

 **Hello!**

English

Third **GRADE**

Secondary **SCHOOL**

English



MR

M. A.



مر اجعه لا
يخرج عنها
امتحان

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Unit One: Writers and stories

Definitions:

average: the amount you get by adding several quantities together and then dividing them by the number of quantities

confused: unable to understand something clearly

insist: demand that something should be done

midday: twelve o'clock in the middle of the day

poetry: poems in general

old-fashioned: not modern and not fashionable any more.

routine (n): a usual way in which you do things.

believer: someone who believes that a particular idea or thing is very good

collection: a set of similar things that you keep together

custom: something that people do in a society because it is traditional.

disabled: unable to use a part of the body in the way that most people do

district an area of a city or country.

establish: to achieve or give someone a respected position in society or in an organisation.

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.

style: a way of doing or making something that is typical of a particular person, group or period.

develop: to make a new product or idea successful. (Note: transitive meaning here)

competition: a situation in which people or organisations compete with each other.

secretary: someone whose job is to type letters, arrange meetings, answer telephone calls, etc. in an office

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 e-mail

Language Notes:-

graduate from

graduate in

a graduate of

(كلية/جامعة)
()

خريج

He graduated from Cairo University.

He graduated in law and worked as a lawyer.

He is a graduate of Cairo University.

as well as + / V + ing

He was an expert as well as being an important writer.

give experiences

The time he spent abroad gave him experiences.

a district of + مدينة /

Sayyida Zeinab is a district of Cairo.

career

His career was full of difficulties.

work as a / an + الوظيفة الحقيقية

He worked as a lawyer.

publish = come out

His story was published in 1925. = His story came out in 1925.

a collection of

He wrote a collection of short stories.

poor people = the poor

He used to help poor people (the poor).

make into a film

The story was made into a film.

habit(s) = something you do often or regularly. (عادة فردية خاصة بشخص)

His habit was to have breakfast at 7:30.

He has the habit of licking his lips when he is nervous.

tradition = a custom or belief that has existed for a long time

Their traditions were very difficult.

a ten-minute break = a break for ten minutes

You should take a ten-minute break between your study sessions.

insist on = persist in = insist that

He insisted on sending everything as an e-mail attachment.

He persisted in taking the book with him.

She insisted that he was innocent.

spend + + G

Yesterday I spent my spare time reading.

حي، ضاحية

الحياة المهنية

ينشر

يحولها الى فيلم

تقاليد متوارثة من الماضي

gives me a headache = causes my headache

يسبب لي صداع

☞ Thinking about my kids' future gives me a headache/causes my headache.

make a good + وظيفة

سيصبح جيد

☞ Someone who has worked as a travel agent would make a good hotel manager.

Language Functions: (Expressing opinion)

As far as I'm concerned,/In my opinion/ I think/don't think that
I'd say that/It seems to me that

Agreeing:

So do I. / I do, too. / I agree. / You are right.

Disagreeing:

I don't. / I don't agree. / I am not sure.

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d: (Expressing opinion)

- 1) If youme, it is better to live in cities than towns.
a) tell b) believe c) question d) ask
- 2)seems to me that parents are the best teachers.
a) That b) It c) This d) I
- 3) Idisagree that money is the only way to define success.
a) sort of b) somewhat c) strongly d) kind of
- 4) As far as I'm, physical exercise should be a mandatory part of every school day.
a) concerned b) believing c) thinking d) inclined
- 5) "What do you think about my new hairstyle? Am I beautiful with it?" The underlined expression is the expression of
a) giving opinion b) asking opinion c) giving invitation d) showing appreciation
- 6) A: I think our city is very hot at the moment. B: I don't think soour city is much cooler than other cities in this country.
a) I am thinking of b) He forget it c) In my opinion d) I know it
- 7)he is polite.
a) I don't know b) I don't think c) What's your opinion d) What do you feel

Verbs and nouns that go together:

give (a headache/an experience)

We usually use make to talk about producing, creating or building something new:

make (a noise, a mistake, a speech, an arrangement, a decision, a difference, parts, money, sure, fun of, a discovery, friends, time, a good + وظيفة)

The computer made a noise.

My uncle is making a new table.

He's going to make a speech.

We usually use do to talk about work, a task or activities:

do (a good job, a survey, the housework, well, an operation, a favour, harm, business with, my best, judo, homework, a good job)

I always do my homework.

She did well in the exam.

We did a class survey today.

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

- 1) Helen and Paulvery well in their exams.
a) gets b) make c) took d) did
- 2) Will youme a favour, please?
a) take b) do c) make d) get
- 3) Imy best.
a) made b) am doing c) took d) am making
- 4) Ia promise to my grandmother last month.
a) make b) made c) got d) take
- 5) I think scientists havean important discovery on how to cure AIDS.
a) made b) done c) taken d) getting
- 6) My uncle Martina lot of money with his company last year.
a) did b) took c) earn d) made
- 7) You didn'tyour homework yesterday. Why?
a) do b) make c) play d) let
- 8) Before going to the airport,sure you have your ID with you.
a) do b) make c) play d) let
- 9) I think Janea mistake in her presentation yesterday.
a) did b) took c) made d) caused
- 10) It won'tyou any harm to eat more fruit and vegetables!
a) do b) make c) play d) let
- 11) It's always a pleasure tobusiness with that company.
a) do b) make c) play d) let

- 12) Jerry hasfun of me because of my outfit!
 a) made b) done c) taken d) getting
- 13) Mayada alwaysthe housework before going shopping.
 a) does b) makes c) plays d) lets
- 14) The hurricanesome terrible damage to the neighbouring house. It was a nightmare!
 a) did b) took c) made d) cause
- 15) Doing difficult maths sumsme a headache.
 a) does b) makes c) takes d) gives
- 16) Travelling around the worldhim experiences he later used in his writings.
 a) gave b) made c) did d) took
- 17) Have youany arrangements for the holidays?
 a) made b) done c) taken d) getting
- 18) I can't come out because I've got tothe washing up.
 a) do b) make c) play d) let
- 19) You havetwo mistakes in the test.
 a) made b) done c) taken d) getting
- 20) Alia good job when he made that new table.
 a) gave b) made c) did d) took

did 20c) gave 17-a) made 18-a) do 19-a) made 20c) gave 16-a) did 15-d) does 14-a) do 11-a) do 10-a) made 9-c) make 8-b) do 7-a) do 6-d) made 5-a) made 4-b) am doing 3-b) do 2-b) did 1-d) did

Grammar: *Past simple, past continuous and past perfect*

In brief:

• We use the past simple to refer to actions which started and finished in the past, often with a time or date:

She visited London in 2010.

I was in Alexandria a month ago.

• We can also use the past simple to refer to one event followed by another in the past:

When he had an idea, he wrote a short story.

• We also use the past simple to describe past habits:

I always ate breakfast before I went to school.

• We use the past continuous to refer to an action or actions which happened for a length of time in the past. In the past continuous, as and when mean while:

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

• We often use the past continuous to talk about an action that was interrupted by an event in the past:

I was reading a book when my friend arrived.

• We also use the past continuous to talk about an action that happened at a particular time:

Tarek was eating dinner at noon yesterday.

• We do not usually use the past continuous with verbs that describe states or senses. We use the past simple:

She seemed ill when I visited her.

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

• We use the past perfect to talk about the earlier of two actions in the past. The later action is in the past simple:

I had finished my work before I took a break.

We weren't hungry because we had already eaten.

I didn't return home until I had finished my work.

When I reached the station, the train had left. I missed it!

When I had reached the station, the train left. I caught it.

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d: (Grammar)

workbook

- 1) I oncethe newspaper every day. Now I don't have the time.
 a) used to read b) was reading c) has read d) reading
- 2) As soon as we arrived at school, the first lesson
 a) had begun b) was begun c) begins d) began
- 3) Ithe film before I read the book.
 a) already seeing b) 've already seen c) 'd already seen d) was seen
- 4) Whatwhen I called you? You sounded very busy.
 a) did you do b) were you doing c) have you done d) do you do
- 5) Imy own computer for three years before anything went wrong with it.
 a) 'd have b) have had c) had d) 'd had
- 6) Whileher homework, my sister was listening to music.
 a) was doing b) is doing c) doing d) did
- 7) Ito the museum in 2015.
 a) went b) had gone c) have been d) have gone
- 8) In 2010, my parentsin a small flat in the city centre.
 a) had lived b) lived c) have lived d) used to living
- 9) Yesterday evening, wefor our English test when all the lights went out.
 a) revised b) were revising c) had revised d) have revised

- 10) My mother made me a cake. Itof lemons.
 a) was tasting b) has tasted c) tasting d) tasted
- 11) It was dark when we reached the beach because the sundown.
 a) had gone b) has gone c) went d) goes
- 12) After Mona (had) played the piano, sheher sister with her homework.
 a) helped b) has helped c) was helping d) helps
- 13) In what year did youthis school?
 a) started b) starting c) starts d) start
- 14) What did you do afterschool yesterday?
 a) had left b) leaving c) left d) have left
- 15) Whatat eight o'clock yesterday evening?
 a) do you do b) have you done c) will you do d) were you doing
- 16) What had youbefore you had breakfast this morning?
 a) done b) did c) do d) doing
- 17) What gamesyou use to play with your friends?
 a) done b) did c) do d) doing
- 18) Whoyou speak to before the start of this lesson?
 a) did b) have c) had d) will

1-a) used to read 2-d) began 3-c) 'd already seen 4-b) were you doing 5-d) 'd had 6-c) doing 7-a) went 8-b) lived 9-b) were revising 10-d) tasted 11-a) had gone 12-a) helped 13-d) start 14-b) leaving 15-d) were you doing 16-a) done 17-b) did 18-a) did

Student's book

- 1) I firststories and poems when I was at primary school.
 a) had written b) have written c) was written d) wrote
- 2) When I was seven, I wrote a poem whicha prize.
 a) had won b) won c) wins d) was winning
- 3) While Ione story, I was planning the next one.
 a) finished b) had finished c) was finishing d) was finished
- 4) As soon as I'd finished a story, Ithe next one.
 a) had started b) started c) will start d) have started
- 5) Imy last novel six times before I was happy with it.
 a) 've changed b) 'll change c) 'd changed d) was changing
- 6) A famous writerthis book a year ago.
 a) wrote b) has written c) had written d) was writing
- 7) Ia book when you phoned me last night.
 a) have read b) was reading c) had been read d) would read
- 8) Wenear a supermarket before we moved to this house.
 a) will leave b) have lived c) live d) had lived
- 9) Sheit to me while I was reading the newspaper.
 a) gave b) was giving c) had given d) has given
- 10) Iany of his books before I read this one.
 a) had read b) have read c) read d) hadn't read
- 11) I didn't answer the phone because I
 a) was praying b) had prayed c) have prayed d) praying
- 12) Ithe police after I had seen the accident.
 a) telephoned b) had telephoned c) telephone d) telephoning
- 13) I telephoned the police after Ithe accident.
 a) was seeing b) seeing c) had seen d) will see
- 14) I telephoned the police afterthe accident.
 a) was seeing b) seeing c) had seen d) will see
- 15) By the time Nada arrived, welunch, so there was nothing for her to eat.
 a) were having b) have had c) will have d) had had
- 16) Idoing the exercise when my father returned home.
 a) just finished b) have just finished c) had just finished d) just finishing
- 17) While I was playing football, I(down) and broke my leg.
 a) fell b) was falling c) had fallen d) fall

1-d) wrote 2-b) won 3-c) was finishing 4-b) started 5-c) 'd changed 6-a) wrote 7-b) was reading 8-d) had lived 9-a) gave 10-d) hadn't read 11-a) was praying 12-a) telephoned 13-c) had seen 14-b) seeing 15-d) had had 16-c) had just finished 17-a) fell

Exercises

1) Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d: (Vocabulary)

- 1) Early black and white photos show people inclothes.
 a) new b) old-fashioned c) stylish d) modern
- 2) The sun is at its strongest at
 a) midday b) midnight c) mid-year d) midweek
- 3) I don't really have aduring the holidays.
 a) routine b) red tape c) system d) way
- 4) My friend won a prize in acompetition.

- a) poem b) poetry c) poet d) poetess
- 5) I sent an e-mail with two They were photos of my friends.
a) attachment b) detachment c) attachments d) attach
- 6) That author's books are very successful. So I think that he will easily find afor his next book.
a) author b) publisher c) manufacturer d) journalist
- 7) The noun is an attachment. The verb is
a) attack b) attract c) detach d) attach
- 8) The adjective is confused. The noun is
a) confusion b) confusing c) confusable d) confession
- 9) Midday is 12 o'clock in the day, butis 12 o'clock at night.
a) mid year b) midnight c) mid evening d) good night
- 10)is the adjective of secretary.
a) Secret b) Secretariat c) Secretarial d) Secretaries
- 11) Insist is the verb whileis the adjective.
a) insisted b) insistent c) insistence d) insisting
- 12) The opposite of old-fashioned is
a) modern b) fashioned c) unfashionable d) modernise
- 13) Someone who can't use part of their body is
a) enabled b) abled c) disability d) disabled
- 14)are things that people do because they are traditional.
a) Habits b) Routines c) Customs d) Beliefs
- 15)is a system of rules that people must obey.
a) Law b) Customs c) Tradition d) Low
- 16) A way of writing that is typical of a person or group is a
a) steel b) stool c) stale d) style
- 17) One of the first people to do something that others will continue is a
a) pioneer b) peer c) phonier d) scientist
- 18) Ais an area of a town or city.
a) governorate b) state c) district d) lane
- 19) I really enjoy this book. It is written in a very simple
a) form b) words c) design d) style
- 20) Yehia Haqqi came from a poorof Cairo.
a) country b) family c) district d) class
- 21) My brother wants to be a lawyer when he graduates so he's studyingat university.
a) law b) low c) blow d) blew
- 22) Magdi Yacoub was one of the first heart transplant
a) surgeon b) doctor c) donors d) pioneers
- 23) In my grandfather's village, they still follow the same traditionalthat he used to follow when he was a boy.
a) customs b) habits c) routines d) red tape
- 24) Ali's cousin isand cannot walk very well.
a) disability b) disabled c) enabled d) ability
- 25) My sister loves clothes and buys verydresses.
a) fashion b) fashionable c) old-fashioned d) ancient
- 26) His first job was as a
a) law b) lawful c) lawyers d) lawyer
- 27) Ais someone who produces books, newspapers or magazines.
a) writer b) publisher c) editor d) speaker
- 28) My parents gave me aof modern short stories for my birthday.
a) collection b) connection c) correction d) collect
- 29) Yehia Haqqi was an important twentieth-century
a) publisher b) surgeon c) writer d) diplomat
- 30) My mother has athat children learn best by playing games.
a) believer b) believe c) belief d) believable
- 31) Although Nawal has a, she is very good at sports.
a) disability b) disabled c) enabled d) abled

student's book

- 1) Mytypes it onto the computer.
a) secret b) secretary c) secretarial d) secretive
- 2) My publisher insists that I send everything as an email
a) leaflet b) establishment c) attach d) attachment
- 3) Myinsists that I send everything as an email attachment.
a) publishing b) published c) publisher d) publishes
- 4) Yehia Haqqi's writing still important today because He created a newof writing.
a) style b) steel c) steal d) stylish

Unit Two: Abdel-Tawab Youssef: My father, an Egyptian teacher

Definitions:

association an organization for people with the same interests, or who do the same kind of work

cultural: relating to art, music, literature etc.

ministry: a government department

political science: the study of the ideas and activities that are concerned with how a country is governed

lectured: talked to a group of people about a subject

importance: the quality of being important

influenced: had an effect on the way someone or something develops or behaves

fatherly: typical of a kind of concerned father

plan: think about something you want to do, and how you will do it

discipline: to teach someone to obey rules and control their own behaviour

honour: something that makes you feel proud and happy

layer: one of several levels of different materials that are on top of each other

responsible: sensible and able to be trusted

semicircle: a group arranged in a curved line

serious: quiet and sensible

silence: make someone stop giving their opinion

spoil: let a child have or do whatever they want

strict: making sure that people always obey rules.

Language Notes:-

have the honour of

لديه شرف

☞ Some people have had the honour of being called "Teacher".

realise..... يدرك أو يفهم * recognise..... يتعرف على

☞ The head teacher realized that the young teacher was worried about his first lesson.

☞ After the earthquake, we couldn't recognize the city.

have the qualities to be..... لديه الصفات

☞ He had the qualities to be a good teacher.

responsible for = in charge of.....

☞ He is responsible for the students.

been to..... ذهب و عاد * gone to..... (ما زال هناك) ذهب ولم يعد

☞ He has been to the club. He isn't there now.

☞ They have gone to the cinema. There are still there.

be fatherly and gentle..... يكون أبوي ولطيف

☞ You should be fatherly and gentle with the students.

give myself goals..... يحدد أهداف

reach /achieve goals..... يصل لأهدافه

score goals..... يحرز أهداف

☞ I give myself goals and plan how to achieve them.

come with fresh ideas..... يبتكر أفكار جديدة

☞ You should come with fresh ideas to be creative.

inspire يلهم * aspire..... يطمح * conspire..... يتآمر

☞ A good teacher must inspire his students and encourage them.

encourage..... to + يشجع على

☞ He should encourage them to communicate.

take part in..... يشارك في = participate in * take place..... يحدث

☞ The students should take part in conversations.

☞ The coronation took place as planned.

spoil the students..... يفسد - يسيء

☞ You shouldn't spoil the students.

sit in a circle or semicircle..... يجلس في

☞ The students can sit in a circle or semicircle.

left dreaming about..... تركه يحلم بـ

☞ The head teacher left him dreaming about his new job as a teacher.

is like..... يكون مثل أو يشبه

☞ A teacher is like the layers of the earth.

reach a level..... يصل لمستوى

☞ Whatever level you reach, you can dig deeper.

dig deeper to..... يحفر أعمق

☞ You can dig deeper to find more layers.

grow up reading..... يكبر على قراءة

☞ Many people have grown up reading his books.

graduated in +

graduated from +

a graduate of

خريج

☞ He graduated in 2000 in English.

☞ He is a graduate of English.

☞ He graduated from Oxford University.

a difficult time for.....

☞ His father's death was a difficult time for him.

live with..... يعيش مع * live in يعيش في * live on/off..... يتغذى على

☞ He decided to live with his family in Cairo.

earn money..... يكسب مال = earn a living

gain (weight – a skill – experience – speed) يكتسب

☞ He wanted to earn money to send his sisters to school.

☞ He gained much experience and new skills.

married to..... * married with.....

☞ He is married to Mona and has three children.

☞ He is married with Dina and Ali.

event..... حدث هام incident..... حدث في قصة او فيلم accident.....

☞ He used to write about important events and people in the world.

☞ The accident happened early yesterday.

award..... جائزة او يمنح جائزة او شهادة جامعية * reward..... يكافئ او مكافأة على

☞ He won many awards for his writing.

☞ He was awarded his PHD last week.

☞ They rewarded him for his good behaviour.

famous... for مشهور بـ * famous in مشهور في * famousas .. مشهور كـ

☞ He is famous for his honesty.

☞ He became famous in Egypt.

haveinfluence له تأثير

☞ His books have much influence for many years.

Language Functions: Asking for advice

What advice can you give me?/What do you think I should do?/Can you give me any advice?

Giving advice

I think you should...../Why don't you.....?/If I were you, I would.....

What/How about +G.....? /I think it is a good idea to...../You could.....

The best thing you could do is to/I advise you to...../You had better (not) + inf

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

1. I think you shouldyour hair cut.

a) to get b) got c) get d) gets

2. Youbetter decide what to do quickly.

a) would b) had c) could d) have

3. If Iyou, I would study harder.

a) am b) are c) had been d) were

4. They oughtmore careful

a) have been b) been c) be d) to be

5. We'd better notanyone about this.

a) tell b) to tell c) told d) be told

6. If I were you, I wouldn'tthat old car.

a) to buy b) bought c) buy d) had bought

7. I'm going to visit your country. Whereif I want to go shopping?

a) ought to I go b) should I go c) I should go d) ought I go

8. A: I think that the grade my teacher gave me on my test is wrong.

B: Really? Youto her after class today.

a) should to talk b) ought talk c) ought to talk d) had better to talk

9. I need help, doctor. My baby doesn't sleep well. What

a) I should do b) ought I do c) had I better do d) should I do

10. My mother isn't feeling well, so I told her that sheto the doctor.

a) ought go b) ought going c) ought to go d) shouldn't go

11. The airline only allows two pieces of luggage. Youpack too much or you will have to take it out at the airport!

a) had not better b) had better not c) better not d) would better not

12. A: I'm so hot. B: Youyour coat!

a) should put on b) should take off c) oughtn't put on d) should to take off

13. Dave loves chocolate, but hetoo much or he will get fat.

a) should eat b) shouldn't eat c) should eat not d) should have eaten

14. It's raining and I don't want to get my dress wet. Ian umbrella.

a) better bring b) had better bring c) had better not bring d) had better to bring

1 (c) get 2 (b) had 3 (d) were 4 (d) to be 5 (a) tell 6 (c) buy 7 (b) should I go 8 (c) ought to talk 9 (d) should I do 10 (c) ought to go 11 (b) had better not 12 (b) should take off 13 (b) shouldn't eat 14 (b) had better bring

Grammar:

The present perfect

In brief:

• We use the present perfect to talk about past actions that affect or explain the present:

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

• We often use the present perfect to talk about an action that started in the past and continues until the present, often with for (a time period) or since (a date or a starting point in the past):

Mona has studied English for ten years.

We have been at this school since 2012.

• We also use the present perfect to talk about past experiences or events (without saying when), often with ever or never:

I have never eaten Chinese food.

Have you ever ridden a camel?

• We also use the present perfect to talk about very recent events (often with just):

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

• We also use the present perfect to talk about events that have not happened up to now (often with yet):

I haven't received a reply to my email yet.

Note: *has / have been* means *went and returned*.

has / have gone means *went but not returned*.

