

مراجعات المتفوقين

في مادة

لغة انجليزية
مستوى رفيع

برعاية منتدى بوابة الثانوية العامة
معنا التعلم متعة

تحتوي على :

- أهم النقاط الموجودة في المادة
- مراجعة على جميع اجزاء المنهج
- أقوى التوقعات
- امتحانات شاملة

lie / lied / lied: (v.) يكذب

lie to + شخص على: يكذب على

lie about + شئ: يكذب بشأن

She lied to me when she said she loved me.

She lied about her age.

lie / lay / lain: يرقد / ينام / يقع (للمكان)

Don't lie in bed all day.

The town lies to the east of the river.

lay / laid / laid: يضع / يعد / تبيض

Don't lay the book on your bed.

The hens have laid a lot of eggs.

My mother laid the table for four.

another / other / others:

another: آخر (إضافي / مختلف)

يأتي بعدها اسم مفرد أو الضمير one و لا يسبقها أداة

(a / an / the)

I'm going to have another piece of cake.

Do you want to exchange this toaster for another one?

إذا جاء بعدها عدد أو كلمة few يتبعها اسم جمع

I'd like to extend my stay for another three weeks.

I'd like to stay in Cairo for another few days.

other: آخر / الآخر

يأتي بعدها اسم مفرد أو اسم جمع و يمكن أن يسبقها the

I've found one earring - do you know where the other one is?

Tom and three other boys went fishing this afternoon.

others: الآخر / الآخرون

bring about يسبب

bring up يربى

pick out يختار

pick sb up يقابل / يصطحب

point out=identify يوضح / يبين

point at/to=show يحدد بالإشارة إلى

put up with =endur يتحمل

put off=postpone يؤجل

put off=out يطفىء

Show Sb up=بهبأ

Show Up =arrive

Take Off =remove

Take part in=participate

Take Over=assumed control

Hold somebody up =delay

Turn back = return

Wrap (sth) up =يلف

Have on = wearing

Get down =descend

Cut down on =reduce

Grow up =adult

delicacy	شئ لذيق/كياسة/رقعة
delicatessen	محل لبيع الأطعمة المعلبة / أطعمة مجهزة للتقديم
exhibition	معرض (صور / تحف ...)
exposition	تفسير / معرض لبضائع صناعية

تشير الى الأشخاص و الأشياء و يمكن أن يسبقها the	show	عرض فنى
Some people are rich while others are poor	display	عرض بضائع فى مكان عام
raise+مفعول: يربى - يرفع		(فى فاترينة مثلاً) / استعراض بيانات عل الحاسوب
Raise your voice, please.	warehouse	محل تجارى كبير للبيع بالجملة
He raises cows on his farm.	storeroom	غرفة المخزن
يرتفع(تشرق- تعلق- يزداد- ينهض) <u>rise(rose-risen)</u>	department store	محل تجارى كبير للبيع بالتجزئة مقسم إلى عدة أقسام مستقلة
(سواء راقدا أو نائما)، يستيقظ		ماركة (تستخدم للدلالة على الاسم التجارى لمنتجات brand ♠ معينة مثل معجون الأسنان و الصابون مثلاً
The bus fare has risen by 10 %		ماركة (تدل على اسم الشركة التي أنتجت أشياء مثل make ♠ (السيارة و الغسالة و الكمبيوتر مثلاً
I rise at 7 everyday.	mark	علامة
يبرز- ينشأ : <u>arise(arose – arisen)</u>	marque	علامة بارزة لمنتج مصنوع غالى
The problem arose when Ali talked.		تصفية(شركة/حسابات) / تسديد الدين liquidation
يثير : مفعول + <u>arouse</u>	clearance sale	البيع بتخفيض لتصفية الضائع
This orphan aroused our sympathy.	memento	شئ يذكر / التذكار
مثل <u>as/like</u>	tradesmen	تجار / بائعين تجزئة فى المحلات
يأتي بعدها حقيقة <u>as</u>	merchants	تجار (فى الغالب جملة)
-He works as a doctor in this hospital.		بائع أشياء ثمينة (السيارات مثلاً ..) dealers
يأتي بعدها تشبيه <u>like</u>		أشخاص يبيعون و يشترون الأشياء traders
- He works like a donkey.		دعاية (نشر أفكار ووجهات نظر)propaganda
مثل (للأمثلة) <u>such as</u>		إعلان/الحصول على رأى عام من التلفزيون (the case received massive publicity) أو الجرائد
- I visited many cities such as London, New York and Paris		الإعلان عن منتج (فى التلفزيون أو الجرائد)advertising
كما لو(تشبيه مستحيل) فعل ماضي +فاعل <u>as if</u>	bargain	صفقة رابحة
- He swims as if he were a fish.	fertile	خصبة
يتصل Ring rang rung	product	منتج صناعى
يرسم دائرة Ring ringed ringed	products	منتجات صناعية
.....		

Hang hanged hanged يشنق	produce	منتجات زراعية (لا تعد)
Hang hung hung يعلق	production	عملية الانتاج
.....	prescription	روشتة
Sew sewed sewed يخيظ Sewn	receipt وصل يفيد التكلفة أو استلام الشيء	
Sow sowed sowed يبذر Sown	recipe	وصفة طعام
Saw sawed sawed ينشر sawn	an oriental carpet	سجادة شرقية
.....	on trial	قيد المحاكمة
Find found found يجد	on approval	عند الموافقة
Found founded founded يؤسس	(يسمح للزبون بتجربته أو تفحصه دون إلزامه بشرائه)	
.....	bazaar	سوق خيري
Fall fell fallen يسقط	bargain يتساوم على شروط البيع أو المبادلة / يتعاقد أو يتفق البائع و المشتري	
Fell felled felled يقطع الشجر	tariff قائمة أو جدول بالضرائب المفروضة على البضائع	
Feel felt felt يشعر	charges	نفقات
.....	price-list	قائمة الأسعار
Wake woke woken يستيقظ	handle يتعامل و يحاول يعالج مشكلة / يتعامل مع الناس بشكل معين للوصول إلى أهدافه	
.....	treat	يتعامل / يعالج
Fly flew flown يطير	deal	يتعامل تجارياً
Flow flowed flowed يتدفق	placard	لوحة للإعلان
.....	cartel	اتحاد مؤسسات
Spring sprang sprung يهب واقفا / يقفز في مكانة	signify يعطى اشارة أثناء السير بالسيارة	
.....	sort	يصنف
Wind wound wound يملأ الساعة Wound	intense	قوى / شديد / حاد
wounded wounded يجرح	solicitor محامى فى المحاكم الابتدائية	
.....	buy in cash	يشترى نقداً
I hope so	do discount	يعمل خصم
I hope to # I hope not	
In any case على ايه حال / مهما يكن / مهما يحدث	
in all cases فى كل الحالات	

