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مراجعة ليلة الامتحان

المف الثالث الثانوي

A GROUP OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE EXPERTS

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

﴿ فَأَمَّا الزَّبَدُ فَيَذْهَبُ جُفَاءً ۝ وَأَمَّا مَا يَنْفَعُ النَّاسَ فَيَمْكُثُ فِي الْأَرْضِ ﴾ [الرعد: ١٧]

الحمد لله الذي أقل نعمه يستغرق أعظم الشكر والصلاة علي سيدنا محمد وآله ما نطق لسان بالذکر.
أما بعد

فإلي السادة المعلمين أساتذتي وزملائي وإلي أبنائي الطلاب - هذا كتاب **(English Lovers)** حمل بين طياته خلاصة جهد أعوام طويلة من العمل الميداني وخبرة عريضة بالإمتحانات علي اختلافها في كل المراحل وما دفعني إلي الإقدام علي هذا العمل المتواضع إلا ما لاحظته من حاجة الطالب والمعلم إلي كتاب واحد يضم ما تبعثر هنا وهناك في كتب ممزقة وأوراق مشتتة مما يرهق الجميع مادياً وعلمياً وكلي أذان مصغية لأي نقد بناء يحقق الفائدة المرجوة فإن وفقت فمن الله وإن كانت الآخري فالكمال لله وحده والله اسأل أن ينال هذا العمل رضا الجميع وأن يحقق النفع المرجو- إن شاء الله - عملاً بقوله صل الله عليه وسلم:- "إذا مات ابن آدم إنقطع عمله إلا من ثلاث: صدقة جارية أو علم يُنتفع به أو ولد يدعو له." صدق رسول الله ﷺ.
ومن الله أستمد العون والسداد وما توفيقي إلا بالله عليه توكلت وإليه أنيب.

أسرة التأليف

الدعم الفني وطلب الكميات

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Key Vocabulary

accompany (v)-ied	يُرافق / يُصاحب	click (v)-ed	ينقر / يضغط (على زر بالفأرة)	endanger (v)-ed	يُعرِّض للخطر
administer (v)-ed	يُعطي علاج لـ / يُدير	climate change	تغيّر المناخ	endangered (adj)	مُعرِّض للخطر
administrator (n)	مُسئول إداري	climate justice	العدالة المناخية	entangle (v)-d	يُشَبِّك / يُورِّط
adopt (v)-ed	يتبني (طفل / فكرة / أسلوب / ...)	climate migration (n)	الهجرة المناخية	entangled (adj)	مُتشابك / ملتوي
adoption (n)	تبني (طفل / فكرة / أسلوب / ...)	clutch (v)-ed	يتمسك بإحكام / يتمسك بـ	equitable (adj)	عادل / منصف
amphibian (n)	كائن برمائي	coast (n)	ساحل	equity (n)	عدالة / إنصاف
amphibious (adj)	برمائي	coastal (adj)	ساحلي	erode (v)-d	يَتآكَل
appliance (n)	جهاز / أداة كهربائية	collapse (n) (v)-d	انهيار / ينهار (الصحة / المبنى)	erosion (n)	التآكل
artifacts (n)	قطع أثرية / مصنوعات يدوية	collapsible (adj)	قابل للطي	expansion (n)	توسع / امتداد
attention (n)	انتباه / عناية	conscious (adj)	واع / مدرك	expose (v)-d	يُعرِّض / يكشف
attentive (adj)	منتبه / مهتم	consciousness (n)	الوعي / الإدراك	exposed (adj)	مُعرِّض / مكشوف
automate (v)-d	يؤتمت / يُحوّل للعمل الآلي	coordinate (v)-d	يُنسِّق / يُنظِّم	extreme (n)	أمر متطرّف / حالة قصوى
automated (adj)	آلي / مؤتمت	coordinated (adj)	مُنسِّق / مُنظَّم	extreme weather	طقس قاسي
automation (n)	التشغيل الآلي / الأتمتة	cotton gin (n)	آلة حلج القطن	fear (n) (v)-ed	الخوف / يخاف
awe-inspiring (adj)	مُثير للإعجاب	CPR	(Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation)	figurative (adj)	مجازي / غير حرفي
bear (v)-bore/borne	يتحمّل / يكابد	dedicate (v)-d	يُكرِّس / يُخصِّص	figuratively (adv)	مجازيا
beep (n) (v)-ed	يصدر صوت صفير / صفير	dedicated (adj)	مُكرِّس / مُخلص	forecast (n) (v)- forecast	التنبؤ / التوقع / يتنبأ
bleach (v)-ed	يبهت / يبيّض / يُزيل اللون	detect (v)-ed	يكتشف / يرصد	forehead (n)	جبهة / الجبين
bleaching (n)	تبييض / إزالة اللون	disrupt (v)-ed	يُعطلّ / يُشوِّش	fragile (adj)	هشّ / ضعيف / سهل الكسر
breathtaking (adj)	يخطف الأنفاس / مُدهش	disruption (n)	تعطيل / اضطراب	fragility (n)	الهشاشة / الضعف
brunt (n)	العبء الأكبر / الوطأة	diverse (adj)	متنوع	ghost (n)	شبح
burden (n)	عبء / حمل	diversity (n)	تنوع	global warming	الاحتباس الحراري
buzz (n) (v)-ed	طنين / ضوضاء / يعج / يمتلأ	drivers (n)	تعريفات (برامج تشغيل)	glow-producing (adj)	مُنتج للضوء / مُضيء
cable (n)	كابل / سلك كهربائي	drought (n)	جفاف / فترة جفاف	grab (v)-bed	يتمسك
chaos (n)	فوضى	dynast (n)	سليل الأسرة الحاكمة	gratitude (n)	امتنان / شكر
chaotic (adj)	فوضوي / غير مرتب	dynasty (n)	سلالة / أسرة حاكمة	greenhouse (n)	صوبة زراعية
chest (n)	صدر	efficiency (n)	الكفاءة / الفاعلية	greenhouse gas (n)	غازات الاحتباس الحراري
chores (n)	أعمال منزلية / مهام يومية	efficient (adj)	كُفاء / فعّال	groan (n) (v)-ed	يتأوه / يئن / أنين (صوت يعبر عن الألم)
		emergency (n)	طوارئ / حالة طارئة	groundwork (n)	تمهيد / أساس
		emissions (n)	انبعاثات	hatch (v)-ed	يفقس (البيض)
		emit (v)-ed	يبعث / يطلق	hatchery (n)	مَفْقَس / مكان تفريخ البيض

haunting (adj) عالق بالذهن / يصعب نسيانه	mitigate (v)-d يُخفف / يُقلل	scope (n) منظار / مجهر
hazardous (adj) خطير / مضر	mitigation (n) تخفيف / تقليل	scorch (v)-ed يحرق / يلهب
heartbreak (n) حسرة / حزن شديد	moan (n) (v)-ed أنين / يأن	scorching (adj) شديد الحرارة
heartbreaking (adj) مفرح (مسبب الحزن الشديد)	non-invasive (adj) غير تدخلي	shift (n) (v)-ed وردية عمل / ينقل
heat (n)(v)-ed حرارة / يسخن	nurse (n) (v)-d ممرض / يمرض	soak (v)-ed يببل / ينقع
heat wave موجة حر	nursing (n) التمريض	sophisticate (n) شخص متطور / مثقف
hesitation (n) التردد	offline (adj) غير متصل بالإنترنت	sophisticated (adj) متطور / معقد
household (n) (adj) أسرة / بيت / منزلي	optimistic (adj) متفائل	stand still يتوقف تماما / لا يتغير
householder (n) صاحب المنزل	organized (adj) مُنظَّم / مُرتَّب	standstill (n) توقف تام / جمود
indicate (v)-d يُشير / يدل	pale (adj) شاحب / باهت	stitch (v)-ed (n) يُخيط / غرزة (خياطة)
infrastructure (n) بنية تحتية	paramedic (n) مُسعف (شخص)	struggle (v)-d / (n) يُكافح / يناضل / كفاح
initiate (v)-ed يبدأ / يُبادر	paramedical (adj) متعلق بالاسعافات الأولية	swallow (v)-ed يبتلع
initiative (n) مبادرة	partner (n) شريك	tangible (adj) ملموس / محسوس
insight (n) رؤية / فهم عميق / تبصر	partnership (n) شراكة	technician (n) فني / تقني
intensify (v)-ied يُكثف / يشتد	pessimist (n) شخص متشائم	thrive (v)-d يزدهر / ينمو بقوة
intensive (adj) مُكثَّف	pessimistic (adj) متشائم	thriving (adj) مزدهر / نامٍ
justice (n) العدالة	phenomenal (adj) استثنائي / مذهل	track (n) (v)-ed مسار / طريق / يرصد / يتتبع
kick off (phr.v)-ed يبدأ / ينطلق	phenomenon (n) ظاهرة	troubleshoot (v)-ed يستكشف الأخطاء / الأعطال
large-scale (adj) واسع النطاق	pose (v)-d يُشكِّل / يُسبِّب	troubleshooter (n) مستكشف الأعطال / المشكلات
life-saving (adj) مُنقذ للحياة	potential (n)(adj) إمكانية / قدرة / احتمال	underestimate (v)-d يستخف / يُقلِّل من شأن
literal (adj) حرفي / غير مجازي	precaution (n) احتياط / حذر / إجراء وقائي	updated (adj) محدث
literally (adv) حرفياً / بالمعنى الحرفي	profound (adj) عميق / شديد التأثير	urgency (n) ضرورة مُلحة / إلحاح / استعجال
machine-driven (adj) مدار بالآلات	pulse (n) النبض	urgent (adj) عاجل / مُلح
magnificence (n) روعة / بهاء	relief (n) ارتياح / راحة	version (n) إصدار / نسخة
magnificent (adj) رائع / مهيب / عظيم	reputation (n) سُمعة / صيت	victim (n) ضحية (حادث / مرض / كارثة)
marginalize (v)-d يهْمش / يستبعد	respond (v)-ed يستجيب / يرد	victimize (v)-d يسئ معاملة / يضطهد / يجعله ضحية
marginalized (adj) مُهْمَش	revolution (n) ثورة / تغيير جذري	vivid (adj) زاهي / مفعم بالحياة
medication الدواء	revolutionize (v)-d يحدث ثورة / يغيِّر جذرياً	wave (n) موجة
megacity (n) مدينة عملاقة	reward (n) (v)-ed مكافئة / يكافئ	weather (n) طقس
meteorologist (n) عالم أرصاد جوية	rewarding (adj) مُجزِي / مُرضي	
meteorology (n) علم الأرصاد الجوية	right-click (v)-ed ينقر بزر الفأرة الأيمن	
migrate (v)-d يهاجر	rollercoaster (n) حالة متقلبة (غير مستقرة)	
migration (n) هجرة		
mind-blowing (adj) مذهل / مدهش للغاية		



Key idioms

idiom	idiom	meaning
a stitch in time saves nine	معالجة المشكلة في بدايتها يمنعها من التفاقم لاحقاً (الوقاية خير من العلاج)	fixing a small problem early prevents it from becoming a much bigger problem later.
a thing of the past	شيء من الماضي (لم يعد له أهمية)	something that no longer exists or is no longer used.
bear the brunt	يحمل العبء الأكبر	suffer the worst part of something bad
break your back	يبذل مجهوداً شاقاً جداً	to work extremely hard
burn the midnight oil	يعمل ليلاً حتى وقت متأخر	to work late into the night
come to a standstill	يتوقف تماماً	to stop completely or to fail to make any progress.
face the music	يتقبل النتائج الغير سارة	to accept the unpleasant results of your actions
full steam ahead	ينطلق بكل طاقة	to proceed with as much speed and energy as possible
go the extra mile	يبذل مجهوداً إضافياً	to make more effort than is expected of you
in deep water	في ورطة	to be in or get into serious trouble
it rained cats and dogs	تمطر بغزارة	it rained very heavily.
jump into action	يباشر العمل فوراً	start doing something quickly and with energy.
keep / put your nose to the grindstone	يعمل بجد وبدون توقف	to work very hard for a long time
lay the groundwork	يُمهّد الطريق لـ (يقوم بالتحضيرات اللازمة)	to make the preparations necessary for something to happen or succeed later
no pain, no gain	لا مكسب بلا تعب (من جد وجد)	success requires hard work, effort, or sometimes struggle.
over the moon	سعيد جداً	extremely happy and excited
pale as a ghost	شاحب كالشبح	extremely pale, usually because of fear, shock, or illness.
pull your weight	يؤدي نصيبه من العمل	to do your full share of work
put your shoulder to the wheel	ابذل قصارى جهدك	to start to work with great effort and determination
shoulder the burden	يتحمل المسؤولية الصعبة	to take responsibility for something difficult or unpleasant
soaked to the skin	مبتل تماماً	completely wet from head to toe.
spring into action	يبدأ في التصرف بسرعة	to suddenly begin working or responding quickly.
take the heat	يتقبل اللوم والانتقاد	to accept criticism or blame
teamwork makes the dream work	العمل الجماعي يجعل الحلم حقيقة	when people join effectively together in a task, their dream / goal will be achieved.
turn a blind eye	يتجاهل	to deliberately ignore something that you know should not be happening

Synonyms and Antonyms

Word	Synonyms	Antonyms
accompany	يُرَافِقُ / يُصَاحِبُ	follow / join leave / abandon / desert يترك / يهجر
administer	يُعْطِي / يُدِيرُ	give (medicine) / manage ignore يتجاهل
advanced	مُتَقَدِّمٌ	sophisticated / cutting-edge primitive / simple بدائي / بسيط
automated	آلي / مؤتمت	mechanized / computerized manual / hand-operated يدوي / يعمل باليد
awe-inspiring	مُثِيرٌ لِلإِعْجَابِ	breathtaking/impressive unimpressive/ordinary غير مُلْفِتة
bleach	يُزِيلُ اللَّوْنَ	whiten/lighten stain/darken يلطخ / يغمق
breathtaking	مُذْهِلٌ	astonishing/stunning/impressive dull/unimpressive/ordinary باهت / غير مُلْفِتة / عادي
brunt	العَبءُ الأَكْبَرُ / الوَطْأَةُ	burden / ease / relief سهولة / راحة
buzz	ضَوْضَاءٌ (أصوات كثيرة متداخلة)	noise silence / quietness صمت / هدوء
chaos	فَوْضَى / اضطراب شديد	disorder / confusion order / organization نظام / تنظيم
clutch	يُمسِكُ بِشِدَّةٍ	grip/grab release/let go/drop يترك / يسقط
collapse	يَنْهَارُ	fall / deteriorate get better / recover / improve يتحسّن / يتعافى
consciousness	وعي / إدراك	awareness unconsciousness / insensibility فقدان الوعي / انعدام الإحساس
critical	حَرْجٌ / خَطِيرٌ	serious / dangerous / crucial simple / trivial / insignificant بسيط / تافه / غير مهم
dedicated	مُكْرَسٌ	devoted/committed/loyal uncommitted/indifferent غير ملتزم / غير مبالي
detect	يُكْتَشِفُ	discover / find / identify miss / overlook يغفل / يترك بدون ملاحظة
disrupt	يَشْوِشُ عَلَى	interrupt/disturb maintain/continue يحافظ على / يستمر
diverse	مُتَنَوِّعٌ	varied/different identical/similar مطابق / مشابه
efficiency	كِفَاءَةٌ	competence / effectiveness / productivity inefficiency / incompetence عدم كفاءة / ضعف أداء
emergency	حَالَةٌ طَوَارِئُ	casualty / urgency stability / calm استقرار / هدوء
entangled	مُتَشَابِكٌ	twisted/caught/tangled free/untangled/released حر / غير متشابك / مُطْلَقٌ
equity	عَدَالَةٌ / إِنْصَافٌ	fairness/justice unfairness / inequality / bias ظلم / عدم مساواة / تحييز
erosion	التَّآكُلُ	wearing away / deterioration buildup/growth تراكم / نمو
fascinating	رَائِعٌ / سَاحِرٌ / فَاتِنٌ	charming / captivating boring / ordinary ممل / عادي
fascinating	رَائِعٌ / مُثِيرٌ لِلإِهْتِمَامِ	captivating / engaging boring / dull ممل / كئيب
figuratively	مُجَازِيًا	metaphorically literally/exactly/factually حرفيًا / بالضبط

fragile	هش / ضعيف	delicate/weak/breakable	strong/sturdy/durable	قوي / متين / دائم
glow-producing	مُنتِج للضوء	light-producing/glowing	dark/dull	مُظلم / باهت
grab	يمسك بسرعة / يخطف	snatch / grasp	release / let go	يُطلق / يُحرر
gratitude	الامتنان	thankfulness/ appreciation	ingratitude	عدم الامتنان
groan	يئن / يتأوه	moan	laugh / cheer	يضحك / يهتف
haunting	مؤثر	evocative/unforgettable	forgettable/unremarkable	سهل النسيان / غير مميز
hazardous	خطير	dangerous/risky	safe/secure/harmless	آمن / محمي / غير ضار
heartbreaking	مفجع / محزن جداً	painful / upsetting	heartwarming / cheerful	باعث على السرور
household	منزلي / أسرة	domestic	foreign / external	أجنبي / خارجي
intensify	يُكثف / يشتد	strengthen / enlarge	weaken / lessen	يضعف / يقلل
kick off	يبدأ / يفتتح	start / begin	end / finish	نهاية / انتهاء
large-scale	واسع النطاق	massive / widespread	small-scale / limited	صغير النطاق / محدود
magnificent	رائع	splendid/impressive/glorious	ordinary/poor/awful	عادي / ضعيف / فظيع
marginalized	مهمّش	excluded / ignored	included / powerful	مُدْرَج / ذو نفوذ
migration	هجرة	displacement / relocation	settlement / stay	استيطان / إقامة
mind-blowing	مدهش	very exciting/shocking /strange	ordinary/boring/unremarkable	عادي / غير لافت / مُمل
mitigate	يُخفف / يُقلل	alleviate / reduce	intensify / increase	يشتد / يزيد
non-invasive	غير تدخلية	external / non-intrusive	invasive/ intrusive	متطفل / غازي
pessimistic	متشائم	negative/ gloomy/ hopeless	optimistic/ positive/hopeful	متفائل / إيجابي / مليء بالأمل
preserve	يحافظ على	protect / save / conserve	destroy / ruin / waste	يدمر / يخرّب / يهدر
profound	مؤثر / عميق	influential / deep / meaningful	trivial / superficial	تافه / سطحي
revolutionize	يُحدث ثورة / يغيّر جذرياً	transform / innovate / change	preserve / maintain / keep	يحافظ / يصون
rewarding	مُجزٍ / مُرضٍ	satisfying / worthwhile	disappointing / pointless	مُخيّب للأمال / بلا جدوى
rollercoaster	حالة متقلبة (غير مستقرة)	ups and downs / instability	stability/balance	استقرار / توازن
scorching	حارق / شديد الحرارة	very hot / boiling	cold/freezing	بارد / متجمّد
sophisticated	معقد / متطور	advance / complex	simple / basic	بسيط / أساسي
standstill	توقف / جمود	stop / dead end	movement / progress / advance	حركة / تقدم
stitch	يخيط	sew / suture	cut open / tear	يفتح / يمزق
struggle	يناضل	strive/fight/effort	relax/ease/give up	يسترخي / يخفف / يتخلى

tangible	لملموس / محسوس	touchable / remarkable	intangible / abstract	غير ملموس / مجرد
thrive	يزدهر	flourish/prosper/succeed	fail/decline/wither	يفشل / يضعف / يذبل
troubleshoot	يستكشف الأخطاء ويصلحها	solve / fix / repair	damage / worsen	يضر / يزيد سوءاً
underestimate	يقلل من شأن	underrate/undervalue/belittle	overestimate/exaggerate	يبالغ في تقدير / يضخم
unequal	غير متساوٍ / غير عادل	unfair	equal / fair	متساوٍ / عادل
urgency	إلحاح / ضرورة عاجلة	immediacy / importance	unimportance / triviality	عدم أهمية / تفاهة
vivid	زاهي اللون	bright/brilliant/intense	dull/pale/lifeless	باهت / شاحب / بلا حياة

