الكلمة بمعنى **full of** لاشتقاق بعض الصفات مثل:

جميل **beautiful** / حريص-حذر **careful** / قوي **powerful** / مؤلم **painful** / مفيد **useful** / متفائل **hopeful** / سلمي **peaceful** / ذو معنى **meaningful** / ضار **harmful** / مبهج-سار **delightful** / خادع **deceitful** / شاعر-ممتن **thankful** / مليء بالضغط **stressful** / وفير **plentiful**

🏠 يُستخدم المقطع **less** في نهاية الكلمة بمعنى **without** لاشتقاق بعض الصفات مثل:

بلا نهاية **endless** / مشرد **homeless** / يائس **hopeless** / غير مفيد **useless** / منعدم الوزن **weightless** / عديم الطعم **tasteless** / جريء-شجاع **fearless** / ضعيف-عاجز **helpless** / غير مثمر-غير مجدي **fruitless** ولكن لاحظ أن كلمة **priceless** معناها لا يُقدر بثمن:

- Our ancient monuments are **priceless**.

ⓘ لاحظ استخدام الفعل reach بمعاني مختلفة:

- ⓘ **reach** = arrive in/ at a place يصل إلى مكان
 - It takes six hours to **reach** the space station.
- ⓘ **reach (a decision / an agreement / a conclusion)** = يتوصل لـ (خاتمة / اتفاق / قرار)
 - We'll inform you when we **reach** a decision.
- ⓘ **reach** = get to a particular level يصل لمستوي معين
 - Temperatures in the desert can **reach 50 °C**.
- ⓘ **reach** = be long enough to get to a place يكون طويلاً بما يكفي للوصول الي
 - The ladder can **reach** the top of the wall.
- ⓘ **reach (up/ down/ across/ towards)** = move your hand to touch something يمد يده في اتجاه
 - The baby is **reaching towards** the vase of flowers.
- ⓘ **within the reach of / out of the reach of** في متناول / بعيداً عن متناول
 - Keep this medicine **out of the reach of** children.
- ⓘ **Reach for the stars** = to try to achieve a very difficult aim يحاول الوصول الي أو تحقيق هدف صعب

ⓘ لاحظ استخدام فعل مفرد مع الكلمات الآتية ولكن عند الإشارة إليها بضمير نستخدم ضمير جمع (they, them, their)

(everyone / everybody / someone / somebody / no one / nobody / anyone / any body / any person / every person)

- **Everyone** benefits from space technology in **their** everyday lives.
- **Everyone has their** own ideas about the best way to bring up children.

ⓘ لاحظ بعض الوظائف يتم اشتقاقها بإضافة بعض المقاطع في نهاية الكلمة (suffixes) مثل:

-ian /-ist /-or /-er /man

-ian	technician خبير فني / electrician كهربائي / politician سياسي / physician طبيب / optician أمين مكتبة / dietician أخصائي تغذية / librarian أمين مكتبة / أخصائي النظارات
-ist	scientist / chemist / specialist أخصائي / archaeologist عالم آثار / physicist عالم فيزياء / receptionist موظف استقبال / dentist طبيب أسنان / oculist طبيب عيون / journalist /
-ant	accountant / assistant / servant / consultant مستشار / flight attendant مضيقة جوية
-or	director / doctor / actor / sailor / supervisor مشرف
-er	farmer / plumber سباك / carpenter / teacher / manager / worker / builder / driver

ⓘ لاحظ الاستخدامات المختلفة لكلمة about:

- ⓘ **About** = a little less or more than a number or amount حوالي
 - The accident happened **about** two months ago.
- ⓘ **About** = ready to start doing something علي وشك
 - I was **about** to leave when Ahmed arrived.
- ⓘ **About** = almost تقريباً
 - Dinner is just **about** ready.
- ⓘ **About** = nearby في مكان قريب
 - They heard someone moving **about** outside.
- ⓘ **About** = on the subject of / connected with عن / بشأن
 - I wish you'd do something **about** your bedroom - it's a real mess. فوضى

⦿ لاحظ إضافة المقطع -fy إلى نهاية بعض الأسماء أو الصفات لتكوين الفعل (-fy = make / become):

<u>Horror</u>	<u>horrify</u> يُرعب	<u>Simple</u>	<u>simplify</u> يُبسط
<u>beauty</u>	<u>Beautify</u> يُجمل / يزين	<u>clear</u>	<u>clarify</u> يوضح
<u>Pure</u>	<u>Purify</u> يُنقى	<u>Liquid</u>	<u>Liquify</u> يحول لسائل
<u>Identity</u>	<u>Identify</u> يتعرف على	<u>Notification</u>	<u>notify</u> يُخطر
<u>Modification</u>	<u>modify</u> يُعدل	<u>Mummy</u>	<u>mummify</u> يُحنط
<u>Qualification</u>	<u>qualify</u> يُؤهل/ يتأهل	<u>Satisfaction</u>	<u>satisfy</u> يلبي / يُشبع
<u>Terror</u>	<u>terrify</u> يُرعب / يخيف	<u>justification</u>	<u>justify</u> يُبرر

⦿ fall / fell / fallen يسقط ⦿ fail (ed) يفشل / يرسب ⦿ fill (ed) يملأ ⦿ fell (ed) يقطع (شجرة)

- The book **fell** from his hands.
- He **failed** the English exam.
- Please **fill** in this form.
- More than 50 trees were **felled**.

⦿ Rise / rose / risen (I) لا يليها مفعول

= (go up, increase يزداد , stand up ينهض / يقف , get out of bed يستيقظ)

- Oil prices are **rising** all the time. يزداد
- Smoke **rose** from the chimney. يتصاعد
- The sun **rises** at around 6 a.m. تشرق

⦿ rise (n.) (زيادة في الأجور / زيادة / ارتفاع)

- There was a sudden **rise** in temperature yesterday. ارتفاع
- He got a 10% **rise** last year. زيادة في الأجر

⦿ Raise / raised/ raised (T) يليها مفعول

- **Raise** your hand if you know the answer. يرفع
- The government does its best to **raise** the standard of living. يرفع مستوى المعيشة
- The concert **raised** a lot of money for cancer research. يجمع
- **Raise** your voice ارفع صوتك
- **raise** hopes/ fears/ suspicions يثير الأمل/ الخوف/ الشك
- **Raise** a subject / question / point يطرح للمناقشة موضوع أو نقطة أو يثير تساؤل

⦿ Like = similar to / in the same way as

- He eats **like** a horse.
- He is **like** a son to me.

⦿ لاحظ استخدام like مع الأفعال الآتية: seem / sound / look / feel / taste

- The garden **looks like** a jungle.
- At last he **felt like** a real soldier.
- It **seems like** a good idea.

⦿ Like = for example

- Things **like** glass, paper, and plastic can all be recycled.

⦿ Such as = for example

- Things **such as** glass, paper, and plastic can all be recycled.

⦿ As + job

- He works **as** a doctor.

⦿ As = because

- He didn't come to school **as** he was ill.

⦿ As = while / when

- I saw Peter **as** I was getting off the bus.

⦿ As = though / although

- Hard **as** he studied, he failed the test.

⦿ As for + someone / something بالنسبة لـ

- I am good at English. **As for** my brother, he is good at geography..

⦿ As of / as from = starting from بداية من (وقت معين)

- **As from** today, you are in charge of the office.

تستخدم المقاطع in/un/im/il/ir/dis/non في بداية الكلمات لنفي الكلمة أو الحصول على عكسها مع ملاحظة أن الصفات التي تبدأ أصلاً بـ in- تنفي باستخدام un- والصفات التي تبدأ بـ p/m تنفي باستخدام im-

In-	Invisible / غير مرئي / intolerant / غير متسامح / informal / غير رسمي / incredible / لا يُصدق / لا غني عنه / incurable / غير قابل للعلاج / indirect / غير مباشر / indispensable / لا يُنصح به / inadvisable / غير دقيق / inaccurate / غير عضوي / inorganic
Un-	Uninfected / غير مصاب بعدوي / uninjured / غير مصاب / unintelligent / غير مسكون / unimportant / غير مهم / unusual / غير معتاد / unhappy / غير سعيد / unidentified / غير معروف / uninhabited / غير مأهول
Im-	Impossible / غير ممكن / impolite / غير مهذب / impatient / غير نقي / improper / غير متحيز / immobile / غير متحرك / immortal / خالد / imprecise / غير دقيق / impartial / غير متحيز
Il-	Illegal / غير شرعي / illegible / غير مقروء / illegitimate / غير منطقي / illogical / غير شرعي
Ir-	Irrational / غير منطقي / irregular / غير منتظم / irresponsible / غير مسؤول / irreparable / لا يُقاوم / irreplaceable / لا يمكن استبداله / irresistible / لا يمكن إصلاحه
Dis-	Disable / غير قادر / disadvantage / غير منطقي / disagree / غير متوافق / dislike / غير متوافق / discourage / غير متوافق / disobey / يتجاهل / disrespect / يتجاهل / dissimilar / غير متشابه / disregard / يتجاهل
Non-	Non-fiction / غير خيالي / non-nuclear / غير نووي / non-smoker / غير مدخن / non-verbal / غير لفظي / non-addictive / غير مسبب للإدمان

لاحظ استخدام الكلمات الآتية:

↑ **mast** عمود الاشارات
 ↑ **stick** عصا
 ↑ **tower** برج سكني
 ↑ **pole** سارية

- A **mast** is used to send radio waves.
- A **stick** is used to help you walk.
- You could walk up a **tower** to get a good view.
- You can put a flag on a **pole**.

Exercise on Vocabulary

Choose the correct answer:

1. (Gram – Graph – Gravity – Space) makes things fall to the ground on earth.
2. The rocket will be (launched – taken – kept – led) into space tomorrow morning.
3. The colour of this new car is (ideal – hopeless – horrible – ordinary). I don't like it at all.
4. That is a (giant – mass – hostile – tiny) hotel! It's the biggest building in the city.
5. The (district – long – far – distance) between Aswan and Luxor is about 200 kilometres.
6. We don't know much about the bottom of the oceans because some of them have not been (explained – explored – existed – found).
7. The contents of the report were (baked – cheated – liked – leaked) to the press.
8. "Distance" means the amount of (place – time – money – space) between two places.
9. Astronauts usually work in (weightless – useless – hopeless – meaningless) conditions.
10. To spin is to turn (round and round – on and off – up and down – in and out) very quickly.
11. I think there's a problem (of – at – for – with) my internet connection.
12. (Astronauts – Accountants – Astrologers – Engineers) are well trained to do space walks.
13. Space tourists will fly to the space station by (spaceship – boat – plane – bike).
14. Space (exploration – admiration – aspiration – celebration) costs a lot of money.
15. Basketball and football are two sports that people can (do – make – act – avoid) in space.

16. The doctor (expected – extended – examined – explained) the patient carefully.
17. The soldiers' (condition – confession – confirmation – mission) was to attack the radio station.
18. These plans must be kept (known – regret – secret – open) from the enemy.
19. The firefighter used a ladder to (reach – arrive – get – catch) the top floors of the flats
20. Egypt (earned – beat – arrived – reached) the final of the Africa Cup of Nations in 2017.
21. Does this drug have any side (effects – affects – reflects – infects)?
22. The Earth (stems – stains – spins – springs) on its axis محور.
23. Temperatures on the planet Saturn can (reach – lower – increase – decrease) -168 °C.
24. Buying this old car is a (waste – waist – wisdom – failure) of money.
25. The storm has had a bad (effect – afflict – affect – detect) on the crops.
26. It takes many hours for the rocket to (get – go – reach – travel) the Space Station.
27. The space station will (border – order – spin – orbit) the Earth at a height of 320 km.
28. Space tourists can (act – take – do – make) weightless sports in space.
29. July 1969 was when people first (mended – landed – laundered – lined) on the moon.
30. Today is the tenth (antiquity – anniversary – date – year) of when we moved into our house.
31. I feel (sorrowful – useful – hopeful – lawful) that we'll find a suitable house very soon.
32. She had a stressful job as a sales (presenter – representative – supporter – accuser).
33. The beach is within walking (distant – district – distance – place) of my house.
34. Movement can be (thankful – faithful – painful – thoughtful) when you've hurt your back.
35. I'm (hopeful – thoughtful – awful – fruitful) that I will find another job.
36. Killing the old woman to steal her money was a (visible – horrible – sensible – flexible) crime.
37. The final stage of producing cotton is when it is (spun – stung – sprung – sung) into thread.
38. Egypt took (giant – ignorant – observant – tyrant) steps to achieve peace in the Middle East.
39. The doctor gave him (powerful – fearful – hopeless – careless) drugs to help him to recover.
40. I didn't like the soup without salt. I thought it was (tasted – tasty – teased – tasteless).
41. The car stopped because there was (a leak – a lake – luck – lack) in the petrol tank.
42. Our air conditioning has broken down, but someone is coming to (repair – fax – reform – amend) it tomorrow.
43. Everyone has watched the rocket (launch – start – beginning – set up) on TV.
44. Space (fusions – miseries – professions – missions) can take several years.
45. This phone doesn't work. It is completely (useful – use – used – useless).
46. Tomorrow is the 20th (event – anniversary – date – day) of our wedding.
47. (Tourist – Terrorism – Tourism – Terrorists) is very important for Egypt, so we should always welcome visitors.
48. Some basketball players can (orbit – spin – spun – mix) the ball on one finger!
49. Tarek isn't frightened of anything. He is (afraid – fearful – fearless – fear).
50. A (represent – prenter – presentative – representative) is someone who is chosen to do things, speak etc. for someone else.
51. There were ten (pilots – astronomers – astronauts – astrologers) on the spaceship Colombia.
52. The plane (reaches – arrives – goes – gets) in Aswan by 3 o'clock this afternoon.
53. Everyone knows who stole it, but (he – they – you – she) are all afraid to tell anyone.
54. I don't think that you understand the (serious – dangerous – gravity – grave) of the situation.
55. The game took me three hours. It's (waste – a waste – wasting – wasted) of time.

56. If you like working with electrical goods, you should become a/an (magician – electrician – politician – physician).
57. The teacher asked us to discuss the pros and (benefits – cons – advantages – content) of artificial intelligence.
58. My brother studies politics at university. He wants to be a (politician – police – politics – policy).
59. After studying ancient history, Mona became a/an (cardiologist – archaeologist – biologist – dermatologist).
60. There were (about – down – above – forward) 100 people in the theatre.
61. I was about (going – went – to go – goes) out when my friend arrived.
62. The secretary (interrupted – interpreted – broke – invited) the teacher's lesson to say that he had an important phone call.
63. Breakfast is just (about – above – beneath – over) ready.
64. You must work hard for the exam or you might (fail – feel – fall – fill).
65. There's a message for Ahmed. Is he (on – above – into – about)?
66. We saw a film being made by a famous (director – doctor – victor – editor) today!
67. We learnt how to measure energy in our (physics – music – history – biology) lesson today.
68. You should only phone 123 in a/an (emotion – emergency – ambulance – situation).
69. We can't play this computer game because the (contents – crew – crops – controls) don't work.
70. In (zero-gravity – normal gravity – full gravity – usual gravity), things that are not attached to something start to float around.
71. The shopkeeper (deepened – darkened – threatened – hardened) to call the police when the man refused to pay.
72. This news will (purify – simplify – horrify – qualify) my parents.
73. He received a (threatened – threatening – filling – deepening) letter from an unknown person.
74. The (downside – offside – countryside – outside) of living here is that it is expensive.
75. The man in the emergency (home – house – room – floor) went into a coma. غيبوبة
76. You will have to take your prescription روصتة to a (physicist – dentist – chemist – receptionist).
77. The accident happened as the plane was (over – down – about – forward) to take off.
78. Exercising will not only lower blood (agriculture – adventure – failure – pressure) but possibly protect against heart attacks.
79. The school has served the community since its (foundation – recommendation – accommodation – graduation) in 1835.
80. (Economists – Environmentalists – Physicists – Dentists) are searching for a theory that covers matter, energy, radiation, and gravity.
81. A movie (victor – director – ancestor – creditor) is a person who directs the making of a film
82. She (failed – filled – filed – felled) to comprehend يفهم the seriousness of the situation.
83. (Physics – Maths – History – Statistics) is the science that deals with the structure of objects.
84. A (technical – physician – technician – electrician) is someone who does practical work in science or technology.
85. (An instrument – Radar – Radio – Radical) is equipment that finds the position of things using radio waves.
86. My brother wants to be a member in the parliament. He will be an outstanding (political – politics – policy – politician).

87. Arthur C. Clarke is a science (fictional – factual – fiction – fission) writer.
88. She works as a/ an (applicant – arrogant – disinfectant – consultant) for a design company.
89. The plane suddenly just disappeared from the (television – radio – radar – microwave) screen.
90. A (teacher – scientist – colonel – consultant) is an expert in a subject whose job is to give advice about it.
91. The president held an (efficiency – accuracy – emergency – insulting) meeting to discuss military strategy with his defence commanders yesterday.
92. All of them were (purified – horrified – clarified – classified) at the news of Cindy's death.
93. If the machine breaks down at any time, there's always a (technician – musician – comedian – dietician) on call.
94. She spoke for 20 minutes without (injection – interruption – infection – deception).
95. If there is a fire in the building, you should use an emergency (exist – existence – exit – ladder).
96. If the pain continues, (consult – result – insult – consultant) your doctor.
97. The astronauts were told that something was wrong (of – with – on – off) Hal.
98. The (pressure – compressor – treasure – processor) inside the spaceship was falling fast and all the air was disappearing.
99. He had to find Hal's controls so that he could (take – put – turn – see) off the computer.
100. The money will go to the San Francisco AIDS (foundation – found – founded – founder).
101. Our house has been much less hot since we (put – did – installed – made) air conditioning.
102. It is amazing how some animals can (survive – survey – alive – die) in the desert.
103. It is not always easy to get a mobile phone (sign – noise – signal – side) in the desert.
104. I like to do (loyal – freelance – voluntary – hopeful) work at the hospital. I don't get paid, but I enjoy helping the people there.
105. Scientists often do experiments to prove a particular (theory – habit – custom – tradition).
106. The police do not know the (challenge – reason – cause – benefit) of the accident yesterday.
107. Something which is (compatible – invisible – audible – flexible) is impossible to see.
108. The balloon (raised – aroused – rose – arose) gently in the air.
109. A/An (cause – reason – result – explanation) is something that happens or exists because of something else.
110. There are some sports where it is good to (earn – win – beat – gain) weight, rather than lose it.
111. To (please – decrease – increase – release) means to stop holding something.
112. Farmers water their crops (regularly – bitterly – warmly – formerly) to make sure they grow well.
113. A/ An (operation – experiment – process – illness) is a series of events or changes that happen naturally.
114. (Fever – Paralysis – Flu – Cancer) is a serious disease in which cells in someone's body grow in a way that is not normal.
115. Her parents died in her childhood and she was (rose – aroused – arose – raised) by her uncle.
116. His broken leg is the direct (result – series – process – sequence) of his own carelessness.
117. (As – The same – Like – Likely) most people, he thought that plants get their food from soil.
118. The scientist decided to test the theory with (expeditions – expenses – experiences – experiments).
119. His height was the (like – unlike – likely – same) as it had been five years earlier.
120. The heavy rain has (resulted – caused – reasoned – done) floods in many parts of the country.

121. The tooth was (removed – located – founded – proved) under local anaesthetic. مخدر موضعي.
122. She (signed – signalled – resigned – designed) to the bus driver to stop.
123. He (earned – gained – won – escaped) valuable experience while working on the project.
124. An accident at the power station could result in the (lease – please – release – ease) of large amounts of radiation. إشعاع
125. Police suspect there may be a (link – blink – pink – shrink) between the two murders.
126. Diabetes is a/an (access – badness – illness – deafness) which affects a lot of people.
127. It is a complex (process – cure – amount – theory) to generate electricity from nuclear energy.
128. Our English teacher wants us to form a (lack – blink – link – stick) between our school and a school in England.
129. They put a new telephone (mast – blast – beast – cast) on the roof of the building.
130. My mother bought a new washing machine and my uncle is going to (destroy – damage – install – rebuild) it this evening.
131. Bad traffic is (resulting – causing – reasoning – making) a lot of people to be late for work today.
132. We bought a new programme for our computer and the (restoration – installation – appreciation – distillation) has been successful.
133. This timetable is very old and the information is (inhabited – installed – inaccurate – incapable).
134. The primary school children were very noisy and the teacher started to be (impatient – impolite – improper – imprecise).
135. A (nest – column – mast – sail) is tall pole often used for sending radio or television signals.
136. You could use a (mast – pole – tower – stick) to help you to walk.
137. Plants and trees (gain – win – earn – make) their own food.
138. If you have (cancer – diabetes – measles – experiments) you must not eat too much sugar.
139. We have several (theory – theoretical – theories – theoretically) about how this disease spreads, but we need to do more studies.
140. Some scientists still believe in Darwin's (function – theory – diary – delivery) of evolution.
141. The government has been working to secure the (removal – release – disease – increase) of the hostages. الرهائن
142. She spent a considerable (mount – count – discount – amount) of money on clothes.
143. (Artistically – Atomically – Theoretically – Historically), anyone can travel to the moon.
144. You should check the plant for any (impossible – credible – visible – sensible) signs of disease.
145. The air is full of millions of (incurable – intolerable – invisible – invaluable) germs.
146. The kidney plays a vital role in the (removal – remedial – regional – residual) of waste products from the blood.
147. A red light is usually a (scandal – signal – seasonal – suicidal) for danger.
148. We could walk up a (mast – pole – tower – stick) to get a good view?
149. We put a flag on a (mast – pole – tower – stick)?
150. This information is not correct. It is (unaccurate – accurate – inaccurate – imaccurate).