في كل النواحي و النقاط و الجوانب **in all respects**
على ايه حال / مهما يحدث **in any event**

rumors	إشاعات
tradesmen	تجار
cease	يوقف - يقطع
jealous of	غير من
composed of	يتكون من
immaterial to	غير هام - غير مادي
guilty of	مذنب بـ
susceptible to	حساس - سريع التأثر
incapable of	غير قادر علي
surprised at / by	مدهش
married to	متزوج من
indebted to	ممنون من/مدين لـ
filled with	مملوء بـ
dependent on	معتمد على
involved in	متورط في
independent of	مستقل عن
convicted of	مدان بـ

take a step	يتخذ خطوة
take it easy	يأخذ الأمر ببساطة
make criticisms	يعمل نقد
knot	يربط عقدة
handkerchief	منديل
make me remember	يجعلني أتذكر
make sense	له معنى
tango	رقصة التانغو
do the steps of the tango	يقوم بخطوات التانغو
pesticides	مبيد حشري
do damage	يسبب تدمير
have a nervous break down	تعاني من انهيار عصبي
have a lecture	لديه محاضرة
have arrow	شجار - عراك
regulations	تنظيمات
take effect	يفعل
have effect	له تأثير
take my side	يقف بجانبى - يؤيدنى
have influence	لديه تأثير
have a laugh	يضحك
do a favour	يؤدي معروف
do an exercise	يؤدي تمارينات (ليست رياضية)
do an turn	
fog	ضباب
nerve	عصب
have a nerve	عندي جرأة وقوة

	have a lot of fog	
	do the gardening	يؤدي أعمال الحديقة
	have a fit	
	have an interview	عنده مقابلة
	take part in	يشارك في
	take medicine	يأخذ دواء
	miscarriage	
	have miscarriage	
	have a try	يعمل محاولة
	have a problem	لديه مشكلة
	make bankrupt	يفلس
	make me angry	يغضبني
	make a choice	يعمل اختيار
	make a profit	يحقق ربح
	take / do a degree	يحصل على درجة علمية
	take advantage	يستغل ميزة
	take advice	يأخذ بنصيحة
	make a move	يبدأ في التحرك
	nap	قيلولة
	take / have a nap	ينام / يأخذ قيلولة
	take / have a look	يلقي نظرة
	have a (bad / good) effect	لديه تأثير سيئ
	have taste	لديه ذوق
	cease	يوقف - يقطع
	do discount	يعمل خصم
	buy in cash	يشترى نقداً
	make criticisms	ينتقد
	take a step	يتخذ خطوة

V+(to + inf.)	V+(v.-ing)
advise	delay
allow	deny
ask	dislike
dare	avoid
direct	suggest
fail	finish
forbid	enjoy
learn	face
manage	fancy
order	imagine
promise	keep
want	mind
warn	miss
wish	prevent
agree	resist
hope	risk

(Every one , Someone, Anybody, Nobody)

* Every one = Every body (of) كل واحد من بعدها فعل مفرد وضمير جمع ويمكن أن تتبع بحرف الجر

Ex:- Every one of the boys is tired. Ex:- Every body likes their country.

Ex:- Every one of the books has a torn page. Ex:- Every body knows the answer.

* Everyone = Everybody ((of) كل واحد/ كل الناس (بعدها فعل مفرد وضمير جمع ولا يمكن أن تتبع بحرف الجر

Ex:- Everyone is waiting for you. Ex:- Everybody raised their flags when the king passed.

* Someone = Somebody ((of) شخص ما (بعدها فعل مفرد وضمير جمع ولا يأتي بعدها بحرف الجر

Ex:- Someone / Somebody has left their coat here.

* Anyone=Anybody ((of) أي احد (بعدها فعل مفرد وضمير جمع غالبا في السؤال والنفي ولا يأتي بعدها بحرف الجر

Ex:- Is there anybody at home? Ex:-I didn't know anyone at the party.

* No one = Nobody ((of) لا احد (بعدها فعل مفرد وضمير جمع ولا يأتي بعدها بحرف الجر

Ex:- There was nobody / no one at home.

بالأفعال (Hear / See / Watch / Notice) يأتي بعدها الفعل مضافا له (ing) إذا كانت الجملة تدل على أننا سمعنا أو شاهدنا جزء من الحدث و يأتي بعدها مصدر بدون (to) إذا كنا قد سمعنا أو شاهدنا الحدث بالكامل.

Ex:- I heard them talking. (I heard part of their speech)

Ex:- I heard them talk. (I heard all their speech)

There is more than one way to compare and contrast * هناك أكثر من طريقة لعمل المقارنة والتناقض

أولا للتعبير عن التناقض نستخدم:-

*** On the contrary= quite the opposite**

تعبير بمعنى على العكس (الجزء الذي قيل قبلها غير صحيح وما بعدها هو الصحيح أي أنها تأتي غالبا في وسط الجملة).

Ex:- I'm not opposed to what you are trying to do. On the contrary, I wholly approve.

Ex:- A: You seem not to be happy.

B: On the contrary, I'm very happy.

*** In contrast with / to (sth)**

تعبير بمعنى (على العكس من/ على النقيض من / بالمقارنة مع) (الجزء الثاني بالجملة مناقض تماما للجزء الأول)

Ex:- In contrast with other parts of the country. We have a lot of rain.

*** The contrary = the opposite**

تعبير بمعنى (على العكس أو العكس صحيح) (يذكر قبلها رأي وعكسه هو الصحيح)

Ex:-The situation isn't as you suggest. It's quite the contrary.

Ex:- He is very nice, contrary to what people say.

*** Differ with – disagree with- differ from**

* Differ with (sb) about /on (sth) = disagree with (sb) about /on (sth) يختلف في الرأي مع...بخصوص

Ex:- I disagree with you about the importance of mobile phones.

= I differ with you about the importance of mobile phones.

(لاحظ عزيزي الطالب الفرق بين التعبيرين وهو أن (disagree with) بدون ذكر الشيء الذي نختلف حوله اما

(Differ with) لا يمكن استخدامها بدون الشيء المختلف عليه.)

Ex:- I disagree with you. (Here we can't say: - I differ with you.

* Differ from= To be different from مختلف عن

Ex:- The car differs from the plane.

*** As if = as though كما لو كان**

1- تستخدم للتعبير عن كيف يبدو شخص ما أو شيء ما

Ex:- The house looked as if nobody was living in it.

2- يستخدم للتعبير عن كيف قام شخص ما بعمل شيء ما (هنا يجب أن يتبعها ماضي)

Ex:- She waked as if she were a Queen.

3- يستخدم أيضا بعد الأفعال (seem/sound/smell/look) للتعبير عن كيفية حدوث شيء و يأتي بعدها زمن يناسب الجملة

Ex:- Mr. El Hegazy is very late, isn't he? - It looks as if he isn't coming.

Ex:- I took an umbrella with me as it sounded as if it was going to rain.

*** And so & and neither**

فاعل + فعل مساعد أو ناقص (and so) جملة مثبتة

فاعل + فعل مساعد أو ناقص (and) neither (nor) جملة منفية

Ex:- She is feeling tired ,so am I.

Ex:-They never lose hope neither / nor does he.

* We use " so" after certain verbs to show agreement.

نستخدم " so " بعد أفعال معينة للتعبير عن الموافقة مثل:- (Think – Hope – Guess- Suppose – Be

Ex:- Is he Egyptian? - I think so.

* The Negative Form as follow:- (I don't think so / I hope not / I'm afraid not)

Ex:- Is he Egyptian? I don't think so.

- نستخدم (too) في آخر الإثبات بمعنى أيضاً ونستخدم في آخر النفي كلمة (either)

Ex:- Samy is clever and Ayman is too = Samy is not lazy and Ayman isn't either.

Else (آخر (ظرف)) Ex:- What else can I do to help?

وتستعمل (else) بعد كلمات مثل (anything - something - nothing - what - who / why / where)

Ex:- What else? Who else?

Ex:- Do you want anything else?=Anything else?

♣ بعد الكلمات الآتية تأتي الجملة على شكل سؤال:

No sooner / Hardly / Scarcely / Rarely/Seldom / Not only/Not until / Not since

Never / Little/Only then / At no time/.... and so .. / and nor ... / ...and neither ...