Expressions & Prepositions

تعبيرات و حروف جر

(be) accompanied by	مصحوب بـ	many don't make it	كثير منهم لا ينجو
(be) dangerous to humans	خطيراً على البشر	my nose was running	كان أنفي يسيل
(be) home to / for	موطن لـ	never-ending rollercoaster	تقلبات لا نهاية لها
(be) know for	معروف بـ / يشتهر بـ	non-invasive drone	درون غير تدخلية
(be) known as	معروف كـ	not only but also	ليس فقط ... بل أيضاً
(be) respectful of	محترماً لـ	not the other way around	وليس العكس
(be) responsible for	مسئول عن	on stormy nights	في الليالي العاصفة
(be) situated in / at	يقع في	out of breath	غير قادر على التنفس
a victim is rushed in	يتم نقل الضحية بسرعه	perform / do a task	يؤدي / يقوم بمهمة
achieve/reach a goal	يحقق هدفاً	play a role in	يلعب دوراً في
address the challenge	يتعامل مع التحدي	pose serious threats to	يشكل تهديدات خطيرة لـ
administer/perform CPR	يُجري إنعاش قلبي رئوي	prepare ... for	يجهز ... لـ
as the saying goes	كما يقول المثل	prepare in advance	يستعد مسبقاً
at its core	في جوهره	preserve their fragile habitats	يحافظ على مواطنها الهشة
at risk	في خطر	problem with + جهاز	مشكلة في + جهاز
be filled with fear/urgency	يتملئ بالخوف / الحالات العاجلة	protect ... from ...	يحمي ... من ...
be in full chaos	يكون في فوضى كاملة	put ... at risk.	يعرض ... للخطر
buzz with activity	يعج بالنشاط	receive care/treatment	تلقي الرعاية / العلاج
call for	يدعو إلى / يطالب بـ	recover from	يتعافى من
care for	يعتني بـ / يهتم بـ	reduce plastic waste	يقلل من نفايات البلاستيك
cause a problem	يسبب مشكلة	reduce pollution / danger / risk	يقلل التلوث / الخطر
cause accidents	يسبب حوادث	refer to ... as	يُشير إلى ... باسم
cause coral bleaching	يسبب تبييض الشعاب	reflect on	يتأمل في / يفكر في
charge ... ahead into	يندفع بسرعة إلى	rely heavily on	يعتمد بشكل كبير على
check on patients	يطمئن على المرضى	replace human labor	يستبدل العامل البشري

come to an end	يصل إلى نهايته	rescue entangled whales	ينقذ الحيتان العالقة بالشبكة
connect ... with	يربط ... بـ	run a campaign	يدير حملة
contributor to	مساهم في	safety considerations	اعتبارات السلامة
control machine	يتحكم في الآلة	see ... as	يرى ... على أنه
covered in blood	مغطى بالدماء	separate ... from ...	يفصل ... عن ...
create awareness about	يكون الوعي بـ	slow-moving turtles	سلاحف بطيئة الحركة
damage marine life	يضر بالحياة البحرية	speak of	يتحدث عن (بدون تفاصيل)
detect illnesses	يكشف الأمراض	stay in charge of	يظل مسؤولاً عن
develop/find solutions for/ to	يطور/يجد حلولاً لـ	stitch a deep cut	خيطة جرح عميق
emergency operator	مشغل الطوارئ	struggle to	يكافح من أجل
empower young innovators to	يمكن المبتكرين الشباب من	suffer from	يعاني من
endangered species	أنواع مهددة بالانقراض	swallow a coin	ابتلاع عملة
essential to / for	ضروري لـ	take action = act	يتخذ إجراء
everything runs smoothly	كل شيء يسير بسلاسة	take over	يتولى المسؤولية
expose to	يعرض لـ	take part in	يشارك في
face a hard-to-survive journey	يواجه رحلة صعبة للبقاء على قيد الحياة	take precautions	يتخذ احتياطات
fix the burdens	يصلح الأعباء	take responsibility	يتحمل المسؤولية
fix the problem	يصلح المشكلة	the door flew open	فتح الباب فجأة
flood-prone regions	مناطق معرضة للفيضانات	the majority of	أغلبية
glow-producing organs	أعضاء تنتج الضوء	the sun rise	شروق الشمس
handle emergencies	يتعامل مع الطوارئ	threat to	تهديد لـ
hold power	يحتفظ بالسلطة	threaten health, and safety	يهدد الصحة والسلامة
hopeful about	متفائل بشأن	through the roaring wind	عبر الرياح الهوجاء
import from	يستورد من	track our heart rate	يتتبع معدل ضربات القلب
industrialized nations = Global North	الدول الصناعية	track whale movements	يتتبع حركة الحيتان
install automated systems	يركب أنظمة مؤتمتة	trade ... for	يضحي بـ ... مقابل ...
install software / drivers	يثبت البرامج / التعريفات	treat wound / patient	يعالج الجرح / المريض
kick off ... with	يبدأ ... بـ	turn off the lights.	يطفى الأنوار
life-saving teamwork	العمل الجماعي لإنقاذ الحياة	underestimate the value of	يقلل من قيمة
loose cable	كابل غير محكم	update ... to the latest version	يحدث ... إلى أحدث إصدار
make / build a 3D model of	يبني نموذجاً ثلاثي الأبعاد لـ	we cannot afford to	لا يمكننا تحمل أن
make a decision	يقرر/يتخذ قرار	weep with relief and gratitude	يبكي من الفرح والامتنان
make a difference	يحدث فرقاً	work for	يعمل لدى / من أجل
make an appointment	تحديد موعد	worry about	يقلق بشأن
make sure	يتأكد من		

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

- 1 The sad movie was so that many people cried.
a) breathtaking b) automated c) heartbreaking d) amphibious
- 2 They started a successful business last year.
a) partnership b) phenomenon c) drought d) migration
- 3 The fishing net became around the rocks.
a) optimistic b) entangled c) automated d) vivid
- 4 Rainbows are a natural seen after rain.
a) partnership b) reputation c) version d) phenomenon
- 5 Ancient Egypt was ruled by a famous royal
a) phenomenon b) partnership c) dynasty d) household
- 6 His emotions felt like a during the difficult year.
a) rollercoaster b) household c) phenomenon d) infrastructure
- 7 The scientist used a to examine the tiny sample.
a) partner b) victim c) scope d) version
- 8 The company uses technology to improve production quality.
a) hazardous b) sophisticated c) marginalized d) fragile
- 9 The engineer helped the software problem yesterday.
a) clutch b) intensify c) swallow d) troubleshoot
- 10 We heard a painful from the injured player.
a) groan b) drought c) migration d) revolution
- 11 The doctor quickly medicine to the sick child yesterday.
a) intensified b) administered c) detected d) migrated
- 12 During summer, a strong affected many cities this week.
a) partnership b) migration c) heat wave d) infrastructure
- 13 She answered without any during the interview yesterday.
a) reputation b) hesitation c) phenomenon d) consciousness
- 14 Every should save electricity and water whenever possible.
a) household b) meteorologist c) technician d) victim
- 15 Frogs are animals that live on land and water.
a) automated b) awe-inspiring c) amphibious d) life-saving
- 16 The country improved its roads and during recent years.
a) infrastructure b) migration c) emissions d) reputation
- 17 Heavy rain may flooding in some villages today.
a) administer b) intensify c) detect d) clutch
- 18 Many factories now use machines to save time.
a) hazardous b) marginalized c) automated d) optimistic
- 19 The waterfall was truly and amazed all visitors there.
a) dedicated b) awe-inspiring c) non-invasive d) fragile
- 20 The sports festival will next Saturday morning.
a) migrate b) clutch c) detect d) kick off
- 21 The project was a plan covering many cities.
a) large-scale b) life-saving c) machine-driven d) sophisticated

- 22 The machine made a loud before stopping suddenly.
 a) migration b) partnership c) beep d) reputation
- 23 Doctors used a device during the emergency.
 a) machine-driven b) life-saving c) breathtaking d) marginalized
- 24 Sunlight can clothes left outside for weeks.
 a) swallow b) thrive c) clutch d) bleach
- 25 The teacher meant the sentence not figuratively.
 a) optimistically b) literally c) urgently d) vividly
- 26 The lake view was absolutely at sunset yesterday.
 a) amphibious b) dedicated c) breathtaking d) hazardous
- 27 Modern factories often depend on equipment today.
 a) rewarding b) machine-driven c) awe-inspiring d) fragile
- 28 Some groups feel and need more support.
 a) optimistic b) sophisticated c) marginalized d) vivid
- 29 The city suffered from terrible after the accident.
 a) phenomenon b) chaos c) migration d) partnership
- 30 A with over twenty million people faces many challenges.
 a) meteorologist b) megacity c) victim d) technician
- 31 A studies weather and predicts future conditions.
 a) technician b) paramedic c) partner d) meteorologist
- 32 Children often help with simple after finishing homework.
 a) drivers b) emissions c) chores d) artifacts
- 33 Many families experienced after their farms became too dry.
 a) migration b) partnership c) reputation d) phenomenon
- 34 The science experiment was truly for the students.
 a) non-invasive b) mind-blowing c) hazardous d) dedicated
- 35 New trees can help the effects of climate change.
 a) administer b) detect c) mitigate d) intensify
- 36 The frightened child his mother's hand tightly.
 a) swallowed b) migrated c) clutched d) detected
- 37 We heard a soft from the injured man.
 a) reputation b) moan c) migration d) partnership
- 38 Doctors preferred a procedure with less pain.
 a) amphibious b) automated c) life-saving d) non-invasive
- 39 The old building suffered a sudden after heavy rain.
 a) collapse b) revolution c) migration d) drought
- 40 He lost for a few minutes after the accident.
 a) consciousness b) infrastructure c) migration d) reputation
- 41 She remained despite the difficult situation.
 a) fragile b) optimistic c) hazardous d) marginalized
- 42 A separates cotton fibers from their seeds.
 a) cotton gin b) megacity c) household d) phenomenon

- 43 The arrived quickly and helped the injured driver.
 a) partner b) paramedic c) meteorologist d) technician
- 44 The training course included lessons about proper techniques.
 a) drought b) migration c) equity d) CPR
- 45 He is a teacher who always supports his students.
 a) dedicated b) hazardous c) sophisticated d) vivid
- 46 The machine can tiny problems before they become serious.
 a) migrate b) detect c) swallow d) intensify
- 47 Some people are naturally about future events.
 a) rewarding b) breathtaking c) pessimistic d) diverse
- 48 Updating the solved the computer problem quickly.
 a) emissions b) chores c) artifacts d) drivers
- 49 Every student has the to achieve success.
 a) potential b) migration c) reputation d) equity
- 50 Farmers suffered greatly during the long last summer.
 a) drought b) revolution c) collapse d) migration
- 51 The speech had a/an effect on the audience.
 a) automated b) amphibious c) profound d) vivid
- 52 Hard work helped him build a strong
 a) migration b) reputation c) drought d) phenomenon
- 53 The invention started a technological worldwide.
 a) partnership b) collapse c) migration d) revolution
- 54 Saving a life can be a very experience.
 a) fragile b) hazardous c) rewarding d) marginalized
- 55 Everyone deserves regardless of their background or income.
 a) drought b) migration c) reputation d) equity
- 56 We stayed indoors because of the weather outside.
 a) vivid b) scorching c) automated d) dedicated
- 57 The night worker finished his at six o'clock.
 a) shift b) collapse c) revolution d) migration
- 58 Traffic reached a complete after the road accident.
 a) standstill b) partnership c) migration d) phenomenon
- 59 The nurse carefully the wound after cleaning it.
 a) swallowed b) stitched c) migrated d) detected
- 60 He was speaking when he called the exam a battle.
 a) vividly b) urgently c) literally d) figuratively
- 61 The child could not the large medicine tablet easily.
 a) clutch b) intensify c) swallow d) mitigate
- 62 Success requires both skills and practical experience.
 a) tangible b) optimistic c) sophisticated d) amphibious
- 63 The old vase was very and easy to break.
 a) rewarding b) fragile c) automated d) diverse
- 64 Small businesses can with proper planning and support.
 a) detect b) migrate c) thrive d) administer

- 65 The skilled repaired the damaged computer quickly.
 a) technician b) meteorologist c) victim d) partner
- 66 Scientists warn that affects weather around the world.
 a) global warming b) climate migration c) infrastructure d) CPR
- 67 Fireflies are insects seen on warm summer nights.
 a) life-saving b) glow-producing c) marginalized d) non-invasive
- 68 Never your abilities when facing a difficult challenge.
 a) administer b) migrate c) detect d) underestimate
- 69 She expressed deep for her teacher's support.
 a) gratitude b) migration c) reputation d) infrastructure
- 70 Doctors acted with great during the emergency situation.
 a) urgency b) phenomenon c) partnership d) version
- 71 Please install the latest of the application today.
 a) victim b) scope c) version d) partner
- 72 The earthquake needed immediate medical assistance quickly.
 a) technicians b) partners c) victims d) meteorologists
- 73 The artist created a picture full of bright colors.
 a) vivid b) fragile c) hazardous d) dedicated
- 74 Workers wore special equipment because the chemicals were
 a) optimistic b) hazardous c) rewarding d) automated
- 75 The song remained in my memory for years.
 a) life-saving b) diverse c) amphibious d) haunting
- 76 The baby chicks began to early this morning.
 a) migrate b) hatch c) detect d) intensify
- 77 The rescue team responded to the within minutes.
 a) emergency b) migration c) phenomenon d) reputation
- 78 The school has a student population from many countries.
 a) hazardous b) fragile c) diverse d) automated
- 79 Factory must be reduced to protect the environment.
 a) drivers b) chores c) artifacts d) emissions
- 80 The rare animal is now because of habitat loss.
 a) endangered b) optimistic c) sophisticated d) vivid

Idioms

- 81 During the crisis, poor families had to
 a) turn a blind eye b) burn the midnight oil c) go the extra mile d) bear the brunt
- 82 Sara had to to finish her project before morning.
 a) pull her weight b) burn the midnight oil c) take the heat d) lay the groundwork
- 83 He had to for months to pass the exam.
 a) face the music b) come to a standstill c) break his back d) over the moon
- 84 Traffic after the huge accident on the road.
 a) went the extra mile b) bore the brunt c) turned a blind eye d) came to a standstill

- 85 Good teachers always to help weak students improve.
 a) take the heat b) turn a blind eye c) come to a standstill d) go the extra mile
- 86 If you repair the small crack now, you will avoid bigger damage later as
 a) over the moon b) a stitch in time saves nine
 c) soaked to the skin d) full steam ahead
- 87 Sending letters by post has become nowadays.
 a) a thing of the past b) in deep water c) pale as a ghost d) facing the music
- 88 He made a serious mistake, so he must now.
 a) soaked to the skin b) be full steam ahead
 c) face the music d) have a thing of the past
- 89 After approval, the team moved with the new plan.
 a) full steam ahead b) pale as a ghost c) in deep water d) no pain, no gain
- 90 He lost the company file, so he was
 a) over the moon b) in deep water c) soaked to the skin d) a thing of the past
- 91 We cancelled the trip because it yesterday afternoon.
 a) faced the music b) pulled your weight
 c) rained cats and dogs d) shouldered the burden
- 92 When the alarm rang, firefighters immediately.
 a) jumped into action b) burned the midnight oil
 c) turned a blind eye d) came to a standstill
- 93 You must to finish this difficult course.
 a) look as a ghost b) over the moon
 c) soak to the skin d) keep your nose to the grindstone
- 94 The early training helped for future success.
 a) take the heat b) lay the groundwork c) come to a standstill d) bear the brunt
- 95 If you want real success, remember that
 a) you are a thing of the past b) you are in deep water
 c) no pain, no gain d) you should turn a blind eye
- 96 Mona was when she won the competition.
 a) soaked to the skin b) pale as a ghost c) full steam ahead d) over the moon
- 97 He looked after hearing the terrible news.
 a) pale as a ghost b) a teamwork makes the dream work
 c) gone the extra mile d) a stitch in time saves nine
- 98 Every student must in the group project.
 a) face the music b) burn the midnight oil c) pull his weight d) take the heat
- 99 We must to finish this hard job today.
 a) be a thing of the past b) put our shoulder to the wheel
 c) rain cats and dogs d) soak over the moon
- 100 The leader had to after the team failed.
 a) be full steam ahead b) have no pain, no gain
 c) soak to the skin d) shoulder the burden

- 101 We were after walking home in the storm.
 a) soaked to the skin b) in deep water c) full steam ahead d) a thing of the past
- 102 When the guards saw the thief, they
 a) turned a blind eye b) took the heat c) sprang into action d) faced the music
- 103 The coach had to after his team lost badly.
 a) lay the groundwork b) pull your weight c) burn the midnight oil d) take the heat
- 104 Our team succeeded because
 a) teamwork looks pale as a ghost b) teamwork makes the dream work
 c) teamwork comes to a standstill d) teamwork faces the music
- 105 The teacher must not when students cheat.
 a) break his back b) shoulder the burden
 c) turn a blind eye d) be full steam ahead

Synonyms & Antonyms

- 106 Trees help **mitigate** air pollution. The synonym of "mitigate" is
 a) worsen b) intensify c) increase d) alleviate
- 107 The pyramids are truly **awe-inspiring**. The antonym of "awe-inspiring" is
 a) breathtaking b) unimpressive c) glow-producing d) coordinated
- 108 His life is a **rollercoaster** of emotions. The synonym of "rollercoaster" is
 a) balance b) stability c) calm d) ups and downs
- 109 **Erosion** damaged the riverbank. The synonyms of "erosion" is
 a) deterioration b) pose c) buildup d) growth
- 110 He showed **gratitude** for their help. The synonym of "gratitude" is
 a) fear b) ingratitude c) appreciation d) distress
- 111 The patient regained **consciousness** after the accident. The synonym of "consciousness" is
 a) silence b) confusion c) poison d) awareness
- 112 He tried to **clutch** the bag tightly. The antonym of "clutch" is
 a) hold b) release c) grab d) grip
- 113 The factory uses **automated** machines. The antonym of "automated" is
 a) manual b) computerized c) electric d) automatic
- 114 Don't **expose** your skin to the hot sun. The synonym of "expose" is
 a) hide b) uncover c) conceal d) cover
- 115 Traffic came to a **standstill** after the crash. The antonym of "standstill" is
 a) trace b) stop c) end d) movement
- 116 We must **preserve** our natural resources. The synonym of "preserve" is
 a) destroy b) protect c) ruin d) waste
- 117 The storm may **intensify** during the night. The antonym of "intensify" is
 a) enhance b) strengthen c) increase d) weaken
- 118 They launched a **large-scale** farming project. The synonym of "large-scale" is
 a) widespread b) small-scale c) limited d) narrow
- 119 Egypt has a **diverse** cultural heritage. The antonym of "diverse" is
 a) vivid b) fragile c) struggle d) identical

- 120 Ali is **in charge of** the company. The synonym of "**(be) in charge of**" is
 a) responsible for b) under the authority of c) unreliable d) accountable
- 121 Loud noise can **disrupt** the lesson. The synonym of "**disrupt**" is
 a) maintain b) struggle c) interrupt d) continue
- 122 The surgeon will **stitch** the cut carefully. The antonym of "**stitch**" is
 a) sew b) grip c) cut open d) suture
- 123 The company got **into deep water** after the mistake. The synonym of "**in deep water**" is
 a) in trouble b) safe c) organized e) protected
- 124 She uses **advanced** technology in her work. The synonyms of "**advanced**" are and
 a) primitive b) traditional c) cutting-edge d) basic
- 125 The company plans an **expansion** next year. The synonym of "**expansion**" is
 a) decrease b) growth c) reduction d) decline



Grammar

Present Perfect

فعل حدث في الماضي بدون ذكر متى حدث أما إذا تم تحديد زمنه نستخدم زمن الماضي البسيط.

- 1 She a new film.
 a) watched b) has watched c) had watched d) was watched
- 2 She a new film yesterday.
 a) watched b) has watched c) had watched d) was watched

مع الاحداث التاريخية المعروفة نستخدم زمن الماضي البسيط حتى لو لم يذكر متى تم الحدث.

- 3 The Ancient Egyptians the pyramids.
 a) built b) have built c) had built d) were building

حدث بدا وانتهي في الماضي لكن أثره في الحاضر أما إذا كان الاثر في الماضي ... نستخدم الماضي التام.

- 4 He is tired because he too much on the garden.
 a) worked b) has worked c) had worked d) working
- 5 He was tired because he too much on the garden.
 a) worked b) has worked c) had worked d) working

(yet) تستخدم في نهاية الجملة المنفية والاستفهامية ، ومن الممكن استخدام (already) أيضا للتعبير عن الدهشة.

- 6 Have you finished your food?
 a) yet b) already c) just d) never
- 7 Have you finished your food? You are so quick.
 a) yet b) already c) just d) never

إذا جاء مع (since) فعل واحد في الجملة يوضع في زمن المضارع التام البسيط أو المستمر.

v+ing / يدل على توقيت محدد / Noun (بداية الفترة الزمنية) since (مضارع تام)

إذا جاء مع (since) فعلين ... أي ربطت بين جملتين تصبح القاعدة كالآتي:

(ماضى بسيط) + (فاعل) since (مضارع تام)

- 8 Salma tennis every week **since** she was five years old.
 a) has been playing b) was playing c) plays d) is playing

for the last + (مدة زمنية) / since last + (مدة زمنية) / since the last + (اسم شيء)

- 9 We haven't watched TV last week.
a) for b) since c) just d) already
- 10 We haven't watched TV the last week.
a) for b) since c) just d) already
- 11 We haven't watched TV the last film.
a) for b) since c) just d) already

have been to / have gone to / have been in

(has / have) been to + مكان ذهب إلى مكان وعاد
(has / have) gone to + مكان ذهب إلى مكان ولم يعد
(has / have) been at / in + مكان ... for / since ... ذهب إلى مكان واستقر فيه

- 12 You can't meet the manager because he to Paris.
a) has been b) has gone c) had been d) had gone
- 13 He to the supermarket. You can see the bags on the table.
a) has been b) has gone c) had been d) had gone

It's (It has been) + (مدة زمنية) + since + (فاعل) + last + (ماضي بسيط) +

- 14 It's two weeks we met.
a) while b) before c) when d) since

ever
→ السؤال / النفي
→ It's the first / only time
→ Superlative صيغة التفضيل
→ before في السؤال

never
→ before في الجملة الخبرية
→ Comparative مقارنة
→ adj. الصفة

- 15 This the most dangerous animal I have seen.
a) ever b) never c) yet d) since
- 16 Rody has prepared lunch before.
a) ever b) never c) yet d) since

الفرق بين زمن المضارع التام البسيط والمستمر :
بالترتيب كده (المعنى / الكلمة الدالة / الفعل يستغرق وقتا طويلا أم كثيرا)

- 17 You the office for more than 3 hours. When will you finish?
a) have been cleaned b) have cleaned c) have been cleaning d) cleaned
- 18 I my work since 2 o'clock. What will I do now?
a) have finished b) have been finishing c) have been finished d) finished

لا يستخدم المضارع التام المستمر مع الأعداد أو عدد مرات حدوث الفعل وافعال الحواس والمشاعر والإدراك ويستخدم المضارع التام البسيط بدلا منه :

- 19 I five e-mails to my friends.
a) have sent b) have been sending c) have been sent d) sent
- 20 I him for two years now.
a) knew b) known c) have been knowing d) have known

Reported Speech

(say / says / said) + (that أو من الممكن الاستغناء عنها) + (فاعل) + (فعل) +

(tell / tells / told) + (مفعول) + (that أو من الممكن الاستغناء عنها) + (فاعل) + (فعل) +

promised / complained / admitted / reported / replied

- 21 The doctor me I should walk 5 km every day.
a) said b) told c) spoke d) talked
- 22 The doctor me to walk 5 km every day.
a) said b) told c) spoke d) talked
- 23 Mum that she would take us to the zoo next Friday.
a) promised b) promise c) promises d) will promise

من المنطقي الا تستخدم فعل مضارع او مستقبل اذا كان فعل القول ماضي :

(said / told / admitted)

- 24 He said that it a busy day.
a) is b) was c) will be d) is being
- 25 The thief admitted that he the necklace from Mrs Morrison's bag the night before.
a) would steal b) steals c) had stolen d) was stolen
- 26 "I'm going out" announced Bassam. Bassam announced he out
a) went b) has gone c) was going d) is going

لا تتغير الازمنة اذا كان فعل القول مضارع او مستقبل :

- 27 My uncle promises he meet me at home.
a) would b) will c) can d) may

لا تتغير الازمنة اذا كان الكلام يعبر عن حقيقة :

- 28 The biologist said, "These fish swim upstream in the autumn." The biologist said these fish
upstream in the autumn.
a) swim b) swam c) swum d) are swimming

لا تتغير الازمنة اذا كان الكلام قد قيل منذ فترة قصيرة :

- 29 He said just now that he a new story.
a) is reading b) was reading c) had read d) was read

لا تتغير الازمنة اذا لم يتغير ظرف الزمان :

- 30 Mona promised that she home tomorrow.
a) be b) would have been c) will have been d) will be

لاحظ تحويل أسماء الاشارة وظروف المكان والزمان

- 31 "Tomorrow I'll see Hany" Gamal said. Gamal said he would see Hany
a) yesterday b) the following day c) again d) today

(asked) + مفعول أو بدون مفعول

wondered / wanted to know / inquired / don't know + بدون مفعول

- 32 He me if I would attend the party.
a) asked b) wanted to know c) wondered d) inquired

asked / / + (if / whether / أداة الاستفهام) + subject + verb

بعد أداة الاستفهام يأتي جملة كاملة ... ما عدا إذا كانت أداة الاستفهام who يأتي بعدها الفعل .