Grammar in Points

Passive Forms صيغ المبني للمجهول

- We **use** the internet everywhere. } The internet **is used** everywhere.
- The chef **is preparing** lunch now. } Lunch **is being prepared** now.
- They **made** me **sign** the documents. } I **was made to sign** the documents.
- I **were watching** TV yesterday. } TV **was being watched** yesterday.
- Actors **have just done** my homework. } My homework **has just been done**.
- I **had done** my homework before sleeping. } My homework **had been done** before sleeping.
- The teachers **will mark** the exams tomorrow. } The exams **will be marked** tomorrow.
- We **could see** many tourists in the pool. } Many tourists **could be seen** in the pool.
- We **need to clean** the floor. } The floor **needs to be cleaned**. = The floor **needs cleaning**.
- He **should have called** the police. } The police **should have been called**.
- Marconi **invented** the radio. } The radio **was invented** by Marconi.
- They **don't sell** butter here. } Butter **is not sold** here.
- **Neither** of them **attended** the meeting. } The meeting **wasn't attended by either of them**.
- Many people **elected** him. } He **was elected (got elected)** by many people.
- She **made** me a cup of tea. } I **was made** a cup of tea. = A cup of tea **was made for** me.
- He **sold** me his old car. } I **was sold** his old car. = His old car **was sold to** me.
- She **asked** the manager **to give** her a pay rise. } She **asked to be given** a pay rise.
- She **hates people telling her lies**. } She **hates being told lies (by others)**.
- She **let** me **use** her computer. } I **was allowed to** use her computer.
- He **let** others cheat **him**. } He **let himself be cheated** by others.
- People **think** that he **is** a thief. } It **is thought** that he **is** a thief. = He **is thought to be** a thief.
- People **believed** that he stole the money.
} It **was believed** that he stole the money. = It **was believed** that the money **was stolen**.
= He **was believed to have stolen** the money. = The money **was believed to have been stolen**.
- Someone **is following** us. } We are being followed.

Causative (have & Get) السببية

- I **had** the mechanic **repair** my car yesterday. ● I **got** the mechanic **to repair** my car.
- I **had/ got** my car **repaired (by the mechanic)** yesterday. ● I **will have/ get** the phone **fixed**.
- She **is having/ getting** her house **decorated** at the moment.

Exercise on Grammar

Choose the correct answer:

1. Carbon dioxide (takes – took – is taken – taking) and oxygen is produced by trees.
2. People (have grown – have been grown – are growing – are grown) trees in gardens for thousands of years.
3. The main problem with solar energy is that the sun (does not produce – is not produced – can't be produced – aren't produced) the same quantity of energy all the time.
4. No man (sends – has sent – has been sent – will be sending) to Mars yet.
5. Hala's cousin (is going to be taken – will take – is going to take – will be taking) to the station so he can take the train to Alexandria.
6. Those men (are decorating – were being decorated – have been decorating – were decorating) our house yesterday morning.
7. Many science articles by Clarke (are published – have been published – had been published – will be published) in magazines before the war ended.
8. The new building will be used (to – with – at – by) young children who do not go to school yet.
9. That old hotel (could use – could be using – could be used – could have used) as a museum in the future.
10. Our house (hasn't been – hasn't – hadn't been – won't have) decorated yet.
11. A new school (will build – was building – is building – is being built) near my home and it will be opened next year.
12. Hundreds of sailing boats (can be seen – are seen – could be seen – were being seen) from the beach yesterday. They looked really lovely.
13. Our rubbish (are collected – is collected – was collecting – is collecting) every week.
14. A lot more birds (have been seen – have seen – was seen – saw) on the shore this year.
15. I'm (to take – being taken – taking – to taking) with two other astronauts to a secret location.
16. When the police arrived at the bank, they realised that the money (had taken – has been taken – had been taken – has taken).
17. We (are telling – are told – will tell – be told) exactly what to do in these situations.
18. I'm sure you'll be (interview – interviewing – interviewed – interviews) by a lot of journalists after your mission.
19. A lot is always (learning – to learn – be learned – learned) from space missions.
20. They could (be flown – to fly – flies – to be flying) into space in special rockets.
21. My car needs (to be repaired – to repair – to be repairing – repaired).
22. Let's hurry; the plane is going to (take – be taken – taking – takes) off.
23. The amount of energy that we use every year (must reduce – must be reducing – must be reduced – will reduce).
24. English (speaks – has spoken – had spoken – is spoken) everywhere.
25. Is the exercise (being done – to being done – will be done – doing) now?
26. I think fewer letters (will write – will be written – are written – are being written) in the future.
27. School rules (are having – has to – have to – will have) be followed.
28. All the students (had been given – were given – have given – are given) a lot of training before they sail the boats.

29. Could your maths problem (solve – solved – will solve – be solved)?
30. The TV programme about space (is to show – is showing – is being shown – was shown) now.
31. Meat (should be cooked – will cook – is cooking – be cooked) well before you eat it.
32. Many new ways of saving energy (are being developed – develop – developing – have been developed) by scientists at the moment.
33. I've seen the plans. Two new hotels (are building – were built – will have built – are going to be built) near the beach next year.
34. An old factory (is being seen – can see – can be seen – should see) from my room window.
35. This criminal (is known – can know – knows – is knowing) to police in five different countries.
36. If my car (damages – will damage – has damaged – is damaged) by you, you'll pay for the repairs.
37. The films of Charlie Chaplin (loved – are loved – will love – can love) all over the world.
38. We (are driven – drive – are driving – to drive) to school by my uncle.
39. The accident (was happened – happened – was happening – is happened) just before 10 a.m.
40. The accounts of this company (checked – have checked – is being checked – are checked) regularly twice a month by a tax expert.
41. I had better follow the diet my doctor (has prescribed – is prescribed – has been prescribed – was prescribed) or I'll gain weight.
42. A lot of money (are spent – spent – have been sent – is spent) on weapons nowadays.
43. The advertisement states that no working experience (required – is requiring – would require – is required).
44. The visitors are usually (accompany – being accompanied – to accompany – accompanied) by a guide during the tour of the museum
45. Can you tell us what we (suppose – are supposing – are supposed – would suppose) to do?
46. The story is about a group of people who (don't know – are not knowing – are not known – known) to each other.
47. The trees in the garden (damages – damaged – got damaged – is damaged) in the wind.
48. I hate (to give – given – being given – giving) orders by anybody.
49. The sun (is risen – is raised – rises – has been risen) in the east.
50. Don't ever let yourself (be influenced – influenced – is influenced – influence) by other people.
51. When a blind man (is seen – sees – is seeing – will see), he should be helped by taking his arm and guiding him.
52. The school has to (built – be built – have been built – builds) before the school year starts.
53. The houses (collapse – are collapsed – were collapsed – collapsing) in the earthquake.
54. Radar (used – was being used – is using – would use) for the first time, to help planes to land.
55. Clarke (was asked – will be asked – were asked – has asked) to work on a film for the famous director Stanley Kubrick a decade ago.
56. The film (is watched – was watched – has been watched – had been watched) by many millions of people since it was made in 2001.
57. By last summer, the new factory (had built – had been built – was being built – has been built).
58. When I returned home, my dinner (was making – is making – was being made – had made).
59. I had waited at the garage until my car (repaired – is repaired – was repaired – were repaired).
60. My mobile (was lost – lost – was being lost – has been lost) in the sports club yesterday.

61. Twelve people (have been sent – was sent – have sent – to be sent) to walk on the moon.
62. Many spaceships (had been flown – are flown – have been flown – are being flown) to the moon before Apollo 11 in 1969.
63. New bridges (have been built – have built – have been building – are built) in Cairo recently.
64. The bread (had not been made – isn't made – couldn't make – made) before we went to bed.
65. This picture (painted – has been painted – was painted – were painted) in the 19th century.
66. This library book is very old. I think it (has been read – reads – will read – will be reading) by a lot of people!
67. The boss (shown – showed – was shown – showing) the new computer to his assistant.
68. The school windows (have been cleaned – has been cleaned – were being cleaned – were cleaning) already.
69. The question was asked (to – of – with – for) David.
70. He hoped (to be chosen – to choose – to have chosen – being chosen) for the team.
71. He avoided (catching – being caught – to catch – to have caught) by the police.
72. He insisted on (seeing – to see – being seen – having seen) by the manager.
73. The bus (was broken – broke – breaks – has been broken) down yesterday.
74. They turned and (were run – have been run – ran – running) when they saw us coming.
75. It is (saying – says – said – say) that the building was started in 237 BC.
76. It (has believed – is believed – is believing – had believed) that wolves and foxes were hunted in Sinai 3,000 years ago.
77. The newspaper (reports – is reported – has been reported – is being reported) that food prices increased by ten percent last year.
78. It (is fearing – has feared – will fear – is feared) that there are no survivors of the crash.
79. She is thought to (be suffered – being suffered – have suffered – suffers) from amnesia.
80. It has been (reported – to report – reporting – reports) that foreign tourism increased by 20% last year.
81. Many of Agatha Christie's stories (have made – has made – has been made – have been made) into films and TV programmes.
82. It is believed that young children (can be teaching – can teach – can be taught – are teaching) languages at school.
83. More than 50,000 people are believed (to have been killed – to be killed – to be killing – to have been killing) by the earthquake last month.
84. He wants (to be examined – to examine – to have examined – to be examining) by the doctor.
85. You must never wash food using water that (may fill – may be filled – may be filling – will fill) with toxic chemicals.
86. We should all (teaching – to teach – be taught – taught) about the dangers that exist today.
87. It is believed that about 4 million tons of waste (goes – to go – will be gone – to be gone) into the Nile every year.
88. We (have invited – will invite – has invited – have been invited) to a party at the weekend.
89. I expect we (will be told – will tell – have told – had told) where to go.
90. Your homework (will be – will have – will – is going to) marked tomorrow.
91. Drive carefully here because the road (was repaired – is repairing – is being repaired – is repaired).

92. Those toys (sell – are selling – are sold – sold) in many shops near here.
93. We can't possibly allow the antiques (to sell – to be sold – to be selling – to being) abroad.
94. A box of chocolates was given (at – for – to – with) Amanda.
95. I don't mind (being helped – helping – being helping – am helped) by people.
96. The law must never (break – broken – be breaking – be broken).
97. The bank robbers will (get caught – got caught – get catch – catch) by the police.
98. Who are going to (invited – be invite – be invited – have invite) to your wedding party?
99. The company might (hire – be hired – to hire – hired) ten new employees.
100. The babies (feed – fed – are fed – are feeding) on milk.
101. As soon as the tickets (had been booked – had booked – were booking – booked), we went to the theatre.
102. Hamlet was written (in – on – by – to) William Shakespeare.
103. The whole village (damaged – got damaged – was damaging – damages) by an earthquake.
104. They were (being painting – painted – painting – being painted) the house when I arrived.
105. Nothing was (known – knows – being knowing – knowing) about the missing boy.
106. She will have (been finished – finishing – be finished – finished) her work by eight o'clock in the evening.
107. The bank is alleged to (be – have been – get – make) robbed last night.
108. Pelé (thinks – is thought – has thought – had thought) to be the greatest footballer.
109. People (say – are said – have been said – were said) that he is a spy.
110. It is now (know – known – being known – knowing) that Egypt was visited by increasing numbers of visitors last year.
111. Khaled is not here at the moment because he (is getting – gets – has got – had got) his hair cut.
112. The farmer is getting his horse (check – checking – checked – to check) by the vet.
113. Our windows were dirty so we (were having – had – have – don't have) them cleaned.
114. My mother (got – made – had – let) me to help her do the shopping this morning.
115. Leila usually (has her teeth checked – checks her teeth – has checked her teeth – get her teeth checked) twice a year.
116. You can (printing your name – have put your name – get your name printed – get printed your name) on a T-shirt in that shop.
117. My father (got – had – has – caused) me tidy my room this morning.
118. I usually (make my hair – have cut my hair – get my hair – have my hair cut) once a month.
119. Yesterday, we (have had – have – have to have – had to have) our roof repaired after the storm.
120. The teacher (got – caused – had – allowed) us copy the notes from the blackboard.
121. I must have my watch (repairing – repairs – repair – repaired).
122. I'll have someone (decorate – decorated – decorating – decorates) my flat.
123. She got someone (paint – painted – to paint – painting) the house.
124. We are going to have the carpenter (make – to make – made – makes) some shelves for us.
125. We got our neighbours (look – looking – to look – looked) after our dog while we were away.
126. Have your friend (called – to call – calling – call) me if he has any other questions.
127. Sarah isn't making her own wedding dress; she (is having – has had – had had – was having) it made by a designer in Italy.

128. He (has had – had – is having – will have) tickets sent to his home address yesterday.
129. Have you ever had anything (to steal – stole – stolen – stealing) from your house?
130. Your hair is too long. You need to have it (cut – cuts – cutting – to cut).
131. Fareeda had the dentist (to pull – pull – pulling – pulled) out her bad tooth.
132. The park manager wants to (make – do – help – have) the plants watered every day.
133. Parents should (get – have – let – make) their children to limit the amount of time they spend using mobile phone
134. Lamia will have some workmen (to decorate – decorate – decorating – decorated) her house.
135. My mother usually gets me (tidying – tidied – to tidy – tidy) my room at the weekend.
136. The manager (had – made – got – get) a technician to install a new computer programme.
137. My parents usually (get – have – make – let) someone to water the plants at the weekend.
138. My parents get the plants (water – watering – to water – watered) at the weekend.
139. They had ten students (move – to move – moved – moving) into a house with a mobile phone mast in the garden.
140. Scientists believe that we should (be – do – have – got) mobile phone masts installed in high or remote areas.
141. Before the meeting, the manager always gets the reports (to type – type – typed – typing).
142. I (hadn't – didn't have – haven't – don't have) my hair cut yesterday.
143. I (have – will have – am having – had) my house decorated next week.
144. He always (gets – has – having – getting) his sister to wash his clothes.
145. I will have my car (mended – to mend – have mended – was mending) tomorrow.
146. I get my students (to waste – waste – not waste – not to waste) so much time.
147. The PE teacher had us (ran – run – to run – running) around the playground four times .
148. We had our landlord صاحب المنزل (fix – to fix – fixes – fixed) the broken window.
149. We got the technician (installing – to install – to have installed – install) the new software for us.
150. We are eating in a restaurant tonight because our parents (had – have – are having – have to) our kitchen painted.

Units 10-12
Vocabulary

apply for	يتقدم لطلب وظيفة	task	مهمة
applicant	متقدم لوظيفة	toil	يكد/ يجتهد
candidate	مرشح لوظيفة	toiler	شخص كادح في عمله
application form	استمارة طلب التحاق	grain	حبة (رمل/ ملح)/ غلال
interview	مقابلة/ حوار/ يجري مقابلة	Mandarin	اللغة الصينية
sales	مبيعات	translate	يترجم
conscientious	مجتهد/ حي الضمير	qualify	يؤهل/ يتأهل
CV (Curriculum Vitae)	السيرة الذاتية	qualification	مؤهل
ambition	طموح	qualified	مؤهل
ambitious	طموح	colleague	زميل عمل
fluent	فصيح/ طليق	department	قسم (في كلية أو شركة)
fluency	فصاحة/ طلاقة	distance learning	التعلم عن بعد
reputation	سمعة	lifelong	مستمر مدى الحياة
neighbourhood	حي سكني/ سكان المنطقة	skills	مهارات
career	الحياة المهنية	course	مقرر دراسي/ دورة تدريبية
daycare centre	مركز رعاية (للأطفال/ المسنين)	enrol / enroll on	يسجل/ يدرج إسمه في
certificate	شهادة	promote	يرقي/ يروج
GSEC	شهادة الثانوية العامة	promotion	ترقية/ ترويج
abbreviation	اختصار	mature	ناضج (أكبر من 25 سنة)
degree	درجة/ شهادة علمية	ideal	مثالي (على الوجه الأكمل)
grade	درجة/ مرتبة/ صف دراسي	Open University	الجامعة المفتوحة
assist	يساعد	creative	مبدع/ إبداعي/ خلاق
assistant	مساعد	creative writing	الكتابة الإبداعية
achieve	ينجز/ يحقق	rewarding	مجزي/ عائد بالنفع
achievement	إنجاز	worthwhile	جدير بالإهتمام
pharmacy	صيدلية	employ	يوظف
pharmacist	صيدلي	employment	عمل/ توظيف
appointment	موعد	employer	صاحب العمل
sociable	اجتماعي (للأشخاص)	employee	موظف
choir	كورس/ جوقة موسيقية	employable	صالح للعمل
(well) established	راسخ/ مرموق/ عريق	receptionist	موظف استقبال
well-organised	منظم جيداً	retrain	يعيد التدريب على شئ مختلف
embassy	سفارة	redundant	مفصول من العمل لعدم الحاجة
ambassador	سفير	sensible	عاقل/ حكيم
president	رئيس جمهورية	challenge	يتحدى/ تحدي
leader	قائد/ زعيم	working lives	الحياة العملية
document	وثيقة/ مستند	industrialisation	التصنيع
driving licence	رخصة قيادة	The Industrial Revolution	الثورة الصناعية

will	إرادة/ وصية	mechanised	آلي
throughout	طوال (الوقت)/ في جميع الأنحاء	steam engine	محرك بخاري
planets	الكواكب	standard of living	مستوى المعيشة
continent	قارة	product	مُنْتَج
blow	تهب (الرياح)	mass production	إنتاج بالجملة
gale	رياح قوية	weaver	حائك/ نساج
blizzard	عاصفة ثلجية	carpenter	نجار
pour	يسكب/ ينهمر	export	يصدّر
downpour	مطر غزير/ منهمر	transform	يحوّل/ يتحوّل

Definitions

applicant	someone who has formally asked for a job, a place at a college etc, especially by writing a letter.
appointment	a meeting that has been arranged for a particular time and place
CV (Curriculum Vitae)	a document that describes your education and the jobs that you have done, used when you are trying to get a new job.
established	describing a company, organisation, etc. that has been in existence for a long time
reputation	the opinion that people have of a person, product, company, etc.
choir	a group of people who sing together
daycare centre	a place where people who are old or ill can be looked after during the day
fluent	able to speak or write a language very well without stopping or making mistakes
grade	a number or letter that shows how well you've done in your exams or school work
ambassador	an important official that a government sends to another country to manage relations with that country
throughout	during all of an event or a period of time
a will	a legal document in which you say who you want to give your money and property to after you die
fellow	a man or boy/ a person doing the same activity as someone else
grain	one small part of, e.g. salt or sand / wheat or a crop used for food
toiler	someone who works very hard/ someone who moves slowly and with difficulty
mature (student)	a university or college student who is older than 25.
redundant	no longer employed because there is not enough work
worthwhile	useful or enjoyable, even though you have to spend a lot of time , effort or money doing it.
department	one of the parts of a large organization
employable	having the skills and qualifications that help you to find work
employee	someone who is paid to work for another person
employer	someone who pays people to work for them
mass production	the making of large quantities of products, usually in a factory
mechanised	done by machines or using machines
standard of living	the amount of money people have to spend and how comfortable their life is

Prepositions & Expressions

apply for a job	يتقدم لطلب وظيفة	train to do (something)	يتدرب لفعل (شيئ)
gain a lot of experience	يكتسب كثير من الخبرة	train for (something)	يتدرب على (شيئ)
fluent in English	طليق في اللغة الانجليزية	train as a (job)	يتدرب كـ (وظيفة)
speak English fluently	يتحدث الإنجليزية بطلاقة	provide courses for	يوفر مقررات دراسية لـ
have a degree in	لديه شهادة في	do a course	يدرس مقرر دراسي
pass a test/ an exam	يجتاز اختبار/ امتحان	enrol on a course	يدرج اسمه في مقرر دراسي
travel round	يتجول	communicate with	يتواصل مع (شخص)
have a problem with	لديه مشاكل في	communicate by	يتواصل عن طريق (وسيلة)
show care/ attention	يظهر العناية/ الاهتمام	communicate in	يتواصل بـ (لغة)
arrange a meeting	يرتب اجتماع	make up stories	يؤلف قصص
fill in my CV	أملأ سيرتي الذاتية	make up my mind	أخذ قراري/ أحدد رأيي
do accounts	يقوم بعمل الحسابات	make up for	يعوّض عن
express his feelings	يعبر عن مشاعره	make money from	يجني المال من
express his ideas	يعبر عن أفكاره	make money by + v.ing	يجني المال عن طريق
be/ become friends with	يصبح صديقاً لـ	improve the standard of living	يحسن مستوى المعيشة
manage relations with	يدير العلاقات مع	bring down prices	يقلل الأسعار
an ambassador to...	سفير في دولة ...	afford to buy something	يتحمل تكاليف الشراء
throughout his life	طوال حياته	have the chance to	لديه الفرصة لكي
aged = at the age of	في سن.. / عن عمر يناهز..	open to everyone	مفتوح/ متاح للجميع
compare between..and..	يقارن بين... و...	the rest of the world	باقي العالم
compare.... with.....	يقارن... مع...	look at the information	ينقحص المعلومات
compare.... to...	يشبه... بـ...	email information	يرسل المعلومات بالإيميل
invent new ideas	يبتكر أفكار جديدة	contact for advice	يتصل لطلب النصيحة
improve his skills	يحسن مهاراته	contact by phone/ email	يتصل عن طريق...
highly qualified staff	فريق عمل مؤهل جيداً	an eight-hour day	يوم عمل 8 ساعات
get a promotion	يحصل على ترقية	perform a task	يؤدي مهمة
change jobs	بغير وظيفته	go on an expedition	يذهب في رحلة استكشافية
be made redundant	يفصل من العمل لعدم الحاجة	spread from... to...	ينتشر من... إلى...

