

last Speech

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Free Gift

Third Year Secondary

Exam night Revision 2019

نحن نتمسك بك يد العون للنجاح والتفوق



Name : _____

Group : _____

Very Important Vocabulary

absorb (-ing)	يمتص (ممتع)	diameter / disabled	قطر / معاق	inject (-ion)	يحقن / حقنة	qualification	مؤهل (شهادة)
aching	ألم / مؤلم	digest (-ion)	يهضم (هضم)	insist (-ent)	يصر / مُصر	qualities	صفات / سمات
alive	على قيد الحياة	directly / straight	بصورة مباشرة	install (-ation)	يركب / تركيب	quality time	وقت للأسرة
ancestor	سلف / جد أعلى	director	مخرج / مدير	instrument	آلة موسيقية أو علمية	release	يُطلق (سراح) / يُخرج
angle warm	دودة الأرض	downpour	هطول أمطار شديدة	interrupt	يقاطع في الحديث	relevant	مرتبط / متصل / مناسب
anniversary	تذكري سنوية	dicipline	يضبط / يهذب / انضباط	invisible (-ility)	غير مرئي / عدم الرؤية	remind / replace	يُذكر / يحل محل
applicant / candidate	مقدم / مرشح	district / downside	حي سكني / عيب	lack / link	نقص / رابط - وصلة	representative	مندوب (عن)
appointment	موعد	distinctive	مميز / واضح	landmark	معلم جغرافي هام	reputation	سمعة / شهرة
appreciate (-tion)	يقدر (تقدير)	distinguished	متميز / أفضل	launch	يطلق / اطلاق	respected - -	محترم مهنيًا
appreciatively	بأمتنان / بتقدير	drill	يحفر بآلة (في حائط أو شجرة)	law / layer	قانون / طبقة	responsibility	مسئولية
appropriate	مناسب / ملائم	dig	يحفر بأداة (في الأرض)	lecture (-er)	يحاضر / محاضرة	retrain / remove	يعيد تدريب / يزيل
argue for - - -	ينحاز لـ	encounter	يواجه / يعرف	lighten burdens	يخفف الأعباء	rings / robbin	حلقات / أبو الحناء
artificial intelligence	الذكاء الصناعي	encyclopedia	موسوعة	lightning & thunder	البرق والرعد	role / rule	دور / يحكم - قاعدة
association	جمعية / اتحاد	ease / eclipse	يخفف / كسوف	limb / limit	طرف - عضو / يقلل	roller / rubber	اسطوانة / مطاط
attach (ment)	يربط (مرفق)	equipment	جهاز / معدات	keyword	كلمة مفتاحية أساسية	weekly routine	نظام اسبوعي
available (for)	متاح	economic depression	كساد اقتصادي	male / female	ذكر / أنثى	sales	مبيعات / تخفيضات
average (on -)	متوسط (كمتوسط)	emergency	حالة طارئة	manage / run	يتحكم في / يدير	scorpion / sap	عقرب / عُصارة
award - reward	يمنح / يكافئ	emissions	انبعاثات	mass prouction	انتاج كبير وشامل	sculpture	تمثال / فن النحت
balance / bark	توازن / لحاء الشجرة	employable	مناسب للوظيفة	massive / mature	ضخم / ناضج	search engine	محرك بحث
bagpipe	مزمارة القربة	employed (un-)	موظف / عاطل	mast	برج اتصالات	secretarial	خاص بالسكرتارية
base / basis	قاعدة / اساس	employee	أحد الموظفين	mechanized	مميكن	semicircle	نصف دائرة
believer / belief	مؤمن / اعتقاد	employer	صاحب / مكان العمل	merchant = trader	تاجر	separate (-ed)	يفصل (منفصل)
biodegradable	قابل للتحلل الطبيعي	employment	التوظيف	merchandise	بضاعة (لا بعد)	serious / sociable	جاد / اجتماعي
bleach	بييض / مادة مبيضة	empathic	متعاطف	midday (at -)	منتصف اليوم	sign (-ature)	يوقع / لافتة (توقيع)
blizzard	عاصفة ثلجية	enroll / enrol	يسجل اسمه	mission / mixture	مهمة / خليط	signal	يشير / بيث / اشارة
button (press)	زر (يضغط)	enthuse (iasm)	يحمس / حماس	moving	محرك للمشاعر	silence	يسكت / سكون / هدوء
calculate / count	يحسب / يعد	enthusiast	أحد المتحمسين	musical	موسيقى	soak / solo	يغمس / منفرد - منفردا
cancer / cancerous	سرطان/سرطاني	enthusiastic	متحمس (صفة)	neighbourhood	منطقة سكنية	solar panels	لوحات شمسية
cardboard	ورق مقوى / كرتون	envy (-ied)	يحسد (محسود)	fiction / non-fiction	خيال / واقعي	spin / orbit	يدور / يدور حول - مدار
career	تاريخ مهني / حياة عملية	establish (-ed)	يؤسس (مرومق)	northern (-rly)	شمالى (رياح) اتجاه	spoil / style	يفسد - يذل / اسلوب
carve / curve	ينحت / ينحني	evil / evolve	شر - شريز / يتطور	nursing	التريض	sting (-ing)	يلدغ - لدغة / لاذع
cause (of)	يتسبب في / سبب لـ	extract	يستخرج / يستخلص	occur = take place	يحدث / يقع	storm chasers	متعقبو العواصف
celebrate (-tion)	يحتفل (احتفال)	faint (-ing)	يغمى عليه / يغمى عليه	old-fashioned	موضة قديمة	straw / strict	شاليمو / حازم
a celebrity (-ies)	أحد المشاهير	fatherly / fellow	أبوي / رفيق	fashionable / stylish	على الموضة	stress (-ful)	توتر - قلق (مُجهد)
celebrated (adj.)	مشهور / معروف	fire (guns)	يفتح النار	Open University	الجامعة المفتوحة	summarize	يلخص
challenging	شاق / مجهد	fireworks	اعمال نارية	ordinary / natural	عادي / طبيعي	sunburn cream	كريم لحروق الشمس
charitable work	عمل خيري	fluent (-ly)	طلق / بطلاقة	organisation	منظمة	task / threaten	مهمة / يهدد
choir	كورال (مجموعة عازفين)	fluency	الطلاقة / الفصاحة	pacemaker	منظم ضربات القلب	technician (-cal)	فنى (الصفة)
clear ... (up)	يوضح / يبين / يبرئ	folk music	الموسيقى الشعبية	paperback	كتاب ذو غلاف ورقي	throughout	طوال / عبر / خلال
client / customer	عميل / زبون	force (-ful)	يجبر (قهرى - قسرى)	painful / painless	مؤلم / لا ألم فيه	throw away	يتخلص من
cliff / concrete	منحدر / خرسانة	freelance / free	حر / مجاني	pearl / permit	لؤلؤة / تصريح - إذن	tiny / tip	صغير جدا / مدفن نفايات
colleague	زميل عمل / دراسة	foundation	مؤسسة / اساس	pharmacy	صيدلية	toil (-er) / terrific	يكدح (كادح) / رائع
collection / compare	مجموعة/يقارن	gadget	آلة صغيرة / جهاز مطبخ	phenomenon - - -	ظاهرة	transform / trade	يحول / تجارة
community	مجتمع محلي	gain +	معنوي (معرفة)	physician/physist	معالج / فيزيائي	treat / cure	يشفى / يعالج
complex / concern	معقد / يهتم-اهتمام	gale / gap	رياح عاتية / فجوة	permanent/temporary	دائم / مؤقت	treaty / tunnel	معاهدة / نفق
commute (-er)	يسافر / مسافر يومي	geyser / giant	ينبوع ماء / عملاق	pioneer (-ing)	رائد / ريادي	trick / trickery	خدعة / التحايل
confused / -ing	مربك / محير	government	حكومة	poetry - - - -	شعر	theoretically	نظريا
confusion	ارتباك / حيرة	grade	درجة حسابية / تقدير / صف	political science	العلوم السياسية	tube / turpentine	انبوب / زيت التنتر
conscientious	مجتهد / حى الضمير	degree	شهادة جامعية / درجة مئوية	position	مكان / موضع / مكانة	ultraviolet rays	اشعة فوق بنفسجية
consider + v-ing	يعتبر التفكير في	grain	محصول / غلة / حبة رمل	positive (-ly)	ايجابي/ بصورة ايجابية	update / vary - -	يُحدث / يتنوع
consultant	مستشار	gravity (force)	جاذبية / خطورة	power cut	انقطاع التيار الكهربى	value (-able)	يقيم / قيمة (قيم)
controls / copy	مفاتيح التحكم / نسخة	greed (-y)	طمع (طماع)	power station	محطة توليد طاقة	violent (-ence)	غنيف (عنف)
correspondent	مراسل	harden (-ed)	يتصلب / متصلب	President (-ial)	رئيس (رئاسى)	voluntary work	عمل تطوعي
creative writing	كتابة ابداعية	harvest	حصاد / محصول	pressure / product	ضغط / منتج	weightless (-ness)	عديم الوزن
custom (-ary)	عادة / معتاد	heat / honour	حرارة / بكرم - شرف	process	عملية طبيعية	width / widen	اتساع / يوسع
CV (Curriculum Vitae)	سيرة ذاتية	hopeful / hopeless	ملئى بالأمل/يائس	procession	موكب	will	ارادة / وصية
daycare centre	مركز رعاية نهاري	horrible / horrified	مرعب / مرعوب	paraphrase	يعيد صياغة	worthwhile	جدير بالاهتمام
deadline	موعد نهائي	illuminate / eliminate	يضئ / يحو	promotion	ترقية / ترويج	zero-gravity	انعدام الجاذبية
defeat (-ed)	يُهزم (مُهزوم)	important (-nce)	مهم / أهمية	privacy (private life)	خصوصية	Space oddyssey	ملحمة فضائية
defeatist	شخص انهزامي	impressive (-ed)	مؤثر / مبهر	publication	شهرة/ دعابة/ اعلان	reinforce	يقوى / يعزز
drought / distance	جفاف / مسافة	inaccurate	غير دقيق	publication	الطباعة والنشر	hardbacks	مجلدات
department	قسم / مصلحة	in vain	دون جدوى	publisher	ناشر / دار نشر	radar	رادار (يراقب عن بعد)
depend / dependent	يعتمد / معتمد	influence (-ntial)	يؤثر (ذو نفوذ)	qualify (-ied)	يتأهل (مؤهل)	rainfall	سقوط الامطار

IMPORTANT EXPRESSIONS & IDIOMS

have access to	لديه مدخل / معرفة بـ	get new skills	يتعلم مهارات جديدة	vary from ... to ...	يختلف من... إلى...
do accounts	يقوم بعمل الحسابات	miss opportunities	تفوته الفرص	Be influenced by	متأثراً بـ
Be about to	على وشك أن	take up opportunities	يستفيد من الفرص	with this in mind	بوضع هذا في الاعتبار
Be in charge (of)	مسئول (عن)	in two years' time	في خلال عامين	come round to	يمر بـ / يأتي الى / يزور
It's a success	انه نجاح كبير	increase / rise in	زيادة في	on the underground	بالمترو
a ten minute break	راحة لعشر دقائق	decide on + (اسم)	يقرر / يختار	by mistake	عن طريق الخطأ
give me a headache	يسبب لي صداعاً	rhyme with	تصنع قافية مع	make / draw / put plans	يضع خطط
get a headache	يصاب بصداع	different to	مختلف عن	Be carved / cut into ...	منحوت في
graduate in law	يتخرج في القانون	Be felt with heart	يعرفه القلب	cut into pieces	يقطع الى قطع
a graduate of	خريج لجامعة	meet the deadlines	يفي بالأمر في موعده	come to an agreement on	يصل لاتفاق
is still thought of as	ما زال ينظر إليه كـ	get the balance	يحقق التوازن	compare ... with	يقارن ... بـ
have a fixed routine	له نظام ثابت	carry on working for	يستمر في العمل لـ	compare ... to	يشبّه ... بـ
Be made into	يتم تحويله إلى	work on a project	يعمل بمشروع	be attached to	يتم وصله بـ
tolerant of / towards	متسامح تجاه	find it easy to	يجد من السهل أن	put down roots	يستقر في مكان ما
above average	فوق المتوسط	on a radio programme	في برنامج إذاعي	keep away from	يبعد عن
discourage from	يمنع من	There's a problem with	هناك مشكلة في	keep the attackers out	يُبعد المهاجمين
earn money	يكسب مال	do space walks	يسير في الفضاء	provide with/for	يزود بـ / يوفر لـ
win money	يفوز بجائزة مالية	out of / beyond reach	بعيد المنال	win a prize for	يفوز بجائزة في
Be married to	متزوج من	a waste of time / money	مضيعة لـ	tell the truth about	يقول الحقيقة
Be married with	متزوج ويعول	at a height of	علي ارتفاع	tell the difference	يوضح الفرق
fall over	يسقط تدريجي / يتمايل	go for a walk	يخرج للتمشية	Be respected for	يُحترم لأجل
fall down	يقع على الارض	go on a mission	يقوم بمهمة	do business with	يقوم بعمل تجارى مع
toil up ... to	يصعد ... للوصول لـ	name after	يسمي باسم	throw ... into the sea	يرمى في البحر
appeal to	يروق لـ - يُعجب	go wrong	يتعطل	greed for money	جشع من أجل المال
come with fresh ideas	يبتكر أفكار جديدة	lose contact with	يفقد الاتصال بـ	blind to reality	غافل عن الحقيقة
set up	ينشئ / يؤسس	find nothing wrong with	لا يجد خطأ في	It's too late	فات الأوان
good luck with	حظ سعيد في	do / cause damage to	يسبب تلف لـ	be careful with	يكون حريصاً على
dream of / about	يحلم بـ	do an experiment on	يجري تجربة على	get rid of	يتخلص من
everyday life	الحياة اليومية	cure of / for	يعالج من / علاج لـ	give an explanation to	يعطي تفسيراً لـ
special in	مميز في	born into a ... family	ولد في أسرة ...	wear sun cream	يضع كريم ضد الشمس
grow up reading	يكبر على قراءة	gain / put on weight	يزداد في الوزن	come into sight	في مرمى البصر
break ... into pieces	يقطع إلى قطع	test with	يختبر بـ	lift ... off feet	ترفع من أقدامه
good for the environment	مفيد للبيئة	academic qualification	مؤهل علمي	a clap of thunder	قصف الرعد
enthusiastic about / for	متحمس بشأن	application form	استمارة طلب وظيفة	a flash of lightning	وميض البرق
download onto	يحمل / يرفع على	do a course in	يأخذ دورة في	get burnt	يحترق
replace ... with	يستبدل ... بـ	win an award for	يفوز بمكافأة من أجل	go blind / go dark	يعمي / يظلم
Be replaced by	يتم استبداله بـ	get on (well) with	ينسجم مع	block out / off	تحجب
complain to...about	يشكو إلى...من	become friends with	يكون صداقة مع	introduce new ideas	يقدم أفكار جديدة
common for	شائع لدى	play (on) an instrument	يعزف على آلة	hold / have a licence	يحمل رخصة
mix with chemicals	يخلط بمواد كيميائية	move with difficulty	يتحرك بصعوبة	be awarded / win / get	يتم منحه ...
be associated with	مرتبط بـ	take place in	يحدث في	go ahead	يسير للأمام
mark an event	يميز حدث	take part in	يشارك في	go ashore	ينزل على الشاطئ
in detail	بالتفصيل	take in / take turns	يتمتع / يتناوب الأدوار	go along	يمشي بامتداد
break for lunch	يستريح من أجل الغداء	take ... away from	يسلب من	fall asleep	ينام
break down	يتعطل / ينهار	take on	يتولى مسؤولية / يقوم بـ / يوظف	write down music	يُدون الموسيقى
break out	تندلع / تنشب	take up	يشغل حيز / وقت - يعمل بوظيفة	dig deep(er)	يحفر لمكان عميق
break's heart	يجعل شخص حزين	take after	يشبه	care for	يعتنى بـ (شخص)
break a promise	يخلف الوعد	take off	تقلع / يخلع / ينجح فجأة / يأخذ اجازة	care about	يهتم بـ (شئ / موضوع)
break a record	يحطم رقم قياسي	give away	يوهب / يهدي	get through work	ينجز العمل
break the law	يخالف القانون	give off	يطرد / يتصاعد منه	sing ... to sleep	يعني لـ ... لينام
break up	ينهار / يتجزأ	give out	يوزع / يُخرج / ينبعث منه	make up his mind	يقرر
break the rules	يخالف القواعد	give up	يتخلى عن / يستسلم	make up for	يعوض
follow the rules	يتبع القواعد	give in	يسلم شيء (باليد) / يستسلم	make up stories	يخترق / يؤلف

Do (a job, the washing up, a test, a survey, an operation, work, research, business, things, repairs, a favour, exercise, a quiz, a hobby, well in)

Make (a noise, a mistake, a speech, a table, continents, predictions, sculptures, arrangements, a phone call, effort, a decision, a choice, money / a fortune, a profit / loss, friends, a suggestion, a promise, troubles, a discovery, an achievement, a journey, a difference)

Get = (receive , buy , become , understand , have / obtain , reach , catch , bring)

Reach (في متناول / بعيداً عن متناول ، يحاول الوصول الي أو تحقيق هدف صعب ، يتوصل لـ ، يصل الي ، يمد يده في اتجاه ، يصل لمستوي معين)

About = (a little less or more than , ready to start doing something , almost , nearby , on the subject of / connected with)

Come (about (بالصدفة) يحدث , يعود , along يظهر - يصل , across يجذ شيئاً بالصدفة , over / around / round يزور , together يتحد , out يصدر لـ ... لينام)

Be careful with + n. , **Be careful about** (of) + what / how / when , **Be careful to** + inf.