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d: (Grammar)

workbook

- 1) Theyin Luxor since 2015.
a) had lived b) were living c) lived d) have lived
- 2) I can't phone my parents because Imy phone.
a) lose b) have lost c) lost d) losing
- 3) Nada's younger sister has studied the past tense, but she hasn't studied the present perfect....
a) yet b) already c) just d) still
- 4) The plane I can see it in the sky!
a) has left just b) had just left c) has just left d) just has left
- 5) My uncle has lived abroadfive years.
a) ago b) since c) in d) for
- 6) Have youEnglish food?
a) tried ever b) never tried c) ever tried d) tried never
- 7) Many of today's great writersas teachers.
a) also works b) have also worked c) had also worked d) also working
- 8) Hala cannot play tennis because sheher hand.
a) was hurt b) has hurt c) has been hurt d) hurt
- 9) Basel is not hungry because hea big lunch.
a) has eaten b) ate c) had eaten d) eats
- 10) We can't go home by bus because the last bus!
a) just left b) just has left c) has left just d) has just left
- 11) Hamid's hair is wet because hea shower.
a) had just had b) just had c) has just had d) is just having
- 12) Radwa doesn't know what flying is like because she
a) never flies b) has never flown c) never flown d) never flew
- 13) What have youdone that you would like to do?
a) never b) ever c) yet d) still
- 14) How long have you studied English?
a) ago b) just c) for d) since
- 15)when have you lived in your home?
a) For b) Since c) Ago d) Just

Student's book

- 1) Many peopleup reading the books of Abdel-Tawab Youssef.
a) had grown b) have grown c) were growing d) are grown
- 2) I havefinished one of his books, called My Father, An Egyptian Teacher.
a) yet b) ever c) recently d) just
- 3) Shea book about why the writer became so successful.
a) has written b) writes c) was writing d) had written
- 4) Since hefamous in Egypt, people have translated his books into many languages.
a) has become b) becomes c) became d) had become
- 5) His bookschildren for many years.
a) influence b) have influenced c) are influencing d) influential
- 6) It's two weekswe last met.
a) when b) for c) ago d) since

- 7) This is the most interesting book I
 a) never read b) have never read c) have ever read d) read ever
- 8) Oh! Imy passport. What should I do?
 a) lost b) have lost c) had lost d) lose
- 9) Tamera lot of health problems since he started living in that polluted city.
 a) had b) was having c) has been having d) has had
- 10) Adel hasn't contacted me since heCairo.
 a) left b) has left c) had left d) leaving
- 11) Ito the zoo before.
 a) never been b) have ever been c) have never been d) ever been
- 12) My cousin has lived abroadhis childhood.
 a) for b) since c) in d) at
- 13) Belal is not here. Heto the dentist's.
 a) has been b) went c) was d) has gone
- 14) Omar,that book that my cousin recommended?
 a) do you read b) had you read c) were you read d) have you read
- 15) Ia book by Yehia Haqqi. Have you read it?
 a) 'd just finished b) 'd just finish c) 'm just finished d) 've just finished
- 16) Iit yet.
 a) hadn't finished b) haven't finished c) didn't finish d) won't finish
- 17) I started reading it on Saturday but Ibusy since then.
 a) have been b) was c) had been d) have gone
- 18) You have been very busy since youworking for that charity.
 a) have begun b) begin c) had begun d) began
- 19) The people at the charityme to work there three nights a week.
 a) ask b) had asked c) have asked d) will ask
- 20)to do that?
 a) Had you agreed b) Have you agreed c) Were you agreed d) Are you agreeing
- 21) Nothing like this hashappened to me.
 a) never b) already c) just d) ever
- 22) I haven't met my pen friend
 a) never b) yet c) just d) ever
- 23) Ifinished my work yet.
 a) won't b) hadn't c) wasn't d) haven't
- 24) We haven't travelled by trainyears.
 a) for b) since c) ago d) every

1-b) have grown 2-d) just 3-a) has written 4-c) became 5-b) have influenced 6-d) since 7-c) have ever read 8-b) have lost 9-p) has had 10-a) left 11-c) have never been 12-b) since 13-d) has gone 14-d) have you read 15-d) 've just finished 16-b) haven't finished 17-a) haven't finished 18-d) began 19-c) have asked 20-b) Have you agreed 21-c) just 22-a) haven't 23-a) won't 24-a) for

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d: (Vocabulary)

workbook

- 1) Mr Youssef set up anto help children in 1968.
 a) project b) association c) survey d) Windows
- 2) Ali's grandfather was a doctor and later worked for theof health.
 a) ministry b) factory c) company d) state
- 3) The teacher told us about theof revising before exams.
 a) important b) import c) importance d) imports
- 4) The tourists went on atour of Egypt, visiting all the ancient sites.
 a) classical b) lectured c) cultured d) cultural
- 5) My history teachermy decision to become a teacher, too.
 a) effected b) influenced c) spoil d) planned
- 6) Mona's uncle is an expert on science and oftenat the university.
 a) lecture b) lecturer c) lectures d) lecturing
- 7) Shakespeare's plays have been very Many writers have used his stories.
 a) influenced b) influential c) influence d) influencing
- 8) The football team are playing with a lot of..... . I think they are going to win!
 a) confidence b) importance c) differently d) strict
- 9) Don't lose those forms. They are very
 a) confident b) different c) important d) patient
- 10) What is thein meaning between *where* and *wear*?
 a) similar b) importance c) confidence d) difference
- 11) You need a lot ofto be good at chess.
 a) patient b) intelligence c) chat d) luck
- 12) A week-old moon is shaped like a
 a) semi square b) semi oval c) seminar d) semicircle
- 13)is the verb which means make someone stop giving their opinions.
 a) Silence b) Silent c) Be silent d) Silently

- 14)is the practice of making people obey rules and orders.
a) Responsibility b) Chat c) Discipline d) Seriousness
- 15) Tois to let a child do whatever they want, with the result that they behave badly.
a) spell b) spoil c) spill d) split
- 16)is the behaviour that is typical of a kind or concerned father.
a) Motherly b) Sisterly c) Fatherly d) Brotherly
- 17) Ais one of several levels of different materials that are on top of each other.
a) lawyer b) surface c) liar d) layer
- 18) Someone who is sensible and can be trusted is
a) responsible b) serious c) strict d) spoil
- 19) Someone who is quiet and does not often laugh is
a) gentle b) series c) fatherly d) serious
- 20) Someone who makes sure that people always obey rules and does not let people behave badly is
a) sensible b) fatherly c) strict d) discipline
- 21) I ran for ten kilometres yesterday and now my legs
a) ache b) break c) serious d) spoil
- 22) Phone me after school and we can have aabout the weekend.
a) holiday b) leave c) chat d) break
- 23) Let's play a game in the.....between lessons.
a) holiday b) leave c) chat d) break
- 24) The tourists sat by the pool andthe sun.
a) broke b) faced c) planned d) chatted
- 25) The teacher.....to know why the students were all late.
a) said b) told c) demanded d) wandered
- 26) Weto go to Greece for the holidays next year.
a) plans b) planning c) are planned d) plan

14-(c) Discipline 15-(b) spoil 16-(c) Fatherly 17-(d) layer 18-(a) responsible 19-(d) serious 20-(c) strict 21-(a) ache 22-(c) chat 23-(d) break 24-(b) faced 25-(c) demanded 26-(d) plan

Student's book

- 1) Heat the University of Ohio in the United States about writing for children and the importance of Arabic literature.
a) learnt b) lectured c) pictured d) studied
- 2) His books havechildren for many years.
a) influenced b) influence c) influential d) influences
- 3) You'll beand gentle.
a) father b) in a fatherly way c) feathers d) fatherly
- 4) I give myself goals andhow to achieve them.
a) plain b) plane c) plan d) plans
- 5) Ian introduction and then use steps.
a) plan b) speak c) lecture d) influence
- 6) He madefor the lesson.
a) a mistake b) a break c) a plan d) an influence
- 7) Thein my legs is getting better since I have rested.
a) break b) ache c) demand d) influence
- 8) I ran ten kilometres and now my legs!
a) break b) ache c) demand d) influence
- 9) We have aafter this English lesson.
a) ache b) influence c) break d) face
- 10) To make this cake, you musttwo eggs into the bowl.
a) ache b) influence c) break d) face
- 11) Call me on the phone and we can have a
a) lecture b) chat c) face d) influence
- 12) The two friends hadn't seen each other for a long time andfor hours.
a) lectured b) chatted c) faced d) influenced
- 13) There is a bigfor that new sports car.
a) ache b) influence c) break d) demand
- 14) The teacherthat they stopped talking.
a) ached b) influenced c) broke d) demanded
- 15) The baby has a beautiful
a) ache b) break c) face d) influenced
- 16) I cannotwalking home in this hot weather.
a) ache b) break c) face d) influenced

1-(b) lectured 2-(a) influenced 3-(d) fatherly 4-(c) plan 5-(a) plan 6-(c) a plan 7-(b) ache 8-(b) ache 9-(c) break 10-(c) break 11-(b) chat 12-(b) chatted 13-(d) demand 14-(d) demanded 15-(c) face 16-(c) face

Unit Three: The future of books

Definitions:

- Available:** if something is available, you can get it, buy or use it
button: a small part on a machine that you can press to make it start, stop, etc.
compare: look at two or more things in order to find out how they are similar or different
download (v): to move information from one part of a computer system to another
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
reduce: make something become less in size, price etc.
replace: start using a different person or thing instead of the one you are using now
screen: the flat, glass part of a television or a computer
bleach (v): to make something white or lighter in colour by using chemicals or sunlight
encyclopedia: a book that contains facts about many subjects
mixture: something that is made by mixing two or more different substances together
press (v): to push something firmly and steadily
remove: to take something away
recycle: to put used objects or materials through a process so that they can be used again
roller: a cylinder-shaped piece of wood, metal, etc that can be rolled over and over
soak (v): to cover something with liquid for a period of time
trade: the activity of buying, selling, or exchanging goods within a country or between countries

Language Notes:-

- + be + used to + / for + v + ing
 *Papyrus was used for writing and drawing on. *A pen is used to write with.
 made of ()
 *Doors are made of wood.
 made from ()
 *Paper was made from cotton.
 trade with (شخص / دو 4) يتاجر مع
 *The Arabs traded with China.
 trade in يتاجر في
 *He traded in cotton and paper.
 learn (how) to + يتعلم كيف
 *He learned how to make paper.
 no longer لم يعد = no more
 *He no longer smokes. *He doesn't smoke any more.
 put on to CD يضعه - يحوله على اسطوانة
 *Many books can be put on to CDs.
 e-books كتب الكترونية
 * "E-books" means electronic books.
 available = in stock /
 *Many books are not available.

Language Functions: (Questioning sources of information)

Can you prove that? / What's the source of information for that? / I can't believe that.

What proof do they have that this is true? / It can't / must be true.

I think that's a lie / real. / It is / It's not real news, it is / it's not false.

WORDS WITH MORE THAN ONE MEANING

Sometimes the same word can have a different meaning depending on whether it is a verb or a noun. (mark, type, book, leaves)

For example, The teacher marked his homework. (mark means checked)

There was a mark on his white shirt. (mark means a small dark area)

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

- 1) How quickly can youon a computer?
 a) write b) type c) listen d) online
- 2) We'd like toa table at the restaurant, please.
 a) lock b) back c) bake d) book
- 3) The trainat four o'clock.
 a) leaves b) leave c) a leave d) leaving
- 4) Whichdid you take from the library?
 a) back b) book c) block d) bake
- 5) There are a lot ofon the ground in autumn.
 a) lefts b) loaves c) leave d) leaves
- 6) Papyrus is aof grass.
 a) kinds b) strip c) type d) book

In brief:

• We use the future simple (will + infinitive) to make predictions (with no evidence), for future facts and for offers and quick decisions:

I think it will be hot today.

This school will be 50 years old next year.

Someone's at the door. I'll see who it is.

• We use the future continuous (will / may + be + -ing) to talk about actions that will be in progress at a time in the future. Use may if you are not certain:

I can't visit you because I will / may be doing my homework this evening.

• We use the future perfect (will have + past participle) to predict something that will be finished by a particular time in the future:

By the end of next year, the government will have built a new school in the village.

• We use going to + infinitive for plans and decisions we have already made:

They've got the tickets. They're going to fly to England!

• We also use going to + infinitive to make predictions with present reality or evidence:

The other team's players are very big. It's going to be a difficult match.

• We use the present continuous for arrangements:

The basketball team are playing two games next week.

• We use the present simple for events on a timetable:

The train leaves at six o'clock tomorrow.

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d: (Grammar)

workbook

- 1) There are no clouds in the sky today. I think that itvery hot.
a) 'll be b) will have been c) is being d) 's going to be
- 2) I predict that in the future mobile phonesmuch smaller.
a) are b) will have been c) will be d) are being
- 3) There's a book club meeting after school and everyonethere.
a) is going to go b) goes c) is going to d) will go
- 4) The train to Cairo is on platform four and itin thirty minutes.
a) left b) is going to leave c) leaves d) is leaving
- 5) Next year, my grandfather75 years old!
a) will be b) is c) is being d) is going to be
- 6) Those bags look heavy, so Ithem for you.
a) carry b) will be carrying c) 'll carry d) will have carried
- 7) At one o'clock tomorrow, Ilunch with my friends.
a) 'll eat b) 'll have eaten c) eat d) 'll be eating
- 8) By ten o'clock tonight, Iall my homework.
a) 'll have finished b) 'll finish c) 'll be finishing d) 'll be finished
- 9) Experts think that Cairoby more than half a million people next year.
a) will grow b) grows c) is growing d) will have grown
- 10) Wea family party on Saturday. Would you like to come?
a) have b) are having c) will have d) are going to have
- 11) Our last lessonat two o'clock this afternoon.
a) will finish b) is finishing c) will be finishing d) finishes
- 12) There are a lot of people in the room. Itdifficult to find a chair.
a) is b) is being c) is going to be d) will be
- 13) Look, there's a sandstorm. Ithe windows.
a) 'm going to close b) 'm closing c) will close d) will be closing
- 14) I haven't seen my cousin in England for five years. I'm sure shea lot!
a) grow b) will grow c) will have grown d) is growing

- 15) In the holidays next summer Iwith my cousins in Tanta.
 a) 'm going to stay b) stay c) 'd stay d) 'll have stayed
 16) My planeat ten tomorrow morning.
 a) arrives b) arrived c) has arrived d) will arrive
 17) Don't pick up the phone. Iit.
 a) am going to answer b) am answering c) will answer d) answer

11 (d) 's going to be 12 (c) is going to be 13 (c) will close 14 (c) will have grown 15 (a) 'm going to stay 16 (a) arrives 17 (c) will answer
 10 (b) are having 9 (a) will grow 8 (a) 'll have finished 7 (d) 'll be eating 6 (c) 'll carry 5 (a) will be 4 (c) leaves 3 (a) is going to go

Student's book

- 1) When I go home, Ian ebook online.
 a) read b) 'm going to read c) am reading d) will be reading
 2) I'm sure the publishersthe price when more people buy them.
 a) will reduce b) will be reduced c) are reducing d) will be reducing
 3) My fatherme an ebook reader for my next birthday.
 a) is buying b) buys c) will have bought d) will be buying
 4) The programmeat seven o'clock this evening.
 a) will have started b) is going to start c) is starting d) starts
 5) I think I'll watch that programme.it with me?
 a) Are you watching b) Will you watch c) Do you watch d) Will you be watching
 6) Itomorrow evening so don't phone me.
 a) am going to read b) 'll have read c) 'll be reading d) read
 7) After I finish this book, Iall of his novels already.
 a) 'll be reading b) 'll have read c) have read d) 'll read
 8) I can't talk at the moment. Imy homework.
 a) 'll do b) 'll have done c) 'll be doing d) 'm doing
 9) I can't see you later this evening. Imy homework.
 a) 'm doing b) 'll do c) 'll have done d) 'm going to do
 10) There's a good film on TV tonight. Itat ten o'clock.
 a) will finish b) is finishing c) finishes d) is going to finish
 11) There's a good film on TV tonight. I think that itat ten o'clock.
 a) will finish b) is finishing c) finishes d) is going to finish
 12) Today is Saturday so wefish for dinner.
 a) 'll be having b) 're going to have c) 'll have had d) have
 13) I think wefish for dinner.
 a) 'll have b) 're going to have c) 'll have had d) have
 14) Ito the airport in a minute.
 a) 'll be going b) 'm going c) go d) 'll have gone
 15) Ito Paris later this morning.
 a) will fly b) will be flying c) am going to fly d) 'm flying
 16) My planeat ten o'clock.
 a) will leave b) leaves c) will be leaving d) is leaving
 17) Hi. My familyme out today for passing my exams.
 a) are taking b) take c) will take d) will be taking
 18) When I finish my course, Iin a hospital.
 a) 'll probably work b) 'm probably working c) probably work d) probably 'll work

11 (b) 'm going to read 12 (a) will reduce 13 (a) 'll have 14 (b) 'm going 15 (d) 'm flying 16 (b) leaves 17 (a) are taking 18 (a) 'll probably work
 10 (c) finishes 9 (a) 'm doing 8 (d) 'm doing 7 (b) 'll have read 6 (c) 'll be reading 5 (b) Will you watch 4 (d) starts 3 (a) is buying 2 (a) will reduce

1) Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d: (Vocabulary)

workbook

- 1) My mother has a specialfor cutting vegetables.
 a) gauge b) garage c) gadget d) garbage
 2) Ali is reallyabout his university course, he can't wait for the beginning of the term.
 a) afraid b) keen c) interested d) enthusiastic
 3) I'm going tosome information from the internet for my school project.
 a) downtown b) download c) downstream d) downplay
 4) The television picture is really clear. You have an enormous
 a) steam b) scream c) screen d) beam

- 5) This novel is notas an e-book yet, but you will be able to get it next year.
a) valuable b) available c) capable d) able
- 6) The best thing about anis that you can carry a whole library and read from it at any time.
a) encyclopedia b) book c) ebook reader d) email
- 7) My father is a football He plays and watches it on TV whenever he can.
a) enthusiast b) enthusiastic c) enthusiasm d) enthusiastically
- 8) Her brother has not shown anyfor any kind of sport.
a) idealism b) symbolism c) enthusiasm d) patriotism
- 9) That play is very popular. You'd better check theof tickets.
a) available b) availably c) availability d) unavailable
- 10) I wanted to complain to the manager of the shop, but he was
a) unattainable b) unavailable c) unavoidable d) unbelievable
- 11) My first computer did not work, so they sent me a
a) replace b) replaced c) replacement d) replacing
- 12) The air is cleaner now because there has been ain the use of cars.
a) reduction b) protection c) deduction d) correction
- 13) My exam results wereto my brother's. They were almost the same.
a) compare b) comparable c) comparison d) comparing
- 14) After the storm, workmena lot of sand from the roads.
a) produced b) compared c) removed d) recycled
- 15) Before you can cook these beans, you have tothem for 3 hours.
a) bleach b) soak c) break d) cut
- 16) The story is an interestingof fact and fiction.
a) mixture b) encyclopedia c) soaking d) pressing
- 17) You canwhite shirts to keep them looking clean.
a) press b) dress c) stress d) bleach
- 18) There has always been a lot ofbetween Egypt and Europe.
a) mixture b) download c) upload d) trade
- 19) The noun of "mix" is
a) boxer b) mixture c) structure d) miss
- 20) Pressure is the noun of the verb
a) press b) bless c) mix d) fix
- 21) The verb is trade. The noun for someone who trades is
a) trademark b) trading c) trade d) trader
- 22) The noun is roller. While the verb is
a) rule b) reel c) roll d) real
- 23) The verb is bleach. While the adjective is
a) bleacher b) bleaching c) bleaches d) bleached
- 24) The verb is remove. The noun is
a) removal b) removing c) remove d) removes

1 (c) gadget 2 (d) enthusiastic 3 (b) download 4 (c) screen 5 (b) available 6 (c) ebook reader 7 (a) enthusiast 8 (c) enthusiasm 9 (c) availability 10 (b) unavailable 11 (c) replacement 12 (a) reduction 13 (b) comparable 14 (c) removed 15 (b) soak 16 (a) mixture 17 (d) bleach 18 (d) trade 19 (b) mixture 20 (a) press 21 (d) trader 22 (c) roll 23 (d) bleached 24 (a) removal

Student's book

- 1) I'm researching volcanoes, so Isome information from a website.
a) uploaded b) downloaded c) borrowed d) online
- 2) I took a great photo of the Pyramids, and I'mit onto a website.
a) downloading b) sending c) attaching d) uploading
- 3) I love books, so I often buy them
a) offline b) in line c) online d) line
- 4) I can't buy anything on the internet because the computer is
a) offline b) in line c) online d) line
- 5) Before people could write on papyrus, they had to soak it in water,it and then dry it in the sun.
a) make b) stress c) press d) processed

Revision A

Definitions:

access (v): to find information, especially on a computer

appear: how someone or something seems. Appear is more formal than seem

inaccurate: not completely correct

keyword: a word that you type into a computer so that it will search for that word on the Internet

media: all the different ways of entertaining and giving information to the public and advertising goods, for example television, radio, and newspapers

relevant: directly relating to the subject or problem being discussed or considered

search engine: a computer program that helps you find information on the Internet

update: to add the most recent information about something

Language Notes:-

have + + inf. = make + + inf. (causative)

When you have listened to all the talks, have a class vote on the best way to help the charity.

do a quiz يحل امتحان قصير

Practice Test One A

A- Vocabulary and structure

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

- 1) Nesma first met her best friend when sheat primary school.
a) has been b) was being c) was d) is
- 2) I'm going to wait until theythe price of the phone before I buy it.
a) prevent b) increase c) reduce d) replace
- 3) Whatat midday yesterday?
a) are you doing b) were you doing c) you were doing d) have you done
- 4) We can't use the internet at the moment because the computer is
a) out of line b) offline c) online d) in line
- 5) Kamalan English person before he met my friend Jack.
a) did not meet b) has not met c) won't meet d) had not met
- 6) It is best tothe dried fish in water before you cook it.
a) sink b) seek c) soak d) save
- 7) Before there was a bus in the village, Mona and her brotherto school.
a) had always walked b) were walking c) have always walked d) walk
- 8) The students were very helpful and helped tosome of the rubbish that was in the canal.
a) remove b) rescue c) respect d) research
- 9) You can't talk to Tarek because heout.
a) used to go b) had gone c) has just gone d) goes
- 10) Do you oftenmusic from the internet?
a) load b) take c) download d) upload
- 11) Ola is nervous because shea talk to the class before.
a) never gives b) had never given c) never used to give d) has never given
- 12) My father said that his teacher was verymy father couldn't talk in his classes.
a) serious b) strict c) fatherly d) kind
- 13) Don't be late, the busat exactly ten o'clock.
a) leaves b) going to leave c) has left d) left
- 14) Nabilaher grandchildren. She always gives them lots of food and presents.
a) annoys b) hates c) spills d) spoils
- 15) A lot of people are waiting for the museum to open. Itbusy there today.
a) is being b) was c) is going to be d) has been
- 16) The teacher is going to.....our homework tomorrow.
a) write b) do c) mark d) manufacture
- 17) It is very hot in the house. Ion the air conditioner.
a) am turning b) turn c) will turn d) am going to turn
- 18) Hazem does not like cold water but wehim that is good for him.
a) encouraged b) convinced c) confused d) discouraged

- 19) We cannot use classroom five tomorrow because theythe walls.
 a) paint b) will have painted c) are painting d) will paint
- 20) Where does your familyto go on holiday next summer?
 a) invent b) invest c) invite d) intend
- 21) The mechanicrepairing your car by the end of the week.
 a) will finish b) will have finished c) will be finishing d) is finishing
- 22) To make brad, first make aof flour and water.
 a) mixture b) mixing c) moisture d) monument
- 23) I haven't seen the new adventure film
 a) just b) yet c) already d) never
- 24) The school secretary isfor sending e-mails to the parents.
 a) irresponsible b) respected c) responsible d) awarded
- 25) Ahmed London. He is going to return to Cairo next week.
 a) has gone b) has been c) has gone to d) has been to
- 26) Not many people have read my cousin's book because she could not find a
 a) library b) publisher c) bookshop d) bookseller
- 27) Karim has been really good at Englishhe went to England on holiday last summer.
 a) when b) for c) although d) since
- 28) My grandparents' house is old-fashioned and does not have many
 a) gadgets b) galleries c) technology d) electricity
- 29) When we saw the hotel, wethat it was a great place for a holiday.
 a) were knowing b) hag known c) have known d) knew
- 30) This film is very I'd prefer to watch something that will make us laugh.
 a) sensible b) funny c) serious d) fun

B- Reading comprehension

2) Read the following passage, then answer the questions:

Dear Ali,

How are you?

I had wanted to email you before I started my new job, but I did not have time. I've now worked here for two weeks. I'm working in an old building in the middle of the city at the moment and I travel to work by bus. By the end of the next year, they will have finished building a new office in a different part of the city. So, after that I'll be travelling to work every day on the metro.

Before I started this job, I hadn't known very much about new technology now I use it every day. I often talk to people in other countries, using the internet.

The work is different every day. Yesterday I was interviewing a businessman from Japan. Today I'm visiting a new hotel in Cairo and tomorrow I'm going to a meeting in Damietta. I think I will have to get up very early because the train leaves at 5 a.m.!

The job is very tiring, and I don't have a routine yet, but I'm enjoying it. I have already written a lot of articles. You can read them online. I've met some famous people, too. There is a photo of me interviewing a politician in the attachment to this email. He works for the ministry of antiquities, so he knows all about ancient Egypt. I haven't met any sports people yet. But there is an important tennis competition next month. There are some famous tennis players going there and I'm sure I'll interview one.

Write soon.

Yours,

Munir.

1) For how long has Munir done this job?

- a) for a year b) for two weeks c) since he moved offices d) since last May

2) Why does he have to get up early tomorrow?

- a) he's interviewing a businessman b) he is visiting a new hotel
 c) he is going to a meeting d) he is interviewing a politician

3) Why did someone take a photo of Munir?

- a) he is famous b) he was meeting a famous person
 c) he wanted a photo to send to his friend d) because his article is online

4) What is the main idea of the e-mail?

- a) Munir's new job is boring b) Munir doesn't like his new job
 c) Munir's new job is busy but exciting d) Munir wants his job to pay him more money

5) What does the underlined word one refer to?

- a) tennis competitions
b) business people
c) a famous tennis player
d) a politician

6) What does the word antiquities mean?

- a) very old things b) farming c) medicine d) education

7) Find a suitable subject for this email.

8) How does Munir usually communicate with people in the countries?

9) What job do you think Munir does?

10) Why didn't Munir email his friend before he got the job?

The novel

3) A) Choose the correct answer:

1- What special event is going to take place in Ruritania?

- a- there will be a war b- there will be a new king
c- there will be a new Duke of Strelsau d- colonel Sapt is going to be ruler

2- Who is the Duke of Strelsau?

- a- he is the true king Ruritania b- he is the king's father
c- he is the king's half-brother d- he is Rudolf's brother

3- Why does Fritz von Tarlenheim say that he understands Rudolf Rassendyll well?

- a- they are both officers for a king or queen b- they both want to be king
c- they both look like the king d- they both want to meet the king

4- As well as how he looks, in what way is Rudolf Rassendyll like the King?

- a- they are not kind men b- they both have an easy life
c- they both like fighting d- they are both English

B) Answer TWO (2) of the following questions:

1- What kind of a person do you think that Rudolf Rassendyll is?

2- Rassendyll's position in society gave him opportunities. Do you agree? Why?

3- Do you think there might be a problem with the fact that Rudolf looks very much like the king?

C- Writing

4) Finish the following dialogue:

Amir is discussing his homework with Nasser

Amir: I need to research information about Rudyard Kipling for an essay, but I don't know which website to use.

Nasser:(1).....

Amir: I tried typing his name into search engine but I got hundreds of results. One website said that he wrote only one poem.

Nasser:(2).....he wrote lots of poems. Where did you find that information?

Amir: It's a website called all about poems. Do you think that the information is wrong?

Nasser: Yes,(3).....I think that's incorrect. What's the title of the essay?

Amir:(4).....

Nasser: Ok type the essay title *Rudyard Kipling's most popular poems* in the search engine. You will get fewer results now.

Amir: Yes, look. Kipling's ten most popular poems.

Nasser:(5).....

Amir: Yes, I think it is very useful.

Nasser: It is important to write down your sources of information.(6).....?

Amir: That's a good idea. I'll write it at the bottom of my work.

5) Write a paragraph of about ONE HUNDRED WORDS AND TWENTY on ONE (1) of the following

a- A summary of a book that you have enjoyed

b- A teacher who has helped you.

6) A- Translate into Arabic:

1) We all appreciate the profession of teaching because a good teacher builds a good citizen.

2) We should honour great writers and thinkers, especially those who have published distinguished works.

B- Translate ONE (1) SENTENCE ONLY INTO ENGLISH:

(١) لقد كتب الروائي عبد التواب يوسف العديد من قصص الأطفال المثيرة.

(٢) بمجرد أني رأيت الحادث ، اتصلت بالشرطة و حضرنا علي الفور.