Language Notes

⚡ لاحظ الاختصارات الآتية:

DOB	date of birth	تاريخ الميلاد	IT	information technology	تكنولوجيا المعلومات
BA	bachelor of arts	ليسانس آداب	PhD	doctor of philosophy	دكتوراه الفلسفة
BSc.	bachelor of science	بكالوريوس علوم	MSc.	Master of science	ماجستير علوم
GSEC	General Secondary Education Certificate	شهادة الثانوية العامة	Tel. no.	telephone number	

⚡ qualify as + الوظيفة ⚡ qualify to + inf. ⚡ qualify for + noun

- She wanted to improve her English so she could **qualify as** a translator..
- Our course will **qualify** you **to teach** English. • He wanted to **qualify for** the Olympics.

يتقدم بطلب (للحصول علي وظيفة / تأشيرة / جنسية / مكان في الجامعة ، الخ) **apply for**

يتقدم بالطلب إلي **apply to + n** .. يتقدم بطلب لكي **apply to + inf.**

- She **applied for** a job at university.
- She is going to **apply for** citizenship الجنسية next month.
- He has **applied to join** the police.
- I **applied to** four universities and was accepted by all of them.

ⓘ لاحظ استخدام صفة بعد **How** والاسم بعد **What** وينطبق نفس الكلام على **However/Whatever**

- **How + adj.** = What + n.
- **How old ...?** = What age...?
- **How tall...?** = What height...? ما طول/ارتفاع
- **How long...?** = What length...?
- **How big...?** = What size...?
- **How wide...?** = What width...?
- **How far ...?** = What distance ...?
- **How high...?** = What height...? ما ارتفاع

ⓘ تستخدم الكلمات الآتية بأكثر من معنى:

- ◆ **fellow** = a man or boy شخص
- ◆ **fellow** = a person doing the same activity as someone else زميل/رفيق
 - He is a very smart **fellow**.
 - His **fellow** workers listened to his adventure story in disbelief.
- ◆ **grain** = one small part of, e.g. salt or sand حبة
- ◆ **grain** = wheat or a crop used for food الغلال
 - You always end up with **grains** حبيبات of sand in your food when you eat at the beach.
 - The best-known **grains** are wheat, barley الشعير , oats الشوفان , rye والشيلم and maize الذرة.
- ◆ **toil** = work very hard العمل يكافح في العمل ◆ **toil** = walk slowly and with difficulty يمشي بصعوبة
 - He was relaxing after **toiling** in the garden all afternoon.
 - He was **toiling** up the hill with four heavy bags.

ⓘ **another + اسم مفرد يعد / one (= one more / a different one)**

- This tea is nice. I'd like **another cup**.
- He lost his job. He's trying to find **another one**.

ⓘ **another + (few / number : two, three,...)**

- The woman lived for **another ten days**.
- I'd like to stay here for **another few weeks**.

ⓘ **other + اسم جمع يعد / (و أحيانا اسم لا يعد)**

- I need to discuss this with **other friends**.
- There was certainly **other information**.

ⓘ **others + v.** يمكن أن تأتي في نهاية الجملة

- **Some** people are rich; **others are** poor.
- **Some** writers are greater than **others**.

◆ في حالة وجود أحد الكلمات الآتية (two, three,..) **the / some / every / each / many / any / no /** يستخدم بعدها **other**:

- Please, John, bring **the other** chairs here.
- I love my son like **any other** mother does.
- Steven and **three other** boys went to the club.

ⓘ لاحظ استخدام الاسم بعد حرف الجر **in** فيما يلي

3 metres in height

5 inches in length

5 centimetres in depth

3 metres high

5 inches long

◆ وفي حالة عدم وجود حرف جر نستخدم الصفة
5 centimetres deep

ⓘ لاحظ استخدام ما يلي:

- ◆ pour ينهمر • I was standing in the **pouring** rain waiting for my bus.
- ◆ rise تشرق • When the sun **rises**, it appears in the sky.
- ◆ set تغرب • We sat on the beach and watched the sun **set**.
- ◆ fall يسقط • The snow had been **falling** all day.
- ◆ blow تهب • The wind was **blowing** harder every minute.
- ◆ blizzard عاصفة ثلجية • We once got stuck in a **blizzard** for six hours.
- ◆ downpour مطر غزير • We were awakened yesterday by a sudden heavy **downpour** of rain.
- ◆ gale عاصفة • Hundreds of old trees were blown down in the **gales**.

ⓘ لاحظ استخدام **make up** في التعبيرات الآتية:

- ◆ **make up (my) mind** = decide يُقرر
 - I must **make up my mind** very quickly.
- ◆ **make up for** = do something to make a bad situation better يُعوّض
 - I thought I would **make up for** all the time I couldn't go on holiday because of work.
- ◆ **make up** = invent (a story / an excuse) (عُذر) يختلق / يخترع (قصة)
 - I've always enjoyed **making up** stories.
- ◆ **make up** يتشكّل / يُكوّن
 - The book is **made up of** a number of different articles.

- ⓘ **Provide something for** يوفر شيء لـ • **Provide someone with** يمد أو يزود شخص بـ
- The government should **provide** job opportunities **for** young men.
 - The government should **provide** young men **with** job opportunities.

- ⓘ **colleague** زميل عمل • **college** كلية
- After high school, I went to **college**.
 - I know Mr John very well. He's a **colleague** of mine.

ⓘ لاحظ النهايات المختلفة للكلمات:

- employ --→ employee / employer / employment / employable
- pay --→ payee له المدفوع / payer / payment / الدفع - تسديد / payable / قابل للدفع
- read --→ reader / reading / readable / يمكن قراءته
- believe --→ believer / believable

ⓘ عند استخدام **as if / as though** في تشبيهه غير حقيقي، يأتي بعدها الماضي البسيط:

- ◆ **As if = As though = Like** كما لو..
 - She's behaving **as if** she **were** the Queen of England!
 - They stared at me **as if** I **were** crazy.
 - His brother always treats him **as if** he **were** a child.

Exercise on Vocabulary

Choose the correct answer:

1. Fatma is very (unconscious – conscientious – conservative – convinced). She always does her homework carefully and on time.
2. When they are applying for a job, some people start their (BSc. – AD – DVD – CV) with personal details. Others put their qualifications first.
3. Our school is very (sterilized – organised – despised – devised). The staff and students are always on time and everyone knows exactly what they have to do.
4. If you want them to interview you for the job, send them your (BA – CV – WC – BC).
5. You are the most (well-established – well-organised – well-behaved – well-dressed) person I know. You never forget anything and you are never late.
6. My uncle was always (conscientious – jealous – envious – ambitious). He was always looking for a better job.
7. If you need any medicine, there is a (chemistry – pharmacy – privacy – policy) in the village.
8. My father has an (abandoned – accomplished – established – attended) company. It has been in business for over 100 years.
9. The company received over 100 CVs from interested (applicants – employers – bosses – managers).
10. He is a very good man. He always does his work (conscientiously – carelessly – lazily – suddenly).
11. Warda is the best (candy – sandy – certificate – candidate) for the job. She should get it.
12. A (geneticist – physicist – enthusiast – pharmacist) is someone whose job is to prepare medicines in a shop or hospital.
13. The campaign was poorly (deprived – furnished – organised – trained), so it did not succeed.
14. Even though he has only been here for six months, he can speak English (abruptly – arrogantly – fluently – currently).
15. My father has (ignored – avoided – prevented – achieved) many things to be proud of in his life.
16. Sara is (blunt – affluent – fluent – frequent) in three languages: Arabic, English and German.
17. Most of the houses in our (flat – neighbourhood – apartment – hotel) are quite old.
18. An (announcement – appointment – argument – achievement) is something important that you have done.
19. Etc. is a/an (abbreviation – shorten – small – reduce) for et cetera.
20. (Daytime – Daydream – Daycare – Daylight) is a centre where people who are old or ill can be looked after during the day.
21. I filled in the (abbreviation – absorption – application – allegation) form and sent it off.
22. Are you (planned – blamed – trained – betrayed) in the use of this equipment?
23. I've got a job (conference – interview – advertisement – announcement) tomorrow.
24. Both boys and girls can apply (to join – for joining – join – joined) the choir.
25. It was not until the 1940s that public opinion polling استطلاع الرأي العام became an (banished – brushed – crashed – established) part of the political process.
26. The company hopes that its new (product – production – productive – producer) will sell very well.

27. She was offered (employees – employer – employment – employable) in the sales office.
28. A lot of tourists stay at that hotel because it has a good (reputation – repetition – research – representative).
29. Ola has a lovely voice and often sings in a (choice – clarinet – client – choir).
30. He is very downhearted حزين about the poor (greed – grain – grape – grade) he got in school.
31. His plan is to get a (debris – degree – decree – referee) in economics and then work abroad for a year.
32. The (conduction – production – reduction – infection) of the film cost twenty million US dollars.
33. Her (accommodation – ambition – addiction – aggression) was to be a famous singer.
34. There is a (daycare – daydream – daylight – daybreak) centre for the elderly in our neighbourhood.
35. The exhibition helped her (watch – strengthen – establish – destroy) herself as an artist.
36. My uncle's business had a very good (reputation – imputation – tumour – applicant). Everyone knew it sold very good products.
37. Khaled has an (application – application form – appointment – applicant) to see the doctor at four o'clock.
38. It is important for nurses to get on with their patients, so the hospital is looking for (social – lazy – sociable – unfriendly) young people to train.
39. Is your cousin going to (supply – imply – qualify – apply) for the job in the bank?
40. At the airport, the disabled man asked me to (assist – resist – set – insist) him with his bags.
41. My sister is a nurse and she often helps in the daycare (centre – central – contra – core).
42. The (CV – IT – MSc – BSc) Manager makes sure all the computers are working well.
43. My brother works as a (sales – sale – sell – sold) assistant.
44. I have very poor technical (bills – skills – hills – wills). Could you help me fix my computer?
45. Getting into university would be my greatest (abandonment – achievement – adjustment – amazement).
46. (Spill – Spell – Skill – shell) is the ability to do something well.
47. A (neighbourhood – fatherhood – brotherhood – manhood) is a small area of town or the people who live there.
48. (Identifiable – Justifiable – Envidable – Sociable) means friendly or liking to be with other people.
49. Every participant will receive a (certificate – permit – permission – mark) at the end of the course.
50. She speaks Spanish with great (fancy – currency – emergency – fluency).
51. My grandfather left his house to my parents in his (well – wall – will – wool).
52. She spoke clearly and fluently (though – over – throughout – into) the interview.
53. (Mandarin – Saccharin – glycerin – Grain) is one of the most spoken languages in the world.
54. Applicants for the job should have a university (agree – referee – retiree – degree).
55. The (minister – president – secretary – clerk) of Egypt asked to have a meeting with the British ambassador.
56. Walid and Emad first became (friend – friends – friendly – friendship) when they met at primary school.
57. You need to be fluent to (transform – transfer – translate – transmit) Arabic poems into English.
58. The farm workers (boiled – sailed – foiled – toiled) in the fields all day.

59. There are (drops – grains – dots – packets) of sand on the floor. Can you sweep it?
60. The old man (spoiled – failed – felled – toiled) up the hill to the market.
61. My cousin is staying in a hotel with his (fellow – shadow – widow – shallow) travellers in Paris.
62. The farmer uses some of his (brain – stain – grain – plain) to make bread.
63. The wind is (going – blowing – raising – jumping) from the north today.
64. In this country, the rain (falls – files – fails – fells) mostly near the coast.
65. The sky starts to turn red just before the sun (sits – spits – falls – sets).
66. It was dark when I woke up because the sun hasn't yet (blown – dropped – risen – fallen).
67. You will be in a (lizard – blizzard – wizard – hazard) if the weather is very snowy and windy.
68. You will be in a (harbor – labour – hammer – downpour) if the weather is very rainy.
69. He became the British ambassador (of – with – to – for) the United States.
70. The teacher was angry because two boys were talking (throughout – without – after – along) the lesson.
71. The official language in China and Taiwan is (Mandarin – Spanish – French – Portuguese).
72. From an early age she had a very strong (cell – drill – grill – will).
73. Sally has achieved her comfortable life only after years of hard (soil – toil – coil – boil).
74. China imports a large amount of (gains – grains – gates – grades) from overseas.
75. Hundreds of old trees were (blown – thrown – flown – drawn) down in the gales.
76. She gave me one book last week and promised to bring the (another – others – other – each other) one on Wednesday.
77. The (clerk – diver – president – minister) is the official leader of a country which does not have a king or queen.
78. The (ambassador – king – queen – president) represents his country in another country.
79. A (will – well – wall – wool) is a document which says who you want to give your things to after you die
80. The rain was very heavy last night. It was (spilling – pouring – powering – blowing) down.
81. At what time does the sun (set – rise – raise – arouse) in the morning ?
82. At what time does the sun (up – down – rise – set) this evening?
83. My uncle speaks Spanish because he once worked as the Egyptian (personnel – president – ambassador – ruler) to Argentina.
84. There was a (pour – thunder – gale – blow) last night and many buildings were damaged by the wind.
85. There was a (gale – drought – rain – downpour) this morning and many of the roads flooded.
86. If he had a (grain – gram – seed – dust) of sensitivity, he wouldn't ask her about her divorce.
87. Sir Cecil Spring became friends (with – off – for – by) Theodore Roosevelt.
88. My father died, (age – ages – aging – aged) 78.
89. Asia is the biggest (country – city – town – continent) in the world.
90. The (president's – maid's – servant's – plumber's) procession blocked the road yesterday.
91. The earth is one of the (plants – stars – galaxies – planets) which orbit the sun.
92. Finding the killer isn't going to be an easy (comission – task – work – profession) at all.
93. Don't be (friends – friend – friendship – friendliest) with bad boys because birds of a feather flock together. الطيور علي أشكالها تقع
94. Sometimes tears can (repress – express – impress – confess) feelings easier than words.

95. Roger and his wife (tailored – treated – blamed – toiled) round the clock for seven years to make a success of their business.
96. I wouldn't be surprised if she married that (fellow – pillow – widow – follow).
97. Mercury is the smallest (plan – plain – planet – plan) in the solar system.
98. As the sun (arose – rose – raised – praised), the fog dispersed. انقشع الضباب.
99. They diverted (اتجاه يغير) the plane to (another – other – others – each other) airport because of the weather.
100. This planet is a (group – gain – grain – grade) of sand in a universe that is so much greater than we can dream.
101. Should I have fish or meat at the restaurant? I really can't (make up – make up for – make – make off) my mind.
102. My little sister is very good at making (for – out – up – off) stories. They are very funny!
103. Mazin has had a (punishment – progress – protection – promotion). He is now the manager of the shop where he was an assistant.
104. It's Kholoud's first day studying science at university, so she needs to find the science (development – department – employment – enjoyment).
105. To (drill – enrol – record – agree) means to become a member of a university course.
106. Munir couldn't find work as a car mechanic so he is going to (retrain – return – revise – replace) as an electrician.
107. My sister wants to be a teacher. She believes teaching is a (reacting – rewarding – reactivating – recalling) career.
108. Doing things for other people can be a very (worsening – winding – worthwhile – wondering) experience.
109. Ayman cannot apply for the job in the bank because he is not (qualification – qualified – quality – qualities) to do it.
110. The largest company in our town has 600 (employers – employees – employ – employment).
111. I've always wanted to paint, so I've (received – put – done – enrolled) on an art course.
112. She has worked very hard this year, so she is hoping for a (demotion – promotion – devotion – communication) at work next year.
113. Everyone likes working for Mr. Hamdi. They say he is a very kind (employer – buyer – player – bricklayer).
114. (Meanwhile – While – Worthless – Worthwhile) means useful or enjoyable, although you may spend a lot of time, effort or money doing it.
115. The factory closed and all the workers were made (unseen – wanted – invisible – redundant).
116. Ali has always been (employable – admirable – creative – retraining). He will be a good author.
117. The secondary school in our town (fires – misses – allows – employs) more than 50 teachers.
118. When we arrived at the hotel, the (defeatist – receptionist – biologist – technician) gave us the key to our room.
119. If you have a degree from a good university, you will be very (employ – employment – employable – employee).
120. A/An (stupid – mature – elderly – genius) student is a university or college student who is older than 25.
121. I believe I have the best (quotations – qualifications – quantities – amounts) for the job.

122. Someone that pays people to work for them is called a/an (purchaser – vampire – employer – employed).
123. A (document – department – adjustment – argument) is one of the parts of a large organisation.
124. Someone who is paid to work for another person is called an (invitee – addressee – employee – guarantee).
125. A (promotion – pollution – prevention – motion) is a move to a better job at work.
126. He has (commodity – maturity – continuity – enmity) beyond his years.
127. He was (received – promoted – considered – deprived) to personnel manager last April.
128. He is the head of the English (apartment – appointment – treatment – department) at Cairo University.
129. The project is designed to (allow – save – provide – offer) young people with work.
130. She's in London to (promote – remote – demote – devote) her new book.
131. At university, she studied literature and (creative – causative – additive – addictive) writing.
132. He got a degree in law from the (Upper – Lower – Higher – Open) University.
133. After all the delays, we were anxious to make (out – up for – to – down) the lost time.
134. Road accident victims make (up for – up – off – over) almost a quarter of the hospital's patients.
135. My brother encouraged me to (go – make – do – bring) a degree course in psychology.
136. (Train – Active – Clever – Creative) means to be able to invent new and interesting ideas.
137. A / An (employer – employee – redundant – reluctant) is no longer employed because there is not enough work.
138. (Enrolment – Employment – department – statement) is work that you do to earn money.
139. For me, a park with trees is the (ideal – idealist – idealism – idol) place for a picnic.
140. (Lifelong – Distance – Life – Lifeless) learning means learning that goes on for life.
141. Thanks to information technology, different companies can communicate (with – to – by – over) each other as if they were in the same office.
142. (Involvement – Inclusion – Enrolment – Investment) at this college will take place in September.
143. I cannot believe that it is (sensible – sensitive – senseless – sense) to spend so much money.
144. People need to learn new skills during their (work – job – profession – working) lives.
145. He went back to university to (give – make – do – take) up opportunities to learn things he couldn't earlier in his life.
146. They have already made up their (brains – heads – eyes – minds) where to go for their honeymoon.
147. Finding a solution to this problem's one of the greatest (challenges – forces – changes – faced) which face scientists today.
148. Will our team (liquefy – purify – intensify – qualify) for the second round of the competition?
149. Staff have been (retrained – returned – revolved – recycled) to use the new technology.
150. I (made – did – found – took) up an excuse about having to look after the kids.

Grammar in Points

Reported Speech الكلام غير المباشر

- She said, "I shall pay my debts tomorrow."
- › She **said** (that) she **would** pay her debts **the next day**.
- He **said to** me, "I **sent** the letter two days ago."
- › He **told** me (that) he **had sent** the letter **two days before / two days earlier**.
- She says, "I **live** in Cairo." › She **says she lives** in Cairo.
- She said, "Water **boils** at 100°C." › She **said that Water boils** at 100°C.
- He said just now, "I **met** Ali yesterday." › He said just now **he met** Ali yesterday.
- He said, "If it **rains**, I'll stay at home." › He said **if it rained, he would** stay at home.
- He **said to** me, "I **didn't post** the letter. I'll ask John to post it for **me**."
- › He **told** me he **hadn't posted** the letter **and that he would** ask John to post it for **him**.
- He said, "Let's **watch** the news on TV." › He **suggested watching** the news on TV.
- He **said**, "There **are** a lot of problems." › He **complained** that there **were** a lot of problems.
- He said, "I **didn't see** the accident."
- › He **denied seeing** the accident. = He **denied that he had seen** the accident.
- He said, "I'll **lend** you the money you need." › He **promised to** lend me the money I needed.
= He **promised that he would** lend me the money I needed.
- He said to me, "You ought to do your job well." › He **advised me to do** my job well.
- She said, "Do you speak French?" › She **asked if I spoke** French.
- He said, "Have you ever been abroad?" › He **wanted to know if I had** ever been abroad.
- He said, "Where did you spend your weekend?" › He **wondered where I had spent** my weekend.
- He said, "What are you doing now?" › He **asked what I was doing then**.
- "Shall we go now?" › He **asked me if/ whether we should go now**.
- He said, "Why are you late? Did you miss the bus?"
- › He wondered **why I was** late **and if I had missed** the bus.
- He said, "Where did you buy the trousers. How much did they cost you?"
- › He wanted to know where I **had bought** the trousers **and how** much they **had cost** me.
- He said, "Shall I get you some tea?" › He **offered** me some tea./ He **offered to** get me some tea.
- She said to me, "Don't ever shout at me." › She **told me never to** shout at her.
- He said, "Go away or I'll call the police." › He **threatened to** call the police if I didn't go away.
= He **threatened that** he would call the police if I didn't go away.
- "Don't waste your time." › My father advised me not to waste my time.
- The policeman said to the prisoner, "Do not fight in the prison."
- › The policeman **warned** the prisoner **not to** fight in the prison.
- The poor man said to me, "Please help me." › The poor man requested me to help him.
- He said to the customer, "come in, please." › He **allowed/ asked** the customer **to** come in.
- "You should revise quietly." › My friend **recommended revising / that I revise** quietly.