Make up = (form يُكوّن / يُشكّل , (a story / an excuse) يخترع (قصة / عذر) , يخلق / يولف , mind = decide يُقرر)

GRAMMAR IN POINTS

(405 جملة قواعد خلاصة كتب المدرسة وموقع لونج مان وشوية تركات)

1	1.He once used to read the newspaper everyday, but now he doesn't . (He never does it)	عادة في الماضي (مع فعل اساسي)
	2.He once used to be in time , but now he isn't . (I'm no longer in time.)	عادة في الماضي (مع v.to.Be)
	3.I no longer play tennis as I used to .	لم أعتد الآن كما كنت معتاد في الماضي
	4.He is used to reading the newspaper everyday. It's his habit.	عادة في المضارع (مازالت موجودة)
	5.I don't like spicy food. I'm not used to it.	اللى بتاخد v-ing هى اللى بتاخد اسم أو ضمير
	6.My children are used to things being done for them.	حتى لو فيه مفعول نختار بعده v-ing ايضاً
	7.A camera is used to take / is used for taking photos.	مبنى للمجهول بمعنى (يستخدم لـ)
2	8.Mum made me a cake. It tasted of lemon.	افعال الحواس التي لا تأتي في الاستمرار
	9.Why are you smelling the food? Is there anything wrong?	يمكن لأفعال الحواس ان تأتي بمعنى مؤقت
	10.I didn't understand this sum before, but now I understand it well.	افعال الفهم لا تأتي في الاستمرار لان معناها دائم
3	11.A: Where are you? B: I'm seeing my doctor. (=visit)	الفعل see من افعال الحواس ولكنه هنا بمعنى يزور
	12.In 2010, my parents lived in a small flat in the city centre.	موقف محدد بدأ وانتهى في تاريخ أنتهى
	13.Since 2010, my parents have lived in a small flat in the city centre.	بدأوا من 2010 وما زالوا يعيشون هناك
4	14.By 2010, my parents had lived in a small flat in the city centre.	بدأوا الترتيب للحدث قبل 2010 وبحلوله اكتمل الحدث
	15.When I was seven, I wrote a poem which won a prize.	موقف محدد بدأ وانتهى في فترة منتهية
	16.When I was seven, I usually wrote short stories. = I used to write short stories.	عادة كانت تتكرر في فترة زمنية في الماضي
	17.Since I was seven, I have written / have been writing short stories.	فعل بدأت في عمر السابعة وما زال موجود
	18.At the age of seven, I wrote a short story which won an influential prize.	حدث وقع لمرة واحدة و أنا في سن السابعة
5	19.By the age of seven, I had written more than five short stories.	بدأت قبل السابعة وبحلول السابعة أتممت خمس قصص
	20.I first wrote stories when I was at primary school.	أول مرة وأنتهى (انا دلوقتى مش في ابتدائي)
	21.This is the first time I have ever met Mr. Sedawy.	فعل حصل لأول مرة دلوقتى ويمكن يحصل تاني
	22.It / That was the first time I had ever met Mr. Sedawy.	كانت أول مرة وتكررت لكن في الماضي
	23.By dinner time, Mum had already prepared all the dishes we like most. It was delicious.	الماضى التام يأتي مع علامات المضارع التام
6	24.Egypt qualified for the world football cup finals in 2018. It hadn't qualified since 1990.	طالما هناك فعل آخر ماضى (رفع الزمن درجة)
	25.Yesterday evening, we were revising for our English test when all the lights went out.	حدثين متقاطعين في فترة زمنية في الماضي
	26.I couldn't go out with them yesterday because I was revising for my exams.	الخروج كان أثناء وقت المراجعة لذلك لم أتمكن منه
7	27.A: We said "Hello" but he didn't reply. B: Sorry, I was listening to the news.	كان مستمر في سماع الاخبار فمستعش
	28.While I was finishing one story, I was planning the next one.	حدثان استمرا لنفس الفترة في الماضي
	29.While studying at Oxford, I joined a club of debating.	بدون فاعل نستخدم v-ing بعد الروابط الزمنية
	30.While I was at Oxford, I joined a club of debating.	V.To.Be لا يأتي في الاستمرار ونكتفي بـ was / were فقط
	31. While at Oxford, I joined a club of debating.	يمكن أن تأتي مكملات فقط بعد while
	32.There are always economic crises during wars.	يأتي اسم فقط بعد during
	33.He cried suddenly during reading.	أسماء الأنشطة تنتهي بـ ing
8	34.What were you doing when I called you? You sounded very busy.	سؤال عن فعل كان مستمر أثناء حدوث غيره
	35.We were doing some work when he arrived suddenly.	When هى التي تسبق الفعل المفاجئ
	36.We saw him as / just as he was playing his tennis match.	Just / Just as [أتى بعدهما ماضى مستمر
9	37.After Mona had played the piano, she helped her sister with her homework.	تتابع حدثين في الماضي مع after
	38.After playing the piano, Mona helped her sister with her homework.	بدون فاعل نستخدم v-ing بعد الروابط الزمنية
	39.Having played the piano, Mona helped her sister with her homework.	Having تساوى After في المعنى ولكن يليها P.P
	40. After the piano lesson, Mona helped her sister with her homework.	يمكن أن يلي after اسم أو ضمير
	41.After being honoured , he was given a big sum of money.	في المجهول مع فعل متعدى (بدون مفعوله)
10	42.Having been honoured , he was given a big sum of money.	في المجهول مع فعل متعدى (بدون مفعوله)
	43.After I eat my lunch, I like having some sleep.	لما تعبر عن عادة ثابتة
	44.As soon as he had seen the theft, he called the police.	بعدها الحدث الاول ثم الثاني
	45.As soon as he saw the theft, he called the police.	لأن call هو الحدث الثاني وليس الاول
	46.As soon as we arrived at school, the first lesson had begun . (The teacher was angry)	يأتي بعدها تام بسيط أو بسيط تام حسب المعنى
11	47.I hadn't read any of his books before I read this one.	تتابع حدثين في الماضي مع before
	48.I had already seen the film before I read the book.	الماضى التام مع علامات المضارع تام
	49.I had had my own computer for 3 years before anything went wrong with it.	الفعل have بمعنى يمتلك لا يأتي في الاستمرار
	50.It was dark when we reached the beach because the sun had gone down.	الشمس غربت اولاً ثم بدأ الظلام
12	51.The police didn't send him to prison until he had confessed.	يسبقها ماضى بسيط منفي و يليها ماضى تام
	52.He wasn't sent to prison until he had confessed.	ممكن الماضى البسيط يكون مبنى للمجهول
	53.The police wouldn't send him to prison until he (had) confessed.	ممكن الماضى البسيط يبجي من فعل ناقص
	54.The police won't send him to prison until he has confessed / confesses.	كل الروابط الزمنية قبلها مستقبل طالما بعدها مضارع
13	55.We had waited / had been waiting for a long time until they arrived.	ممكن يبجي قبلها تام مثبت (حدث أول)
	56.It wasn't until she had got permission that she left.	لم يكن حتى أنتهيت كذا أن فعلت كذا
	57.It was only when she had got permission that she left.	إنه فقط عندما أنتهيت من كذا أن بدأت في كذا
	58.No sooner had they found an evidence than they reported the police.	أذا بدأنا بها الجملة يأتي بعدها صيغة استفهام
14	59.They had hardly found an evidence when they reported the police.	يمكن أن تأتي بين had والتصريف الثالث
	60.I didn't return the book to the library because I hadn't read it yet.	ماخلصتش فمرجتش
	61.I didn't answer the door because I was having a shower.	كنت باخد شاور فمرفقتش أرد

	62. She cried loudly because she saw a dangerous snake.	الفاعلين حصلوا فجأة (فعلين مفاجئين)
	63. After finding his telephone number, I invited him.	الـ v-ing بعد after تعبر عن فعل سبق غيره
	64. Before watching the match, we had bought some tickets.	الـ v-ing بعد before تعبر عن فعل حصل بعد غيره
	65. While watching the match, he suddenly fainted.	الـ v-ing بعد while تعبر عن فعل كان مستمر أثناء حدوث غيره
15	66. On seeing Ahmed, I told him the truth.	الـ v-ing بعد on تعبر عن فعل حصل فجأة
	67. I realized that I had made a silly mistake in the exam when I checked my answers.	عند تتابع ثلاث أحداث نختار الأول فقط تام
	1. Many people have grown up reading the books of Abdel-Tawab Youssef.	فعل تم وينفج يتم تاني (لم يحدد وقت حدوثه)
	2. She has written a book about why the writer became so successful.	ما حدثش كتبت الكتاب أمتي
	3. A bad accident has taken place on Cairo-Alex desert road.	ما حدثش الحادث حصل أمتي
16	4. Since when have you lived in this home?	المضارع التام يسأل عن فترة مازالت موجودة
	5. I have never been to the zoo before.	فعل لم يتم من قبل (يتم لأول مرة)
	6. I can't phone them as I have lost my phone.	فعل تم ومازال له أثر
	7. Oh! I ve lost my passport. What should I do?	فعل تم منذ فترة قصيرة (حصل حالا)
	8. Since he became famous, people have translated his books into many languages.	ماضي بسيط بعد since ثم مضارع تام
	9. His books have been published here for ten years . / <u>since ten years ago</u> .	مضارع تام قبل for وبعدها مدة محسوبة
	10. My uncle worked as a taxi driver for ten years. Now, he is a worker in a clothes factory.	الفعل قبل for انتهى وبدأ فعل / نشاط غيره
	11. Ali has lived in Giza for 5 years. This means that he started living there 5 years ago .	المضارع التام معناه بدأت في فعل ومازلت افعله
17	12. I lived in Cairo ten years ago. Then means I haven't lived in Cairo for ten years .	ماضي بسيط مثبت = مضارع تام منفي
	13. I have written short stories for as long as I can remember. / <u>so long</u> . / <u>a long time</u> .	أي فترة طويلة أو قصيرة تأتي بعد for
	14. I have written short stories since 2010 / my childhood / the age of ten.	بداية الحدث والمناسبات والعمر المحدد بدايته تأتي بعد since
	15. It's two months since we visited our uncle in the village.	المدة المحسوبة قبل since وبعدها ماضي بسيط
	16. We haven't seen Ali for the last week . / <u>since last week</u> . / <u>since the last meeting</u> .	الاسم بعد the last يعتبر مناسبة وليس مدة زمنية
	17. Oliver is starving since he has eaten nothing for two days. (= because)	هنا بمعنى لأن ويأتي معها أي زمن بالمعنى
	18. This's the most interesting book I've ever read.	مضارع تام ب ever بعد صفة التفضيل
	19. Nothing like this has ever happened to me.	ever يتبجي مع مضارع تام بعد الفاعل المنفي
18	20. Have you ever tried English food?	ever يتبجي في السؤال عن خبرة سابقة
	21. It's the first time we have ever seen this place.	Ever يتبجي بعد first time
	22. This is my first time to do this. I have never done it.	تأتي never لتنفى حدوث الفعل من قبل
	23. What have you never done that you would like to do?	never جت في السؤال بالمعنى كذا
	24. Belal is not here. He's gone to the dentist's. (He's still there)	راح ولسه مارجعش
19	25. Sorry for being late. Please, let me in. I have been to the library. (I'm no longer there)	كنت في المكتبة ودلوقتي هنا
	26. He has been in America since 2012. (He has stayed there and still stays)	هو في امريكا منذ 2012 ومازال هناك
	27. You needn't make food. I have cooked a good meal already.	مش لازم تعمل لأنني لسه عامل كل حاجة
	28. The government has built a lot of fly-over bridges recently.	recently تأتي مع المضارع التام المثبت
	29. I haven't met my friend Samy lately .	lately تأتي مع المضارع التام المثبت والمنفي
	30. I haven't met the minister before . It's the first time to meet him.	before وحدها تدل على مضارع تام
	33. I haven't met the minister yet . I might meet him next week for the first time.	yet يتبجي في آخر المضارع التام المنفي
20	34. Have you finished doing the research? - Not yet .	yet يتبجي في آخر المضارع التام المنفي
	35. Have you finished the research already ? I can't believe it. / Wow, have you ... already?	مش مصدق / متفاجئ
	36. I have met my manager three times, so far.	So far يتبجي مع أي مضارع تام
	37. In the last few years, people have built houses that can withstand earthquakes.	فعل بيحصل بقالوا مدة ومازال بيحصل
	38. Over the years, people have used wind to sail ships.	فعل بيحصل بقالوا مدة ومازال بيحصل
	39. We have studied three units of physics this year. It is so fantastic.	درسنا بس السنة دي اللي احنا لسه فيها
	40. I have just finished one of his books, called My Father, An Egyptian Teacher.	كلمة just من علامات المضارع التام
	1. There are no clouds in the sky today. I think it is going to be very hot.	تنبؤ بدليل
	2. I predict that in the future mobile phones will be much smaller.	تنبؤ بلا دليل
	3. He is so clever. I think, he will be a doctor.	دا مش دليل
	4. There's a book club meeting after school and everyone is going to go there.	نية / خطة
21	5. I am going to spend the summer holiday in Matrouh as planned.	خطة (واضحة الدلالة)
	6. I am going to go to the book fair to buy the books I need. This is my intention.	نية (واضحة الدلالة)
	7. Those bags look heavy so I will carry them for you.	عرض مساعدة
	8. Next year, my grandpa will be 75 years old! / The sun will rise tomorrow at 4:55.	حقيقة مستقبلية
	9. Look, there's a sandstorm. I will close the windows.	قرار سريع (مش تنبؤ بدليل)
	10. I have made up my mind. I'm going to buy a new mobile.	قرار مدروس
	11. I will resign if I don't get a pay rise.	تهديد في المستقبل
	12. They've got the tickets; they are flying to London.	ترتيبات مستقبلية (أفعال السفر)
22	13. We are having a family party on Saturday. Would you like to come?	ترتيبات مستقبلية (الحفلات)
	14. I can't see you later this evening. I am doing my homework.	ترتيبات مستقبلية (اعتذار)
	15. My father is buying me a computer for my next birthday.	ترتيبات مستقبلية
	16. There's a good film on TV tonight. It finishes at ten o'clock.	سيتم حسب جدول مواعيد محدد
	17. There's a good film on TV tonight. I think that it will finish at ten o'clock.	مجرد ظن في المستقبل
	18. This time next week, I'll be on holiday. I will be lying on the beach.	فعل سيكون مستمرا في المستقبل في مدة محددة
23	19. I can't see you at one o'clock tomorrow, I will be eating lunch with my friends.	اعتذار (يفعل سيكون مستمر في نفس الوقت)
	20. By ten o'clock tonight, I will have finished all my homework.	فعل سيكتمل بحلول وقت محدد في المستقبل
	21. By the end of the year, the ministry will have introduced new curricula.	فعل سيكتمل بحلول وقت محدد في المستقبل

	22. People will live on the moon by the end of the 21st century. Who knows?	تخمين (لو حصل لسه هيبدا)
	23. I haven't seen my cousin for five years. I'm sure he will have grown a lot!	لما أشوفه هيكون كبير (فعل هيتم)
	24. (By) Next month, my elder brother will have been married for 10 years.	هيكون تم 10 سنين متزوج
24	1. Her work, which took up much of her personal life, is still appreciated today.	تشير الى اسم موصول غير عاقل
	2. The person who does most of the cooking in our family is my mother.	تشير الى اسم موصول عاقل
	3. The person who / whom we all love most in our family is my mother.	عشان بعدها فاعل (حلت محل مفعول)
	4. 1837 was the year when Victoria became queen.	جملة تصف ما حدث في زمن وبدون حرف جر
	5. Alexandria, where my mother was born, is in northern Egypt.	جملة تصف ما حدث في مكان وبدون حرف جر
	6. My uncle lives in Al-Mahala which is a big industrial city.	هناك فعل بعد الضمير مباشرة
	7. The early morning is the best time which I do sport in.	عشان حرف الجر موجود في آخر الجملة
	8. Yesterday, I played a long game of tennis with my brother, which made me very tired.	تشير الى الموقف كامل
	9. I was in charge of the conference which you attended yesterday.	عشان attend مبتأخدش حرف جر
	10. I don't believe what he says; he usually tells lies.	تستخدم كضمير وصل بدون اسم موصول
	11. Shakespeare was a great playwright whose plays are famous everywhere.	بعدها اسم ملوك لما قبلها
	12. This is the dentist's where I got my tooth pulled.	الاسم المنتهي 's الملكية يدل على مكان
25	13. This is the only thing / all / the best that I can do for you.	that فقط مع التفضيل والشئ الوحيد و all
	14. I don't have anything / I have something that I can do for you.	that فقط مع anything / something
26	15. She has got her Ph.D on which we all congratulated her.	حرف الجر on مع congratulate
	16. The person with whom I study all my lessons is my mother.	لا تأتي who ولا that بعد حروف الجر
	17. Mr. Akram is the generous man in whose house we had lunch yesterday.	يمكن أن يأتي حرف الجر قبل whose
	18. He said something very cruel, for which I think he should apologize.	يجب ان يعتذر عن ذلك
27	19. He said "We're sorry", by which he meant they apologize.	قصد بذلك أنه يعتذر
	20. I always like to buy cotton (that is) from Egypt.	في حالة حرف الجر يمكن حذف الضمير و Be
	21. I spoke to the worker cleaning my office.	تستخدم v-ing عند حذف الضمير في المعلوم
	22. The projects carried out by the government will provide a lot of job opportunities.	تستخدم P.P عند حذف الضمير في المجهول
28	23. Did you like the room we stayed in ?	يمكن حذف الضمير اذا تبعه فاعل
	24. I didn't see him the night (no article) he died.	يمكن حذف ضمير الوصل بدون تغيير طالما بعده فاعل
	25. I don't really know when my neighbour will come back From Italy.	خارج الصندوق (بمعنى متى)
	26. This is Ahmed's company who lives nextdoor. / which makes textiles.	الجملة بعد النقط هي التي بتحمس ضمير الوصل
29	27. This is Ahmed's company where Ali works. / whose father is a millionaire.	هل هو عايد على الشخص ولا المكان ولا
	1. In a basket match, each team has 5 players.	عشان كل واحد من الفريقين (اثنين)
	2. I bought bananas for all of us. Two each .	جبت موزتين لكل واحد
	3. I go to the school library every week / two weeks.	قبل الفترة المفردة والجمع اللي قبله عدد
	4. Which is the best at speaking English? - Each of them speaks some English, but my mother is the best!	كل واحد من اثنين (وما فيش one)
	5. Which school subject is most interesting? - Every subject is different. I don't have a favourite.	المواد كلها زي بعضها ما فيش حاجة مختلفة
	6. I heard every word the manager said at the meeting.	سمعت كل كلمة (بمعنى كلامه كله = كامل)
	7. The police have taken fingerprints from each man in the neighbourhood.	كل مباراة بمعنى أنه يشاهد جميع المباريات
	8. Tarek loves tennis and watches every match on television.	الاسم مفرد (= all matches)
30	9. Each of the five tourists from the north of Europe had blond hair.	كل واحد له شعر خاص بيه
	10. Neither Hani nor his brother is weak in English.	الفعل تختاره حسب الفاعل الثاني فقط
	11. We looked at two hotels on the internet and either of them would be great for a holiday.	اي واحد من الاثنين حلو
	12. Do you prefer coffee or tea? - I like neither of them. I don't like hot drinks.	ما بحبش ولا واحد في الاثنين
	13. Would you rather have fish or meat? - I like both , but I usually have chicken.	بحب الاثنين (متنى)
	14. Do you want tea or coffee? - Either ; I don't mind.	اي واحد من الاثنين مش فارقه معايا
	15. My sister bought two new skirts and both of them are long and green.	كلا من الجيبتين (متنى)
	16. Both my parents prefer living in the country.	لأن والدي اثنين (متنتي)
	17. Neither of my parents prefers living in the country.	ولا واحد منهما والفعل مفرد
	18. Both brothers are highly-qualified; one is a teacher and the other is an engineer.	عشان هما أخين اثنين
	19. You can stay in either the three-star Sand Hotel or the two-star Blue Hotel.	عشان or بتاعت الاختيار الإيجابي
	20. A: Does Ali know you are ill? B: He neither knows nor cares.	عشان nor بتاعت النفي السلبي
	21. I'm happy you don't like this kind of holidays. I don't like it, either .	في نهاية الجملة المنفية
	22. Two men wanted to marry her, but she accepted neither of their offers.	ولكن لم تقبل أي منهما
	23. The price of the two jackets is reasonable. Neither is expensive.	ولا واحد في الاثنين (وبعدها فعل مفرد)
	24. I don't like either of the T-shirts. = I like neither of the T-shirts.	الأولى فيها نفى أما الثانية عايزة تنتفى
	25. What day is today: the 15 th or the 16 th ? - Neither . It's the 17 th	ولا واحد في الاثنين
26. We've got two TVs, but neither works properly.	الفعل داتما مفرد بعد neither	
27. A: I can't speak German well. B: Neither / Nor can I.	في النفي تقدم المساعد على الفاعل بعهما	
31	28. The film was very boring and half of the people left before the end.	نص الناس مشيوا قبل النهاية
	29. She spent about half of her time writing poems.	حوالي نصف حياتها
	30. She spent nearly all her life at home.	كل حياتها (اسم لا بعد)
	31. All our staff members are trained to make sure that you have a perfect holiday.	عشان الاسم جمع والفعل جمع
	32. My school is half a kilo from the nearest metro station.	نص كيلو (ما بنفعش نستخدم of هنا)
	33. I will do all I can to help you; you are my close friend.	كل اللي اقدر عليه (معنى)
	34. Only half the students have passed the exam.	مع only / about نستخدم half