- 33 He asked Nora if she was enjoying the book she
a) read b) was reading c) will read d) would read
- 34 Samia asked Hala she was doing anything the next day.
a) unless b) whether c) without d) except
- 35 He asked me if I knew that
a) had she been ill b) she has been ill
c) she had been ill d) has she been ill
- 36 He asked me whether to Cairo Tower before.
a) have I been b) I have been c) I had been d) had I been
- 37 Omar wondered where the charger
a) puts b) is putting c) was put d) is put
- 38 Ahmed asked me where the day before.
a) I had gone b) I went c) had I gone d) did I go

Do you know

Can you tell me

Could you tell me

+ (if / whether / أداة استفهام) + فاعل + فعل + ... ?

- 39 Do you know when at the station?
a) Ahmed had arrived b) had Ahmed arrived c) did Ahmed arrive d) Ahmed had arrive

هناك أفعال إذا جاء بعدها مفعول تتبع بـ (to + inf.) أما إذا لم يأتي بعدها مفعول فتتبع بـ (v+ing)

advise / allow / encourage / permit / recommend / require / forbid

- My father recommended me early. (sleep – to sleep – sleeping – slept)
- My father recommended early. (sleep – to sleep – sleeping – slept)
- My father recommended that I early. (sleep – to sleep – sleeping – slept)

Deduction

Present	Past
must + inf. بالتأكيد (يكون)	must have + p.p. بالتأكيد (كان)
can't + inf. بالتأكيد لا يكون	can't have + p.p. بالتأكيد لم يكن
may + inf. ربما (يكون)	may have + p.p. ربما (كان)
might + inf. من المحتمل (يكون)	might have + p.p. من المحتمل (كان)
could + inf. من المحتمل (يكون)	could have + p.p. كان من المحتمل / كان من الممكن حدوث شيء ولكنه لم يحدث
الاختيار فيما بينهم يكون على حسب المعنى	
الكلمات الدالة :	الكلمات الدالة :
(I'm sure / I think / I'm (nearly) certain / Certainly / Definitely)	Perhaps / Probably / It's probable / Likely / I'm not sure / I'm (very) uncertain / I don't think / I don't know / It's possible / less certain / I guess

- 40 He looks happy. He passed the exam.
a) must be b) can't be c) must have d) can't have
- 41 They left two hours ago, so they arrived by now. It's not far.
a) must b) must have c) can't have d) have
- 42 I can't remember where I had left my mobile phone. I'm not sure. I it at home.
a) must have left b) might have left c) can leave d) must leave
- 43 He can hardly walk. He be very ill.
a) must b) mustn't c) shouldn't d) should
- 44 Dr Ahmed is a famous surgeon. He clever.
a) can't be b) had to be c) must be d) has to be

Necessity الضرورة

تستخدم (must + inf) بمعنى (يجب) للتعبير عن النصيحة القوية او الدعوة او تقديم اقتراح والالزام الداخلى والقوانين في العموم (نص القانون).

must + inf. = It's necessary / a must / a necessity (for شخص) to + inf.

- 45 It says here in the law book : "cars have an inspection every two years before the registration can be renewed."
a) must b) needn't c) have to d) need to
- 46 When you go to Rome, you visit the Colosseum. It's a fantastic monument!
a) needn't b) must c) have d) need to
- 47 I really lose some weight. My clothes hardly fit me anymore.
a) need to b) must c) have to d) needn't

تستخدم (have to + inf) بمعنى (يجب) للتعبير عن الالزام الخارجى (عندما لا يوجد لدينا اختيار) والقواعد (rules) بالقوانين والتعليمات في مواقف محددة:

- 48 You have the car inspected next week. The registration expires soon.
a) needn't b) must c) have to d) need to
- 49 Yusuf and Hani be home by eight. That's a family rule.
a) has to b) can c) have to d) could
- 50 The deadline to apply to university is next week. I finish writing my application.
a) needn't b) must c) have to d) need to

الزام خارجى Do/Does + الفاعل + have to + inf. + ... ? غالبا أزعاج وضيق Must + الفاعل + inf. ?

- 51 you make that noise? It really is annoying.
a) Might b) Must c) Can d) Could
- 52 Do you wear those shoes to work? Are they part of the dress code?
a) should b) must c) have to d) could

وتستخدم (had to) للتعبير عن الضرورة في الماضي:

had to + inf. = It was necessary / a must / a necessity (for شخص) to + inf.

- 53 When we were children, we didn't have e-mails so we write letters.
a) had to b) must c) have to d) has to

تستخدم (need to + inf) حسب الزمن للتعبير عن الضرورة: It's important (for شخص) to + inf.

- 54 Yasmin be careful with what she eats because she has diabetes.
a) would b) should c) could d) needs to

55 Today's workers develop new skills in the future.

- a) will need b) will to need c) to will need d) will need to

تستخدم (mustn't + inf) للتعبير عن المنع أو التحريم أو التحذير أو النصيحة القوية المنفية:

mustn't + inf. = (am / is / are) not allowed / not permitted to + inf.

= (am / is / are) forbidden / prohibited / banned from + v+ing

56 You use the air conditioner in Dad's room. He's sick and shouldn't get too cold.

- a) don't have to b) needn't c) mustn't d) don't need to

57 You repair the machine when it is connected to the electricity.

- a) don't have to b) needn't c) mustn't d) don't need to

58 Dad working very late last night. You wake him up early today.

- a) needn't b) must c) mustn't d) need to

Lack of Necessity

تستخدم (don't / doesn't + have to + inf) للتعبير عن عدم الضرورة:

59 You take that bus. There's another one in ten minutes.

- a) don't have to b) mustn't c) can't d) don't need

60 You repair the machine today. I can wait until tomorrow.

- a) don't have to b) must c) have to d) need to

لاحظ عدم استخدام (to) بعد (needn't):

61 In the winter, you use the air conditioner to cool the room.

- a) needn't b) must c) have to d) don't need

62 We have a ten-day holiday. I wake up early for ten days!

- a) needn't b) must c) have to d) need to

تستخدم (might / may / could + inf) للتعبير عن احتمالات المستقبل التي لم يتم اتخاذ قرار بشأنها:

Who Knows! / not decided yet / not sure / ...

63 We go to Al-Azhar park tomorrow. We haven't decided yet.

- a) might b) must c) have to d) should

تستخدم (can / can't + inf) للتعبير عن القدرة أو امكانية القيام بشئ في المضارع أو المستقبل:

64 I play tennis in the park wherever I want to. (ability)

- a) needn't b) can c) have to d) able to

65 Penguins are birds that fly. (inability)

- a) could not b) cannot c) may not d) should not

تستخدم (could / couldn't + inf) للتعبير عن القدرة العامة علي القيام بشئ في الماضي:

66 Kareema and Hany go shopping yesterday because the shops were all closed.

- a) shouldn't b) can't c) couldn't d) mightn't

تستخدم (was / were able to + inf) للتعبير عن القدرة علي القيام بشئ (بصعوبة أو في موقف محدد) في الماضي:
(succeeded in + v+ing / managed to + inf.) =

67 It began to rain and there were no taxis. At last, I arrive home.

- a) was able to b) couldn't c) wasn't able to d) managed

(should / shouldn't + inf) للتعبير عن النصيحة:

68 I'm bored at work. My dad's advice is that I try a different kind of job.

- a) might b) mustn't c) will d) should

يمكن استخدام (could have + p.p.) للتعبير عن شئ كان الفاعل يستطيع القيام به لكنه لم يفعل ذلك:

69 I traveled by train, but I by car.

- a) might have travelled b) could travel
c) could have travelled d) can travel



Key Vocabulary

abundant (adj)	وفير / غزير	departure lounge (n)	صالة المغادرة	geographical (adj)	جغرافي
accuracy (n)	الدقة	depressed (adj)	مكتئب	geography (n)	الجغرافيا
accurately (adv)	بدقة	depressing (adj)	مُحِبِّط / كئيب	ghost (n)	شبح
advance (v)-d	يحرز تقدم / يحسن	depression (n)	اكتئاب	glamor (n)	سحر / فتنة
analyze (v)-d	يحلل	destruct (v)-ed	يدمر	glamorous (adj)	فاتن / براق
anxiety (n)	القلق	destructive (adj)	مدمر	hang out (v)-hung	يقضي وقتًا ممتعًا / يتسكع
anxious (adj)	قَلِق	diagnose (v)-d	يُشَخِّص	harm (n)(v)-ed	يضر
attendant (n)	موظف خدمة / مُرافق	diagnosis (n)	تشخيص	harmful (adj)	ضار
board (v)-ed	يركب (طائرة / سفينة / ...)	digital (adj)	رقمي	hormones (n)	هرمونات
boarding (n)	الصعود إلى الطائرة	digital literacy	الثقافة والمعرفة الرقمية	human (n)	إنسان
boarding pass (n)	بطاقة الصعود للطائرة	digital transformation	التحول الرقمي	human insight	البصيرة الإنسانية
brand-new (adj)	جديد تمامًا	disaster (n)	كارثة	imitate (v)-d	يقلد / يحاكي
bustle (n)(v)-d	حركة ونشاط / يسرع / ينشغل	disastrous (adj)	كارثي	imitation (n)	تقليد / محاكاة
bustling (with) (adj)	يعجّ بـ / مزدحم بـ / نشيط	dull (adj)	ممل / باهت	in response	ردًا على / استجابةً لـ
capture (v)-d	يلتقط / يستولى على	dynasty (n)	سلالة / أسرة حاكمة	income (n)	الدخل
career (n)	مهنة / مسار وظيفي	emotion (n)	شعور / عاطفة	innovate (v)-d	يبتكر / يجدد
carry-on (n)(adj)	حقيبة / شيء يمكن أخذه على متن الطائرة	emotional (adj)	عاطفي	innovation (n)	ابتكار / اختراع
checkpoint (n)	نقطة تفتيش	emotional intelligence	الذكاء العاطفي	insight (n)	بصيرة / فهم عميق
clumsiness (n)	التلعثم / التَّخَبُّط	entertain (v)-ed	يرفه	intelligence (n)	ذكاء
clumsy (adj)	أخرق / غير بارع	entertainment (n)	الترفيه	intelligent (adj)	ذكي
code (n)	قانون / رمز / شيفرة	Euphrates Rivers	نهر الفرات	interact (v)-ed	يتفاعل
collaborate (v)-d	يتعاون	fertile (adj)	خصب / مثمر	interaction (n)	التفاعل
collaboration (n)	التعاون	fertile soil	تربة خصبة	irrigate (v)-d	يروي / يسقي
compromise (n)(v)-d	تسوية / يتفاوض / يساوم	fertility (n)	الخصوبة	irrigation (n)	الري
confluence (n)	التقاء / التقاء نهريين	flawless (adj)	بلا عيب / مثالي	irrigation system	نظام الري
construct (v)-ed	يبني / يشيد	flexibility (n)	المرونة	judge (n)(v)-d	قاضٍ / يحكم
construction (n)	بناء / إنشاء / تشييد	flexible (adj)	مرن	judgment (n)	بصيرة / قرار
curiosity (n)	فضول	flow (n)(v)-ed	التدفق / يتدفق	ladder (n)	سلم / درجات (ترقية)
curious (adj)	فضولي	found (v)-ed	يؤسس / أنشأ	legal (adj)	قانوني
curve (n)	منحنى	foundation (n)	أساس / قاعدة	legal code	قانون / مدونة قانونية
depart (v)-ed	يغادر / ينطلق	future-proof (adj)	مقاوم للمستقبل / مُحَصَّن ضد تقلبات المستقبل	literacy (n)	معرفة القراءة والكتابة
departure (n)	المغادرة			literate (adj)(n)	متعلم / مُثقف
				lonely (adj)	وحيد / منعزل
				lounge (n)	صالة / استراحة
				luxury (n)	رفاهية / فخامة

magic (n)	سحر	pocket-sized (adj)	صغير الحجم / بحجم الجيب	stand (v)-stood	يقف
maintain (v)-ed	يُحافظ على / يصون	porcelain (n)	خزف / بورسلين	strategically (adv)	بشكل استراتيجي
maintenance (n)	الصيانة / الحفاظ	promote (v)-d	يُرقي / يُرَجِّع	strategy (n)	استراتيجية / خطة
manufacture (v)-d	يصنع	promotion (n)	ترقية / ترويج	strength (n)	قوة
manufacturing (n)	التصنيع	ramen (n)	رامين (طعام ياباني)	strengthen (v)-ed	يُقوِّي
maritime (adj)	بحري	reassure (v)-d	يطمئن	strike up (Phr.v)-struck	يبدأ (حديثاً أو علاقة)
Mesopotamia (n)	بلاد الرافدين	repeat (v)-ed	يكرر	superficial (adj)	سطحي
mighty (adj)	قوي / عظيم	repetitive (adj)	متكرر / تكراري	superficially (adv)	بشكل سطحي
mindful (adj)	واع / منتهبه	response (n)	رد / استجابة	terminal (n)	مبنى الركاب / صالة المطار
mindset (n)	عقلية / طريقة تفكير	responsibly (adv)	بمسؤولية	terracotta (n)	فخار (طين محروق)
mortify (v)-ied	يُحرج / يُذِل	rest (n)(v)-ed	راحة / استراحة - يستريح	Terracotta Army	جيش التيراكوتا (جيش الفخار الصيني)
mortifying (adj)	مُحرج / مُذِل	restrictions (n)	قيود	Tigris (n)	نهر دجلة
navigate (v)-d	يُوجِّه / يُرشد	salt shaker	رشاشة الملح (ملاحة)	transformation (n)	تحول / تغيير جذري
outdated (adj)	قديم الطراز	scribe (n)	كاتب / ناسخ	unaware (adj)	غير مُدرك / غير واعي
overwhelm (v)-ed	يُغمر / يُربك / يُغلب	security	نقطة تفتيش أمنية	update (n)(v)-d	تحديث / يحدِّث
overwhelming (adj)	مُربك جداً / هائل / غامر	checkpoint (n)	عِصامي	warmth (n)	دفء
pack (v)-ed	يُحزم / يعبئ / يملأ	self-made (adj)	جانِب	weeknight (n)	ليلة من ليالي الأسبوع
packed (adj)	مزدحم / مملوء	side (n)	حرير	well-being (n)	رفاهية / صحة جيدة
pale (adj)	شاحب	silk (n)	طريق الحرير	workforce (n)	قوة العمل / القوة العاملة
paradise (n)	الجنة / مكان جميل جداً	Silk Road (n)	يغرق	worth (adj)	يستحق / ذو قيمة
peninsula (n)	شبه جزيرة	sink (v)-sank/sunk	يختلط اجتماعياً	Ziggurats (n)	الزقورات (معابد قديمة)
phrase (n)	عِبارة	socialize (v)-d	مخالطة اجتماعية		
		socializing (n)			

★ Key idioms

idiom	meaning
climb the career ladder يتسلق السلم الوظيفي / يرتقي في الحياة المهنية	move up to higher positions in your job
go with the flow ساير الأمر / يسير مع التيار	accept situations as they happen without trying to control them
hit the town يخرج للتنزه والترفيه في المدينة	go out and enjoy yourself in the city.
in hot water في ورطة	in trouble or difficulty
in thin and thick / in thick and thin في السراء والضراء	to remain supportive in both good and bad times
move to tears يؤثر في ... حتى البكاء	to cause (someone) to cry
pale as a ghost شاحب كالشبح (من المرض أو الاحراج)	extremely pale, usually because of fear, shock, or illness.
someone's heart sinks يشعر بالإحباط أو القلق	feel disappointed or worried about something

stand by your side	يقف بجانبك في الشدة	to support someone especially in difficult times
stay ahead of the curve	يظل متقدماً على الآخرين	be more advanced or better prepared than others
think outside the box	يفكر بطريقة إبداعية (يفكر خارج الصندوق)	think in a creative and different way
update someone on something	يخبر شخص بأخبار أو المعلومات	to provide someone with the latest news or information

Synonyms and Antonyms

Word	Synonyms	Antonyms
collaboration	التعاون cooperation / teamwork / partnership	منافسة / صراع competition / conflict / rivalry
literacy	مهارة القراءة والكتابة education / knowledge	أمية / جهل illiteracy / ignorance
transformation	التغيير change / shift	الثبات / عدم التغير immutability
insight	البصيرة understanding / judgment	جهل / سوء فهم ignorance / misunderstanding
flexibility	المرونة adaptability / adjustability	صلابة / عدم مرونة rigidity / inflexibility
pocket-sized	بحجم الجيب / صغير جداً small/miniature	كبير / بحجم ضخم large/oversized
accuracy	دقة / صحة precision/exactness	عدم الدقة / خطأ inaccuracy/error
curious	فضولي Inquisitive/eager/interested	غير مهتم / غير مبالي uninterested/indifferent
diagnose	يشخص identify/detect/recognize	يشخص خطأً / يهمل misdiagnose/overlook
emotion	عاطفة / إحساس feeling/passion	لامبالاة / فتور apathy/indifference
flawless	بلا عيب / كامل perfect/faultless	معيب / غير كامل flawed/imperfect
anxiety	قلق nervousness/ worry	هدوء / سكينه calm/tranquility
brand-new	جديد كلياً new/unused	مستعمل / قديم second-hand/old/used
clumsiness	ارتباك / عدم براعة awkwardness/ incompetence	مهارة / أناقة / رشاقة skill/elegance/grace
depression	اكتئاب sadness/gloom/despair	سعادة / بهجة happiness/cheerfulness
glamorous	فاتن / براق attractive/stylish/exciting/ charming	مُحرج / ممل / غير جذاب mortifying/dull/unattractive
hang out	يقضي وقتاً مع الأصدقاء socialize/associate	يعزل / يعمل separate/isolate/work
mortifying	مُحرج جداً humiliating/ embarrassing	مبهج / مطمئن pleasing/reassuring
superficially	بشكل سطحي apparently/outwardly	بعمق / بإخلاص deeply/sincerely
entertainment	الترفيه amusement/recreation/fun	ملل / رتابة boredom/dullness

well-being	رفاهية / صحة جيدة	health/happiness/welfare/ prosperity	illness/suffering/misery مرض / معاناة / بؤس
overwhelming	مرهق / مرهق جدا	unbearable/overpowering/ powerful	manageable/ weak/underwhelming سهل التحكم / ضعيف / غير مدهش
compromise	يتفاوض / يساوم	settle/agree/negotiate	disagree/ argue/ dispute يختلف / يجادل
empathy	التعاطف	compassion/ understanding/ sympathy	indifference/ apathy لامبالاة / فتور
meaningful	ذو معنى	profound/ significant	trivial/ pointless /insignificant تافه / غير مهم
packed	مزدحم	crowded/ full/ stuffed	empty/ spacious فارغ / واسع
socializing	مُخالطة اجتماعية	interaction / companionship	isolation/ solitude عزلة / وحدة
bustling	مزدحم	busy/crowded	quiet/empty/silent هادئ / فارغ / صامت
carry-on	محمول	hand-held/portable	large/huge كبير / ضخم
strike up	يبدأ	start/begin/initiate	end/stop/finish ينهي / يوقف / ينتهي
embarrassed	محرج / خجل	ashamed/uncomfortable	confident/relaxed/comfortable واثق / مسترخي / مرتاح
reassure	يُطمئن / يُهدئ	comfort/encourage	alarm/worry/ discourage يُفزع / يقلق / يُثبِّط الهمة
restriction	قيد	limitation/control/regulation	permission/allowance إذن / سماح
handle	يتعامل مع	manage/control/cope with	ignore/avoid/neglect يتجاهل / يتجنب / يهمل
maritime	بحري / متعلق بالبحر	marine / naval	inland / landlocked داخلي / غير ساحلي
abundant	وفير / غزير	plentiful/rich/bountiful	scarce/rare/insufficient نادر / غير كافٍ
blessed	مُبارك / محظوظ	fortunate/lucky	cursed / unfortunate / miserable ملعون / تعيس / بائس
confluence	التقاء	junction/meeting/ intersection	separation/division انقسام / انفصال
eliminate	يُزيل / يقضي على	exclude/remove/get rid of	include/add يضم / يضيف
fertile	خصب / كثير الإنتاج	rich/fruitful/productive	poor/barren/sterile/infertile/ غير مثمر
mighty	قوي / عظيم / جبار	powerful/strong/great	weak/powerless/small ضعيف / عاجز
preserve	يحافظ / يصون	conserve / protect / maintain	destroy / corrupt / damage يُدْمِر / يُتلف
impressive	رائع / مدهش /	remarkable / magnificent	ordinary/unimpressive/dull عادي / غير مدهش
fascinating	رائع / جذاب	captivating / amazing	boring / dull ممل / باهت
legal	قانوني / شرعي	lawful / legitimate	illegal / unlawful غير قانوني