Exercise on Grammar

Choose the correct answer:

1. Khaled told me that he (plays – had played – has played – play) basketball the day before.
2. Samira said that they (can see – could be seen – could see – have seen) all of Cairo from the top of the tower.
3. Leila says that she (was – had been – is – is being) ready now to go to the shops.
4. Mohamed (said – explained – told – admitted) me that he had had a busy morning.
5. Eman said that Damascus (is – be – had been – is being) the capital of Syria.
6. The manager (recommended – suggested – threatened – said) to make us stay in late if we didn't work harder.
7. He (said – asked – wondered – wanted to know) he wouldn't be able to sleep until he had finished the homework.
8. She said that she (want – wants – wanted – is wanting) to be a writer.
9. She admitted that her brother (was helping – is helping – he is helping – he was helping) her with her homework that afternoon.
10. She said they (meet – are meeting – have been meeting – were meeting) them there the following Saturday.
11. She (asked – wondered – complained – ordered) that she had waited for more than an hour for her appointment.
12. They promised that they (phone – would phone – will phone – phones) us when they arrived.
13. He admitted that he (arrives – has arrived – had arrived – will arrive) late the night before.
14. She (blamed – refused – asked – explained) that she was hoping to come and see me the following week.
15. I admitted that I (don't have – am not having – didn't have – doesn't have) any plans.
16. He denied (to be – had been – was – being) at the scene of the crime
17. I explained that I (would have to – will have to – will – shall) ask my mother.
18. Peter (asked – wondered – promised – wanted) he would phone me that evening.
19. She said, "I (didn't see – won't see – wasn't seen – hadn't seen) anyone until I have finished.
20. She said that she (didn't speak – doesn't speak – hasn't spoken – hadn't spoken) Italian.
21. She refused (lending – lend – to lend – to lending) me the money I needed.
22. He said metals (are contracting – contracts – contract – contracting) when they are cooled.
23. He explained that he (loses – was losing – had lost – to lose) his way in the desert a few weeks earlier.
24. He says water (evaporated – evaporates – is evaporating – was evaporating) if it is boiled.
25. He said that she (was going – is going – will be going – is gone) to learn to drive.
26. They complained that they (are treated – have been treated – will be treated – had been treated) badly by the shop owner the previous day.
27. I said he (was going to – will – may – shall) retire the following year.
28. He (said – encouraged – refused – denied) him to take the exam again.
29. She (insisted – blamed – congratulated – complained) him on getting great exam results.
30. The teacher said the Nile (has been – was – had been – is) the longest river in the world.
31. She says she (is being – is – was being – were) ready for the exam.

32. He promised that he (would – will – can – may) be home the next morning.
33. Nadia said that she (has – has been having – had been having – was having) a test the following week.
34. Mona said that the animal (was – was being – has been – will have been) dangerous.
35. He told me that he had played basketball (the following day – the next day – the day before – the following week).
36. She said that she (can go – will go – could go – may go) home on her own.
37. He said that he (hadn't seen – hasn't seen – haven't seen – won't see) Ali for a long time.
38. He decided (going – gone – to go – goes) to England to study medicine.
39. He said that he (thinks – will think – would think – is thinking) about it.
40. He threatened (to call – calling – he calls – to be calling) the police if I didn't leave.
41. The scientist said, "Atoms (will be – have been – were – are) the smallest elements."
42. He agreed that he would not tell anyone what I (say – saying – will say – had said).
43. Warda said just now that she (is – had been – were – was) hungry.
44. Nadia agreed (would start – will start – start – to start) revising her lessons that evening.
45. Nadia agreed that she (would start – will start – start – to start) revising that evening.
46. He (said – said to – told – complained) me that he had been working as a sales assistant.
47. He said that he (isn't able – wouldn't be able – were able – will be able) to be at the next game.
48. Mary said that she (has just come back – would just come – had just come back – will just come back) from Europe.
49. Sarah said that her head (has been aching – was aching – had been aching – were aching).
50. Michael told me that I (could borrow – can borrow – have borrowed – had borrowed) his book.
51. My father said that he (could – can – will – may) swim very fast when he had been a child.
52. She told me she (sees – is seeing – would see – would have seen) him later.
53. He told me he (is playing – had been playing – was playing – plays) football all morning.
54. He said that he (would have finished – will have finished – finished – is finishing) that paper by the next day.
55. Sarah said that her father (took – takes – is taking – was taking) her to school every day.
56. Hisham asked me (if – whether – that – did) I walked to school.
57. The teacher wanted to know which exams I (passed – have passed – pass – had passed).
58. I (inquired – wondered – wanted to know – told) the name of my friend's cousin.
59. I asked Imad (that – whether – weather – does) he often wrote stories.
60. We (inquired – admitted – threatened – promised) about the price of a room at the hotel.
61. My brother asked me if we (shall go – go – went – should go) to the station.
62. He wanted to know if she (was knowing – has known – knew – had known) Robert.
63. I asked him what (was he reading – is he reading – he is reading – he was reading).
64. He asked me where (I have been – have I been – had I been – I had been).
65. He wanted to know what (they thought – did they think – they think – will they think) of his idea.
66. She wanted to know if I (will like – do like – would like – likes) to go shopping with her.
67. She asked him (which – what – whether – who) he was going out.
68. He wanted to know how much I (pay – have paid – had I paid – I had paid) for my car.
69. She wondered if (was I doing – I was doing – had I been doing – I am doing) anything interesting at the weekend.

70. Peter (said – told – wondered – complained) how much I had paid for that suit.
71. I asked Ali what (did he do – he had done – had he done – he would do) the day before.
72. She wondered if I (will – could – should – may) tell her about my career.
73. The interviewer asked me where I (was growing – had grown – grow – have grown) up.
74. She wanted to know if I (had – had had – was having – have had) a pencil.
75. She asked whether my parents (knew – were knowing – had known – have known) I was there.
76. She inquired whether I (am – am being – were – was) well-organised.
77. Mona wanted to know when Hisham (should – shall – would – will) go to university.
78. He asked me how long (had I been living – I had been living – do I live – I lived) there.
79. John asked me if I (go – would go – will be going – have gone) to his party the next day.
80. The man wanted to know where the post office (has been – had been – was – was being).
81. She wants to know how many books they (own – owned – had owned – have owned).
82. She asked if I (am – was – have been – had been) interested in playing a game of golf.
83. He is asking if Egypt (exported – has exported – had exported – exports) a lot of products.
84. Hany asked Fady whether he (went – had gone – goes – could go) to the club the next day.
85. He asked me where I (am living – was living – had lived – has lived) at that moment.
86. She asked him what (had he been doing – he was doing – he had been doing – he is doing) since he left school.
87. He asked why (I want – I wanted – do I want – did I want) to work abroad.
88. He asked me (whether – weather – if – that) I had a driving licence or not.
89. They want to know who (did win – won – do win – had won) the match.
90. They wanted to know who (did win – won – do win – had won) the match.
91. She wanted to know how (I would feel – would I feel – I feel – had I felt) about working in another part of the country.
92. I (inquired – wondered – wanted to know – told) the name of Ali's cousin.
93. I asked Amr what (he had doing – he was doing – was he doing – he had done) then.
94. He asked me just know whether I (followed – had followed – follows – am following) him or not.
95. Mariam asked me whether we (usually go – had usually gone – were usually going – usually went) to the park.
96. He asked me if I (saw – see – had seen – was seeing) his glasses.
97. He wanted to know (what – whether – unless – who) she was married to.
98. The interviewer asked me what my name (had been – is – was – be).
99. He said to me, "What (you are – are you – you were – were you) doing now?"
100. I don't know why (are they – they are – were they – they had) buying a new house.
101. I would like to know if you (prefer – preferred – prefers – preferring) to run your own business.
102. I wondered who that girl in the red dress (is – has been – had been – was).
103. I asked her where (was she going – did she go – she was going – she is going) so late at night.
104. I wanted to know what the matter (was – was being – is – has been).
105. He asked me if I (need – needs – needed – was needing) any bread from the shop.
106. I asked him if he (go – goes – was going – have gone) to Tom and Julia's engagement party.
107. He asked me how many cigarettes (I smoked – did I smoke – I smokes – I'm smoking).
108. Frank wanted to know how much pocket money Lisa (got – gets – was getting – had got).
109. Hala asked me what (will I do – would I do – I would do – I will do) the following Monday.

110. He asked me if I (watch – was watching – had been watching – had watched) the latest film.
111. She wondered if I (was working – worked – had been working – work) that night.
112. She asked us if we (have been – had been – were being – are) there before.
113. The ship's captain ordered the sailors (work – working – to work – must work) harder.
114. The teacher warned the students (not to waste – not wasting – don't waste – no waste) time.
115. Mr. Zaki ordered us (start – starting – started – to start) running round the park.
116. The teacher suggested that (we do – we are doing – doing – did we) the exercise again.
117. Sayed recommended (to try – tried – trying – that try) the ice cream.
118. I recommend that you (can go – could go – go – will go) to the doctor as soon as possible.
119. Laura suggested (that we went – going – to go – would go) out to eat.
120. He begged me (not to tell – not tell – not telling – told) her what he had said.
121. He urged me (to revise – revising – revised – of revising) for the test.
122. I advised him (should put – to put – putting – would put) on his coat.
123. He persuaded me (not hesitating – not hesitated – not to hesitate – not to be hesitating).
124. The doctor warned my father (not smoke – not to smoke – not smoking – not to be smoked).
125. John wanted me (helping – help – helped – to help) him.
126. He suggested that (starting – to start – started – I start) again.
127. My father warned us (not to be – not be – not being – were not) late.
128. He (wondered – inquired – encouraged – complained) me to exercise regularly.
129. Maya advised Ola (to – not to – don't – never) start revising for the test.
130. The teacher (advised – begged – said – ordered) the students to stop running in the corridor.
131. The doctor asked me (don't – never – too – to) take off my jacket.
132. My friend said “ (not to – to – to not – Don't) apply for the same kind of job.”
133. My friend warned me (to – to not – not to – don't) apply for the same kind of job.
134. He advised me (to – not to – don't – didn't) refrain as soon as possible.
135. My mother recommended that we (are wearing – should wear – wearing – would wear) coats.
136. My friend (said – told – inquired – wondered) me not to sit on the wall.
137. My father recommended (visiting – to visit – not to visit – visited) the citadel.
138. He asked the children (to not – to – not to – too) talk while eating.
139. We were hungry, so my father suggested (going – went – go – to go) out for lunch.
140. She threatened (shooting – shoot – to shoot – had shot) me if I came any closer.
141. He encouraged me (to take – took – taking – to have taken) part in the competition.
142. She advised me (to study – studying – not to study – not studying) by distance learning.
143. Helena (inquired – told – explained – asserted) me to meet Sarah at the bus stop.
144. John advised me (not to go – not going – not go – of going) and see the new film.
145. Alice's father asked her (bring – bringing – to bring – brought) him a chair.
146. The principal (claimed – instructed – said – wondered) the students not to make any noise.
147. She (said – indicated – blamed – requested) her neighbour to take care of her son.
148. The shop assistant asked me (show – showing – shoed – to show) him my receipt.
149. The teacher told the students to stop (to be – being – have been – were) silly.
150. The teacher (ordered – said – wondered – inquired) me to shut the door.

Units 13-15
Vocabulary

festival	مهرجان	evil	شر / شرير
procession	موكب	confusing	مربك/ محير
celebrate	يحتفل	moral	مغزى / عبرة (من قصة)
celebration	إحتفال	summary	ملخص/ تلخيص
celebrated = famous	مشهور	lecture	يحاضر / محاضرة
celebrity	شخص مشهور	lecturer	محاضر
fireworks	ألعاب نارية	engineering	الهندسة/ هندسي
harvest	يحصد/ حصاد	building = structure	بناء/ مبنى
evolve	يطور/ يتطور	concrete	خرسانة
evolution	التطور	base	قاعدة/ أساس
vary	يتنوع	carve	ينحت
variety	تنوع/ مجموعة متنوعة	cliff	جرف/ منحدر صخري
various	متنوع	tunnel	نفق
distinctive	مميز	diameter	قطر الدائرة
depend on	يعتمد على	commute	يسافر من وإلى العمل
region	منطقة/ إقليم	commuter	شخص يسافر إلى عمله
folk	شعبي	accessible	سهل المنال/ ممكن الوصول إليه
folk music	الموسيقى الشعبية	massive	ضخم/ هائل
musical instruments	آلات موسيقية	invest	يستثمر
drum	الطبل	investment	إستثمار
sculpture	ينحت/ تمثال منحوت	emission	إنبعاث/ إطلاق/ مادة منبعثة
landmark	معلم بارز	power station	محطة طاقة
purpose	غرض/ هدف	power cut	إنقطاع الطاقة (الكهرباء)
entertain	يسلي	solar panels	لوحات شمسية
entertainment	تسليه/ ترفيه	ray	شعاع (ضوء / طاقة)
local community	المجتمع المحلي	illuminate	يضيئ/ ينيّر
responsible	مسئول	attract	يجذب
irresponsible	عديم المسؤولية	attractive	جذاب
responsibility	مسئولية	mixture = combination	مزيج/ خليط
wrinkles	تجاعيد	drill	يحفر/ يتقب (بالآلات)
mystery	سر/ لغز غامض	position	مكان/ موقع/ يضع في مكان
mysterious	غامض	consider	يعتبر
clear up	يوضح/ يزيل الغموض	raise	يرفع لمكان/ مستوى أعلى
fictional = imaginary	خيالي	length	الطول
non-fiction	واقعي/ غير خيالي	eventually	أخيراً/ في النهاية
defeat	يهزم/ يتغلب على	railway system	شبكة السكة الحديد
battle	معركة	underground system	شبكة مترو الأنفاق
gap	فجوة/ ثغرة	agreement	إنفاق

centre	وسط/ مركز	permit	إذن/ تصريح
Switzerland	سويسرا	treaty (ies)	معاهدة
Swiss	سويسري	peace	السلام
concentrate on	يركز على	economic	اقتصادي
concentration	تركيز	citizen	مواطن
concern	يهتم/ يقلق / إهتمام/ قلق	cooperation	التعاون
manage to	ينجح في/ يتمكن من	sign	يوقع
rule	يحكم	copy	ينسخ/ نسخة
ruler	حاكم	appropriate = suitable	مناسب

Definitions

landmark	something that helps you recognise where you are, such as a famous building
procession	a line of people moving slowly as part of a ceremony
sculpture	a work of art made from stone, wood, clay, etc.
distinctive	showing a person or thing to be different from others
entertainment	things such as television, films, etc. that amuse or interest people
folk	traditional for the ordinary people who live in a particular area
clear up	explain something that is confusing or mysterious
non-fiction	books, etc. about real facts or events, not imaginary ones
concern	a feeling of worry about something important
gap	a space between two things or two parts of something
commuter	someone who regularly travels to work, especially a long distance
diameter	a line that goes from one side of a circle to the other and passes through the centre
drill (v)	make a hole in something hard with a machine
tunnel (n/v)	a long hole that has been dug under the ground or through a mountain, for example for cars or trains to go through
base (n)	a hard surface on which other things can be built / the lowest part of the surface of something
carve	to cut stone or wood into a particular shape
concrete	something hard used for building that is made by mixing sand, water and cement
emission	when gas, heat, light, sound, etc. is sent out, or the gas, heat, etc. that is sent out
position (v)	put something or someone in a place
solar panel	a piece of equipment that changes the sun's light into electricity
agreement	an arrangement or promise to do something made by two or more people, countries, etc.
appropriate	suitable for a particular time, situation or purpose
cooperation	working with someone else in order to achieve something that you both want
permit	an official written form allowing you to do something
treaty	a formal written agreement between two or more countries

Prepositions & Expressions

get through their day's work	ينجزون أعمالهم اليومية	cut into a particular shape	ينحت على شكل محدد
celebrate an occasion	يحتفل بمناسبة	carve into a cliff	ينحت في جرف صخري
mark the beginning of...	يحدد بداية...	carve from/ out of	ينحت من (مادة)
do a project on	يعمل مشروع/ بحث عن	raise... up the cliff	يرفع... إلى أعلى المنحدر
with this in mind	بوضع ذلك في الاعتبار	be attached to	يتم ربطه بـ
give out... to...	يوزع... على...	over eight metres	أكثر من 8 متر
vary from place to place	يتنوع من مكان لمكان	with zero emissions	بدون إنبعاثات
sing babies to sleep	يغني للأطفال ليناموا	take place = happen	يحدث
write down music	يكتب/ يدون الموسيقى	take the underground	يستقل مترو الأنفاق
make up music	يؤلف الموسيقى	at certain times of the year	في أوقات محددة من السنة
be influenced by	متأثر بـ	a beam of light	شعاع من الضوء
evolve into	يتطور إلى	change into	يحول/ يتحول إلى
check online	يتحقق عبر الإنترنت	arrange a date	يحدد موعد
clear up the mystery of	يزيل غموض اللغز	make an arrangement	يعمل ترتيب
concentrate on	يركز على	make an agreement	يعمل إتفاق
work on a project	يعمل في مشروع	a written agreement	إتفاق مكتوب
like the sound of	يود/ يرغب في	last for many years	يستمر لعدة سنوات
take control of	يسيطر على	be hit by an earthquake	يتعرض لزلزال
be out of control	يخرج عن السيطرة	go dark	يحل الظلام
have the power to	لديه القوة لـ	appropriate / suitable for	مناسب لـ
write stories for children	يكتب قصص للأطفال	allow / permit... to...+ Inf.	يسمح لـ... بـ..
make a story into a film	يحول قصة إلى فيلم	ban... from....+ v.ing	يمنع... من...
come round to	يزور مكان	make peace	يحقق السلام
travel in time	يسافر عبر الزمن	promote peace	ينشر/ يروج للسلام
go missing	يضل/ يتوه/ يصبح مفقودًا	sign a treaty	يوقع معاهدة
keep the attackers out	يبعد المهاجمين	be filled with air	يتملئ بالهواء

Language Notes

﴿ يستخدم فعل Give مع حروف الجر بمعاني مختلفة: ﴾

Give away	Give something without asking for money	يتخلي عن / يهب
Give off	Produce	يُطلق / ينبعث منه
Give out	Give something to several people	يوزع
Give up	Admit that you can't do something	يستسلم / ييأس
Give something back	Give something to the person it belongs to	يُعيد / يرد

- We **gave away** some clothes for a charity.
- The fire **gave off** a lot of heat.
- The teacher **gave out** books to the class.
- I tried the puzzle but **gave up**. It was too difficult.
- I asked him to **give my money back**, but he refused.

📌 **Feel / Have concern for** يشعر بالقلق على سلامة شخص

- My parents usually feel concern for us when we are away from home.

📌 **express concern about** يعبر عن قلقه بشأن شيء

- Police officers **expressed concern about** robberies, which have increased by 23%.

📌 **concerning** بشأن / بخصوص

- We have several questions **concerning** the report.

📌 **Clear up** يوضح / يزيل الغموض عن

📌 **Clear up** (بإعادة الأشياء الى مكانها)

📌 **Clarify** = يوضح

- They are trying to **clear up** the mystery of the boy's sudden disappearance.
- Who's going to **clear up** after the party?
- Could you **clarify** the first point please? I don't understand it completely.

📌 **Ever + PP. = that have (has) ever been + PP**

- The Great Wall of China is **the longest structure ever built.**
- = It is **the longest structure that has ever been built.**
- It's **the largest** picture **ever painted.**
- = It is **the largest** picture **that has ever been painted.**

📌 **historic** تعني أن الشيء له أهمية في تاريخ شعب أو دولة

📌 **historical** تعني أن الشيء أو الحدث قديم جدًا / أو مرتبط بدراسة التاريخ

◆ الآثار والمباني نستخدم معها **historic** أو **historical**

بالنسبة للأحداث القديمة نستخدم **historical** أما إذا كان الحدث تم مؤخرًا نستخدم **historic**

♠ **Historic / historical monuments / buildings** in Egypt attract millions of tourists every year.