On no account / only when / on no condition / In no circumstances

Neither.....nor إذا بدأت بها الجملة وكان الفاعل واحد في الجملتين

♣ لاحظ انه مع Not until و Not since و only when صيغة السؤال تكون في الجزء الثاني من الجملة:

1- Seldom do we have goods returned to us because they are faulty.

2-Hardly had I got onto the motorway when I saw two police cars following me.

3-Only once did I go to the opera in the whole time I was in Italy.

4-At no time did they actually break the rules of the game.

5-Under no circumstances are passengers permitted to open the doors themselves

6-Not a single word had she written since the exam had started.

7-Little do they know how lucky they are to live in such a wonderful house

8-Only when the famine gets worse will world governments begin to act.

9-So dangerous did the weather conditions become, that all mountain roads were closed

10-Such is the popularity of the play that the theatre is likely to be full every night.

11-Never before had the race been won by a European athlete.

12 -Only by chance had Jane discovered where the birds were nesting

13-Only in this way was she able to complete the report by the deadline

Questions & Answers

Unit 1: Hawaii

1-What are the common features among the Hawaiian Islands?

- They all have a tropical climate. But they are not uncomfortably hot. The climate is warm all year round. There is generally a little wind. Rains falls over but not for long.
- They are also similar in their natural beauty: All the islands have volcanic mountains, waterfalls, rain forests, beautiful beaches, warm clear water full of many kinds of sea creatures: giant sea turtles, whales, dolphins and lots of tropical fish. The forests are full of beautiful birds and flowers. Many of them can not be found anywhere in the world.

2-The Hawaiian Islands are rich in their natural beauty. Explain.

All the islands have volcanic mountains, waterfalls, rain forests, beautiful beaches, warm clear water full of many kinds of sea creatures: giant sea turtles, whales, dolphins and lots of tropical fish. The forests are full of beautiful birds and flowers. Many of them can not be found anywhere in the world.

3-about the natural history of the Hawaiian islands.

Birds and insects were the only creatures living on the islands with a few exceptions like the monk seal and a kind of bat. There were no other mammals until people arrived in about 500 A.D. They brought some animals like pigs for food. Other animals such as mice, probably travelled to the islands hidden in boats.

4-The Hawaiian Islands are major tourist attraction. Illustrate.

The Hawaiian Islands are a major tourist attraction because they are rich in their natural beauty. They have volcanic mountains, waterfalls, rain forests, beautiful beaches, warm clear water full of many kinds of sea creatures, and beautiful birds and flowers that can not be found anywhere in the world. People come to surf at the beaches or to relax in the warm sweet air.

5-What are the two special Hawaiian traditions that still appear in Hawaii today?

The first one is the "lei" (a necklace made of flowers) and the other is the "hula" (a Hawaiian dance).

6-What do you know about the lei and How are leis made ?

It is a necklace made of flowers. According to local history, leis were first given to Hawaiians by the goddess of mercy and protection. Leis were worn by Hawaiian chiefs at peace conferences. They are still a symbol of peace and friendship today. Hawaiians wear leis at weddings, funerals, and at important ceremonies. It is often given to non-Hawaiian visitors. Leis are handmade by older women. It takes many kinds of fresh flowers to make a lei. The flowers are sewn together to form a large circle.

7-What do you know about the hula?

It is a Hawaiian dance. According to Hawaiian tradition, it is taught by the goddess Laka. At first it was part of a religious ceremony and was danced by men. Now it is danced mostly by women with music from a special instruments and soft singing from the musicians.

Unit 2: Maria Montessori

1-What was the status of women in Italy when Maria was born?

Women didn't have careers when Maria was born. They didn't attend colleges. People generally believed that women were not very intelligent and that they were not capable of complex thought. They were just expected to be mothers and housewives.

2-Who was Maria's mother? How did she influence Maria's life?

Maria's mother was an ordinary woman but she supported her daughter and helped her through many difficult times. She wanted her daughter to have a different life than her. She gave her daughter the optimism and the ideals necessary for success. She taught her not to be afraid of hard work. She gave her a sense of responsibility. Maria had her share of housework even when she was young. That was important in Maria's later life as a doctor and educator.

3-What was Maria's first important decision in life and Why was it unusual for girls?

Her first important decision in life was to continue her education and attend public high schools because the most girls in her time chose to stay home after primary school or just attend finishing schools.

4-Why did everyone expect Maria to fail?

- Everyone expected Maria to fail because the conditions in the technical schools were tough and needed hard work and complex thought. She had to memorize long lists of facts and repeat them back to the teachers. The teachers were also so strict.

5-Give an example to show that Maria was no ordinary doctor.

One time, Maria arrived at the home of the young mother of very sick baby twins. She noticed that the mother was desperately tired, so Maria sent her to bed. Then she bathed the babies, prepared their food and stayed with the all ay. The mother believed that Maria's special care saved her children's lives.

Unit 3 Global Issues

1-What does Global Thinking mean?

Global Thinking means that nations should act together in facing global issues such as environmental destruction and the ozone layer and try to find solutions to them. Such problems cannot be solved by individual nations because the world is connected.

2-Give examples of how people pollute the oceans.

Tones of garbage are dumped into it. About five million plastic containers are thrown into the world's ocean every day! Many other dangerous substances like human waste and chemicals used in agriculture are dumped into the oceans. Every year, oil tankers accidentally spill millions of gallons of oil into the sea.

3-Why is using CFCs harmful to humans as well as all living things?

Because CFCs destroy the ozone layer in the atmosphere. The ozone layer is very important for all forms of life. It helps protect the earth from the sun's rays.

Without this layer, all living things would not be able to live. Life on earth could stop.

4-To what extent is the ozone layer important for all forms of life?

The ozone layer is very important for all forms of life. It helps protect the earth from the sun's rays. Without this layer, all living things would not be able to live. Life on earth could stop.

5-Where does population continue to grow at a very fast rate?

Population continue to grow at a very fast rate in less developed countries because the birth rate is high and the life expectancy is low.

6- Do you agree that the population explosion is a global problem? Why/Why not?

Yes, it is a global problem. The people who live in a country with population explosion, face many problems. Their annual income is too low, they find it difficult to find food, water and medicine. Diseases and hunger kill millions; murder spread, so people leave their countries and immigrate/escape to other countries looking for a better life. Thus other countries are affected. Therefore it is a global problem.

7-What is meant by the "Green Revolution"?

It describes using new methods of agriculture which caused food production to double. This involved large scale cultivation of new types of grain (wheat, corn, and rice), and the extensive use of chemicals and machinery.

8-Erosion is a reason for a lower grain production. Discuss.

The large scale farming of a single crop creates erosion. The loss of the top soil has lowered the productivity of the land. Besides, the grain production was limited by the lack of water.

9-Point out some of the negative aspects of the Green Revolution.

It requires expensive farming methods and equipments that some farmers cannot afford. It requires expensive chemical fertilizers and chemical insecticide to get maximum production of the land. It requires expensive watering system for the new grains. The chemicals used cause pollution and health problems on

the long run. It brought about social and political tension between rich landowners and small landowners.

Dialogues

♥ كيف تحل سؤال المحادثة

اولاً اقرأ السؤال جيداً لكي تتخيل المواقف التي يتحدث عنها المتحدثون

ثانياً معرفة تكوين السؤال

1- اداة الاستفهام المناسبة

2- الفعل المساعد

3- الفاعل

4- الفعل

♥ مثال تريد ان تسأل عن كم المده التي سيقضيها فى الفندق

How long will you stay ?