32	1. That salad was so nice that I'll ask the restaurant for the recipe.	بعدها صفة فقط ثم that
	2. Have you ever seen such a funny film that you couldn't stop laughing?	بعدها اسم موصوف مفرد
	3. This is so famous a book that nearly everyone has read it.	طالما اداة النكرة بعد الصفة هنعبرها صفة بس
	4. The stadium is big enough to hold 50,000 spectators.	قبلها صفة ايجابية وبعدها to + inf
	5. That ladder is too long to be put on the back of your car.	بعدها صفة سلبية والمعنى منفي وبعده to + inf
	6. The hat was too small. I couldn't wear it.	الصفة سلبية (صغيرة جدا ماقدرش البسها)
	7. It wasn't dark enough to see any stars in the sky.	المعنى سلبي بس فيه نفى ب not
	8. That coin is old enough to be kept in the museum.	الصفة old معناها هنا ايجابي
	9. One is never too old to learn.	جملة شاذة من القاعدة (المعنى صح 100%)
	10. Is it ever cold enough to snow in Egypt?	البرد يعتبر ايجابي لأنه هيوودي الى الثلج
	11. Are you experienced enough to do this job.	يستخد التصريف الثالث كصفة
33	12. I'm sorry. I don't have enough money to help you.	الاسم يأتي بعد enough بمعنى مال كافي لـ
	13. The party was interesting. It's such a pity that you didn't come.	يمكن استخدام اسم فقط بعد such
	14. It was such sour milk that the baby couldn't drink it.	الاسماء التي لا تعد والجمع لا تسبق ب a / an
	15. They are such thrilling short stories that I read them twice.	الاسم الجمع لا يأخذ a / an
	16. The boys ran too slowly to win the race.	مع الفعل الاساسي نستخد ظرف مش صفة
	17. Such a beautiful lady is she that we admire her.	تقدم الفعل المساعد اذا بدأت الجملة ب Such
	18. I can't carry the box. It is too heavy to carry .	تستخدم مصدر بعد to الثانية
	19. Why couldn't you solve the problem? -It was too complicated.	Too معناها اكثر من اللازم
	20. I spend so much money that I can't save any.	so وليس such تسبق much, many
	21. Such valuable information will help us a lot to find the criminal.	الاسم الذي لا يعد لا يأخذ a / an
34	1. Many new ways of saving energy are being developed by scientists at the moment.	مضارع مستمر في المجهول
	2. All the students are given a lot of training before they sail the boats.	حقيقة في المبني للمجهول
	3. The film has been watched by many millions of people since it was made in 1968.	مضارع تام في المجهول
	4. What was said in the meeting hadn't been expected .	ماضي تام في المجهول
	5. I had waited at the garage until my car was repaired .	ماضي بسيط في المجهول
	6. When we arrived at the hotel, our room was being prepared .	ماضي مستمر في المجهول
	7. A new space station will probably be built in the future.	فعل ناقص بسيط في المجهول
	8. If he hadn't escaped from the battle, he would have been killed .	فعل ناقص تام في المجهول
	9. I am being taken with two other astronauts to a secret location.	ترتيبات مستقبلية في المجهول
	10. Meat should be cooked well before you eat it.	نصيحة في المجهول
	11. A party is going to be given for my sister's engagement.	مستقبل قريب في المجهول
	12. Could your maths problem be solved ?	مصدر من Be ثم P.P بعد الافعال الناقصة
35	13. There is a hole in the roof, which needs to be looked at .	مصدر من Be ثم P.P بعد to في المجهول
	14. He doesn't like being laughed at .	being + P.P عشان المعنى مجهول
	15. He doesn't let himself be laughed at .	be + P.P عشان المعنى مجهول
36	16. More electric cars are being sold than last year.	يتم بيعها الآن أكثر من الماضي
	17. The animals are fed by the farmers every morning.	يتم اطعامها
	18. When you arrive at the hotel, you will be shown to your room.	سوف تُرشد الى غرفتك
	19. What can be seen from your classroom window?	ماذا يمكن رؤيته من ؟
	20. I'm sure you'll be interviewed by a lot of journalists after your mission	انت اللي هيتم استضافتك
	21. When we went into the hotel room, the beds weren't made.	ماكنتش اترتيب
	22. As soon as I was told the good news, I got excited.	فعل متعدي لم يتبعه مفعول
	23. Don't be wasteful or your money will run out .	فعل لازم لا يحتاج للمجهول حتى لو بعد مفعول
	24. He said that the beach would be recovered completely by the following summer.	مجهول مرفوع درجة في الغير مباشر
	25. The whole village got damaged by an earthquake.	Get + P.P = Be + P.P
26. We were made to do a lot of homework yesterday.	make يأتي بعدها to + inf في المجهول	
37	27. It is feared that there are no survivors of the crash.	بعد It صيغة مجهول ثم جملة كاملة
	28. These trees are said to date back to 1000 years.	الفاعل الثاني ثم مجهول ثم to + inf
	29. She's thought to have suffered from diabetes before she died.	يأتي have + P.P بعد to طالما المعنى ماضي
38	30. The PE teacher had us run around the playground four times .	تستخدم Have بعدها فاعل ثم مصدر بدون to
	31. If you don't know how to use the computer, get your older brother to help you .	تستخدم Get بعدها فاعل ثم to + inf
	32. How often do you get your teeth checked at the dentist's.	تستخدم Get / Have بعدها مفعول ثم P.P
	33. We're eating in a restaurant tonight as our parents are having our kitchen painted.	لاحظ زمن Have / Get حسب ادلة الازمنة
	34. Have an air conditioner installed in your room; it's terribly hot there.	جملة امرية في العلاقة السببية
	35. Never have your homework done ; always do it yourself.	نهى في العلاقة السببية
	36. I had my computer fixed. This means that someone fixed it .	العلاقة السببية معناها ان شخص آخر قام بالفعل
	37. When I was a child, I used to have my room tidied ; I was too young to do so.	used to في العلاقة السببية
38. Are you going to have your shoes polished? - No, I will polish them myself.	قيامى بالفعل يعبر عن معنى مناقض للعلاقة السببية	
39	1. Adel said he was ready for the final exam.	في الجملة الخبرية تستخدم said بدون مفعول
	2. Ahmed told us that his father is a doctor.	تستخدم told في غير المباشر اذا تبعها مفعول
	3. She complained that she had waited for more than an hour for her appointment.	تستخدم أي فعل مناسب للمعنى بدلا من said
	4. Nadia agreed to start revising her lessons that evening.	هناك أفعال تأتي بدلا من said وبعدها to + inf
	5. The criminals admitted robbing / that they had robbed the villa.	هناك أفعال تأتي بدلا من said وبعدها v-ing

40	6. She agreed that she would start revising that evening.	نختار فعل مرفوع درجة طالما فعل القول ماضى	
	7. Adam said that he was writing a report on the new project then.	then نختار معها ماضى مستمر لأنها كانت now	
	8. Nahla asked me whether I had been there before.	ماضى تام قبل before في غير المباشر	
	9. I knew that a new secondary school had been built in our village recently.	نرفع الزمن مع recently الى ماضى تام	
	10. Samir informed me that he hadn't been told about the result of the interview yet.	نرفع الزمن مع yet الى ماضى تام	
	11. They promised that they would phone us <u>as soon as</u> they arrived .	الروابط الزمنية في المستقبل في غير المباشر	
	12. She explained that she was hoping to visit me the following week.	ماضى مستمر مع علامات المستقبل المتحولة	
	13. Peter told me he was coming back the following day.	ترتيبات مستقبلية في غير المباشر	
	14. She said just now that she is going to visit us soon.	لا نرفع الزمن درجة لأن الكلام قبل قريباً	
	15. Hatim tells us that he will spend the summer holiday in Alex when he finishes exams.	لا نرفع الزمن درجة اذا كان فعل القول مضارع	
	16. The social studies teacher told us that Asia is the largest continent in the world.	لا نرفع الزمن درجة اذا كان الكلام حقيقة ثابتة	
	17. "I can't wait for you because I am leaving for London." Said Adel.	لا نرفع الزمن درجة في المباشر	
	18. Adel said that he had to go to the hospital to visit his close friend yesterday.	الماضى البسيط لا يُرفع درجة طالما ماغيرش الدليل	
	19. My friend told me that he didn't take the visa to the USA <u>until</u> he had paid for it.	مع الروابط لا نرفع ازمنا الماضى غالباً	
	20. I was told that my friend had had a terrible accident while he was driving to Mansoura.	رفع الزمن هنا جائز لتوضيح التتابع	
	41	21. Samir asked me why I had chosen that T-shirt.	فعل القول ماضى لأن الزمن بعده مرفوع درجة
		22. The teacher inquired whether we had found the homework easy or difficult.	يمكن استخدام كلمات مناسبة بدلاً من asked
		23. We wanted to know what they thought of his idea.	نستخدم كلمة استفهام مناسبة للمعنى
24. Hany asked Fady whether he could go to the museum the next day.		يربط بـ if / whether اذا كانت الجملة كاملة	
25. He asked me if I knew that he had been ill.		اصل السؤال كان : Do you know	
26. I asked Andy where the poet had grown up .		اصل السؤال كان : Where did ... Grow up	
27. Leila wondered if we should go to the park.		في الاقتراح نستخدم should	
28. My father asked, "Why do you need more money now?"		في المباشر لازم الفعل المساعد اولا	
29. He asked why I wanted to work abroad.		ليس لـ do / does / did مكان في غير المباشر	
30. Please, let me know where we are going to meet .		لا نرفع الزمن اذا كان الفعل الأول أمر	
31. Could you tell me why you went to the hospital yesterday?		لا نرفع ولا تقدم بعد ... Could you tell me	
32. She asked me if I had found my lost mobile.		المعنى ماضى ولا يقبل غير الماضى	
33. She asked him what he had been doing since he left school.		لأن الأصل كان مضارع تام مستمر قبل since	
34. My friend inquired whether or not I'd accept that offer.		نستخدم whether عند الاختيار (or)	
42		35. The officer ordered the soldiers to fire at the terrorist.	نستخدم أى فعل مناسب مع to / not to
		35. Ahmed is good at tennis, so we encouraged him to join the school team.	نستخدم أى فعل مناسب للأمر
		36. The policeman instructed the people not to drive so fast.	أعطاهم تعليمات أن لا يفعلوا
		37. The tour guide warned the tourists not to go into the desert on their own.	نستخدم warned في النفي (النهى)
	38. Maya advised Ola to start revising for the test.	يربط الأمر المثبت بـ to + inf.	
	39. My wife encouraged me not to waste time.	يربط المنفى المثبت بـ not to + inf.	
	40. My friend said " Don't apply for the same kind of job."	النهى المباشر يبدأ بـ Don't وليس not to	
	41. "Don't park here?"- The policeman said we mustn't park there.	عشان ممنوع	
	42. Ali advised me to stop smoking. He said I should stop it .	عشان نصيحة	
	43. My brother said, "Why don't you travel by train?"- Surely, I will act upon his suggestion.	اقتراح في المباشر	
	44. I suggested that Ali discuss that matter with his friends.	اذا تبعها فاعل نختار بعده مصدر أو should	
	45. My mother recommended that we should wear coats.	اذا تبعها فاعل نختار بعده مصدر أو should	
	46. We were hungry, so my father recommended going out for lunch.	يتبعها v-ing بدون فاعل أو فاعل بينهما	
	47. My friend suggested not waiting for the next bus.	بعدها ing مثبت أو منفي حسب المعنى	
	48. Dad said that I mustn't waste my time.	يجب ان نستخدم جملة كاملة بعد said	
	43	1. They expect thousands of people to visit Sapporo for the Snow Festival next year.	من الأفعال التي يتبعها to + inf.
		2. If I were you, I'd avoid travelling into the city during the festival.	من الأفعال التي يتبعها v-ing
		3. Before you go to London, you should practise speaking English.	لأنه يمارس التحدث الآن
4. Ali is planning to spend all weekend revising for next week's maths test.		لأنه لسه هيقضى نهاية الاسبوع في المراجعة	
5. You can't deny breaking the window; all the boys said you did it carelessly.		deny بييجى بعدها v-ing	
44	6. When the children stopped singing , everyone clapped.	لأنه توقف عن الغناء (فالغنا حصل)	
	7. I regret going to the cinema. It wasn't a good film.	لأنه ندمان انه راح السينما (حصل)	
	8. On my first day at school, I remember going into the classroom and seeing my teacher.	لأنه فاكر انه دخل الفصل وشاف المدرس	
	9. Dad was happy with me because I remembered to post the letter.	لأنى افكرت الأول ثم بعث الخطاب	
	10. Would you like me to go to the club with you?	like بييجى بعدها to + inf.	
45	11. I can't help laughing when I speak with my little grandchild.	ليس بوسعى / لا استطيع منع نفسى من	
	12. It's no good / use eating a lot of sweets; you will gain more weight.	لا فائدة في / لا جدوى من	
	13. My friend allowed me to use his mobile. (=let me use)	allow ... + to + inf. = let + inf.	
	14. He devoted his life to helping the needy.	to من اصل التعبير فييجى بعدها v-ing	
46	1. We have to pass our exams to get into university.	الزام بسبب ظروف خارجة عن ارادة المتحدث	
	2. My sister made a cake. You must try it. It's lovely!	دعوة حارة (الزام داخلي)	
	3. Children have to wear a uniform in primary schools.	قواعد / لوائح مدرسية	
	4. I must stop eating sweets! They are bad for me.	تذكير النفس بضرورة عمل شئ	
	5. In England, most people have to work until they're 67.	قانون العمل في انجلترا كذا	
	6. Is it a must to take this medicine?	بعد a نستخدم must كاسم بمعنى ضرورة	
	7. They had to leave the school yesterday after they heard the fire bell.	الزام في الماضى	

55	18.Ali wishes he could come to the party, but he is not feeling well. 19.When she was younger, Leila wished she could have read faster.	عشان جاية بعد مفرد غايب كانت بتتمنى ايام مكانت صغيرة
56	1. As long as you don't look directly at the sun, you won't damage your eyes. 2.On condition that you wear warm clothes, you won't get cold in the desert tonight. 3. Provided that you use the telescope correctly, you will see some planets.	بنتجى زي If فى الحالة الاولى بدون أى تغيير بنتجى زي If فى الحالة الاولى بدون أى تغيير بنتجى زي If فى الحالة الاولى بدون أى تغيير
	4.Take your umbrella in case it rains heavily.	يأتى مع in case شرط احتياطي (يمكن / تحسبا لـ)
	5. As long as passing the driving test is a must, you have to train well for the test.	دى جملة مش v-ing عشان فيها فعل تانى
	6. Don't leave the front door open as long as you all go out of the house.	يمكن استخدام أمر أو نهى مع بدائل if فى الحالة الاولى
	7.Supposing that you went to China, how would you communicate?	بنتجى زي If فى الحالة الثانية (الافتراضية)
	8.The teacher said they could go to the island on condition that they did what the captain said.	ممكّن تيجى فى الحالة الثانية كمان
	9.Tarek would not have caught that bus unless he had run very fast.	الجملة اللى بعدها مثبتة بس معناها منفي
	10.Open the door in case of an emergency.	زي If فى كل الحالات بس بعدها اسم أو v-ing
57	11.Mona would not have passed the exam without revising all week. 12. Without Amr, I wouldn't have finished in time. 13. But for your carefulness, you would have hit the little boy. 14.He wouldn't agree to do extra tasks without being paid . 15.Don't smoke or / otherwise you will develop cancer.	زي unless فى كله بس بعدها اسم أو v-ing ينفع بيجي بعدها اي اسم طالما المعنى ماشى يأتى بعد but for اسم أو v-ing مثل without يمكن أن يأتى مجهول من v-ing بعد without ينستخدمها فى التحذير والتهديد وبعدها مستقبل
	16.Should it be very hot tomorrow, we will not go to the beach. 17. Were I to discover a planet, I would give it my aunt's name. 18. Were I in your shoes, I'd listen to the weather forecast before going out. 19. Had he some free time, he would visit you.	بييجى بعدها فاعل ثم مصدر حالة اولى وتانية بنتجى حالة تانية بس بييجى بعد الفاعل + to + inf بنتجى حالة تانية بس بييجى بعد الفاعل مكملات بنتجى حالة تانية بس بييجى بعد الفاعل ملكية
	20. Had he not put down his roots in the country, he wouldn't have had a peaceful life.	يمكن استخدام بدائل If فى النفي ايضا حسب المعنى

(شوية جمل عنب ... قمة الهدب والاستهبال)

1	For the time being, he is living with his friends in a villa in the mountains.	حتى يحين الوقت، (يعنى حاجة مؤقتة فى المضارع)
2	Students have to study hard, or else they won't pass their exams.	والا (خد بالك من الحاجات اللى مش مشهورة دى)
3	Patients aren't allowed to leave the ward unless accompanied by a nurse.	بييجى بعدها P.P مباشرة والمعنى مبنى للمجهول
4	When Samir and Adel took part in the competition, both pupils were admired.	كلاهما نال الإعجاب (سمير و عادل)
5	Mary resents John's spending a year in France.	ضد قضاءه لسنة فى فرنسا (اسم جاي بعد s الملكية)
6	I'd rather watch TV than read a comic.	أفضل أكثر من أ
7	My mother reminded to take an umbrella with me.	ذكرت بأن آخذ (ممكّن بدون مفعول)
8	I wish you would stop complaining at once.	أتمنى تتوقف (لسه هنتوقف) مش stopped
9	I hope I won't gain weight while I'm on holiday.	رابط زمنى فى حالة مستقبل
10	You must talk on your mobile while you are driving.	يمكن استخدام مضارع مستمر طالما المعنى مضارع
11	Two years is a long time to be unemployed.	السنين هنا مدة عشان كذا خدنا فعل مفرد
12	Suppose you have lost all your money, what will yo do then?	حالة اولى لأن المضارع التام بيحل محل المضارع البسيط
13	I'd rather we had left home a bit earlier yesterday.	ينرفع الزمن درجة زي wish بالطبط
14	He still hasn't finished marking the exams.	يمكن استخدام still مع المضارع التام طالما المعنى مقبول
15	I haven't yet recovered from my astonishment.	لسه مافقتش من أدهاشى
16	Don't make yourself the instrument of another's crime.	ماتبقاش وسيلة لجريمة شخص تانى
17	Tourists pour into Luxor during the tourist season.	يتدفق السياح الى الأقصر فى الموسم السياحى
18	This shop doesn't handle imported goods.	لا يتعامل مع (يعنى مابشتغلش فى)
19	Prisoners are put into cells with not much furniture in them.	بمعنى زنازين
20	It's thought that cholesterol levels in the blood can harden the arteries.	ممكّن تعمل تصلب فى الشرايين (هدب حسب معلوماتك العامة)
21	Being angry, the couples raised their voices in the heat of the argument.	عند ارتفاع حدة النقاش / الجدل
22	Sally was stung by her father's criticism. She was upset.	انفجأت بنقدم ببها لياها
23	Being in a hurry, she changed her clothes with lightning speed.	بسرعة البرق
24	It never occurred to me that you hadn't been invited to the wedding.	لم يطرأ على بالى / لم يخطر ببالي تحسنت لغته بسبب ارتباطه الدائم / رففته / صحبته
25	His English benefited through his association with his British colleague.	بالتعاون مع المجلس الرياضى
26	This event was organized in association with the Sports Council.	لا تفرض اقتراحاتك علينا
27	Don't press your suggestions upon us; we may have better ones.	تركت له بقشيش
28	I left the waiter a tip under the plate; he was very polite.	بنتشوق الأطفال الأيتام للحب والعطف
29	The motherless children are starving for affection and kindness.	تظهر / تتشكل خططنا بشكل جيد
30	Our plans are shaping well, giving promise of success.	مطبوعين بشكل مميز على
31	The club name and slogan are marked on the players' T-shirts.	الجبن يتم تصنيعه (تعليبه) لكى يستمر لمدة أطول.
32	Cheese is processed so that it lasts longer.	هناك جدل كبير حول جمع الخلايا الجذعية
33	There's a lot of controversy surrounding the harvesting of stem cells.	شق لنفسه مستقبل باهر
34	He was so ambitious that he carved out a bright future for himself.	سيحى اسماء الشهداء من النسيان
35	This memorial stone will rescue the martyrs' names from being forgotten.	هيا نحتمى (نجد ماوى)
36	It began to snow. Let's get under shelter .	قلل عدد المتحدثين قبل بداية الشرح
37	The teacher reduced the pupils to silence before explaining the lesson.	الوسيلة الوحيدة الى القرية هو المراكب
38	The only access to the village is by boat.	فى موجة حماس، قرر أخى أن
39	In a wave of enthusiasm, my brother decided to set up his own project.	سيجتون ثمرات الإصلاحات الاقتصادية قريبا
40	It's hoped that people will gain the fruits of the economic reforms soon.	لم أتلقى غير الإهانات
41	When I tried to end the quarrel between them, I received nothing but insults.	