◆ وإذا كنا نتحدث عن شيء له علاقة بدراسة التاريخ مثل كتاب / فيلم / مسرحية / دراسات / أبحاث / وثائق / رواية أو شخصية حقيقية كانت موجودة في الماضي ، نستخدم **historical** فقط

♠ **Historical novel / play / studies / research / documents / character**

- **Historical / Historic monuments** are sometimes threatened by new engineering projects.
- How do you think that we should protect **historic / historical places**?
- It's wonderful to see so many people here on this **historic occasion.**
- She returned safely from her **historic flight** into space.
- The court made **a historic decision last week.**

📌 **Consider (to be)** يعتبر

يعتبر

📌 **consider that + sentence**

📌 **Regard as**

يعتبر

- He is **considered (to be)** the best Egyptian footballer.
- She **considers that** she has done enough to help them.
- Her parents always **regarded** her **as** the smartest of their children.

📌 **go dark = get dark = become dark**

- It's probably a good idea to get there before it **gets dark.**

Exercise on Vocabulary

Choose the correct answer:

1. The Egyptian Museum is a famous (landfall – landlord – landmark – landfill) in Cairo.
2. Jack and Lilly (calculated – cancelled – celebrated – captured) their 50th anniversary with a large party for all their family and friends.
3. If you hit them hard, (drums – violins – pianos – guitars) make a very loud noise.
4. New Year (communications – celebrations – confessions – depressions) in Scotland go on for three days.
5. He became a sporting (celebrity – ability – activity – capability) after winning the gold medal.
6. A (position – composition – preposition – supposition) is the place where someone or something is in relation to other things.
7. (Steelworks – Masterworks – Networks – Fireworks) are small objects that explode or bum with a coloured light, used for celebrating special events.
8. A/an (drum – accordion – piano – guitar) is a round musical instrument which you play by hitting it with your hand or a stick.
9. (York – Folk – Walk – Chalk) means traditional and typical of the ordinary people who live in a particular area.
10. You can buy this shirt in (various – venomous – victorious – suspicious) colours.
11. Our local university offers a (velocity – variety – viscosity – vicinity) of language courses.
12. The guitar is a musical (machine – device – instrument – technique).
13. His opinion was supported by (historian – hysterical – historical – history) facts.
14. It was highly (irresistible – irritable – repairable – irresponsible) of him to leave the children on their own in the pool.
15. The Chinese New Year (festival – capital – classical – funeral) takes place between the 21st of January and the 19th of February.
16. Fruit and vegetables are less expensive this year because the farmers had a very good (storm – drought – food – harvest)
17. Folk music usually develops in (international – global – coastal – local) communities.
18. Your exam results will (depend – end – blend – spend) on how hard you study for them.
19. A/An (village – continent – mountain – region) is a large area in a country.
20. Fatma's voice is very (distinctive – detective – constructive – destructive). I always know when she is talking to someone.
21. Mobile phones (involve – evolve – revolve – solve) all the time. They were large, then very small, and now some of them are large again.
22. When Ahmed's parents go out, it is his (reality – ability – credibility – responsibility) to look after his younger brothers and sisters.
23. Fawzi's family come from a remote (era – region – regain – store) in the far east of the country.
24. The shop is giving (out – off – up – away) a pen with each book that you buy.
25. The explorers tried to climb the mountain, but gave (out – off – up – away) when they realized it was too dangerous.
26. The teacher asked me to give (out – off – up – away) a test paper to each student in the class.
27. The old car is giving (out – off – up – away) a lot of smoke.

28. The time that it gets dark (concentrates – depends – blames – designs) on the time of year.
29. Television soon replaced the cinema as the most popular form of (entertainment – assignment – attainment – environment).
30. Children (teach – play – learn – hate) folk music from their families, friends or neighbours.
31. Today, we can listen to music from other (captures – counters – cultures – culprits) around the world.
32. A (profession – procession – process – recession) of mourners مشيعون followed the coffin. نعش
33. The (evolution – revolution – population – pollution) of human life was a gradual process.
34. In the past all crops were (invested – assisted – harvested – insisted) by hand.
35. To (focus on – insist on – put on – depend on) is to change according to something else.
36. Cultures have their own festivals and (regions – styles – tools – landmarks) of music.
37. The musical instruments used in folk music (compare – different – various – vary) from place to place.
38. One of the (revolutions – evolutions – purposes – discoveries) of folk music has been to help people to work.
39. Today, most modern music is written for (entertainment – enrolment – instrument – development).
40. The children gave (off – up – out – away) their toys for a charity.
41. I tried the puzzle but gave (off – up – out – in), as it was too difficult.
42. There are (sculptures – fireworks – celebrations – processions) of kings and queens in the temples of Luxor.
43. Sham El-Nessim is a festival which (manors – celebrates – marks – serves) the beginning of Spring.
44. Over the years, most folk music have been made up to help people get (up – through – into – out of) their work.
45. Van Gogh, perhaps Holland's most (calculated – cancelled – celebrated – celebrity) artist, died in poverty.
46. The castle occupies a strategic (post – portion – position – petition), overlooking the valley.
47. They (dried – believed – served – evolved) a new system for running the factory.
48. He still feels (responsible – restored – stored – satisfied) for her death.
49. Some (celebrations – celebrated – celebrities – celebrates) were interviewed on TV last night.
50. Many countries celebrate New Year with (fire blankets – fireworks – fire fighters – fire extinguishers).
51. Most children's television programmes aim to educate and (entertain – retrain – contain – drain) at the same time.
52. The film is an important (landfill – landlord – landslide – landmark) in the history of the cinema.
53. The police quickly cleared (up – off – over – down) the mystery of who took the money from the bank last week.
54. It was a difficult journey but we (succeeded – enabled – managed – could) to get to the village before it got dark.
55. The room was very noisy and Walid found it hard to concentrate (on – with – of – about) his work.
56. Hitler (rented – ruled – pulled – blended) Germany for only 12 years.

57. My grandmother always feels concern (with – on – for – at) her grandchildren when we are away from home.
58. The sheep escaped through a (nap – sap – gap – trap) in the fence. سور
59. New cars and electrical goods are usually (transmitted – transported – translated – travelled) around the world on giant ships.
60. When you revise, take regular breaks because it is difficult to (concern – conclude – concentrate – confirm) for more than about an hour.
61. They always (take – clear – bring – get up) up their bedrooms before they go out.
62. (Somalia – Syria – Swaziland – Switzerland) is a country in the centre of Europe.
63. To (bring – take – do – clear) up something is to explain something that is confusing or mysterious.
64. A/An (conference – meeting – lecture – interview) is a talk to a group of people about a subject.
65. If a book is (non-fiction – fiction – fictional – historical), it is about real facts or event, not imaginary ones.
66. She (managed – packaged – ranged – hanged) a clothes shop two years ago.
67. If something is (Stress – Access – Swiss – Chess), it comes from Switzerland.
68. The government wants more people to use public (sport – airport – transport – bars) instead of private cars.
69. She's beginning to get (leaks – wrinkles – breaks – weaknesses) around her eyes.
70. They never (cleared – cleaned – cloned – called) up the mystery of the missing money.
71. It's a news reporter's job to separate fact from (friction – fiction – section – connection).
72. Mickey Mouse is a/an (fictional – intentional – additional – international) character.
73. Chess requires a very high level of (corporation – coronation – concentration – combination).
74. After a year without (beat – defeat – state – concrete), the team now is the best in the country.
75. The film was about a/an (evil – devil – civil – triple) genius who wanted to control the world.
76. When the new (polar – ruler – solar – caller) came to power, he made peace with all his former enemies.
77. A special bus (printed – stated – walked – transported) the tourists from the airport to a hotel.
78. "Dinner Party", a novel by Bill Davies, was made (to – about – into – for) a film.
79. Who was the last team to (gain – win – defeat – lose) your favourite sports team?
80. Meg and her brother (succeed in – pass – cross – manage to) travel back to earth.
81. We have to read a (sum – summarise – sum up – summary) of a book in English next week.
82. You must come (round – on – of – in) to my house when you've finished it.
83. He had worked (at – of – about – on) a project that allowed people to travel into space
84. She can find her father by travelling through a (plane – ship – lap – gap) in time and space.
85. The planet is (ruled – role – rolled – pruned) by something like a big, evil brain called IT.
86. Your skin has (disappeared – bleached – worn – wrinkled) because of aging.
87. Where is she from? – I'm not sure. I can (clear – check – defeat – allow) online.
88. Her first book was (published – polished – disappeared – discovered) in 1945.
89. The (arrival – culture – coral – moral) of the story is that love is stronger than evil.
90. She found life difficult when he father (transported – disappeared – defeated – allowed).
91. His lectures are interesting because he is a creative (lecturer – butcher – diver – driver).

92. There is an interesting (architecture – pressure – lecture – structure) at the university about global warming and I'm not going to miss it.
93. My brother loves reading novels, but I've always preferred reading (non-fiction – non-organic – non-nuclear – non-renewable) books.
94. She cleared (up – of – in – over) the kitchen and took the rubbish out through the back door.
95. He was concerned (of – about – in – into) his physics exam.
96. There was a wide (gap – map – trap – clap) between the views of the two politicians.
97. Each new leader blames his predecessor for all the (devils – rivals – evils – drills) of the past.
98. She hasn't been seen for four days and there is (concern – conceit – concept – concrete) for her safety.
99. This hotel is (considered – connected – consisted – contained) to be the best one in the city.
100. Many (communities – communications – companies – commuters) travel to work in Cairo on the metro.
101. The metro line goes through a (way – road – bridge – tunnel) under the river.
102. Old bridges used to be made of wood, but modern ones are usually made of (concrete – concert – conquest – condensation).
103. Many modern houses have solar (power – power stations – bases – panels) on their roofs to get energy from the sun.
104. I like it in the morning when the fist (rays – displays – trays – sprays) of sunshine come into my room.
105. During the storm, there was a power (shut – cut – input – output) and all the lights went out.
106. Many people worry about the (sessions – emissions – missions – pressures) from cars, which can pollute the air.
107. The best way to the coast is to take the (drill – hall – hole – tunnel) through the mountains.
108. To make a tunnel through the mountain, machines first have to (drill – fill – still – bill) a big hole.
109. The guidebook said that Khan el-Khalili is (considered – continued – regarded – remained) to be one of the most exciting markets in Egypt.
110. The factory plans to (resist – arrest – invest – detest) in new computers.
111. The rock was cut (into – with – of – at) a rectangular shape. علي شكل مستطيل
112. The quickest way to get to the city centre is to (come – do – travel – take) an underground train.
113. Some people (communicate – commute – complain – compete) long distances while others work close to home.
114. My father studied (engineer – engineers – engineered – engineering) at university and has designed many important bridges.
115. Education is a/an (investment – wish – desire – demand) in the future of a country and its young people.
116. The Great Wall of China was a/an (investment – conservative – contemporary – massive) project which took hundreds of years to complete.
117. The height of the (street – stiff – staff – cliff) is 25 metres.
118. The artist (wasted – carved – curved – starved) the sculpture from a massive piece of stone.
119. If you want to ask the teacher a question, you should (rise – arouse – rise – raise) your hand.
120. The Sphinx is (postponed – possessed – preceded – positioned) near the Pyramids at Giza.
121. The statue is built on a hard (basic – base – case – brass) made of concrete.

122. The (width – breadth – length – wealth) of the Great Wall of China is 6,400 kilometres.
123. The Great Pyramid is about 150 metres (height – weight – high – low).
124. To (carve – crave – achieve – activate) means to cut stone or wood into a particular shape.
125. To (bright – sight – fight – illuminate) is to make light shine on something.
126. To (erase – chase – raise – praise) is to move something to a higher position.
127. Building the Aswan High Dam meant that the Nile Valley would be (fed – fled – flooded – dead).
128. (Continually – Individually – Manually – Eventually), the wall reached a length of 6,400 km.
129. Today, the temples are an amazing (coronation – combination – communication – connection) of ancient and modern engineering.
130. He (infected – defeated – affected – invested) his life savings in his daughter's business.
131. The statue was (posted – possessed – positioned) at the entrance of the castle.
132. The earth is (discriminated – imitated – illuminated – nominated) by the sun.
133. Keep away from the edge of the (cliff – stiff – staff – shelf); you might fall.
134. There are a lot of (history – historical – historian – hysterical) monuments in Egypt.
135. The Great Wall of China was built to keep the attackers (of – on – up – out).
136. This is the greatest monument ever (discovery – discover – discovered – discovering).
137. Factories are the main carbon dioxide (emission – emotion – promotion – impression) sources.
138. The Great Wall of China is 6,400 kilometres (length – beneath – long – strength).
139. Did you know that the (depth – diameter – length – height) of the moon is 3,474 km?
140. The Cairo underground system will make Cairo more (attractive – attracted – attract – attraction) to business people and tourists.
141. The Cairo Metro is the only underground railway (arrangement – discipline – tidy – system) in Africa or the Middle East.
142. The Great Wall of China is the longest (obstruction – structure – instruction – congestion) ever built.
143. Egypt is full of examples of amazing (works – jobs – tasks – professions) of ancient and modern engineering.
144. The tunnel has a (diameter – size – circle – weight) of over eight metres.
145. Foreign (investment – commitment – agreement – appointment) in Egypt rose by 7% last year.
146. The computer is capable of storing (aggressive – decisive – massive – depressive) amounts of information.
147. At certain times of the year, the sun (illuminates – eliminates – dominates – promotes) the statue of Ramses II.
148. The bomb shelter has (attribute – state – concrete – deflate) walls that are three metres thick.
149. A wide (face – base – trace – defence) will make the structure much more stable.
150. They (pulled – felled – thrilled – drilled) through several layers of rock to reach the oil.

Grammar in Points

-ing Forms & Infinitive

- He **admitted taking** my book.
- I **advised him to see** a doctor.
- I **like** to drink some coffee.
- I'd **like** to finish my work early today.
- She **would rather stay** at home.
- I **tried to solve** the problem, but I couldn't.
- I **remembered to meet** him on time.
- I'm sorry. I **forgot to post** your letter.
- He **stopped to drink** as he was thirsty.
- I **regret wasting** so much money last night.
- She **has difficulty** (in) breathing.
- I **look forward to seeing** him again.
- I **feel like having** a cold drink.
- He **taught me to / how to play** the violin.
- Thank you for **not coming** late.
- She **denied stealing** the money.
- He **encouraged me to join** university.
- I **like** drinking coffee.
- I'd **prefer** to drink coffee.
- **Let me have** a look at that letter.
- You should **try getting up** early in the morning.
- I **remember meeting** him last year.
- I'll never **forget visiting** that beautiful city.
- Why did you **stop working** for that company?
- I **regret to inform** you about that accident.
- **It's a waste of money buying** that house.
- He **objected to doing** that job.
- I was **busy doing** my homework.
- She **showed me how to fix** the coffee machine.
- I apologize for **not posting** your letter.

Modal Verbs الأفعال الناقصة

- We **have to wear** a uniform at school.
- We **need to revise** for next week's exam.
- You **must** come and see us next week.
- **Must you wear** that yellow tie?
- I **don't have/ need to work** on Saturday.
- I **didn't need to go** to school yesterday.
- I **needn't have bought** more bread. We already have a lot.
- You **mustn't / can't smoke** in hospitals. = You **aren't allowed/ permitted to smoke** in hospitals.
= You **are banned/ prohibited from smoking** in hospitals.
- He has passed the test. He **must be** happy.
- What is Ali doing? –I'm not sure. He **might be studying**.
- The streets are wet. It **must have rained** last night. I'm sure it did.
- He was here a minute ago. He **can't have gone** too far. I'm sure he didn't.
- I haven't seen her for ages. She **might have moved**. (=Perhaps she did.)
- The light was on in his room after midnight. He **must have been studying**.
- He hasn't visited us for a long time. He **could have been** busy. (= He **might have been** busy)
- I **could have taken** a taxi yesterday, but I preferred to walk.
- You **should look** for a new job. = **It is a good idea to** look for a new job.
- **You shouldn't** look at the sun. = You **had better not** look at the sun.
- You **should have done** your homework yesterday.
- You **shouldn't have parked** your car here. It's a 'No Parking' area.
- He **needs to save** money for his son's education.
- I **must study** hard before my exam.
- You **must try** my cake.
- I **must go** now.
- We **had to take** a taxi as it was raining heavily.
- It's Friday, you **don't need to/ needn't get** up early.
- I **didn't have to do** the shopping yesterday.
- He **can't be** in prison, I saw him yesterday.

Exercise on Grammar

Choose the correct answer:

1. Do you remember (staying – to stay – to staying – stay) at that hotel? It was very comfortable.
2. I regret (to but – buying – buy – to buying) that book. It's not very good.
3. Fatma is looking forward to (start – started – starting – being started) university next year.
4. When we saw that it was very windy, we decided not (to go – not going – not gone – on going) to the beach.
5. He was a soldier so he is used to (spending – spend – spent – spends) a lot of time outdoors.
6. Maya admitted (making – to make – make – with making) a mistake and said, "Sorry."
7. It was strange in England because we were not used to people (drive – drove – to drive – driving) cars on the left.
8. I like (do – done – does – doing) exercise every day.
9. They are going home as soon as they have finished (to work – works – working – worked).
10. They hope (to get – getting – of getting – get) a job they enjoy doing.
11. I learnt (swim – to swim – swam – to swimming) when I was three years old.
12. He dislikes (sleeps – slept – to sleeping – sleeping) during the day.
13. The children enjoyed (to play – with playing – playing – played) in the sea.
14. I've tried (read – with reading – to read – reads) that book, but I don't understand it.
15. Do you want (coming – came – comes – to come) to my party?
16. She offered (helping – help – to help – helped) her mother prepare lunch.
17. Ali has decided (studying – studied – of studying – to study) science at university.
18. The boys have arranged (to play – playing – play – plays) football after school.
19. Leila stopped (to listen – listening – listened – to listening) to the radio when she had heard a loud knock on the door.
20. She was doing exercise, then she stopped (listening – to listen – listened – listen) to the radio.
21. Did you remember (posted – post – to post – posting) my letter? – Oh, I completely forgot.
22. I remember (phoning – to phone – phoned – phones) my cousin in America a month ago.
23. They expect thousands of people (visiting – visited – to visit – visits) Sapporo for the Snow Festival next year.
24. If you have a headache, try (to take – taking – took – to taking) aspirin.
25. He stopped (drive – to drive – driving – driven) to make a phone call.
26. I've stopped (bought – buy – to buy – buying) coffee – it's too expensive.
27. I forgot (charge – charged – charging – to charge) my phone so now the battery has run out.
28. She didn't recognize him at all. She forgot (meeting – to meet – meets – met) him last summer.
29. She forgot (meeting – to meet – meets – met) her client for lunch, so she got an angry phone call from him later.
30. I remember (met – meets – meeting – to meet) him but I forgot to ask his name. So could you please introduce us again?
31. After she told him the news, she instantly regretted (say – to say – saying – said) anything.
32. We regret (tell – telling – told – to tell) you that your application was not accepted.
33. I honestly regret (study – not studying – not to study – to study) harder for my final exams.
34. After listening to me closely, Tim went on (read – to read – to reading – to read) his newspaper.

35. Tim wasn't really listening to me; he simply went on (reading – reads – to read – to reading) his newspaper.
36. He avoided (answering – to answer – answer – answered) my question.
37. I didn't mean (hurt – hurting – to hurt – about hurting) your feelings.
38. Ali is planning (spending – spend – to spend) all weekend revising for the test.
39. Their teacher is used (help – helping – to help) students with their homework.
40. I'm looking forward (to do – doing – to do) more on this project.
41. How about (to look – looking – to look) at that festival for our project?
42. I'll suggest (going – to go – go) to the Sham El-Nessim festival in Egypt next year.
43. Mona promised (come – to come – coming – will come) and she usually keeps her promises.
44. I can't stand (to listen – listen – listening – to listening) to him.
45. Henry shouldn't risk (to drive – drive – driving – drove) so fast.
46. She agreed (write – to write – writing – wrote) an article on classical music.
47. I (deny – dislike – regret – miss) leaving early yesterday. I wish I had stayed to meet you.
48. She couldn't help (to cry – cries – cry – crying) aloud the moment she saw the accident.
49. She deserved (win – winning – to win – won) the first prize.
50. He began (to play – plays – played – playing) the guitar when the phone rang.
51. He began (playing – to play – plays – played) the guitar when he was six.
52. I don't fancy (watch – watched – watches – watching) that film. There is a lot of violence in it.
53. I can't go on (live – to live – lived – living) in this tiny house.
54. Before you go to London, you should practise (speak – speaking – to speak – speaks) English.
55. It's no good (to complain – complained – complaining – of complaining). They never listen.
56. You (might – need – have to – ought to) be 17 to drive a car in England.
57. Ali (needn't – must not – must – should) have brought food. We already have a lot.
58. I (mustn't – needn't – must – ought to) remember to email my cousin today. It's his birthday.
59. Poor Hany (must – has to – had to – needn't) go to hospital yesterday after he hurt his hand.
60. When you go to Alexandria, you (have – must – will – need) visit the library. It's amazing!
61. You (mustn't – can't – might not – needn't) wash the car. The man at the garage will wash it tomorrow.
62. You (mustn't – don't have to – need to – needn't have) take photographs here. It's not allowed.
63. With our new range of hair products, you (mustn't – don't have to – need to – needn't have) spend hours caring for your hair.
64. The electricity (mustn't – don't have to – must – didn't have to) always be switched off before repairs are attempted.
65. What time (have – must – need – had) we got to be at the airport tomorrow?
66. You (don't have to – should – could – need to) pay to visit most museums in Britain. It's free of charge.
67. You (didn't have to – needn't have – should have – mustn't) finished the washing-up. I could have done it myself.
68. There are a lot of tomatoes in the fridge. You (must – have to – needn't – had to) buy any.
69. We have a lot of work tomorrow. You (mustn't – can – may – don't have to) be late.
70. Why (must – can't – can – could) you mispronounce my name every time you say it?