Practice Test One A (Model answer)

A- Vocabulary and structure

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

- | | | | |
|---------------------------|------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|
| 1- c) was | 2- c) reduce | 3- b) were you doing | 4- b) offline |
| 5- d) had not met | 6- c) soak | 7- a) had always walked | 8- a) remove |
| 9- c) has just gone | 10- c) download | 11- d) has never given | 12- b) strict |
| 13- a) leaves | 14- d) spoils | 15- c) is going to be | 16- c) mark |
| 17- c) will turn | 18- b) convinced | 19- c) are painting | 20- d) intend |
| 21- b) will have finished | 22- a) mixture | 23- b) yet | 24- c) responsible |
| 25- c) has gone to | 26- b) publisher | 27- d) since | 28- a) gadgets |
| 29- d) knew | 30- c) serious | | |

B- Reading comprehension

2) Read the following passage, then answer the questions:

- 1) b) for two weeks
- 2) c) he is going to a meeting
- 3) b) he was meeting a famous person
- 4) c) Munir's new job is busy but exciting
- 5) c) a famous tennis player
- 6) a) very old things
- 7) Suggested: I think technology will help him to travel to other countries quickly and cheaply in the future.
- 8) He uses the internet to communicate.
- 9) He is a journalist.
- 10) He did not have time.

The novel

3) A) Choose the correct answer:

- 1) b- there will be a new king
- 2) c- he is the king's half-brother
- 3) a- they are both officers for a king or queen
- 4) b- they both have an easy life

B) Answer TWO (2) of the following questions:

- 1) He comes from a rich and important family and is happy to have an easy life. However, he likes adventure and he is happy to travel to Ruritania alone, without telling anyone.
- 2) Suggested: I agree that Rassendyll's position gave him opportunities because he went to a good school and learnt many languages, as well as learning to ride a horse and to use a gun and a sword.
- 3) Suggested: There might be a problem if Rudolf decides to pretend to be the King, because many people will think he is King of Ruritania.

C- Writing

4) Finish the following dialogue:

- 1) I think you should type his name into a search engine.
- 2) I don't think that's true.
- 3) I can't believe that.
- 4) The title is Rudyard Kipling's most popular poems.
- 5) I'd say that/In my opinion, that should be useful.
- 6) Why don't you write the sources of information at the bottom of your work?

5) Write a paragraph of about ONE HUNDRED WORDS AND TWENTY on ONE (1) of the following
Students' own answer

6) A- Translate into Arabic:

- (١) نحن نقدر جميعاً مهنة التدريس لأن المدرس الجيد يبني مواطناً جيداً.
(٢) لا بد أن نُجَلِّ الكتاب والمفكرين العظام / العظماء، وخاصة هؤلاء اللذين نشروا أعمالاً مميّزة.

B- Translate ONE (1) SENTENCE ONLY INTO ENGLISH:

- 1) Novelist Abdel-Tawab Youssef wrote many exciting children stories.
- 2) As soon as I saw the accident, I called the police and they came immediately.

Practice Test One B

A- Vocabulary and structure

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

- 1) The writer wrote his first story when heat university.
a) was being b) had been c) was d) has been
- 2) London has a / anof 557 mm of rain each year.
a) average b) number c) ability d) water
- 3) My little brother is sad because hehis favourite toy.
a) is breaking b) was breaking c) had broken d) has broken
- 4) I sometimes getbetween the meanings of whether and weather.
a) confirmed b) confident c) confused d) concluded
- 5) Dinathe test when the teacher told them to stop.
a) hasn't finished b) hadn't finished c) not finishing d) haven't finished
- 6) Kamal did not want to tidy his room before he went out, but his mother
a) told b) ordered c) insisted d) said
- 7) The carfast when it hit the tree.
a) was moving b) moves c) has moved d) is moving
- 8) Hoda's father works for an important
a) graduate b) building c) ministry d) work
- 9) I've tried Chinese food, but I haven't tried French food
a) already b) never c) yet d) just
- 10) Walid always makes a revisiontwo months before the exams.
a) plain b) plane c) pain d) plan
- 11) Your bags look heavy. Iyou to carry them.
a) will be helped b) am helping c) help d) will help
- 12) Are there any ticketsfor the tennis match this evening?
a) attracted b) available c) based d) belonging
- 13) The teacher says that werelative clauses next week.
a) going to study b) study c) are studying d) studying
- 14) To turn the computer on, you must press this
a) bazaar b) basket c) battery d) button
- 15) My grandfather70 on his next birthday!
a) is being b) will be c) is going to be d) will have been
- 16) Adel loves windsurfing. He is veryabout the sport.
a) enjoyable b) enthusiastic c) excellent d) efficient
- 17) The police know what the thiefat eight o'clock last night.
a) has done b) does c) was doing d) is doing
- 18) I sent my friend an email with a photo as an
a) attached b) attachment c) attack d) attractive
- 19) The touristswalking until they had reached the top of the mountain.
a) didn't stop b) stopped c) haven't stopped d) won't stop
- 20) Hamid isand cannot walk.
a) deaf b) blind c) unable d) disabled
- 21) Ali isn't here. Heto the park.
a) has been b) has gone c) had been d) had gone
- 22) The head teacher believes thatis very important in the classroom.
a) discipline b) indifference c) violence d) noise
- 23) At ten o'clock tomorrow, Ion a train to Aswan!
a) travel b) will have travelled c) going to travel d) will be travelling
- 24) My father does the same things every day. He likes to have a
a) root b) work c) routine d) way
- 25) Westudying this book by the end of this year.
a) finish b) will be finishing c) will have finished d) are finishing
- 26) There was aat the university about new technology.
a) legend b) lie c) tale d) lecture

- 27) Ithe office until I had checked that all the doors were locked.
 a) won't leave b) wouldn't leave c) hadn't left d) wasn't left
- 28) The head teacher.....the students before the visitor gave her talk.
 a) silenced b) declared c) sheltered d) shouted
- 29) It's 35 degrees and it's only 7 a.m. Itvery hot today.
 a) was b) is going to be c) is being d) will be being
- 30) The computer in the library does not work, so they are going toit.
 a) reduce b) replace c) download d) upload

B- Reading Comprehension

2) Read the following passage, then answer the questions:

The Chinese invented paper, and they were also the first to use paper bank notes for money. Before paper notes were invented in the seventh century, wealthy Chinese traders had used metal coins. These had a hole in the middle so that traders could carry them on pieces of material. But these were very heavy to carry. As a result, traders left the money with someone they trusted. Instead, they carried a piece of paper which said how much money they had. The trader could use this paper note to promise anyone that they could pay for the goods that they wanted to buy.

People in Europe only started to use paper bank notes in the seventeenth century. In England, the King needed money to help fight a war with France. Banks encouraged people to leave money with them and gave handwritten notes saying how much money they had left. The notes said, "I promise to pay the *bearer* the sum of ..." and you can still see the same words on English notes today. Bank workers continued to hand written notes until 1853, when the first notes were printed.

The paper used for bank notes is usually made from a mixture of paper and cotton, and sometimes other materials. Although these other materials make the notes stronger than normal paper, most bank notes only last for about two years. For this reason, some countries tried using plastic notes in 1983. However, the first plastic notes in England were not very successful because the ink came off the notes onto people's hands! Five years later, in 1988, Australia successfully used plastic notes for the first time. Today, many countries use plastic notes, which are stronger than paper notes, last longer and are harder to copy.

- 1) Why did Chinese traders first use notes instead of coins?
 a) Because the coins were too heavy to carry. b) Because coins had holes in them.
 c) Because traders could not trust everyone. d) Because they preferred paper.
- 2) Why did banks in England first want people to leave their money with them?
 a) The King needed money to fight a war. b) People preferred notes to coins.
 c) People wanted their money to be safe. d) Banks opened for the first time.
- 3) Why were notes handwritten until 1853?
 a) It was cheaper this way. b) It was faster this way.
 c) There was not any technology to print them before this time.
 d) It was hard to copy the handwriting.
- 4) What is the main idea of the text?
 a) Why we use money. b) Why we use banks.
 c) The history of paper bank notes. d) The history of trade.
- 5) What does the underlined word them refer to?
 a) the King's men b) the men in France
 c) the people who had the money d) the banks
- 6) What does the word bearer mean?
 a) someone who works in a bank b) a Chinese trader
 c) someone who carries something d) someone who works for the King
- 7) When and where were paper bank notes first used?
- 8) Why was there a hole in the metal coins invented by the Chinese?
- 9) Do you think people will continue to use paper bank notes in the future or will there be a different way of exchanging money? Explain.
- 10) Do you think that more countries will use plastic notes in the future? Why / Why not?

The Novel

3) A) Choose the correct answer:

1) What is the reason that Rudolf Rassendyll gives for being lazy?

- a) Because he comes from an important family.
- b) Because he doesn't have a good job.
- c) Because he never helps in the house.
- d) Because he never wants to travel.

2) What job does Rose persuade Rudolf Rassendyll to do?

- a) work with an ambassador
- b) write a book
- c) teach children
- d) work in a hotel

3) Which of these is not a reason that Rudolf Rassendyll decides to visit Ruritania?

- a) He has six months before his job starts.
- b) His family have relatives there.
- c) Rudolf the Fifth is to become King of Ruritania there shortly.
- d) He wants to be the ambassador to Ruritania.

4) Who do Fritz von Tarlenheim and Colonel Sapt work for?

- a) Duke Michael
- b) the King
- c) Johann
- d) Antoinette de Mauban

B) Answer TWO (2) of the following questions:

- 1) If you were Rassendyll, would you prefer to travel to Ruritania or to stay in England to do useful work? Why?
- 2) Which character is wiser in your opinion, Fritz or Sapt? Say why.
- 3) Do you think Rassendyll was lucky to look exactly like the King of Ruritania? Why?

C- Writing

4) Finish the following dialogue:

Zeinab: and Riham are planning a school project.

Zeinab: It says here that because Australia is moving north every year, sat-navs can't find some important places.

Riham: (1)..... . It can't be true.

Zeinab: No, this is real news. It is not fake.

Riham: (2).....?

Zeinab: I can prove it because it's on the website of an organisation that I can trust. Do you think that I should write about this for my school project?

Riham: Yes. (3).....

Zeinab: I agree, it would be interesting. How do you think I should start it?

Riham: (4).....

Zeinab: OK, I'll start by describing why it is moving north.

Riham: You should definitely include where you got the information, too. (5).....?

Zeinab: It's a website called True facts about Australia. (6).....?

Riham: That's a good idea. I'll see if I can find other interesting information on the same website.

5) Write an email to a friend of ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY (120) words on ONE (1) of the following:

Your name is Nour. Your friend's name is Wessam. His/Her address is Wessam@newmail.com.

- a) a teacher who has helped or inspired you
- b) which websites you should use to find out reliable information

6) A Translate into Arabic:

- 1) A good teacher should be responsible and serious, and care for the needs of students.
- 2) Walid was tired this evening because he had played tennis all morning.

B) Translate ONE (1) sentence only into English:

(لقد كان يحيى حقي واحد من رواد الأدب المصري الحديث.

(في مصر القديمة ، استخدم الناس نوعا من النباتات الطويلة يسمى البردي في صناعة الورق.

Practice Test One B (Model answer)

A- Vocabulary and structure

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

- | | | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|
| 1- c) was | 2- a) average | 3- d) has broken | 4- c) confused |
| 5- b) hadn't finished | 6- c) insisted | 7- a) was moving | 8- c) ministry |
| 9- c) yet | 10- d) plan | 11- d) will help | 12- c) based |
| 13- c) are studying | 14- d) button | 15- b) will be | 16- b) enthusiastic |
| 17- c) was doing | 18- b) attachment | 19- a) didn't stop | 20- d) disabled |
| 21- b) has gone | 22- a) discipline | 23- d) will be travelling | 24- c) routine |
| 25- c) will have finished | 26- d) lecture | 27- b) wouldn't leave | 28- a) silenced |
| 29- b) is going to be | 30- b) replace | | |

B- Reading comprehension

2) Read the following passage, then answer the questions:

- 1- a) Because the coins were too heavy to carry.
- 2- a) The King needed money to fight a war.
- 3- c) There was not any technology to print them before this time.
- 4- c) The history of paper bank notes.
- 5- d) the banks
- 6- c) someone who carries something
- 7- They were first used in China in the seventh century.
- 8- There was a hole in the coins so that people could carry them on pieces of material.
- 9- Suggested: I think that people will continue to use paper bank notes, but we have a lot of new technology now so I think that people will also pay with direct online payments more often in future.
- 10- Suggested: Yes, because plastic notes are stronger, harder to copy and last longer than paper notes.

The Novel

3) A) Choose the correct answer:

- 1- a) Because he comes from an important family.
- 2- a) work with an ambassador
- 3- d) He wants to be the ambassador to Ruritania.
- 4- b) the King

B) Answer TWO (2) of the following questions:

- 1- Suggested: If I were Rassendyll, I would prefer to stay in England to do some useful work. Rassendyll has lots of skills and it would be good to use these to help people.
- 2- Suggested: Fritz and Sapt are both wise and give the King good advice. I think that Sapt is wiser because he has the idea to send Rassendyll to Strelsau to be crowned as the king. He plans everything very carefully.
- 3- Suggested: I think that Rassendyll's view of work and life is bad. He is lazy and avoids responsibilities. He is young and strong so he should have a job and try to help people.

C- Writing

4) Finish the following dialogue:

- 1- I don't believe that.
- 2- What proof do you have that this is real?
- 3- In my opinion, it would be very interesting.
- 4- I think you should start by describing why Australia is moving north.
- 5- What's the source of information?
- 6- Why don't you use the same website to find more information?

5) Write a paragraph of about ONE HUNDRED WORDS AND TWENTY on ONE (1) of the following
Students' own answer

6) A- Translate into Arabic:

- لا بد أن يكون المدرس الجيد مسؤولاً وأن يهتم باحتياجات الطلاب.
- كان وليد متعباً هذا المساء لأنه كان يلعب التنس طوال النهار.

B- Translate ONE (1) SENTENCE ONLY INTO ENGLISH:

- 1- Yahia Haqqi was one of the pioneers of modern Egyptian literature.
- 2- In ancient Egypt, people used a type of tall plant, called papyrus, to make paper.

Unit Four: Women in history

Definitions:

appreciate: understand and enjoy the good qualities of something

argue for: clearly explain why something is true or must be done

award: officially give someone a prize or money

government: the group of people who make decisions about how to rule a country.

positive: hopeful and confident

respected: admired by many people because of your achievements, skills etc.

role: the position that someone has in a situation or activity

career: a job or profession you have trained for and intend to do for a long time

be in charge of: to be the person who controls or is responsible for someone or something

director: someone who controls or manages a company, organisation or activity.

effective: producing the result that was wanted

flight: a journey in a plane

impressive: making you admire something

licence: an official document that gives you permission to do something

nursing: the job of looking after people who are ill, injured or very poor

solo: done alone, without anyone else helping you

suitable: right or acceptable for a particular purpose or situation

Language Notes:-

Ā teach يعلم / يدرس Ā learn يتعلم

She taught English to foreign students.

I'm learning to play the piano.

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

He argued strongly for the proposal.

They argued against the new tax.

Ā decide to + inf. يقرر Ā decide that + يقرر Ā decide on + n يختار

They decided to sell their old house.

He decided that he would look for another job.

We've decided on Paris for our next holiday.

Ā train (somebody) in something يُدرب علي Ā train (somebody) to + inf. يُدرب لكي

Ā train for + n يتدرب من Ā train to be / as + job (وظيفة) يتدرب كـ

All staff will be trained in customer service skills.

Employees are trained to deal with emergency situations.

Sara spends two hours a day training for the marathon.

She's training to be a doctor.

Ā For this reason, ولهذا السبب

Ĥ He was so ill. For this reason, he didn't go to work.

(next) (the) Ā إذا جاءت بعدها كلمات تدل علي الزمن

next week / next summer

She's travelling to London next Monday.

(next) (the) Ā إذا جاء بعدها اسم

Ā The next book I'm going to read is Gulliver's Travels.

Read the next two chapters before Friday.

Ā between بين اثنين Ā among بين أكثر من اثنين

Ĥ She sat between her parents.

Ĥ This mountain is among the highest in the world.

Ā هناك (adverbs) معينة يمكن أن يبدأ بها الكلام و يأتي بعدها جملة كاملة:

Ĥ Interestingly من المثير للاهتمام / undoubtedly / unfortunately / luckily/ personally

Ĥ Interestingly, none of their three children ever married.

Ĥ Undoubtedly, public interest in folk music has declined.

Ā On (his) own وحيد / بمفرده of (his) own الملكية تدل علي

Ĥ I've been living on my own for four years now.

Ĥ I'd like to have a place of my own.

Ā encourage to + inf يشجع علي Ā encourage + n يُشجع (شيء)

Ā discourage from + v + ing يمنع من Ā discourage + n يعوق (حدوث شيء)

Ĥ We should encourage our children to read.

Ĥ Violent TV programmes encourage anti-social behaviour.

Ĥ We should discourage people from polluting the environment.

Ĥ Aspirin may discourage tumour growth in some types of cancer.

Language Functions: (Expressing enthusiasm)

Hey, that's terrific. / That's really great news, isn't it? / That's fantastic!

I can't tell you how happy that makes me. / I'm over the moon. / Wonderful news!

I can't wait (to start). / I'm really enthusiastic about it.

I'm really looking forward to it. / Wow! That's brilliant! / What a great idea!

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

- 1) We've got a school trip to the museum next week. I'm reallyit.
a) looking after b) looking forward to c) looking for d) looking forward
- 2) I came first in the English exam last week! I'm over.....
a) the sun b) the moon c) the sea d) the earth
- 3) I've started playing tennis at the sports club. I'm really enthusiasticit.
a) for b) from c) about d) to
- 4) We're going to start a book club at school. I can'tto start.
a) wait b) stay c) see d) make
- 5) "Do you like this picture? I drew it myself." "Hey, that's!"
a) terrified b) specific c) scientific d) terrific
- 6) A: I won a swimming race. B: That's
a) fantastic! b) awful! c) enthusiastic! d) dull!
- 7) A: There's a new computer program that can help with your English. B:a great idea!
a) How b) When c) Where d) What
- 8) A: Scientists have found a new cure for a serious illness. B: That'snews, isn't it?
a) bad b) awful c) great d) clever
- 9) A: I'm getting married. B: That's
a) grateful! b) fantastic! c) panic! d) dull!

EXPRESSIONS WITH GET

Get has many meanings, for example: (get means have, receive, buy, travel, become).

Aisha's mother encouraged her daughter to get a good education. (get means have).

What do these examples of get mean? Check in a dictionary.

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

- 1) I got an email from my friend this morning. 'got' here means
a) received b) bought c) travelled d) became
- 2) We got a new TV from the shops. 'got' here means
a) received b) bought c) travelled d) became
- 3) How are you getting home this evening? 'getting' here means
a) receiving b) buying c) travelling d) becoming
- 4) It's getting very hot outside. 'getting' here means
a) receiving b) buying c) travelling d) becoming

Grammar:

Relative clauses

In brief:

• We use Type 1 relative clauses to give necessary information about people or things:

She is the woman who / that wrote two books.

• We use who / that for people and which / that for things:

That's the book which / that is a best seller.

• We use whose to show possession or relationship:

Ahmed is the boy whose father is a teacher.

• We use where for places and when for time:

This is the place where we often have picnics.

Friday is the day when I visit my relatives in our village.

• Sometimes you need to use a preposition before the relative pronouns (but never before who or that):

This is the article in which she writes about science.

That is the stadium at which we saw the cup final.

• In informal English, you can often leave out the object pronoun:

I need to talk to someone (who / that) I can trust.

• We use Type 2 relative clauses to give extra information about people or things. We do not usually use that as a relative pronoun:

The book, which I bought last week, is really interesting.

Mr Samir, who teaches us science, is always friendly.

• We always use a comma to separate a Type 2 relative clause. You cannot leave out the object pronouns.

• We can also use what to mean the thing that /which. What is preceded by a verb and not a noun:

We'd better decide what we need to buy.

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d: (Grammar)

workbook

- 1) Yesterday, my brother and I played a long game of tennis,made me very tired.
a) which b) what c) that d) when
- 2) The nurse,must look after young children, has worked at the hospital for ten years.
a) whose b) that c) whom d) who
- 3) The persondoes most of the cooking in our family is my mother.
a) which b) whom c) who d) whose
- 4) 1837 was the yearVictoria became queen of Britain.
a) when b) which c) where d) whose
- 5) I've just read a newspaper articlethe life of a famous woman is described in detail.
a) in that b) in when c) in which d) in where
- 6) My sister went to London University,she studied history.
a) when b) which c) who d) where
- 7) Lord of the Flies is a storya group of school boys are shipwrecked on an island.
a) in which b) at which c) for which d) about which
- 8) She asked me where I had been,..... I replied, "I can't tell you."
a) for which b) about which c) to which d) with which
- 9) Tomorrow, I'm going to a meetingwe're going to discuss women's role in society.
a) in which b) for which c) with which d) at which
- 10) They said something very cruel,I think they should apologise.
a) in which b) for which c) with which d) at which
- 11) Cleopatra,was very beautiful, was the last pharaoh of Egypt.
a) whom b) that c) whose d) who
- 12) Woman's Day,marks an important event in 1909, is on March 8th.
a) who b) that c) which d) where
- 13) Alexandria,my mother was born, is in northern Egypt.
a) who b) that c) which d) where
- 14) Abdel-Tawab Youssef,books have been translated into many languages, is a famous children's writer.
a) whom b) that c) whose d) who
- 15) I spoke to the workermy office.
a) who cleaning b) that cleaning c) who was cleaning d) was cleaned
- 16) Did you like the roomin?
a) that stayed b) where we stayed c) we stayed d) we staying
- 17) Wael did something wrong,he apologised.
a) which b) for that c) for which d) for what
- 18) I always like to buy cottonEgypt.
a) which b) that c) is from d) from

1 (a) which 2 (d) who 3 (c) who 4 (a) when 5 (c) in which 6 (d) where 7 (a) in which 8 (c) to which 9 (d) at which 10 (b) for which 11 (d) who 12 (c) which 13 (d) where 14 (c) whose 15 (c) who was cleaning 16 (c) we stayed 17 (c) for which 18 (d) from

Student's book

- 1) Dr Aisha Abd El-Rahman,is known as Bint El-Shatei, is one of the most famous people in Egyptian and Arab culture.
a) whom b) that c) whose d) who
- 2) Dr Aisha used to go with him to meetings,she learned to read and write.
a) at that b) at when c) which d) at which
- 3) She went to Cairo University,she studied Arabic language and literature.
a) where b) which c) that d) when
- 4) Dr Aisha wrote many books and articlesshe argued for a more positive role for women.
a) in which b) for which c) with which d) at which
- 5) Her work,took up much of her personal life, is still appreciated today.
a) where b) which c) that d) when
- 6) Dr Aisha,father was an important man, was born in Damietta in 1913.
a) whom b) that c) whose d) who
- 7) Dr Aisha wrote many articles inshe discussed women and society.
a) which b) that c) where d) when
- 8) Raneem El Welily,was born in 1989, is a famous squash player.
a) who b) whom c) that d) whose
- 9) Raneem El Welily,is a famous squash player, was born in 1989.
a) who b) whom c) that d) whose

10) Raneem El Welily won a competition in 2015,made her the number one women's squash player in the world.

a) which b) that c) where d) when

11) Adel is my friendbrother won the poetry competition.

a) who b) whom c) that d) whose

12) Have you seenI bought from London?

a) that b) what c) which d) where

13) Alexandria,is Egypt's second biggest city, is a wonderful place for a holiday.

a) which b) that c) where d) when

14) He made a bad mistakewhich he had to apologise.

a) for b) about c) to d) on

for 14 a) where 3 a) in which 4 a) in which 5 b) which 6 c) whose 7 a) which 8 a) who 9 a) who 10 a) which 11 d) whose 12 b) what 13 a) which 14 a) for

1) Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d: (Vocabulary)

workbook

1)means to explain why something should be done.

a) Argue for b) Argue with c) Argue against d) Argument

2)means to like the good qualities or values of something.

a) Associate b) Apricot c) Appreciate d) Apprentice

3) Tois to give a prize to someone who has achieved something.

a) reward b) award c) appreciate d) argue for

4) The group of people who control a country or state are a

a) governor b) governess c) govern d) government

5)means to have a good effect.

a) Causative b) Negative c) Positive d) Additive

6) The position that someone has in an activity or situation is

a) rule b) role c) roll d) reel

7) To be admired by many people because of achievements, skills etc. means

a) respected b) hated c) inspected d) expected

8) My older brother has beena maths prize from Cairo University.

a) rewarded b) gave c) graduated d) awarded

9) Exercise can have aeffect on your health and fitness.

a) positively b) causative c) positive d) negatively

10) Nurses have an importantin looking after patients in a hospital.

a) rule b) role c) roll d) reel

11) My parents alwaysit when I work hard at school.

a) estimate b) appreciate c) reward d) hate

12) This new hospital was built with money from the

a) govern b) governmental c) governmentally d) government

13) Mrs Hala is ateacher at the school. Her students usually do very well in their exams.

a) respected b) respect c) respectful d) respecting

14) The people that I help at the charity are always veryof my work.

a) appreciate b) appreciative c) appreciatively d) appreciation

15) Young children are usually verytowards their teachers.

a) respectable b) respect c) respectful d) respectably

16) They are well behaved children who come from afamily.

a) respectable b) respect c) respectably d) respects

17) How long has the Kingthat country?

a) govern b) government c) governess d) governed

18) It was a great football match. Both teams played very

a) negatively b) positively c) negative d) positive

19) Thefor winning the swimming race is a gold cup.