1 2 3 4

ثالثاً تكوين الاجابات

وهذا امر سهل فأنك هتجيب على الأسئلة بصورة مبسطة

I will stay 5 days

♥ و نقدم نماذج محلولة عليها تكون مرشداً لك

- Write a dialogue between Sarah and Ramzy. They are talking about possible choices of the faculties to join next term.

Each person should speak three times. Greetings are not counted.

Sarah: What faculty would you like to join next term?

Ramzy: I would like to join faculty of medicine .and what about you?

Sarah: I hope to join faculty of engineering.

Ramzy: Why are you interested in engineering?

Sarah: Because I like to design buildings.

Ramzy: That's great. May God help us achieve our dreams.

- **Write a dialogue between Adel, a new graduate and his father who offers to help him start a small project.**

Father: What are you going to do after finishing your studies?

Adel: I am going to look for a job.

Father: But what about starting a small project?

Adel: That's great but I need a lot of money to do that.

Father: you can get a loan from the bank.

Adel: That is a good idea. I will apply to get a loan tomorrow.

- **Write a dialogue between a passenger, who has lost his suitcase in a train station and the clerk at the lost property office.**

The passenger: Can I help you, sir?

The clerk: yes, please I've lost my suitcase at the station.

The passenger: Could you tell me more information about it?

The clerk: Yes, sir. it is big and brown.

The passenger: Don't worry we will do our best to find it.

May I take your name and your mobile number?

The clerk: Here's my personal card.

- **Write a dialogue between Hazem. who is calling al Salam Hotel to book two rooms. and the hotel receptionist:**

Hazem: Is it Al Salam Hotel?

The hotel receptionist: Yes, sir. How can I help you?

Hazem: I want to book two rooms.

The hotel receptionist: How long will you stay?

Hazem: 5 days.

The hotel receptionist: Ok, sir when will you arrive?

Hazem : Tomorrow morning.

- **Write a dialogue between a talk-show host and a guest talking about the problem of unemployment and its evil results on people.**

The host: Welcome you. Today we are talking about the problem of unemployment .Can you tell us the bad effects of it on people?

The guest: of course, a lot of young people today suffer from it and it makes young people feel bored.

The host: But how can we face it?

The guest: young people should start their own business by making small projects.

The host: Most young people don't have enough money to do that.

The guest: I think they can get loans from banks and the government will help them to do that.

- **Write a dialogue about traffic accidents: Each person should speak THREE times. (Greetings are not counted).**

The policeman: could you tell me what happened?

The witness: A car was coming very fast and hit my car.

The policeman: Is there anyone injured?

The witness: Yes, sir an old man was crossing the road and he was taken to hospital.

The policeman: Have you taken its number?

The witness: yes, sir here it is.

The policeman: That's great we will do our best to arrest the driver of that car.

Exercises

Comparing and Contrasting

- 1- Two things are very alike, so you say they are the (same with - **same as** - same like - like same) each other.
- 2- You like chocolate, (and me too - and I too - **and so do I** - and also I).
- 3- (Like - Else - **As** - So) a doctor, I must advise you to give up smoking.
- 4- She said it (as - like - like as if - **as if**) she meant it.
- 5- You play tennis (**better than** - more good than - better as - more good as) I do.
- 6- (Contrary to - **In contrast with** - On the contrary with - Contrary) a lot of other people, we managed to survive the recession.
- 7- If you (**disagree with** - differ from - differ with - differ by) me, just say so.
- 8- If you don't like this one, try something (other - more - **else** - another).
- 9- There's little to choose between them. They're (**equally nice** - equally as nice - nice equal - equal nice).
- 10- The two models are exactly the same (in all cases - **in all respects** - in any event - in case).
- 11- How are you feeling today? - (More - **Much** - Very - Many) better, thank you.
- 12- I've got a place at college! - (**So I have** - So have I - And I - So I do).
- 13- Do it (**like this** - like so - so - like this way).
- 14- You are not the only one who didn't hear the news. I didn't (neither - also - too - **either**).
- 15- How do you like London? - (I very much like - I like very much - **I like it very much** - like very much).

Phrasal verbs

الأفعال المتبوعة بحروف جر تحفظ مع معناها باللغة الإنجليزية :

- | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1- She was wearing a beautiful new dress. | (had on) |
| 2- I'm up this ladder and can't descend . | (get down) |
| 3- We're eagerly expecting your arrival. | (looking forward to) |
| 4- I knocked and a voice said " Enter ". | (come in) |
| 5- How did you discover my address? | (find out) |
| 6- Now they are adults , they can decide for themselves. | (grown up) |

- 7- The Wests have **reared** a large family on very little. (brought up)
- 8- **Select** the one you want. (pick out)
- 9- What time shall I **collect** you? (pick you up)
- 10- John didn't **arrive** until after midnight. (show up)
- 11- **Identify** your mother in this photograph. (point out)
- 12- **Show me** the spot on the map with your finger. (point to/ at)
- 13- **Remove** your jacket, please. (take off)
- 14- I'd like to **participate** in the wedding preparations. (take part in)
- 15- It's too late to **return** to the house now. (turn back)
- 16- I don't know how you can **endure** these conditions. (put up with)
- 17- What **delayed you**? (held you up)
- 18- The bomb **exploded** without warning. (blew up)
- 19- You don't have to **make me look silly** in public. (show me up)
- 20- Try to **reduce** the number of cigarettes you smoke. (cut down on)
- 21- The baby got so upset we couldn't **pacify** her. (calm her down)
- 22- We have **assumed control of** the company. (taken over)
- 23- Shall I **make it into a parcel** for you? (wrap it up)
- 24- We've **postponed** the meeting till next week. (out off)
- 25- **Extinguish** the lights before you go to bed. (put out/ off)
- 26- The earthquake **caused** the collapse of the building. (brought about)

Adjective + Preposition

تحفظ الصفات و حروف الجر التي تستخدم معها

- 1- This computer is **similar to** the one we have in our office.
- 2- I don't think I'm very **susceptible to** advertising.
- 3- My name is Wills, but I am not **related to** the Wills, you know.
- 4- Make sure the label is **properly attached to** your suitcase.
- 5- John is **ashamed of** his bad spelling.
- 6- Our daughter is **shy of** meeting strangers.
- 7- You must be very **proud of** your son.
- 8- Anyone would feel **nervous of /about** having an operation.
- 9- George became **interested in** antiques at a very early age.
- 10- Margot looks stunning **dressed in** black.
- 11- Tanya expects to be **successful in** anything she does.

- 12- It's none of your business. You shouldn't get **involved in** his affairs
- 13- I'm getting pretty **fed up with** my present job.
- 14- I've never been very **keen on** flying.