71. Last year, teachers (should – had to – have to – can) make a report on each child every week.
72. I (needn't – don't have to – ought not to – must) buy some new clothes. Mine look so old.
73. I (needn't – don't have to – have got to – require to) buy some new clothes. I'm starting a new job as a teacher and we have to wear formal clothes.
74. You (may – must – don't need to – needn't) come and see us soon. We'll be so happy if you do.
75. You (needn't – mustn't – will have to – shouldn't) buy a ticket before you travel on the train.
76. Mona (didn't have to – had to – has to – needn't) take her sunglasses because it was cloudy.
77. Yunis (is having to – had to – needn't – won't have to) do the maths exercise again because he got it all wrong.
78. We (needn't – don't have to – have to – mustn't) pass our exams to get into university.
79. They (must – should – had to – may) leave the school yesterday after they heard the fire alarm.
80. The students (needn't have – should have – didn't have to – must) written all those notes. All the information is typed for them.
81. Karim was already in the sports centre when I arrived, so I (didn't have to – needn't have – mustn't – need to) send him a text telling him to meet us there.
82. At my sports club, everyone (has to – have to – may – might) wear flat shoes. It's an important rule.
83. You (shall – could – need to – manage) get more practice if you want to pass your driving test.
84. I hate (should – might – having to – must) get up early in the morning.
85. You (may not – mustn't – can – ought) bite your nails. It's a bad habit.
86. You (mustn't – don't have to – may not – had better) go to the ceremony if you don't feel like it. It'll be very boring anyway.
87. He (didn't need to take – needn't have taken – had to take – must have taken) the bus because his brother picked him up at the station.
88. I (didn't have to – had to – might – needn't) go to work yesterday. It was a national holiday
89. She (didn't – doesn't – mustn't – needn't) have worried because the book was very successful.
90. You (needn't – don't have – mustn't – hadn't) park there. It says 'No Parking'.
91. You (needn't – don't have – mustn't – hadn't) park there. There's a better place here.
92. We (don't need – don't have to – mustn't – need) to walk to the park. The bus goes there.
93. We (needn't have – didn't have to – had to – have to) run to the museum because it was already closed when we got there.
94. The car broke down and we (have to get – had got to get – had to get – must get) a taxi.
95. You (can't – needn't – mustn't – need to) whisper. Nobody can hear us.
96. Diabetic patients (are allowed – aren't allowed – mustn't – are banned) to eat free of sugar food.
97. We (mustn't – needn't – can't – shouldn't) lock the car. It's safe here.
98. We (have to – must – mustn't – needn't) buy souvenirs for our friends while we're here.
99. You (mustn't – don't have – need to – needn't) speak so loudly. We are in the library.
100. You (needn't – can't – don't need to – should) drive in this country unless you're over 18.
101. You (don't have to – shouldn't – mustn't – don't need) come to the meeting, but it would help all of us if you are there.
102. Zeinab (must be – can't be – might be – must have been) very surprised when she won the art competition. She didn't think her painting was very good.
103. You (must – can't – won't – should) come into this area? It's restricted to staff only.

104. There is a lot of traffic on the roads today, so we (must have been – can't be – might be – ought to be) late.
105. Sami is feeling ill. I think he (should – ought – must – can) to see a doctor.
106. The football players look very sad. They (can't have – could have – must have – might not) won the match.
107. It (must be – has to be – might be – can't be) difficult to climb that hill. There are small children at the top!
108. The boys (ought – should – ought not – must not) to have made so much noise in the library.
109. The flight from Paris was four hours late. There (must have been – should be – ought to be – can't have been) bad weather in France.
110. You (ought to – mightn't have – mustn't have – shouldn't have) put your coat on the floor. Now it's dirty!
111. Ali is not on this train. He (might have – can have – needn't have – ought to) caught a later train. We can wait for him.
112. She (must have told – should have told – can't have told – must have been telling) the truth. I'm sure she was.
113. He (must have missed – might have missed – can't have missed – should have missed) the train. It's possible that he did.
114. She (can't have – must have – shouldn't have – might have) sent the email. I'm sure she didn't.
115. He (was trying – might have tried – must have tried – can't have tried) to phone me. I'm not certain if he did.
116. He (shouldn't have sat – should sit – can't have sat – sitting) on the beach without a hat. Now his skin is burnt.
117. It must have been raining last night. I'm sure it (is – has – was – had).
118. I'm sorry I'm late. I (ought to have – shouldn't – may not – better) come on time.
119. In summer, tourists should wear a hat and (ought not – must – can't – couldn't) to sit in the sun.
120. He (can't be – mustn't be – shouldn't be – must have been) cold. He isn't wearing a jacket.
121. Everyone is putting their umbrellas up. It (must start – has to start – can't have started – must have started) raining.
122. He (must have – can't have – didn't have – can have) missed his train. He's usually late.
123. A: I rang you this morning, but you didn't answer. B: Sorry, I (can't – might not – may not – must) have been asleep.
124. He's only been in the laboratory for ten minutes. Surely he (must – can't – might – may) have finished the experiment yet.
125. He's been travelling all day. He (can't be – mustn't be – may have been – must be) tired now.
126. Ali fell off his bike this morning. Do you know if he's OK? His mother says he (might – will – can – didn't) have broken his arm.
127. She (must be – must have been – can't be – may be) here. I'm sure that she's away on holiday.
128. I can't find the theatre tickets. They (must fall – must be falling – can't fall – must have fallen) out of my pocket.
129. She (can't have – must have – shouldn't have – will have) arrived yet. It's much too early.
130. I (could go – could be going – could have gone – can go) out but I didn't feel like it, so I stayed at home.

131. She (may arrive – can't arrive – should arrive – might have arrived) last night. I'm not sure.
132. Tom (might have written – must have written – may have written – can't have written) this letter because it is in French and he doesn't know French.
133. I don't know why I am so tired these days. I (might be working – might work – can't work – will work) too hard. Or maybe I am not sleeping too well.
134. Do you know where Carl is? He (may be – should – can't be – must be) out - his car keys are on the table.
135. Oh, the phone is ringing. Answer it. It (can't – must have been – must be – can't have been) Kate. She always rings at this time.
136. It (can't – should – mustn't – must) have been very difficult to move those pieces of metal. They look incredibly heavy.
137. They (must – can't – might – may) have brought the pieces of metal very far. They're too big.
138. You (should – can – must – ought) to take an underground train. It's so comfortable.
139. Ali isn't here. He (must – can – ought – should) have gone home to study for the test tomorrow.
140. Mona forgot that we have a test tomorrow. She (ought – should – must – will) have started revising last week.
141. You (ought – could have – had better – may not) repaint the room. It looks so ugly.
142. This (may – can't – must – could) be his car. He's too poor to afford such an expensive car.
143. He said I (may – might – should – needn't) try a different kind of job. I think it's good advice.
144. Ali (must – mustn't – can't – might) have forgotten. He's got very good memory.
145. You (mustn't – couldn't – shouldn't – shouldn't have) telephoned me so late. I was fast asleep.
146. You (can – should – may – might) have gone and got some bread before the shop closed.
147. I (have to – must – might – can't) study Spanish. I haven't decided yet.
148. You (shouldn't – must – should – ought to) drive. You're too tired.
149. My father (can't have – won't have – shall have – must have) walked to work this morning. His car is still in the garage.
150. The streets are wet. It (must rain – can't rain – must have rained – can't have rained) last night.

Units 16-18
Vocabulary

valuable	قيّم/ ذو قيمة	trick	يخدع/ يحتال/ خدعة
rubber	مطاط/ مطاطي	trickery	الخداع/ الإحتيال
turbentine	زيت التربينتين	depress	يحبط/ يسبب كساد
cardboard	ورق مقوى/ كرتون	depression	إحباط/ إكتئاب/ كساد
paint remover	مزيل للطلاء	economic depression	كساد إقتصادي
extract	يستخرج/ يستخلص/ خلاصة	weather forecast	النشرة الجوية
calculate	يحسب/ يقدر	northern	شمالي
harden	يتصلب/ يجعله صلباً	southern	جنوبي
bark	لحاء الشجرة	phenomenon	ظاهرة
branches	فروع (شجرة/ شركة...)	phenomena	ظواهر
leaves	أوراق الشجر	rainfall	سقوط المطر
roots	جذور النباتات	flood	فيض/ يغمر بالماء/ فيضان
ring	حلقة/ دائرة	drought	جفاف
tube = pipe	قناة/ أنبوبة	heat	يسخن/ حرارة
cells	خلايا	temperature	درجة الحرارة
sap	عصارة النبات	degree centigrade	درجة مئوية
fuel	وقود	violence	العنف
chemicals	مواد كيميائية	violent	عنيف
toothpaste	معجون أسنان	harm	يؤذي/ يضر/ ضرر
width	عرض/ اتساع	harmful	ضار/ مؤذي
everyday	يومي	sight = eyesight	البصر/ حاسة الإبصار
celebrity	شخص مشهور	atmosphere	الغلاف الجوي
entertainer	مقدم برامج ترفيهية	atmospheric conditions	الظروف الجوية
correspond	يراسل	ultraviolet rays	الأشعة فوق البنفسجية
correspondent	مراسل	sunburn	حروق الشمس
dive	يغطس/ يغوص	eclipse	كسوف/ خسوف
diver	غواص	electrical storm	عاصفة كهربية
merchant = trader	تاجر	lightning	البرق
pearl	لؤلؤ/ لؤلؤة	geyser	نبع مياه ساخن
scorpion	عقرب	occur	يحدث/ يتواجد
sting (stung/ stung)	يلدغ/ لدغة	absorb	يمتص
poisonous	سام	block out	يحجب/ يسد
treat	يعالج/ يعامل	directly = straight	مباشرة/ بشكل مباشر
treatment	علاج/ معاملة	port	ميناء
throw away	يرمي شيئاً للتخلص منه	rise	يرتفع/ يتصاعد/ تشرق (الشمس)
ancestors	أجداد/ أسلاف	beneath	تحت/ أسفل
evil	شر/ شرير	freeze (froze/ frozen)	يجمد/ يتجمد
force	يجبر/ يرغم	incredible	غير معقول/ لا يصدق

greed	طمع / جشع	chase	يطارد / يتعقب
greedy	طماع / جشع	biodegrade	يتحلل بيولوجياً
persuade	يقنع	digest	يهضم (الطعام)
persuasion	إقناع	end up	ينتهي به الحال
success	النجاح	tip	مقلب قمامة
publicize	يعلن / يروج / يعمل دعاية	straw	شفاط لشرب العصائر
publicity	شهرة / شعبية / دعاية	point downwards	يميل / يتجه نحو الأسفل

Definitions

bark	the material that forms the surface of the wood of a tree / the hard outside part of a tree
calculate	to find out something or measure something by using numbers
tube	a pipe or narrow tunnel, especially one that liquids or gases go through
width	the distance from one side of something to the other
roots	the parts of trees that grow under the ground and find water.
cardboard	very thick paper, used especially for making boxes
sap	the liquid that carries food through a plant
turpentine	a strong-smelling liquid used for removing paint
ancestor	a member of your family who lived a long time ago
correspondent	someone whose job is to report news from a distant place or write about a particular subject
pearl	a small, round, white object that forms inside an oyster and is used in jewellery
publicity	attention that someone gets from newspapers, TV, etc.
greed	when you want to have more money, food, power etc than you need.
scorpion	a creature like a large insect with a curved tail that has a poisonous sting
throw away	to get rid of something that you do not want or need.
trick	deceive someone in order to get something from them or to make them do something
absorb	take in liquid, heat, etc. through its surface
eclipse (n)	when the sun or moon seems to disappear, because one of them is passing between the other one and the earth
geyser	a hole in the earth from which hot water can rise
drought	a long period of dry weather when there is not enough water
lightning (n)	a bright flash of electrical light in the sky during a storm
phenomenon	something that happens or exists, especially something that is unusual or difficult to understand
biodegrade	able to rot naturally so it does not harm the environment
digest	change food in the stomach into a form the body can use
tip	an area where rubbish is taken and left

Prepositions & Expressions

put down roots	يضع جذوره/ يستقر	get rid of	يتخلص من
cut down trees	يقطع الأشجار	get attention from	يحصل على إهتمام من
cut down prices	يقلل الأسعار	go dark	يحل الظلام
believe it or not	صدق أو لا تصدق	become darker	يصبح أغمق في اللون
keep... away from	يُبعد عن	solar eclipse	كسوف الشمس
turn into	يحول/ يتحول إلى	lunar eclipse	خسوف القمر
calculate the age of	يحسب العمر	a clap of thunder	قصف الرعد
count the rings	يعد الحلقات	a flash of lightning	وميض البرق
drill into the tree	يعمل ثقب في الشجرة	disappear beneath the sea	يختفي تحت البحر
take in (heat / light)	يمتص (حرارة/ ضوء)	heavy rainfall	سقوط أمطار غزير
make paper out of wood	يصنع الورق من الخشب	rise from	يتصاعد من
a strong-smelling liquid	سائل نفاذ الرائحة	look straight at	ينظر مباشرة إلى
hide in a cave	يختبئ في كهف	block out the light	يحجب الضوء
fire a gun at	يطلق النار على	measure temperature	يقيس الحرارة
be stung by a scorpion	يتم لدغه من عقرب	get sunburn	يصاب بحروق الشمس
a correspondent for	مراسل لـ	wear sunscreen	يضع كريم واقى للشمس
report news	يبلغ الأخبار	end up on tips	ينتهي به الحال في مقابل القمامة
be a success	يكون/ يصبح ناجح	be blown by the wind	يطير بفعل الرياح
live / lead a happy life	يحيا حياة سعيدة	fall off the trees	يسقط من على الأشجار
throw something away	يرمي شيئاً للتخلص منه	toxic for	سام لـ

Language Notes

⚡ لاحظ استخدام en- في بداية أو نهاية بعض الكلمات لتكوين الفعل:

large	كبير	enlarge	يكبر / يضخم	courage	شجاعة	encourage	يشجع
able	قادر	enable	يمكن	danger	خطر	endanger	يعرض للخطر
weak	ضعيف	weaken	يُضعف	short	قصير	shorten	يقصر
broad	واسع	broaden	يوسع	length	طول	lengthen	يطول
wide	متسع	widen	يوسع	strong	قوى	strengthen	يقوى
threat	تهديد	threaten	يهدد	hard	صلب	harden	يجعله صلباً
deep	عميق	deepen	يُعمق	ripe	ناضج	ripen	ينضج
rich	ثري / غني	enrich	يثري	cheap	رخيص	cheapen	يخفض السعر

⚡ **connect something to something** يوصل بجهاز

⚡ **connect something with something** يوصل / يرتبط بـ ⚡ **contact** يتصل بـ

- First **connect** the printer **to** the computer.
- This road would **connect** Tanta **with** Cairo.
- There was nothing to **connect** him **with** the crime.
- Please do not hesitate to **contact** me if you have any queries.

⚡ لاحظ الجملة الآتية:

- **Watching** TV for an hour, I went to bed. = **After I had watched** TV for an hour, I went to bed.

👉 **Know = have information about something** يعرف 👉 **recognize** (رسمياً) يعترف بـ / يتعرف علي

- There are instructions telling you everything you need to **know**.
- I have **known** him for years.
- I didn't **recognize** you in your uniform.
- British medical qualifications are **recognized** in Canada.

👉 **Sight** البصر

• He lost his **sight** when he was 5 years old.

👉 **Sight (ed) (v)** يُبصر شيء من بعيد

• After two months at sea, the sailors **sighted** land.

👉 **Sights** المعالم الهامة التي تستحق الزيارة

• If you come to London, I'll show you the **sights**.

👉 **The reason why + جملة**

👉 **The reason for + n. / V+ ing**

• **The reason why he came** late was that he missed the bus.

• **The reason for his absence** was that he was ill.

👉 **cause + n** يسبب

👉 **cause + to + inf** يسبب

👉 **cause of + n** السبب في

• The fire **caused** a lot of damage.

• What **caused** you **to change** your mind?

• The **cause of** the fire is still unknown.

👉 **Lightning** البرق/صاعقة

👉 **Lighting** الإضاءة

• That tree was struck by **lightning**.

• Better street **lighting** might help to reduce crime.

👉 **drought** الجفاف

👉 **draught. (= draft)** تيار هواء بارد

• This year, a severe **drought** has ruined the crops.

• Can you close the door? There's an awful **draught** in here.

👉 **تستخدم الكلمات northern/southern/eastern/western قبل اسم الدولة أو المنطقة:**

• This city is located in **northern** Spain. = **in the north of**

• He lived for a few years in **southern** France. = **in the south of**

👉 **تستخدم الصفات northerly/southerly/easterly/westerly مع كلمة direction أو مع اتجاه الرياح:**

• A **westerly wind** comes from the west. • They walked in a **southerly direction**.

👉 **Go + Adj. = become + Adj.**

♦ **go dark / mad / blind / deaf / dumb**

• Can you tell me how it **goes dark** at night?

• If anything **goes wrong**, just call me.

👉 **Grow + Adjective = Become + Adjective**

♦ **grow old / grow tall / grow bored**

• She **grew bored** of the countryside.

♦ **Occur = to happen or take place** يحدث

♦ **Occur = to exist or be found somewhere** يتواجد

• A terrible accident **occurred** yesterday.

• Minerals **occur** naturally in the earth's crust.

Exercise on Vocabulary

Choose the correct answer:

1. We didn't (run – manage – make – enable) to go to the exhibition because there were no more tickets.
2. How can scientists (count – work – capture – calculate) the age of the tree?
3. Many boxes are (made of – made in – made by – made from) cardboard.
4. People put (toothpaste – cream – tablets – pills) on their brush to clean their teeth.
5. Every year, the cells under the bark of a tree (hard – herd – harden – burden) and become new wood.
6. This road is too narrow for all today's traffic, so they are going to (shorten – sharpen – harden – widen) it.
7. That old bridge over the river is very weak. They will have to (lengthen – strengthen – narrow – weaken) it soon.
8. The liquid that carries food in trees is called (tap – nap – sap – lap).
9. My hands (hardened – awakened – broadened – lengthened) after working on the farm.
10. We can determine the (length – width – age – disease) of a tree by counting the rings.
11. We need 3 test (taps – tips – tubes – tops) for this experiment.
12. The oil (extracted – retreated – contacted – conducted) from olives is used for cooking.
13. The garden is 20 metres in (wide – widen – width – the wide).
14. Cutting (in – of – away – down) trees causes damage to the environment.
15. After ten years of travelling around the world, she felt it was time to put down (roots – branches – trunks – leaves) somewhere.
16. They (drilled – pulled – called – felled) into the tree and extracted a thin piece of wood.
17. The (width – health – wealth – filth) of the rings of trees depends on the climate and the amount of rain.
18. Studying the rings of trees shows us (why – when – how much – what) the weather was like hundreds of years ago.
19. The (tapes – tunnels – tubes – channels) carry water from a tree's roots to its leaves.
20. Car tyres and the bottoms of some shoes are made from (rubber – metal – cardboard – paper).
21. The tree's leaves help it to take (in – off – on – for) light from the sun.
22. Scientists tell the age of a tree by (calculating – counting – adding – widening) the rings in the trunk.
23. We can make paper (out – down – over – into) of wood.
24. Wood can be used as a (file – feel – fault – fuel) for cooking and heating.
25. Turpentine is used as a paint (remover – mixer – blender – shooter).
26. This road (contacts – connects – communicates – combines) Assiut with Cairo.
27. I hadn't seen her for ten years, but I (realized – knew – recognized – considered) her immediately.
28. How do you (know – stare – recognize – look) that it is real gold?
29. This documentary is about the (every day – everyday – each day – all day) lives of ordinary people.
30. Wood products can be turned (into – on – of – with) paper.