a) award b) reward c) awarded d) rewarded

20) The whole class clappedat the end of the interesting speech. They had learned a lot.

a) appreciate b) appreciative c) appreciatively d) appreciation

21) A 14-year-old Japanese boy has become the youngest person to complete avoyage across the Pacific Ocean.

a) alone b) lonely c) soloist d) solo

22) Before you can fly alone, you need to have a pilot's

a) license b) licence c) qualification d) degree

- 23) My father spent all hisworking in a bank.
 a) career b) carer c) carver d) curer
- 24) Some films are notfor young children.
 a) sure b) suit c) suitably d) suitable
- 25) That film was made by a famous
 a) directions b) dictator c) director d) manager
- 26) My uncle is inof the Science Department in a secondary school.
 a) change b) charge c) need d) controls
- 27) Thestaff at the hospital work very hard to look after the patients.
 a) nursing b) office c) nurse d) surgeons
- 28) Your grades are, Jena.
 a) impressed b) impression c) impress d) impressive
- 29) To be in charge of means to be responsible for or inof something.
 a) contact b) connection c) control d) conduct
- 30) Impressive means making yousomething.
 a) admire b) loathe c) hate d) dislike
- 31) A licence is an official document that givesto do something.
 a) degree b) permission c) qualification d) certificated
- 32) Nursing is a job ofafter people who are ill.
 a) caring b) locking c) looking d) lacking
- 33) Solo means done, without help from another person.
 a) on your own b) of your own c) for your own d) lonely
- 34) Suitable means right in a particular
 a) job b) career c) colour d) situation
- 35) The job is nursing. The name of the person is
 a) nursery b) assistant c) nurse d) nursing
- 36) The adjective is impressive. The verb is
 a) impress b) impressed c) impression d) impressing
- 37) The noun is director. The verb is
 a) direction b) direct c) director d) directive
- 38) The adjective is suitable. The noun is
 a) suit b) suitably c) suitability d) suitable
- 39) The adjective is solo. The name of the person is
 s) solo b) soloist c) soloing d) soloed
- 40) The noun is licence. The verb is
 a) licence b) certificate c) degree d) license
- 41) The noun is practice. The verb is
 a) practice b) practicing c) practise d) practical
- 42) The noun is advice. The verb is
 a) device b) advise c) advice d) devise

1a) Argue for 2c) Appreciate 3b) award 4d) government 5c) Positive 6b) role 7a) respected 8d) awarded 9c) positive 10b) role 11b) appreciate 12d) government 13a) respected 14b) appreciative 15c) respectful 16a) respectable 17d) governed 18b) positively 19a) award 20c) appreciatively 21d) solo 22b) licence 23a) career 24d) suitable 25c) director 26b) charge 27a) nursing 28d) impressive 29c) control 30a) admire 31b) permission 32c) looking 33a) on your own 34d) situation 35c) nurse 36a) impress 37b) direct 38c) suitability 39b) soloist 40a) licence 41c) practise 42b) advise

Student's book

- 1) Dr Aisha spent most of her lifeher work.
 a) about b) on c) for d) in
- 2) Florence Nightingale was a nurse whonew ways of nursing.
 a) found b) contributed c) devise d) introduced
- 3) Florence Nightingale opened the first school of
 a) nursery b) nurses c) nursing d) nursed
- 4) Dr Aisha Abd El-Rahman was an Egyptianand teacher.
 a) pilot b) writer c) politician d) lectured
- 5) Lotfia El Nadi was one of Egypt's firstpilots.
 a) feminist b) male c) ancient d) female
- 6) In 1933, Lotfia El Nadi became famous when she flewfrom Cairo to Alexandria.
 a) solo b) lonely c) soloist d) soul
- 7) Amy Johnson was a pilot who broke worldfor solo flights.
 a) championships b) awards c) fame d) records
- 8) In 1944, Linda Masoud became the first woman teacher at theschool.
 a) flying b) flight c) fly d) flown

1 b) on 2 d) introduced 3 c) nursing 4 b) writer 5 d) female 6 a) solo 7 d) records 8 a) flying

Unit Five: Emily Dickinson: "If I can stop"

Definitions:

robin: a small brown bird with an orange front

aching: pain

fainting: becoming unconscious for a short time

in vain: without success

ease: make something less difficult

angle worm: a long, thin animal, with no bones and no legs, that lives in soil

fellow: a man or a boy

halves: the plural of half

alive: living, not dead

challenging: interesting but difficult to do

moving: making you feel strong emotions, especially sadness

publisher: a person or company that produces books for people to buy

Language Notes:-

at the age of = when + S. + was

in the age of

He won the championship at the age of 16. = He won the championship when he was 16.

We live in the age of technology.

stop + object + from + v. + ing

يمنع....من

If I can stop one heart from breaking, I shall not live in vain.

at the end of (قصة، شهر، كتاب، فيلم، في نهاية) in the end = finally أخيراً

My house is at the end of this street.

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

Language Functions: (Summarising and paraphrasing)

Can you paraphrase / summarise that? / I think that it means / In other words

I think I can summarise the (poem). / What she's trying to say is that

PHRASES WITH BREAK

break (the rules, my heart, the law, a record, a promise, for lunch)

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

1) Emily Dickinson's poems oftenthe rules. She did not follow the usual rules.

a) missed b) broke c) followed d) built

2) It broke myto hear about the earthquake. It made me very unhappy.

a) leg b) arm c) head d) heart

3) You can go to prison if you break the This means you do something that is illegal.

a) law b) low c) rule d) heart

4) He walked up the mountain so quickly that he broke

a) a rule b) a record c) a law d) a promise

5) I never break: I said I'd help you, so I will help you.

a) a rule b) a record c) a law d) a promise

1 b) broke 2 d) heart 3 a) law 4 b) a record 5 d) a promise

ADJECTIVES AND ADVERBS STARTING WITH A-

The adjective forms of some verbs start with a:

The child is sleeping. = The child is asleep.

The adverb form of some nouns also start with a:

We swam to the shore. = We swam ashore.

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

1) I'm alwaysat six o'clock.

a) wake b) woke c) awake d) waking

2) That 500-year-old tree is still

a) live b) alive c) life d) lives

3) We walkedthe beach and watched the swimmers.

a) a long b) long c) the long d) along

4) The boat went slowly because there were rocks

a) ahead b) a head c) head d) heads

1 c) awake 2 b) alive 3 d) along 4 a) ahead

Grammar:

Distributives: all, both, half, each, every, either, neither

In brief:

• We use *all* with a singular verb with uncountable nouns, but with a plural verb with countable nouns:

All Mona's money is at home, so all her friends are helping her.

• We use *half (of)* before nouns. Use a plural verb after plural nouns:

He ate half (of) the cake this morning.

Half (of) my friends like tennis.

• Do not use *of* in expressions of quantity:

My house is half a kilometre from here.

• We usually use *each, every, either* and *neither* before singular nouns:

Each student wears a uniform.

Every person has a role in society.

Neither answer is correct.

• You can also use *each, either* and *neither + of* with plural nouns:

I don't like either of the photos.

I like neither of the photos.

Each of the girls spoke well.

• Use *each* to refer to members of a group as individuals. When there are only two in a group, we usually use *both*:

I gave each of my three brothers a card and both my parents a present.

• *Every* has a similar meaning to *each* but usually refers to all the members of a group together:

Every student was given a book.

• *Either* and *neither* refer to one of two.

Neither is the same as *not ... either*:

Sara and I can go on either Friday or Saturday, but neither of us can go on Sunday.

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d: (Grammar)

workbook

1) You can stay inthe three-star Sand Hotel or the two-star Blue Hotel.

a) either b) neither c) both d) every

2)hotels have a café for breakfast and each room has a fridge and TV.

a) Each b) Every c) Both d) Either

3)hotel has a restaurant, but there is a lovely restaurant next to the Sand Hotel.

a) Both b) Neither c) All d) None

4)our staff members are trained to make sure that you have a perfect holiday.

a) Neither b) Either c) Each d) All

5) Both hotels have a café for breakfast androom has a fridge and TV.

a) each b) all c) both d) half

6) We wantvisitor to our hotels to leave with a smile on their face!

a) both b) neither c) every d) all

7) We looked at two hotels on the internet andof them would be great for a holiday.

a) either b) all c) none d) some

8)of the five tourists from the north of Europe had blond hair.

a) Both b) Neither c) Each d) Either

9) Tarek loves tennis and watchesmatch on television.

a) all b) every c) both d) neither

10) There were two photos of me on my cousin's phone but I likedof them.

a) neither b) all c) both d) either

11) My sister bought two new skirts andof them are long and green.

a) all b) half c) each d) both

12) The film was very boring andof the people left before the end.

a) both b) half c) neither d) none

13) Do you prefer coffee or tea? I likeof them. I don't like hot drinks.

a) both b) either c) all d) neither

14) At a restaurant, would you rather have fish or meat? I like, but I usually have chicken.

a) both b) all c) none d) half

15) Which member of your family is the best at speaking English?

.....them speaks some English, but my mother is the best!

- a) All of b) Both of c) Each of d) Neither of

16) How many students in your class live near you? Aboutthem are from my village.

- a) both of b) half of c) neither of d) half

17) Which school subject do you think is most interesting?

.....subject is different. I don't think I have a favourite.

- a) Every b) Each of c) Both d) All

18) Do you prefer to have a holiday on a beach or in the countryside?

I like, but it depends on the time of year.

- a) all b) none c) either d) every

1a) either 1b) neither 1c) both 1d) half 1e) each 1f) every 1g) either 1h) neither 1i) both 1j) half 1k) each 1l) every 1m) neither 1n) both 1o) half 1p) each 1q) every 1r) neither 1s) both 1t) half 1u) each 1v) every 1w) neither 1x) both 1y) half 1z) each

Student's book

1) Poems usually have three or more verses and inverse, there are words that rhyme.

- a) every b) either c) neither d) both

2) They may haveno words that rhyme, or words that partly rhyme.

- a) both b) either c) neither d) each

3) When she was a child, she was good atwriting and playing the piano.

- a) every b) all c) either d) both

4) She spent nearlyher life at home.

- a) each b) every c) all d) neither

5) She spent aboutof her time writing poems.

- a) both b) half c) either d) neither

6) She preferred to write long letters tofriend instead.

- a) both b) half c) each d) all

7) Two men wanted to marry her, but she acceptedof their offers.

- a) all b) either c) every d) neither

8) I don't likeof the T-shirts.

- a) neither b) either c) none d) some

9) I need to be good atspeaking and writing English to get the job.

- a) every b) each c) both d) all

10)engineer in the factory was given a separate job to do.

- a) All b) Both c) Half d) Every

11)the students in my class speak English very well.

- a) Each b) All c) Every d) Neither

12)the students in our class are from Cairo.

- a) Either b) Both c) All d) Each

13) The cake was cut into six pieces, so three of us ateof it and we kept the other three pieces until later.

- a) half b) all c) both d) neither

14) The teacher told the class thatstudent had done very well that year.

- a) half b) all c) every d) both

15) I was offered tea or coffee, but I hadof them because I don't like hot drinks.

- a) both b) neither c) either d) all

16) The tour guide gavetourist a ticket to enter the museum.

- a) all b) both c) neither d) each

17) My mother said I could havea cheese or a chicken sandwich.

- a) neither b) both c) either d) half

18) I was very hungry, so I hadthe cheese and the chicken sandwich!

- a) both b) neither c) all d) either

1a) every 1b) either 1c) both 1d) half 1e) all 1f) each 1g) every 1h) neither 1i) both 1j) half 1k) each 1l) every 1m) neither 1n) both 1o) half 1p) each 1q) every 1r) neither 1s) both 1t) half 1u) each 1v) every 1w) neither 1x) both 1y) half 1z) each

1) Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d: (Vocabulary)

workbook

1)means living, not dead.

- a) Live b) Life c) Alive d) Lived

2) If something is, it is interesting but difficult to do.

- a) changing b) clicking c) alleging d) challenging

3)means making you feel strong emotions, especially sadness.

- a) Moving b) Walking c) Running d) Jumping

4) A/Anis a person or company that produces books for people to buy.

- a) publisher b) author c) writer d) reader

5. My cousin wrote a novel but hasn't found a/anyet.

- a) author b) publisher c) book d) printer

6) The film about the war was very A lot of people cried at the end!

- a) moving b) removing c) proving d) improving

7) Although the plane crashed, rescuers were pleased to find that all the passengers were.....

- a) life b) alive c) live d) a life

8) The walk across the mountains was beautiful but very

- a) moving b) familiar c) simple d) challenging

9) It hurt when I hit my head on the shelf, but the pain soon

- a) teased b) increased c) eased d) pleased

10) Hassan's tooth hurt all night and he went to the dentist's because thedid not stop today.

- a) lacking b) faking c) aching d) baking

11) It was very hot and busy in the market today and one tourist

- a) flourished b) fainted c) destroyed d) hurried

12) We ran to the station but it was in The train had already left.

- a) vain b) vein c) pain d) gain

13) In winter, we often seein the trees in the park.

- a) robbers b) robins c) rubbers d) ropes

1 (c) Alive 2 (d) challenging 3 (a) Moving 4 (a) publisher 5 (b) publisher 6 (a) moving 7 (b) alive 8 (d) challenging 9 (c) eased 10 (c) aching 11 (b) fainted 12 (a) vain 13 (b) robins

Student's book

1) If something is, it is interesting but difficult to do.

- a) changing b) clicking c) alleging d) challenging

2)means making you feel strong emotions, especially sadness.

- a) Moving b) Walking c) Running d) Jumping

3) It was so hot inside the room that I thought I was going to

- a) saint b) giant c) paint d) faint

4) I ran ten kilometres yesterday and so my legs !

- a) ached b) eased c) baked d) licked

5) Mona has a bad headache but this medicine shouldthe pain.

- a) increase b) tease c) ease d) release

6) We walked up to the castle It was closed.

- a) in short b) in brief c) in theory d) in vain

1 (d) challenging 2 (a) Moving 3 (d) faint 4 (a) ached 5 (c) ease 6 (d) in vain

Unit Six: Work-life balance

Definitions:

accounts: a record of the money that a person or company has received and spent

freelance: (adj) working independently for several different companies

organisation: an organised group of people such as a business

separate: to divide into two or more parts

stress continuous feeling of worry about work or your personal life that stops you from relaxing

task: a piece of work that someone has to do

Language Notes:-

feel: to experience a sensation

suffer: to experience pain, difficulty or loss

training: to be given teaching or practice in a profession or skill

exercise: to do physical exercises in order to be healthy

available for work: free (to work)

at work: doing some work

remind: to make someone remember something

tell: to express something in words

regular: repeated, planned for the same time every day

deadline: a date of time by which you must finish something

take on: start doing or be responsible for

client: someone who pays a person or organisation for work or advice

sociable: friendly, likes to be with other people

find (that) S. + v./to + inf.

My students and I find your lecture is/to be very useful.

find + obj. + adj

My students and I find your platform very useful.

Language Functions: (Asking for and giving reasons)

Asking for reasons: Can you tell me why? / Why ...? / Is that the reason ...? / Is that why ...?

What (did you choose her) for? / What's the reason for ...?

Giving reasons: (It's) because ... / For (two / three) reasons. / To start with ...

Firstly / Secondly, because ... / That's one of the reasons. / Mainly because ...

PHRASES WITH make, do and get

We usually use make to talk about producing something, do for actions and get for receiving.

make a timetable, a plan, a will, a mistake, a difference, a fortune, a noise, a decision

do work, a job, accounts, well, badly, research, without, the cooking, the shopping, sports

get money, a prize, a letter, an email, work

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

1) You canyour own timetable.

a) go b) do c) make d) get

2) I'm onlya few hours of work a day.

a) making b) spending c) wasting d) doing

3) Freelance workers have totheir own accounts.

a) get b) pay c) do d) make

4) The problem with being a freelance worker is that you don't always.....regular work.

a) get b) make c) spend d) go

5) It can be hard tomoney and look after my family.

a) do b) make c) earned d) invests

6) Before the start of the new year, the teachers work together toa school timetable.

a) make b) get c) work d) do

7) Some graduates think that it is harder towork today than it used to be.

a) search b) did c) get d) make

8) Before I start revising, I alwaysa revision plan.

a) get b) organise c) study d) make

9) My friend Monareally well in the test last week.

a) got b) did c) studied d) made

10) Samia lot of work last night, but he still didn't finish his homework!

a) wasted b) spent c) did d) made

11) How much money did Fareedawhen she was working in the bank last year?

a) get b) made c) do d) gets

12) It can be hard tomoney and look after my family.

a) do b) get c) earned d) invests

1 (c) make 2 (d) doing 3 (c) do 4 (a) get 5 (b) make 6 (a) make 7 (c) get 8 (d) make 9 (b) did 10 (c) did 11 (a) get 12 (b) get

Grammar: so / such ... that; enough / too ... to

In brief:

so / such ... that; enough / too ... to

• We use so or such ... that and enough / too ... to to express result.

• We use so before an adjective (without a noun) or an adverb:

That cake was so nice that I'll have another one!

They walked so slowly that they missed the train.

• We use such before an adjective followed by a noun:

It was such a useful book that I read it twice.

Tarek is such a friendly person that everyone likes him.

• We use adjective / adverb + enough + to + infinitive to mean as much or as many as necessary. It usually has a positive meaning:

Hamdi is tall and fast enough to be very good at basketball.

Hamdi is clever enough to answer the difficult questions.

• We use too + adjective / adverb + to + infinitive to mean more than is wanted or necessary:

The sea is too cold to swim in.

The coffee was too hot to drink.

• Note that not (hot / fast) enough to ... = too (cold / slow) to

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d: (Grammar)

workbook

1) That salad wasthat I'll ask the restaurant for the recipe.

a) such nice b) as nice c) too nice d) so nice

2) It wasfilm that some people fell asleep before the end.

a) such a long b) such long c) so long d) so a long

3) The stadium is bighold 50,000 spectators.

a) enough not to b) not to c) enough to d) to

4) That ladder isbe put on the back of your car.

a) so long b) such long c) long enough d) too long to

5) Today ishot to play tennis outside.

a) much so b) much too c) many too d) much enough

6) Elephants are sothat they can push over trees.

a) power b) powerfully c) powerless d) powerful

7) This istree that it is amazing it is still alive.

a) so old a b) such old c) too old d) so old

8) Nobody has been to the top of this mountain because it is too dangerous

a) climb b) for climb c) to climb d) climbing

9) This book isthat nearly everyone has read it.

a) such a famous b) such famous c) so a famous d) so famous

10) I wanted to buy a new phone but it was too expensiveto buy.

a) for me b) to me c) of me d) about me

11) The hatenough to wear.

a) was big not b) was too big c) was so big d) wasn't big

12) The boys ranwin the race.

a) too slow to b) too slowly to c) too slowly for d) too slowly not to

13) So intelligentthat she passed the exam easily.

a) Ola is b) Ola has c) has Ola d) is Ola

14) Hamdi isperson that he is very good at weight-lifting.

a) so strong b) such strong c) such a strong d) so strong an

15) Hana felt illcome to school.

a) enough not to b) enough to c) too d) enough

16) Hana did not feelto come to school.

a) too well b) so well c) such well d) well enough

17) Is ithot to play games in the park?

a) ever enough b) never so c) ever too d) such

- 18) Have you ever read a book that wasthat you wanted to read it again?
 a) so interesting b) such interesting c) such an interested d) so interested
- 19) Have you ever seen a film that wasthat you couldn't stop laughing?
 a) funny enough b) such funny c) too funny d) so funny
- 20) Have you ever read a story that wasto believe?
 a) so difficult b) too difficult c) difficult enough d) very difficult
- 21) Is itto snow in Egypt?
 a) ever too cold b) ever enough cold c) ever cold enough d) ever so cold

Student's book

- 1) I ambusy to go to work every day.
 a) enough b) two c) too d) such
- 2) Sometimes I workedhard that I had to work until late at night.
 a) so b) such c) too d) because
- 3) There are times when you can't work hardto live comfortably.
 a) enough b) such c) too d) to
- 4) I workedlong hours that I didn't have any time to myself.
 a) so b) such c) too d) enough
- 5) Other freelance workers find doing their accountstoo difficult for them to do on their own.
 a) are b) be c) is d) been
- 6) The exercise waseasy that I finished it in two minutes.
 a) so b) such c) too d) such a
- 7) Rami is carefulto make very few mistakes.
 a) too b) such c) so d) enough
- 8) This soup ishot to eat.
 a) such as b) such c) too d) so
- 9) The question isfor the little boy to answer.
 a) difficult enough b) enough difficult c) too difficult d) enough easy
- 10) It isan interesting play that you can't miss it.
 a) such b) so c) such as d) too
- 11) They arelong questions that we don't have time to answer them all.
 a) to b) enough c) too d) such
- 12) The test wasto finish.
 a) difficult enough b) so difficult c) very difficult d) too difficult
- 13) It was notto see any stars in the sky.
 a) dark enough b) so dark c) too dark d) such dark
- 14) The food in that restaurant isthat we go every week.
 a) good enough b) so good c) very good d) too good
- 15) It wasgame that we didn't finish it until ten o'clock!
 a) so long b) long enough c) such a long d) too long
- 16) It is so hot outsidewe can't go to the market.
 a) to b) for c) about d) that
- 17) It isinteresting book that I read it twice.
 a) such an b) such c) so d) too
- 18) The sea wasto swim.
 a) too warm b) so warm c) cold enough d) warm enough
- 19) Too highto jump (over).
 a) the wall was b) was the wall c) has the wall d) the wall has
- 20) So many people in the room that I couldn't find a place to sit in.
 a) there were b) there was c) were there d) was there

1) Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d: (Vocabulary)

workbook

- 1)means a record of the money that a company or person has received and spent.
a) Accounts b) Deadlines c) Clients d) Organisations
- 2) A/Anis a date or time by which you must finish something.
a) account b) deadline c) client d) organisation
- 3) A/Anis someone who pays a person or organisation for services or advice.
a) account b) deadline c) client d) organisation
- 4)means working independently for several different organisations.
a) Freelance b) Deadline c) Sociable d) Client
- 5) A/Anmeans a group of people with a particular purpose, such as a business.
a) account b) deadline c) client d) organisation
- 6)means start being responsible for.
a) Take off b) Take to c) Take up d) Take on
- 7)means friendly and likes to be with other people.
a) Sociable b) Regular c) Separated d) Lack
- 8)means repeated, normal or usual.
a) Sociable b) Regular c) Separated d) Lack
- 9) The company has an accountant to do the company
a) accounts b) deadlines c) clients d) organisations
- 10) Tarek is not employed by the computer company. He is aworker.
a) balance b) sociable c) freelance d) stressful
- 11) It is good to doexercise, so I go running every day.
a) sociable b) regular c) separated d) lack
- 12) Maha has to finish the work tonight as there is an importanttomorrow morning.
a) account b) deadline c) client d) organisation
- 13) Hamdi is very tired because he decided totwo new projects at work.
a) take off b) take to c) take up d) take on
- 14) My father will be late home today because he has a meeting with an important
a) account b) deadline c) client d) organisation
- 15) Your brother is very..... . He likes talking to everyone he meets!
a) balance b) sociable c) freelance d) stressful
- 16) The United Nations is an importantthat works all over the world.
a) account b) deadline c) client d) organisation
- 17) When I was young, my mother oftenme from my brother to stop us from arguing!
a) sociable b) regular c) separated d) lack
- 18) Adel's job is very He is a firefighter and his work is often very dangerous.
a) balance b) sociable c) freelance d) stressful
- 19) The sports team has a goodbetween people who are fast and people who are strong.
a) balance b) sociable c) freelance d) stressful
- 20) Tamer never goes on a plane. Hefrom a fear of flying!
a) limits b) feels c) suffers d) trains
- 21) The teacher gave us all a Mine was to interview four students.
a) limit b) balance c) lack d) task
- 22) In the north of Europe, some people become ill in winter because there is aof sunshine.
a) sociable b) regular c) separated d) lack
- 23) You shouldthe number of sweets you eat. They are very bad for your teeth.
a) limit b) balance c) lack d) task
- 24) After our walk in the mountains, Ireally tired.
a) felt b) suffered c) trained d) balanced
- 25) Are you coming to footballafter school?
a) training b) exercise c) trainer d) trainee
- 26) I can't phone my mother because she iswork.
a) for b) in c) of d) at
- 27) Pleaseme to buy my cousin a present, or I will forget!
a) feel b) suffer c) remind d) tell

- 28) My grandmother isn't well. She oftenfrom headaches.
 a) feels b) suffers c) reminds d) tells
- 29) People who work long hours often sufferstress.
 a) for b) of c) from d) off
- 30) Your father reminds mea famous actor!
 a) for b) of c) from d) off
- 31) The school library is availablethe English class today.
 a) for b) of c) from d) off
- 32) When you make the cake, you need to separate the white of the eggthe yellow.
 a) for b) of c) from d) off
- 33) The plane is takingsoon.
 a) for b) of c) from d) off
- 34) I can'tany time this week as I have a lot of work to do.
 a) switch off b) look off c) get off d) take off
- 35) It was hot so I took off my jacket. Took off here means
 a) reached b) left c) removed d) became
- 36) The plane took off at half past four. This means itthe ground.
 a) reached b) left c) removed d) became
- 37) Her sports careerafter she won the competition. Means suddenly became successful.
 a) switched off b) looked off c) got off d) took off

1 a) Accounts 2 b) deadline 3 a) Freelance 4 c) client 5 d) organisation 6 d) Take on 7 a) Sociable 8 b) Regular 9 a) accounts 10 c) freelance 11 b) regular 12 b) deadline 13 d) take on 14 c) client 15 b) sociable 16 d) organisation 17 c) separated 18 d) stressful 19 a) balance 20 c) suffers 21 d) task 22 d) lack 23 a) limit 24 a) felt 25 a) training 26 d) at 27 c) remind 28 b) suffers 29 c) from 30 b) of 31 a) for 32 c) from 33 d) off 34 d) take off 35 c) removed 36 b) left 37 d) took off

Student's book

- 1) The problem with being a freelance worker is that you don't always getwork.
 a) irregular b) regular c) hard d) wealthy
- 2) You must meet the
 a) headlines b) broad lines c) deadlines d) breadlines
- 3) I can choose exactly which projects to
 a) take off b) take to c) take out d) take on
- 4) If you are working for an organisation, they find thefor you.
 a) clinics b) consumers c) clients d) employers
- 5) It is morewhen you are working in an office.
 a) social b) sociable c) society d) socially
- 6)is when two equal things are treated as though they are equally important.
 a) Freelance b) Limit c) Balance d) Lack
- 7) When youfrom illness. This means you have an illness or health problem.
 a) worry b) suffer c) relax d) take
- 8) If something makes you worried and unable to relax. This means it is
 a) stressed b) relaxing c) worrying d) stressful
- 9) When you do not go to work for a period of time means youdays off.
 a) take b) make c) learn d) do
- 10) To keep something less than a particular amount is to
 a) lack b) limit c) relax d) stress
- 11) When you do not have enough of something means
 a) lack b) limit c) relax d) stress
- 12) The manager asked him if he waswork next weekend.
 a) available at b) available c) for d) available for
- 13) He says his legs willafter that long run!
 a) suffer b) stress c) balance d) lack
- 14)me to buy a newspaper on the way home, or I will forget.
 a) Remember b) Avoid c) Remind d) Believe
- 15) Although she does not have time for much, she is very healthy.
 a) practice b) sports c) balance d) exercise

1) regular 2 c) deadlines 3 d) take on 4 c) clients 5 b) sociable 6 c) Balance 7 b) suffer 8 d) stressful 9 a) take 10 b) limit 11 a) lack 12 d) available for 13 a) suffer 14 c) Remind 15 d) exercise

Revision B

Definitions:

charitable: charitable organisations give money or help to people who need it

colleague: someone you work with

envy: wish that you had or could do something that someone else has or can do

female: a girl or woman, not a boy or man

loyal: always faithful to a person, country, etc.

male: a boy or man, not a girl or woman

value (n): moral belief in what is right and wrong

voluntary: working without being paid

Practice Test Two A

A- Vocabulary and structure

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

1) Tanta is the citymy grandparents were born.