Verb + to / Verb + ing

لاحظ جيدا شكل الفعل الذي يأتي بعد الأفعال التي تحتها خط

- 1- We have been **asked to contribute** towards the new school gymnasium.
- 2- There's been a chemical leak and we have been **ordered to stay** indoors.
- 3- Employees have been **warned to expect** a number of redundancies.
- 4- Visitors have been **directed not to carry** cameras into the museum.
- 5- We've **promised not to discuss** company business with strangers.
- 6- We have all **agreed to take** a pay cut so that our company will survive.
- 7- For the time being, the police won't **allow** anyone **to leave** the building.
- 8- No one can **forbid** you **to use** a public footpath.
- 9- Personally, I won't **dare to criticize** my boss.
- 10- Surely you just can't **fail to notice** the constant rise in the cost of living.
- 11- I've never **managed to get** to the end of "War and Peace".
- 12- Didn't you **learn to do** long division when you were at school?
- 13- It's hard to imagine that anyone actually **wants to work** down a mine.
- 14- If we **wish to visit** Canada before we are old, we'd better start saving.
- 15- We have **delayed fixing** the date of the wedding to please everybody.
- 16- The accused **denied being** anywhere near the bank during the robbery.
- 17- Most people don't **mind working** overtime occasionally.
- 18- Most men **dislike wearing** the same shirt two days running.
- 19- I can't imagine that anyone **enjoys waiting** in a queue.
- 20- I can't **face going** to work on an empty stomach.
- 21- I don't **fancy being** responsible for a party of schoolchildren.
- 22- It is hard to **imagine living** without electricity.
- 23- I **keep leaving** my glasses all over the place.
- 24- We **miss seeing** all our old friends now we have left the district.
- 25- You can't **prevent** a disabled driver **parking** near a crossroads.
- 26- It's impossible to **resist accepting** such an attractive offer.
- 27- You **risk losing** everything you have if you become self-employed.

28- I suggest **taking** a taxi if it will save us a bit of time.

Verbs often confused

ring / ringed / ringed	يضع دائرة حول	wake up / woke up / woken up	يوقظ
cure (someone) of (v)	يعالج شخص (من)	a cure for (n.)	علاج (لمرض)
wind/wound/wound	يلف / يدور / يملأ الساعة	wounded	مصاب (بطلق ناري مثلاً أو بأداة حادة)
injured	مصاب (في حادث)	fell / felled / felled	يقطع
sink / sank / sunk	يغوص / يغرق	sunken (adj.)	غارق
bet	رهان	favorite	الحصان المرحح فوزه في السباق
hang / hanged / hanged	يشنق	hang / hung / hung	يعلق / يعرض
lie / lay / lain	تقع (دولة) / يترصد / يتمدد / يرقد	lie to	يكذب علي
lay/ laid / laid	يضع (شيء) / تضع (البيض)	found/founded/ founded	يؤسس (شركة)
lay down the law	يأمر دون مراعاة مشاعر	flow / flowed / flowed	يفيض / يتدفق
spring into life	يعود الي العمل فجأة (محرك سيارة مثلاً)	spring / sprang / sprung	

Choose the right verb:

- 1- It was our policy to deal with problems as they (arise - **arose** - rise - rose).
- 2- You shouldn't walk in a field that's just been (sew - sow - **sown** - sewn)
- 3- Rock bands have (rose - risen - raises - **raised**) millions for charity.
- 4- All the mistakes in my essay have been (rung - rang - rings - **ringed**).
- 5- The motor (**sprang** - springs - springing - sprung) into life at the touch of a button.
- 6- I don't know how we will ever cure her of (lay - lie - **lying** - laying).
- 7- It looks as though the terrorists had been (laying - **lying** - lies - lay) in wait.
- 8- You don't have to go round (**laying** - lie - lying - lays) down the law.
- 9- We have all (lay - lays - lied - **laid**) bets on the favourite.
- 10- I've lost count of the number of times she's (lay - **lied** - laid - lying) to me.
- 11- Why have they (**lain** - lied - laid - lying) quiet for so long?
- 12- How long is it since you (wind - wounded - **wound** - windy) this clock?
- 13- How many soldiers were (**wounded** - wound - wind - windy) in the gun battle?
- 14- How many metres down is the (sink - sank - **sunken** - sinks) ship?
- 15- We'll have to wait till the sun has (aroused - arose - raised - **risen**).

- 16- Wait till everybody has (woke up - wakes up - waking up - **woken up**).
- 17- The business was (finds - **founded** - finding - fainted) in 1996.
- 18- Flood water (flow - flew - flies - **flowed**) right through our house.
- 19- How many trees have you (fell - fallen - **felled** - falling) today.
- 20- The traitors have been (hang - **hanged** - hung - to hang).
- 21- Meet needs to be (**hung** - hanged - hangs - hanging) for a few days to become tender.

Shopping

delicatessen الأكلة المعقدة أو مكان بيعها	on trial تجري له محاكمة
show عرض مسرحي أو برنامج تليفزيوني	exhibition معرض فني أو معرض للسلع
display عرض للسلع في محل تجاري	exposition معرض فني أو معرض للسلع / شرح
storeroom مخزن للبضائع (ملحق بالمحل)	Warehouse مخزن بضائع (في مبني منفصل)
clearance sale بيع بأسعار مخفضة	liquidation بيع أصول الشركة لسداد الديون
strike a bargain يعقد صفقة	bargain يساوم علي السعر bargain صفقة رابحة
tradesmen= shopkeepers التجار	trader شخص/شركة يشتري من دولة ويبيع لأخرى
dealer التاجر المتخصص في منتج معين a car dealer كالسيارات مثلا	have a bazaar عرض لبيع سلع بغرض جمع المال لهدف معين
advertising الدعاية و الإعلان من أجل بيع منتج	propaganda دعاية عادة ما تكون سياسية و غير حقيقية
publicity (n.) شيوخ / شعبية / علنية	charges رسوم / تهم
on approval (وتستخدم في حالة السلع التي يشتريها الشخص و يمكنه إعادتها إذا لم يكن راضيا عنها)	
treat يُعامل (أي يتصرف بطريقة معينة تجاه)	deal with يتعامل تجاريا (مع شركة مثلا)
brand ماركة (تستخدم للدلالة علي الاسم التجاري لمنتجات معينة مثل معجون الأسنان و الصابون مثلا)	make ماركة (تدل علي اسم الشركة التي أنتجت أشياء مثل السيارة و الغسالة و الكمبيوتر مثلا)
price list قائمة أسعار	
tariff = tax رسوم جمركية أو ضريبة علي السلع المستوردة	handle = deal with (a situation) يتعامل مع موقف معين أو يتناول موضوع معي

Choose the best word or words:

- 1- You'd like some spicy sausage. You might try a (delicacy - **delicatessen** - delicate - dedicated).

- 2- You're standing in front of a shop window and admiring the (exhibition - show - **display** - exposition).
- 3- A large shop that sells all kinds of goods is called a (warehouse - storeroom - department - **department store**).
- 4- What (mark - **brand** - marque - marked) of toothpaste do you use?
- 5- When you are on holiday, you might buy a (**souvenir** - memento - memory - remembrance) to take home with you.
- 6- A shop may sell things cheaply when it is having a (liquidation - **clearance sale** - selling - sold).
- 7- Personally, I do all my shopping locally and prefer to deal with local (traders - **tradesmen** - merchants - dealers).
- 8- Something you buy at a good price can be described as (**a bargain** - an occasion - an opportunity - second hand).
- 9- A business has to pay a lot for (**advertising** - propaganda - publicity - commerce).
- 10- Spain is a fertile country and exports a lot of its (product - products - **produce** - production).
- 11- When you buy something, make sure you don't throw away your (prescription - **receipt** - recipe - booklet).
- 12- You'll have to (make a bazaar - bazaar - **bargain** - do a bazaar) if you want to buy an oriental carpet.
- 13- You can have these goods (on trial - **on approval** - on holiday - on foot) for up to a month.
- 14- You'll find the prices of our goods in our published (tariff - charges - **price list** - label).
- 15- We've been (treating - **dealing** - using - handling) with the same company for years.