(be) about to	على وشك أن	maintain strong friendships	يحافظ على صداقات قوية
(be) blessed with fertile soil	تتمتع بتربة خصبة	make a plan	يضع خطة
(be) open to	منفتح على / قابل لـ	make an effort to	ي بذل جهداً لـ
(be) ready to/for	يكون مستعداً لـ	make life meaningful	يجعل الحياة ذات معنى
(be) unaware of	غير مدرك لـ	managed to + inf.	تمكن من
adapt to + (v+ing / n.)	يتكيف مع	meeting point	نقطة التقاء
agree with	يوافق على / يتفق مع	mental and physical well-being	الصحة النفسية والجسدية
apologize for	يعتذر بشأن	mental flexibility	المرونة الذهنية
As a result,	ونتيجة لذلك	navigate the terminal	يوجه إلى مبنى المطار
ask for help	يطلب المساعدة	offer remarkable advantages	يقدم مزايا مذهلة
board the plane	يصعد إلى الطائرة	originate (gunpowder/ paper/printing/compass)	ينشأ / يبدأ (البارود / الورق / الطباعة / البوصلة)
bodies release hormones	الأجسام تطلق هرمونات	owing to my clumsiness	بسبب الارتباك / التعثر
build a mindset of	يبني عقلية لـ	packed schedules	جداول مزدحمة
capture the gasps	يلتقط الأنفاس المدهشة	participate in	يشارك في
carry-on bag	حقيبة اليد (تؤخذ على الطائرة)	physical strength / effort	قوة بدنية / جهد بدني
catch up on old times	يسترجع الذكريات القديمة	pocket-sized computers	حواسيب بحجم الجيب
check on us	يطمئن علينا	prefer (v+ing / n.) to (v+ing / n.)	يفضل ... على ...
collect revenue from canal fees	يجمع الإيرادات من رسوم القناة	prepare for	يستعد لـ
compose music	يؤلف موسيقى	preserve treasures	يحافظ على الكنوز
create a direct water route	ينشئ طريقاً مائياً مباشراً	provide access to	يوفر الوصول إلى
create a written legal code	يضع قانوناً مكتوباً	put on my coat	أرتدي معطفي
create lasting memories	يخلق ذكريات دائمة	quality matters more than quantity	الجودة أهم من الكمية
create opportunities	يخلق الفرص	quite the opposite of	على العكس تماماً لـ
deal with a situation	يتعامل مع موقف	rather than	بدلاً من
develop soft skills	يطور المهارات الشخصية	reach for the salt shaker	يمد يده ليمسك بالملاحه
diagnose illness / patient	يشخص المرض / المريض	reduce stress	يقلل التوتر
do things for myself	أقوم بالأشياء بنفسني	remember ... for	يتذكر ... من أجل
dream of	يحلم بـ / يتمنى	remind me to	يذكرني بـ
empires rise and fall	إمبراطوريات تنهض وتنهار	remote work tools	أدوات العمل عن بُعد
essential for	ضروري لـ	reroute ... to	يُغير المسار إلى
exchange with	يتبادل مع	revolutionize trade	يحدث ثورة في التجارة
expect ... to	يتوقع أن ...	rise high into the sky	يرتفع عاليًا في السماء
experience a situation	يمر بموقف	rule vast territories	يحكم أراضٍ واسعة
face-to-face interaction	تفاعل وجهاً لوجه	run races	يشارك في سباقات
faster than ever before	أسرع من أي وقت مضى	share experiences with	يشارك التجارب مع

feed the fields	يُمد الحقول بالغذاء	shipping routes	طرق الشحن والنقل البحري
fight against	يقاوم / يحارب ضد	ships pass through the canal	تمر السفن عبر القناة
find it overwhelming to	يجد انه صعباً للغاية أن	show lessons in 3D	يعرض الدروس ثلاثية الأبعاد
gateway for trade	بوابة للتجارة	socialize with	يتفاعل مع الآخرين
gather around	يتجمع حول	stand as a symbol of	يُعد رمزاً لـ
get frustrated	يشعر بالإحباط	stare at	يحدق في
get lost in a real book	ينغمس في قراءة كتاب حقيقي	stay in touch	يبقى على تواصل
get older	يتقدم في العمر	stay up to date	يظل مواكباً للأحداث
give time for	يخصّص وقتاً لـ	strengthen immune system	يقوي الجهاز المناعي
good/great at + اسم / v+ing	جيد / رائع في	strike up a conversation	يبدأ محادثة
grab breakfast	يتناول الإفطار بسرعة	suggest hanging out	يقترح الخروج للتنزه
grateful for (شيء)/to (شخص)	ممتن لـ / لشخص ما	take a long time to	يستغرق وقتاً طويلاً لـ
handle a role	يتولّى / يؤدي دوراً	take funny photos	يلتقط صوراً مضحكة
hang out with + شخص	يقضي وقتاً مع	take over routine tasks	يتولّى المهام الروتينية / يحل محلها
have in common	لديه قواسم مشتركة	tell stories	يروى القصص
human spark	الشرارة الإنسانية	The confluence of the river with the sea	التقاء النهر بالبحر
in ... excitement	في حالة من الحماس	the sun goes down	تغرب الشمس
in public	في الأماكن العامة	think about	يفكر في
in the rush	في عجلة / أثناء الازدحام	travel on a journey	يسافر في رحلة
in ways no one expected	بطرق لم يتوقعها أحد	under my reign	في فترة حكمي
in/for a long time	منذ / لمدة طويلة	wait in line	ينتظر في الطابور
information counter	شباك المعلومات	wake up to (an alarm clock/soft voice)	أستيقظ على (منبهه / صوت رقيق)
invest in well-being	يستثمر في الرفاهية	wear smart glasses	يرتدي نظارات ذكية
is bordered by	تحدها / يحدها	win a prize	يفوز بجائزة
knock over my drink	أسقط مشروبي	with perfect accuracy	بدقة تامة
laugh at + شخص	يضحك على + شخص	wonder why + جملة	يتساءل لماذا
lay the foundation	يضع الأساس	write on clay tablets	يكتب على الألواح الطينية
lost and found desk	مكتب المفقودات		

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

- Many students felt strong before the important final examination.
 - interaction
 - literacy
 - anxiety
 - promotion
- They moved into a apartment near the city center.
 - outdated
 - lonely
 - maritime
 - brand-new
- His caused him to drop several books accidentally.
 - collaboration
 - literacy
 - clumsiness
 - flexibility
- Both sides reached a fair after several long meetings.
 - income
 - judgment
 - compromise
 - phrase

- 5 Passengers waited comfortably inside the before the flight.
 a) security checkpoint b) departure lounge c) legal code d) irrigation system
- 6 Deep sadness that lasts for many weeks is usually called
 a) anxiety b) promotion c) depression d) collaboration
- 7 The doctor's early helped the patient recover quickly.
 a) diagnosis b) foundation c) strategy d) response
- 8 Schools should improve students' for safe internet use.
 a) digital literacy b) legal code c) fertile soil d) human insight
- 9 The company achieved a successful during recent years.
 a) promotion b) maintenance c) digital transformation d) collaboration
- 10 The ancient ruled the country for many generations.
 a) workforce b) dynasty c) side d) lounge
- 11 Good leaders often show strong when solving problems.
 a) digital literacy b) legal code c) emotional intelligence d) fertile soil
- 12 Plants grow well in rich near the river.
 a) digital transformation b) fertile soil
 c) security checkpoint d) departure lounge
- 13 Her performance was and impressed everyone in the audience.
 a) outdated b) flawless c) clumsy d) superficial
- 14 Rivers through the valley before reaching the sea.
 a) flowed b) promoted c) captured d) imitated
- 15 Learning technology skills makes workers more for future jobs.
 a) mindful b) future-proof c) pale d) emotional
- 16 The actress looked at the international film festival.
 a) clumsy b) lonely c) harmful d) glamorous
- 17 Stress may affect the balance of important inside the body.
 a) emotions b) hormones c) phrases d) strategies
- 18 Experience and feelings provide valuable in difficult situations.
 a) fertile soil b) boarding pass c) human insight d) legal code
- 19 His funny voice was a perfect of the famous actor.
 a) response b) imitation c) maintenance d) departure
- 20 Her experience gave her valuable about managing difficult situations.
 a) literacy b) insight c) luxury d) workforce
- 21 Solving puzzles can improve a person's and thinking skills.
 a) intelligence b) departure c) maintenance d) flexibility
- 22 The new delivers water to every part of the farm.
 a) boarding pass b) departure lounge c) irrigation system d) security checkpoint
- 23 Every citizen should respect the country's
 a) legal code b) Silk Road c) human insight d) fertile soil
- 24 We relaxed in the airport before our flight.
 a) lounge b) ladder c) phrase d) dynasty
- 25 Staying in a five-star hotel is considered a
 a) response b) luxury c) interaction d) diagnosis

- 26 The company electronic devices for many countries worldwide.
 a) manufactured b) reassured c) diagnosed d) rested
- 27 Alexandria was an important city with a famous port.
 a) repetitive b) digital c) emotional d) maritime
- 28 Good drivers remain of road signs and traffic rules.
 a) mindful b) outdated c) harmful d) glamorous
- 29 Success often begins with a positive and hard work.
 a) mindset b) workforce c) phrase d) side
- 30 Forgetting her speech was a very experience.
 a) fertile b) mindful c) mortifying d) flexible
- 31 The amount of information was for the new employee.
 a) overwhelming b) clumsy c) legal d) pale
- 32 The train was completely during the holiday season.
 a) maritime b) flawless c) packed d) mindful
- 33 Sinai is a famous connecting Africa and Asia.
 a) peninsula b) dynasty c) phrase d) workforce
- 34 This camera is and fits easily inside any pocket.
 a) flawless b) maritime c) pocket-sized d) outdated
- 35 The doctor tried to the worried patient before surgery.
 a) imitate b) navigate c) reassure d) analyze
- 36 In ancient times, a copied important documents by hand.
 a) attendant b) judge c) ghost d) scribe
- 37 He became successful through hard work and was completely
 a) self-made b) mindful c) outdated d) lonely
- 38 Traders carried goods across the famous centuries ago.
 a) Silk Road b) Tigris c) Mesopotamia d) Ziggurats
- 39 The manager planned the project according to a clear plan.
 a) responsibly b) accurately c) strategically d) superficially
- 40 Some people judge others without knowing the facts.
 a) accurately b) responsibly c) strategically d) superficially
- 41 We entered the airport before walking to our gate.
 a) checkpoint b) terminal c) ladder d) side
- 42 The famous clay soldiers of the attract many visitors.
 a) Terracotta Army b) Silk Road c) Mesopotamia d) Euphrates Rivers
- 43 Technology has brought a major in modern education.
 a) interaction b) response c) promotion d) transformation
- 44 We usually stay home and relax on a quiet
 a) peninsula b) weeknight c) dynasty d) terminal
- 45 Farmers had crops after heavy rain during the season.
 a) lonely b) pale c) abundant d) harmful
- 46 The of the two rivers created rich farming land.
 a) confluence b) foundation c) workforce d) disaster
- 47 The waiter spilled juice on the table during dinner.
 a) clumsy b) mighty c) fertile d) flawless

- 48 We the plane thirty minutes before its scheduled departure.
 a) departed b) captured c) boarded d) maintained
- 49 Passengers began after the airline opened the gate.
 a) boarding b) maintenance c) diagnosis d) construction
- 50 Keep your ready before approaching the airport gate.
 a) legal code b) boarding pass c) irrigation system d) salt shaker
- 51 The listened carefully before making a fair decision.
 a) judge b) attendant c) scribe d) ghost
- 52 Good helps people make wise choices in difficult times.
 a) literacy b) judgment c) flexibility d) warmth
- 53 The teacher praised the student's in solving difficult questions.
 a) luxury b) accuracy c) disaster d) strategy
- 54 The nurse measured every detail without making any mistake.
 a) accurately b) responsibly c) strategically d) superficially
- 55 New training programs helped workers their practical skills quickly.
 a) analyze b) imitate c) diagnose d) advance
- 56 Scientists the collected information before writing the final report.
 a) repeated b) analyzed c) promoted d) entertained
- 57 The young boy looked while waiting for the doctor.
 a) anxious b) legal c) mindful d) flexible
- 58 The friendly helped passengers find their correct seats easily.
 a) checkpoint b) attendant c) ladder d) lounge
- 59 Workers around the market before the holiday celebration began.
 a) collaborated b) promoted c) bustled d) diagnosed
- 60 The station was with travelers carrying bags and tickets today.
 a) glamorous b) bustling c) pocket-sized d) unaware
- 61 Officers checked every vehicle at the security yesterday.
 a) checkpoint b) paradise c) mindset d) transformation
- 62 The camera beautiful pictures during our family trip yesterday.
 a) maintained b) reassured c) entertained d) captured
- 63 Each student received a secret for the online test.
 a) lounge b) code c) insight d) emotion
- 64 Teenagers often together after school on weekends.
 a) struck up b) hung out c) boarded d) maintained
- 65 Teaching has always been her dream since childhood.
 a) career b) phrase c) dynasty d) response
- 66 Her led her to ask many interesting questions.
 a) flexibility b) curiosity c) literacy d) luxury
- 67 The child explored every room inside the old museum.
 a) legal b) mindful c) curious d) pale
- 68 I packed my carefully before leaving for the airport.
 a) workforce b) carry-on c) peninsula d) warmth
- 69 He felt after losing his favorite pet last week.
 a) depressed b) flawless c) glamorous d) mighty

- 70 The rainy weather made the whole day feel very
 a) emotional b) depressing c) flexible d) fertile
- 71 The earthquake was a terrible that affected many families.
 a) disaster b) dynasty c) phrase d) response
- 72 The flood had effects on roads and buildings.
 a) flawless b) maritime c) disastrous d) glamorous
- 73 The two companies successfully on several projects last year.
 a) advanced b) navigated c) rested d) collaborated
- 74 Good between departments improved work quality and speed.
 a) collaboration b) departure c) maintenance d) promotion
- 75 Doctors the illness after reviewing all medical tests.
 a) repeated b) entertained c) diagnosed d) boarded
- 76 Builders a strong bridge across the river last year.
 a) entertained b) repeated c) constructed d) reassured
- 77 The new school's finished ahead of schedule this year.
 a) construction b) interaction c) diagnosis d) entertainment
- 78 The storm could homes and farms near the coast.
 a) diagnose b) destruct c) navigate d) promote
- 79 Strong floods can be extremely to nearby villages.
 a) destructive b) legal c) digital d) mindful
- 80 Drivers should slow down before a sharp road near schools.
 a) curve b) side c) ladder d) terminal
- 81 The train will from Cairo at seven tomorrow morning.
 a) innovate b) socialize c) depart d) strengthen
- 82 We arrived early because the time was changed.
 a) departure b) response c) warmth d) insight
- 83 Happiness is a positive that improves people's lives.
 a) insight b) emotion c) income d) phrase
- 84 She became while talking about her childhood memories.
 a) emotional b) outdated c) mindful d) pocket-sized
- 85 His mistake seemed to him in front of everyone.
 a) entertain b) mortify c) irrigate d) advance
- 86 Pilots aircraft safely through different weather conditions.
 a) captured b) repeated c) promoted d) navigated
- 87 Many people consider that phone model completely now.
 a) emotional b) outdated c) mighty d) fertile
- 88 Too much homework can students and cause stress.
 a) overwhelm b) socialize c) irrigate d) innovate
- 89 We our bags carefully before leaving for the trip.
 a) captured b) packed c) diagnosed d) rested
- 90 Most students use devices for learning and research today.
 a) maritime b) fertile c) lonely d) digital
- 91 The lesson was so that some students fell asleep.
 a) dull b) mighty c) flexible d) legal

- 92 The clown children with funny jokes and stories.
 a) entertained b) diagnosed c) maintained d) irrigated
- 93 Watching movies is a popular form of for families.
 a) construction b) entertainment c) irrigation d) promotion
- 94 The provide water and support farming activities nearby.
 a) Ziggurats b) Silk Road c) Euphrates Rivers d) Terracotta Army
- 95 This job offers enough for workers to choose hours.
 a) flexibility b) anxiety c) maintenance d) disaster
- 96 A schedule helps employees balance work and family.
 a) fertile b) glamorous c) flexible d) maritime
- 97 The charity was to help poor families years ago.
 a) entertained b) founded c) diagnosed d) repeated
- 98 Trust is the of every strong friendship.
 a) workforce b) phrase c) foundation d) curve
- 99 Farmers prefer land because crops grow better there.
 a) fertile b) harmful c) pale d) lonely
- 100 Good weather and water increase the of farmland.
 a) literacy b) flexibility c) fertility d) luxury
- 101 Egypt has a unique position between two continents.
 a) geographical b) glamorous c) destructive d) repetitive
- 102 We study to learn about countries and maps.
 a) literacy b) geography c) judgment d) luxury
- 103 The old house was said to contain a friendly
 a) scribe b) ghost c) attendant d) judge
- 104 The movie star enjoyed fame, wealth, and great
 a) glamor b) insight c) income d) warmth
- 105 Smoking can your lungs and overall health badly.
 a) entertain b) reassure c) innovate d) harm
- 106 Too much sugar can be to young children's teeth.
 a) harmful b) flawless c) flexible d) mighty
- 107 Every deserves respect and fair treatment in society.
 a) attendant b) scribe c) human d) judge
- 108 Some children their favorite singers during school shows.
 a) imitated b) irrigated c) promoted d) strengthened
- 109 The company earns enough to expand its business.
 a) income b) emotion c) literacy d) anxiety
- 110 The manager sent a quick to the customer's complaint.
 a) strategy b) judgment c) response d) emotion
- 111 Young inventors often creative solutions to daily problems.
 a) innovate b) socialize c) navigate d) depart
- 112 Modern technology encourages in medicine and education.
 a) judgment b) innovation c) promotion d) irrigation
- 113 The student solved the difficult problem very quickly.
 a) intelligent b) pale c) outdated d) lonely

- 114 Children learn to with others through games and activities.
 a) irrigate b) manufacture c) interact d) navigate
- 115 Group projects encourage positive among all students.
 a) interaction b) diagnosis c) promotion d) disaster
- 116 Farmers their fields regularly during the dry summer months.
 a) entertained b) irrigated c) captured d) repeated
- 117 Modern helps farmers save water and increase production.
 a) irrigation b) entertainment c) construction d) transformation
- 118 He climbed the carefully to reach the high shelf.
 a) lounge b) checkpoint c) ladder d) terminal
- 119 Driving without a license is not in many countries.
 a) mindful b) legal c) fertile d) clumsy
- 120 Education improves and helps people find better jobs.
 a) literacy b) anxiety c) luxury d) strategy
- 121 A person can read books and write clearly.
 a) digital b) maritime c) literate d) destructive
- 122 The old man felt after moving away from his friends.
 a) lonely b) flawless c) glamorous d) mighty
- 123 The magician amazed everyone with his incredible
 a) emotion b) magic c) insight d) strategy
- 124 Regular exercise helps people good physical health.
 a) navigate b) maintain c) imitate d) socialize
- 125 The school spends money on building every year.
 a) promotion b) irrigation c) literacy d) maintenance
- 126 Egypt has a growing sector that produces many factory goods.
 a) manufacturing b) socializing c) boarding d) construction
- 127 Ancient civilizations developed in thousands of years ago.
 a) Terracotta Army b) Mesopotamia c) Silk Road d) Ziggurats
- 128 The army crossed the river during the historic battle.
 a) pale b) lonely c) clumsy d) mighty
- 129 Exercise and healthy food improve overall
 a) construction b) promotion c) diagnosis d) well-being
- 130 The growing helped the company increase production quickly.
 a) phrase b) mindset c) workforce d) emotion
- 131 This book is definitely reading during the summer holiday.
 a) worth b) legal c) mindful d) fertile
- 132 Ancient were built as temples in Mesopotamia.
 a) Checkpoints b) Dynasties c) Lounges d) Ziggurats
- 133 After the illness, his face looked very
 a) pale b) mighty c) glamorous d) digital
- 134 Many visitors describe the island as a beautiful
 a) disaster b) paradise c) checkpoint d) ladder
- 135 The teacher explained the difficult using simple examples.
 a) response b) phrase c) strategy d) insight

- 136 The museum displayed beautiful white cups made by skilled artists.
 a) porcelain b) silk c) terracotta d) ramen
- 137 The company decided to its new product nationwide.
 a) reassure b) promote c) socialize d) strengthen
- 138 After years of hard work, she finally received a
 a) promotion b) response c) diagnosis d) interaction
- 139 We enjoyed eating hot at the Japanese restaurant.
 a) silk b) porcelain c) ramen d) terracotta
- 140 Please do not the same question several times.
 a) maintain b) repeat c) capture d) advance
- 141 Doing the same task daily can become boring and
 a) repetitive b) glamorous c) mighty d) fertile
- 142 The company gave a clear to our written complaint.
 a) emotion b) judgment c) strategy d) response
- 143 Students should use technology and never harm other people.
 a) accurately b) strategically c) responsibly d) superficially
- 144 Everyone needs enough after a long day of work.
 a) rest b) warmth c) luxury d) insight
- 145 New travel limited movement between cities during the holiday.
 a) promotions b) restrictions c) interactions d) emotions
- 146 Please pass the so I can add salt.
 a) boarding pass b) salt shaker c) legal code d) irrigation system
- 147 Passengers waited in line at the before entering.
 a) security checkpoint b) departure lounge c) irrigation system d) legal code
- 148 Please stand on the left of the road.
 a) curve b) side c) ladder d) phrase
- 149 This dress is made from soft and expensive
 a) porcelain b) terracotta c) silk d) ramen
- 150 Young people often at clubs and community events.
 a) reassured b) socialized c) navigated d) maintained
- 151 Team sports encourage friendship and healthy
 a) manufacturing b) socializing c) irrigation d) construction
- 152 Please here while the teacher checks attendance.
 a) stand b) sink c) depart d) board
- 153 Every successful business needs a clear
 a) promotion b) response c) literacy d) strategy
- 154 Regular exercise can your muscles and improve fitness.
 a) reassure b) strengthen c) entertain d) imitate
- 155 Physical exercise helps build and confidence.
 a) strength b) anxiety c) literacy d) luxury
- 156 He decided to a conversation with the new student.
 a) sink b) hang out c) board d) strike up
- 157 His answer was very and lacked important details.
 a) repetitive b) superficial c) emotional d) mighty