42	Parallel lines never join.	الخطوط المتوازية لا تلتقى أبداً.
43	Most factories are concentrated in one area of the town.	متمركزة في مكان واحد
44	The police officer forced a confession from the murderer.	انتزع اعتراف من القاتل
45	Amir put down new roots when he emigrated to Canada	استقر من جديد
46	In case of emergency, you must sound the alarm.	يجب ان تطلق صوت الإنذار
47	He has been released from prison after proving his innocence.	تم اطلاق سراحه من السجن
48	Going to the club every day is a question of routine .	مسألة روتين (تعود يومي)
49	This child has caught a serious disease; he should be removed from school.	يجب أن يتم عزله عن المدرسة
50	My brother has got a licence to practise as a dentist.	رخصة مزاوله مهنة
51	You should tell your brother about this matter; he is in the secret .	كنتم للأسرار
52	Being studious, Maher installed himself in his father's favourite chair.	نصب (وضع) نفسه في افضل مكان يحبه والده
53	If I can't borrow the money, I can't manage without.	لا أستطيع تدبير الأمر بدونه
54	I prefer to read illuminated books. They are decorated with colours and pictures.	الكتب المذهبة والمطرزة يدويا
55	I don't think he's completely satisfied. He took no account of the discussion.	لم ينتبه للنقاش (لم يعلق و لو بمعلومة واحدة)
56	Goods are sold more cheaply at sales .	أثناء التخفيضات (الاو كازيونات)
57	I admire this young man. He is a pearl among his fellows.	لؤلؤة بين اقرانه (شئ / شخص ذو قيمة عالية)
58	I don't have any free time nowadays, I'm completely absorbed in my business.	مهمت تماما بعملى لدرجة الا أنتبه لغيره
59	At the start of the meeting, the boss told a few jokes to break the ice.	قام بقليل من الفكاهة
60	She was taken on as a laboratory assistant and achieved a great deal.	تم توظيفها (take someone on = employ)
61	I often travel to the office by tube every morning.	بالمetro
62	The collision sent the car spinning across the roadway.	التصادم جعل السيارات تدور فى الطريق بلا فائدة
63	You should join a school that lays stress on foreign languages.	تركز على اللغات

THE MOST IMPORTANT CHOICE SENTENCES (WORDS)

(أهم جمل كتب المدرسة وموقع لونجمان فى الكلمات)

Unit : 1

1. I sent a photo as an email **attachment** with my application form.
2. Young writers find it difficult to have a **publisher** for their stories.
3. They like to wear **fashionable** clothes to follow the latest fashion.
4. My mother has a **belief** that children learn best by playing games.
5. A person who can't use part of his/her body is **disabled**.
6. Haqqi qualified in **law** and worked for a short time as a lawyer.
7. Haqqi was one of the **pioneers** of modern Egyptian literature.
8. Haqqi's first novel **established** him as one of the great writers.
9. Haqqi wrote a **collection** of short stories about the poor & disabled.
10. The novelist **won** an important prize for his last novel.
11. "The Postman" was **made** into a successful film.
12. He tried to make me change my mind but I **insisted** on my opinion.
13. Yahia Haqqi wrote about Arab society and **customs**.
14. The Ministry of education plans for **developing** education.
15. Scientists have a great **effect** on our life.
16. Early black & white photos show people in **old fashioned** clothes.
17. The Sun is at its strongest at **midday**.
18. I don't really have a **routine** during the holidays.
19. He won a prize in a **poetry** competition for writing a book of poems.
20. I really enjoyed this book. It is written in a very simple **style**.
21. Yehia Haqqi came from a poor **district** of Cairo.
22. In grandpa's village, they still follow the same traditional **customs**.
23. I can't come out as I've got to **do** the washing up.
24. Have you **made** any arrangements for the holiday?

Unit : 2

1. A week-old moon looks like a **semicircle**.
2. Youssef started studying **politics** at Cairo University.
3. Youssef **set up** the Children's Cultural **Association** in 1968.
4. Youssef **graduated** in 1950 and then worked for the Ministry of ...
5. Youssef wrote about important **events** and people in the world.
6. Abdel-Tawab Youssef won many **awards** for his works.
7. People have translated Youssef's books into many languages, **including** English, French and Chinese.
8. Youssef **lectured** at the University of Ohio about the Arab literature.
9. Abdel-Tawab Youssef died in 2015, **aged** 87.
10. Our teacher deals with us in a **fatherly** way; we all respect him.
11. Don't give your children all that they want so as not to **spoil** them.
12. A teacher is like the **layers** of the earth: whatever level you reach, you can dig deeper to find richer ones.
13. A good teacher should **silence** his students in a friendly way.

Unit : 10

1. I have a **degree** in biology from Alexandria University.
2. What **grade** did you get in your maths exam?
3. These exercises are **graded**. Some of them are easier than others.
4. Ahmad is going to have a three-**day** holiday to prepare for his daughter's wedding.
5. A **day care** centre is a place where children and people who are old or ill can be looked after during the day.
6. **Ambitious** people usually aim at getting higher positions and achieve more success.
7. I have **gained** a lot of useful experience working for my uncle's company as an accountant.
8. My friend has a company that **specializes** in Japanese spare parts.
9. I've always been a **conscientious** worker, so my manager likes me.
10. My uncle's company has a good **reputation**; all customers trust it.
11. Would you like to **apply** for this job; it's really rewarding.
12. The letters IT stand for **information** technology.
13. Sir, would you tell us about your achievements and **awards**?
14. My brother is more **sociable** than me. He gets on with everyone he meets.
15. The company received over 100 CVs from new **applicants**.
16. My bank is an **established** company. It has been in business for over 100 years.
17. If you need any medicine, there's a **pharmacy** in the village.
18. If you want to see the doctor, you must make an **appointment**.
19. The disabled man asked someone to **assist** him with his bags.
20. My favourite team lost and failed to **qualify** for the finals.
21. How many English books do you **possess**?
22. Smoking isn't **permitted** inside the building.
23. Warda is the best **candidate** for the job. She should get it.
24. Ayman has a lovely voice. He should join the school **choir**.
25. Sara's **fluent** in three languages: Arabic, English and German.
26. **Fluency** is perhaps the most important language skill.
27. If you want to apply for the job, please send us your **CV**.
28. Most of the houses in my grandparents' **neighbourhood** are quite old.
29. People in this part of town are always very **neighbourly**.
30. We get **on** with our neighbours. Everyone's so friendly.

Unit : 11

1. It is a hard **task** to arrange for the youth world forum.
2. My uncle is a **diplomat** in the Egyptian embassy in Iraq.

14. To achieve great results, a teacher should **discipline** his students.
15. Mr Ali told us about the **importance** of revising before the exam.
16. The tourists went on a **cultural** tour of Egypt, visiting all the sites.
17. My history teacher **influenced** my decision to be a teacher.
18. Shakespeare's plays have been very **influential**. Many writers have used his stories.
19. The football team are playing with a lot of **confidence**. I think they are going to win!
20. What's the **difference** in meaning between where and wear?
21. I ran for ten kilometers yesterday and now my legs **ache**.
22. Let's play a game in the **break** between lessons.
23. The tourists sat by the pool and **faced** the sun.
24. The teacher **demanded** to know why we were all late.
25. **Silence** means to make someone stop giving their opinions.
26. **Discipline** is to make someone obey rules and orders.

Unit : 3

1. The television is not on. Can you press the **button**?
2. E-books are **electronic** books.
3. An e-book reader is a small **computer**, the size of a paperback.
4. Do you think publishers will ever **replace** traditional books with e-books to keep the environment?
5. Before using papyrus, they **soaked** the leaves of the grass in water.
6. E-books will be good **for** the environment.
7. Ahmad likes football and tennis. He is also a squash **enthusiast**.
8. Ali is really **enthusiastic** about this course. He's fond of it.
9. My sister didn't show any kind of **enthusiasm** for those books.
10. **Papyrus** was a type of tall grass that grew in the Nile.
11. How can I **remove** this stain, please?
12. The letters EKB are short for **Egyptian** Knowledge Bank.
13. Who first **invented** paper?
14. In the past, people made paper **from** cotton.
15. To **press** is to push something firmly against a surface.
16. Mum has a special **gadget** for cutting vegetables.
17. I'm going to **download** some information from the internet.
18. I took a great photo of the Pyramids, and I'm **uploading** it onto a website now.
19. This novel is not **available** as an e-book yet.
20. That play is very popular. You'd better check the **availability** of tickets.
21. The best thing about an **e-book** is that you can carry a whole library and read at any time.
22. My first computer didn't work, so they sent me a **replacement**.
23. The air is cleaner now because there has been a **reduction** in the use of cars.
24. My exam results were **compared** to my brother's. They were almost the same.
25. There has always been a lot of **trade** between Egypt and Europe.
26. I can't buy anything on the internet as the computer is **offline**.
27. The story is an interesting **mixture** of fact and fiction.
28. You can **bleach** white shirts to keep them looking clean.
29. Today, paper, plastic and glass can all be **recycled**.

Unit : 4

1. During her life, she helped to **improve** women's position in society.
2. Dr. Aisha went to meetings at which she **learned** to read and write.
3. She was **awarded** her degree and then joined the university staff.
4. The **award** for winning the swimming race is a gold cup.
5. She was **employed** as a government inspector for the teaching of Arabic Literature.
6. She argued for a more **positive** role for women in the modern world.
7. It was a great football match. Both teams played very **positively**.
8. Dr. Aisha's work had taken **up** much of her personal life.
9. My parents always **appreciate** it when I work hard at school.
10. My students are usually **appreciative** of my work.
11. We all clapped **appreciatively** when Salah scored his last goal.
12. Students should always be **respectful** towards their teachers.
13. My friend is very polite; he comes from a **respectable** family.
14. Mrs Nagwa is a **respected** teacher at the school. Her students usually do very well in their exams.

3. My friend has got a first-class **degree** at Oxford University.
4. Mr. Thomas was the American **ambassador to** South Africa.
5. Unfortunately, his greatest story was **published** after his death.
6. Writing poetry is the best way to **express** feelings and ideas.
7. Does this novel **contain** any of the writer's beliefs?
8. My grandfather left me a lot of money in his **will**.
9. My uncle used to **toil** in his farm every day exerting great efforts.
10. The old man slowly **toiled** up the hill to the market.
11. There are **grains** of sand on the floor. You should sweep it.
12. The farmer uses some **grains** to make bread.
13. In what way does the sun **affect** other planets?
14. She spoke clearly and fluently **throughout** the job interview.
15. **Mandarin** is one of the most spoken languages in the world.
16. She wants to **spend** some time with cousins in the summer.
17. They first **became** friends when they met at primary school.
18. You need to be fluent to **translate** Arabic poems into English.
19. I find that swimming is a very good way to **relax**.
20. Who is that **fellow** that your brother was with this morning?
21. Which words **rhyme** with sea?
22. The wind is **blowing** from the north today.
23. In this country, the rain **falls** mostly near the coast.
24. The sky starts to turn red just before the sun **sets**.
25. You'd be in a **blizzard** if the weather was very **snowy and windy**.
26. You would be in a **downpour** if the weather was very **rainy**.
27. You would be in a **gale** if the weather was very **windy**.

Unit : 12

1. Children always love to make **up** stories.
2. Walid has made **up** his mind to become an engineer.
3. Mona worked very hard to make up **for** the time she missed.
4. The secondary school in our city **employs** a hundred teachers.
5. The largest **employer** in the city is the car factory.
6. A good **employer** treats his or her workers well.
7. Al-Nasr Food Company has 2,000 **employees** who work hard.
8. A company in my town closed, leaving 50 people **unemployed**.
9. To be **employable** is to have the skills and qualifications that will help you to find work.
10. Successful companies always ask for highly **qualified** applicants.
11. Some companies **provide** courses for their workers.
12. My brother works for the finance **department** of a large company.
13. Ali was **made** redundant when the company he worked for closed.
14. People who lose their jobs often **retrain** to get new skills.
15. We should **appreciate** how important science is to our lives.
16. **Watch** out! There is a car coming!
17. I hope I get a **promotion** if I pass the computer course.
18. I've **enrolled** onto a computer course which starts next week.
19. She has always been very **creative**. She'll be a good author.
20. Most of the people in my university group are in their twenties, but there are also three **mature** students.
21. My sister wants to be a teacher. She believes teaching is a **worthwhile** career.
22. When we arrived at the hotel, the **receptionist** gave us the key.
23. He is a teacher in the languages **department** at our local school.

Unit : 13

1. In harvest festival, vegetables and fruits are given **out** to the poor.
2. The teacher asked me to **give out** a test paper to each student.
3. The fire gave **off** a lot of heat. / Old cars give **off** a lot of smoke.
4. The shop is giving **away** a pen with each book that you buy.
5. The explorers tried to climb the mountain, but **gave up** when they realised it was dangerous.
6. It's advisable to give **up** bad habits.
7. A **landmark** is something that helps you recognize where you are such as a famous building.
8. People often use traditional musical **instruments** to play folk music.
9. Do you understand the **distinction** between who and which?
10. Nearly all cultures celebrate a good **harvest** because it means they'll have food for the next year.
11. How do people **celebrate** the Chinese new year in China?
12. A **procession** is a line of people moving slowly as part of a festival

15. How long did Sadat **govern** Egypt?
16. This new hospital was built with money from the **government**.
17. Teachers have an important **role** in building up generations.
18. Lotfia ElNadi flew **solo** in an international race from Cairo to Alex.
19. A 14-year old Japanese boy has become the youngest person to complete a **solo** voyage across the Pacific Ocean.
20. It's forbidden to drive a car without holding a driving **licence**.
21. I faced a lot of challenges during my **career** as a teacher of English.
22. Some films are not **suitable** for young children.
23. That film was made by a famous **director**.
24. He is **in charge** of the Science Department in our school.
25. My brother has a **degree** in Maths from Cairo University.

Unit : 5

1. Verses have words that **rhyme** at the end of some of the lines.
2. Are Ahmad Shawky's poems **challenging** to read?
3. Emily Dickinson was good at both writing and **playing** the piano.
4. Most of Emily's poems were not **published** until after she died.
5. My favourite **poem** is called If I can stop one heart from breaking.
6. Some people believe that sun **shine** is a symbol of optimism.
7. Don't make noise; the baby is **asleep**.
8. I walked **along** the beach to enjoy fresh air.
9. It's late, but the children are still **awake**; I can hear them talking.
10. The tourists left the boat and went **ashore** for the afternoon.
11. My father drove the car slowly as we saw a sandstorm **ahead**.
12. He caused her to be frustrated; he broke her **heart!**
13. I knew that Ahmed would not be late; he never breaks a **promise**.
14. Who **broke** the world record for long-distance swimming last week?
15. The government should punish people who **break** the law.
16. Challenging means interesting but **difficult** to do.
17. My cousin wrote a novel but hasn't found a **publisher** yet.
18. The film was very **moving**. A lot of people cried at the end!
19. Although the plane crashed, all the passengers were **alive**.
20. In winter, we often see **robins** in the trees in the park.
21. Hassan went to the dentist as the **aching** of his teeth didn't stop.
22. It was very hot and busy in the market today and a tourist **fainted**.
23. We ran to the station but it was **in vain**. The train had already left.
24. It hurt when I hit my head, but the pain soon **ended / eased**.

Unit : 6

1. Tarek isn't employed by the computer company. He is a **freelance** worker.
2. The problem with being a freelance worker is that you don't always get **regular** work.
3. The best thing about working freelance is that I can choose exactly which projects to **take** on.
4. I had to **make** a difficult decision and accept work in the 6th October city which is very far from my town.
5. I can't carry **on** working for the same company; the salary is so low.
6. Freelance accountants **do** their accounts on their own.
7. I particularly **admire** the teacher who is kind and efficient in his work.
8. A deadline is a date or time by which you must **finish** something.
9. A **sociable** person is friendly and likes to be with others.
10. After walking for two hours, I **felt** really tired.
11. People should get the **balance** right between work and free time.
12. I don't like to work under **stress**.
13. Having too much coffee can lead to stress and **lack** of sleep.
14. When you don't sleep enough, you can feel **exhausted** at work.
15. The company has an accountant to do its **accounts**.
16. It's good to do **regular** exercise, so I go running every day.
17. Manal has to finish the work tonight because there is an important **deadline** tomorrow morning.
18. My father will be late home today because he has a meeting with an important **client**.
19. My brother is very **sociable**. He likes talking to everyone he meets!
20. The United Nations is an important **organization** that works all over the world.
21. Before the start of the new year, the teachers work together to **make** a school timetable.
22. Before I start revising, I always **make** a revision plan.

- or an event.
13. Are you proud of your **traditional** music?
14. Do you think that folk music will **disappear** in the future?
15. **Fireworks** are small objects that explode with a coloured light.
16. **Sculpture** is a work of art made from stone, wood ... etc.
17. The weather was very good this year, so the farmer is hoping for a very good **harvest**.
18. Your exam results will **depend on** how hard you study for them.
19. Her voice is very **distinctive**. I know when she talks to someone!
20. Mobile phones **evolve** all the time. They has become very large.
21. The internet **evolution** has taken place over the last twenty years.
22. It's Ahmed's **responsibility** to look after his younger brother.
23. It is **irresponsible** to drive dangerously **especially** in towns.
24. The tourists wanted to eat interesting food from the **region** they were travelling through.
25. Our local university offers a **variety** of language courses.
26. Tarek's exam results **vary**. Sometimes good & sometimes bad.
27. You can buy this shirt in **various** colours.
28. Tarek is a very good **violinist**.

Unit : 14

1. My uncle **graduated** in law in 1981.
2. Madeleine's first book was **published** in 1945.
3. A Twinkle in Time was very successful and won a lot of **awards**.
4. To **lecture** is to talk to a group of people about something.
5. There is an interesting **lecture** at the university about
6. It was a difficult journey, but we **managed** to get to the village.
7. Meg Murry **disappeared** into space for more than a year.
8. Let these children keep quiet; I can't **concentrate** on my lesson.
9. If I study for too long without a break, I lose **concentration**.
10. My **concern** for my sons is great; I'm greatly worried about them.
11. My grandmother always feels concern **about** her grandchildren.
12. There is a **gap** between the two families because of money!
13. The sheep escaped through **a gap** in the fence.
14. Please, don't **interrupt** me while I'm speaking.
15. We should avoid **evil** people.
16. My father works **on** a giant project in the western desert.
17. The underground is the quickest means of **transport (-ation)**.
18. We'll **transport** the metal bars to the factory in that truck.
19. I think that the detective will **clear up** the mystery of the crime.
20. My brother loves reading novels, but I prefer **non-fiction** books.
21. Is that country **ruled** by a king, a queen or a president?
22. The King has been the **ruler** of that country for many years.
23. That team never lose! They are **undefeated** for a year!
24. He always thinks that he is going to fail. He is a **defeatist**.
25. A Wrinkle in time is **by** Madeleine L'Engle.
26. Her first book was **about** her time at school in Europe.

Unit : 15

1. Could you tell me the best way to get **to** the city centre, please?
2. Trains are full of **commuters** at this time of the day as people are going to their work.
3. The first metro **line** in Cairo opened in 1987.
4. The underground system **carries** two million people every day.
5. The underground must have **improved** people's journeys to work.
6. **Tunnelling** under the Nile can't have been easy to make way.
7. Engineers used a massive drilling machine to **dig** this tunnel.
8. To make the tunnel through the mountain, machines first have to **drill** a big hole.
9. The tunnel has a **diameter** of 7.6 metres for the metro to pass.
10. The government encourages Arab **investment** in Egypt to provide a lot of work chances for youth.
11. The artist has **carved** the sculpture from a massive piece of stone.
12. At night, bright lights always **illuminate** the front of the palace.
13. The name of the sculptor was found at the **base** of the statue.
14. Tourists prefer to stand at the top of the **cliff** and enjoy looking down at the sea.
15. **Taking** the underground helps commuters to **save** much time.
16. Prices **rise** phenomenally all over the world.
17. Khan el-Khalili **is considered** one of the most exciting markets.

23. My friend Mona **did** really well in the test last week.
24. When I was young, my mother often **separated** me **from** my brother to stop us from arguing.
25. Adel's job is very **stressful**. He is a firefighter and his work is often very dangerous.
26. Are you coming to football **training** after school?
27. The teacher gave us all a **task**. Mine was to interview 4 students.
28. You should **limit** the number of sweets you eat. They are very bad for your teeth.
29. I can't phone my mother because she is available **for** work.
30. Please **remind** me to buy my cousin a present, or I will forget!