31. The country's most (valuable – renewable – worthless – hopeless) commodities *سلع* include gold and diamond.
32. Every year, soft (cells – tubes – seeds – leaves) below the bark of a tree form new wood.
33. Rings of new (trunk – fruit – wood – bark) grow in a tree each year.
34. Turpentine is made from the (fruit – bark – roots – sap) of trees.
35. Medicines and plastics can be made from (rubber – perfumes – wood – chemicals) we get from trees.
36. Some types of ice cream are made from wood (production – products – producing – productive).
37. To (calculate – count – discount – communicate) is to find out something by using numbers
38. This company has (leaves – trunks – branches – roots) in many cities.
39. (Leaves – Barks – Roots – Branches) fall from some trees in autumn.
40. It is important to keep animals (away – out – off – on) from young trees.
41. The function of the (seed – root – trunk – leave) is to hold the tree in the ground.
42. (Stable – Capable – valuable – worthless) means very important or worth a lot of money.
43. The (leaves – roots – bark – branches) are the parts of trees that grow under the ground and find water.
44. The hard outside part of a tree is called the (ark – clerk – bark – park).
45. (Leaves – Roots – Bark – Seeds) are the flat green parts at the ends of the branches of a tree.
46. A fruit grows on a plant or tree and has (leaves – roots – seeds – branches) inside.
47. Every year, trees grow extra (rings – leaves – roots- trunks) of new wood.
48. Believe it or (don't – not – won't – none), they got married after knowing each other only a week.
49. Most painters prefer (turpentine – iodine – alkaline – airline) as a paint thinner because it costs less.
50. They published an (extinct – exact – extract – extend) from his autobiography.
51. We don't need that old paper bag. You can throw it (off – up – away – down).
52. A man (put – did – let – fired) a gun to start the race.
53. We all knew about the film because it had a lot of (publicity – duplicity – depository – qualities).
54. The police (forecast – forced – made – had) the car to stop before the thieves could drive away.
55. We saw a (celebrity – publicity – celebration – fame) at the theatre today. She is a famous singer!
56. Today's newspaper has a very interesting report from one of their (accountants – correspondents – engineers – carpenters) in India.
57. My friend (saved – prevented – persuaded – made) me to go swimming, even though I felt ill.
58. With a little (dissuasion – persuasion – invasion – deprivation), he has agreed to meet tomorrow evening.
59. Don't be so (bloody – moody – sandy – greedy). You've eaten enough.
60. What's the best (agreement – elimination – treatment – development) for a headache?
61. They gave a (stinging – singing – banging – ringing) report about the company's problems.
62. A (scorpion – scooter – scope – score) has a poisonous sting.
63. A (diamond – stone – pearl – necklace) is a valuable small white round object that forms inside an oyster and is used in jewellery.
64. To (form – force – imitate – bring) is to make someone do something they do not want to do.

- 65.A (calamity – causality – capacity – celebrity) is a famous person, especially an actor or entertainer.
- 66.A (presenter – correspondent – interviewer – manager) is someone whose job is to report news from a distant place or write about a particular subject.
- 67.I shouldn't have (thrown – done – cut – taken) away the receipt. I need it to return this shirt.
- 68.Doctors are (beating – heating – treating – sending) him for cancer.
- 69.The submarine (derived – dived – approved – involved) just in time to avoid the enemy attack.
- 70.He noticed she was wearing a string سلسلة of (rocks – dust – pearls – peels) about her neck.
- 71.You don't really want more ice cream - it's just (seed – breed – greed – bleed).
- 72.He was accused of trying to (hike – hide – hire – tire) evidence from the police.
- 73.Drug addiction is one of today's great social (evils – devils – rivals – vessels)
- 74.After he had been (bitten – beaten – ridden – stung) by the scorpion, he was taken to the local doctor.
- 75.He was (heated – seated – treated – prevented) with much more respect after his promotion.
- 76.He went (living – driving – diving – achieving) and found an enormous pearl.
- 77.The thieves used (trickery – bakery – gallery – misery) to get the money from the tourists.
- 78.(Failure – Fail – Success – Succession) is when you achieve what you have been trying to do.
- 79.In 1939, Steinbeck (beat – won – earned – awarded) a prize for his novel "The Grapes of Wrath".
- 80.John Steinbeck's mother's (sons – children – descendants – ancestors) were from Ireland
- 81.When he fell off the ladder, he (cried – led – shouted – laughed) out in pain.
- 82.Dr Carter is an expert (of – by – about – on) literature.
- 83.If you want people to buy your book, make sure it is (publicized – generalized – socialized – specialized) in all the major newspapers.
- 84.Rania has been (happy – pleased – delighted – depressed) because she failed a test.
- 85.They had to think of a (stick – speck – trick – truck) to get past the guards.
- 86.I'll report you to the police if I catch you (diving – stealing – taking – getting) again.
- 87.The officer ordered the soldiers to (attract – attach – attack – tie) their enemies.
- 88.We all admire him because he (says – speaks – tells – talks) the truth.
- 89.He didn't really lose his wallet - that's just a (truck – trick – tick – track).
- 90.Unlike adults, children can't (find – mind – kind – hide) their feelings.
- 91.(Public – Private – Publicity – Privacy) is the attention that someone gets from newspapers and television
- 92.A (driver – fiver – liver – diver) is someone who swims under water with breathing equipment
- 93.Economic (Distinction – Drought – Depression – Intention) is a long period when there is not a lot of business activity.
- 94.(In – At – With – On) their way to the town, the family were followed by thieves.
- 95.They hid from the thieves in a mountain (curve – fence – cave – base).
- 96.The market was full of (plumbers – technicians – electricians – merchants) who were selling goods from all over the country.
- 97.In a (depressed – missed – blessed – possessed) market, it's difficult to sell goods unless you lower your prices.
- 98.(Deciding – Decided – Decide – Decides) that the pearl was evil, they threw it into the sea.

99. I found out from my grandmother that I had an (investor – actor – conductor – ancestor) who lived in Japan.
100. The book is a great (failure – success – access – address). Everyone wants to read it.
101. You should never look (directions – directly – director – direct) at the sun.
102. Don't go near the fire because it is giving off a lot of (hot – heat – warm – fire).
103. It was very hot, so we sat (over – on – beneath – at) a big tree and had a rest.
104. Look at that cat! It is (chasing – running – cheating – chatting) a mouse.
105. If it doesn't rain soon, there will be a (draught – flood – gale – drought).
106. The Nile's floods used to (care – cure – occur – clear) every year.
107. Water boils at 100 degrees (percent – centigrade – centimeters – hot).
108. When there is a/an (tips – eclipse – lips – drips), of the sun, everything goes dark and the birds stop singing.
109. If it rains so hard that the soil cannot (include – consist – absorb – develop) water quickly enough, there are floods.
110. Greece and Spain are in (westerly – southern – southerly – the south) Europe.
111. An eclipse of the sun is a strange natural (phenomenon – photocopy – photocell – phobia).
112. Alexandria is in the (north – northern – northerly – westerly) of Egypt.
113. Where we live, the wind usually blows in a (southerly – south – west – east) direction.
114. Storms can cause (curious – serious – strong – high) damage.
115. (Important – Strong – Heavy – Rich) rain and strong winds destroyed buildings all over the country.
116. Denmark is in (arctic – the north – northern – northerly) Europe.
117. To (cause – reason – occur – take place) means to make something happen.
118. (Lighting – Lightning – Shining – Beaming) is the light you see during an electrical storm.
119. A (geyser – pond – lake – ocean) is a hole in the earth from which hot water can rise.
120. (Ultrasonic – Ultraviolet – extra violet – violet) rays means light which can make people's skin go darker.
121. The earthquake (resulted – caused – prevented – avoided) millions of people to abandon their homes.
122. Sugar (occurs – happens – takes place – finds) naturally in fruit.
123. They drove their car in an easterly (direction – deduction – production – connection).
124. The ultraviolet rays cause the skin to (bring – come – go – lose) darker.
125. He began to lose his (sight – sights – nights – fights) six years ago.
126. The very cold weather caused the river (frozen – freezing – to freeze – freezes)
127. There's too much crime and (absence – violence – affluence – assistance) on TV.
128. Alexandria is an important Egyptian (court – sort – port – fort).
129. The (draught – drought – sight – blight) has made farmers anxious about the harvest.
130. When you go out in the hot sun, you should always put cream on your skin to avoid getting (sunlit – sunrise – sunset – sunburnt).
131. That house was struck by (light – lighting – lightning – tightening) and burned down.
132. The amount of (rainbow – raincoat – rainfall – raindrop) determines the quality of the crop.
133. This discovery has given scientists a unique opportunity to study these unusual (phenomena – phenomenon – phenomenal – phenomenally).

134. The atmosphere absorbs most of the sun's (harmless – harming – harm – harmful) rays.
135. People are not often surprised by (whether – weather – feather – brother) forecasts.
136. Dunwich disappeared under the sea after it was hit by a (violent – serious – fast – high) storm.
137. The worst storm in Britain, which killed more than 8,000 people, took (part – after – over – place) in 1703.
138. In 1887 in China, around a million people died when the Yellow River (flooded – erupted – watered – blew).
139. In Europe during the eighteenth century, there was a Little Ice Age when rivers (flooded – froze – boiled – erupted).
140. The tree outside the window blocks (in – out – down – over) the sun.
141. After days at sea, they finally (sighted – lighted – looked – fought) land.
142. Thankfully no one was (destroyed – ruined – harmed – damaged) in the accident.
143. The sun is (credible – credibly – incredible – incredibly) strong.
144. Don't worry about it. It causes no (hurt – harmful – harm – harmless).
145. Ships can't sail in certain (atmospheric – sphere – hemisphere – space) conditions.
146. A violent storm (fit – hit – met – set) the area and destroyed some houses.
147. In the desert, temperatures in the summer can be more than 50 (marks – grades – certificates – degrees) centigrade.
148. We didn't want to see the film because it was about people fighting and being (victim – victor – violent – violet).
149. It took me several days to (extract – absorb – upload – include) the fact of her death.
150. You cannot see ultraviolet (pays – trays – rays – lays), but they can still damage your skin.

Grammar in Points

Conditionals الجمل الشرطية

- If water **freezes**, it **turns** into ice.
- If I **have** time, I usually **walk** to school.
- If I **earn** some money, I'll **go** abroad.
- If you **see** Asmaa, **give** her this message.
- If I **knew** his address, I'd **visit** him.
- You **should** expand your business.
- What you would do if your car was stolen?
- If I **feel** thirsty, I **drink** water.
- If you **click** on this button the machine **starts**.
- If you're hot, I'll **buy** you a cool drink.
- **What will you do** if you **win** a lot of money?
- If I **were** a bird, I'd **fly**.
- = If I **were you**, I'd expand my business.
- If he **had seen** me, he **would have said** hello.

I wish / If only

- I **wish** you **had** time. = You **don't have** time.
- **If only** I **lived** in a quiet place. = I live in a noisy place.
- **If only** I **had** more free time. I'm sure I'd **be** less stressed and more cheerful.
- **If only** I **didn't** have a headache, I **would/could** go to the party tonight.
- I **wish** I **was sleeping** better at the moment.
- I **didn't apply** for that job. > I **wish** I **had applied** for that job.
- I **wish** he **hadn't wasted** all his money. He **would have bought** a new house.
- I **regret** not studying hard. = I **wish** I **had studied** hard.
- **If only** I **could lose** some weight. Then I'd be able to wear this dress.
- I **wish** you'd **give up** smoking. It's really bad for you.
- I **wish to see** the manager, please.
- I **hope to win** the race.
- I **wish** you a speedy **recovery**.
- I **wish** you good **luck**.
- I **wish** you a happy **life**.
- I **hope** she **comes** tomorrow. = I **hope** she **will come** tomorrow.

Alternatives to Using If

- **If / When** I **feel** tired, I **go** to bed early.
- **When** it is warm, I **go** for a walk every day.
- **In case** I **forget** later, here **are** the keys to the garage.
- **Let's take** our swimsuits **in case** there's a pool at the hotel.
- We'd **better send** it by express mail, **otherwise it'll take** days.
- You **can borrow** my pen **on condition that** you **give** it back.
- **Provided that** you **send** your order by fax, we **will deliver** the goods immediately.
- **Suppose / Supposing / Imagine** you **found** a job in Cairo, what **would** you **do**?
- If he **has** time, he **will watch** the match. = **Should he have** time, he **will watch** the match.
- If it **snowed** tomorrow, we **would go** skiing. = **Should it snow** tomorrow, we **would go** skiing.
- **Were he to come** tomorrow, I **could meet** him.
- **Were I** a millionaire, I **would buy** a castle.
- **Had they** a car, they **would go** with us.
- **Had you invited** me, I **might have come**.
- **In case of planning** things properly, you **wouldn't get** into a mess.
- **But for** our car, we **will be** late for the show.
- If I **hadn't played** badly, I **would have won**. = **Unless I had played** badly, I **would have won**.
- If it **doesn't rain**, we **will go** to the beach. = **Unless it rains**, we **will go** to the beach.

Exercise on Grammar

Choose the correct answer:

1. If you watch too much television, you (will damage – would damage – won't damage – would have damaged) your eyes.
2. If Ahmed had read that book, he (knew – will know – would know – would have known) what happened at the end.
3. You can borrow this book (provided – if – as long – on condition) as you look after it.
4. You can't go into the museum without (buying – to buy – bought – buy) a ticket first.
5. (Condition – As long – Imagine – Supposed) that you lived by the sea, what would you do every day?
6. Don't go to that restaurant (if – id not – unless – in case) you like Chinese food.
7. Only open this door (in case – in case of – if – as long as) an emergency.
8. I won't go to the park if you (not come – don't come – didn't come – hadn't come) with me.
9. If you (will heat – heated – had heated – heat) water, it boils.
10. Hassan has worked hard for the test. I'll be surprised if he (doesn't pass – isn't passing – hadn't passed – won't pass).
11. If I went to Australia, I (will see – saw – would see – had seen) my cousins.
12. Adel (might – might have – will have – had) bought that phone if it hadn't been so expensive.
13. You can go to the park (provided that – as long – supposing – in case) you're home at eight o'clock.
14. You can't drive a car (as long as – unless – on condition that – without) you are 18 or older.
15. If you eat a lot of salt, it (is making – makes – would make – would have made) you thirsty.
16. That pan was very hot. If you had picked it up, you ('d have burned – 'll have burned – 'll burn – would burn) your hand.
17. If I play computer games for too long, I (get – would get – have got – would have got) a bad headache the next day.
18. (Unless – Were – Provided that – Should) the children don't make too much noise, they can use the school library.
19. You can go into the museum (as much as – as little as – as short as – as long as) you don't touch any of the ancient objects.
20. You won't be able to understand this French book unless you (knew – know – had known – could know) how to speak French.
21. (Without – Unless – Supposing – Imagine) their best players, the team won't win the match.
22. Were he not (studying – had studied – studies – to study) harder, he wouldn't pass the test.
23. (If – Should – Were – Had) the teacher helped me, I wouldn't have had to go to the library.
24. If people (don't get – won't get – haven't got – wouldn't get) enough food, they become ill.
25. If it goes on raining for much longer, the river (will flood – is flooding – has flooded – flood).
26. If scientists study the rings of trees, they (found – would find – can find – have found) information about our climate in the past.
27. If there (is – has – was – were) a sandstorm tonight, the town will be full of sand tomorrow.
28. If you mix yellow and blue, you (would get – are getting – get – may get) green.
29. If you (doesn't water – don't water – won't water – wouldn't water) these plants soon, they'll die.

30. If there (wasn't – weren't – hadn't been – isn't) much rain in a year, the rings in a tree are close together.
31. If they extract a thin piece of wood from the tree, they (can calculate – would calculate – have calculated – might have calculated) its age without cutting it down.
32. If a tree (have – has had – is having – has) deep roots, it won't fall over in strong winds.
33. If the bark of a tree is destroyed, the tree (died – is dying – would die – dies).
34. (Unless – If – Without – But for) I had gone to England, I would have met my pen friend.
35. (If – Unless – In case of – Without) we didn't get heat and light from the sun, there would be no life on Earth.
36. If you (take – took – had taken – takes) the temperature at the sun's centre, you'd find it was 15 million degrees.
37. (Would it be – Could it be – Is it – Was it) OK if you look at the sun wearing sunglasses?
38. If it hadn't rained so heavily, we (would have – have – have had – wouldn't have had) floods.
39. I would go to the moon if I (am asked – were asked – have been asked – had been asked).
40. People who live near volcanoes leave home if they (erupted – had erupted – erupt – erupts).
41. If the storm had reached the city, houses and shops (would have destroyed – would be destroyed – would have been destroyed – will be destroyed).
42. What (happens – would happen – would have happened – will happen) if a huge storm hit the coast of Egypt?
43. If there (had been – were – are – have been) clouds in the sky tonight, you will not be able to see the moon.
44. (Were – If – Had – Unless) you watch the sky on a clear night, you can see stars and planets.
45. If you wear a hat, your face (won't get – wouldn't get – wouldn't have got – shouldn't get) burnt.
46. It is better for your eyes (without – in case of – were – if) you wear glasses.
47. (If – Unless – Should – Had) you hadn't spent so long in the sun, you wouldn't have got burnt.
48. What would have happened if there (was – were – have been – had been) a flood here?
49. If the storm (reach – reached – had reached – reaches) our area, trees will be blown down and houses will be damaged.
50. If you had not phoned, I (won't know – wouldn't know – wouldn't have known) you were back from your holiday.
51. If I (don't go – hadn't gone – didn't go – hasn't gone) to that school, I wouldn't have met you.
52. If he (is – were – had been – was) taller, he would have been a basketball player.
53. (When – Unless – Had – Were) you heat water, it boils.
54. If I were rich, I (build – will build – would have built – would build) a palace.
55. If Egypt (has – had – had had – would have) a lot of rain, it might have a lot more trees.
56. If you had gone to the sports club, you (would see – could have seen – may see – will see) Ali.
57. If you hadn't caught that train, you (can – could – must – will) have taken the next one.
58. If people (hadn't grown – didn't grow – don't grow – won't grow) enough food, they would have become ill.
59. If you listened to last week's Natural World, you would (known – knows – know – knew) that we had a lot of unanswered questions about trees.
60. If you (lives – have lived – lived – had lived) at the time that these trees started growing, you would have seen people build some ancient temples!

61. I wouldn't say it unless it (is – does – did – were) true.
62. If she hadn't learned how to type, she (would have written – will write – wouldn't have written – would write) so many books.
63. If you (would have left – leave – had left – left) earlier, you wouldn't have missed your train.
64. If you're hot, I (will buy – might buy – bought – would buy) you a cool drink.
65. I get a headache if I (will spend – spent – am spending – spend) too long on the computer.
66. If she (train – will train – trains – has trained) hard, she will win next week's race.
67. If you (are practising – practises – practise – had practised) a sport, you get better at it.
68. If you (read – are reading – were reading – reads) quickly, you learn quickly, too.
69. If you plant a tree, it (help – is helping – might help – helps) the world to breathe.
70. If you plant a tree, it (will look – has looked – is looking – might look) lovely in a few years.
71. I won't speak to him again (if – should – supposing – unless) he apologizes..
72. (Had – If – Should – Will) I known you were bringing your friends, I'd have prepared more food.
73. If she were, efficient, she (will – could – may – would have) do her job well.
74. The team should win the match (provided that – unless – by – on condition of) they have all their best players.
75. Tarek would not have caught that bus (unless – without – if – providing) he had run very fast.
76. Imagine that you lived by the sea, (will – did – do – would) you go swimming every day?
77. We could visit the museum now, (without – in case of – unless – as long as) it's already open.
78. (Unless – As long as – As good as – Except if) it's not too hot tomorrow, we can play tennis in the park.
79. You can borrow my phone (on – in – by – with) condition that you don't lose it.
80. (Unless – As long as – As good as – if) those tourists can speak Arabic, we will need to speak to them in English.
81. (In case of – Unless – If – Without) looking where he was going, the man walked into a tree.
82. (Unless – If – In case of – But for) going to England, I would have met my pen friend.
83. (If – Unless – In case of – Were) the sun to disappear, there would be no life on Earth.
84. You will win (as long as – unless – without – in case of) you train hard.
85. Hadn't he looked at the sun, he (won't – will – wouldn't – would) have damaged his sight.
86. Should it (is – were – had been – be) very hot tomorrow, we will not go to the beach.
87. Should I (be asked – were asked – have asked – had been asked), I would go to the moon.
88. Were I you, I (shall – would – can – may) listen to the weather forecast before going out.
89. (Unless – Provided – Without – But) the storm reached the city, houses would be destroyed.
90. (Were – Had – If – Providing) there clouds, you would not be able to see the moon.
91. Had it been an eclipse, the sky (would have gone – will go – might go – should go) dark.
92. (Provided – Had – should – Were) I to discover a planet, I would give it my name.
93. (Were – If – In case of – Should) he watch the sky , he can see stars and planets.
94. You should wear a hat, (otherwise – unless – in case – if) your face will get burnt.
95. (If – Unless – Should – Had) you not spent so long in the sun, you wouldn't have got burnt.
96. Provided it's warm and sunny tomorrow, I (go – won't go – 'd have gone – 'll go) swimming.
97. What would happen (or – else – otherwise – in case) the volcano erupted?
98. Don't smoke (or – unless – without – but for) you will develop cancer.
99. (But for – Unless – with – In case of) your hard work, you would have failed.