- 158** Ancient artists created statues from baked
 a) porcelain b) silk c) terracotta d) ramen
- 159** The is one of the most important rivers in Iraq.
 a) Tigris b) Ziggurats c) Silk Road d) Terracotta Army
- 160** He was completely of the changes around him.
 a) emotional b) mindful c) unaware d) glamorous
- 161** Please your computer before installing the new program.
 a) update b) repeat c) analyze d) capture
- 162** Her smile and kindness filled the room with
 a) literacy b) warmth c) strategy d) interaction

Idioms

- 163** Please the latest changes before the meeting.
 a) update me on b) stand by me on c) move me to tears on d) hit me on
- 164** After years of hard work, she finally managed to
 a) hit the town b) climb the career ladder c) go with the flow d) move to tears
- 165** On Friday night, my friends and I decided to
 a) stay ahead of the curve b) hit the town
 c) climb the career ladder d) intensify efforts
- 166** Instead of arguing about every change, he prefers to
 a) go with the flow b) think outside the box c) stand by your side d) preserve nature
- 167** The emotional film could easily
 a) preserve history b) move people to tears c) hit the town d) expose secrets
- 168** The manager was after losing the company's money.
 a) in thick and thin b) in hot water c) on a rollercoaster d) in charge of
- 169** During difficult times, good friends always
 a) disrupt meetings b) stand by your side c) expose mistakes d) intensify problems
- 170** True friends support each other
 a) in thick and thin b) in hot water c) at a standstill d) with gratitude
- 171** Great inventors often when solving problems.
 a) think outside the box b) hit the town
 c) go with the flow d) pale as a ghost
- 172** After hearing the bad news, he looked
 a) diverse and cheerful b) pale as a ghost
 c) in charge of work d) large-scale
- 173** Successful companies must to remain competitive.
 a) stay ahead of the curve b) go into deep water
 c) come to a standstill d) move to tears
- 174** My heart when I saw my exam result online.
 a) stayed ahead of the curve b) climbed the career ladder
 c) sank d) hit the town

Synonyms & Antonyms

- 175 Scientists **analyze** the results carefully. The synonym of "analyze" is
- a) disregard b) overlook c) ignore d) investigate
- 176 The Nile Valley has **fertile** land. The antonym of "fertile" is
- a) rich b) fruitful c) sterile d) mighty
- 177 His **clumsiness** broke the glass. The synonym of "clumsiness" is
- a) empathy b) incompetence c) elegance d) efficiency
- 178 Your passport is still **valid**. The antonym of "valid" is
- a) frustrated b) legal c) invalid d) carry-on
- 179 She bought a **brand-new** laptop. The antonym of "brand-new" is
- a) glamorous b) unused c) second-hand d) packed
- 180 He **struck** up a conversation with me. The antonym of "strike up" is
- a) facilitate b) start c) handle d) end
- 181 Her presentation was very **impressive**. The antonym of "impressive" is
- a) magnificent b) fascinating c) ordinary d) remarkable
- 182 The flood was a terrible **disaster**. The synonym of "disaster" is
- a) well-being b) catastrophe c) promotion d) empathy
- 183 **Accuracy** is important in exams. The synonym of "accuracy" is
- a) precision b) flaw c) inaccuracy d) error
- 184 She felt **anxiety** before the interview. The synonym of "anxiety" is
- a) well-being b) nervousness c) tranquility d) entertainment
- 185 Technology continues to **advance** quickly. The antonym of "advance" is
- a) retreat b) decline c) progress d) promote
- 186 The child was **curious** about space. The antonym of "curious" is
- a) inquisitive b) interested c) indifferent d) eager
- 187 She gave a **flawless** performance. The synonym of "flawless" is
- a) perfect b) incomplete c) flawed d) imperfect
- 188 He suffered from **depression** for years. The antonym of "depression" is
- a) anxiety b) clumsiness c) cheerfulness d) disaster
- 189 She can **handle** difficult situations well. The synonym of "handle" is
- a) ignore b) manage c) facilitate d) navigate
- 190 They stayed in a **luxury** hotel. The synonym of "luxury" is
- a) restriction b) poverty c) comfort d) board
- 191 There is a **restriction** on parking here. The antonym of "restriction" is
- a) permission b) limitation c) luxury d) board
- 192 The region has **abundant** water resources. The synonym of "abundant" is
- a) scarce b) plentiful c) tiny d) ordinary
- 193 We are **blessed** with good health. The synonym of "blessed" is
- a) fortunate b) miserable c) cursed d) dull
- 194 The **confluence** of the two rivers is beautiful. The synonym of "confluence" is
- a) separation b) innovation c) foundation d) junction
- 195 We must **eliminate** waste whenever possible. The antonym of "eliminate" is
- a) remove b) include c) impress d) get rid of



Past Simple

الكلمات الدالة من اهم شواهد هذا الزمن.

- 1 Dalia to Aswan a week ago.
a) was travelling b) travelled c) travelling d) travel
- 2 My brother me in Alex the other day.
a) met b) was met c) was meeting d) had met
- 3 My brother in Alex the other day.
a) met b) was met c) was meeting d) had met
- 4 They football at 5 o'clock yesterday.
a) were playing b) played c) had played d) are playing
- 5 He TV from 2 to 3 yesterday.
a) was watching b) watched c) had watched d) are watching

يتم تحديد اذا كانت الجملة مبنية للمعلوم أو للمجهول من خلال معنى الجملة.

(تصريف ثاني + فاعل)

(was / were + مفعول به + P.P)

اذا تم تحديد وقت او فترة زمنية مع كلمة دالة على زمن الماضي البسيط نستخدم زمن الماضي المستمر.

من الممكن استخدام الكلمات الدالة على العادة في المضارع البسيط مع الماضي البسيط لتعبر عن عادة كانت تحدث في الماضي.

Subj. + (always / often / usually / sometimes ...) + (التصريف الثاني)

- 6 I always shopping on Fridays. It was a habit of mine.
a) goes b) go c) went d) gone
- 7 I always shopping on Fridays. It is a habit of mine.
a) goes b) go c) went d) gone
- 8 We in Alex for 10 years.
a) live b) lived c) have lived d) are living
- 9 We in Alex for 10 years. Now, we live in Cairo.
a) live b) lived c) have lived d) are living

كلمة (for) اصلا كلمة دالة على زمن المضارع التام ولكن من الممكن استخدامها في الماضي البسيط عند وجود ما يدل على انتهاء الحدث.

Subject + used to + (inf.): اعتاد على شيء في الماضي ولم يعد يفعله

= Subject + no longer + present simple لم يعد

= Subject + Negative Present Simple + any longer / anymore مضارع بسيط منفي

Subject + [(am-is-are/get(s)) used / accustomed to + (v-ing / noun / pronoun):

اعتاد على شيء في الماضي وما زال يفعله.

- 10 He to sleep early.
a) used b) is used c) gets used d) using
- 11 He no longer early.
a) sleep b) sleeps c) slept d) sleeping
- 12 He used to sleep early, but now he
a) isn't b) doesn't c) didn't d) hadn't

- 13 He used to be clever, but now he
 a) isn't b) doesn't c) didn't d) hadn't

didn't use to + inf. = never used to + inf. لم يكن معتادا علي في الماضي واصبح معتادا عليه الان

- 14 My father didn't use to eat a lot. This means
 a) He eats a lot now. b) He doesn't eat a lot now.
 c) He never eats a lot now. d) He is eating a lot now.

Object + (be) used to + inf. : يستخدم لـ = Object + (be) used for + (v-ing) : يستخدم لـ

- 15 This camera is used to photographs.
 a) take b) taking c) taken d) takes

- 16 This camera is used for photographs.
 a) carry b) carrying c) carried d) carries

★ Did + subj + use to + inf.?

★ (Question word) + did+ subject + use to + inf.?

- 17 Did she the mobile well?
 a) used b) using c) use d) usage

(It's time / I'd rather / I wish / Suppose) + (Subject) + (التصريف الثاني)

- 18 It's time he to Aswan.
 a) to travel b) travelled c) had travelled d) travel

إذا وجدنا كلمة دالة على الماضي مع أي من التعبيرات السابقة نستخدم زمن الماضي التام.

- 19 It was time he to Aswan two years ago.
 a) to travel b) travelled c) had travelled d) travel

التعبيرات السابقة إذا لم يأتي بعدها فاعل تصبح قاعدتها كالاتي :

It's time + (to + inf.) / I'd rather + (inf.) / I wish + (to + inf.)

- 20 It's time to Aswan.
 a) to travel b) travelled c) had travelled d) travel

- 21 I'd rather to Aswan.
 a) to travel b) travelled c) had travelled d) travel

- 22 I wish to Aswan.
 a) to travel b) travelled c) had travelled d) travel

Past Continuous

(While / As / Just as / When) (ماضي بسيط) (مستمر) (حدث كان مستمرا وقطعه حدث آخر)

- 23 While I the match, the tablet battery went dead.
 a) was watching b) watching c) had watched d) was watched

(While/ As / Just as / When) (ماضي مستمر) (ماضي مستمر) (الحدثان مستمران دون أن يقطع أحدهما الآخر)

- 24 While I was driving to Alex, I to the radio all the journey.
 a) listened b) was listening c) had listened d) listening

(When). ماضي مستمر / ماضي بسيط.

- 25 When the light out, I was studying my lessons.
 a) goes b) was going c) had gone d) went

ماضى مستمر (so) ماضى بسيط ماضى مستمر (because) ماضى بسيط

- 26 She couldn't attend the party because she her lessons.
a) studied b) studying c) was studying d) had studied

(While أثناء / When عند) + (v-ing)... + past simple فى حالة عدم وجود فاعل

- 27 While the movie, the light went out.
a) was watching b) watched c) watching d) had watched

During أثناء + noun + past simple.

- 28 the match, the light went out.
a) While b) On c) During d) a & b

On عند + (v-ing)... + past simple (الأحداث وقعت في نفس الوقت دون إستمرار)

- 29 seeing the lion, she escaped.
a) While b) On c) During d) a & b

- While + (حرف جر)

- While on holiday, I had a great time.

= While + subject + (be) + (حرف جر)

- While I was on holiday, I had a great time.

- 30 While the stadium, I saw my friends.
a) I was at b) at c) I was d) a & b

هناك أفعال لا تستخدم مع الازمنة المستمرة مثل أفعال الحواس والحب والكرهية والتفكير والتملك و الكينونة.

- 31 While he abroad, he earned a lot of money. (Stative Verbs)
a) was b) was being c) had been d) have been

- 32 While I a shower, my brother was studying his lessons.
a) was having b) had c) having d) have

Past Perfect

After / As soon as / When / The moment (ماضى بسيط) (ماضى تام)

وفى حالة عدم وجود ماضى تام

After / As soon as / When / The moment (ماضى بسيط) (ماضى بسيط)

- 33 After she the new flat, she travelled abroad.
a) bought b) had bought c) was buying d) buys

- 34 As soon as I met my son, I him the money.
a) gave b) had given c) was giving d) have given

Before / By the time / When (ماضى بسيط) (ماضى تام)

وفى حالة عدم وجود ماضى تام

Before / By the time / When (ماضى بسيط) (ماضى بسيط)

- 35 Before she cooked the food, she the film.
a) watched b) was watching c) had watched d) watches

(ماضى تام) + till / until + (ماضى بسيط منفي)

- 36 She out with my friends until she had finished her homework.
a) went b) didn't go c) had gone d) hadn't gone

no sooner than
 (الفاعل) + had + hardly + (p.p.) + ... + when + (الفاعل) + (ماضى بسيط)
 scarcely when

- 37 He had hardly bought a mobile he went home.
 a) after b) then c) when d) than

No sooner than
 Hardly + had + (الفاعل) + (p.p.) + + when + (الفاعل) + (ماضى بسيط)
 Scarcely when

- 38 No sooner a new flat than he married again.
 a) had he bought b) he had bought c) he bought d) did he buy

After + v+ing = Having + P.P.+ ...+ ماضى بسيط (Active)
 After being + P.P = Having + been + P.P.+ ...+ ماضى بسيط (Passive)

- 39 Having her work, she went home.
 a) finishing b) finished c) been finished d) finishes

- 40 Having, the thief was sent to prison.
 a) arrested b) arresting c) been arrested d) arrest

نستخدم (v-ing) بعد (after) أو (Before) اذا لم يأتى بعدهم فاعل.

- 41 After my lessons, I slept.
 a) studied b) had studied c) studying d) study

(It was only when-after / It wasn't until) (ماضى بسيط) that (ماضى تام)

- 42 It was only when he had watched the film he slept.
 a) than b) when c) that d) then

before that = after after that = before

- 43 President Sadat died in 1981, before that our army..... the Suez Canal in 1973.
 a) crossed b) had crossed c) have crossed d) was crossing

By + ماضى بسيط → فترة زمنية فى الماضى In + ماضى تام → فترة زمنية فى الماضى

- 44 By 2020, Al-Ahly the CAF Champions against Zamalek.
 a) won b) was winning c) had won d) has won

- 45 In 2020, Al-Ahly the CAF Champions against Zamalek.
 a) won b) was winning c) had won d) has won

اذا جاء فى الجملة ثلاثة احداث (أفعال) ... لابد أن يوضع الحدث الأول (الاقدم) فى زمن الماضى التام.

- 46 As soon as I returned home, I found out that someone my money.
 a) had stolen b) stole c) have stolen d) was stolen

الفرق بين زمن الماضى التام البسيط والمستمر :

- 47 Ali for work for over a year before he finally got a job.
 a) has been looking b) had looked c) had been looking d) has looked

- 48 Mona was tired yesterday because she for the test all day.
 a) had revised b) had been revising c) revised d) revising

- 49 When he arrived in Cairo, he English for 6 years.
 a) has studied b) had been studying c) had studied d) has been studying

لا يستخدم الماضي التام المستمر مع الأعداد أو عدد مرات حدوث الفعل وافعال الحواس والمشاعر والإدراك
 ويستخدم الماضي التام البسيط بدلا منه :

- 50 By time Judy was 20 years old, she three national championships.
 a) won b) had been winning c) had won d) will win

Causative

Active

make / let / have	(القائم بالحدث)	inf.
get / allow / permit / force / persuade		to + inf.
stop		from + (v-ing)

- 51 My mother always has me my room in the morning.
 a) cleaning up b) cleaned up c) to clean up d) clean up
- 52 The wife got her husband the living room last weekend.
 a) to paint b) have painted c) paint d) painted
- 53 We had our landlord the broken window.
 a) fixing b) to fix c) fix d) fixed

make = force : يجبر / allow = permit = let : يسمح / get = persuade : يقنع
 الفرق بينهم في المعنى وقت الاستخدام

- 54 Ali's parents should him study because his grades are poor.
 a) let b) get c) make d) to make

Passive

have / get	(مفعول به غير عاقل أو عاقل)	p.p.
------------	-----------------------------	------

- 55 It will take me an hour to get the washing
 a) do b) to do c) done d) doing
- 56 After you had the children, can you make the beds?
 a) dress b) to dress c) dressed d) dressing
- 57 They had the president by 5 bodyguards.
 a) guard b) to guard c) guarded d) guarding

لاحظ السؤال التالي على الأزمنة وليس قاعدة السببية بشكل مباشر

- 58 I my car stolen last month.
 a) had b) was having c) had had d) am having

Active & Passive

على معنى الجملة Active أو Passive يعتمد تحديد الجملة سواء كانت Passive: (be/get) + P.P مفعول به

جدول تحويل الافعال هام جدا جدا جدا

- 59 The first heart transplant operation in Britain 20 years ago.
 a) was done b) was doing c) had been done d) had been doing

- 60 "Did you go to the party?" – No, I
 a) didn't invite b) hadn't invited c) wasn't invited d) invited
- 61 Look! The trees in the garden
 a) is watered b) is being watered c) has been watered d) are being watered
- 62 Noha phoned me while the dinner.....
 a) was cooking b) cooked c) cooks d) was being cooked
- 63 Naguib Mahfouz's books into many languages.
 a) have translated b) had translated
 c) were translated d) have been translated
- 64 After the house, we furnished it.
 a) had painted b) had been painted c) has been painted d) is painted

It فى بداية الجملة تتبع بالمبنى للمجهول مع بعض الافعال (يجب مراجعتها جيدا)

It + (be) + P.P that **فعل + فاعل**

- 65 It that people have lived here for centuries.
 a) know b) known c) is known d) had known
- 66 Last week, it that the exam will be postponed until next month.
 a) was agreed b) agreed c) had agreed d) agreeing

ماضي (have + p.p.) / مضارع (be + p.p. + to + (inf) فاعل عادي

- 67 to be successful in her work.
 a) It is said b) It says c) She says d) She is said
- 68 Tourism is expected in the near future.
 a) to grow b) will grow c) is growing d) does grow
- 69 He is said to five opponents last years.
 a) has beaten b) beating c) have beaten d) beats

الافعال التي يأتي بعدها (v+ ing) يستخدم بعدها (being + p.p) في المبني للمجهول:

- 70 I don't like..... at.
 a) people laughing b) having laughed c) being laughed d) people laughed

الأفعال التي يأتي بعدها (to + inf) يستخدم بعدها (to be + p.p) في المبني للمجهول:

- 71 The play is recommended to because the leading actor is ill.
 a) being cancelled b) cancel c) have cancelled d) be cancelled
- 72 I was advised by a doctor, but it was not possible.
 a) seeing b) to be seen c) to see d) being seen

(Active): **فاعل** let + **مفعول** + inf.

(Passive): **م به** (be) allowed to + inf.

let + (**ضمير منعكس**) + be + p.p.

- 73 He let others at him.
 a) laugh b) be laughed c) laughing d) laughed
- 74 He let himself at.
 a) laugh b) be laughed c) laughing d) laughed
- 75 He leave the meeting early.
 a) was allowed to b) allowed to c) was let to d) was let

(Active) make / see / hear + مفعول + inf.

(Passive) (be) made/seen /heard+ to+ inf.

76 They saw him the building

a) leave

b) to leave

c) left

d) to have left

77 They were seen the building.

a) leave

b) to leave

c) left

d) to have left

لاحظ:

من الممكن أن يأتي بعد **see / hear / watch** الفعل مضافا اليه **ing** (بمعنى أن الفاعل شاهد أو سمع جزء من الحدث وفي هذه الحالة يأتي بعدهم **v-ing** كما هو).

78 They were seen the building.

a) leaving

b) to leave

c) left

d) to have left

لاحظ **need** يبني للمجهول بطريقتين :

(Active): مفعول به + need to + inf. + فاعل

(Passive): مفعول به + need to be + P.P.

need + v+ing مفعول به

79 My car needs

a) repair

b) be repaired

c) repaired

d) repairing



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Key Vocabulary

apprentice (n) متدرّب / تلميذ مهني	density (n) كثافة	inspiring (adj) ملهم
apprenticeship (n) فترة تدريب مهني	dialog (n) حوار	invisible (adj) غير مرئي
argue (v)-d يجادل / يناقش	dimension (n) بُعد / مساحة	isolate (v)-d يعزل / يفصل
argument (n) جدال / حجة	discipline (n) انضباط / نظام	isolating (adj) عازل / يسبب العزلة
astronomer (n) عالم فلك	escape (n) هروب	literature (n) الأدب
awareness (n) وعي / إدراك	escape (v)-d يهرب / ينجو / فرّ	memorize (v)-d يحفظ
backpack (n) حقيبة ظهر	ethical (adj) أخلاقي	memory (n) ذكرى
backpacking رحلة على الأقدام مع حقيبة ظهر	ethics (n) الأخلاق	Milky Way (n) درب التبانة
biography (n) سيرة ذاتية	event horizon (n) أفق الحدث (حدود الثقب الأسود)	moral (n) عبرة / خلق / معنى أخلاقي
black hole (n) ثقب أسود	express (v)-ed يعبر	mysterious (adj) غامض / محير
bound (v)-ed يحاوط / يحد	feedback (n) تعقيب / رأي	mystery (n) لغز / سر
boundary (n) حد / حدود	fiction (n) خيال / أدب خيالي	non-fiction (n) أدب واقعي / غير خيالي
breeze (n) نسيم / هواء لطيف	fictional (adj) خيالي / غير حقيقي	opportunity (n) فرصة
breezy (adj) عليل / مفعم بالنسيم	flow (v)-ed يتدفق / يجري	passion (n) شغف
capture (v)-d يلتقط / يأسر	galaxy (n) مجرة	passionate (adj) شغوف
career (n) مهنة / مسار وظيفي	gateway (n) بوابة / مدخل / ممر	patronize (v)-d يُعامل بتكبر أو بشكل متعالٍ
cheerful (adj) مبتهج / مفعم بالسرور	generosity (n) الكرم	patronizing (adj) متعالٍ / متكبر
collectivism (n) الجماعية / الفكر الجماعي	generous (adj) كريم	philosophical (adj) فلسفي
collectivist (n)(adj) جماعي / شخص يؤمن بالجماعة	gesture (n)(v)-d إيماءة / يُشير أو يقوم بإيماءة	philosophy (n) الفلسفة
compliment (n)(v)-ed مجاملة / يُجامل	gravitational (adj) جاذبي / متعلق بالجاذبية	polite (adj) مهذب / مؤدّب
compress (v)-ed يضغط	gravity (n) جاذبية	politeness (n) الأدب / التهذيب
compression (n) ضغط / انضغاط	hesitantly (adv) بتردد	practical (adj) عملي
cosmic (adj) كوني	hieroglyphics (n) الهيروغليفية	prose (n) نثر
cosmos (n) الكون	horizon (n) أفق	psychological (adj) نفسي
counsel (n) نصيحة / مشورة	horizontal (adj) أفقي	psychology (n) علم النفس
counselor (n) مستشار / ناصح	hospitable (adj) مضياف	rehearsal (n) بروفة
cultural awareness الوعي الثقافي	hospitality (n) الضيافة	rehearse (v)-d يتدرّب / يقوم ببروفة
curios (adj) فضولي / متسائل	imagery (n) الصور البلاغية	rejection (n) رفض
curiosity (n) فضول / حب الاستطلاع	independence (n) استقلال / حرية ذاتية	reputable (adj) ذو سمعة طيبة
daffodils (n) زهور النرجس	independent (adj) مستقل	reputation (n) سمعة
deep (adj) عميق	individualism (n) الفردية / التفكير المستقل	rhyme (n)(v)-d قافية / يُقافي
deeply (adv) بعمق	individualistic (adj) فردي / مستقل التفكير	rhythm (n) إيقاع
dense (adj) كثيف / متماسك		root (n) جذر / أصل
		scroll (v)-ed يمرر الشاشة / يتصفح
		singularity (n) نقطة التفرد (في مركز الثقب الأسود)

spontaneity (n) العفوية / التصرف بدون تخطيط	think (v)-thought يفكر	trapdoor (n) باب سري (فتحة خفية في الأرض أو السقف)
spontaneous (adj) عفوي / طبيعي بدون تخطيط	thought (n) فكرة / تفكير	unhesitatingly (adv) دون تردد
struggle (n) صراع / كفاح	thoughtful (adj) عطوف / مهتم بالآخرين	universal (adj) شامل / عالمي
terrified (adj) خائف جداً	thoughtfulness (n) التفكير / الاهتمام بالآخرين	universe (n) الكون
terrify (v)-ied يُرعِب	tone (n) نبرة صوت	wisdom (n) حكمة
		wise (adj) حكيم