- a) which b) where c) who d) when

2) My mother reallyit when my sisters and I cooked dinner for her.

- a) apologised b) appreciated c) appealed d) thanked

3) This is the bookmy favourite character goes to the Arctic.

- a) which b) that c) in which d) to which

4) Mr Shabana has an importantin the government.

- a) role b) roil c) rule d) root

5) Omar,mother is a scientist, always does well in the science tests.

- a) whose b) who c) who's d) for whom

6) The army captain is inof fifty soldiers today.

- a) charge b) change c) core d) care

7) Lina has two brothers, but they are not good at basketball becausetall.

- a) either is b) each are c) neither is d) neither are

8) I don't think that tree isany more. All its *leaves* are brown.

- a) live b) life c) alive d) alone

9) There was a fire in the toyshop andtoy was damaged.

- a) both b) all c) every d) half

10) Ali said that he would be here at midday and here he is. He nevera promise.

- a) takes b) breaks c) makes d) keeps

11) It isbig car that all the family can travel in it.

- a) so b) such c) enough d) such a

12) We walked a really long way to get to the shop, but it was in It had already closed.

- a) veil b) vein c) vain d) view

13) Ahmed thinks that it ishot to play tennis in the park today.

- a) so b) such c) enough d) too

14) The publisher told the writer that thefor his new book was next April.

- a) deadline b) debt c) line d) end

15) The phone isfor her to buy. She doesn't have enough money.

- a) expensive enough b) too expensive c) so expensive d) such an expensive

16) It is usual for people to suffer fromwhen they have an important job.

- a) stressful b) distressed c) stress d) stressed

17) The question wasdifficult that nobody could answer it.

- a) so b) such c) enough d) too

18) Using the computer for a long time Hana headaches.

- a) takes b) gives c) does d) makes

19) My sister isto go to school. She is only two.

- a) so old b) too old c) not old enough d) such old

20) This book has some usefulon how best to revise.

- a) tops b) taps c) tapes d) tips

21) Hamdi wants to studyEnglish or history at university. He's not sure.

- a) either b) both c) neither d) half

- 22) We usually take a 30-.....break at a school.
 a) minutes b) minute c) minutes' d) minute's
- 23) My mother gavechild at the party a small present.
 a) all b) each c) either d) both
- 24) Don't drink too much coffee or it will keep youat night.
 a) wake b) woken c) asleep d) awake
- 25) Our school iskilometre from my house.
 a) half of b) half a c) half of a d) half
- 26) Khaled wants to be aso he can work for the government.
 a) political b) politics c) politician d) population
- 27) The shop, I visited last week, has some great souvenirs.
 a) when b) where c) who d) which
- 28) The palace is very It has more than 30 rooms!
 a) impressed b) impressive c) improved d) industrial
- 29) I could not decideto wear to the wedding party.
 a) which b) what c) that d) who
- 30) Dr Sakr would like to takemore work at the hospital but she doesn't have time.
 a) on b) up c) over d) in

B- Reading comprehension

2) Read the following passage, then answer the questions:

Heba had worked in nursing for many years. She was in charge of four other nurses and she was respected by each member of staff at the hospital. It was difficult and sometimes very stressful work. She was responsible for the health of a lot of people. However, she always felt happy when people recovered and finally went home again. She always found this very rewarding.

She worked such long hours that it was sometimes difficult to be sociable after work. She usually went home and watched a film on television with her family. She found this a good way to *unwind*.

It was a Tuesday morning. Heba had started work very early that day and she was doing her regular check of the patients. She gave them their medicine and made sure that they were comfortable. Then she went to check a new patient. He was in a private room, separate from the other patients. He was a man who had been sent to the hospital the night before after a bad traffic accident.

Heba looked at the man, who was unconscious when he first arrived. Heba had seen him before. He was a famous actor who everybody in her family knew and liked. The doctor said that he had suffered a bad head injury from the crash. He was so ill that he would have to stay in hospital for many weeks. But something was very strange. Heba had seen him in a film the week before. In the film, he had to go to hospital after an accident, and he had later died. Heba didn't want that to happen in her hospital!

- 1) Why was the man who came to hospital unconscious?
 a) He had fallen asleep. b) He was not alive.
 c) He had had a bad accident. d) The nurse did not know.
- 2) Why do you think that he was in a private room?
 a) He was very poor. b) He had a dangerous disease.
 c) He didn't like other people. d) He was famous.
- 3) What was unusual about the actor coming to hospital?
 a) The same thing had happened to him in a film. b) He had never been there before.
 c) He was never usually ill. d) He usually had private doctors.
- 4) Where does this text come from?
 a) a science magazine b) a newspaper article
 c) a poem d) a story
- 5) What does the underlined word that refer to?
 a) the actor dying b) Heba's job as a nurse
 c) what the doctor told her d) other strange things
- 6) What do you think the word *unwind* means!
 a) go to sleep b) sit down c) relax d) make money

- 7) What did Heba always find rewarding?
- 8) Why was it sometimes very stressful at Heba's work?
- 9) What do you think will happen to the actor? Why?
- 10) Do you think that Heba was a good nurse? Why / Why not?

The novel

3) A) Choose the correct answer:

- 1) Why did Colonel Sapt and Fritz von Tarlenheim not eat much that evening?
 - a) They knew the food was poisoned.
 - b) They were not hungry.
 - c) They were very ill.
 - d) They did not want to eat much before the important coronation.
- 2) Why did the poor people in the capital want Duke Michael to become King?
 - a) They wanted things to change.
 - b) They wanted things to stay the same.
 - c) They thought he was a lazy man.
 - d) They wanted a war with the King.
- 3) The King has to return to the palace in the dark because
 - a) they don't want people to know that he was ill
 - b) he is not wearing the King's clothes
 - c) the poor people would attack him if they saw him
 - d) he is frightened of the Duke
- 4) Rudolf has to leave the country before it's light so that
 - a) the Duke can become King
 - b) nobody knows that he pretended to be the King
 - c) he can write a story about what happened
 - d) people don't think that he poisoned the King

B) Answer TWO (2) of the following questions:

- 1) Why do you think Duke Michael tried to get rid of his brother by poisoning him instead of any other way?
- 2) If you were Rassendyll, would you agree to risk your life and replace the King? Why?
- 3) Why do you think that Rudolf really believed that he was the King in the capital city?

C- Writing

4) Finish the following dialogue:

Warda is telling Samia about some work.

Warda: I've been asked to write an' article for a website.

Samia: (1)..... . What's it about?

Warda: It's about recycling.

Samia: (2).....?

Warda: I chose recycling because I think it's an important subject.

Samia: What is going to be in the article?

Warda: Well, it's a bit difficult to explain.

Samia: (3).....?

Warda: Yes, to summarise, the article is going to be about how people can recycle more.

Samia: (4).....?

Warda: For two reasons. Firstly, I sent them the idea for the article last week and they liked it. (5)..... .

Samia: When did you write for them before?

Warda: I wrote an article last year. (6)..... .

Samia: Well, I'm looking forward to reading it!

5) Write a paragraph of about ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY (120) words on ONE (1) of the following:

- a) a job that you would like to do, and why
- b) a famous woman that you respect

6) A- Translate into Arabic:

- 1) Egyptian women have always played a vital role in development projects.
- 2) It is important for people to separate their work from their home life.

B- Translate ONE (1) SENTENCE ONLY INTO ENGLISH:

١- لحسن الحظ ، كانت المشكلة سهلة جدا علي أخي ليحلها.

٢- سوف تتمتع المدارس بكافة الوسائل التعليمية و التكنولوجيا الحديثة.

Practice Test Two A (Model answer)

A- Vocabulary and structure

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

- | | | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| 1- b) where | 2- b) appreciated | 3- c) in which | 4- a) role | 5- a) whose |
| 6- a) charge | 7- c) neither is | 8- c) alive | 9- c) every | 10- b) breaks |
| 11- d) such a | 12- c) vain | 13- d) too | 14- a) deadline | 15- b) too expensive |
| 16- c) stress | 17- a) so | 18- b) gives | 19- c) not old enough | 20- d) tips |
| 21- a) either | 22- b) minute | 23- b) each | 24- d) awake | 25- b) half a |
| 26- c) politician | 27- d) which | 28- b) impressive | 29- a) on | 30- b) what |

B- Reading comprehension

2) Read the following passage, then answer the questions:

- 1- c) He had had a bad accident.
- 2- d) He was famous.
- 3- a) The same thing had happened to him in a film.
- 4- d) a story
- 5- a) the actor dying
- 6- c) relax
- 7- She found it rewarding when people recovered and finally went home.
- 8- It was stressful because she had a lot of responsibilities. The other nurses and the patients depended on her.
- 9- Suggested: I think that he will get better because Heba is a very good nurse and really wants to help him.
- 10- Yes, she was. Each of the nurses she worked with respected her and she had worked there for many years.

The novel

3) A) Choose the correct answer:

- 1- d) They did not want to eat much before the important coronation.
- 2- a) They wanted things to change.
- 3- a) they don't want people to know that he was ill
- 4- b) nobody knows that he pretended to be the King

B) Answer TWO (2) of the following questions:

- 1- Suggested: Because it would be difficult to prove that he was responsible for the poisoning.
- 2- Suggested: Yes, because the future of the country depended on it./No, because Rassendyll was not from that country and he could be in a lot of danger.
- 3- He started to believe it because everyone acted as though he was the King: they smiled and threw flowers.

C- Writing

4) Finish the following dialogue:

- 1- That's fantastic/terrific.
- 2- Why did you choose recycling?
- 3- Can you summarise it?
- 4- Can you tell me why they asked you to write it?
- 5- Secondly, because I have written for them before.
- 6- I'm really looking forward to writing this one.

5) Write a paragraph of about ONE HUNDRED WORDS AND TWENTY on ONE (1) of the following

Students' own answer

6) A- Translate into Arabic:

(دائما ما لعبت النساء المصريات دوراً حيوياً في مشروعات التطوير.
٢) من المهم أن يفصل الناس بين عملهم وبين حياتهم الخاصة / بالبيت

B- Translate ONE (1) SENTENCE ONLY INTO ENGLISH:

- 1- Fortunately, the problem was very easy for my brother to solve.
- 2- Schools will enjoy all the modern educational and technological media.

Practice Test Two B

A Vocabulary and structure

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

- 1) The explorer did not go with anyone else to Antarctica. He went
a) slightly b) solo c) special d) lonely
- 2)the rice that you need is in the cupboard.
a) All b) Both c) Either d) Each
- 3) In most countries, you need a/anto drive a car.
a) letter b) degree c) licence d) qualification
- 4) Nagwa is enjoying her new job becauseday of the week is different.
a) both b) all c) every d) either
- 5) I told my little brother to read this book because it isfor young children.
a) suitable b) employable c) reliable d) impossible
- 6) Grandmother says that my brothers and I cantake a cake from the kitchen.
a) each b) every c) both d) either
- 7) My cousin wants to have ain law.
a) mark b) work c) degree d) licence
- 8) There are two restaurants by the park and they arevery good.
a) all b) either c) each d) both
- 9) To find the bank, walkthis road and it is on the right.
a) alive b) ashore c) along d) around
- 10) By this time tomorrow, my fatherto England.
a) will fly b) would fly c) will have flown d) f lies
- 11) Ashraf is a good student. He neverthe rules.
a) becomes b) blocks c) follows d) breaks
- 12) The light from the sun isstrong that you cannot look at it.
a) such b) enough c) so d) too
- 13) The maths test was veryso nobody did very well at it.
a) challenging b) easy c) uncertain d) promising
- 14) You can see Ali now because hehome.
a) just arrived b) has yet arrived c) has just arrived d) already arrived
- 15) We were very tired after the sports competition and we were allby nine o'clock!
a) along b) ahead c) awake d) asleep
- 16) This bag is very heavy. I'm not strongto lift it!
a) such b) enough c) so d) too
- 17) They thought they were lost in the desert, but they became.....when they saw a road.
a) hopeful b) dreadful c) helpless d) hopeless
- 18) The bus wentslowly that it was quicker to walk!
a) such b) enough c) so d) too
- 19) Imad hit his head and became, but he is feeling much better now.
a) uncommon b) uncertain c) unconscious d) unhealthy
- 20) This isan exciting book that I don't want to stop reading it!
a) such b) enough c) so d) too
- 21) Mariam has always been good with money and does thefor a large company in Cairo.
a) accounts b) accountants c) achievements d) activities
- 22) Jomana,is good friends with my sister, is really good at tennis.
a) who b) whose c) what d) which
- 23) Yunis was ill last year and had to take a lot of timework.
a) from b) in c) on d) off
- 24) This is the hotel I stayed when I was young.
a) which b) what c) where d) when
- 25) Fatma and Mona are very good friends and never like to be
a) helpful b) separated c) obeyed d) together

- 26) This is a bookthe hero travels to space.
 a) which b) where c) in which d) at which
- 27) Mustafa is always veryand likes to talk to everyone!
 a) social b) sociable c) socially d) sociably
- 28) Saturday,we always play football, is always a busy day for me.
 a) that b) when c) where d) what
- 29) I think that parents shouldthe amount of time that children play computer games, because the games are bad for them.
 a) increase b) recycle c) recover d) limit
- 30) Mayathe fruit carefully before she bought it.
 a) had checked b) checks c) has checked d) checking

B- Reading Comprehension

2) Read the following passage, then answer the questions:

In my project, I have to write about three powerful women in history. It is not easy to decide who to write about because there have been many important women! However, I'm going to start with Hatshepsut, who was ruler of ancient Egypt for longer than any other woman. She was the daughter of Thutmose I. During her time as Pharaoh, she helped to build many important buildings, started trade with new countries and won some important wars. She died in around 1458 BCE. Archaeologists did not know very much about Hatshepsut until the nineteenth century. This might be because pictures and sculptures of the Pharaoh show her as a man.

Next, I want to write about *Emperor Wu Zetian*. Wu Zetian had a good education. She was ruler of China in the first century CE and helped to improve Chinese people's education. Wu Zetian, who died at the age of 80, also helped to improve China's agriculture. In that way, there was enough food for everyone to eat. She is impressive because she is the only woman in China to have ruled as an Emperor.

Finally, I will include Britain's Queen Victoria who ruled from 1837 to 1901. She was a respected Queen for 63 years at a time when Britain was the most powerful country in the world. She was also a wife and the mother of nine children. The Queen insisted on a law to stop people using slaves in 1838. She was also responsible for reducing the number of hours that people had to work in factories.

- 1) Which of the following did Hatshepsut not do to help ancient Egypt?
 a) sell goods to other countries b) win battles with other countries
 c) help to build d) open new schools
- 2) How do you think that Wu Zetian's education helped her to be a good ruler?
 a) She learned how to help other people. b) She could trade with other countries.
 c) She knew about art. d) She could win wars.
- 3) How did Wu Zetian make sure that people had enough to eat?
 a) She helped people's education. b) She improved farms.
 c) She opened shops. d) She opened factories.
- 4) What is the main idea of the text?
 a) Women should be rulers. b) Women can do great things.
 c) Women were usually successful in the past. d) You can trust women.
- 5) What does the underlined word this refer to?
 a) Why archaeologists did not know very much about Hatshepsut.
 b) Why Hatshepsut died.
 c) Why people thought Hatshepsut was a man.
 d) Why people painted pictures of Hatshepsut.
- 6) What do you think the word *Emperor* refers to?
 a) someone's name b) a part of China
 c) the name of a book d) the title of a ruler
- 7) Do you agree with the choice of these three women? Why / Why not?

- 8) Which three women does the writer choose to write about?
 9) What were 3 of Hatshepsut's accomplishments?
 10) Give a suitable title for this passage.

The Novel

3) a) Choose the correct answer:

1) Why wasn't Rassendyll as sick as the King was?

- a) He was stronger than the King. b) He did not eat the same food as the King.
 c) He did not eat as many cakes as the King. d) He knew what was planned for the King.

2) How does Rassendyll feel about pretending to be the King?

- a) He is looking forward to it. b) He feels nervous.
 c) He feels confident. d) He loves it.

3) What was the city of Strelsau like?

- a) It was modern. b) It was very old.
 c) It was a mixture of old and new buildings. d) It was very poor.

4) Why do you think that Rassendyll was afraid when he saw Antoinette de Mauban on the balcony?

- a) Because he thought that she might recognise him.
 b) Because she recognised him.
 c) Because she wanted to marry the King.
 d) Because she knew that he was not the King.

b) Answer TWO (2) of the following questions:

- 1) Why do you think that Fritz and Sapt locked up Johann's mother with the King?
 2) Why do you think that Sapt told Rassendyll the history of the King's life?
 3) Was Rassendyll right not to bear responsibilities in England? Why?

C- Writing

4) Finish the following dialogue:

Ramy and Shady are talking about a friend who has a new job.

Ramy: Ahmed has got a new job at the bank in Damietta.

Shady: (1)..... . When does he start?

Ramy: Next week. (2).....

Shady: Yes, I'm sure he can't wait to start. (3).....?

Ramy: For two reasons. Firstly, because they pay him well. (4).....

Shady: Yes, you must be good with numbers to work in a bank!

Ramy: He has friends in Damietta, too.

Shady: (5).....?

Ramy: Yes. He knows Damietta very well, too. Look. This is the title of his new job. It's very long.

Shady: (6).....?

Ramy: Yes. To paraphrase, it means that he is in charge of business accounts.

5) Write an email to your friend of ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY (120) words on ONE (1) of the following:

Your name is Gehad. Your friend's name is Shams. His/Her address is Shams@newmail.com.

- a) the important role of women in society
 b) a job you would like to do and why you would like to do it

6) A) Translate into Arabic:

- 1) In 2003, Dr Karimat EI-Sayed won an award as one of the world's best scientists.
 2) The problem with freelance work is that you don't always get regular work.

B) Translate ONE (1) sentence only into English:

١- هل تعلم أن أول أطباء أسنان في العالم كانوا مصريين؟

٢- احترس! هذا المكان أعمق من أن يسبح فيه الأطفال.

Practice Test Two B (Model answer)

A- Vocabulary and structure

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

- | | | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 1- b) solo | 2- a) All | 3- c) licence | 4- c) every | 5- a) suitable |
| 6- a) each | 7- c) degree | 8- d) both | 9- c) along | 10- c) will have flown |
| 11- d) breaks | 12- c) so | 13- a) challenging | 14- c) has just arrived | 15- d) asleep |
| 16- b) enough | 17- a) hopeful | 18- c) so | 19- c) unconscious | 20- a) such |
| 21- a) accounts | 22- a) who | 23- d) off | 24- c) where | 25- b) separated |
| 26- c) in which | 27- b) sociable | 28- b) when | 29- d) limit | 30- a) had checked |

B- Reading comprehension

2) Read the following passage, then answer the questions:

- 1- d) open new schools
- 2- a) She learned how to help other people.
- 3- b) She improved farms.
- 4- b) Women can do great things.
- 5- a) Why archaeologists did not know very much about Hatshepsut.
- 6- d) the title of a ruler
- 7- Hatshepsut, Wu Zetian and Queen Victoria.
- 8- Suggested: Yes, because they were all important rulers.
/ No, I think other women have been more powerful in history, for example Cleopatra.
- 9- She helped to build important buildings, started trade with other countries and won important wars.
- 10- Suggested: Three great women from history.

The novel

3) A) Choose the correct answer:

- 1- c) He did not eat as many cakes as the King.
- 2- b) He feels nervous.
- 3- c) It was a mixture of old and new buildings.
- 4- a) Because he thought that she might recognise him.

B) Answer TWO (2) of the following questions:

- 1- Because she saw them carrying the King out of the room and they probably are not sure if they can trust her.
- 2- I think Sapt told him because if Rassendyll is going to be the King for a while, he needs to know how to act.
- 3- Suggested: He did not have to bear responsibilities because he comes from a rich family, but this has made him lazy. In Ruritania he is starting to learn that it is important to bear responsibilities for people to have a better life.

C- Writing

4) Finish the following dialogue:

- 1- Wonderful news/That's fantastic.
- 2- He's really looking forward to it.
- 3- Why did he want to work in a bank?
- 4- Secondly, because he is good with numbers.
- 5- Is that why he is working in Damietta?
- 6- Can you paraphrase that?

5) Write an email to your friend of ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY (120) words on ONE (1) of the following:

Students' own answer

6) A- Translate into Arabic:

(فازت الدكتورة كريمات السيد بجائزة كواحدة من أفضل العلماء بالعالم.

((تتمثل) المشكلة في العمل الحر / بالقطعة (في) أنك لا تحصل على عمل بانتظام.

B- Translate ONE (1) SENTENCE ONLY INTO ENGLISH:

- 1- Do you know that the first dentists in the world were Egyptian?
- 2- Look / Watch out! This place is too deep for children to swim in.

Unit seven: Reach for the stars

Definitions:

launch (n) send a spaceship into the sky.

leak (n) a small hole that liquid or gas gets out through.

mission an important job that someone has been given to do.

weightless having no weight, especially when you are floating in space

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

giant much larger than other things of the same type

gravity the force that makes objects fall to the ground

hopeful if you are hopeful about a situation, you think that something good will probably happen

horrible very unpleasant or unkind

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

spin (v) turn round and round very quickly

tourism when people travel to a place on holiday

Language Notes:-

reform:* Our country is in a bad need of essential economic reforms.

repair:* The building is in need of repair.

wonder:* I wondered if I would be invited to the party.

wander:* We wandered about the city square, and window-shopping.

compare to:* London is large, compared to Cairo.

compare with:* Living in a town can't be compared with living in the country.

compared to / with = in comparison with / to:

* Compared to your car, mine is expensive.

reason for (noun / v+ ing):* We don't know the reason for his absence.

reason why + (s.+ v.):* We don't know the reason why he is absent.

promise to = make a promise to * He promised to help me with my work.

promise that + * He promised that he would help me with my work.

destination: * Our luggage was checked all the way throughout our final destination.

location:* What is the exact location of the ship.

The (main) advantage/disadvantage of (N.) is + N./is that + /is to +inf.

The main disadvantage of cars is pollution.

The main advantage of cars is that you reach your destination quickly.

The main advantage of TV is to show you the latest news everywhere.

The + + er/more/less, the + + er/more/less

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

Language Functions: (Agreeing or/and Disagreeing)

Agreeing with an opinion:

I (completely) agree. /I couldn't agree more./ (Yes), you're quite right. /I'd go along with that. That's true.

Disagreeing with an opinion:

I (completely) disagree./I don't agree. I'm not (so) sure./That's (just) not true.

Verbs and nouns that go together:

do (a sport, gymnastics, a questionnaire, space walks, a repair)

build (a boat, a ship, a (space) station, a school)

The verb 'reach' can mean different things depending on the context:

- 1) It takes six hours to reach the Space Station. (arrive at a place)
- 2) The baby is reaching towards the vase of flowers. (move your hand to touch something)
- 3) That ladder can reach the top of the wall. (be long enough to get to a place)
- 4) Temperatures in the desert can reach 50 C. (get to a particular level)

the suffix -ful and -less

The suffix **-ful** usually means full of, while the suffix **-less** usually means without:

Experts are **hopeful** that there will be treatments for most side effects.