Communicating

quarrel	يتشاجر	make a remark = say something
a notice =	إعلان مكتوب يعلق علي لوحة	placard = لافتة يحملها شخص
sign =	لافتة بها إرشادات مثل لافتات الشوارع	cartel = اتحاد شركات للتحكم في الأسعار
nod / nodded =	يومي برأسه (علامة الموافقة)	shake his head = يرفض

wink =	يفغمز بعينه	salute =	يعطي التحية العسكرية
wave to =	يلوح بيده (علي سبيل التحية أو للتعبير عن الوداع)	greet = welcome =	يرحب بشخص أو يحييه عند المقابلة (عن طريق المصافحة مثلا)
reply to = answer	يرد علي (خطاب مثلا)	He responded to my letter with a phone call.	
respond to =	تبين الطريقة التي يتم بها الرد	agree to do something	يوافق علي
respond to	يستجيب لـ (علاج مثلا)	He didn't respond to treatment.	
agree with (a person / an opinion)		accept + object	يقبل شيء (هدية / اعتذار)
on the contrary = quite the opposite	علي العكس من ذلك	in contrast with / to	علي النقيض من
settle or sort out an argument/ a difference	يسوي خلاف		
heated argument	جدل حاد	a heated discussion	نقاش حاد

Choose the best word or words:

- 1- Business people might arrange a meeting in order to have (**a discussion** - a conversation - an argument - a dialogue).
- 2- If you've disagreed very strongly with someone, you've probably been (conversing - disputing - **quarrelling** - discussing).
- 3- If you make a remark, you are probably (noticing - regarding - observing - **saying**) something.
- 4- You might pin this on a notice (**a notice** - a placard - a sign - a cartel) board.
- 5- If you nodded, you would probably be (**agreeing** - disagreeing - accepting - refusing).
- 6- You see someone you know across the street, so you (salute - **wave to** - welcome - shout) them.
- 7- You probably think carefully before deciding how to (respond to - respond - **reply** - answer to) a business letter.
- 8- You are driving and want to turn left, so you (do a sign - sign - **signal** - signify).
- 9- You and your friend spent the afternoon talking. You had a nice (speech - **chat** - speak - speaking).
- 10- Someone asks you for a favour and you (accept - **agree** - deny - advise) to do it.

- 11- I'm not opposed to what you are saying. (Contrary - The contrary - In contrast - **On the contrary**), I completely agree with you.
- 12- You never feel comfortable until you have (sorted - **settled** - arranged - agreed) an argument.
- 13- In normal circumstances when you are asked if it's hot outside, you say, (Of course - Naturally - **Yes, it is** - Indeed).
- 14- If a discussion or argument becomes intense, you may describe it as (hot - warm - **heated** - heat).
- 15- If we have the same point of view, we are (agreeable - **in agreement** - disagreed - disagreement).

What comes after the verb?

الأفعال hear / see / watch / notice يأتي بعدها الفعل مضافا له ing إذا كانت الجملة تدل على أننا

سمعنا أو شاهدنا جزء من الحدث و يأتي بعدها مصدر بدون to إذا كنا قد سمعنا أو شاهدنا الحدث بالكامل .

الأفعال rise / arise تستخدم بدون مفعول بعدها .

الأفعال raise / arouse لا بد أن يأتي بعدها مفعول .

الأفعال التي يأتي بعدها مفعولان وجاء المفعول الشخصي بعد الفعل مباشرة لا نستخدم معها حرف جر

I bought him a present.

I gave her a gift.

أما الأفعال التي يأتي بعدها مفعولان وجاء الشيء بعد الفعل مباشرة نستخدم معها حرف جر to أو حرف الجر for

حسب الفعل:

I bought a present for him.

I gave a gift to her.

الفعل enjoy لا بد أن يأتي بعده مفعول و لا يستخدم بعده حرف جر .

لاحظ استخدام I hope so في حالة الإثبات و استخدام I hope not في حالة النفي .

بعد الفعل make في المبنى للمعلوم نستخدم مصدر بدون to

أما إذا كانت الجملة مبنية للمجهول فنستخدم بعد make المصدر مسبقا بـ to

بعد الفعل let يأتي المصدر بدون to ولا يستخدم هذا الفعل عادة في المبنى للمجهول .

I made him do the job.

He was made to do the job.

She let me use her computer.

Choose the best word or words:

- 1- Listen! I can hear someone (to knock - **knocking** - knock - knocked) at the door.

- 2- Do you want to come for a walk with us next Sunday? - Yes, I **want** (it - **to** - them - they).
- 3- The whole class **rose** (no **word is needed** - their hands - their arms - their heads) when the head came into the classroom.
- 4- I've **explained** (to you the situation - **the situation to you** - you the situation - the situation you) as patiently as I know how.
- 5- I **suggest** (you to wait - you waiting - to wait - **you wait**) for them to answer before getting in touch with them again.
- 6- John and Emily always **buy** (for their daughter something nice - **their daughter something nice** - something nice their daughter - nice something for their daughter) for her birthday.
- 7- Did you have a good time on holiday? -Yes, we **enjoyed** (**it** - no word is needed - them - us).
- 8- Would you please (help to lift - help me lifting - **help lift** - to help lift) this case into the boot of the car?
- 9- My solicitor has **advised** (me to not - to me not to - me against to - **me not to**) take legal action.
- 10- I hope your father gets better soon. -Yes, I **hope** (**so** - no word is needed - to - it).
- 11- So you begin university next term. Yes, I **hope** (it - **to** - no word is needed - with).
- 12- One of these days there'll be a terrible accident on this corner. -I (don't hope it - don't hope so - hope not - **hope no**)!
- 13- Our teacher **makes** us (to work - **work** - working - works) very hard.
- 14- Pupils are **made** (work - **to work** - working - works) very hard at this school.
- 15- You have to **let** your children (to go - going - **go** - goes) their own way in the end.

Do, Make, Have and Take

لاحظ الكلمات التي تستخدم مع الأفعال السابقة وهذه التراكيب يتم حفظها وليس لها قاعدة.

Part A:

- 1- If you pay in cash, we can **do** you a small discount.
- 2- **take** a step towards me.
- 3- I think you should **take** it easy for a while.

- 4- Please let me know if you have any criticisms to **make**
- 5- Tying a knot in my handkerchief **makes** me remember what I have to do.
- 6- Your explanation simply doesn't **make** sense.
- 7- I'm just learning how to **do** the steps of the tango.
- 8- Pesticides **do** immense damage to the environment.
- 9- Overwork finally caused her to **have** a nervous breakdown.
- 10- I can't join you for coffee. I **have** a lecture in ten minutes.
- 11- They **had** a row yesterday and aren't on speaking terms.
- 12- When do the new regulations **take** effect?
- 13- You never **take** my side in any argument.
- 14- Teachers **have** a lot of influence on the young.
- 15- We all spent the evening together and really **had** a laugh.
- 16- I wonder if you could **do** me a small favour?
- 17- First our teacher gives us an explanation, then we **do** an exercise.
- 18- You've **done** me a very good turn and I won't forget it.
- 19- You **have** a nerve coming to me for advice.
- 20- We **have** a lot of fog in this part of the country.