Synonyms and Antonyms

Word	Synonyms	Antonyms
apprenticeship تدريب مهني	training/internship	employment/profession وظيفة / إتقان
backpacking رحلة سير	trekking / hiking	staying home / settling البقاء في المنزل / الاستقرار
boundary حد / حدود	border / edge / limit	center / middle / core مركز / منتصف
breeze نسيم / هواء عليل	gentle wind / puff	storm / hurricane عاصفة / إعصار
cheerful مبهج / سعيد	happy / joyful / lively	gloomy / sad حزين / كئيب
collectivist جماعي	cooperative/interdependent	individualistic / independent فردية / مستقل
compliment يُجامل	praise / flatter / admire	insult / criticize / scold يُهين / ينتقد / يوبخ
compress يضغط	squeeze / compact / press	expand / stretch / enlarge يتوسع / يتمدد / يكبر
counselor مرشد	adviser/consultant	cheater/deceiver مضلل / مخادع
curiosity فضول / حب الاستطلاع	inquisitiveness / interest / eagerness	indifference / apathy / disinterest / boredom لامبالاة / ملل
dense كثيف	thick / crowded	thin / light رقيق / خفيف
discipline انضباط / نظام	control / order	indiscipline / chaos / disorder فوضى / انعدام النظام
ethical أخلاقي	moral/honest	immoral/dishonest غير أخلاقي / غير صادق
evolve يتطور / يطور	develop / progress / advance	regress / decline / deteriorate يتراجع / يتدهور
feedback تغذية راجعة	response / comment / reaction	silence / neglect صمت / إهمال
fiction أدب خيالي	imagination / fantasy	non-fiction / fact / reality غير خيالي / حقيقة
flow يتدفق بسلاسة	run / move / pour	stop / pause يتوقف
flutter يرفرف	wave / flap / tremble	stop / pause يتوقف
gateway بوابة / مدخل	entrance / portal / access	barrier / block / fence حاجز / سياج
generosity الكرم	munificence / kindness / charity	meanness / selfishness / stinginess خساسة / أنانية / بخل
gesture إيماءة	sign / expression	speech خطاب / كلام
guarantee يضمن	assure/ensure/ warrant	break/violate/deny يخرق / ينكر
hospitality الضيافة	welcome / friendliness	hostility / coldness عداء / برود

imagery	الصور البلاغية	metaphor / symbolism	literalness / reality	حرفية / واقعية
independent	مستقل	self-reliant/self-sufficient	dependent/reliant	معتمد / متكل
individualistic	فردى	independent / self-reliant / unique	collectivist / cooperative / interdependent	جماعى / مترابط
inspiring	ملهى	motivating/encouraging,	discouraging/depressing	مثبب / محبب
invisible	غير مرئى	hidden / unseen / concealed	visible / obvious / seen / noticeable	مرئى / ملحوظ
isolating	منعزل / يسبب الوحدة	separating / lonely / remote	connecting / social / inclusive	متصل / اجتماعى
jealous	غىور / حسود	envious/resentful	trusting/satisfied	واثق / راض
mystery	لغز / سر	enigma / puzzle / unknown / riddle	certainty / clarity / explanation	يقين / وضوح / تفسير
passion	شغف	enthusiasm/love/devotion	indifference/hatred	لا مبالاة / كراهية
patronizing	متكبر	condescending / superior	respectful / humble / modest	محترم / متواضع
politeness	الأدب	respect / courtesy	discourtesy / rudeness	قلة ذوق / وقاحة
postpone	يؤجل	delay / put off	advance / accelerate / rush	يتقدم / يندفع
practical	عملى	realistic/useful/sensible	impractical/unrealistic	غير عملى / غير واقعى
rehearsal	بروفة	practice/preparation	performance/improvisation	أداء / ارتجال
rejection	رفض	refusal / denial / dismissal	acceptance / approval	قبول / استحسان
reputation	سمعة	fame/character/image	obscurity	عدم الشهرة
reveal	يكشف	show / uncover / expose / disclose	hide / conceal / cover	يخفى / يستر / يغطى
spontaneous	عفوى	unplanned / unexpected	planned / deliberate	مخطط / متعمد
terrified	خائف جدًا	scared/frightened	brave/courageous	شجاع / لا يخاف
thoughtful	مراعى	considerate / kind / caring	thoughtless / careless / inconsiderate	مهمل / غير مراعى للآخرين
tone	نغمة / أسلوب	sound / mood / style	silence	صمت / سكون
touching	محرك للمشاعر	moving / influential / emotional	cold / unemotional / indifferent	بارد / غير متأثر
unhesitatingly	دون تردد	confidently / readily / immediately	hesitatingly / reluctantly	بتردد / ببطء

Expressions & Prepositions

تعبيرات و حروف جر

(be) at risk	يكون معرضًا للخطر	heart of kindness	جوهر الطيبة
(be) aware of	على وعى بـ	hide secrets about	يخفى أسرار عن
(be) based on	يعتمد على	in the face of	فى مواجهة / أمام
(be) curious about	يكون فضولياً تجاه	inner thoughts	الأفكار والمشاعر الداخلية
(be) famous for	يشتهر بـ	insist on	يصر على
(be) fascinated by	منبهر بـ	job opportunities	فرص عمل
(be) guaranteed a job	يضمن له الحصول على وظيفة	keep secrets from	يخفى أسرار عن

(be) on a trip to	يكون في رحلة إلى	land a job / apprenticeship	يحصل على وظيفة / تدريب مهني
(be) well-known for	معروف بـ	launch (satellite / telescope)	يطلق (قمر صناعي / تلسكوب)
at least	على الأقل	like a mother to	مثل الأم لـ
at the top of their game	في قمة مستواهم	link to	يربط ... بـ
backpacking trip	رحلة على الأقدام	lonely profession	مهنة تشعر فيها بالوحدة
beat other applicants	يتفوق على المتقدمين الآخرين	make (decision / choice)	يتخذ (قرارًا / اختيارًا)
believe in your voice	أؤمن بصوتك	make ... a cup of	يصنع (لشخص) كوبًا من
bend space and time	يثني الزمكان / يطوي المكان والزمان	make assumptions about	يقوم بفرضيات عن
capture emotions	يلتقط ويعبر عن المشاعر بدقة	make sense of	يفهم / يُفسّر معنى شيء
capture the photograph of	يلتقط صورة لـ	make unproven theories	يضع نظريات غير مثبتة
carry deep meaning	يحمل معنى عميقًا	match my interests	يتوافق مع اهتماماتي
carry lessons or morals	يحمل دروسًا أو عبرًا	much is left to discover	هناك الكثير لاكتشافه
change career path	يغيّر المسار المهني	offer .. a window into	يفتح بابًا لفهم
click right away	ينسجم فورًا	one- on -one act	فعل فردي
collapse under their own gravity	ينهار تحت جاذبيته الخاصة	passion for	شغف بـ
cope with	يتعامل مع	pay for	يدفع ثمن / يتحمل
detect the effect	يكتشف التأثير	portals to other worlds	بوابات لعوالم أخرى
do a degree	يدرس ليحصل على درجة علمية	prove theories about	يثبت نظريات حول
do/get/finish (internship / apprenticeship)	يقوم / يحصل على / ينهي (تدريب عملي أو مهني)	publish several books	ينشر عدة كتب
drift between temporary jobs	يتنقل بين وظائف مؤقتة	push the boundaries of	يدفع حدود / يوسع آفاق
escape from	يهرب من	reach the end of their lives	يصل إلى نهاية حياتهم
fall into a black hole	يسقط في ثقب أسود	receive the Nobel Prize	يتسلم جائزة نوبل
first-class degree	درجة علمية ممتازة	remind ... of	يذكّر ... بـ
float away into space	يطفو بعيدًا في الفضاء	reveal new discoveries	يكشف عن اكتشافات جديدة
flow like a song	يتدفق مثل الأغنية	run out of fuel	ينفذ الوقود
for free	مجانيًا	scroll on Facebook	يتصفح فيسبوك
gain (wisdom / confidence)	يكتسب (الحكمة / الثقة)	seek to express ideas	يسعى للتعبير عن الأفكار
gateway to	بوابة لـ	serve/treat guest with generosity	يُقدّم / يُعامل الضيف بكرم
gestures may seem simple	قد تبدو الإيماءات بسيطة	sound + صفة	يبدو
get along really well	ينسجم جيدًا	step into another world	يخطو إلى عالم آخر
give feedback	يعطي ملاحظات	suck up matter and energy	يمتص المادة والطاقة
give off any energy	يبعث أي طاقة	take a course	التحق بدورة
go to great lengths	يبذل جهدًا كبيرًا	the key to	المفتاح لـ
graduate with + التقدير	يتخرج بـ	the total opposite	العكس تمامًا
guardian of secrets	حارس الأسرار	the very name	الاسم نفسه

happiness may be just **around** the corner

قد تكون السعادة قريبة جدًا

have a strong reputation in

له سمعة قوية في

have **nowhere** to stay

ليس لديه مكان للإقامة

heard **about**

سمع عن / سمع بـ

touch the reader's heart

يلمس قلب القارئ

turn ... **into**

يحوّل ... إلى

work **as** a solid team

يعمل كفريق متماسك

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

- 1 I carried food, water, and clothes in my heavy
a) backpack b) gateway c) boundary d) trapdoor
- 2 We enjoyed through the mountains with tents and food.
a) generosity b) backpacking c) compression d) rehearsal
- 3 The studied planets and stars using a powerful telescope at night.
a) apprentice b) counselor c) collectivist d) astronomer
- 4 The students loudly about the answer until the teacher stopped them.
a) escaped b) argued c) rehearsed d) memorized
- 5 Their angry ended when the teacher explained the correct answer.
a) argument b) opportunity c) dimension d) biography
- 6 Safety campaigns increased public about road accidents this year.
a) reputation b) density c) rhythm d) awareness
- 7 Teaching children became her lifelong after years of study.
a) career b) gesture c) mystery d) opportunity
- 8 The young learned carpentry from a skilled worker for three years.
a) astronomer b) apprentice c) counselor d) collectivist
- 9 His at the workshop ended after three years of training.
a) biography b) hospitality c) apprenticeship d) awareness
- 10 Tall mountains the small village from every direction.
a) bounded b) expressed c) scrolled d) rehearsed
- 11 A wooden fence marks the between the two farms.
a) memory b) boundary c) tone d) struggle
- 12 This tells the true life story of a famous scientist.
a) prose b) fiction c) rhyme d) biography
- 13 Light cannot escape from a because its gravity is too strong.
a) galaxy b) cosmos c) black hole d) horizon
- 14 A cool moved gently through the open window.
a) gravity b) breeze c) density d) root
- 15 The beach was because gentle wind blew all day.
a) ethical b) mysterious c) breezy d) dense
- 16 The police the thief after a short street chase.
a) captured b) escaped c) rehearsed d) expressed
- 17 The child looked after receiving the birthday gift.
a) cheerful b) invisible c) ethical d) horizontal
- 18 A person usually puts the group before personal success.
a) independent b) passionate c) collectivist d) practical

- 19 Some societies value because people work together for the group.
 a) individualism b) collectivism c) wisdom d) psychology
- 20 Some cultures encourage and personal freedom.
 a) collectivism b) individualism c) hospitality d) compression
- 21 He has a/an mindset and makes his own decisions.
 a) collectivist b) ethical c) individualistic d) universal
- 22 The program reduces file size through data
 a) generosity b) compression c) hospitality d) awareness
- 23 Workers the large file to save computer space.
 a) compressed b) escaped c) patronized d) flowed
- 24 She gave me a nice about my new jacket.
 a) dimension b) rejection c) argument d) compliment
- 25 Scientists study events happening in stars and galaxies.
 a) cosmic b) cheerful c) practical d) ethical
- 26 The includes all stars, planets, galaxies, and space.
 a) gateway b) cosmos c) horizon d) root
- 27 Travel helps develop and respect for different traditions.
 a) Milky Way b) event horizon c) cultural awareness d) black hole
- 28 Good teachers offer useful to students facing problems.
 a) counsel b) memory c) galaxy d) boundary
- 29 The school helped students choose suitable future jobs.
 a) apprentice b) counselor c) astronomer d) collectivist
- 30 The child asked many questions about the stars.
 a) dense b) curious c) invisible d) horizontal
- 31 Her about science made her read many books.
 a) curiosity b) density c) wisdom d) hospitality
- 32 Time is often called the fourth in physics.
 a) boundary b) dimension c) horizon d) gateway
- 33 Bright yellow grow in gardens during spring.
 a) galaxies b) roots c) daffodils d) gestures
- 34 She was moved by the sad story.
 a) hesitantly b) deeply c) unhesitatingly d) politely
- 35 The lake is very near the middle.
 a) deep b) breezy c) cheerful d) ethical
- 36 Scientists measured the of the metal in the lab.
 a) reputation b) density c) memory d) philosophy
- 37 The forest was so that sunlight barely entered.
 a) dense b) practical c) invisible d) wise
- 38 Good guide people when choosing right and wrong.
 a) gestures b) galaxies c) memories d) ethics
- 39 Honest leaders should make decisions in difficult situations.
 a) ethical b) cheerful c) mysterious d) invisible
- 40 The teacher encouraged a short between two students.
 a) rhyme b) biography c) dialog d) prose

- 41 Success usually requires self-control and strong
 a) opportunity b) discipline c) hospitality d) spontaneity
- 42 The prisoner planned an from the locked castle.
 a) biography b) rehearsal c) argument d) escape
- 43 The bird from the cage when the door opened.
 a) escaped b) captured c) expressed d) memorized
- 44 Nothing returns after crossing the around a black hole.
 a) Milky Way b) event horizon c) cultural awareness d) black hole
- 45 She her feelings clearly during the class discussion.
 a) escaped b) rehearsed c) expressed d) compressed
- 46 The teacher gave useful on my writing assignment.
 a) feedback b) argument c) mystery d) boundary
- 47 Dragons and magic usually appear in works of
 a) non-fiction b) prose c) fiction d) biography
- 48 He made a friendly with his hand to welcome us.
 a) gesture b) argument c) rehearsal d) biography
- 49 Superman is a character and does not really exist.
 a) universal b) fictional c) practical d) independent
- 50 The contains billions of stars and many planets.
 a) breeze b) galaxy c) root d) tone
- 51 Rivers gently through the valley after heavy rainfall.
 a) flowed b) escaped c) memorized d) patronized
- 52 Education is a to better jobs and opportunities.
 a) gateway b) boundary c) horizon d) trapdoor
- 53 The businessman regularly helped poor families in his town.
 a) mysterious b) generous c) invisible d) dense
- 54 Her appeared when she donated money to poor families.
 a) density b) generosity c) compression d) rejection
- 55 Scientists study forces between planets and stars.
 a) gravitational b) philosophical c) practical d) ethical
- 56 Earth's keeps people and objects on the ground.
 a) density b) gravity c) wisdom d) tone
- 57 The hotel is famous for warm and friendly service.
 a) hospitality b) awareness c) density d) philosophy
- 58 The local family was and welcomed every visitor warmly.
 a) independent b) hospitable c) invisible d) dense
- 59 Poets use to create pictures in readers' minds.
 a) imagery b) rehearsal c) biography d) discipline
- 60 She answered because she was not sure of herself.
 a) thoughtfully b) deeply c) hesitantly d) unhesitatingly
- 61 Many countries celebrate their with national holidays.
 a) wisdom b) reputation c) independence d) generosity
- 62 My sister became after starting her own business.
 a) independent b) cheerful c) hospitable d) ethical

- 63 The teacher's story was and motivated many students.
 a) dense b) inspiring c) invisible d) horizontal
- 64 I all the new vocabulary before the exam.
 a) memorized b) escaped c) compressed d) rehearsed
- 65 Childhood often stay with people for life.
 a) memories b) arguments c) dimensions d) gestures
- 66 Air is usually to the human eye.
 a) practical b) invisible c) deep d) wise
- 67 Doctors sick patients to stop infections from spreading.
 a) isolated b) rehearsed c) expressed d) scrolled
- 68 Living alone without friends can be very
 a) hospitable b) isolating c) cheerful d) thoughtful
- 69 Students study to learn about novels, poems, and plays.
 a) psychology b) philosophy c) literature d) biography
- 70 The looks like a bright band in the night sky.
 a) event horizon b) Milky Way c) black hole d) gateway
- 71 The story teaches a clear about honesty.
 a) moral b) rhyme c) tone d) root
- 72 Nobody could solve the of the missing treasure.
 a) reputation b) philosophy c) mystery d) density
- 73 The strange lights in the sky seemed very
 a) practical b) mysterious c) hospitable d) independent
- 74 History books are examples of because they describe real events.
 a) fiction b) prose c) non-fiction d) rhyme
- 75 Winning the competition gave her a great to travel.
 a) opportunity b) argument c) rejection d) boundary
- 76 She through her phone while waiting for the bus.
 a) scrolled b) rehearsed c) captured d) bounded
- 77 Some rude people others during the meeting yesterday.
 a) patronized b) escaped c) captured d) memorized
- 78 His attitude made others feel small and annoyed.
 a) philosophical b) patronizing c) practical d) cheerful
- 79 The professor asked a question about life and truth.
 a) practical b) horizontal c) philosophical d) cheerful
- 80 Many students study to understand human behavior.
 a) philosophy b) psychology c) literature d) biography
- 81 Stress can cause problems in young people.
 a) psychological b) gravitational c) universal d) ethical
- 82 The actors attended a final before the play.
 a) argument b) rehearsal c) rejection d) opportunity
- 83 The school band for the concert every afternoon.
 a) rehearsed b) escaped c) compressed d) patronized
- 84 She felt sad after receiving a job
 a) hospitality b) generosity c) rejection d) awareness

- 85 The university has a name known across the country.
 a) reputable b) mysterious c) invisible d) isolating
- 86 Hard work helped him build a strong professional
 a) dimension b) reputation c) memory d) argument
- 87 He has a strong for learning languages.
 a) rhythm b) passion c) density d) imagery
- 88 The young scientist was about discovering new ideas.
 a) passionate b) horizontal c) invisible d) ethical
- 89 Many poems use at the ends of lines.
 a) rhythm b) prose c) rhyme d) imagery
- 90 The words "light" and "night" perfectly in this poem.
 a) rehearsed b) rhymed c) escaped d) expressed
- 91 Music with a strong is easy to dance to.
 a) root b) gesture c) tone d) rhythm
- 92 The tree's reached deep into the ground for water.
 a) horizon b) boundary c) root d) gateway
- 93 Scientists believe a black hole contains a central
 a) singularity b) galaxy c) horizon d) universe
- 94 Children often show when they speak without planning.
 a) density b) spontaneity c) compression d) hospitality
- 95 His answer was because he had not prepared it before.
 a) spontaneous b) horizontal c) dense d) ethical
- 96 Success often comes after a long with difficulties.
 a) struggle b) rehearsal c) generosity d) imagery
- 97 The child looked after seeing the huge snake.
 a) thoughtful b) terrified c) cheerful d) hospitable
- 98 The loud explosion everyone inside the building.
 a) terrified b) rehearsed c) memorized d) expressed
- 99 A single good inspired the whole project from the start.
 a) root b) tone c) rhyme d) thought
- 100 He is and always remembers his friends' needs.
 a) thoughtful b) mysterious c) independent d) invisible
- 101 Her appeared when she brought medicine for her sick neighbor.
 a) thoughtfulness b) hospitality c) awareness d) compression
- 102 His angry made everyone uncomfortable during the meeting.
 a) rhythm b) tone c) root d) rhyme
- 103 The workers escaped through a hidden beneath the floor.
 a) gateway b) boundary c) trapdoor d) horizon
- 104 She accepted the difficult mission without any fear or delay.
 a) hesitantly b) thoughtfully c) deeply d) unhesitatingly
- 105 Music is a language understood in every culture.
 a) universal b) individualistic c) isolating d) fictional
- 106 The contains everything that exists in space.
 a) galaxy b) universe c) Milky Way d) horizon

- 107 Experience and knowledge often lead to great
 a) opportunity b) rejection c) wisdom d) density
- 108 The old teacher was and gave useful advice.
 a) wise b) dense c) cheerful d) horizontal
- 109 The counselor's helped students choose the right path.
 a) feedback b) counsel c) argument d) gesture
- 110 The mechanic gave a solution to fix the broken engine.
 a) philosophical b) cheerful c) practical d) invisible
- 111 Ancient Greek thinkers studied to understand life and existence.
 a) psychology b) philosophy c) literature d) imagery
- 112 The table is flat and completely
 a) horizontal b) deep c) cosmic d) mysterious
- 113 We could see ships clearly on the distant
 a) root b) horizon c) boundary d) gateway
- 114 The scientist explained a theory about stars and space.
 a) cosmic b) practical c) cheerful d) isolating
- 115 The speaker used simple words to his ideas clearly.
 a) memorize b) compress c) isolate d) express
- 116 Good leaders show by caring about people's feelings.
 a) rhyme b) singularity c) thoughtfulness d) density
- 117 Scientists say the contains all space, matter, and energy.
 a) apprenticeship b) backpack c) trapdoor d) universe
- 118 A black hole's gravity is strongest near the
 a) event horizon b) backpack c) rehearsal d) gateway
- 119 The novel is a work of and tells an imaginary story.
 a) non-fiction b) fiction c) biography d) psychology
- 120 The poor family thanked her for her great and help.
 a) generosity b) density c) rejection d) compression