The area for zero gravity is for **weightless** sport.

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

- 1) Tarek is not frightened of anything. He is
a) feared b) fearless c) fearing d) furious
- 2) My phone can do many things. It is really
a) useless b) powerless c) power d) useful
- 3) It is very sad that there are manypeople living in the city.
a) home b) housing c) homeless d) homing
- 4) I don't like this sandwich. It is completely
a) tasteless b) taste c) tasty d) tasteful
- 5) My tooth hurts. It is really
a) pain b) ache c) painless d) painful
- 6) The car can go very fast. It is extremely
a) power b) powerless c) powering d) powerful
- 7) This phone doesn't work. It is completely
a) useless b) powerful c) power d) useful
- 8) Ahmed worked really hard for the exam. We arethat he has done very well.
a) hopeless b) hoped c) hopeful d) hope
- 9) I told my little brother not to worry, because when the dentist looks at your teeth, it is
a) painless b) pained c) pains d) pain
- 10) My grandfather was ill, but the doctor gave him somemedicine and now he feels fine.
a) powerless b) power c) powerful d) powered

1 (b) fearless 2 (d) useful 3 (c) homeless 4 (a) tasteless 5 (d) painful 6 (d) powerful 7 (a) useless 8 (c) hopeful 9 (a) painless 10 (c) powerful

Grammar: Passive forms: present, future and infinitive

In brief:

• We use the passive form when the action is more important than the agent (who or what did it):

The International Space Station is seen in the sky every night. (It is not important who sees it.)

• The passive is formed using the verb **be** in the same tense as the active verb, followed by the **past participle**.

• Present simple passive (am / is / are + past participle):

(active) We always take the bottles for recycling.

(passive) The bottles are always taken for recycling.

• Present continuous passive (am / is / are + being + past participle):

(active) The chef is preparing lunch now.

(passive) Lunch is being prepared now.

• Future simple passive (will + be + past participle):

(active) The teachers will mark the exams tomorrow.

(passive) The exams will be marked tomorrow.

• Passive infinitives (be + past participle) are used after modal verbs and going to:

(active) We could see many tourists in the pool.

(passive) Many tourists could be seen in the pool.

(active) The government is going to build a new road.

(passive) A new road is going to be built.

• If we want to say who or what did the action, we use by:

I think the new park will be used by all the children in the area.

• Note: need +to be + p.p. / need + v. + ing

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d: (Grammar)

workbook

1) The childrento the park today.

a) are taking b) are being taken c) taken d) have taken

2) There is a hole in the roof, which needsat.

a) to look b) to looking c) looked d) to be looked

3) Your homeworktomorrow.

a) will be marked b) will be marking c) has marked d) marked

- 4) All the studentsa lot of training before they sail the boats.
 a) are giving b) have given c) are given d) given
- 5) A lot of breadat the baker's today.
 a) is being baked b) is baking c) bakes d) baked
- 6) Theythe TV programme about space at the moment.
 a) is being shown b) have been shown c) 're showing d) will show
- 7) The TV programme about spaceat the moment.
 a) is being shown b) have been shown c) 're showing d) will show
- 8) Someonehim where to park the car when he gets there.
 a) have told b) will be told c) will tell d) are telling
- 9) Hewhere to park the car when he gets there.
 a) have told b) will be told c) will tell d) are telling
- 10) Wethe amount of energy that we use every year.
 a) must reduce b) reducing c) must be reduced d) will be reduced
- 11) The amount of energy we use every year
 a) must reduce b) will be reducing c) must be reduced d) reducing
- 12) Theymore electric cars than last year.
 a) were selling b) were sold c) are being sold d) are selling
- 13) More electric carsthan last year.
 a) were selling b) were sold c) are being sold d) are selling
- 14) Youmeat well before you eat it.
 a) should cook b) should be cooked c) cooked d) had cooked
- 15) Meat should be cooked well before it
 a) eats b) is eaten c) has eaten d) ate
- 16) The farmersthe animals every morning.
 a) fed b) are feeding c) feed d) are fed
- 17) The animalsevery morning.
 a) fed b) are feeding c) feed d) are fed
- 18) They are goingthe windows today.
 a) to clean b) to be cleaned c) cleaning d) cleaned
- 19) The windows are goingtoday.
 a) to clean b) to be cleaned c) cleaning d) cleaned
- 20) When you arrive at the hotel, youto your room.
 a) will show b) shown c) have shown d) will be shown
- 21) Those toysin many shops near here.
 a) are selling b) have sold c) are sold d) sold
- 22) Many new ways of saving energyby scientists at the moment.
 a) are being developed b) are developing c) developed d) will develop
- 23) I've seen the plans. Two new hotelsnear the beach next year.
 a) are being built b) are going to be built c) will be built d) are built
- 24) Don't put those old batteries in the bin. They shouldto a special place.
 a) be taking b) take c) have taken d) be taken
- 25) Whatfrom your classroom window?
 a) can see b) can be seen c) can be seeing d) is seeing
- 26) Are any new buildingsbuilt in your area soon?
 a) going building b) going be c) going to be d) be built
- 27) Which rulesat your school and at home?
 a) must follow b) may be followed c) followed d) must be followed
- 28) Whatin your area to make it safer for young children?
 a) could be done b) could be doing c) could have done d) could do

1 (b) are being taken 2 (d) to be looked 3 (a) will be marked 4 (c) are given 5 (a) is being baked 6 (c) 're showing 7 (a) is being shown 8 (c) will tell 9 (b) will be told 10 (a) must reduce 11 (c) must be reduced 12 (d) are selling 13 (c) are being sold 14 (a) should cook 15 (b) is eaten 16 (c) feed 17 (d) are fed 18 (a) to clean 19 (b) to be cleaned 20 (d) will be shown 21 (c) are sold 22 (a) are being developed 23 (b) are going to be built 24 (d) be taken 25 (b) can be seen 26 (c) going to be 27 (d) must be followed 28 (a) could be done

Student's book

- 1) Iwith two other astronauts to a secret location.
 a) 'm taking b) will take c) 'm being taken d) am going to take
- 2) There are two or three little things that needat.
 a) to be looking b) to be looked c) being looked d) to looking
- 3) All the equipment
 a) will be examined b) will examine c) examined d) examining
- 4) We'rea lot of training.
 a) giving b) gave c) give d) given
- 5) Weexactly what to do in these situations.
 a) 're telling b) 've told c) 're told d) told
- 6) I'm sure youby a lot of journalists after your mission.
 a) 'll interview b) 'll be interviewed c) interview d) are interviewing
- 7) Wethe astronauts in the International Space Station.
 a) 'll interview b) 'll be interviewed c) interview d) are interviewed

- 8) The astronauts in the International Space Station
 a) 'll interview b) 'll be interviewed c) interview d) are interviewing
- 9) Wea lot of photos of the astronauts.
 a) are taken b) are being taken c) are taking d) taken
- 10) A lot of photosof the astronauts.
 a) have taken b) are being taken c) are taking d) taken
- 11) Wea lot from space missions.
 a) always are learnt b) are always learnt c) learn always d) always learn
- 12) A lotfrom space missions.
 a) always is learnt b) is always learnt c) learns always d) always learns
- 13) Scientistsa new space station in the future.
 a) 'll probably be built b) 'll probably build c) probably build d) probably built
- 14) A new space station(by scientists) in the future.
 a) 'll probably be built b) 'll probably build c) probably build d) probably built
- 15) Theymany astronauts from many countries into space.
 a) are sent b) have been sent c) will send d) will be sent
- 16) Many astronauts from many countriesinto space.
 a) are sending b) have sent c) will send d) will be sent
- 17) Theyinto space in special rockets.
 a) could fly b) be flying c) has flown d) flying
- 18) Theyinto space in special rockets.
 a) flies b) could be flown c) has flown d) flying
- 19) The hotel roomsnext month.
 a) will decorate b) will be decorated c) are decorating d) decorated
- 20) The interneteverywhere.
 a) is using b) has used c) will be using d) is used
- 21) My car needs to
 a) repairing b) repaired c) be repaired d) repair
- 22) Let's hurry; the plane is going tooff.
 a) take b) be taken c) taken d) taking
- 23) A lot of fast foodevery day.
 a) are sold b) has sold c) is sold d) sells
- 24) Englisheverywhere.
 a) speaks b) is spoken c) has spoken d) spoken
- 25) Is the exercisenow?
 a) being done b) do c) doing d) be doing
- 26) I think fewer letters willin the future.
 a) written b) be writing c) be written d) write
- 27) School rules have to
 a) follow b) be following c) followed d) be followed
- 28) Could your maths problem?
 a) solved b) is solved c) be solved d) solve

1) Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d: (Vocabulary)

workbook

- 1) You cana new ship and a rocket.
 a) launch b) lunch c) dinner d) shoot
- 2) You cana car for damage or a patient.
 a) mend b) examine c) cause d) repair
- 3) You can get ain a plastic cup.
 a) leek b) luck c) leak d) lake
- 4) The car stopped because there was ain the petrol tank.
 a) peak b) leak c) leek d) lake
- 5) Our air-conditioning has broken down, but someone is coming toit tomorrow.
 a) damage b) prepare c) stop d) repair
- 6) The doctorme carefully before he gave me the medicine.
 a) checks b) tested c) repaired d) examined
- 7) Computer passwords should always be You should never tell anyone.
 a) secret b) private c) special d) public
- 8) The astronauts went on a two-hourwalk; to replace a broken fuel pump.
 a) permission b) division c) mission d) space
- 9) Some drivers have a sat-navin their car to help them find the best routs.
 a) system b) regime c) routine d) order
- 10) The rocket is going to reach the Moon on Tuesday. Everyone watched theon TV.
 a) leak b) space c) launch d) mission

- 11) Spacecan take several years.
 a) walks b) astronauts c) missions d) stations
- 12) It took them nearly an hour tothe top of the mountain.
 a) get b) arrive c) go d) reach
- 13) He was too small tothe cupboard door.
 a) get b) arrive c) go d) reach
- 14) Egyptthe final of the Africa Cup of Nations in 2017.
 a) got b) arrived c) went d) reached
- 15) Temperatures on the planet Saturn canminus 168°C.
 a) get b) arrive c) go d) reach
- 16) The firefighter used a ladder tothe top floors of the flats.
 a) get b) arrive c) go d) reach
- 17) When you areyou have little or no weight.
 a) weight b) weightless c) on weight d) weigh
- 18) Ais an unexpected result of an activity.
 a) side effects b) side way c) side affect d) side effect
- 19) The moon has lessthan the earth, so you could jump much higher there.
 a) gravity b) graph c) grave d) groove
- 20) Today is the 50thof when my grandparents were married!
 a) anniversary b) university c) nursery d) memory
- 21)is very important for Egypt, so we should always welcome visitors.
 a) Terrorism b) Tourism c) Distance d) Touristic
- 22) When you arein space, it must be very difficult to stand still.
 a) weight b) heavy c) weightless d) waiting
- 23) Some basketball players canthe ball on one finger!
 a) spin b) orbit c) circle d) kick
- 24) Thebetween Cairo and London is 3,500 kilometers.
 a) remoteness b) lengths c) distance d) distant

1 (a) launch 2 (b) examine 3 (c) leak 4 (b) leak 5 (d) repair 6 (d) examined 7 (a) secret 8 (d) space 9 (a) system 10 (c) launch 11 (c) mission 12 (d) reach 13 (c) reach 14 (d) reached 15 (d) reach 16 (d) reach 17 (b) weightless 18 (d) side effect 19 (a) gravity 20 (a) anniversary 21 (b) Tourism 22 (c) weightless 23 (a) spin 24 (c) distance

Student's book

- 1) The astronauts are going toa space station in space.
 a) build b) clean c) repairs d) walk
- 2) There is a problemthe temperature control system.
 a) in b) for c) about d) with
- 3) The astronaut says that the space walk is not dangerous because he will beto the space station all the time.
 a) detached b) stitched c) attached d) bleached
- 4) 20 July 2019 is the 50th anniversary of a man firston the moon.
 a) walks b) walking c) to walk d) walked
- 5) July 1969 was when a man firston the moon.
 a) walks b) walking c) to walk d) walked
- 6) Space tourists will be flown to a space station by
 a) rocket b) racket c) bucket d) a rocket
- 7) Travellers will dosports in a special area with zero gravity.
 a) ordinary b) weighty c) weightlessness d) weightless
- 8) People do not need to worry about the side effects of space travel because there will befor most side effects.
 a) diseases b) illnesses c) treatments d) attachments
- 9) People who have already travelled in space describe the feeling of looking down on the earth as
 a) amazement b) amazing c) amazed d) amaze
- 10) In the future, it is expected that theof space holidays will become cheaper/go down/decrease.
 a) coast b) cast c) money d) cost
- 11) Computers, mobile phones andtechnology have made people happier.
 a) satellite b) radio c) TV d) ancient
- 12) We should spend more moneyeducation and health and less on new technology.
 a) in b) with c) on d) at
- 13)communication by satellite technology is a good thing.
 a) Distant b) Instant c) Constant d) Consultant
- 14) Some people think that spaceis a waste of money.
 a) explosion b) exploitation c) invention d) exploration
- 15) We needtechnology to help solve problems like climate change, global warming, etc.
 a) modern b) ancient c) instant d) rocket

1 (a) build 2 (d) with 3 (c) attached 4 (b) walking 5 (d) walked 6 (a) rocket 7 (c) weightlessness 8 (c) treatments 9 (b) amazing 10 (d) cost 11 (a) satellite 12 (c) on 13 (b) Instant 14 (d) exploration 15 (a) modern

Unit eight: Arthur C. Clarke: 2001: A Space Odyssey

Definitions:

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

foundation a base idea or belief that something is based on

be about to be ready to start doing something

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 had when it is inside a container

controls parts of a machine that you use to make it work

horrified shocked

threaten tell someone you will hurt them or cause serious problems for them if they do not do what you want

zero-gravity without the force that makes objects fall to the ground

Language Notes:-

- العديد من كلمات الوظائف تنتهي بـ (ist) (ian) :

technician / scientist/ electrician / chemist / politician / physician (طبيب باطنة /)

- found - founded يؤسس - The city of Ashmoun was founded centuries ago.

- foundation مؤسسة خيرية - Tim started a foundation for the poor in his city.

- find - found يجد - I found ten dollars in the street yesterday.

- (be) used to + n. / v-ing = accustomed to + n. / v-ing

- I found living in China very strange at first but I'm used to it now.

- I'm accustomed to driving on the right.

cause of

reason for + G. N. = reason why + S. + V.

The adverb **about** can mean different things.

1) There were about 100 people in the theatre. 'about' here means a little more or less than a number or amount

2) I was about to go out when my friend arrived. 'about' here means ready to start doing something

3) Breakfast is just about ready. 'about' here means almost

4) There's a message for Ahmed. Is he about? 'about' here means nearby

Language Functions:- Talking about advantages and disadvantages

One negative / positive side is that .../What are the pros and cons?/ A positive / negative side to that is .../What is the advantage / disadvantage of that?/ Another advantage / downside is that .../What is the benefit / downside of that?

Grammar: Past passive forms

In brief:

• Past simple passive (was / were (not) + past participle):

The government built a new school in the village last year. (active)

A new school was built in the village last year. (passive)

• Past continuous passive (was / were (not) + being + past participle):

They were decorating my house all day yesterday. (active)

The house was being decorated when my father came home. (passive)

• Present perfect passive (has / have (not) + been + past participle):

Actors have used the hotel in many famous films. (active)

The hotel has been used in many famous films. (passive)

• Past perfect passive (had (not) + been + past participle):

Mother had not made the bread before we went to bed. (active)

The bread had not been made before we went to bed. (passive)

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d: (Grammar)

workbook

- 1) This picturein the nineteenth century.
a) painted b) has painted c) had painted d) was painted
- 2) When we went into the hotel room, the beds
a) was made b) were not made c) haven't made d) not made
- 3) This funny photo on the internet is very popular. Itto hundreds of people!
a) was sending b) had sent c) has been sent d) sent
- 4) When we arrived at the theatre, the actors
a) was being photographed b) have been photographed
c) will have been photographed d) were being photographed
- 5) This library book is very old. I think itby a lot of people!
a) will have read b) had been reading c) has been reading d) has been read
- 6) Theythe hotel before they built those flats.
a) have opened b) will have opened c) had opened d) opening
- 7) The hotelbefore the flats were built.
a) was opening b) had been opened c) have been opened d) has opened
- 8) Yesterday evening, nearly a million peoplethe TV programme.
a) had watched b) watched c) were watched d) has watched
- 9) Yesterday evening, the TV programmeby nearly a million people.
a) was watching b) had watched c) has watched d) was watched
- 10) Theythe school windows.
a) have cleaned b) had cleaned c) will have cleaned d) would clean
- 11) Some treesdown in the park today.
a) had cut b) have cut c) were being cut d) were cutting
- 12) The club's busme to the tennis competition at the weekend.
a) was taken b) were taking c) take d) took
- 13) Ito the tennis competition at the weekend (by the club's bus).
a) took b) was taken c) have taken d) had taken
- 14) Theydown some trees in the park today.
a) were cutting b) were cut c) have been cut d) had cut
- 15) The school windows
a) was cleaned b) had cleaned c) have been cleaned d) cleaning
- 16) After the storm, some scientiststo the beach to see what had happened.
a) was sent b) sent c) were sending d) were sent
- 17) A lot of wood and plastic bottleson the beach by the big waves.
a) has been left b) had left c) were left d) left
- 18) When I arrived, the buildings on the beachfor damage.
a) was checking b) was being checked c) were being checked d) were checking
- 19) Some of the plastic bottlesinto rubbish bags, too.
a) were being put b) was being put c) have put d) put
- 20) Ione of the scientists.
a) had interviewed b) have been interviewed c) interviewed d) was interviewed
- 21) A scientist said that in the summer, the beachby thousands of tourists.
a) has used b) used c) will have used d) was used
- 22) He said that the beachcompletely by the summer.
a) be recovered b) will have recovered c) would be recovered d) would recover

(1d) was painted (2b) were not made (3c) has been sent (4d) were being photographed (5d) has been read (6c) had been opened (7b) had been opened (8b) watched (9d) was watched (10a) have cleaned (11c) were being cut (12d) took (13b) was taken (14a) were cutting (15c) have been cleaned (16d) were sent (17c) were left (18c) were being checked (19a) were being put (20c) interviewed (21d) was used (22c) would be recovered

Student's book

- 1) Radarfor the first time, to help planes to land.
a) was using b) was being used c) has used d) had used
- 2) Many science articles by Clarkein magazines before the war ended.
a) have published b) have been published c) had been published d) was published
- 3) Clarke's science fiction storiesin magazines.
a) were publishing b) were also published c) had also published d) also published
- 4) Scientists and technicians knew that Clarkeabout spaceships and satellites.
a) could ask b) could have asked c) could be asking d) could be asked
- 5) Clarketo work on a film for the famous director Stanley Kubrick.
a) was asked b) have been asked c) was asking d) were asked
- 6) The filmby many millions of people since it was made in 1968.
a) was watched b) has been watched c) had been watched d) was watching
- 7) There are now parts of space thatafter Clarke.
a) have named b) had named c) had been named d) have been named
- 8) By last summer, the new factory
a) had built b) will have been built c) had been built d) will be built
- 9) When Father returned home, his dinner
a) had made b) was being made c) was making d) has made
- 10) I had waited at the garage until my car
a) was repairing b) was being repaired c) had repaired d) was repaired
- 11) My mobilein the sports club yesterday.
a) has been lost b) was losing c) was lost d) had been lost
- 12) The first rocketspace in 1944.
a) has been sent by b) was sent into c) has been sent into d) was sent by
- 13) Twelve peopleto walk on the moon.
a) have sent b) have been sent c) had been sent d) were sending
- 14) Many spaceshipsto the moon before Apollo 11 in 1969.
a) had flown b) has been flown c) were flying d) flew
- 15) The dark side of the moonin photographs in 1959.
a) could first see b) can first be seeing c) could first be seen d) can first see
- 16) New bridgesin Cairo recently.
a) have been built b) have built c) had been built d) had built
- 17) When we arrived at the hotel, our room
a) was preparing b) was being prepared c) has been prepared d) had prepared
- 18) The computerby the teacher yesterday.
a) was checked b) was checking c) checked d) has checked
- 19) The housebefore the party.
a) had decorated b) was decorating c) had been decorated d) were decorated

1 (b) was being used 2(b) have been published 3(b) were also published 4(d) could be asked 5(a) was asked 6(b) has been watched 7(d) have been named 8(d) will be built 9(c) was making 10(d) was repaired 11(c) was lost 12(b) was sent into 13(b) have been sent 14(a) had flown 15(c) could first be seen 16(a) have been built 17(b) was being prepared 18(a) was checked 19(c) had been decorated

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d: (Vocabulary)

workbook

- 1) Ais an expert in a subject whose job is to give advice about it.
a) teacher b) scientist c) colonel d) consultant
- 2) Ais someone who decides how a play, film etc. should be made.
a) producer b) director c) manager d) principal
- 3) We saw a film being made by a famoustoday!
a) writer b) author c) director d) plumber
- 4) The company needed help with its advertising so they asked ato work with them.
a) carpenter b) dealer c) trader d) consultant
- 5) Most planes can land in any type of weather because the pilots can use
a) tablet b) radar c) mobile d) compass
- 6) My cousin is aand works in the laboratory of a big company that makes medicine.

- a) surgeon b) chemical c) technician d) dentist
- 7) We learnt how to measure energy in ourlesson today.
a) physical b) physics c) chemistry d) biology
- 8) The noun is consultant while the verb is
a) insult b) result c) consulate d) consult
- 9) The noun is director. The verb is
a) direct b) directory c) direction d) directive
- 10) The noun for the subject is physics. The person who works in physics is
a) physician b) physical c) physicist d) physically
- 11) The noun is technician. The adjective is
a) technique b) technical c) technician d) technically
- 12) Thefor this computer game don't work. Can I try yours?
a) controls b) devices c) sets d) appliances
- 13) The children wereto find a poisonous snake in their tent.
a) terrific b) frightening c) terrified d) terrifying
- 14) The teacher said that we should neverher while she is talking.
a) cut b) talk c) speak d) interrupt
- 15) In, things that are not attached to something start to float around.
a) zero-gravity b) gravity c) gravitate d) grave
- 16) Airis usually high in good weather and low in bad weather.
a) controls b) press c) stress d) pressure
- 17) The shopkeeperto call the police when the man refused to pay.
a) threat b) threatened c) offered d) blamed
- 18) Ambulances drive very fast when there is an
a) emergency b) embarrassed c) awkward d) embarrassing
- 19) If there is a fire in the building, you should use anexit.
a) emergency b) embarrassed c) awkward d) embarrassing
- 20) Could you give me the remoteto change this channel?
a) control b) roller c) counter d) pen
- 21) On giving a speech, I don't like any
a) corruption b) interruption c) fracture d) fiction
- 22) Don't feelto cut down or give up if you are feeding more often.
a) compress b) compressed c) press d) pressurised
- 23) The tigerthe explorers in the forest.
a) horror b) afraid c) terror d) horrified
- 24) The house seemed lessin the cold light of day.
a) threatening b) threatened c) threaten d) threat
- 25) What are theand cons of travelling by bus across Egypt?
a) pars b) brass c) press d) pros

1(d) consultant 2(b) director 3(c) director 4(d) consultant 5(b) radar 6(c) technician 7(b) physics 8(d) consult 9(a) direct 10(c) physicist 11(b) technical 12(a) controls 13(c) terrified 14(d) interrupt 15(a) zero-gravity 16(d) pressure 17(b) threatened 18(a) emergency 19(a) emergency 20(a) control 21(b) interruption 22(d) pressurised 23(d) horrified 24(a) threatening 25(d) pros

Student's book

- 1) If you like working with electrical goods, you should become an
a) electric b) electrician c) electrical d) electricity
- 2) My brother wants to become a
a) politician b) policy c) politics d) political
- 3) After studying ancient history, Mona became an
a) archaeology b) archaeological c) archaeologically d) archaeologist
- 4) We want to buy some medicine from the
a) chemicals b) chemistry c) chemist d) chemically
- 5)intelligence is the science of how to make computers do things that usually need human intelligence.
a) Artificial b) Natural c) Logical d) Artefacts
- 1 (b) electrician 2 (a) politician 3 (d) archaeologist 4 (c) chemist 5 (a) Artificial

Unit nine: SCIENCE AND SCIENTISTS

Definitions:

cancer a serious disease in which cells in a body grow in a way that is not normal.

cause (n) a person, event or thing that makes something happen

illness a disease of the body or mind

install put a piece of equipment somewhere so that it is ready to be used

link a connection between two or more events, people or ideas

mast a tall pole

signal light or sound waves that carry information to a radio, television, etc.

gain (v) to increase in something

invisible impossible to see.

process (n) a series of events or changes that happen naturally

remove to take something away

release (v) let go; stop holding something.

Language Notes:-

DNA is short for Deoxyribonucleic Acid

see + + v + ing

☞ He has seen the plants growing.

testwith experiments

☞ They tried to test the theory with experiments.

do = carry out = conduct an experiment

☞ Scientists do their experiments to prove a theory.

gain weight يكتسب وزن lose weight يفقد وزن

☞ The tree gained a huge amount of weight.

make food

☞ Plants and trees can make their own food.

work as + وظيفة

☞ I want to work as a space scientist.