Part B:

- 1- I wonder who **does** the gardening.
- 2- Your mother will **have** a fit when she sees what you have done to your room.
- 3- I have applied for a teaching job and I **have** an interview tomorrow.
- 4- How many will be **taking** part in this play?
- 5- It's time for me to **take** my medicine.
- 6- She still hasn't got over **having** that miscarriage.
- 7- I can't do it. Why don't you **have** a try?
- 8- I am **having** problems with my car at the moment.
- 9- The baker got into debt and was **made** bankrupt.
- 10- Silly questions really **make** me angry.
- 11- I have never had to **make** such a difficult choice.
- 12- I **made** a small profit on the sale of my car.
- 13- Matthew **took/did** a degree in engineering 2 years ago.
- 14- You should **take** advantage of this opportunity.

- 15- I am very glad I took your advice.
- 16- It's time for us to make a move.
- 17- I think I'll take/have a short nap.
- 18- take/have a look at this, will you?
- 19- Something I have eaten has had a very bad effect on me.
- 20- Delia has excellent taste.

Essay

The qualities of a good leader

Some people are born as leaders and others acquired the abilities to become a leaders through open debates. There are some clear characteristics صفات that must be found in good leaders. These qualities can be developed or may be naturally part of their personality. Let us explore them further. A good leader has an exemplary نموذجية character.

It is of utmost importance that a leader is trustworthy to lead others. A leader needs to be trusted and be known to live their life with honesty and integrity كمال. A good leader “walks the talk” and in doing so earns the right to have responsibility for others. True authority سلطة is born from respect for the good character and trustworthiness الثقة of the person who leads. A good leader is enthusiastic about their work or cause and also about their role as leader.

People will respond more openly to a person of passion and dedication. Leaders need to be able to be a source of inspiration, and be a motivator towards the required action or cause. Although the responsibilities and roles of a leader may be different, the leader needs to be seen to be part of the team working towards the goal. This kind of leader will not be afraid to roll up their sleeves and get dirty. A good leader is confident. In order to lead and set

direction a leader needs to appear confident as a person and in the leadership role. Such a person inspires **يلهم** confidence in others and draws out the trust and best efforts of the team to complete the task well.

A leader also needs to function in an orderly and purposeful manner in situations of uncertainty. People look to the leader during times of uncertainty and unfamiliarity and find reassurance and security when the leader portrays confidence and a positive demeanor **تصرف**. A good leader as well as keeping the main goal in focus is able to think analytically. Not only does a good leader view a situation as a whole, but is able to break it down into sub parts for closer inspection. Not only is the goal in view but a good leader can break it down into manageable **قابلة للتدبير** steps and make progress towards it.

Our 25th Jan revolution

Words can't describe my feelings. We are free after three decades of tyranny **طغيان** and oppression **ظلم**. The Egyptian people expressed their anger on 25th January in millions demonstrations. After dark and long years of disgracefulness **عار** , our Egyptian youths decided to force the corrupt regime **النظام الفاسد** to step down **يتتحي** . Tahrir square was the meeting point for all our communities, the young, the old, the Muslim, the Coptic and even children. They protested together, shed blood together and eventually got victory **نصر** . The whole world has known that the Egyptians might get sick but they don't die. The corrupt regime **النظام الفاسد** was the agent **عميل** of USA and Israel. They were a gang of robbers who had no honor. It's time for education to be for the progress of our society. It's time for the poor to get their respect. It's time we developed our public establishments. It's time the police respected their profession and help their people. It's time teachers co-operated to make their students respect their education after teachers themselves respect their

profession. It's time we stopped bribes رشوة , corruption and favoritism المحسوبية. The 25th of January revolution had three demands " change, freedom and social equality. We hope to find them in no time.



General Exercises

- **Choose the best answer:**

1. Nobody can fail (notice- noticed- to notice- noticing) the extensive use of the internet.
2. Every morning the pupils (greet- salute- wave to- welcome) the flag.
3. He has (received- got – taken- hand) her some flowers.
4. Pilots always (alarm- shake- alert- move) the passengers when there is air turbulence.
5. The two models are exactly the same in (all cases- any event- contrasts- all respects).
6. You are not the only one who didn't hear the news. I didn't (too- either- also- neither).
7. If you visit a doctor privately; he will certainly change a (tariff- tax- change- fee).
8. Business people might arrange a meeting in order to have (a disagreement- an opposition- a discussion- a degree).
9. He only caught a glimpse of her, so can only describe her (rough- roughly- right- rightly).
10. It takes a long time for fallen trees to (cut- decay- spoil- go- bad).
11. Pesticides (do- make- take- have) immense damage to the environment.
12. The pyramids are an important part of our national (inheritance- income- heritage- heroes).
13. After he had studied law, he entered the legal (profession- job- occupation- occasion).
14. In my opinion, there is no end to human (created- creativity- creative- creatively).
15. People often behave as if they are going to live forever, forgetting they are (mortal- fatal- deadly- immortal).
16. The children were struck up the tree and couldn't (get over- get off- get down- get out).
17. Some students learn languages with (mark- degree- ease- convention).
18. The robbers disappeared without (track- trace- sign- signal).
19. She couldn't (deal- treat- handle- use) the emergency situation.
20. Babies usually suffer when they (teeth- teethe- tooting- tooth).
21. The sultan reigned (on- over- under- with) the country for 20 years.
22. No doubt, the stone in the ring of the princess was (priceless- valueless- worthless- useless).
23. She said it (as- like- like as if- as if) she meant it.
24. I've got a place at college!- (so I have- so have I- and I- so do I).
25. Do it (like this- like so- so- like this way).

26. I knocked at the door and came (in- out- on- off).
27. You are grown (up- of- on- at). You should depend on yourself.
28. I found (in- out- on- up) the secret of this strange story.
29. All the stories are exciting. I can't pick one (in- out- off- up).
30. I don't feel shy (on- at- for- of) meeting strangers.
31. I'm getting fed up (with- by- on- for) his silly remarks.
32. I am not keen (on- by- of- to) watching TV.
33. The man, dressed (in- at- on- by) blue jeans, is my friend.
34. Poor countries are dependent (on- of- by- at) foreign aids.
35. He is interested (on- in- at- of) playing football.
36. You are old enough. You should be independent (upon- from- in- of).
37. He is rude. He dared (insulted- insult- to insult- insulting) his boss.
38. He denied (steal- stealing- to steal- stole) the ring.
39. He failed (pass- to pass- passing- passed) the exam.
40. He managed (solve- to solve- solving- solved) his problems.
41. He can't resist (accept- accepting- to accept- accepted) his offer.
42. He wishes (to become- becoming- become- will become) a doctor.
43. The hen (lies- lay- laid- lied) seven eggs this week.
44. Some women often (lie- laying- lying- lied) to their husbands.
45. The murderer was arrested and (hang- hanged- hung- hanging).
46. This company was (find- found- founded- finding) in 1996.
47. The farmer (fell- fall- felled- fallen) the old tree and sold its wood.
48. It was our policy to deal with problems as they (rose- rise- arose- arise).
49. All these mistakes have been (rung- rang- rings- ringed).
50. How many soldiers were (wounded- wound- wind- windy) in the gun battle?
51. Will you buy some pickles from the (delicacy- delicious- delicate- delicatessen).
52. Because of the (delicate- delicious- delicacy- deal) of her skin, she has a sunshade.
53. Tourists go to Khan El-Khalili to buy a (souvenir- memory- momentary- remembrance) to take home with them.
54. You can buy this dress (on trial- on duty- on haste- on approval) for up three days.
55. What (mark- brand- label- marks) of tea do you prefer?
56. Before buying a product, you should see the (tariff- recite- menu- price list).
57. In order to return or exchange a product you've bought, you should have the (recipe- receipt- recite- menu).