Synonyms & Antonyms

- 121 The report may **reveal** new facts. The antonym of "reveal" is
 a) show b) disclose c) hide d) tell
- 122 Her **curiosity** led her to ask questions. The synonym of "curiosity" is
 a) interest b) apathy c) boredom d) fear
- 123 **Politeness** is important in daily life. The antonym of "politeness" is
 a) respect b) courtesy c) friendliness d) rudeness
- 124 He completed an **apprenticeship** in engineering. The synonym of "apprenticeship" is
 a) internship b) profession c) reputation d) scholarship
- 125 The tree has a strong **root** system. The synonym of "root" is
 a) effect b) result c) outcome d) origin
- 126 Her success story is **inspiring**. The synonym of "inspiring" is
 a) exhausting b) terrifying c) challenging d) motivating
- 127 She gave me a nice **compliment**. The synonym of "compliment" is
 a) insult b) praise c) criticize d) scold

- 128 Languages **evolve** over time. The antonym of "evolve" is
 a) progress b) deteriorate c) advance d) grow
- 129 His **wisdom** helped solve the problem. The synonym of "wisdom" is
 a) foolishness b) ignorance c) knowledge d) chaos
- 130 She has a **passion** for teaching. The synonym of "passion" is
 a) rehearsal b) independence c) enthusiasm d) confusion
- 131 Egyptians are known for their **hospitality**. The synonym of "hospitality" is
 a) hostility b) generosity c) coldness d) rudeness
- 132 The forest is very **dense**. The antonym of "dense" is
 a) thick b) crowded c) thin d) heavy
- 133 Teenagers often seek **independence**. The antonym of "independence" is
 a) dependence b) reputation c) biography d) assistance
- 134 He has an **individualistic** way of thinking. The synonym of "individualistic" is
 a) independent b) collectivist c) cooperative d) modest
- 135 The prisoner tried to **escape**. The synonym of "escape" is
 a) stay b) catch c) arrest d) flee
- 136 This job is a great **opportunity**. The synonym of "opportunity" is
 a) chance b) misfortune c) obstacle d) problem
- 137 Many students **struggle** with grammar. The synonym of "struggle" is
 a) fight b) ease c) peace d) comfort
- 138 The police found **evidence** of the crime. The antonym of "evidence" is
 a) proof b) clue c) doubt d) fact
- 139 The child was **terrified** by the loud noise. The antonym of "terrified" is
 a) independent b) courageous c) well-known d) worried
- 140 His **patronizing** tone annoyed everyone. The antonym of "patronizing" is
 a) superior b) condescending c) humble d) independent
- 141 The river has **flowing** water all year. The antonym of "flow" is
 a) stop b) run c) move d) fly
- 142 She is always **cheerful** and friendly. The antonym of "cheerful" is
 a) happy b) joyful c) gloomy d) lively

Grammar

Verbs (to+inf. & ing)

To + inf. لا بد من حفظ الأفعال بشكل جيد وهنا من الممكن الاعتماد على كتيب المفاهيم

- 1 In 1954, the government decided the high dam.
 a) built b) building c) to build d) had built
- 2 She promised me as soon as the plane lands.
 a) to phone b) phoned c) would phone d) phones
- 3 We're planning to Europe for our holiday next year.
 a) flying b) to fly c) fly d) to flying
- 4 The school arranged a new charity this year.
 a) supported b) supporter c) to support d) supporting

Verb + object + to + inf

يمكن النفي باستخدام (not to):

- 5 I expect to come to dinner.
a) him b) she c) we d) they
- 6 Our parents encouraged us hard at everything we do.
a) working b) worked c) to work d) works
- 7 The lifeguard instructed people not near the rocks.
a) swam b) having swum c) swimming d) to swim
- 8 The police warned us out at night.
a) to not going b) not going c) not go d) not to go

v+ing

- 9 The lazy student admitted his homework at home.
a) leaving b) to leave c) left d) leaves
- 10 She often avoids with strangers as she is very shy.
a) speaks b) to speak c) speak d) speaking
- 11 He denied at the scene of the crime.
a) to be b) had been c) was d) being

الحدث لم يتم (يتذكر أن يفعل) / remember + to + inf. / الحدث تم (يتذكر أنه قد فعل) / remember + (v+ ing)

- 12 I still remember Alex when I was young. It was really amazing.
a) to visit b) being visited c) visit d) visiting
- 13 **A:** Did you remember your sister? **B:** Oh, no. I completely forgot. I'll phone her tomorrow.
a) to phoning b) to phone c) phone d) phoned

الحدث لم يتم (نسي أن يفعل) / forget + to + inf. / الحدث تم (ينسى أنه قد فعل) / forget + (v+ ing)

- 14 I won't ever forget Al-Ahli team score the winning goal in the last seconds of the championship game.
a) to watch b) to watching c) watch d) watching

يأسف على شيء (سيفعله / سيقوله) / regret + to + inf. / يندم على شيء تم في الماضي / regret + (v+ ing)

- 15 I regret you that Nabil will not be joining the team. I know you wanted him with us.
a) telling b) to tell c) have told d) am telling
- 16 Nehad regrets her mother on her birthday. She should have done it.
a) not phone b) not phoned c) not phoning d) not to phone

يتوقف لكي يفعل شيء / stop + to + inf. / يتوقف عن فعل شيء / stop + (v-ing)

- 17 She was shopping and she stopped a cup of coffee. (to get / getting)

- 18 He stopped as it affected his health badly. (to smoke / smoking)

يستمر في عمل شيء بعد الانتهاء من شيء آخر / go on + (to+inf.) / يستمر في عمل شيء (نفس الشيء) / go on + (v-ing)

- 19 After finishing the report, she went on some letters.
a) to type b) typing c) type d) typed
- 20 She went on for hours.
a) to talk b) talking c) talk d) talked

only / the first / the second / the last / ...

تستخدم (to+inf.) بعد:

expect / promise اذا جاء بعدها مفعول

21 He came only his friend Ahmed.

- a) to meet b) meeting c) meet d) met

22 He was the first to the party.

- a) to come b) coming c) come d) came

(modal verbs) : can / could / may / ... + inf.

تستخدم (inf.) فقط بعد:

had better / would rather + inf. let / make + object + inf.

know / help + inf. OR to + inf.

suggest / recommend / intend / insist / demand / propose + subject + inf. OR should + inf.

23 I'd rather at home.

- a) to stay b) stay c) staying d) A & B

24 They made him for the damage.

[be made to + P.P]

- a) to pay b) pay c) paying d) A & B

25 Could you help me the car?

- a) to fix b) fix c) fixing d) A & B

Relative Pronouns

who مع العاقل وتتبع بفعل أو (فاعل + فعل) ... ولا يأتي قبلها حرف جر

26 Name the actor plays Salah El Deen.

- a) which b) whose c) whom d) who

27 It is said he was a man to have the sight of an eagle and the courage of a lion.

- a) who appeared b) he appeared c) appears d) and appears

whom مع العاقل وتتبع بـ (فاعل + فعل) ... ومن الممكن أن يأتي قبلها حرف جر

28 I don't know with about the loan.

- a) who I should speak b) whom I should speak
c) who should I speak d) whom should I speak

(,) مع العاقل أو الغير عاقل وتتبع بفعل أو (فاعل + فعل) ولا يأتي قبلها حرف جر ولا يأتي قبلها

29 Mohamed Nagy, was known as "Gedo", was a famous footballer.

- a) which b) that c) whom d) who

30 The brother lives in Moscow is coming home on Friday.

- a) where b) whom c) whose d) that

which مع الغير عاقل وتتبع بفعل أو (فاعل + فعل) ومن الممكن أن يأتي قبلها أو بعدها حرف جر

31 Siwa, is an oasis in the Western desert, is very beautiful.

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

32 Sham El-Nessiem is a day marks the beginning of spring.

- a) in which b) which c) whom d) whose

33 That is the school in I had my primary education.

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

من الممكن أن تعود (which) على فكرة الجملة :

34 Yesterday I played a long game of tennis with my brother, made me tired. (who / which)

تستخدم (where) للإشارة الي المكان
(حرف جر) ... فعل + فاعل where (حرف جر)

تستخدم (when) للإشارة الي الزمن
(حرف جر) فعل + فاعل when (حرف جر)

يستخدم حرف جر مع (which) للإشارة الي المكان او التعبيرات الزمنية بدلا من (where/when):

35 The president visited China he was warmly welcomed.
a) which b) who c) whose d) where

36 Egypt is the land people of different cultures can live peacefully.
a) which b) whose c) who d) where

37 The dog barked it saw itself in a mirror.
a) which b) who c) what d) when

38 I've just finish a novel the main character is an 80-year-old man.
a) which b) in which c) who d) whose

إسم whose تستخدم (whose) للإشارة الي الملكية مع العاقل وغير العاقل:

39 Those are the people car has been stolen.
a) who b) which c) whose d) whom

40 We'll give a prize to the company exports are good.
a) whose b) who's c) who d) which

يأتي قبلها فعل في منتصف الجملة أو تأتي في بداية الجملة what

41 She looked in the mirror to see the new dress was like.
a) whose b) what c) who d) which

42 he said couldn't be understood.
a) What b) Why c) Who d) Which

يمكن حذف كل من (who / whom / which / that) بالشكل التالي:
فعل + فاعل = فعل + فاعل + ضمير وصل

43 He lost the book him last week.
a) which lent b) which I lent it c) who lent d) I lent

v+ing = معلوم فعل + ضمير وصل
to + inf. = عدد ترتيبي + فعل معلوم + ضمير وصل + عدد ترتيبي

- The type of paper which we use is suitable for the book.
= The type of paper using is suitable for the book.

44 The boy there, is my brother. (standing / who standing)

(be) + P.P = P.P + ضمير وصل

- The which was written by Taha Hussein is really amazing.
= The novel written by Taha Hussein is really amazing.

45 Cars in Japan, are of high quality. (made / which made / making)

Adjectives & Adverbs

المفاتيح والاحوال

Adjectives

الصفة تأتي قبل الاسم وبعد الضمائر الغير محددة مثل somebody / something

- I watched a fantastic film.
- I saw something strange yesterday.

be / get / become / seem / sound / look / feel / taste الصفة تأتي بعد هذه الأفعال

- 46 Come and have lunch with me; the food tastes
a) nice b) nicely c) more nice d) more nicely

- 47 I met
a) someone famous b) famous someone
c) a someone famous d) a famous someone

boring / amazing / interesting تدل على الفاعل أو المسبب ing الصفات المنتهية بـ
amazed / bored / interested تدل على المفعول أو الشعور ed الصفات المنتهية بـ

- 48 Naira was when she was a dog.
a) frightened b) frightening c) frighten d) amazing

- 49 Mo Salah is a/an player.
a) amazed b) amazing c) excited d) sadness

صفات لا يأتي بعدها اسم

alive - alone - aware - awake - asleep - alert - afraid

تستخدم مقارنة الصفات بين طرفين متساويين في العدد

طرف ثاني + er than + صفة قصيرة (be) طرف أول

طرف ثاني + more + صفة طويلة (be) طرف أول

طرف ثاني + less + صفة قصيرة / طرف أول + than + صفة طويلة

الصفات الشاذة good / better – bad / worse

- 50 In general, men are than women.
a) tallest b) taller c) tall d) more tall

- 51 Fruit is than chocolate
a) healthy more b) more healthier c) healthier d) much healthy

- 52 He is less than his brother.
a) clever b) cleverer c) as clever d) more clever

تأتي قبل صفات المقارنة صفات تحديد مقدار المقارنة وهي:

قليلا : a bit & a little & slightly / كثيرا : much & a lot & far & even

- Going by plane is **much more expensive than** going by bus.

- 53 Cars are now than they were 50 years ago
a) much safe b) more safe c) safest d) much safer

- 54 It is hotter in Aswan than in Alex
a) very b) much c) more d) most

عند مقارنة طرف مفرد بمجموعة مكونة من طرفين وهو أحدهما نستخدم (مقارنة + the)

- 55 He is of the two players
a) the best b) most good c) better d) the better

قاعدة كلما ... كلما

The + فعل + فاعل + (صيغة المقارنة) + ..., the + فعل + فاعل + (صيغة المقارنة)

- 56 The you climb, the less oxygen there is.
a) more high b) high c) highest d) higher

- 57 The older you get, the you become
a) wisest b) wise c) wiser d) most wise

تستخدم صفتين متماثلتين في صيغة مقارنة الصفات وبينهما **and** للتعبير عن التغير المستمر

- 58 Smart phones are becoming popular nowadays.
a) less and more b) much and more c) more and less d) more and more

(exactly the same) = the same + Noun = (as + الصفة + as) عند تساوي طرفين في صفة

• Tamer is **as old as** Hazem = Tamer and Hazem are **the same age**.

- 59 You didn't do as work as I did
a) more b) less c) least d) much

- 60 Your family's car is my family's car. There's no difference between them at all.
a) exactly the same than b) exactly the same as
c) almost the same d) as the same as

not the same + (Noun) = (not as / so adjective as) في حالة عدم التساوي نستخدم

• She is not **as/so** tall **as** Nadia.

- 61 Al-Sharkia is not hot as Aswan.
a) as b) so c) too d) both a & b

almost as صفة as = slightly مقارنة than

- 62 The trip to Brazil is the trip to Canada.
a) almost as expensive as b) most as expensive as
c) so expensive as d) slightly expensive as

يأتي بعد (than / as) ضمير مفعول أو (ضمير فاعل + فعل مساعد)

- 63 He writes English better than
a) I b) mine c) me d) me do
- 64 Our class read stories more than
a) they b) them c) they do d) both b & c

لعمل صيغة تفضيل

مجموعة + صفة قصيرة est (be) the طرف مفرد
مجموعة + صفة طويلة (be) the most طرف مفرد
مجموعة + صفة (be) the least طرف مفرد

- 65 Omnia is the girl in our class
a) smart b) same smart c) smarter d) smartest
- 66 Ahmed is the student in our class
a) intelligent b) less intelligent c) most intelligent d) more intelligent

يأتي قبل المجموعة (in) اذا كانت المجموعة مكان او اسم مفرد ويأتي (of) قبل الأشخاص او اسم جمع

- 67 My grandfather's house is the biggest the village
a) of b) at c) in d) over

اذا سبقت صيغة التفضيل بملكية يحذف منها (the)

- 68 Egypt's discovery in the last three years is the gas wells in the Red Sea.
a) more important b) the most important
c) most important d) the more important

يمكن أن تأتي (most / best) في نهاية الجملة بمعنى جدا.

- 69 He likes ice cream
a) a few b) the fewest c) most d) much

تأتي further بمعنى more (المزيد) ولكن تأتي farther بمعنى أبعد.

- 70 For details, you can contact us
a) farther b) further c) furthest d) far

the farthest from the nearest to

- 71 Hehia is city Zagazig.
a) the nearest / to b) the nearest / from
c) the farthest / to d) the farther / from

older: يأتي معها / than مع العاقل وغير العاقل

elder: لا يأتي معها / than مع العاقل فقط في محيط الاسرة

- Ali is my elder brother.
- Ali is older than Nadia.

The + صفة = صفة + people + فعل جمع

- 72 have the right to drive their own cars.
a) Disabled b) The disabled c) A disabled d) The disability

Adverbs

يأتي الظرف لوصف الفعل و الصفة و ظرف مثله كما يأتي في بداية الجملة لوصف جملة بأكملها.

slow / slowly - happy / happily

تتحول الصفة الى حال باضافة ly & ily

good / well & fast / fast & late / late & early / early

هناك صفات لا تتبع هذه القاعدة

- 73 Gaber is a worker; he works
a) seriously / serious b) serious / seriously c) serious / serious d) seriously / seriously

- 74 The children talked during the film.
a) loudly b) loud c) more loud d) the loudest

- 75, she appeared on the stage when she was being awarded.
a) Elegantly b) Elegant c) Elegance d) In elegant

lovely / in a lovely (way / manner)

طريقة تحويل الصفات المنتهية بـ ly الى حال

- 76 Our neighbours have always been towards us.
a) in a friendly manner b) friendly
c) friend d) more friendly

- 77 The sales assistants are trained to deal with customer complaints
a) in a friendly manner b) friendly
c) friend d) more friendly

• He quickly answered the quiz.

• He answered the quiz quickly.

يأتي الظرف قبل الفعل او في نهاية الجملة في حالة وجود مفعول

- 78 I wasn't sure if I could my job with playing handball.
a) successful combine b) combine successfully
c) combine successful d) successfully combine

بضع الصفات لها ظرفين / ظرف علي نفس شكلها والظرف الاخر مضاف اليه **ly** مع اختلاف المعني.

- 79 I agree that he tried but the fact remains that he has not finished the job in time.
a) hard b) hardest c) hardly d) hardy
- 80 You can expect to learn a foreign language in a few days.
a) hard b) hardest c) hardly d) hardy

indoors / outdoors ظروف indoor / outdoor صفات لابد أن تتبع باسم

- 81 Some people don't like staying They prefer going out at all times.
a) indoors b) indoor c) outdoor d) outdoors

Question Tag

هو سؤال قصير يأتي في نهاية الجملة، ونستخدمه للتأكد من المعلومة أو طلب موافقة السامع.

- He **is** clever, **isn't** he?
- He **isn't** clever, **is** he?

الجملة مثبتة → السؤال المذيل منفي
الجملة منفية → السؤال المذيل مثبت

- 82 The boys were very tired after the match,?
a) weren't they b) were they c) didn't they d) aren't they
- 83 Your brother has solved the problem carefully,?
a) hasn't he b) didn't he c) doesn't he d) isn't he
- 84 Hany had locked the door before leaving,?
a) didn't he b) hadn't he c) hasn't he d) wasn't he
- 85 We should respect other people's opinions,?
a) shouldn't we b) don't we c) didn't we d) aren't we

- He **plays** well, **doesn't** he?
- They **never study** hard, **do** they?

في حالة عدم وجود فعل مساعد نستخدم
(do / does / did)

- 86 Mona helps her mother every Friday,?
a) doesn't she b) isn't she c) didn't she d) hasn't she
- 87 The students finished the project yesterday,?
a) don't they b) didn't they c) weren't they d) haven't they

I am → aren't I? I am not → am I?

- 88 I am late for the meeting,?
a) am I b) aren't I c) don't I d) wasn't I

can → can't / will → won't / shall → shan't

السؤال المزيل المنفي لابد أن يكون مختصر

- 89 Sara will call you after school,?
a) will she b) won't she c) does she d) isn't she

الكلمات الآتية منفية لذلك السؤال المزيل معها يكون مثبت

never / hardly / rarely / seldom / scarcely / little / few

- He never lies, does he?
- They rarely travel, do they?

- 90 She hardly speaks during the lesson,?
a) doesn't she b) does she c) isn't she d) did she

- 91 Few people knew the real reason,?
 a) did they b) didn't they c) were they d) aren't they
- 92 A few people knew the real reason,?
 a) did they b) didn't they c) were they d) aren't they
- 93 Little progress was made during the meeting,?
 a) wasn't it b) was it c) didn't it d) does it
- 94 A little progress was made during the meeting,?
 a) wasn't it b) was it c) didn't it d) does it

- He **has** a car, **doesn't** he? (do / does / did) نستخدم
- He **has bought** a car, **hasn't** he? (have / has / had) نستخدم P.P بعدها

- 95 Sara has a beautiful camera,?
 a) hasn't she b) doesn't she c) didn't she d) isn't she

- I'd **rather** have tea, **wouldn't** I? ('d + inf.) / 'd rather → **would**
- You'd **better** leave, **hadn't** you? ('d + P.P) / 'd better → **had**

- 96 He'd rather stay home,?
 a) doesn't he b) hadn't he c) didn't he d) wouldn't he
- 97 She'd better leave now,?
 a) didn't she b) wouldn't she c) hadn't she d) hasn't she

- Let's → **shall we?** • Let's start now, **shall we?**
- Let us → **will you?** • Let us leave early, **will you?**

- 98 Let us use your dictionary for a minute,?
 a) shall we b) will you c) do we d) aren't we
- 99 Let's revise the lesson together,?
 a) will you b) shall we c) do we d) won't we

- Inf., **will you?** الأوامر المثبتة Don't + inf., **will you?** الأوامر المنفية
- Listen carefully, **will you?** • Don't make noise, **will you?**

- 100 Send me the report before six,?
 a) shall we b) will you c) don't you d) are you
- 101 Don't forget your homework tomorrow,?
 a) do you b) won't you c) will you d) shall we

- **There** is a car over there, isn't **there**? إذا كان الفاعل **There** يبقى كما هو

- 102 There was a strange noise outside,?
 a) wasn't there b) wasn't it c) didn't there d) isn't there

- إذا كان الفاعل **Everything, Something, Nothing, Anything** نستخدم الضمير **it**
- **Everything** is fine, isn't it? • **Nothing** was there, was it?

- 103 Nothing is impossible,?
 a) can't it b) isn't it c) can it d) is it

104 Everything happened very quickly yesterday,?
a) did they b) did it c) didn't they d) didn't it

مع **Everyone / Everybody / Someone / Somebody / Nobody / No one** نستخدم الضمير **they**
• **Everyone** is ready, aren't **they**? • **Nobody** came, did **they**?

105 Everybody enjoyed the school trip,?
a) didn't they b) didn't he c) wasn't he d) weren't it

106 No one answered the difficult question,?
a) didn't they b) did they c) weren't they d) was he

• **This** is my book, isn't **it**? - إذا كان الفاعل **This / That** يتحول إلى **it**
• **This** is my brother, isn't **it**?
• **This boy** is my brother, isn't **he**? - وإذا أتى بعدها مباشرة عاقل نستخدم **she / he**

107 This is the right answer,?
a) isn't this b) wasn't it c) doesn't it d) isn't it

108 That was Ali's sister,?
a) isn't this b) wasn't that c) didn't it d) wasn't it

• **Those** weren't expensive, were **they**? - إذا كان الفاعل **these / those** يتحول إلى **they**

109 Those flowers are beautiful,?
a) aren't those b) aren't they c) isn't it d) don't they

• He **used to play** football, **didn't** he? - مع **used to** نستخدم **didn't**

110 My grandfather used to walk to school,?
a) doesn't he b) didn't he c) wasn't he d) hasn't he

• **needn't + inf.** , **need**?
• **need** , **do/does/ did**?
• You **needn't** come early, **need** you?
• He **needs** some water, **doesn't** he?