Unit : 7

1. The space ship **launches** at 7.50 the next evening.
2. The rocket is going to reach the moon on Tuesday. Everyone has watched the **launch** on TV.
3. How long does the space ship take to **reach** the Space Station?
4. 20th July is the 50th **anniversary** of man first walking on the moon.
5. The bus stopped as there was a **leak** in the petrol tank.
6. The doctor **examined** me carefully before giving me the medicine.
7. A space **mission** may take several months / years.
8. **Spin** means to turn round and round very quickly.
9. Some basketball players can **spin** the ball on one finger!
10. The spaceship will **orbit** the earth at a height of 320 k.m.
11. Experts are **hopeful** that there'll be a treatment for fatal diseases.
12. I don't like this sandwich. It is **tasteless**.
13. When you are **weightless** in space, it's very difficult to stand still.
14. I told my little brother not to worry, as when the dentist looks at your teeth, it is **painless**.
15. Tarek isn't frightened of anything. He is **fearless**.
16. What is the main **reason for** Space **exploration**?
17. What is the **distance** between Cairo and El-Minya? -About 320 km.
18. Our air conditioning has broken down, but someone is coming to **repair** it tomorrow.
19. Computer passwords should always be **secret**.
20. The astronauts went on a two-hour **spacewalk** to replace a broken part.
21. Some drivers have a sat-nav **system** in their cars to help them find directions.
22. The moon has less **gravity** than the earth, so you could jump much higher there.
23. **Tourism** is very important, so we should always welcome visitors.
24. The baby is reaching **towards** the vase of flowers.
25. 320 kilometres **above** the earth, a space station will orbit the earth.

Unit : 8

1. What are the pros and **cons** of artificial intelligence.
2. **Artificial** Intelligence is the science of how to make a computer do things that usually need human intelligence.
3. Another **downside** to AI (artificial intelligence) is that computers will become more **intelligent** than us.
4. Artificial intelligence can **save** teachers' time.
5. It is a shame that starvation still **exists** in some countries in Africa.
6. It's not polite to **interrupt** people while they are speaking.
7. You can call 122 in case of **emergency**.
8. I don't think space exploration is a **waste** of time; it's really essential.
9. Blood **pressure** is a disease that results from tension.
10. It was a very terrible accident, but fortunately the driver **survived**.
11. Adel couldn't continue the game as the **controls** didn't work well.
12. I **threatened** to tell the police if my bad neighbour insisted on making noise late at night.
13. A **consultant** is an expert in a field whose job is to give advice.
14. **Physics** is a science that deals with the structure of objects.
15. We learnt how to measure energy in our **physics** lesson today.
16. We saw a film being made by a famous **director** today!
17. Most planes can land in any type of weather as they use **radar**.
18. He is a **technician** and works in the laboratory of a big company.
19. If you like working with electrical goods, you should become an **electrician**.
20. After studying ancient history, Mona became an **archaeologist**.

18. Education is an **investment** in the future of a country and its youth.
19. The Great Wall was a **massive** project that took hundreds of years.
20. A journey on the underground **costs** less money than other means.
21. Steam trains used to **run** on the London underground.
22. The first line of the Paris Metro system **opened** in 1900.
23. The height of the **cliff** is 25 metres.
24. People worry about the **emissions** from cars, which pollute air.
25. The Sphinx is **positioned** near the Pyramids at Giza.
26. During the storm, there was a power **cut**; all the lights went off.
27. The statue is built on a hard **base** made of concrete.
28. I like it when the first **ray** of sunshine come into my room.
29. The **solar panel** on the roof of our house gives us hot water.
30. There used to be a bridge made of wood, but the new bridge is made of **concrete**.

Unit : 16

1. The **roots** are the parts that grow under the ground and find water.
2. The hard outside part of a tree is called the **bark**.
3. The **bark** protects the living part of the tree and the tubes.
4. Goats and other animals can kill trees by damaging the **bark**.
5. **Leaves** are the flat green parts at the ends of the branches of a tree.
6. A **fruit** grows on a plant or tree and has seeds inside.
7. Every year, trees grow extra **rings** of new wood.
8. Every year, the cells under the bark **harden** and make new wood.
9. A **tube** is a pipe that liquid or gases go through.
10. **Tubes** carry water from the roots to the leaves.
11. **Sap** is the liquid that carries food in trees.
12. Tyres and the bottoms of some shoes are made of **rubber**.
13. Every year, soft **cells** below the bark of a tree form new wood.
14. The leaves of a tree help it to take **in** light from the sun.
15. We can calculate the age of a tree by **counting** its rings.
16. We can **drill** into a tree to make a deep narrow hole to count rings.
17. Are a tree's rings the same **width** every year?
18. This cake is made **from** flour, butter and milk.
19. Trees help the earth to **breathe**.
20. Some musical **instruments** are made from trees.
21. Turpentine is made from the **sap** of trees.
22. Turpentine is used as a paint **remover**.
23. Cutting down trees can **increase** global warming.
24. This road is too narrow for cars, so they are going to **widen** it.
25. This bridge is very weak. They'll have to **strengthen** it.
26. That film is so popular that the queues to see it **lengthen** daily.
27. If a thin piece of wood is removed from a tree, **no** damage is done.
28. The more rain there is in a year, the **wider** the tree rings are.
29. Furniture and magazines are examples **of** things made from wood.
30. Medicines and plastics are made from **chemicals** from trees.

Unit : 17

1. John Steinbeck is the **author** of The Grapes of Wrath.
2. Dr. Helen Carter is an expert **on** English literature.
3. John Steinbeck's **ancestors** were from Europe: from Germany on his father's side and Ireland on his mother's.
4. It was John's mother who **encouraged** him to become a writer.
5. Unfortunately, Steinbeck's first three novels were not a **success**.
6. It's difficult to see wild animals in the day because they often **hide**.
7. The Grapes of Wrath won an **influential** Prize; it was amazing.
8. I think he was **respected** for telling the truth in his novels.
9. My uncle worked as a war **correspondent** for a newspaper.
10. In 1988, Naguib Mahfouz won the Nobel prize **for** literature.
11. **Publicity** is the attention someone or something gets from newspaper, television, etc.
12. They usually **fire** a gun to start car races.
13. My grandmother's beautiful **pearl** necklace was a wedding present.
14. Tarek's injury **forced** him to stop playing football.
15. A well-known TV **celebrity** is opening a supermarket in our town.
16. People lost their jobs and businesses closed during that year's terrible **depression**.
17. Being **stung** by an insect is very painful.
18. My brother played a **trick** on me and told me that
19. The thieves used **trickery** to get the money from the tourists.

21. My brother wants to be a member in the parliament. He will be an outstanding **politician**.
22. We want to buy some medicine from the **chemist**.
23. The children were **horrified** to find a poisonous snake in the tent.
24. In **zero-gravity**, things that are not attached to something start to float around.
25. If there is a fire in the building, you should use an emergency **exit**.

Unit : 9

1. Most people love their mobile phones, but some people are worried about the effect of mobile phone **signals**.
2. Look at the lights on the boat. Are they **signaling** to us?
3. Doctors think that smoking can **do** a lot of damage to our health.
4. Children should **limit** the amount of time they spend using mobiles.
5. We should get children to turn **off** their mobile phones when they go to sleep, or to put them in a different room.
6. Radio waves can easily **pass** through our bodies.
7. A **pacemaker** is a small machine that is put inside someone's heart to help it beat regularly.
8. The plane should reach its **destination** by 9 pm.
9. Scientists **carry out** experiments on animals to develop new drugs.
10. Trees take in carbon dioxide and **release** oxygen.
11. I want to know the **result** of the exam to make sure I have passed!
12. **Cancer** is a disease in which cells in your body grow in a way that is not normal.
13. Most scientists agree that human activity is the **cause** of global warming.
14. Our English teacher wants us to form a **link** between our school and a school in England.
15. Diabetes is an **illness** which affects a lot of people.
16. They have put a new telephone **mast** on the roof of that building.
17. My mother bought a new washing machine and my uncle is going to **install** it this evening.
18. The car shouldn't be parked here; the police will have it **removed**.
19. You can see some air pollution, but a lot of it is **invisible**.
20. Children grow fast and **gain** a lot of weight in their teenage years.
21. It isn't usually possible to **release** zoo animals into the wild; they wouldn't know how to survive.
22. It was a long and difficult **process** to build this new bridge.
23. It is **impolite** to eat with your mouth open.
24. I wrote an **informal** letter to my friend.
25. The timetable is very old so the information in it is **inaccurate**.
26. He fell off his bike this morning, but fortunately he was **uninjured**.

The Two Booklets 2019

1. Although the police suspected him, he was able to prove that he **was working** when the crime was committed.
2. Someone next door **was playing** heavy metal music all night long. I didn't get a wink of sleep.
3. Yesterday newspapers said that he **had signed** a three-year contract.
4. **While** he was a student, he was writing short stories.
5. We must take action to cut vehicle **emissions**.
6. Dina **must** have been at school yesterday. The list of the absentees didn't include her name.
7. Do you object **to being taken** to Hurghada? Where else can we go?
8. I could never have found such a good job, **if it hadn't been for your help**, thank you.
9. However, he kept **going** into the jungle as if there was no danger.
10. The man **whose** car was stolen, called the police.
11. She is really a good friend and she **never fails** to send me a letter each month.
12. Ali got his credit card **changed**.
13. The **Firefighters** used a ladder to reach the top floors of the flats.
14. The book **is to be revised** well.
15. She asked me whether **I had been** there before.
16. I'll **contact** you on Saturday morning to let you know the result of this interview.
17. Do not return until you have accomplished your **mission**.
18. He's a **fellow** of the Royal College of Surgeons.

20. The market was full of **merchants** who were selling goods.
21. I **throw away** the newspaper. I didn't know you hadn't read it.
22. At the pharmacy, she bought some medicine to **treat** her headache.
23. Mustafa always **offers** to help his neighbours with their shopping.
24. Although people are frightened of them, **scorpions** don't kill many human beings.
25. The trader wanted to examine the **merchandise** before buying it.
26. Don't be so **greedy**! You've eaten enough.
27. They gave a **stinging** report about the company's problems.

Unit : 13

1. Can the light from the sun go out **permanently** during an eclipse?
2. The sun is a giant ball of hot **gases**.
3. The temperature of the sun is 15 million **degrees** centigrade.
4. The sun gives **out** X-rays and harmful ultraviolet rays.
5. Most of the sun's harmful rays are **absorbed** in the atmosphere.
6. You should never look **directly / straight** at the sun.
7. **Electrical** storms are a common occurrence in our part of country.
8. An **eclipse** occurs when the sun or moon seems to disappear.
9. Alexandria is in the **north** of Egypt.
10. England and Spain are in **western** Europe.
11. Floods **occur** in cities as a result of heavy rains.
12. Small cars are more **economical** than big ones.
13. How on earth can the moon block **out** the sun's light?
14. If a lot of rain **falls** in a short time, the soil can't absorb it all.
15. When there is an eclipse of the **sun** everything goes dark.
16. The best thing about Iceland is to see its **geysers**.
17. The children got **sunburns** after sitting in the sun all afternoon.
18. Tourists often find the **heat** of summer in Egypt difficult.
19. Damietta is an important **port** in the north of Egypt.
20. An eclipse of the sun is a strange natural **phenomenon**.
21. Those trees have grown **phenomenally** tall in the last two years.
22. Storms can **occur** at any time and in any place.
23. It hasn't rained here for five months. It is the longest **drought**.
24. We don't want to see the film; it's about people being so **violent**.
25. What's that on the floor **beneath** the table?
26. When I was a child, I covered my eyes so that I couldn't see the **lightning**.
27. Electrical storms are a common **occurrence** in our region.

Booklets 2015, 2016, 2107 & 2018

1. "Did you go to the party?" - No, I **wasn't invited**.
2. Neither of us spoke Latin. We **both didn't speak latin**.
3. We'll give a prize to the company **whose** exports are good.
4. What a pity! He's bleeding terribly. He **must have had** an accident.
5. It was a truly **lovely** evening. We enjoyed ourselves a lot.
6. Can you count how **many** grains of sand are on a beach?
7. The sun is at **its** strongest at midday.
8. If I had written work, I **would do** it at once.
9. My doctor didn't know what was wrong with me, so he referred me to a **specialist**.
10. Souad **must have** remembered our phone number because she called us today.
11. The dentist told me that he **wouldn't be** able to treat me until the next day.
12. When you **have known** the truth, you'll change your mind.
13. **Unless** you invest your capital well, you won't make a profit.
14. Since I graduated, I **have been working** in this bank.
15. Zeinab's biographical accounts of her life **were written** by her brother Ahmed.
16. No one is sure where Ali is, but we think he **might have** gone to see his uncle.
17. These are my plans for the summer holidays. First of all, I **am going to go** to Alex.
18. They report that two people **were killed** in the explosion.
19. **Should** you have any problem, give me a ring immediately.
20. **Should** it rain heavily, I'd stay indoors.
21. The giant drilling machine dug a tunnel with a **diameter** of over 15 metres.
22. Unusual weather is becoming more **common** at present.

19. You might find it **worthwhile** to consult a financial adviser.
20. He **evolved** his style of painting while working as an illustrator.
21. It may be necessary to **move** the patient to intensive care.
22. What is the **distinction** between "amateur" and "professional"?
23. Amber is a semi-precious stone that is actually **hardened** sap.
24. That was the most **depressive** film I have ever seen.
25. What do you think **caused** the statue to fall?
26. I haven't seen my cousin in England for five years .I'm sure she **will have grown** a lot!
27. We accept graduates **of** Oxford University.
28. I'm eager to know your **weekly** routine.
29. It is a common **belief** that education has the power to advanced countries.
30. Wasn't that very **confusing**?
1. Generally speaking, I **don't read** film reviews because I like to be open-minded when I go to the cinema.
2. I think you **are wasting** your energy by sweeping up those leaves, stop it! The wind will blow more down.
3. Before you mentioned him, I **hadn't ever heard** of that novelist.
4. I **have left** my books in the class. Could you go and fetch?
5. It is more than 20 years **since** the writer wrote a short story.
6. I don't think the film is worth **seeing**.
7. **But for** his unexpected death, he would have been the world wrestling champion several times.
8. Can I talk to the man **sitting** on the bench near you?
9. There has been a decrease in the number of applications since the report on environmental pollution **appeared** in the newspaper.
10. Neither my parents nor my brother **likes** football.
11. Only half of the exercises have been done so far, but the rest **will have been finished** by Saturday.
12. The first day in a new job, you should make a good **impression**.
13. There's no doubt that Sara's **suitable** for the job. She is very efficient.
14. We got **soaking** wet in the rainstorm.
15. I have **recently** sent him an e-mail; I expect him to send me a cheque soon.
16. A publisher is a person or company that produces books, magazines, etc., and makes them **available** for people to buy.
17. He **gets** a headache when he works on the laptop for long.
18. Travelling presents new and exciting experiences which I may not **encounter**.
19. Reading literature helps us to become more tolerant and **empathic** towards others.
20. Some storms are very unusual and may **cause** terrible damage.
21. I enjoy **all** moments I spend with you.
22. After the company closed, she began to work **freelance**.
23. He took **on** management in an attempt to improve conditions for the workers.
24. There are times when you can't work **hard enough** to live comfortably.
25. Parents should spend some **quality** of time with their children every day.
26. Adham was angry because he **wasn't invited** to his friend's party.
27. Having **been met** coldly, he got upset.
28. They were **so** close to winning that everyone felt disappointed with the loss.
29. The book I **gave you** had many pictures.
30. She missed the **deadline** so she couldn't apply for the job.

Sudan 2019

1. My friend has recently **won** a prize in a poetry competition.
2. The noise outside has made me **confused**, so I can't concentrate.
3. It is important for people to **separate** their work from their home life.
4. Ahmed is really **enthusiastic** about his university course. He can't wait for the beginning of the term.
5. Her work, **which** had taken up much of her personal life, is still appreciated today.
6. My father always says that we should never **interrupt** one while

23. **Without** the developments in medical research, many patients would have died.
24. My parents promised me that they **might buy** me a laptop if I succeeded.
25. Important laws **have been passed** by the Parliament lately.
26. He said just now that he **is reading** a new story
27. A tree's **trunk** supports a mass of branches and leaves.
28. She wishes she **were** in my place now.
29. If our heart stops working, death soon **follows**.
30. President Sadat died in 1981, before that our army **had crossed** the Suez Canal in 1973.
31. By 2100, millions of trees and hundreds of forests **will have been saved**.
32. If the money he had **had been** enough, he would have built a new hospital.
33. I asked Mr Khalid how many pounds **he'd earned** the day before.
35. I was **inspired** by Nelson Mandela as he was a great man.
36. The play is so popular, you'd better check the **availability** of tickets.
37. A- What **has been seen** falling from the sky? B- I'm not sure, perhaps it is a ball.
38. As he is an **ambitious** person, all his dreams always come true.
39. How much of the earth's surface is covered **with** forest?
40. Animals have **evolved** to protect themselves from their enemies.
41. We still remember **visiting** Luxor and Aswan. It was enjoyable.
42. Writing a lot of novels, Naguib Mahfouz **became** famous.
43. He prefers watching squash **to** playing it.
44. All religions consider **committing** a crime an illegal deed.
45. Abo Simbel temple is an amazing **combination** of ancient and modern engineering.
46. If your expression or voice **hardens**, you begin to look unfriendly.
47. Without the help of youth, these projects can't take **place**.
48. They wanted to know which school **I had been** to.
49. Western classical music is enjoyed today by audience from different **cultures**.
50. Ghandi argued **for** India's independence.
51. Try using a paint **roller** to paint the large side of the wall quickly.
52. Although she was badly injured, she never lost her **will**.
53. I wish I **remembered** where I first met him.
54. Whose **responsibility** is it to organize this meeting?
55. **Gravity** is the force that keeps objects on earth.
56. It is known that polluted air is **harmful** to people's health.
57. If we plant trees, then we **will have** cleaner air.
58. Mai can't help you tonight. She **is working** on a science project.
59. Mona **had been waiting** for her boss for more than two hours when he finally arrived.
60. **On** feeling the pain of the injection, she gave a spontaneous cry.
61. Oils are **extracted** from plants.
62. Without his help, I **wouldn't have taken** that job.
63. Military soldiers usually wear **distinctive** uniforms.
64. In 1983, Aya travelled to Mexico, **which** is where I met her.
65. **Personally**, I believe that everyone should study science.
67. If it freezes tonight, we **will place** heaters out around the trees.
68. When we were young, Sally **was chosen** by Mum to serve the tea.
69. Everyone should learn from **their** mistakes.
70. By 2050 we hope that oil **will have been replaced** by clean energy.

مراجعة الجمل الصعبة في لونغ مان القديم

1. We **currently** own a Fiat car.
2. The ride at the **fun fair** الملاهي went down so fast that my body felt **weightless**.
3. The rain was so heavy that the water wheel **spun** for three days.
4. The fashion house is now **launching** some new winter dresses.
5. Fine. You set the table, and I **will cut** the bread.
6. **While** on vacation, I met my future fiancée.
7. Rainforests (معلوم) **grow** in areas that have a lot of rain.
8. Yasmine was so fluent that the words just **rolled** off her tongue.
9. The lifeguard instructed us not **to swim** near the rocks.