I expect you will +

☞ I expect you will do better.

that sounds +

☞ Getting high marks sounds difficult.

compare with

☞ Scientists do experiments and compare results with other scientists.

compare to

☞ He compares his son to the moon.

cause of = reason for

☞ They are studying the causes of serious diseases.

cure

☞ We can't cure cancer.

heal (a bone or a wound)

☞ The broken bone will heal soon.

get together = meet

☞ Let's get together to discuss the matter.

make sure = be sure

☞ You should make sure of your marks.

Language Functions: (Ask for and give facts)

Asking for facts

I've heard that the ancient Egyptians had illnesses that were similar to ours today. Is that correct? / Can you tell us something about what was eaten at this time?

And is it true that they did not eat much meat?/ Do you mean that only rich people ate meat?

And do we know if the ancient Egyptians had doctors?

Giving facts

It is possible that/ It is a well-known fact that

We can be confident that/ We can't be sure of this, but/ What is certain is that ...

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

- 1) I've heard that the world's first dentists probably came from Egypt. Is that?
a) wright b) correct c) truth d) write
- 2) It is afact that Hesy-Ra was an ancient Egyptian who lived under Pharaoh Djoser in around 2600 BCE.
a) good-known b) will-known c) well-known d) bad-known
- 3) It isthat Hesy-Ra was the first dentist in Egyptian history.
a) possible b) possibly c) possibility d) probably
- 4) Can youme something about who he treated?
a) say b) speak c) ask d) tell
- 5) We can bethat he looked after some of the people who were working on the pyramids.
a) surely b) confidence c) confident d) confidently
- 6) Hesy-Ra probably treated the Pharaoh, too, but we can't beof this.
a) assure b) sure c) surely d) ensure
- 7) Do weif he was a rich man, then?
a) know b) sure c) correct d) certain
- 8) What isis that he was an important person. He had his own tomb in Saqqara and pictures show him at different ages of his life.
a) know b) surely c) correct d) certain

THE PREFIXES: IN-, IM- AND UN-

The prefix -in can mean not: invisible = not seen / visible.

Be careful: some adjectives already begin with in-. To make these negative, we add un-: infected - uninfected.

The negative prefix changes to im- when it comes before adjectives starting p or m: improbable - impossible.

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

- 1) My little brother is often angry. He is very
a) intolerant b) tolerance c) intolerance d) tolerant
- 2) Manal had an accident, but she is OK. She was
a) injured b) uninjured c) injury d) injuries
- 3) When you write an email to a friend, it is
a) formal b) formality c) informally d) informal
- 4) This information is not correct. It is
a) accuracy b) accurately c) inaccurate d) accurate
- 5) Some animals are very clever, but I think ducks are
a) unintelligent b) intelligent c) intelligently d) intelligence
- 6) The small child talked rudely. He was
a) polite b) unpolite c) dispolite d) impolite
- 7) We waited an hour for the bus and began to feel
a) patience b) impatient c) patient d) patiently
- 8) I wrote a letter to my friend so the language was very
a) formal b) formality c) informally d) informal
- 9) Tarek fell off his bike this morning, but fortunately he was
a) injured b) uninjured c) injury d) injuries
- 10) This timetable is very old and the information is
a) accuracy b) accurately c) inaccurate d) accurate
- 11) It isto eat with your mouth open.
a) polite b) unpolite c) dispolite d) impolite
- 12) The primary school children were very noisy and the teacher started to be
a) patience b) impatient c) patient d) patiently
- 13) A tour guide cannot bebecause he or she meets so many different people from many different countries.
a) intolerant b) tolerance c) intolerance d) tolerant
- 14) Scientists do not think that all animals are Some of them are very clever.
a) unintelligent b) intelligent c) intelligently d) intelligence

In brief:

The active causative have and get

• We use have + object + infinitive without to, or get + object + infinitive with to to mean make or persuade someone to do something. Have is more formal than get:

The teacher had us do some extra work today.

Please get Yasser to help you.

The passive causative have and get

• We use get / have + object + past participle to say that the action is done by someone else:

I don't cut my hair. I have my hair cut.

Do you usually get your room cleaned?

No, I clean it myself.

• This is similar in meaning to the passive:

We do not need to say who does the action. It can be used in any tense:

We always get our clothes washed. (Our clothes are washed for us.)

I had my teeth checked yesterday. (My teeth were checked yesterday.)

Ali is getting his car repaired. (Ali's car is being repaired.)

• Like the passive, we can say who does the action by adding by:

I'm having my homework checked by the teacher.

• Notice how we use the causative form in questions and answers:

Did you have your meal prepared?

No, I didn't (have it prepared). I prepared it myself.

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d: (Grammar)

workbook

- 1) The PE teacher had usaround the playground four times.
a) ran b) to run c) run d) running
- 2) If you don't know how to use the computer,your older brother to help you.
a) gets b) have c) make d) get
- 3) How often do you get your teethat the dentist's?
a) checked b) check c) to check d) checks
- 4) We're eating in a restaurant tonight because my parents are having the kitchen
a) paint b) painted c) to paint d) paints
- 5) Walid had his eyeslast week, and now he needs to wear glasses.
a) to test b) tests c) test d) tested
- 6) Can I borrow your bike? I can't use mine because I'm having it
a) repaired b) repair c) to repair d) repairing
- 7) My mother usually gets memy bedroom at the weekend.
a) tidy b) to tidy c) tidying d) tidied
- 8) Hamdi's homework was not very good so the teacher had himit again.
a) done b) to do c) does d) do
- 9) The manager got a techniciana new computer program.
a) install b) to install c) installed d) installs
- 10) Ali is going to the stadium this afternoon. Let's get himsome tickets for next week's match.
a) buy b) bought c) to buy d) buys
- 11) Weour car washed.
a) always not have b) don't always have c) have always not d) haven't always
- 12) Abdullahhis house painted last week.
a) had b) get c) has d) gets
- 13) My parentsthe garden watered at the weekend.
a) make b) do c) have d) gets
- 14) Tarek gets his photosafter he takes them.
a) print b) to print c) prints d) printed
- 15) When my cousins were in England, my uncle had somesent to them.
a) body b) one c) money d) person
- 16) I have my teethtwice a year.
a) check b) to check c) checked d) checks

9 b) to install 10 c) to buy 11 b) don't always have 12 a) had 13 c) have 14 d) printed 15 c) money 16 c) checked
1 c) run 2 d) get 3 a) checked 4 b) painted 5 d) tested 6 a) repaired 7 b) to tidy 8 d) do

Student's book

- 1) Parents should get their childrenthe amount of time they spend using mobile phones.
a) limit b) to limit c) limited d) limiting
- 2) They should also get themoff their mobile phones when they go to sleep.
a) turn b) turning c) turned d) to turn
- 3) They had ten studentsinto a house with a mobile phone mast in the garden.
a) move b) moved c) to move d) moves
- 4) They had the mobile phone maston.
a) turn b) to turn c) turned d) turning
- 5) Scientists believe that we should have mobile phone mastsin high or remote areas.
a) to install b) install c) installs d) installed
- 6) It's probably a good idea for people who live close to mobile phone masts to get their healthfrequently.
a) to check b) checked c) check d) checking
- 7) Mariamthe windows.
a) had wash b) got washed c) washed d) wash
- 8) Mariamthe windows washed.
a) had b) get c) have d) made
- 9) Ali willhis car.
a) get repair b) have repair c) repair d) repaired
- 10) Ali will get his car
a) repair b) to repair c) repairs d) repaired
- 11) IAli to go to the sports club with me, although he didn't want to go.
a) made b) let c) got d) had
- 12) Mother had Shaimaaher room before she went out.
a) tidied b) tidy c) tidying d) to tidy
- 13) Before the meeting, the manager always gets the reports
a) typed b) typing c) type d) to type
- 14) Dinathe flat cleaned every week.
a) get b) makes c) has d) does
- 15) Adelhis computer fixed.
a) is always b) has always c) always is d) always has
- 16) Fareedaher bad tooth pulled out (by the dentist).
a) have b) had c) get d) getting
- 17) The park manager gets the plantsevery day.
a) water b) to water c) watering d) watered
- 18) Lamiaher house decorated (by some workmen).
a) will have b) get c) have d) getting
- 19) Imy hair cut yesterday.
a) hadn't b) don't get c) didn't have d) not had
- 20) My brotherhis clothes cleaned.
a) always has b) has always c) hasn't always d) gets always
- 21) I had my carbefore I left the garage last week.
a) checking b) to check c) check d) checked

1 (b) to limit 2 (d) to turn 3 (a) move 4 (c) turned 5 (d) installed 6 (b) checked 7 (c) washed 8 (a) had 9 (c) repair 10 (d) repaired 11 (c) got 12 (b) tidy 13 (a) typed 14 (c) has 15 (d) always has 16 (b) had 17 (d) watered 18 (a) will have 19 (c) didn't have 20 (a) always has 21 (d) checked

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d: (Vocabulary)

workbook

- 1) Cancer is a serious disease in which cells in your body grow in a way that is
a) normal b) natural c) not normal d) ordinary
- 2) Cause is the person or thing that makes something
a) disappear b) result c) vanish d) happen
- 3) A/Anis a disease of your body or mind.
a) defect b) mental c) illness d) patient
- 4) Tois to put a piece of equipment somewhere so that it is ready to use.
a) stall b) install c) remove d) set up
- 5) Ais a connection between two or more people, situations etc.
a) link b) blink c) tie d) wink
- 6) Ais a tall pole often used for sending radio waves.
a) mist b) must c) most d) mast
- 7) A a number of letters that send information to radio, television etc.
a) signal b) sign c) design d) wave
- 8) Most scientists agree that human activity is theof global warming.
a) reason b) cause c) case d) sign
- 9) Our English teacher wants us to form abetween our school and a school in England.
a) link b) blink c) tie d) wink
- 10) It is sometimes difficult to get a telephonein remote parts of the country.
a) sign b) sight c) signal d) site
- 11) Diabetes is a/anwhich affects a lot of people.
a) defect b) mental c) illness d) patient
- 12) Hala's grandmother is very ill. She has
a) disease b) cancerous c) cancer d) diabetic
- 13) They have put a new telephone.....on the roof of that building.
a) mist b) must c) most d) mast
- 14) My mother bought a new washing machine and my uncle is going toit this evening.
a) stall b) install c) remove d) set up
- 15) Bad traffic isa lot of people to be late for work today.
a) cause b) caused c) causing d) causes
- 16) Fareeda looks I think she should see a doctor.
a) ill b) illness c) an illness d) well
- 17) Look at the lights on that boat, are theyto us?
a) signal b) signals c) to signal d) signalling
- 18) The teacher asked the technician toall the computers in the classroom.
a) tie b) link c) relate d) fasten
- 19) We bought a new program for our computer and thehas been successful.
a) install b) installed c) installation d) installing
- 20) Ais used to send radio waves.
a) pole b) mast c) stuck d) stick
- 21) You could use ato help you to walk.
a) pole b) mast c) stuck d) stick
- 22) You could walk up ato get a good view.
a) towel b) tour c) tower d) river
- 23) You put a flag on a
a) masts b) role c) mist d) pole

1 (c) not normal 2 (d) happen 3 (c) illness 4 (b) install 5 (a) link 6 (d) mast 7 (a) signal 8 (b) cause 9 (a) link 10 (c) signal 11 (c) illness 12 (c) cancer 13 (d) mast 14 (b) install 15 (c) causing 16 (a) ill 17 (d) signalling 18 (b) link 19 (c) installation 20 (b) mast 21 (d) stick 22 (c) tower 23 (d) pole

Review C

Definitions:

complex consisting of many connected parts that are difficult to understand or explain

human belonging to or relating to people

inject put a medicine into your body using a special needle

limb an arm or leg

pacemaker a small machine that is put inside someone's heart to help it beat regularly

tiny very small

Language Notes:-

go wrong

science fiction

one way street

two way street

orbit

The earth orbits the sun.

spin

The earth spins round its axis.

side effects

arrive

arrive (in / at) + مفعول

reach +

reason for

cause of

Ex: Illness was the reason for his absence.

Ex: Illness is the cause of his death.

به خطأ

خيال علمي

هين

يدور حول شئ

يدور حول نفسه

أثار جانبية

يصل (بدون مفعول)

يصل إلى

يصل إلى

سبب (يفسر حدوث شئ)

سبب (يؤدي إلى نتيجة)

Practice Test 3 A

A- Vocabulary and structure

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

1) Hala's cousinto the station so he can take the train to Alexandria.

a) is going to be taken b) will be taking c) is going to take d) will take

2) Today is the tenthof when we moved into our house.

a) antiquity b) anniversary c) date d) year

3) Drive carefully here because the road

a) was repaired b) is repairing c) is being repaired d) is repaired

4) Thebetween Aswan and Luxor is about 200 kilometres.

a) district b) long c) far d) distance

5) All the cakes in that shopby my aunt. She works there.

a) made b) were making c) have been made d) have

6) Ships can see where to go at night and in bad weather because they have

a) radar b) rafts c) poles d) positions

7) Those menour house yesterday morning.

a) are decorating b) were being decorated c) have been decorating d) were decorating

8) The secretarythe teacher's lesson to say that he had an important phone call.

a) interrupted b) interpreted c) broke d) invited

9) The police said that the windowsbefore the thieves went into the building.

a) broke b) had broken c) have being broken d) had been broken

10) The policemanto arrest the man because he was scaring people.

a) threatened b) warned c) offered d) shouted

11) My motherme to help her do the shopping this morning.

a) got b) made c) had d) let

12) Cancer is a terriblethat people of any age can get.

a) toxic b) ill c) sick d) illness

13) Leila usuallytwice a year.

a) has her teeth checked b) checks her teeth
c) has checked her teeth d) get her teeth checked

- 14) Our house has been much less hot since my fatherair conditioning.
 a) put b) did c) installed d) made
- 15) Wait there and I'llYasser to help you with those bags.
 a) have b) get c) let d) make
- 16)makes things fall to the ground on earth.
 a) Gram b) Graph c) Gravity d) Space
- 17) Around six hours a daychecking emails in many offices.
 a) spent b) are to spend c) are spending d) are spent
- 18) You must be careful when you take that medicine because it may have side
 a) affects b) effects c) affection d) effective
- 19) The new building will be usedyoung children who do not go to school yet.
 a) to b) with c) at d) by
- 20) I didn't like the soup without salt. I thought it was
 a) tasted b) tasty c) teased d) tasteless
- 21) That old hotelas a museum in the future.
 a) could use b) could be using c) could be used d) could have used
- 22) It is amazing how some animals canin the desert.
 a) survive b) survey c) alive d) die
- 23) Our housedecorated yet.
 a) hasn't been b) hasn't c) hadn't been d) won't have
- 24) Scientists think that there is abetween pollution and climate change.
 a) join b) connected c) link d) secret
- 25) My fatherme tidy my room this morning.
 a) got b) had c) has d) caused
- 26) It is not always easy to get a mobile phonein the desert.
 a) sign b) noise c) signal d) side
- 27) I usuallyonce a month.
 a) make my hair b) have cut my hair c) get my hair d) have my hair cut
- 28) You must work hard for the exam or you might
 a) fail b) feel c) fall d) fill
- 29) You canon a T-shirt in that shop.
 a) printing your name b) have put your name
 c) get your name printed d) get printed your name
- 30) There is water on the floor. There must be afrom the washing machine.
 a) luck b) lock c) leak d) lake

B- Reading Comprehension

2) Read the following passage, then answer the questions:

How would you feel about travelling into space for six months to live on a planet that is 400 million kilometres from earth? And how would you feel if you had been told that you could never return? That is what is planned for people who are going on the Mars One mission in 2031. Surprisingly, 200,000 applications have been received from people who want to join the mission, even though they know that they will never see earth again.

The people who want to go to Mars say that their plan is not very different from the first Europeans who went to America, or the thousands of people who have left their countries because of war or disease. They also knew that their new lives would be difficult, and that they would probably never see their countries again.

A hundred people who want to go to Mars have been chosen to start special training to see who is suitable. Scientists will get the people to live in a small living space for a long time, without seeing any friends or family. This will be similar to what they can expect on Mars. The launch will have a crew of just four people for the long journey into space. A special *settlement* will be built on Mars where food will be grown and the four people will live and work. It won't be an easy life: there will be very little water, they will have to grow their own food and the planet is known for its giant dust storms. Despite these problems, for some fearless pioneers, It is a challenge they cannot refuse.

1) How many people will be sent to Mars in 2031?

- a) 200,000 b) 100 c) 4 d) 400

2) Why did the people decide to travel to Mars?

- a) They want to see if they can survive there. b) They want to see the dust storms.

- c) Scientists made them go there. d) They don't like earth.
- 3) What is the main idea of the text?
 a) One day, we will all live on Mars. b) Life on Mars will be very difficult.
 c) The people who go to Mars will be famous. d) Life on Mars will never be possible.
- 4) What does the word *settlement* mean?
 a) a farm b) a place where a group of people live
 c) a factory d) a rocket
- 5) What does the underlined It refer to?
 a) an offer to go to Mars b) a six-month journey into space
 c) time spent with three other people d) an offer to send in an application
- 6) How far is Mars from earth?
 a) 400,000,000 kms b) 400,000 kms c) 4,000,000 kms d) 2,000,000 kms
- 7) How did the people who wanted to go to Mars describe their mission?
- 8) Do you think that many people will live on Mars in the future? Why / Why not?
- 9) How many applicants applied to join the mission?
- 10) How would you feel if someone told you that you could never return to earth?

The Novel

3) a- Choose the correct answer:

- 1) What do Sapt and Rassendyll find when they return to the lodge in the forest?
 a) the body of the King b) the body of Josef
 c) the Duke d) an empty house
- 2) Why does Rassendyll have to continue pretending to be the King?
 a) Because the real King has been kidnapped. b) Because he enjoys it.
 c) Because Sapt wants him to become King. d) Because the Princess asks him.
- 3) Why can't the Duke kill the real King?
 a) He is already dead. b) Because then Rassendyll stays as the King.
 c) He doesn't know where he is. d) Because he loves his half-brother.
- 4) Why does Duke Michael want Rassendyll to meet his special soldiers?
 a) He wants to be friendly. b) He wants to frighten Rassendyll.
 c) He wants them to work for Rassendyll. d) He wants Rassendyll to give them a job.

b) Answer TWO (2) of the following questions:

- 1) Do you agree that Rassendyll was lucky? Why? / Why not?
 2) What do you think might have happened if Sapt and Fritz had been poisoned like the King?
 3) Why do you think that Sapt and Rassendyll left the palace through a secret tunnel?

C- Writing

4) Finish the following dialogue:

Hazem and Imad are talking about revising

Hazem: I've heard that you always revise at night. 1).....?

Imad: Yes, that's right.

Hazem: 2).....?

Imad: One advantage is that it is much quieter at night.

Hazem: 3)..... . It is quieter then. 4).....?

Imad: A negative side is that I feel tired the next day.

Hazem: Yes, I'm sure you feel tired. It's harder to remember things at night, isn't it?

Imad: 5)..... . I remember things better then.

Hazem: Well, we all have different ways to revise!

Imad: 6).....

5) Write a paragraph of ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY (120) words on ONE (1) of the following:

- a) a description of a journey into space
 b) the advantages and disadvantages of artificial intelligence

6) A) Translate into Arabic:

- 1) Scientific research is very important, as it paves the way towards a better life.
 2) Everyone should play a positive role in developing our country and achieving progress.

B) Translate ONE (1) sentence only into English:

١- يستطيع رواد الفضاء ممارسة رياضة انعدام الوزن أثناء مهمتهم في الكواكب.

٢- لم يعد الفضاء غامضا بفضل الجهود (الجهود) العظيمة للعلماء.

Practice Test Three A (Model answer)

A- Vocabulary and structure

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

- | | | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------|------------------------|------------------|
| 1 a) is going to be taken | 2 b) anniversary | 3 c) is being repaired | 4 d) distance |
| 5 c) have been made | 6 a) radar | 7 d) were decorating | 8 a) interrupted |
| 9 d) had been broken | 10 a) threatened | 11 a) got | 12 d) illness |
| 13 a) has her teeth checked | 14 c) installed | 15 b) get | 16 c) Gravity |
| 17 d) are spent | 18 b) effects | 19 d) by | 20 d) tasteless |
| 21 c) could be used | 22 a) survive | 23 a) hasn't been | 24 c) link |
| 25 b) had | 26 c) signal | 27 d) have my hair cut | 28 a) fail |
| 29 c) get your name printed | 30 c) leak | | |

B- Reading comprehension

2) Read the following passage, then answer the questions:

- 1 c) 4
- 2 a) They want to see if they can survive there
- 3 b) Life on Mars will be very difficult.
- 4 b) a place where a group of people live
- 5 a) an offer to go to Mars
- 6 a) 400,000,000 kms
- 7 They said that it was not very different from the first Europeans who went to America, or people who have left their countries because of war or disease.
- 8) Suggested: I think that life there will be too busy for most people. I think only a few brave scientists will live on Mars in the future.
- 9) 200,000
- 10) Suggested: I would be frightened and very sad because I would not see my friends and family again.

The novel

3) A) Choose the correct answer:

- 1 b) the body of Josef
- 2 a) Because the real King has been kidnapped
- 3 b) Because then Rassendyll stays as the King.
- 4 b) He wants to frighten Rassendyll.

B) Answer TWO (2) of the following questions:

- 1) Suggested: I agree that Rassendyll was lucky. He was rich and had a good education. Then he had a chance to help the King of Ruritania. It was difficult, but it was an adventure and he was a brave man.
- 2) Suggested: I think that if Sapt and Fritz had also been poisoned, Duke Michael would have become King.
- 3) They wanted people to think that the King was sleeping in bed while they went back to get the real King.

C- Writing

4) Finish the following dialogue:

- 1) Is that correct?
- 2) What are the advantages to that?
- 3) Yes, you're quite right.
- 4) What is the downside to revising at night?
- 5) That's not true/I completely disagree.
- 6) I'd go along with that.

5) Write a paragraph of about ONE HUNDRED WORDS AND TWENTY on ONE (1) of the following
Students' own answer

6) A- Translate into Arabic:

- (١) (يُعدّ) البحث العلمي مهم جداً للغاية، لأنه/حيث أنه يمهد الطريق لحياة أفضل.
- (٢) يجب أن يلعب الجميع دوراً إيجابياً في تطوير بلدنا وتحقيق التقدم.

B- Translate ONE (1) SENTENCE ONLY INTO ENGLISH:

- 1) Astronauts can play a weightless sport during their mission to planets.
- 2) Due to / Because of the great efforts of scientists, space is no longer a mystery.

Practice Test 3 B

A- Vocabulary and structure

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

- 1) We don't know much about the bottom of the oceans because some of them have not been
- a) explained b) explored c) existed d) found
- 2) I can't wait for the holidays. My parentsmy sisters and me to our favourite beach!
- a) are taken b) are taking c) will have been taken d) take
- 3) That is ahotel! It's the biggest building in the city.
- a) giant b) mass c) hostile d) tiny
- 4) A new schoolnear my home and it will be open next year.
- a) will build b) was building c) is building d) is being built
- 5) The colour of this new car is I don't like it at all.
- a) ideal b) hopeless c) horrible d) ordinary
- 6) Hundreds of sailing boatsfrom the beach yesterday. They looked really lovely.
- a) can be seen b) are seen c) could be seen d) were being seen
- 7) It takes many hours for the rocket tothe Space Station.
- a) get b) go c) reach d) travel
- 8) The teacher says that a new subjectnext week.
- a) is taught b) will be taught c) will teach d) is going to teach
- 9) The rocket will beinto space tomorrow morning.
- a) launched b) taken c) kept d) died
- 10) Our rubbishevery week.
- a) are collected b) is collected c) was collecting d) is collecting
- 11) You should only phone 123 in a/an
- a) emotion b) emergency c) ambulance d) situation
- 12) A lot more birdson the shore this year.
- a) have been seen b) have seen c) had been seen d) saw
- 13) I can't talk to you now because I amto go out.
- a) about b) off c) over d) away
- 14) We can't get on the plane yet because it
- a) is cleaning b) is cleaned c) has been cleaned d) is being cleaned
- 15) We can't play this computer game because thedon't work.
- a) contents b) crew c) crops d) controls
- 16) When the police arrived at the bank, they realised that the money
- a) had taken b) has been taken c) had been taken d) has taken
- 17) The teacher asked us to discuss the pros andof artificial intelligence.
- a) benefits b) cons c) advantages d) content
- 18) That new mobile phone isexpensive for me to buy.
- a) so b) such c) too d) enough
- 19)is the study of energy, sound, light etc.
- a) Physics b) Chemicals c) Geography d) Political Science
- 2) The bridgeis near my house is more than two hundred years old.
- a) that b) to which c) where d) what
- 21) The police do not know theof the accident in the street yesterday.
- a) challenge b) reason c) cause d) benefit
- 22) Mariamthe windows yesterday. They look nice and clean now!
- a) got b) had c) cleaned d) got cleaned
- 23) The light from the sun that damages our skin is You can't see it.
- a) interrupted b) informed c) irrational d) invisible
- 24) Yesterday, weour roof repaired after the storm.
- a) have had b) have c) have to have d) had to have
- 25) We get the signal for our mobile phones from that tallon the hill.
- a) match b) mast c) maze d) post
- 26) I didn't understand the homework so Imy friend to help me.
- a) had b) got c) was having d) was had

- 27) I like to dowork at the hospital. I don't get paid, but I enjoy helping the people there.
- a) loyal b) freelance c) voluntary d) hopeful
- 28) The teacherus copy the notes from the blackboard.
- a) got b) caused c) had d) allowed
- 29) Fawzi enjoys working at the hotel, but theis that it is a long way from his home.
- a) downside b) upside c) benefit d) pros
- 30)of my parents are at home today because they are at work.
- a) Neither b) Both c) Either d) All

B- Reading Comprehension

2) Read the following passage, then answer the questions:

Most people know that the first man on the moon was Neil Armstrong in 1969. However, since that time, the moon has been visited by eleven other men but they are not so famous. Who were these other space pioneers?