100. (If – Else – Had – Were) I in your shoes, I'd listen to the weather forecast before going out.
101. Had he (is – were – been – was) taller, he would have been a basketball player.
102. Mona would not have passed the exam (unless – as long as – on condition that – without) revising all week.
103. (Without – Unless – with – In case of) Amr, I wouldn't have finished in time.
104. (Were – Should – Had – Unless) he some free time, he would visit you.
105. (If – Unless – Without – On condition – As long) that you wear warm clothes, you won't get cold in the desert tonight.
106. (Provided that – Had – Unless – Without) you use the telescope correctly, you will see some planets.
107. (Supposed – Supposing – Supposes – Suppost) we started a book club after school, who would want to join it?
108. I'll swim in the sea today (unless – if – as long as – without) it's windy at the beach.
109. You won't feel tired tomorrow (on condition that – unless – without – imagine) you go to bed early tonight.
110. I won't know what the book is about (unless – as long as – should – without) reading it.
111. It's very hot today. I wish it (is – was – will be – had been) cooler.
112. I left my bag on the bus. I wish that I (should be – had been – am – would be) more careful with it.
113. Sara wishes she (may – could – will – can) see her cousins, but they live in Australia.
114. I feel ill. I wish I (didn't eat – don't eat – hadn't eaten – won't eat) so many sweets.
115. Ali is very tired and wishes he (is – was – would be – had been) in bed!
116. He wishes there (hadn't been – wouldn't be – couldn't be – won't be) a sandstorm last weekend.
117. Mona wishes she (ran – has run – had run – will have run) in the school competition. She couldn't do that because of her broken leg.
118. She doesn't speak Japanese. She wishes she (can – will – may – could) do that.
119. Ali wishes he (had done – has done – did – could do) well in the exam last week.
120. We wish they (speak – spoke – had spoken – will speak) French. It's a pity that they don't.
121. She wishes she (listens – listened – would listen – had listened) to my advice last year.
122. Ali wishes he (might – ought to – has to – could) come to the party, but he is not feeling well.
123. If only I (hadn't forgotten – didn't forget – wouldn't forget – hasn't forgotten) where I put my mobile phone yesterday.
124. I wish I (don't fall – couldn't fall – hadn't fallen – fell) off my bike. I broke my leg.
125. If only I (do – did – had done – does) more revision this year. I got very bad marks in the exam.
126. I wish there (is – has been – were – to be) something I was really interested in.
127. They hope (visiting – to visit – had visited – will visit) us next week.
128. I wish global warming (would stop – will stop – was stopping – had stopped).
129. I wish I (would – could – should – might) find time to read more.
130. Ali wishes he (knew – knows – was knowing – has known) how to play a musical instrument.
131. I wish I (was sleeping – sleep – to sleep – had slept) at the moment.
132. He wishes he (didn't miss – couldn't miss – doesn't miss – hadn't missed) the bus yesterday.
133. I'm not hard-working at all - I'm really lazy - but I wish that I (don't – didn't – hasn't – weren't).

134. If only you (rolled – had rolled – was roiling – were rolling) up the carpet before painting the ceiling. Now you need to buy a new one.
135. I wish I (am – am being – was being – were) in Alexandria now.
136. I hope I (had – am having – will have – would be having) time to watch TV tonight.
137. I wish the school holidays (are – were – are being – were being) longer.
138. I don't have a mobile phone. I wish I (have – am having – had – had had) one.
139. We regret not (accept – accepting – to accepted – accepted) his offer.
140. They won't tell me what happened. I wish they (would – can – will – may) tell me.
141. Ola's friend wasn't waiting for her this morning. Ola wishes her friend (had waiting – had been waiting – had wait – were waiting) for her.
142. I wish I (would – could – will – can) go to Europe with my family.
143. If only I (didn't have – don't have – haven't had – hadn't had) so much homework I could go to the concert tonight.
144. I wish you (can't – couldn't – wouldn't – hadn't) borrow my clothes without asking.
145. I wish the baby (would stop – could stop – had stopped – stops) crying. It's annoying.
146. I'm really tired this morning. If only I (slept – had slept – would sleep – could sleep) more last night.
147. Ali wishes he (may see – would see – had seen – saw) his friends at the party tomorrow.
148. I wish I (were – am – had been – am being) old enough to vote. I am still 15.
149. The boss wishes (speak – speaking – spoke – to speak) to you right now.
150. I wish I (listened – had listened – hadn't listened – didn't listen) to him. He only wasted my time.

General Exercise on Vocabulary**Choose the correct answer:**

1. The (medium – average – coverage – beverage) human lifespan *فترة الحياة* in the developed countries has increased over the last hundred years.
2. This money helps people out of work because of (disability – ability – mobility – utility) or injury.
3. The ozone (tyre – carrier – layer – payer) around the earth protects us from the ultraviolet rays.
4. If the equipment is not efficient, we'll have to (replace – place – displace – implant) it.
5. They have decided to (collaborate – repeat – update – corrupt) the computer systems.
6. The report has been based on (inaccurate – indigestible – intolerant – inefficient) information.
7. She (impressed – compressed – dressed – pressed) the button, but the machine didn't work.
8. She has succeeded in any (pole – rule – role – post) that she played in her films.
9. This was a very (impressive – passive – massive – decisive) performance by the young player.
10. He (destroyed – damaged – smashed – broke) the record for the 100-metre race.
11. I've got one or two (backing – lacking – aching – tracking) muscles after yesterday's run.
12. He doesn't speak Russian (fluently – good – quick – fluent) enough to get the job.
13. All the staff are (authentic – climatic – diabetic – enthusiastic) about the project.
14. They have been seen together on two (accurate – pirate – desperate – separate) occasions.
15. A.P. Pharma is a/an (released – established – charged – recharged) pharmaceutical company.
16. The American Heart (Association – Appreciation – Abbreviation – Admiration) is dedicated to fighting heart diseases.
17. Being aware of (moral – mineral – neutral – cultural) differences helps us understand people from other cultures.
18. Lack of (system – discipline – disorder – misunderstanding) at home may cause students to behave badly at school.
19. You'll (spring – spin – spoil – split) your appetite for dinner if you have a cake now.
20. It is a custom among the Japanese to (remove – move – throw – polish) their shoes before entering a house.
21. He has a (connection – constellation – collection – complexion) of rare coins.
22. Education should be (relevant – abundant – affluent – combatant) to the child's needs.
23. Medicine should not be (comprehensible – divisible – accessible – inexpressible) to children.
24. His abilities are not fully (communicated – appreciated – irritated – illuminated) by his employer.
25. She wanted to fly (solo – lonely – one – bingo) across the Atlantic.
26. He tried to cover up his mistakes but in (van – vain – fan – fame).
27. His (surveillance – freelance – imbalance – ambulance) work brings him about \$200 a year.
28. We must make the most efficient use of the (available – admirable – applicable – avoidable) financial resources. *الموارد المالية*
29. The (lunch – punch – crash – launch) of the space shuttle Columbia has been delayed.
30. (Express – Access – Stress – Press) and tiredness affect your powers of concentration.
31. In his new book he described life in a (weight – weighing – weightless – weighty) environment during his period in space.
32. It is thought that a gas (break – lake – leak – peak) may have caused the explosion.
33. He viewed his (mission – procession – process – operation) in life as helping the disabled.

34. A two-year old boy was (cowardly – horribly – friendly – greatly) murdered last night.
35. These discs are very modern. They (spring – sting – spin – stem) 3600 times a minute.
36. My cousin is now a (consultant – servant – contestant – protestant) heart surgeon in Sweden.
37. Agriculture is the (association – foundation – organization – animation) of the national income.
38. They escaped through an emergency (existence – exercise – exit – axis) and called the police.
39. He tried to speak, but she (corrupted – interpreted – disrupted – interrupted) him.
40. They had (installed – insulted – detested – asserted) a new phone line in their apartment.
41. She (signed – resigned – signaled – sounded) to a passing taxi and told the driver to take her to the city centre.
42. The trees around the house made it (invisible – divisible – indivisible – invincible) from the road.
43. He used a (dressmaker – sticker – speaker – pacemaker) after suffering serious heart trouble.
44. He is a diabetic and has to (reject – direct – inject – insert) himself with insulin every day.
45. A radio (blast – mast – cast – flash) is used to transmit radio or television signals.
46. There is convincing evidence of a (shrink – blink – link – sting) between exposure to *التعرض لـ* the sun and skin cancer.
47. He has built up an (envious – enviable – envying – infectious) reputation as a heart surgeon.
48. He has been singing in the school (chair – office – room – choir) since he was 10.
49. I wish I were a more (society – societal – sociable – socialist) person.
50. She studied four foreign languages but was (fluent – fond – foul – full) in only two of them.
51. If you are made (reduced – decreased – contestant – redundant), your employer tells you to leave because your job is no longer necessary.
52. Her (promotion – deviation – movement – motion) to sales manager made everyone surprised.
53. Even in prison, his (follow – following – fellow – follower) inmates treated him with kindness.
54. He was a highly (liquefied – horrified – qualified – fired) employee. Everyone respected him.
55. We all felt that we had done something (worthless – worthwhile – damaging – hurting) for the local community. It was great.
56. "Shawshank Redemption" is an important (trademark – blue mark – false mark – landmark) in the history of the cinema.
57. The celebrations started with a (mission – process – procession – precision) through the town.
58. The medical (commodity – community – county – creativity) continues to make progress in the fight against cancer.
59. Mars is sometimes called the Red Planet because of its (distinctive – instinctive – decisive – recessive) colour.
60. The internet is the most popular form of (argument – employment – statement – entertainment).
61. Colour televisions have (involved – revolved – evolved – rivalled) into digital televisions capable of showing digital pictures simultaneously.
62. Children (vary – bully – rally – hurry) considerably in the rate at which they learn their lessons.
63. Protecting the environment is every man's (mobility – ability – stability – responsibility).
64. Her book won the National Book Award for (nonsense – nonfiction – nonstop – nonprofit).
65. I've decided to (collaborate – communicate – concentrate – congratulate) all my efforts on finding somewhere to live.
66. A person's character isn't determined by how he or she enjoys victory, but rather how he or she endures (debate – defeat – heartbeat – retreat).

67. Unemployment remains a/an (rival – devil – evil – jail) that touches the whole community.
68. Cells cannot normally be seen without a microscope, being about one-thousandth of a millimetre in (diameter – barometer – thermometer – kilometer).
69. After nine months of (aggressive – defensive – conclusive – massive) losses, the company finally closed down.
70. Massive (investment – imprisonment – involvement – entertainment) is needed to modernise the country's telephone network.
71. Peter and his brother (plant – refuse – practise – promise) playing tennis every day.
72. Most of the data on the hard disc was corrupted by the (power – strength – force – energy) cut.
73. You should always make the most (appointed – cooperate – appropriate – upgrade) choice.
74. She (copied – cheated – transformed – transmitted) the phone number into her address book.
75. We do not (admit – deny – permit – commit) smoking in this office.
76. The (economic – economical – electrical – eccentric) reform brought about great change in the lives of the common people.
77. The new power (department – office – room – station) produces vast amounts of energy.
78. Astronomers can (count – calculate – computerize – account) when there will be eclipses of the sun and moon.
79. The sun's (rays – rise – raids – weeds) can penetrate water up to 10 feet.
80. (Brake – Bake – Bark – Bike) is the tough material that covers the outside of a tree.
81. Plants (emit – absorb – release – exit) carbon dioxide from the air and moisture from the soil.
82. One man died when he was struck by (lightning – lighting – tightening – lightening).
83. The (natural – usual – average – unknown) adult man burns 1,500 to 2,000 calories per day.
84. I really can't understand this. It's so (confusing – complaining – completing – competing).
85. Several players had to be (decided – distracted – disciplined – disputed) for violent behavior.
86. The number of employees was (caused – reduced – refused – demanded) from 40 to 25.
87. Everyone was (respected – respectable – respect – respectful) towards him.
88. She does some (voluntary – volunteered – volunteering – volunteer) work at the local hospital.
89. They export their products to markets (throughout – above – down – all) the world.
90. The (complex – compare – compete – combine) structure of the brain is difficult to understand.
91. The country was finally united under one (killer – ruler – caller – seller).
92. Now is a good time to (waste – save – pass – invest) in the property market.
93. As well as being a sociable person, he's always been a/an (conscious – conscientious – unconscious – conscience) worker.
94. The Industrial (Revolution – Resolution – Reservation – Revelation) started in England towards the end of the 18th century.
95. We must take action to cut down vehicle (emissions – missions – mansions – motions).
96. My parents still (meet – deal – treat – beat) me like a child.
97. The place was (transmitted – transported – transformed – translated) from a quiet farming village to a busy port.
98. He spent almost two years (committing – commuting – commanding – communicating) between Cairo and Alexandria.
99. To what (mark – degree – start – end) can parents be held responsible for a child's behavior?
100. You should allow a little time after a meal for the food to (digest – insist – resist – detest).

General Exercise on Grammar**Choose the correct answer:**

1. The Games, (who – whom – which – whose) lasted two weeks, are over now.
2. Ali, (who – what – which – whose) you met yesterday, is going to get married today.
3. That is the worst picture (who – whom – that – whose) I've ever seen.
4. Did you hear (who – whom – which – what) she said last night?
5. All (who – that – which – whose) she said is true.
6. The President, (who – whom – which – whose) came by plane, held a press conference.
7. The lady (lives – living – lived – which lives) next door is very friendly.
8. He had (so – such – such a – so much) money that he didn't know what to do with it.
9. You'd better not drive in (so – such a – such an – such) awful weather.
10. We had (so – such – enough – so much) time that we didn't know what to do.
11. The wind was (too – enough – so – such) strong that it was difficult to run.
12. When I lived in London, I used (go – to go – to going – going) to the cinema very often.
13. The fat man is tired because he is not used (to run – to running – run – running) so fast.
14. We (neither – either – all – none) knew the answer. It was very easy.
15. The room was (neither – either – half – both) dark and gloomy.
16. She tried both keys but (either – every – half – neither) fitted the lock.
17. We (neither – every – either – both) saw the accident.
18. By the time we get there, the show (will be already starting – will already start – will have already started – is already starting).
19. I always watch TV from 9 to 11, so at 10 tomorrow, I (watch – have watched – will have watched – will be watching) TV.
20. When I met the general, he (had been – had – was – has been) in command for twelve years.
21. I really wish you wouldn't smoke (such – such a – so – enough) much! It's bad for your health.
22. I don't know if that is (such – such a – so – enough) good idea. We should try something else.
23. She was answering an important email when I (was interrupting – interrupted – interrupt – have interrupted) her.
24. He (had had – have had – was having – had been having) this computer for 7 years before he bought a new one.
25. Travel (turns – had turned – has turned – turned) into a huge industry in the last few decades.
26. The plane is going down fast. We (are crashing – are going to crash – shall crash – crash).
27. Listen! There's someone at the door. – I (will open – open – am opening – have opened) it.
28. We (every – each – either – neither) have a separate bedroom, but we share a kitchen.
29. My car, (that – whose – where – which) I bought seven years ago, needs repairing.
30. Mrs. Brown, (who – whom – with whom – that) I have an important appointment this afternoon, is a famous lawyer.
31. We (are having – have had – will have had – were having) a staff meeting next Monday. All staff members have been told about it.
32. We couldn't get a table at the new restaurant because we (don't book – haven't booked – hadn't booked – weren't booking) one in advance.
33. Too much stress affects (either – each – both – every) your mental and physical health.

34. Peter (has worked – had worked – had been working – works) for 3 different companies since he graduated 2 years ago.
35. I can't see you at 2 p.m. tomorrow. I (am driving – will have driven – will be driving – will drive) home then.
36. How many cities (will you have visited – will you be visiting – are you visiting – have you visited) by the time you retire?
37. He talked rudely to his mother, (when – why – what – which) was very rude of him.
38. She arrived home very late, (which – when – why – what) annoyed her parents.
39. I burnt (both – either – neither – half) my hands when I took the cake out of the oven.
40. She is (so – too – enough – such) popular that everyone wants to be friends with her.
41. By the time she reads my letter, I (will be leaving – will have left – will leave – will be left) home.
42. You should take your car to the mechanic (to repair the brakes – to be repairing the brakes – to have the brakes repaired – to have repaired the brakes).
43. For their wedding anniversary, Mary and John had a big cake (making – made – to make – being made), which they ate at a large party.
44. We should get the pool (cleaned – cleaning – be cleaned – to clean) before the summer begins.
45. The teacher will have the students (write – to write – written – wrote) the answers on the board.
46. My mother asked me if I (tidy – have tidied – had tidied – were tidying) my room the day before.
47. She wondered why (didn't I help – I hadn't helped – I didn't help – hadn't I helped) her.
48. He wants to know which dress (does she like – she likes – she is liking – has she liked) best.
49. John (told – explained – said – reported) me that he was ill.
50. She was thought (she committed – to commit – to have committed – to be committing) the crime a few weeks ago.
51. These days, even the most remote places on earth (are visiting – are visited – will visit – have to visit) by tourists.
52. We will be getting the job (to do – did – have done – done) by a local builder.
53. We are having a technician (repair – repaired – to repair – be repaired) the central heating.
54. I never find time to clean the car myself, so I (have – make – do – take) it cleaned by someone.
55. We finally got the decorating (finished – finish – to finish – finishing) before we moved in.
56. I will have my sister (clearing – clear – cleared – to clear) up this mess.
57. The government official (told – wondered – confirmed – asked) that the new ring road will be built through the wood.
58. George (complained – told – wondered – refused) that the service in the restaurant was incredibly slow.
59. It is expected that more people (will die – to die – had died – would die) from starvation in the next decade.
60. Two escaped prisoners (captured – were recapturing – were recaptured – has been recaptured) this morning when they tried to board an aircraft.
61. Ali told us that he and Mona (are getting – got – were getting – get) married the following week.
62. The windows are really dirty. They (hadn't been cleaned – weren't cleaned – haven't been cleaned – hasn't been cleaned) for weeks.
63. She denied (borrowing – borrowed – to borrow – borrows) my pen without asking me.
64. I (admit – expect – deny – suggest) to finish my homework later this evening.

65. I'm sorry because I arrived too late. I really regret (do – to do – doing – to doing) that.
66. You (mustn't – should – shouldn't – needn't) touch the objects in the museum. It's forbidden.
67. I (may – might – need – must) buy my mother a present for her birthday. It's really important.
68. I (didn't have to – shouldn't have – can't have – must) help Ali with his homework because he had already finished it.
69. I (should – ought not to – must – can't) have been angry with you last night. I'm awfully sorry.
70. I wish I (could be – would be – had been – have been) an engineer when I grow up.
71. My grandmother never visits me (without – unless – provided – if) bringing a present.
72. France refused (signing – to sign – sign – to signing) the treaty.
73. I forgot (bringing – brought – to bring – to bringing) my English book. I'm so sorry.
74. I (had to – must – have to – need to) take the bus to school because my car was not working.
75. Dad (must take – might take – must have taken – can't take) the bus to work. His car is still in the garage.
76. They are wearing heavy coats. It (can't be – must be – needs to be – shouldn't be) cold outside.
77. He (must be – may be – might be – can't be) Mona's grandfather. He's too young.
78. He won't come to school (without – providing – should – unless) he feels better.
79. I wish my brothers (would stop – stop – had stopped – are stopping) arguing. It's annoying.
80. When he graduated, he (had been – was – has been – was being) in London for six years.
81. My mother's house, (in whose – where – in which – which) I grew up in, is very small.
82. The car is still dirty. He (must have – may have – can't have – had been) washed it yet.
83. Had we arrived sooner, we (wouldn't have missed – wouldn't miss – couldn't miss – won't miss) the beginning of the movie.
84. Susan got her son (taking – take – to take – taken) the medicine even though it tasted terrible.
85. She was said to (survive – be surviving – have survived – survived) after yesterday's accident.
86. I wish my parents (would let – are letting – to let – had let) me stay out later.
87. Almost (every – each – all – a) visitors stopped and stared at the statue in the museum.
88. The young boy avoided (hitting – to be hit – being hit – hit) by the lorry.
89. Mark said he (hadn't had – wouldn't have – wouldn't have had – won't have) time to go shopping the day before.
90. You (shouldn't do – shouldn't have done – can do – must do) that. It really made her so upset.
91. The train (has just – was just – had just – is just) left when I arrived at the station.
92. I really love the new Chinese restaurant (when – where – what – which) we went to last night.
93. Were Tom a smart person, he (would invest – would have invested – will invest – may invest) in this company.
94. It (thought – was to think – was thought – is thinking) that there was a monster in the lake.
95. Mary was believed (be – being – was – to be) exceptionally clever.
96. I don't like this place. I wish I (live – would be living – lived – had lived) somewhere more interesting.
97. She felt (so upset – such upset – too upset – upset enough) that she started to cry.
98. I go to the dentist (each – both – every – all) three months.
99. She insisted on (see – to see – seeing – being seen) by the manager.
100. He wondered who (must he – did he have to – he had to – had he had to) see at the bank.