- one is talking.
7. If you want to see a doctor, you will need to make an **appointment**.
 8. The ambassador is a **diplomat** representing his country in a foreign country.
 9. A **correspondent** is someone who writes reports for a newspaper, a radio or TV.
 10. The teacher told us that the earth **goes** round the sun.
 11. She asked him what **he had been** doing since he left school.
 12. For me, a park with trees is the **ideal** place for a picnic.
 13. Let's play a game in the **break** between lessons.
 14. I **will be** eighteen next Monday.
 15. Many modern poems do not follow the **rules** of traditional poetry
 16. We ran to the station but it was **in** vain. The train had already left.
 17. It was **such** a boring film that I fell sleep before the end.
 18. A space station will **orbit** the earth.
 19. The **result** of the experiment surprised everyone.
 20. Wait there and I'll **get** someone to help you with those bags.
 21. I advised her **to** start revising for the test.
 22. The Pyramids are of the most famous **landmarks** in the world.
 23. Did you remember **to post** my letter?
 24. I **had** to stay at home because I was ill.
 25. Her watch **must** have cost a lot of money. It's made of gold.
 26. A **fruit** grows on a plant or a tree and has seeds inside.
 27. If you mix yellow and blue, you **get** green.
 28. I wish I **knew** where my friends are.
 29. We cannot see ultraviolet **rays** but they can still damage our skin.
 30. Alexandria is in the **north** of Egypt.
 10. Fathy suggested we all **visit** him at his farm in Sharqia.
 11. By winning the race, Hena **qualified** for the Olympics.
 12. The captain's hat **was blown** off by the helicopter.
 13. The children **attached** tails to their donkey pictures then hung them up.
 14. On our first day, we **were provided** with a list of books to buy.
 15. The hottest years on record have **occurred** in this decade.
 16. The **theory** is believable, but can it be proven?
 17. Ali didn't work hard in school and **now** he **wishes** he had studied more.
 18. Haqqi is **remembered** as one of Egypt's great literary figures.
 19. Before the rabbit **was caught**, it had eaten half the carrots in the garden.
 20. A group of us **had seen** the film already, so we didn't want to see it again.
 21. The nurse put the blood in **tubes** to send it to the laboratory
 22. If a tree has many rings, it **is** very old.
 23. Hani **wishes** he **knew** where his car keys were.
 24. Nora regrets **not phoning** her mother on her birthday. She should have done it.
 25. Soha's mood **varies** with the weather. Some days she's happier than others.
 26. In class, Hala always **raises** the most thoughtful questions.
 27. Don't get too close to the edge of the **cliff** or you will fall far.
 28. The meeting **which** I attended today was long and boring.
 29. My brother is a graduate of a very **respectable** university.
 30. The child was struck by **thunder** yet survived.

2- The Passage السؤال الثاني

كيف تتعامل مع قطعة الفهم :

ليس هناك مادة علمية معينة يمكن الاعتماد عليها للتعامل مع قطع الفهم لذلك يجب اتباع الآتي:

- اقرأ القطعة قراءة سريعة دون ترجمة حرفية لمعرفة موضوعها العام وتقسيماته بصفة عامة.
- اقرأ الأسئلة الواردة على القطعة وهذا يبين لك ما تدور حوله القطعة ويحدد لك المعلومات التي ستبحث عنها لاحقاً.
- اقرأ القطعة مرة أخرى ولا تنتزعج ولا تشغل بالك كثيراً بالمفردات أو الجمل الصعبة والغير واضحة (الواردة في القطعة).
- المفردات الصعبة واردة لا محالة..... وما يلزمك هو فهم المعنى العام وتطويع المفردات حسب موضوع القطعة لأن الكلمة يتغير معناها حسب السياق الواردة فيه، مع استخدام القدرة على التخمين.
- وقد تجد إيضاح لكلمة صعبة واردة في قطعة ما في العبارة التالية لها فمثلاً : وردت لفظة "the namaste" وهي لفظة صعبة ومعناها التصافح باليد في امتحان 2003 مرحلة أولى تبعها الإيضاح التالي: "placing your two palms together with fingers pointed upwards" والمهارة هنا معرفة المعنى العام دون التوقف عند لفظ بعينه.

- وتنقسم أسئلة القطعة العادية **comprehension** إلى نوعين :

- الأول :** هو سؤال الاختياري وهنا عليك أن تحدد الإجابة الصحيحة فقط وتتطلب الإجابة هنا مهارة عالية في الفهم والتركيز.
- رجاء** قبل اختيار الإجابة الصحيحة تأكد أن الاختيارات الأخرى غير صحيحة بالمرّة".
- الثاني :** س و ج وهنا يمكنك أن تكتب الإجابة بأسلوب القطعة أو أسلوبك الخاص أو الجمع بينهما .
- تمهل في استخلاص الإجابة من القطعة فقد تكون إجابة السؤال الأول في الفقرة الثانية وليس شرطاً أن تكون في الفقرة الأولى.
 - اكتب الإجابة الصحيحة فقط ولا تزيد لأن الزيادات المبالغ فيها والغير مطلوبة تقلل من الدرجة التي يضعها المصحح.
 - التزم بالبناء السليم للجمل من حيث الزمن والضمان وغيره.
 - تأني في فهم السؤال ولا تتعجل وتذكر أن فهم السؤال يعادل نصف الإجابة. - راعي القواعد العامة في الكتابة من علامات ترفيم وخلافه وحسن خطك.
- أفهم معاني هذه الاسئلة وكيفية التعامل الصحيح معها:**

1- Put a suitable title for the passage.	ضع عنوان مناسب للقطعة.
2- What is the main idea of the passage ?	ماهي الفكرة الرئيسية في القطعة؟
3- Find in the passage words which mean a).....b).....	استخرج كلمات من القطعة تعني....
4- What does the pronoun.....refer to?	ما الذي يشير الية الضمير.....؟
5- What does the underlined / black typed word ...mean ?	ماذا تعني الكلمة التي تحتها خط ؟
7- Summarize the main idea in the passage	لخص الفكرة الرئيسية في القطعة
8- Show...(Indicate...) Explain .. / Discuss the reasons.....	وضح- اشرح - ناقش السبب
9- Write down = Summarize ...with words of your own.	اكتب.....- لخص بكلمات من عندك
10- Explain why/ What do you think (is your opinion)of..?	فسر لماذا / ما رأيك في.....؟
11- Do you agree / oppose / think	هل تعتقد (موافق) (تعترض) ؟
12- Mention in detail/ in brief.....	أذكر بالتفصيل...../ باختصار
13- From your point of view..... / from your opinion.....	من وجهة نظرك (في رأيك)
14- From the point of view of the writer (author=narrator)	من وجهة نظر الكاتب (المؤلف)

3- The Prisoner of Zenda

كلمات تساعدك في فهم أسئلة التحليل والنقد

resemble	يشبه	risky	مجازف	vindictive	محب للانتقام	fate / destiny	قدر / مصير
impersonate	يتقمص	naive	ساذج	villainous	خائن / غير أمين	legality	الشرعية
trick	يخدع / خدعة	coward	جبان	veteran	مُحنك	courage	شجاعة
sacrifice	يضحى / تضحية	caring	مهتم بالآخرين	dodger	مراوغ	chivalry	شهامه
struggle	يكافح / كفاح	cunning	ماكر/ مخادع	anxious	قلق جدا	nobility	نُبُل
misjudge	يسئء الحكم	wicked / mischievous	شريبر	multilingual	متعدد اللغات	brotherhood	أخوة
withdraw	ينسحب	adventurous	مغامر	thoughtful	ذوق / مراعاة لشعور الغير	pretend accent	لهجة مصطنعة
mislead	يضل	loyal / faithful	مخلص	bold / daring	جري	features	سمات
manipulate	يُحرك	reckless	متهور	principles	مبادئ	cruelty	قسوة
trust	يتق / ثقة	humorous	خفيف الظل	camouflage	تمويه	strengths	نقاط قوة
reveal	يكشف	compassionate	عاطفي	throne / crown	عرش / تاج	weaknesses	نقاط ضعف
stab	يطعن	bloody / helpful	دموي / خدم	affinity	مصاهرة / نسب	betrayal	الخيانة
struck	يضرب بالسيف	dutiful	يعرف واجباته	cunning	مكر/ دهاء	dilemma	معضلة
lie to	يكذب على	helpless	بائس (لا حول له ولا قوة)	principles	مبادئ	favour	معروف / جميل
tempt / justify	يغري / يبرر	far-sighted	بعيد النظر	morals	دروس مستفادة	victims	ضحايا
plot against	يتآمر ضد	fierce / rude	شرس / وقح	obedience	طاعة	survivors	ناجون
patriotic	محب للوطن	hospitable	كريم / مضياف	honour	شرف / كرامة	murderers	قتلة
scheming / deceitful	مخادع	trust-worthy	جدير بالثقة	triumph	إنتصار	jealousy	غيرة
modest	متواضع	passive	سلبي / كسول	stalemate	ورطة	trap / pulse	فخ / نبض
observant	قوي الملاحظة	aspiring	ملهم / طموح	popularity	شعبية	loyalty / disloyalty	ولاء / خيانة
cautious	حذر / حريص	emotional	سريع الانفعال	support	تأييد / دعم	tit for tat	العين بالعين

CHAPTER 1

- 1- Rose blamed Rassendyll for **not working**.
- 2- Rassendyll didn't work because he **had enough money to do anything**.
- 3- Robert was **a Lord in England**.
- 4- George Featherly works in an embassy in France.
- 5- In the inn, Johann took off his hat and stepped back in **surprise when he saw Rassendyll**.
- 6- Rassendyll didn't take the train to Strelsau because **he fell asleep in the forest**.
- 7- What did Rassendyll dream about while he was lying against one of the enormous trees in the forest?
- He dreamed about **living in the Castle of Zenda**.
- 8- What did Rassendyll promise to do? - **He promised to write a book**.
- 9- Rassendyll and the King have the same **faces**.
- 10- The poor people in Ruritania wanted Michael to be their king because **he cared about them**.
- 11- Who did the poor want to be their king? Why? - They wanted **Duke Michael as he cared about them**.

Answer the following questions:

1. What is your opinion of Rose?

- I think Rose was a great woman. She cared a lot about her brother-in-law. She wanted him to do something useful in life. She believed that a person with a position in society had responsibilities. She must have helped her husband, Robert, to become a successful man.

2. Do you think that Rassendyll was right not to work? Why / Why not? - No, he wasn't. Work is very important whether the person is rich or not. Without work, a person has no value and does not do anything useful. Work gives a good position in society.

3. If you were Rose, would you persuade Rassendyll to have a job? Why? - Yes, I would. It is good to advise others who do not work to do something useful in life. When Rose advised Rassendyll to have a job, it also meant that she cared about him as he was her brother-in-law.

4. Do you agree that writing a book is a good way to get into politics? Why / Why not?

- I agree; when you write a book, you understand things better and people get to know you; then it would be easy for you to get into politics.

5. Why do you think Rassendyll annoyed Rose when he spoke proudly about his family?

- Because her family was rich but less important than the Rassendylls, she felt that she was inferior مكانة to him.

6. Do you think that the innkeeper's daughter was right to have a different opinion of the king? Why / Why not?

- I think she was right because she didn't like Duke Michael. Perhaps Johann told her something about Michael's crimes.

7. If you were Rassendyll, would you insist on seeing the coronation? Why / Why not?

- No, I wouldn't do that. I would stay in England and do useful work because only work makes a person worthy of respect.

CHAPTER 2

- 1- Rassendyll hoped the king was not angry because **he looked exactly like the king**.
- 2- Which statement is correct? - **Both Fritz and Sapt opposed the king's opinion to allow Rassendyll to see the coronation**.
- 3- The hunting lodge belonged to **Duke Michael**.
- 4- Fritz and Sapt didn't eat much at dinner because **they would do an important task the next morning**.
- 5- Which statement is correct? - **The unconscious king whose face was red was lying on the floor**.
- 6- Which statement is correct? - **Rassendyll found the King asleep on the floor**.
- 7- **Sapt asked Rassendyll to replace the king in the coronation**.
- 8- Why did Rassendyll agree to replace the king in the coronation? - **To prevent Duke Michael from taking the crown**.
- 9- Because Johann's mother overheard Sapt's plan, **she was locked in the cellar with the king**.
- 10- Johann's mother **was a servant of the Duke**.
- 11- What did Sapt suggest doing after the king had become unconscious? - **Fetching a doctor**.

Answer the following questions:

1. Do you think that Duke Michael really wanted to do well when he allowed his servants to serve the king? Why?

- No, he didn't. Michael was an evil man who only wanted to become King. He planned to poison his brother so that he could take the crown.

2. Was it a risk for Rassendyll to replace the king? Why? Why not?

- Yes, it was a risk because if someone realized that he was not the real King, he would be killed or put in prison.

3. Do you agree that Johann's mother intended to overhear Sapt's plan? Why? Why not?

- Yes, I think so because her face changed, she worked for Michael and would surely tell him about Sapt's plan.

4. Why do you think Sapt and Fritz didn't kill Johann's mother instead of locking her with the king?

- Sapt and Fritz were not murderers like Michael and his men. Moreover, it wouldn't have helped the King who was hidden in the cellar.

5. The king wasn't a careful man. Are you with or against this opinion? Why?

- Yes, I agree that the King wasn't a careful man. He was not aware that his brother was planning to kill him. He loved food so much that he ate most of the poisonous cakes and he could have died.

6. Which character do you like more: Sapt or Fritz? Why?

- I like Sapt more because I think he is wiser and smarter than Fritz. He persuaded Rassendyll to replace the King. Without his help, Rassendyll's mission would have failed.

7. The king believes that food is better than sleep, do you agree with this opinion? Why? Why not?

- I don't agree with this opinion. Sleep is as important as food. People should always have enough food as well as sleep.

8. If you were supposed to replace an important person, which information would you ask to know to do it?

- I would need to know everything about that person: their likes, dislikes, friends, family, interests and weaknesses. I would also need to know about their history.

CHAPTER 3

1- Rassendyll was worried because he thought that the Marshal wanted to test him.

2- Which statement is correct? - Rassendyll wanted the poor people to see that their king trusted them.

3- The real king was supposed to marry princess Flavia.

4- Rassendyll and Sapt needed a permit to leave the city.

5- Which statement is NOT correct? - Fritz left the city through a secret passage.

6- "All is well" meant that the king was kidnapped.

7- Max Holf was Johann's brother.

8- When they returned to the hunting lodge, Rassendyll told Sapt that Josef was killed.

9- Johann's mother 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 Rassendyll had to continue pretending to be the king.

Answer the following questions:

1. Should Sapt have killed Duke Michael in the fork? Why? Why not?

- No, he shouldn't because it wouldn't have helped the King at that time. The King was kidnapped and Michael's men could have killed him.

2. Was it a right decision for the Duke's men to kill Josef? Why? Why not?

- No, it wasn't. It wasn't fair. Josef did nothing wrong. He was only trying to protect the King when Michael's men killed him.

3. Why do you think no one could leave the country without a permit from the king?

- Perhaps it was a protective measure to keep the country and its people safe. Perhaps Michael, who controlled the capital, didn't want anyone to leave so as not to know about his plans.

4. In your opinion, could Fritz have accompanied Rassendyll to the hunting lodge instead of Sapt? Why?

- No, I don't think so. Fritz wasn't as smart as Sapt. Fritz didn't think carefully before taking decisions. Sapt was wiser and more careful. Sapt also had more experience.

5. What if the two teams, Sapt and Rassendyll versus Max and Michael, went together to the hunting lodge?

- There could be a fight for the life of the King. It wouldn't be easy for Rassendyll and Sapt to protect the King. I think Michael and his men would win.

6. Why do you think that the real king made that secret passage?

- Perhaps because people didn't like him and he had many enemies, so he needed a way to escape if there was danger.

7. Why do you think that Sapt was horrified that the real king might have been killed before he became sure it was Josef's body?

- Sapt loved the King so much that he didn't want anything bad to have happened to him. He knew that Michael's men were murderers and wouldn't hesitate يتردد to kill him.

CHAPTER 4

1- The King had been kidnapped from the hunting lodge.

2- After the real king had been kidnapped, Sapt asked Rassendyll to continue pretending to be the King.

3- Rassendyll thought that Sapt's plan was too dangerous as people might realize that he was not the real King.

4- Michael would not say that Rassendyll wasn't the real king because if he did, people would ask him where the real King was.

5- If there was not a King in Strelsau, the city would belong to Michael within 24 hours.

6- Michael's men brought spades to bury Josef's body in order to hide their evil work.

7- One of Michael's men shot Rudolf Rassendyll and he felt a terrible pain in his finger.

8- Why did Sapt and Rassendyll return to the hunting lodge? - To return the king to Strelsau.

9- Duke Michael let three of his men meet Rassendyll at Flavia's palace.

10- According to Sapt, when would Rudolf Rassendyll stay king for life? - If the real King was killed.

Answer the following questions:

1. Do you think the French ambassador realized that Rassendyll wasn't the real king? Why?

- No, I don't think so. When Rassendyll told Sapt that the French ambassador asked him a question he couldn't answer, Sapt said that the real King wouldn't have been able to answer.

2. Was it a right decision for the Duke to let the three men meet Rassendyll? Why?

- I think it was a right decision. Michael meant to frighten Rassendyll. After meeting the 3 men, Rassendyll started to worry about his safety and thought that they knew his secret.

3. Why do you think Rassendyll made it quite clear that he would knock the animal on his head if he tried to bite again?

- He meant to warn Michael and show him that he was not afraid of him. This proved that he was self-confident and would do all he could to save the King.

4. In your opinion, could Rassendyll have arrested Michael when he met him in Flavia's palace? Why? Why not?

- No, he couldn't. Rassendyll didn't want to reveal his identity to Flavia. He also knew that Michael was so popular and most people would support him. It wouldn't have been good for the real King if he had arrested Michael at that time.

5. If you were Rassendyll, would you make use of Flavia's popularity? Why? Why not?

- Yes, of course. Flavia was so popular with the poor people of Strelsau. If he made use of Flavia's popularity, he himself would grow in popularity and this would help him to fight Michael.

6. Should Rassendyll have learned more and more about royal rules? Why?

- Yes, Rassendyll should have learned about them to avoid making mistakes. However, he tried to cover up his mistakes by saying that he had forgotten the rules and the people he had met.

7. Which is more difficult: to act as a pretend king in the coronation only or for an unknown period of time? Why?

- For an unknown period of time is more difficult. A pretend King's life is so hard, Rassendyll didn't know all the royal rules, he was worried that someone would realize that he was not the real King, and he had to be very careful so that nobody could recognize him.

8. Why do you think that Rassendyll spoke with Michael symbolically? - He didn't want Flavia to know that he was not the real King. He wanted more time to complete his mission and save the King. He wasn't ready to have a fight with Michael at that time.

CHAPTER 5

- 1- Which statement is incorrect? - Rassendyll was used to hard work.
- 2- The drawbridge was nearly always kept up and nobody was allowed into the building without Michael's or Rupert's permission.
- 3- Rassendyll decided to go to the summer house as he believed that Antoinette might have information about Michael and the King.
- 4- Which statement is correct? - Sapt waited outside the gate and Rassendyll went into the summer house.
- 5- What did Detchard offer Rassendyll? - A safe journey to the border and fifty thousand English pounds.
- 6- Why did Antoinette warn Rassendyll of Michael? - As she didn't like to see people being killed.
- 7- Which letters did Flavia receive? - A letter from Michael and another from Antoinette de Mauban.
- 8- The best guard for Princess Flavia was Marshal Strakencz. 9- What would Marshal Strakencz do if he didn't get a message for three days from Rassendyll? - He would have the authority to be the head of Strelsau.
- 10- What did Antoinette de Mauban warn Flavia not to do in her letter? She warned her not to not to accept any invitation from Duke Michael and not to go anywhere without many guards.

Answer the following questions:

1. **Why do you think Rassendyll was sorry to say goodbye to Flavia?** - He thought that it wasn't fair to trick her. She was kind and clever and he believed she should know what happened to her future husband. He thought that perhaps he was wrong to pretend to be the King.
2. **Was Rassendyll right not to shoulder responsibilities? Why? Why not?**
- No, he wasn't. Everyone who has a position in society has responsibilities and work is a value in itself.
3. **If you were Antoinette, would you turn against your host? Why?** - Yes, I would. Michael was an evil man who would do anything to take the crown. He planned to kill his own brother. That was why Antoinette turned against him and tried to help Rassendyll to save the King.
4. **What might have happened if Rassendyll had gone to the summer house alone?** - It might have been too difficult for him to stay alive.
OR: Nothing might have happened as he was so strong and smart and he'd have easily found a way to escape from Michael's men.
5. **Why do you think the Duke's men arrived at the summer house earlier?** - Perhaps they didn't trust Antoinette and thought that she might try to help Rassendyll. Perhaps they feared that Rassendyll might not come alone and wanted to be ready for him.
6. **Would Rassendyll have been safe if he had accepted the offer presented by Dechard in the summer house? Why?** - No, he wouldn't. Antoinette told him not to trust them. He also knew it was a trap to kill him. He wasn't that man who would betray his friends for money.
7. **Imagine you were Rassendyll, would you insist on telling Flavia the truth? Why? Why not?** - No, I wouldn't. The fewer the people who knew about the plan, the better. Moreover, Flavia would think I were mad and she wouldn't believe me.
8. **Was Sapt right not to allow Rassendyll to tell Flavia the truth? Why? Why not?** - Yes, he was right. If more and more people knew about his plan to save the King, the plan might fail. If the plan failed, Sapt, Fritz and Rassendyll would be put in prison or even killed.