In 1969, four months after Neil Armstrong and his colleague Buzz Aldrin stayed on the surface of the moon for 21 hours, Alan Bean and Pete Conrad spent two days there. Bean is also an artist, and is the only person on earth who is able to paint space scenes that he had actually seen. In 1971, Alan Shepard and Edgar Mitchel went on a mission to study earthquakes on the moon (known as moon quakes). Shepard also enjoyed a game of golf there: because there is very little gravity, he hit the ball farther than any professional golf player on earth!

Seven months later, two more astronauts stayed for nearly three days on the moon. David Scott and James Irwin took along a special *vehicle* which meant they could travel around. They returned to earth with many moon rocks. In 1972, John Young and Charles Duke landed in the moon's mountains for the first time.

The moon was last visited at the end of 1972. Eugene Cernan and Harrison Schmitt explored the moon for three days, longer than any other astronaut. Schmitt was a geologist before he became an astronaut and he did a number of scientific experiments there. Before they returned to earth, Cernan wrote his daughter's name on the moon's surface. There is no weather on the moon, so he knew that there was nothing that would wear the letters away.

They are probably there today!

There are now plans to get astronauts to visit the moon again, although nobody knows when this might be.

1) Why are Alan Bean's paintings special?

- a) They were painted on the moon. b) They were painted in space.
c) He is the only artist who has been to space. d) You can only see them on the moon.

2) Why is it likely that you can still read the name of Eugene Cernan's daughter on the moon today?

- a) The letters are very big. b) The letters were written in rocks.
c) There is little that will remove the letters. d) His colleague was a geologist.

3) Why do you think that some of the astronauts played golf and wrote names on the surface of the moon?

- a) They were very important experiments. b) They wanted to have fun .
c) Scientists on earth got them to do these. d) They behaved badly.

4) Why do you think that astronauts were sent to the moon?

- a) To punish them. b) To do scientific experiments.
c) To test weightless sports. d) To test zero-gravity living.

5) What does the underlined word they refer to?

- a) the astronauts b) the spaceships
c) the moon's weather d) the letters on the surface

6) What do you think the word *vehicle* means?

- a) something used to carry people or things b) a type of spaceship
c) a rocket d) a type of satellite

7) Why do you think that no astronaut has visited the moon since 1972?

8) What was Alan Shepard and Edgar Mitchel's mission on the moon?

9) Do you think that the moon will be visited again in the future? Why / Why not?

10) How long did Neil Armstrong stay on the moon?

The Novel

3) a) Choose the correct answer.

1) What did Rassendyll do to surprise Sapt and the Marshal when they first arrived in Strelsau?

- a) He wanted to ride through the old town alone. b) He wanted to lead all the soldiers.
c) He wanted to meet Duke Michael. d) He wanted to marry Princess Flavia.

2) What did Princess Flavia think of the King (Rassendyll) after the coronation?

- a) She thought that he was the same. b) She thought that he had changed.
c) She knew that he wasn't the King. d) She didn't like him.

3) How do Sapt and Rassendyll leave the palace?

- a) through the city walls b) through a large gate
c) through a secret passage d) through a cave

4) Who are the Six Men?

- a) They are the King's special soldiers. b) They are the Duke's best friends.
c) They are the Duke's special soldiers. d) They are men who work for Colonel Sapt.

b) Answer TWO (2) of the following questions:

1) Why do you think that Rassendyll remembered very little of the coronation?

2) Why do you think that Rassendyll says that a pretend King's life is harder than a real King's?

3) Do you think it was a good idea for Rassendyll to give due care to the poor? Why?

C- Writing

4) Finish the following dialogue:

Azza and Radwa are talking about space travel.

Azza: I think that more money should be spent on exploring space.

Radwa: Why? 1).....?

Azza: One advantage is that we can learn more about the earth by learning about other planets.

Radwa: I think that one day, everyone will travel to space.

Azza: 2)..... . Not everyone will want to go to space.

Radwa: 3).....?

Azza: Well, it costs a lot of money.

Radwa: Yes, it is very expensive. However, I've heard that without space travel, we would not have a lot of the technology that we use every day. 4).....

Azza: Yes, that's correct. A lot of the technology that we use was first used on spaceships.

Radwa: 5).....?

Azza: Yes. An example is sat-nav systems in people's cars. Satellites were first used to send information about spaceships.

Radwa: My father's car has sat-nav. I think it's very useful.

Azza: 6)..... . I think it's useful, too.

5) Write an email to a friend of ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY (120) words on ONE (1) of the following:

Your name is Reda. Your friend's name is Essmat. His / Her address is

Essmat@newmail.com.

a) why people have always wanted to explore new places

b) what you think of science fiction

6) A) Translate into Arabic:

1) Mariam and Ahmed had their teeth checked by the dentist last Tuesday.

2) The government is trying to improve the educational system to keep up with world challenges.

B) Translate ONE (1) sentence only into English:

١- نحن نعلم الآن أن الزروع و الأشجار يستمدون غذاءهم من الهواء و التربة.

٢- التكنولوجيا الحديثة سلاح ذو حدين لذا يجب أن تستخدم بحرص.

Practice Test Three B (Model answer)

A- Vocabulary and structure

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

- | | | | |
|----------------|------------------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| 1 b) explored | 2 b) are taking | 3 a) giant | 4 d) is being built |
| 5 c) horrible | 6 c) could be seen | 7 c) reach | 8 b) will be taught |
| 9 a) launched | 10 b) is collected | 11 b) emergency | 12 a) have been seen |
| 13 a) about | 14 d) is being cleaned | 15 d) controls | 16 c) had been taken |
| 17 b) cons | 18 c) too | 19 a) Physics | 20 a) that |
| 21 c) cause | 22 c) cleaned | 23 d) invisible | 24 d) had to have |
| 25 b) mast | 26 b) got | 27 c) voluntary | 28 c) had |
| 29 a) downside | 30 a) Neither | | |

B- Reading comprehension

2) Read the following passage, then answer the questions:

- 1 c) He is the only artist who has been to space.
- 2 c) There is little that will remove the letters.
- 3 b) They wanted to have fun.
- 4 b) To do scientific experiments.
- 5 d) the letters on the surface
- 6 a) something used to carry people or things
- 7 Suggested: Because it is very expensive and dangerous to send people to the moon.
- 8) Their mission was to study earthquakes on the moon (moon quakes).
- 9) Suggested: I think the moon will be visited again because new technology means that it will be cheaper and safer to go there in the future.
- 10) He stayed there for 21 hours.

The novel

3) A) Choose the correct answer:

- 1 a) He wanted to ride through the old town alone.
- 2 b) She thought that he had changed.
- 3 c) through a secret passage
- 4 c) They are the Duke's special soldiers.

B) Answer TWO (2) of the following questions:

- 1) I think he remembered very little because there were a lot of people and it was very busy.
- 2) I think he says this because he needs to learn very quickly what to do and what to say to important people.
- 3) Suggested: I think it was a good idea for Rassendyll to visit the old town because the poor people there will know that the King cares about them. They will support him if they like him.

C- Writing

4) Finish the following dialogue:

- 1) What are the advantages to that?
- 2) I don't agree/I'm not sure.
- 3) What is its negative side?
- 4) I think some technology was first used in space.
- 5) Could you tell me something about this technology?
- 6) I couldn't agree more.

5) Write a paragraph of about ONE HUNDRED WORDS AND TWENTY on ONE (1) of the following
Students' own answer

6) A- Translate into Arabic:

(١) قام أحمد ومريم بفحص أسنانهم عند طبيب الأسنان يوم الثلاثاء الماضي.

(٢) تحاول الحكومة تحسين المستوى التعليمي لمواكبة تحديات العالم.

B- Translate ONE (1) SENTENCE ONLY INTO ENGLISH:

- 1) We know that plants and trees get their food from the air and the soil.
- 2) Modern technology is a double-edged weapon, so / therefore it should be used carefully.

1) Read the following passage, then answer the questions:

It was already late when we set out for the next town, which according to the map was about fifteen miles away on the other side of the hills. There we felt sure that we would find a bed for the night. Darkness fell soon after we left the village, but luckily we met no one as we drove swiftly along the narrow winding road that led to the hills. As we climbed higher, it became colder and rain began to fall, making it difficult at times to see the road. I asked John, my companion, to drive more slowly.

After we had travelled for about twenty miles, there was still no sign of the town which was marked on the map. We were beginning to get worried. Then, without warning, the car stopped. A quick examination showed that we had run out of petrol. Although we had little food with us, only a few biscuits and some chocolate, we decided to spend the night in the car. Our meal was soon over. I tried to go to sleep at once, but John, who was a poor sleeper, got out of the car after a few minutes and went for a walk up the hill. Soon he came running back. From the top of the hill he had seen, in the valley below, the lights of the town we were looking for. We at once unloaded all our luggage and, with a great effort, managed to push the car to the top of the hill. Then we went back for the luggage, loaded the car again and set off down the hill. In less than a quarter of an hour we were in the town, where we found a hotel quite easily.

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

1) The travellers had a map but

- a) they did not know how to use it
- b) it gave them the wrong information
- c) they could not see it very well in the dark
- d) the town they were looking for was not clearly marked

2) Their car stopped because

- a) they had travelled more than twenty miles
- b) the petrol ran out of it
- c) there was no petrol left
- d) they were going uphill

3) The underlined word 'winding' means

- a) going uphill
- b) dangerous
- c) not straight
- d) cold

4) The underlined words 'without warning' means

- a) suddenly
- b) nobody told them
- c) before it got hot
- d) without any explanation

5) The travellers began to get worried when

- a) they were about fifteen miles
- b) the car stopped
- c) they climbed the hill
- d) they were about twenty miles

6) They set off down the hill because

- a) they drove the car
- b) the hill was steep
- c) they had a map
- d) they found a hotel

B) Answer the following questions:

7) What did the travellers expect to find in the next town?

8) How long did it take them to reach the town after they set off down the hill?

9) Why do you think the travelers unloaded all their luggage?

10) Why do you think their meal was soon over?

2) Read the following passage, then answer the questions:

While I was walking along the road the other day I happened to notice a small brown leather purse lying on the pavement. I picked it up and opened it to see if I could find out the owner's name. There was nothing inside it except some small change and a rather old photograph, a picture of a woman and a young girl about twelve years old, who looked like the woman's daughter. I put the photograph back and took the purse to the police station, where I handed it to the sergeant in charge. Before I left, the sergeant made a note of my name and address in case the owner of the purse wanted to write and thank me.

That evening I went to have dinner with an uncle and aunt of mine. They had also invited another person, a young woman, so that there would be four people at table. The young woman's face was familiar, but I could not remember where I had seen it. I was quite sure that we had not met before. In the course of conversation, however, the young woman happened to remark that she had lost her purse that afternoon. I at once remembered where I had seen her face. She was the young girl in the photograph, although she was now much older. Of course she was very surprised when I was able to describe her purse to her. Then I explained that I had recognised her face from the photograph I had found in the purse. My uncle insisted on going round to the police station immediately to claim the purse. As the police sergeant handed it over, he said that it was a remarkable coincidence that I had found not only the purse but also the person who had lost it.

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

1) The purse which the writer found

- a) was empty.
- b) had some money in it.
- c) had a few coins and a photograph in it.
- d) had an old photograph in it.

2) The writer recognised the young woman because

- a) he had met her somewhere before.
- b) she was the woman in the photograph.
- c) she often had dinner with his uncle and aunt.
- d) she looked rather like the young girl in the photograph.

3) The best explanation according to the context for 'familiar' is

- a) common b) known c) famous d) domestic

4) The best explanation according to the context for 'claim' is

- a) pretend b) identify c) ask for d) take

5) It was a remarkablethat the writer had found not only the purse but also the person who had lost it.

- a) mistake b) luck c) chance d) error

6) The writer met the young womanbefore.

- a) none b) once c) twice d) thrice

B) Answer the following questions:

7) Did the writer find the owner's name in the purse?

8) Why do you think the young woman was surprised when the writer described her purse?

9) Why did the sergeant make a note of the writer's name and address?

10) Where did they go to get the purse back?

3) Read the following passage, then answer the questions:

August 31st

There are five people at our table, including myself. I've already learnt a great deal about them in the short time we have been at sea, although we rarely meet except at meal-times.

First of all, there is Dr Stone, my favourite, I must confess. He is a man of about sixty-five, with grey hair and a humorous face. He gave up his practice a short while ago and is now travelling round the world before he retires to some quiet country village. As a young man, he served abroad for many years as a doctor in the Army. He speaks several languages and has told us a great deal about the ports we are going to call at. He seems to have been everywhere. During the day, when he is not talking to his fellow passengers (one gets the impression that he already knows everybody on board!), he sits on deck reading or else gazes out to sea through an old-fashioned telescope.

Then there is "grandmother". I call her that because her name escapes me. In spite of being a grandmother, she looks remarkably young, not more than forty-five. She is on her way to visit a daughter who emigrated to Australia some years ago. Naturally she is very excited at the thought of seeing her again, and her three grand-children, whom she has never seen. She can talk of little else.

This voyage is a great adventure for her: she has never been abroad before.

Then there is a man I do not care for very much, an engineer by the name of Barlow. He has been on leave in England and is now returning to his work in Singapore. He seems full of energy: he swims or plays tennis the best part of the day. I have never in my life met a man with such a loud laugh. He has the cabin next to mine and I can hear his laugh even through the wall!

The other person who sits at our table is Mrs Hunt. I have found out hardly anything about her. She is extremely quiet and rarely talks, except to consult the doctor about her children's various ailments. She is on her way to join her husband in India.

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

- 1) Dr Stone is travelling round the world because
- a) he likes meeting a lot of people b) he is having a holiday before he retires
c) he wants to visit the places he knew in the past d) he enjoys travelling abroad
- 2) The writer calls the second person at the table "grandmother" because
- a) she looks old b) she has three grandchildren
c) he has not been told her name d) he has forgotten her name
- 3) The best explanation according to the context for 'remarkably' means
- a) attractively b) quite c) noticeably d) extraordinarily
- 4) The phrase 'on leave' means
- a) away from work b) about to go c) absent d) at home
- 5) Mrs Hunt consults the doctor about her children's various
- a) disease b) illnesses c) travels d) adventures
- 6) There are four people at our table,the writer.
- a) except for b) apart from c) including d) in addition to

B) Answer the following questions:

- 7) How does Dr Stone spend his time when he is not talking to his fellow passengers?
- 8) Why is "grandmother" going to Australia?
- 9) Does the writer spend a lot of time with the people who eat at his table?
- 10) Is "grandmother" the oldest person at table?

4) Read the following passage, then answer the questions:

Half an hour before daybreak three of the boys assembled, as they agreed, near the old bridge. The fourth, a boy by the name of Tolly, had not turned up. His absence did not greatly surprise the others. They knew that his mother did not want him to come on this expedition into the forest.

Charles, who was the oldest and their accepted leader, waded downstream to the place where their boat was tied up in the shelter of some overhanging bushes. Then he rowed the boat back to the shallow water near the bridge, where the boys loaded it with the provisions, blankets and other things which they were taking on their journey.

Dawn was just breaking as they climbed into their boat and pushed off from the bank. A swift current carried them down stream, so there was no need to row. They took it in turns to keep the boat in the centre of the river. Three hours later they entered the forest where they intended to spend the next few days.

“Let’s go ashore now and make some tea,” suggested Charles. “No one will see us here.”

It was forbidden to light fires in the forest, but people rarely came this way.

While Charles tied the boat up, the other two boys set about gathering wood for a fire. When they came back, each with a large handful of sticks, they found Charles looking very worried.

“We haven’t got any matches,” he announced gloomily. “Tolly was going to bring them.”

This was bad news. They were miles away now from the nearest shop.

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

1) The boys did not have to row because

- a) they had plenty of time to get to the forest
- b) they kept their boat in the centre of the river
- c) the river carried their boat along quite quickly
- d) they had pushed off from the bank

2) The boys could not light a fire because

- a) the wood was too big
- b) Charles had forgotten to bring any matches
- c) it was forbidden to light fires in the forest
- d) the boy who was going to bring the matches had not come on the expedition

3) According to the context the word ‘waded’ means

- a) crossed the river
- b) swam
- c) went out of sight
- d) walked slowly through the water

4) The phrase ‘in turns’ means

- a) round and round
- b) one after the other
- c) all together
- d) from time to time

5) The boys gathered

- a) before dawn
- b) at dawn
- c) after dawn
- d) at daybreak

6) The boys couldn’t make tea because they

- a) didn’t have enough sticks
- b) the wood was wet
- c) they were ashore
- d) they didn’t have Tolly

B) Answer the following questions:

7) How long did it take them to load the boat?

8) When did Charles discover that they had no matches?

9) Was it light when they set off downstream? How do you know?

10) Did Charles also go to gather wood?

The Prisoner of Zenda (chapter one)

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

- 1) Rose blamed Rudolf Rassendyll for
a) not writing a book on Ruritania b) not travelling to Ruritania
c) not working d) speaking proudly about his wealthy family
- 2) Rudolf Rassendyll didn't work because he
a) had enough money already b) couldn't find a good job
c) wanted to replace the king of Ruritania
d) didn't want to work for an ambassador in Europe
- 3) Robert was
a) a Duke in Ruritania b) a Lord in England
c) one of the Duke's men d) one of the King's guards
- 4)worked in an embassy in France.
a) Antoinette de Mauban b) Bertram Bertrand
c) Fritz von Tarlenheim d) George Featherly
- 5) Rudolf Elphberg and his half-brother couldn't be good friends because both of them wanted to
a) be in charge of the castle of Zenda b) marry Flavia
c) become King of Ruritania d) be Duke of Strelsau
- 6) In the inn, Johann took off his hat and stepped back in surprise
a) when he saw the King's brother b) when he saw Rassendyll
c) because he saw the real King d) because he saw the Duke of Strelsau
- 7) Rassendyll didn't take the train to Strelsau because he
a) had to avoid meeting Antoinette b) wanted to have dinner with the King
c) had to return to the inn d) fell asleep in the forest
- 8) Rassendyll dreamed aboutwhile he was lying against one of the enormous trees in the forest.
a) living in the Castle of Zenda b) catching the train
c) returning to England d) seeing the coronation
- 9) Rassendyll promised Rose that he would
a) write a book b) be lazy
c) travel to Ruritania d) make use of his position
- 10) Rassendyll and the King have the same
a) nationality b) personalities
c) faces d) swords
- 11) The poor people in Ruritania wanted Michael to be their king because
a) he was the elder brother b) he was the younger brother
c) he cared about them d) he gave them money

B. Answer the following questions:

- 1) What is your opinion of Rose?
- 2) Do you think that Rassendyll was right not to work? Why / Why not?
- 3) If you were Rose, would you persuade Rassendyll to have a job? Why / Why not?
- 4) Do you agree that writing a book is a good way to get into politics? Why / Why not?
- 5) Why do you think that Rassendyll annoyed Rose when he spoke proudly about his family?
- 6) Do you think that having a lot of money is a good reason not to have a job? Why/ Why not?
- 7) Do you think that the innkeeper's daughter was right to have a different opinion of the king? Why / Why not?
- 8) If you were Rassendyll, would you insist on seeing the coronation? Why / Why not?

1) c 2) a 3) b 4) d 5) c 6) b 7) d 8) a 9) a 10) c 11) c

(Chapter Two)

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

- 1) Rassendyll hoped that the King was not angry because
 - a) he came to Ruritania without an invitation to the coronation
 - b) he looked exactly like the king
 - c) he asked to go with the King to the hunting lodge
 - d) he refused the King's invitation to dinner
- 2) Which statement is correct?
 - a) Fritz and Sapt thought it was a good idea for Rassendyll to see the coronation.
 - b) Neither Fritz nor Sapt thought it was a good idea for Rassendyll to see the coronation.
 - c) Fritz thought it was a good idea for Rassendyll to see the coronation, but Sapt didn't.
 - d) Sapt thought it was a good idea for Rassendyll to see the coronation, but Fritz didn't.
- 3) The hunting lodge belonged to
 - a) Duke Michael
 - b) the King
 - c) Princess Flavia
 - d) the owner of the inn
- 4) Fritz and Sapt didn't eat much at dinner because
 - a) they were shy
 - b) there was not enough food
 - c) they had an important job the next morning
 - d) they did not want to be poisoned
- 5) Which statement is correct?
 - a) Rassendyll found the King asleep in his bed.
 - b) Rassendyll found the King asleep on the floor.
 - c) Rassendyll found the King awake in his bed.
 - d) Rassendyll found the King awake on the floor.
- 6) Sapt
 - a) suggested telling the people that Rassendyll was ill
 - b) insisted that Rassendyll should leave for England immediately
 - c) refused to ask for a doctor
 - d) asked Rassendyll to replace the King at the coronation
- 7) Why did Rassendyll agree to Sapt's idea?
 - a) He wanted to go home.
 - b) He didn't want Sapt to be King.
 - c) To prevent Duke Michael from becoming King.
 - d) Because he could speak German well.
- 8) Because Johann's mother heard Sapt's plan,
 - a) the King had to change his plans
 - b) she was locked in the cellar with the king
 - c) Fritz killed her
 - d) she was kidnapped by Fritz and Sapt
- 9) Johann's mother
 - a) always cleaned the King's clothes
 - b) was an important person in the country
 - c) was a servant of the Duke
 - d) brought the cakes to the King
- 10) Why did Fritz think it was not a good idea to call a doctor for the King?
 - a) He did not want him to get better.
 - b) He knew that no doctor could make him better that day.
 - c) He wanted Rassendyll to become King.
 - d) He didn't think that the King was really ill.

B. Answer the following questions:

- 1) Who do you think poisoned the King? Why?
- 2) Was it a good idea to ask Rassendyll to replace the king? Why / Why not?
- 3) Do you think that Johann's mother planned to hear Sapt's plan? Why / Why not?
- 4) Why do you think that Sapt and Fritz didn't kill Johann's mother, instead of locking her up with the King?
- 5) The King wasn't a careful man. Do you agree or disagree? Why?
- 6) Which character do you like more: Sapt or Fritz? Why?
- 7) The King believed that food was better than sleep. Do you agree with this opinion? Why / Why not?
- 8) If you had to replace another person, what information would you need to know about them?

(Chapter Three)

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

- 1) Rassendyll was worried because he thought that
 - a) the Marshal wanted to test him
 - b) the poor people would be angry with him
 - c) the Duke would arrest him
 - d) Johann would recognise him
- 2) Which statement is correct?
 - a) Rassendyll wanted the poor people to see that their King trusted them.
 - b) Antoinette de Mauban told everyone that Rassendyll was not the real king.
 - c) Fritz was pleased that Rassendyll rode through the old part of the town.
 - d) Sapt would be in a better position if Rassendyll was killed in the old part of the town.
- 3) The real king was supposed to
 - a) help Rassendyll
 - b) give the crown to Michael
 - c) punish Rassendyll
 - d) marry Princess Flavia
- 4) Rassendyll and Sapt needed to leave the city.
 - a) to tell the King that they wanted
 - b) to get a permit from Duke Michael
 - c) a permit from the King
 - d) to take Fritz to guard them
- 5) Which statement is not correct?
 - a) Fritz left the city through a secret passage.
 - b) Rassendyll had to copy the king's signature.
 - c) Sapt and Rassendyll went back to the hunting lodge.
 - d) At the city gates, the girl's father shouldn't have left her.
- 6) When Max Holf said, "If all is well...", it meant that
 - a) Josef was dead
 - b) the King was kidnapped
 - c) the King was dead
 - d) Michael knew the truth
- 7) Max Holf was
 - a) one of Sapt's loyal men
 - b) travelling back to England
 - c) Johann's brother
 - d) the one who tried to shoot Rassendyll
- 8) When they returned to the hunting lodge,
 - a) Rassendyll told Sapt that the King was poisoned
 - b) Rassendyll told Sapt that Josef was dead
 - c) Sapt told Rassendyll that Josef was dead
 - d) Rassendyll and Sapt saw the Duke's men carrying the King's body
- 9) Johann's mother
 - a) tore the King's clothes
 - b) didn't tell Duke Michael their plans
 - c) was loyal to the King
 - d) had left the hunting lodge
- 10) In the hunting lodge, after Josef had been found dead, Sapt said, "The King will be back in the capital again tomorrow." This meant that
 - a) he was sure that the real King would be back at that time
 - b) Rassendyll had to continue pretending to be the king
 - c) he would carry the unconscious King to the capital
 - d) he was sure that the real King would be set free soon

B. Answer the following questions:

- 1) Should Sapt have killed Duke Michael in the forest? Why / Why not?
- 2) Was it the right decision for the Duke's men to kill Josef? Why / Why not?
- 3) Why do you think that Rassendyll needed a permit from the King to leave the city?
- 4) In your opinion, could Fritz have accompanied Rassendyll to the hunting lodge instead of Sapt? Why / Why not?
- 5) What would have happened if Sapt and Rassendyll and Max and Michael had gone together to the hunting lodge at the same time?
- 6) Why do you think that the real King made a secret passage?
- 7) Why do you think that Sapt was horrified when he thought that the real King had been killed, before he found Josef's body?

10) b 9) d 8) b 7) c 6) b 5) a 4) c 3) d 2) a 1) a