- 58.If you make a remark, you are probably (saying- observing- regarding- noticing) something.
- 59.You might pin this on a (notice- a placard- a sign- a cartel) board.
- 60.You see someone you know across the street, so you (wave to- salute- shout- welcome) them.
- 61.I'm not opposed to what you are saying, (on the contrary- the contrary- contrary- in contrast), I completely agree with you.
- 62.You never feel comfortable until you have (sorted- settled- arranged- agreed) an argument.
- 63.If a discussion or argument becomes intense. You may describe it as (hot- heated- warm- heat).
- 64.Father is very ill, I'll (bring- take- fetch- give) him a doctor.
- 65.The (council- councillor - council - consult) campaign against litter is a great success.
- 66.Every mother should (set- make- have- do) a good example to her son.
- 67.I'm sure he saw me, but (ignored- knew- recognized- neglected) me intentionally.
- 68.Ali is a pleasant (genius- genial- genie- genteel).
- 69.He is just and fair, he is (reasonable- sensitive- reasoning- active).
- 70.Somebody is grown up. This means he (weak- strong- talented- mature).
- 71.She is very aware of other people's feelings. She is a (sensitive- sensible- sense- wise) person.
- 72.Ali always tells the truth. He is (frank- a cheater- true- a liar)
- 73.Sally has feelings of love for people. She is capable of (infection- affection- impression- affectation).
- 74.Hala always likes to know about everything. She has a lot of (honesty- sense- fun- curiosity)
- 75.Emotional people are easily (angered- loved- moved- believed).
- 76.We were all surprised (in- of- at- with) her sudden decision to marry the old man.
- 77.He got involved (in- of- at- by) the crime.
- 78.He is really indebted (in- of- to – by) his honest teachers.
- 79.He is guilty (in- of- by- to) killing the lady.
- 80.Most birds are capable (in- of- at- by) flying.
- 81.I don't think I'm very susceptible (on- to- in- by) advertisement.
- 82.Seldom (you see- can you see- see you- you saw) a seat in the bus.

83. Only then (did we realize- we realized- we realize- we had realized), we had been mistaken.
84. Little (she knows- she knew- did know she- does she know).
85. If you pay in cash, we can (do- make- have- take) you a small discount.
86. She still hasn't got over her pain, she (do- has- take- make) a miscarriage.
87. I think I'll (do- take- have- make) a short nap.
88. Don't be angry, (do- take- be- make) it easy.
89. Something you can buy at a good price can be described as (an occasion- a bargain- second hand- chance).
90. Do you need (a help- any helps- any help- helps)?
91. The quality of food in a restaurant depends on its (boss- chief- manager- chef).
92. You are driving and want to turn left, so you (do a sign- sign- signal- signify).
93. (Novels- Fiction- Plays- Soap operas) are television serials about particular people and their daily lives.
94. My brother is having an oral exam this morning and he is in a real (state- condition- situation- position).
95. The engine (spelled- spilt- sprang- sprayed) into life at the touch of a button.
96. When one has a (devoted- normal- gloomy- genial) nature, one is cheerful and friendly.
97. He was (indebted- married- sentenced- suspect) to a ten-year imprisonment term.
98. Your car is similar (as- to- like- with) mine.
99. "Sony" is a Japanese (product- produce- propaganda- advertising).
100. Women change their (brains- directions- minds- heads) quickly about clothes.

• **Find the mistakes then correct them:**

1. They spoke very polite to their teacher.
2. A lot of workers object to be sent away.
3. He must take place in the campaign for fighting cancer.
4. It's hard to imagine live without electricity.
5. You play tennis more better than I do.
6. You should go for a walk to extend your legs.
7. We've all lain bets on the favorites.
8. It is difficult to control garbage disposition.
9. On no account you are allowed to offer a discount.
10. It's time for us to take a move.

11. Our school was found in 1229.
12. If you don't like this one, try someone else.
13. Spain is a fertile country and exports a lot of products.
14. She took the recipe to the chemist's to get the medicine.
15. What brand is your car?
16. I expect it will rain tomorrow. I don't hope so.
17. You might use the word index when you are talking about the standard of living.
18. How many meters down is the sinking ship?
19. How long since you wind this clock?
20. You play tennis and I do so.
21. Please let me know if you have any criticisms to have.
22. We can't offer any discount for our services on no account.
23. A shop may sell things cheaply when it is having a liquidation.
24. You can't go in, "No Admission".
25. Do it like this way.

• **Rewrite:**

1. Their father's death affected them greatly. (effect)

.....

2. On watching the film on TV, she went to bed. (until)

.....

3. I haven't seen such a beautiful girl in my life. (Never)

.....

4. They are building him A villa. (having)

.....

5. This mountain is terrifically high. (height)

.....

6. He is a famous man. (of)

.....

7. She didn't buy the car because the money she had wasn't enough. (If)

.....

8. After he had finishing studying his lessons, he had a walk. (Only when)

.....

9. I respect him regardless of his mistakes. (whatever)

.....

10. He hardly go to the cinema,----- (question tag)

.....

11. They got married last week. (marriage)

.....

12. He was poor that is why he couldn't buy the flat. (If it)

.....

13. He is efficient in this field. (efficiency)

.....

14. The governor is likely to attend the meeting of the green party. (doubtful)

.....

15. Unless he had used the brakes, the child would have been hit. (But for)

.....

16. They realized, only then, the critical situation they put themselves in. (Only then)

.....

17. He needn't have looked for a job. He would set up a company. (necessary)

.....

18. All the criminals were dressed in a white uniform except her. (She was)

.....

19. You must not be allowed to leave the meeting under any condition. (On no condition)

.....

20. I left home with no money in my pocket. (Without)

.....

21. It's a pity you didn't roll the carpet up before painting the ceiling. (I wish)

.....

22. She can't reach the shelf because it is very high. (too- to)

.....

23. We needn't take a taxi as we already missed the train. (It's no use)

.....

24. My father was smoking heavily when he was young. (heavy)

.....

25. It's five years since I saw him. (for)

.....

26. His success greatly pleased his parents. (pleasure)

.....

27. There isn't anywhere as nice as your country. (Nowhere)

.....

28. You shouldn't reply to this letter in any circumstances. (In no circumstances)

.....

29. He has postponed the meeting till next week. (The meeting)

.....

30. He is interested in football. (interest)

.....

• **Write a dialogue**

- 1- Between a wife and her husband about how to be prepared for their daughter's wedding.
- 2- Between Osama and Taher who has just come back from a visit to a new city.
- 3- Between Ramy and Maher who refuses the idea of sending the old to the homes of the old.
- 4- Between Sally and Hind concerning those who raise birds like chickens, pigeons at home.
- 5- Between Merna and Sandy discussing how to spend their leisure well.
- 6- Between Ahmed and Gorge discussing how to improve our economy after the 25th Jan revolution.

• **Write an essay of not less than 20 lines on the following**

- 1-Teaching is a hard profession. It requires many qualities. How do you see teaching?
- 2-There is a bitter argument concerning the spread of epidemics (الأوبئة). Mention the reasons and your suggested solutions.

3-Quietness has become a rare thing. We really miss it. Do you think that we can restore it? Why ? Why not?

4-Modern technology has its positives and negatives. How can we make use of its positive sides and avoid its negative ones?

5-Some young people use the internet in marriage. Do you approve of this way?

6-The issue of the woman's work has occupied the minds of most people. Express your opinion.

7-Quick decisions are sometimes important in life. But one mustn't lose concentration in making decisions.