CHAPTER 6

- 1- Who did Rassendyll trust to keep the future of Ruritania safe? - Marshal Strakencz.
- 2- Michael's mother was not royal and he could only legally become King if he married the Princess.
- 3- Actually, in Ruritania, Rassendyll's writing was different from the usual writing people knew as he wasn't the real king.
- 4- Rassendyll asks Flavia to become Queen for him if he doesn't come back from Zenda.
- 5- On going to Zenda, Rassendyll told the men that Michael had tried to kill him and that a good friend of his was held prisoner in the castle.
- 6- Rupert told Rassendyll that the Duke and many of his servants had a dangerous illness.
- 7- Rassendyll asked the innkeeper's daughter to bring Johann to meet him at the country house.
- 8- What was Rupert's offer to Rassendyll when he visited him alone in the country house? - He offered him a safe journey to the border and a million gold pieces. 9- Who helped to put up the pipe to the prison window? - Max Hof.
- 10- Rassendyll believed that there were two ways in which the King could come out of Zenda alive One was to have a miracle and the other was if one of Michael's men betrayed him.

Answer the following questions:

1. **Do you think that Rassendyll was right to tell Flavia that he was going to "hunt" Michael? Why?** - I think he wasn't right. This made her very worried about his safety and she thought it was very dangerous. She also didn't understand what was going on in Ruritania.
2. **If you were Rassendyll, would you accept Rupert's offer and then deceive him? Why?** - No, I wouldn't. It wouldn't be easy to deceive Rupert as he was the worst and the strongest of Michael's men. Rassendyll wasn't the kind of man who would deceive others.
3. **Why do you think Rassendyll chose Johann in particular to be his spy?** - Rassendyll was good at judging others. He chose Johann because he knew that he was weak, not wicked like his brother, Max. He believed that Johann would be very useful to him.
4. **In your opinion, could Rassendyll have arrested Rupert if he had had the chance? Why?** - I don't think so. If he had arrested Rupert, Michael and his men might have killed the King, Rassendyll also thought that Rupert would betray Michael and help him save the King.
5. **Why do you think the innkeeper's daughter apologized to Rassendyll (the king) although she didn't speak badly about the king?**
- Perhaps she wanted to be sure that she didn't do anything wrong. It is more polite to apologize to someone and be sure that you have not offended إلى يُسبئهم them.
6. **What might have happened if the people had known that Rassendyll was not the real king?** - Perhaps they would have helped Michael to kill or arrest him. / Perhaps they would have supported Rassendyll as he cared about them and he was growing in popularity.
7. **Why do you think Rupert told Rassendyll that the Duke and many of his servants had a dangerous illness?**
- Rupert just wanted to warn Rassendyll not to try to save the King. He meant to say that if Rassendyll tried to rescue the King, he would die.
8. **If you were Duke Michael, would you go to the country house and invite Rassendyll (the pretend king) and his men to the Castle of Zenda? Why? Why not?** - No, I wouldn't. Michael knew that Rassendyll wanted to save the King. He also knew that Rassendyll was a very strong man. It wouldn't be wise of him to let his enemy be so close to him.

CHAPTER 7

- 1- People of Strelsau heard that Rassendyll was badly injured while hunting in the woods.
- 2- Rassendyll was peaceful by nature. However, he was forced to stab Max to death.
- 3- The chief of the police in Strelsau told Rassendyll that the British ambassador had reported that a young English man had disappeared.
- 4- The doctor advised the Duke to set the king free at once, but he refused.

- 5- Rassendyll told messengers that Flavia and he had arranged a date for their wedding.
- 6- Rassendyll asked Johann to give a letter to Antoinette and to open the front door to the mansion at 2 o'clock in the morning.
- 7- What news did Johann say about the real King? - He said he was weak and ill.
- 8- What could Rassendyll hear while examining the pipe? - He could hear Detchard speaking to the King.
- 9- What did the King say to Detchard? - He asked him why his brother didn't kill him.
- 10- What did Mr. Feartherly from Paris tell the police about Rassendyll? - He told them he believed Rassendyll was travelling with Antoinette de Mauban.

Answer the following questions:

1. Do you think that Rassendyll was mistaken to stab Max Holf to death? Why? Why not?

- No, he wasn't. It was war and Max was working for the enemy. If Rassendyll hadn't killed him, Max would have killed Rassendyll.

2. Do you agree that Rupert was a man of no principles? Why? Why not? - No, he wasn't. Rupert was ready to work against Michael and help Rassendyll in order to get a reward. He was not loyal to Michael. He would do anything for money and power.

3. Do you think that Rassendyll should have captured Max Holf instead of killing him? Why? - I don't think so. If Rassendyll had tried to do that, he could have been killed and his plan could have failed. It wasn't easy to do that as Max was a strong and evil man.

4. In your opinion, why did Rassendyll want to know if the servants in the Castle of Zenda knew that the king was held prisoner?

- Because if the servants didn't know that the King was held prisoner, they would think that Rassendyll was the real King when they saw him and would help him save the King.

5. If you were Rassendyll, would you agree to Rupert's evil plan? Why? - No, I wouldn't. Rupert only wanted to get a reward. Rassendyll didn't want to stay King forever. He did everything only for the good of Ruritania and he would never betray the people who trusted him.

6. Do you think that the British ambassador's report made Rassendyll's situation worse? Why?

- Yes, it made Rassendyll's situation worse. Rassendyll felt that his game had almost been discovered. He needed more time to save the King.

7. Was Rupert sure that Rassendyll would follow his evil plan? Why? - I think so; he believed Rassendyll wanted to stay King. He didn't understand that Rassendyll was only pretending to be King for the good of Ruritania. Bad people usually think that others are bad like them.

8. Would Johann have continued helping Rassendyll if he hadn't been offered money? Why? - I think he would because he had no choice. If Johann had refused to help Rassendyll, he knew that he could have been killed or kept prisoner in the country house.

CHAPTER 8

1- Antoinette de Mauban cried, "Help! Michael, help me!" because Rupert tried to punish her.

2- Antoinette had been writing secret letters to Rassendyll.

3- Which statement is incorrect? - Rupert was killed at the end of the story.

4- Detchard was a much better swordsman but Rassendyll could kill him with the help of the king.

5- Some of the Duke's servants told Antoinette's servants about the Duke's ambitions to be King.

6- How did the boy make a problem to Sapt, Fritz and Rassendyll? - He said the King was behind the tree.

7- What lesson did Rassendyll teach the real king? - He showed him how a real king should be. / He showed him what a real king should do.

8- Why did Rassendyll refuse to work for Sir Jacob? - There would be problems as Rassendyll looked like the King of Ruritania.

9- Why did Rupert strike his sword at Johann? - Because he believed that Johann was Rassendyll's spy.

10- What did Rassendyll realize at the end of the story? - He realized that a person with a position in society has responsibilities.

Answer the following questions:

1. What do you think the real king should do after being rescued? Why?

- I think he would be a better King because Rassendyll taught him what a true King should do. He would try to run the country well. He wouldn't be a distant King. He would show his people that he trusted them and he would try to make all people like him, not just a few.

2. If you were Rassendyll, would you try to work in another embassy? Why? - Yes, I would. Working in another embassy would help Rassendyll do something useful in life. Rassendyll learned a valuable lesson about duties and responsibilities while he was in Ruritania.

3. Do you think the real king would give the rich the same attention as he used to do? Why? - No, he wouldn't. He would try to treat all his people fairly and equally. Rassendyll taught him what a true King should do and I think he learned a lot from his mistakes in the past.

4. In your opinion, did Rassendyll improve the king's image? Why? - Yes, he stopped the poor people thinking badly about the King. He made them feel that the King was close to them and trusted them. People began to realize that their King cared about them and their lives.

5. What might have happened if Sapt and Fritz had plotted with the Duke against Rudolf Elphberg?

- It would have been easy for Michael to kill his brother and take the crown.

6. In your opinion, what is the best moral of the Prisoner of Zenda? -The best moral is that we all have duties and responsibilities towards society. We also have a duty to help other people and when we help other people, we become better people.

7. Do you think that Rose and her husband would be satisfied with Rassendyll after his adventure in Ruritania? Why?

- Yes, I think they would because they would notice that Rassendyll had changed and became a different man who wanted to do something useful in life. In Ruritania, Rassendyll learned a valuable lesson about duties and responsibilities.

8. Which character do you like most in The Prisoner of Zenda? Why?

- The character I like most is Rassendyll. Rassendyll was a man of principles who did his best to help other people. He never let his friends down. He was so smart and wise. He always learned from his mistakes. He was not greedy and always thought carefully about what to do.

4. The Dialogue

- لكي تستطيع أن تجيب على سؤال المحادثة لابد أن تراعى بعض الملاحظات الهامة:-

1- لابد من قراءة رأس المحادثة ثم المحادثة كاملة قراءة جيدة حتى تصل إلى الموضوع العام الذي تدور حوله وهذا سوف يساعدك على توقع الإجابة النموذجية الدقيقة.

2- لابد من التعرف على الشخصيات التي تدور بينهم المحادثة من حيث النوع (ذكر أو أنثى) والوظيفة (ضابط / بائع / موظف استقبال) وأيضا من حيث الجنسية والموطن، وهذا أيضا سوف يساعدك على إيجاد الإجابة الدقيقة.

3- الطالب الذي يستطيع الإجابة على هذا السؤال هو الطالب الذي يملك الخيال الواسع ولا بد أن يكون لديه مهارة إدراك نوع الجملة في الجزء المفقود.

4- الجزء المفقود يأخذ عدة أشكال :-

- (1)- (سؤال وجواب) (جملة خبرية وإجابتها جملة خبرية) (2)- (جملة خبرية وإجابتها جملة خبرية)
- (3)- (سؤال وإجابته عبارة) (4)- (سؤال أو جملة خبرية يرد عليها جملة خبرية أو بصيغة تعجب) (5)- (الجملة الخبرية قد يتبعها (Question Tag) (الليس كذلك) وإجابته معكوسة.

HOW TO MAKE A QUESTION

(1) سؤال يبدأ بأداة استفهام :- ويتكون هذا السؤال من ستة أجزاء :-

اداة الاستفهام	الفعل المساعد	الفاعل	الفعل الأصلي	تكملة إن وجدت	?
Where / Why	إذا لم يكن في الجملة فنأتي به من فعل الجملة الأصلي	I , he she , it we , you they أو اسم	أي التصريف الأول للفعل إذا كان الفعل المساعد v.to do v.to have إذا كان p.p v.to be إذا كان v + ing	إن وجدت تكملة مثل Tomorrow Yesterday At school etc.....	

A :? B : I went to the Stadium yesterday.

A : How many friends do you have ? B :

(2) سؤال يبدأ بفعل مساعد : والإجابة على هذا السؤال :-

Yes	No	Sure	Of course	Well	I think	Perhaps	In my opinion

- يتكون هذا السؤال من أربعة أجزاء :-

الفعل المساعد	الفاعل	الفعل الأصلي	تكملة إن وجدت	?

A :? B : Yes, I am studying English.

* إذا كان الفعل في الجملة في زمن المضارع المستمر أو الماضي المستمر يقدم الفعل المساعد (verb to be) على الفاعل (المقصد)

* إذا كان الفعل في الجملة في زمن المضارع التام أو الماضي التام يقدم الفعل المساعد (verb to have) على الفاعل (المقصد)

* في حالة عدم وجود فعل مساعد نستخدم do / does / did حسب زمن الفعل الأساسي.

نصائح

1- كل سؤال يمكن الإجابة عليه بجملة تامة أو مختصرة أو بعبارة وهذا يترك لتذوقك اللغوي وغالباً استخدام الصيغة المختصرة افضل.

2- هذه الكلمات نعوض عنها بالضمير they :

everyone	everybody	someone	somebody

3- إذا كانت الإجابة ب No، وبعدها اثبات يجب أن نغير السؤال لعكس المعنى:

A :? B : No, I want a shirt made in Egypt.

4- إذا كان السؤال بهل ولكن فيه اختيار (or) نجيب بأحد الخيارين:

5- أحياناً يمنحك واضع الحوار هدية عندما يضع تحت المطلوب كلمة أو عبارة أو جملة تنتهي بعلامة تعجب (!) فما عليك إلا أن تنقل المعلومة في المطلوب فوقها.

6- إذا كان المطلوب سؤال ولكن لا توجد علامة استفهام نستخدم الصيغ الآتية :

1. Tell me + كلمة الاستفهام + الفاعل + الفعل +

2. Tell me if / whether + الفاعل + الفعل +

7- هناك أسئلة مختصرة في المحادثة تشذ عن القاعدة العامة لتكوين السؤال عليك حفظها:

And you?	وماذا عنك أنت؟	What else?	وماذا أيضاً؟	Single or double?	سريير أم اثنين؟
Where to?	أين أنت ذاهب؟	What about you?	وماذا عنك أنت؟	Single or married?	أعزب أم متزوج؟
Where from?	من أين أنت؟	With or without a bath?	بحمام أم بدون؟	Single or return?	ذهاب أم عودة؟
Why not?	لما لا؟	What a nice dress!	يالها من فستان رائع!	First or second class?	درجة أولى ولا ثانية؟

5 - The Writing

1- خلى بالك من ال spelling في البراجراف و بداية الجمل لازم تكون capital ومانتنشاش نقطة في نهاية كل جملة و اوعى تنسى تحط عنوان البراجراف قبل ما تبدأ تكتب و لازم يكون في وسط السطر و افكر السطر الأول سيب مسافة صغيرة و سيب سطر و خلى بالك من الأزمنة، البراجراف يكون في نفس الزمن غالباً يعني القضايا و الموضوعات العامة مضارع بسيط و القصص ماضى بسيط والاماني مستقبل بسيط ولو افتراض نستخدم would + inf ، و اكتب كل معلومة لوحدها في جملة مكونة من فاعل ثم فعل ثم مكملات مش مجرد معلومات في شكل شبه جمل.

2- أما بالنسبة لـ email فميفرقشنى قوى عن البراجراف ما عدا البداية والنهائية طبعاً ففي البداية بنبدأ بـ Dear وبعدين جملة افتتاحية I'm glad to write for you. و جملة الخاتمة See you soon ثم best wishes بالإمضاء بالاسم الموجود و ليس بالاسم الحقيقي ولا عنوان أو تواريخ ما لم يعطى لك و لن يعطى لك غالباً.

أهم الموضوعات

Terrorism

There is no doubt that terrorism is the enemy of the whole world today. No part of the world hasn't witnessed a bomb attack or killing of a prominent figure of society. Under terrorism and violence, no progress can be obtained. As it is said, " Terrorism has no home or religion." In order to eradicate terrorism, a lot of things should be done. First, Justice and democracy should spread. Every citizen should feel that he gets his rights and has the ability to express his ideas without fear or persecution. Writers, churches and mosques have a great part in this battle: they have to find approaches طرق to change terrorists' attitudes and spread the right thought. Equality among people, Muslims and Christians, Whites and Blacks, should be the base. A law should be issued to ban distorting تشويه religions and other people's thoughts. Finally, comes the role of police to shoulder their responsibilities.

National Unity

No one can deny that national unity in Egypt plays a very important role in our society as Islam and Christianity are the two main religions in Egypt. It is well known that Egypt is a peace-loving nation, so peace, safety and security should prevail among her people whether Muslims or Christians. Muslims and Christians, regardless of religion, are Egyptians; they live on the same land; they breathe the same air and drink from one Nile and belong to one country (Egypt), so they should co-operate all together to face external challenges and prevent anyone from causing any sectarian sedition in Egypt. They should enjoy love and understanding and at the same time, they should be hand in hand to defend Egypt. In brief, the school, the house, the mosque and the church have a role to teach children how to respect other religions.

Developing Education

It's a concrete fact that reforming education is a pre-request now if we want to have graduates suitable for labour market. Currently, the Egyptian government and the Ministry of Education are working hard to develop Education. In fact, they had launched a reform policy to respond to domestic and international markets needs. There is no doubt that work in this field requires lots of efforts. Therefore, the government

is doing its best to develop education in all stages and at all levels. In every school, primary, prep or secondary there are computers for the pupils to work on. There is the internet in all schools, so the pupils and teachers need not leave school to attend training programmes. They can do it while in school through the video conference. All modern equipment such as television, computers, and all other devices are based on the highest technology. Now, there is a tablet for each student to be able to use the Egyptian Knowledge Bank. There is a new program which doesn't depend on keeping but understanding. Finally, we all should realise that we can't develop without good education.

The Role of Youth

We all agree that youth are the backbone of any country. As they play the main role in developing our country. They have the power and determination to do any thing for the sake of their country. If we want to make any progress, we must depend on them to do that. They can share in developing and saving their countries in time of war and in time of peace. In Egypt, their role became clear during the 25th revolution and they played the main role. They also have the duty of rebuilding their country, so we should help them to set up useful projects that help to build our country. This can be done by giving them loans with low interests فوائد so that they can begin their own businesses. They can work in public and private sector for the good of their country. Finally, I can say that we must give our youth the chance to serve our country.

Egypt as I think and dream of

There is no doubt that loving one's country is a good quality of good citizens. I love my country, Egypt, so much. Egypt, my beloved home country, is the Cradle of Civilization. So, I have always been thinking of it as the land of peace and love. I have always been dreaming of Egypt as the most modern and advanced country. A country in which people respect and tolerate each other. A country in which law is applied and respected. I've always been dreaming of Egypt as a country in which discrimination has no place among citizens, regardless their religious or political beliefs. A country in which everyone has his work and lives in a safe home. I have been dreaming of Egypt like this as it has all the factors to be a pioneering country in all fields, with its great location and culture. To achieve these dreams, we must all cooperate to reach our goals. Every Egyptian, a Muslim or a Christian, has a role to play for our beloved country. We should all stand as a one man against anything that might destroy Egypt. Finally, I think my dream is up to achieve with our efforts.

The Internet (The most important invention)

Millions of people all over the world use the internet. Using the internet is very easy. We can get all kind of information through the internet. People can use the internet for their studies. They can use it for making friends in other countries. They can do the shopping on the internet using credit cards. Companies use the internet to advertise عن تعلن their products منتجاتها and sell them. People like engineers, doctors, teachers, accountants and professors use the internet to help them with their jobs. You can learn a foreign language on the internet. You can get money from the bank on the internet. The internet is also used for entertainment الترفيه. You can play games and listen to songs. The internet has become an essential part of our modern life. In fact, the internet is the most important invention in our age.

E-mail Writing

Write an e-mail to your friend Tom to tell him about "Online distance learning". Your name is Ali .

Dear Tom ,

I am very happy to send you this e-mail. How are you and your family? I send you this e-mail to tell you about online distance learning. Online distance learning is an educational system which connects learners with educational resources. Students work on their own at home, or at school and communicate with faculty and other students via e-mail, video conferencing and other forms of computer-based communication. There are both advantages and disadvantages to online distance learning. Online distance learning is available all the time and everywhere. However, there are drawbacks for some learners. The online learner only has the written text; this may confuse the learner and cause misunderstanding. While distance learning allows openness, it may take more time than face- to-face learning. Online distance learning is important for students who may be unable to attend classes for various reasons like illnesses or busy schedules. They just want to do their studies at home.

Best wishes, Ali

Characters مواضيع الشخصيات

No one can deny that there are a lot of great people who affect us and our life. Those people are distinguished in there fields. In my opinion, is a great man so we should shed some light on his character and life. He was born in He studied at university and got his degree from it. He began his career as He worked hard until he proved that he was a great He received many awards for his great deeds in He was awarded for He had a good effect on his society. We can say that he is a man who could reach his goals through hard work. In short, I admire this man most and I consider him a good example for me. So, I'm going to do my best to achieve my goals so that I can become one of those great people who benefit themselves and their societies. Finally, I end my paragraph by saying that everyone should have a model and follow in his footsteps.

Journey Topics مواضيع الرحلات

There is no doubt that journeys renews our energy and benefit our bodies and minds. Everyone make journeys from time to time to change their mood. Now, I'm talking about an exciting journey which I looked forward to it. Last week, I went toمكان..... . I went there withأشخاص..... . We went byوسيلة المواصلات..... . Firstly, we had prepared food, drink, cameras and clothes. Then, we set off very early in the morning. We reached there at midday. There, we enjoyed ourselves as we watched We saw We also took some photos for Finally, we returned home after spending a nice time. It was a useful trip and I really refreshed my mind. I feel now that I'm active. I think, I'll go there again but next time I'll go with myأشخاص ثانيين..... .

An example of a letter نموذج للخطاب

Write a letter to your American pen-friend Tom, enquiring about summer computer courses in New York. Ask him about the fees, the accommodation and the requirements of joining such courses. You are Amr.

Dear Tom,

It gives me pleasure to write this letter to you. How are you and your family? I'd like to tell you that computers have been recently introduced into my school. We are being given computer science lessons. I am looking forward to becoming a computers programme designer. So I would like to join an advanced computer summer course in the USA .I am writing to you help me find the best computer summer course in

New York . Please, would you mind informing me about the fees, the accommodation and the requirements needed for joining such courses? I look forward to hearing from you. Good bye for now. Best wishes.

Yours , Amr

Formal / Business Letters

1- يكتب عنوان الرسائل فى الناحية اليمنى وعنوان المرسل إليه فى الناحية اليسرى
2- يكتب التاريخ أسفل عنوان الرسائل
3- تكون التحية بـ Dear Sir, / Dear Madam, 4- أبداً بجملته تشد انتباه القارئ
5- عرض الموضوع
6- الاسم آخر الخطاب

Write a letter to the Waldorf Astoria Hotel in New York asking them about reserving a room for you and your wife. Your name is Mohammed Abdel Aal and you live at 18 Mustafa kamel St., Maadi, Cairo.

The Waldorf Astoria Hotel,
New York City,
U.S.A
Attention Reception Manager

18 Mustafa kamel St.,
Maadi, Cairo,
Egypt.
12 June, 2019

Dear sir,

My friend, Dr Sam, always enjoyed staying with you and he recommended me your hotel. Would you kindly reserve a double bedroom for my wife and me. I would like the room to be on the tenth floor or higher with a good view. We shall arrive on 30th June at about 3 pm and we will stay 8 days. Please send me your confirmation. If it's convenient, would you kindly send us any brochures about the amenities of the hotel and the tourist attractions In New York ? Thank you.

Yours Sincerely, Mohammed Abdel Aal

6- Translation

B) Translate into English:

- 1- كل يوم توجه القوات المصرية ضربات قاسية لكل اوكار الارهاب.
Every day, the Egyptian forces wage severe attacks against all shelters of terrorism.
- 2- تخوض مصر معركة شرسة ضد الارهاب لاستئصال بؤره فى كل مكان.
Egypt wages a severe battle against terrorism to uproot its sources everywhere.
- 3- يجب ان تتكاتف كل طوائف الشعب المصرى للقضاء على الارهاب.
All sects of the Egyptian people must unite to get rid of terrorism.
- 4- المصريون مسلمون ومسيحيون اخوة متحابون ولا سبيل لزرع اى فتن بينهم.
Egyptians, Muslims or Christians, are attached brothers and there is no way to implant seductions / seditions among them.
- 5- تواجه الحكومة تحديا كبيرا فى مجالات الاصلاح الاقتصادى والزراعى والتعليمى.
The government faces a bid challenge in the fields of economic, agricultural and educational reform.
- 6- لن تنهض مصر بمجهودات الحكومة وحدها بل بتكاتف كل طوائف الشعب المصرى.
Egypt won't develop by the government's efforts only, but by the coherence of all sects of the Egyptian people.
- 7- المصريون وحدهم هم القادرون على حل مشاكلهم وازماتهم الداخلية.
The Egyptians only are able to solve their internal problems and crises.
- 8- مصر قلب الامة العربية النابض وتقف دوما بجوار اشقائها من الدول العربية.
Egypt is the live heart of the Arab Nation and it always stands with other neighbouring Arabic countries.
- 9- ان مصري ارض الامن والسلام والمحبة ويشعر زوارها بكرم وطيبة أهلها.
Egypt is the land of security, peace and love and its visitors feel its people's hospitality and kindness.
- 10- على المرء ان يتحلى بروح التسامح اذا اراد العيش فى سلام مع الاخرين.
Man / One should enjoy / have the spirit of tolerance if he wants to live in peace with others.
- 11- يجب ان ننبد خلافاتنا السياسية وان نتحد جميعا من اجل صالح الوطن.
We must discard all political differences and unite for the good of our country.
- 12- القوات المسلحة المصرية هى الدرع الواقى للأمة ضد اى عدو.
The Egyptian armed forces are the protective shield of the nation against any enemy.
- 13- الدول التامية لها الحق فى الاستفادة الكاملة من الطاقة النووية للأغراض السلمية.
Developing countries have the right to benefit completely from nuclear energy for peaceful purposes.
- 14- لا تُصادق الأحمق مهما تكن فضائله ولا تُخاصم الحكيم مهما تكن نقائصه.
Don't make friends with a fool whatever merits he has, and don't antagonize a wise man whatever demerits he has.
- 15- إن تنفيذ الحكومة المصرية للعاصمة الادارية الجديدة خير دليل على اصرار المصريين على بناء بلدهم.
The new administrative Capital carried by the Egyptian government is the best evidence that the Egyptians insist on building their country.
- 16- لا بد أن تكون هناك إستراتيجية فعالة لمواجهة الأزمة المالية التي تعاني منها كل دول العالم.
There must be an effective strategy to face the financial crisis which all world countries suffer from.
- 17- إن التغير المناخي لم يعد مجرد قضية بيئية ، فهو كارثة إنسانية تلوح فى الأفق (وشبكة الوقوع) و تهدد فى النهاية بقاؤنا علي هذا الكوكب.
Climate change is no longer just an environmental issue. It's a looming humane catastrophe, threatening ultimately our survival on this planet.
- 18- لقد اصبح بنك المعرفة المصرى مصدرا لا يمكن الاستغناء عنه للحصول على المعرفة لكلاً من الطالب والمعلم.
The Egyptian Knowledge Bank has become an indispensable source, for both the student and the teacher, to get information.
- 19- تمر مصر بفترة حرجة تتطلب تضامنا الجهود المخلصة لبناء مجتمع ديمقراطى عادل.
Egypt passes through a critical period that requires unifying faithful efforts to build fair democratic society.
- 20- يجب علينا ترشيد الاستهلاك فى المياه والكهرباء والطعام وذلك لمواجهة الارتفاع المتزايد فى الأسعار.
We have to rationalize consumption of water, electricity and food to face the increasing rise in prices.
- 21- يعتبر نهر النيل مصدرا للرخاء والأزدهار لمصر والسودان ولذا يجب أن نرشد استهلاكه ونحافظ على نظافته.
The Nile is a source of prosperity and flourishment for Egypt and the Sudan, so we must rationalize its consumption and keep it clean.
- 22- ليتعافى الاقتصاد المصرى يجب جذب المستثمرين وتنشيط السياحة وتغيير الوعى الثقافى.
For recovering the Egyptian economy must attract investors and stimulate tourism and change cultural awareness.
- 23- استصلاح الصحراء هو الامل الوحيد لتحقيق التوازن داخل مصر ومواجهة البطالة.
Reclamation of the desert is the only hope to achieve a balance in Egypt and face unemployment.
- 24- السياحة مصدر هام لجلب العملة الصعبة لمصر لذا علينا أن نقدم كل التسهيلات الممكنة لجذب السياح إلى مصر.
Tourism is an important source of bringing hard currency to Egypt so we have to offer all possible facilities to attract tourists to Egypt.

- 25- تسعى المؤسسة التعليمية إلى تعميق الفكر الديمقراطي وتدريب الأجيال الصاعدة على المشاركة والنقد البناء.
The educational institution seeks to deepen the democratic thought and train the young generations in participation and constructive criticism.
- 26- إن زيادة الإنتاج أصبح واجباً وطنياً لأنه يمكننا من مواجهة مشكلة تزايد السكان والبطالة في مصر.
Increasing production has become a national duty because it enables us to face the problems of over population and unemployment in Egypt.
- 27- يجب على الحكومة الاستثمار في البنية التحتية وتشجيع الاستثمارات الداخلية والخارجية.
The government should invest in infrastructure and encourage local and foreign investments.
- 28- لا بد من تشجيع الاستثمارات الأجنبية في مصر من أجل النهوض بالاقتصاد المصري.
Foreign investments in Egypt should be encouraged to improve the Egyptian economy.
- 29- تعتبر الزلازل والبراكين والعواصف وأمواج التسونامي كلها ظواهر طبيعية تدمر كل إنجازات الإنسان.
Earthquakes, volcanoes, storms, hurricanes and tsunamis are all natural phenomena which destroy all the achievements of man.
- 30- بالرغم من مزايا المفاعلات النووية ولكن أي تسرب إشعاعي يمكن أن يسبب أضراراً هائلة.
Despite the advantages of nuclear reactors, any radiation leak can cause / result in enormous damage.
- 31- أن مصر تحتاج إلى جهود المخلصين من أبنائها حتى تتغلب على كل المشاكل التي تعوق تقدمها.
Egypt needs the efforts of its faithful sons in order to overcome all the problems hindering its progress
- 32- الهجرة الشرعية هي حق لكل مواطن ولكن الهجرة الغير شرعية تعرضه لمخاطر كثيرة.
Legal immigration is every citizen's right but illegal immigration exposes them to a lot of risks.
- 33- على رجال الأعمال المصريين استثمار أموالهم في مشروعات قومية تخدم المجتمع وتوفر فرص عمل للشباب.
The Egyptian businessmen should invest their money in national projects that serve the society and provide job opportunities for youth.
- 34- يجب على المواطنين أن يتحدوا مع الحكومة للقضاء على الإرهاب والتطرف .
Citizens should unite with the government to overcome terrorism and extremism.
- 35- الاستقرار والأمن هامين لتحقيق نهضة اقتصادية شاملة لبلدنا الحبيب مصر.
Stability and safety are two elements to achieve a comprehensive economic renaissance for our beloved country, Egypt.
- 36- للصحافة دوراً كبيراً في تنمية الوعي العام تجاه القضايا الاقتصادية والاجتماعية والقومية.
Press has a great role in developing the public awareness concerning economic and social issues.
- 37- تسعى الحكومة لنهضة شاملة تنقل مصر من دولة نامية الى دولة متقدمة.
The government seeks a comprehensive renaissance to turn Egypt from a developing country into a developed one.
- 38- تعمل الدولة على تحقيق العدالة الاجتماعية وتكافؤ الفرص بين المواطنين والمساواة بين الرجل والمرأة في جميع الحقوق.
The state tries to achieve social justice, ensure equal opportunities for all citizens, and achieve equality between man and woman in all rights.
- 39- المواطنون الصالحين هم الذين يكرسوا حياتهم لرفاهية أسرهم وهم ايضا على استعداد للتضحية بانفسهم عندما يتعرض وطنهم للخطر.
Good citizens devote their lives for the welfare of their families and they are also ready to sacrifice themselves when their country is in danger.
- 40- تعمل الحكومة على تشجيع الاستثمارات الأجنبية في مصر وذلك لتوفير فرص عمل لآلاف الخريجين.
The government encourages the foreign investments in Egypt to provide job opportunities for thousands of graduates.
- 41- كلنا مسلمون ومسيحيون في مركب واحد، ولا مجال للعبث أو فتح أبواب لإثارة الفتنة.
We are all Muslims and Christians in the same boat. No room for tampering or opening doors for sedition.
- 42- تعد مكتبة الإسكندرية احد كنوز المعرفة لما تحويه من كتب قيمة ومخطوطات تاريخية نادرة تجمع ما بين التراث القديم والحديث .
The Alexandria library is one of the knowledge treasures as it contains valuable books and rare historical manuscripts that combine the old and modern heritage.
- 43- تعمل الحكومة جاهدة علي زيادة رقعة الأرض الزراعية وذلك باستصلاح آلاف الأقدنة سنوياً .
The government works hard to increase the cultivated land area by reclaiming thousands of feddans yearly.
- 44- تتمتع مصر بسحر الطبيعة وجوها البديع ومناظرها الخلابة وتراثها الحضاري العريق.
Egypt enjoys the beauty of nature, its wonderful weather, its fascinating views and its ancient cultural heritage.
- 45- لكي نتجنب انقطاع التيار الكهربى يجب علينا أن نرشد من استهلاك الطاقة.
To avoid power cut, we should rationalize our consumption of energy.
- 46- تنصدر الحوادث الجوية دائما عناوين الصحف لأنها لا تبقى أحد علي قيد الحياة.
Air crashes always occupy the headlines of newspapers because they don't leave anyone alive.

A) Translate into Arabic :

1. The ultimate and desirable goal of education is to create a good citizen, able to face the current and future challenges.
ان الهدف النهائي المرجو من التعليم هو خلق مواطن صالح قادر على مواجهة التحديات الحالية والمستقبلية.
2. The new administrative capital has been designed to be home to ministries, residential units, recreation parks and an international airport.
لقد تم تصميم العاصمة الادارية الجديدة لتكون مقراً لوزارات ووحدات سكنية ومنتزهات ترفيهية ومطاراً دولياً.
3. The agreement between Egypt and Russia to create a new nuclear power station in Egypt represents a new chapter in the history of relations between the two countries.
ان الاتفاق بين مصر و روسيا لبناء محطة جديدة لانتاج الطاقة النووية يمثل فصل جديد في تاريخ العلاقات بين البلدين.
4. Egypt is witnessing a volatile period in its history so the Egyptian people, Muslims and Christians, should stand one hand to get through it to the safe side.
تمر مصر بفترة عصيبة في تاريخها. لذا يجب ان يتكاتف ابناء الشعب المصرى مسلميه واقباطه لكي يعبروا بها الى بر الامان.
5. Freedom of speech is a right to every person in our society so you can express your personal opinion freely on condition that you shouldn't insult others or cause harm to them.
حرية التعبير هي حق لكل شخص في مجتمعنا، يمكنك التعبير عن رأيك الشخصي بحرية، بشرط أنه لا يجب عليك إهانة الآخرين أو إلحاق الضرر بهم.
6. It's high time to teach our children loyalty and faith to our beloved Egypt which now is in need of more efforts, more sacrifice and more co-operations to restore its position in the area.
حان الوقت لتعليم أطفالنا الولاء والوفاء لبلدنا الحبيبة مصر. والتي هي الآن في حاجة إلى جهود وتضحية وتعاون أكثر لاستعادة مكانتها في المنطقة.
7. The next decades will witness a shortage of food as a result of over population. Genetic engineering is one of the solutions to this problem.
إن العقود المقبلة ستشهد نقصاً في المواد الغذائية نتيجة لزيادة عدد السكان والهندسة الوراثية هي واحدة من الحلول لهذه المشكلة.

8. Terrorism is mainly caused by unemployment and frustration among young people. Terrorism has very much to do with deterioration and destroying economic conditions.

ان الإرهاب يحدث اساسا بسبب البطالة والإحباط بين الشباب، والإرهاب له دور كبير جداً في تدهور وتدمير الأوضاع الاقتصادية.

9. Egypt's share of water may be decreased in the future. Citizens should be aware of that problem and try to rationalize their consumption of water.

ربما تقل حصة مصر من المياه في المستقبل ويجب على المواطنين أن يدركوا هذه المشكلة ويحاولوا ترشيد استهلاكهم من المياه.

10. The extravagance and wastefulness in water and energy are negative phenomenon that people don't realize how serious they are. It is not enough to make awareness campaigns, but also we can issue a special law called "law extravagant".

يعتبر الإسراف والتبذير في المياه والطاقة ظاهرة سلبية لم يدرك الناس مدى خطورتها. فلا تكفى حملات توعية فقط بل يمكن إصدار قانون خاص يسمى " قانون مكافحة الأسراف".

Words about Current Events

administrative capital	العاصمة الادارية	mosque & church	مسجد وكنيسة	sense of belonging	شعور بالانتماء
finance district	الحى المالى	current events (currents)	الاحداث الجارية	decentralization	اللامركزية
presidential palace	قصر رئاسى	The armed forces	القوات المسلحة	congested cities	مدن مزدحمة
governmental bodies	هيئات حكومية	martyrs / refugees	شهداء / لاجئين	unique	فريد
residential units	وحدات سكنية	comprehensive renaissance	نهضة شاملة	obstacles / setbacks	عقبات
home to	موطن لـ	self sufficiency	الاكتفاء الذاتى	tendency	ميل / نزعة
recreation parks	منتزهات ترفيهية	sacrifice	يضحى / تضحية	nuclear station	محطة نووية
new communities	مجتمعات جديدة	guard homeland	يحرص الوطن	peaceful programme	برنامج سلمى
first stage	المرحلة الاولى	financial climate	المناخ المالى	put into consideration	يضع فى الاعتبار
attract investments	يجذب الاستثمارات	struggle to survive	يكافح من أجل البقاء	nuclear safety measures	اجراءات الامان النووى
evident proof	دليل واضح	luxurious	الكماليات / وسائل الترفيه	powered by	تدار بـ
housing problem	مشكلة الاسكان	starting wars	اندلاع الحروب	radical changes	تغييرات جذرية
unifying efforts	تضافر الجهود	direct sons	يوجه الأبناء	under control	تحت السيطرة
industrial cities	مدن صناعية	sporting spirit	روح رياضية	House of Representatives	مجلس النواب
economic breakthrough	نقطة اقتصادية	regain its role	تستعيد دورها	grave necessity	ضرورة ملحة
modern state	دولة حديثة	on the world stage	على نطاق عالمى	bright future	مستقبل مشرق
cultivated lands	اراضى مستصلحة	media compaigns	حملات اعلامية	regional disputes	نزاعات اقليمية
productive society	مجتمع منتج	Keeping to values	التمسك بالقيم	negotiations	مفاوضات
the parliament	البرلمان	all walks of life	كل مناحى الحياة	self-confidence	الثقة بالنفس
fair elections	انتخابات نزيهة	potentials	امكانيات متاحة	self-reliance (dependence)	الاعتماد على النفس
strong opposition	معارضة قوية	modernize education	يحدث التعليم	overcrowdedness	الازدحام / الاكتظاظ
making good use of	حسن استغلال	Heroes	ابطال	basic needs	حاجات اساسية
citizenship	المواطنة	inevitable necessity	ضرورة ملحة	food crisis	ازمة الطعام
The third millennium	الألفية الثالثة	treasure every drop	نكتنز كل قطرة	long term plans	خطط طويلة الأجل
World economies	اقتصادات العالم	scarcity of water	ندرة المياه	Divine religions	اديان سماوية
readability	القرائية (تعلم القراءة)	investing capitals	استثمار رؤوس الأموال	rejecting terrorism	رفض الارهاب
sincere efforts	جهود مخلصه	fatal diseases	امراض فتاكة	give priority to	يعطى اولوية الى
devoted citizens	مواطنون مخلصون	issue laws	سن القوانين	On the grounds of	على أساس
devote time and effort	يكرس الوقت والجهد	Virus "C"	فيروس سى	witness a great shift	يشهد طفرة هائلة
enforce law	يفرض القانون	a hundred million health campaign			حملة مية مليون صحة

توزيع الوقت على الورقة الامتحانية :

2- سؤال القطعة (10 أسئلة) : 40 دقيقة	1- سؤال الاختيار (30 جملة) : 15 دقيقة
4- سؤال الحوار (6 نقاط) : 10 دقائق	3- سؤال القصة (6 أسئلة) : 10 دقائق
6- سؤال الترجمة (3 جمل) : 10 دقائق	5- سؤال البراجراف (120 كلمة) : 35 دقيقة
اجمالى الوقت المطلوب : ساعتان ويتبقى ساعة للمراجعة والاضافات.	

هام جداً :

من الضروري أن تراجع كل امتحانات Workbook التجريبية وهي 12 امتحان باسم Pracrice Tests

بواقع امتحانين بعد كل ثلاث وحدات

أهم شئ فى هذه الامتحانات (سؤال 30 اختيار + القصة + الترجمة)