111 We needn't pay for the tickets today,?
a) need we b) don't we c) mustn't we d) didn't we

112 The old houses need repair,?
a) don't they b) aren't they c) didn't they d) haven't they

لو الجملة تبدأ بـ **We think - believe - suppose / I**، السؤال المذيل يعود على الجملة الثانية.
• I think **he is** honest, **isn't** he? • I believe **they arrived** late, **didn't** they?

113 I think Mona has finished her work,?
a) don't I b) hasn't she c) didn't she d) isn't she

لو الجملة تبدأ بـ **I don't think** هنا المعنى منفي، والسؤال المذيل يكون مثبتاً على الجملة الثانية.
• I don't think **he is** ready, **is** he? • I don't believe **they came**, **did** they?

114 I don't think Ali can solve this problem,?
a) can he b) can't he c) do I d) doesn't he

لو الجملة هتبدأ بأي فاعل غير (I / We) بعد (think / believe / suppose) يأتي السؤال المزييل علي الجزء الأول.
 • You think he is honest, don't you? • Ali believes they arrived late, doesn't he?

- 115 You don't suppose he forgot the meeting,?
 a) did he b) do you c) didn't he d) don't you

الجرامر التراكمي

Future forms & future passive

Active: Subject + will + inf **Passive:** Object + will be + p.p

- 1 Most of our shopping done on the internet in the coming few years.
 a) will b) will have c) shouldn't be d) will be
- 2 In the future, most of our work by machines.
 a) will be doing b) has been done c) will have been done d) will be done
- 3 Petrol and oil as much as they are today.
 a) isn't used b) won't be used c) hasn't been used d) wasn't used

تستخدم (will + inf) مع التعبيرات والظروف التالية في حالة عدم وجود دليل :
 assume – be afraid – be/ feel sure – believe – expect – predict – hope – think –
 wonder – possibly – probably – surely – certainly – definitely.

- 4 I think one day every new book as an e-book.
 a) will publish b) is published c) will be published d) is publishing
- 5 I expect they the match tomorrow.
 a) win b) will win c) are winning d) are going to win

تستخدم (will + inf) للتعبير عن الحقائق المستقبلية.

- 6 The twins seventeen next week.
 a) turning b) is going to turn c) turns d) will turn

تستخدم (will + inf) للتعبير عن ترتيبات لحظية - القرارات السريعة - عرض أو طلب خدمة - الوعود والتحديات وتوزيع الأدوار.

- 7 Fine. You set the table and I the bread.
 a) am cutting b) cut c) will cut d) am cutting

يستخدم be going to مع «plans» والنوايا المستقبلية «intentions» والقرارات decisions

- 8 He a geologist when he leaves university. This is his plan.
 a) will become b) is going to become c) is becoming d) becomes
- 9 I want to buy a new villa, so I save a lot of money.
 a) am going to b) will c) going to d) will be

يستخدم المضارع المستمر للتعبير عن المستقبل في حالة وجود ترتيبات نهائية مسبقة (ترتيب علي أرض الواقع)، ويدل علي ذلك كلمات مثل:

arranged / made arrangement / prepared / made preparations ... etc

- 10 We've arranged everything. We Hussein up at nine.
 a) picks b) are picking c) will pick d) will be

- 11 Samy can't help you tonight. He on a science project. (= will be working)
 a) won't be working b) is working c) worked d) works

يستخدم المضارع البسيط مع جدول المواعيد الثابتة (مواصلات عامة / دروس / مدارس / امتحانات / التلفزيون / المسرح / الراديو / السينما).

- 12 She is flying to London next week. Her flight off at 7 a.m.
 a) took b) taking c) take d) takes

- 13 The new film at 6.30 pm.
 a) will be starting b) start c) starts d) starting

كما يستخدم المضارع البسيط للتعبير عن المستقبل بعد أداة الشرط وأدوات الربط الزمنية مثل:

after – as soon as – before – once – when – while – by the time – as – if – unless

- 14 I'll go to bed as soon as I my homework.
 a) have done b) will c) does d) had done

- 15 After they the task, they will have some fun.
 a) had completed b) completing c) completed d) complet

يستخدم زمن المستقبل المستمر مع حدث سيكون مستمرا في وقت معين في المستقبل أو مع الترتيبات في المستقبل.

Subject + will + be + v-ing

This time (tomorrow / next) At + ساعة (tomorrow / next)
 all / for / from to / between and (tomorrow / next)

- 16 I won't be able to talk to you all the day tomorrow because I my homework.
 a) would be doing b) would do c) will be doing d) may do

يستخدم زمن المستقبل التام مع حدث سيكون قد اكتمل قبل وقت محدد في المستقبل.

Active: Subject + will + have + p.p **Passive:** Object + will have been + p.p.

By + (tomorrow / next ...) now / then In فترة زمنية + عدد

- 17 By 2100, millions of trees and hundreds of forests
 a) will have been saving b) will be saved
 c) will have saved d) will have been saved

- 18 By 2050, we hope that oil by clean energy.
 a) will have replaced b) will have been replaced
 c) will replace d) has been replaced

- 19 The new hospital built by next June.
 a) going to b) will have been c) will being d) has been

Making Suggestions

I (suggest/recommend) + (v-ing) (.) How do you feel about + (v-ing) (?)

Fancy + (v-ing) ... (.) / Why not + inf. ... (?) Shall (I/we) + inf. (?)

How about / What about / Have you considered / Have you thought about + n/v+ing?

I suppose you should + inf. (.) You'd better + inf. (.)

Why don't you / we (?) You should / You could / Let's + inf. (.)

It would be nice + to + inf. (.)

- 20 to the cinema and watch the new film?
 a) Let's go b) Why don't we go c) You could go d) How about going

- 21 about going out and visiting the museum?
 a) Why b) Have you considered c) Have you thought d) Where
- 22 Shall we have a party for your birthday? This is a kind of
 a) suggestion b) invitation c) order d) offer

(suggest **يقترح** / recommend **يوصى** / insist **يصر**) + Subject + (inf. OR should + inf.)

- 23 I recommend on improving her speaking.
 a) that focusing b) that she focus c) focus d) that she focuses

Quantifiers and Determiners

(a lot of / lots of)	تأتي في الإثبات / النفي والسؤال	تستخدم قبل اسم جمع أو اسم لا يعد
many	تأتي في الإثبات / النفي والسؤال	تستخدم قبل اسم جمع فقط
much	تأتي في النفي والسؤال	تستخدم قبل اسم لا يعد فقط
plenty of	تأتي في الإثبات	تستخدم قبل اسم جمع أو اسم لا يعد
a great deal of	تأتي في الإثبات	تستخدم قبل اسم لا يعد فقط
several / a large number	تأتي في الإثبات	تستخدم قبل اسم جمع فقط

- 24 During the fire, damage was done to the factory.
 a) a lot of b) many c) few d) lots
- 25 We don't have time. We'll have to hurry.
 a) many b) some c) a lot d) much
- 26 How of Egyptian's electricity is produced from the High Dam.
 a) many b) much c) often d) long
- 27 Can you count how grains of sand are on a beach?
 a) much b) many c) some d) any

some & any

some: قبل اسم جمع أو اسم لا يعد في الجمل المثبتة وسؤال العرض والطلب

any: قبل اسم جمع أو اسم لا يعد في الجمل المنفية والاستفهامية

- 28 Do you have free time this afternoon?
 a) a b) the c) many d) any
- 29 I'm sorry. I haven't made change.
 a) any b) many c) plenty d) a

A number of + **اسم جمع** + **فعل جمع** The number of + **اسم جمع** + **فعل مفرد**

- 30 The number of workers 2000 in our factory.
 a) am b) is c) are d) have
- 31 A number of workers angry about the salaries.
 a) am b) is c) are d) have

a few + اسم جمع	قليل ويكفي	few + اسم جمع	قليل ولا يكفي
a little + اسم لا يعد	قليل ويكفي	little + اسم لا يعد	قليل ولا يكفي
only / just / quite (a few / a little)		so / very / too (few / little)	

الفعل على حسب الاسم + يأتي بعدها اسم يعد أو اسم لا يعد + all

- 32 All the milk in the fridge drunk.
a) have been b) were c) has been d) are
- 33 the furniture in my house is Italian.
a) All b) Each c) Every d) Both
- 34 the girls in our family are well-educated.
a) Each of b) All of c) Every of d) Every
- 35 All people in our street friendly.
a) are b) is c) was d) have

each & every

each	تشير إلى اثنين أو أكثر ويأتي بعدها مفرد والفعل مفرد
each of	يأتي بعدها جمع والفعل مفرد
every	تشير إلى ثلاثة أو أكثر ويأتي بعدها مفرد والفعل مفرد
every one of	يأتي بعدها جمع والفعل مفرد

- 36 Each Student in my class hard.
a) work b) works c) have worked d) had worked
- 37 citizen must work hard for the good of our country.
a) Each b) All c) Both d) Half
- 38 I have five fingers in hand.
a) all b) every c) each d) both
- 39 of the two countries has a great army.
a) Every b) Each c) Both d) All

None of تشير إلى ثلاثة فأكثر في حالة النفي ويأتي بعدها اسم جمع أو اسم غير معدود

- 40 None of my money lost.
a) am b) is c) are d) were
- 41 None of my books lost.
a) am b) is c) are d) had

Both and / Both of them + فعل جمع

- 42 Both Ali and I angry.
a) am b) is c) are d) was
- 43 Both of them ill.
a) am b) is c) are d) was

Ali and I are

Ali as well as I is

They as well as Ali are

Either Ali or I am

Neither Ali nor I am

Not only Ali but also I am

(so / such) that & (enough / too) to

جدا لدرجة أن

so + (adj. / adv.) + that

- The cake was so nice that I'll have another one!
- He ran so fast that he caught the bus.

such + a / an + adj. + اسم مفرد يعد + that

such + adj. + اسم جمع / كمية + that ...

- The film was such an interesting one that I watched it again.
- It was such good advice that it helped us a lot.

<p>إذا بدأت الجملة بـ So نستخدم بعدها سؤال.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • So nice was the cake that I'll have another one! <p>من الممكن استخدام so وبعدها الصفة بدون that</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He is so clever. <p>so (much/many/few/little) + اسم that</p>	<p>إذا بدأت الجملة بـ Such نستخدم بعدها صيغة الاستفهام.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Such a useful book was it that I read it twice. <p>من الممكن استخدام such بدون that</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adam is such a clever boy. <p>such a lot of + اسم that</p>
--	--

- 44 It's an amazing play that you can't miss it.
a) enough b) so c) such d) too
- 45 The food in that restaurant is that we go every week.
a) so good b) such good c) good enough d) too good
- 46 It was game that we didn't finish it until ten o'clock.
a) so long b) too long c) such long d) such a long
- 47 I'd put on a lot of weight that I couldn't get into my trousers.
a) too b) such c) so d) such

enough	too
adj. / adv. + enough to + inf. عادة لها معني ايجابي.	too adj. / adv. to + inf. عادة لها معني سلبي. (جدا لدرجة ألا...)
• Hamdi is tall enough to be very good at football.	• The sea is too cold to swim in. (we can't swim in it)
إذا كان الفاعل مختلف نستخدم حرف الجر for	إذا كان الفاعل مختلف نستخدم حرف الجر for
• The car is cheap enough for everyone to buy.	• The coffee was too hot for me to drink.
من الممكن استخدام الاسم بعد enough بدون صفة قبلها.	من الممكن استخدام (too + adj.) بدون to + inf . بمعني اكثر من اللازم وتعطي معني النفي.
• I had enough money to buy the car I dreamed of.	• The box is too heavy . I can't carry it.
عادة ما نستخدم enough مع الصفات الايجابية ونستخدم too مع الصفات السلبية	
• Adam is rich enough to live happily. (He can live happily)	
• Adam is too poor to live happily. (He can't live happily)	

- 48 You aren't to drive a car.
a) enough old b) old enough c) too old d) old too
- 49 This villa is too expensive for Ibrahim
a) buy b) buying c) to buy d) to buying

Past habits

used to	تعبير عن عادة كانت تحدث في الماضي ولو تعد تحدث الان في جميع الحالات بدون أي شروط او قيود.	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When I was young, I used to have a bike. • I always used to play football. • I used to go to the library regularly. • Did you use to go to the library regularly? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When I was young, I used to live in Cairo. • I used always to play football. • I didn't use to go to the library regularly.
would	تعبير عن عادة كانت تحدث في الماضي ولو تعد تحدث الان ولكن لا تستخدم في (السؤال او النفي ولا تسبق بظرف ولا تأتي مع أفعال ساكنة) Stative Verbs	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I would always play football. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I would never go to the library regularly. <p>يمكن أن تأتي في النفي عند وجود never</p>
يستخدم الماضي البسيط مع الكلمات الدالة على الماضي أو عند ذكر عدد مرات حدوث الفعل.		
• I travelled to Luxor last month .		

If only / I wish

Past	<p>(I wish / If only) فاعل + had + P.P / could have + P.P تستخدم هذه التركيبة للتعبير عن تمني عكس ما وقع في الماضي (ندم / لوم) • She wasted a lot of money. I wish she hadn't wasted so much money. • هناك كلمات تدل على أن الأمنية في الماضي مثل : (sorry / regret) - I <u>regret</u> not marrying Aya. If only I had married her.</p>
Present	<p>(I wish / If only) + Subject + (ماضي بسيط) تستخدم هذه التركيبة للتعبير عن تمني عكس ما يقع في الحاضر. - Ali is short. He wishes he were taller. يجوز استخدام (were) بدلا من (was) مع المفرد في الاستحالة.</p>
<p>(I wish / If only) + Subject + (would/could + inf.) تُستخدم هذه التركيبة لتمني حدوث شيء في المستقبل . • I <u>can't play</u> the guitar. I wish I could play the guitar in the future. • هناك كلمات تدل على أن الأمنية في المستقبل مثل : sorry I can't / I'd like, but I can't / expect look forward to / hope / goal / dream of + (v+ing) • Her <u>goal</u> is to visit her relatives in the U.S.A. She wishes she <u>could visit</u> them.</p>	

جميع جمل الامتحانات الاسترشادية الوزارية (2026/2025)

Synonyms & Antonyms

- 1 His speech had clear **implications** that the team would have a new coach next season. The word "**implications**" here means
 a) sources b) effects c) hints d) customs
- 2 Violent thunderstorms and rain caused **chaos** on the region's roads and railways last night. The synonym of the underlined word "**chaos**" is
 a) settlement b) clumsiness c) dedication d) disruption
- 3 Besides traditional methods, artists are **embracing** new technology. The antonym of the underlined word "**embracing**" is
 a) defining b) diagnosing c) rejecting d) supporting
- 4 They will **implement** the new policy next week. The synonym of **implement** is
 a) enforce b) neglect c) disregard d) carry on
- 5 Now that English has taken over as the main language, the country's native language has been **marginalized**. The antonym of the underlined word "**marginalized**" is
 a) disregarded b) focused c) demoted d) automated
- 6 The astronauts managed to **troubleshoot** the shuttle's sudden pause. To **troubleshoot** means to
 a) hinder b) diagnose c) maximize d) transfer
- 7 The president always **emphasizes** the importance of work. The antonym of the underlined word "**emphasize**" is
 a) understate b) assure c) highlight d) underestimate
- 8 Young children are particularly **vulnerable** to flu. The synonym of the word **vulnerable** is
 a) exiled b) extracted c) exempted d) exposed

- 9 I had to leave the meeting hall which was **packed** with members of the syndicate. The underlined word "packed" is synonymous with
- a) wrapped b) framed c) vacant d) congested
- 10 You can't describe her reaction as being **indifferent** as she is somehow shy and hesitant. In this sentence, the underlined word "indifferent" means
- a) distinguished b) irrelevant c) neglectful d) mindful
- 11 We all **condemn** all forms of bullying. The antonym of the underlined word "condemn" is
- a) praise b) blame c) attack d) doom

Idioms

- 12 When we went out, it was cats and dogs.
- a) watching b) dropping c) playing d) raining
- 13 The teacher pretended not to have noticed his mistake to give him a chance for improvement. She had to to it.
- a) wipe with relief b) come to a standstill c) bear the brunt d) turn a blind eye
- 14 After skipping work for days, Hatem had to when his boss found out.
- a) think outside the box b) turn a blind eye
c) face the music d) climb the career ladder
- 15 When the injured arrived, the doctors
- a) sprang into action b) laid the groundwork c) soaked to the skin d) came to a standstill
- 16 When I laughed too much, I got a stitch in my side. This means that I felt a
- a) line of sewing b) sudden pain c) type of fabric d) small scar
- 17 The marketing team had to of workload after two members resigned.
- a) hand over b) bear the brunt c) take a break d) make excuses
- 18 When the system failed, the customer service team had to of the irate complaints.
- a) ignore the calls b) bear the brunt c) cause the problem d) fix everything
- 19 After hearing the good news, she began to, overwhelmed by joy.
- a) weep with relief b) laugh with anger c) run with fear d) speak with doubt
- 20 It's better to act on time as a stitch in time saves
- a) line b) nine c) fine d) mine
- 21 To build a happy and enduring family, a husband and a wife should be prepared to together.
- a) hit the town b) go through thick and thin
c) stay ahead of the curve d) take the heat
- 22 Effective collaboration is essential; otherwise, we may the project at risk and endanger all our efforts.
- a) show b) put c) drive d) expose
- 23 Both sides met again and finally agreed to a compromise.
- a) reach b) get c) find d) take

The Most Important Vocabulary

- 24 Educational projects often support groups who lack equal opportunities.
- a) popular b) central c) powerful d) marginalized
- 25 Don't the difficulty of this exam; it's very challenging.
- a) understand b) underline c) underestimate d) undertake

- 26 The sky was so we could not see the sun.
a) overcast b) bright c) sunny d) vague
- 27 The baby began to loudly when it was hungry.
a) whisper b) moan c) laugh d) clap
- 28 The chicks are from their eggs now.
a) hatching b) catching c) watching d) matching
- 29 Cars harmful gas emissions that pollute the air.
a) produce b) introduce c) deduce d) misuse
- 30 The people are confident that the government will meet the posed by the rising Nile water level.
a) challengeable b) challenging c) challenged d) challenges
- 31 In the recent decades, severe climate changes have had effects on coastal areas.
a) trivial b) superficial c) tolerable d) profound
- 32 Our team put forward a perfect scheme that would guarantee fast and accurate of the project.
a) implementation b) explanation c) determination d) collaboration
- 33 I've got myself in problems I've nothing to do with.
a) dedicated b) steamed c) entangled d) rescued
- 34 A smart entrepreneur should in innovations rather than in capital.
a) invest b) thrive c) detect d) perform
- 35 refers to something that exists and can be experienced through the senses, especially when it is unusual, interesting, or not easily explained.
a) Coordination b) Migration c) Phenomenon d) Entertainment
- 36 It's a good idea to the flight departure time before you leave for the airport.
a) maintain b) check c) socialize d) strengthen
- 37 She left the job because the work was too; she used to do the same tasks every day.
a) repetitive b) haunting c) heartbreaking d) sophisticated
- 38 The visitors were surrounded on all sides by children.
a) amphibious b) scorching c) artificial d) curious
- 39 The restaurant is less crowded on a than on a weekend.
a) holiday b) festival c) celebration d) weeknight
- 40 A is the subjective experience like pain that indicates a disease or a condition.
a) sterilization b) symptom c) session d) syndrome
- 41 Our captain off the day with some exercise.
a) takes b) pays c) puts d) kicks
- 42 New factories are being modernized to productivity.
a) implement b) immerse c) surround d) enhance
- 43 The ancient Egyptians were masters of mechanics before the modern
a) season b) century c) decade d) era
- 44 Our grandfather's judgment and opinions are always wise and.....
a) insightful b) trivial c) shallow d) powerful
- 45 After the flood, the villagers showed great by rebuilding their homes and continuing their lives with hope.
a) weakness b) sadness c) resilience d) anger

- 46 Before the final performance of the play, the actors met every afternoon for a / an to practice their roles.
a) audition b) celebration c) discussion d) rehearsal
- 47 Scientists explained the strange natural to the public who misunderstood it.
a) expedition b) problem c) phenomenon d) project
- 48 The task was too for all of us but we were happy to perform it.
a) fantastic b) overwhelming c) compromising d) interactive
- 49 Aswan has a strong for being one of the cleanest and safest places in the world.
a) celebration b) reputation c) decoration d) invitation
- 50 During the debate, each student had to a point clearly and respectfully.
a) score b) suggest c) argue d) say
- 51 A balanced diet is very for our health.
a) beneficial b) benefit c) beneficence d) benefitted
- 52 Many products, such as cleaning items, have become more expensive lately.
a) outdoor b) office c) travel d) household
- 53 Falling in the street was the most situation I have faced.
a) lively b) mortifying c) surprising d) cheerful
- 54 The previous in Japan was famous for its beautiful art and strong rulers.
a) dynasty b) country c) state d) continent
- 55 It's important to friendships even when life gets busy.
a) create b) improve c) maintain d) protest
- 56 You can always on your friends in times of need.
a. rely b) keep c) focus d) go
- 57 There are still some on importing and exporting goods across the borders of certain countries.
a) prescriptions b) directions c) restrictions d) distractions
- 58 She offered a sincere to her friend on the impressive presentation.
a) complement b) compliment c) commitment d) comment
- 59 To reach the hidden island, you must through dangerous reefs and unpredictable tides.
a) navigate b) mediate c) generate d) elevate
- 60 The of the Nile River with the Mediterranean Sea has created the fertile Nile Delta.
a) conference b) diligence c) influence d) confluence
- 61 Our mission is to forward research that benefits the entire community.
a) look b) pull c) drive d) slow
- 62 The scientists worked tirelessly to the experiment's accuracy, even though it was unpredictable.
a) enhance b) delay c) reduce d) polish
- 63 In the food-chain chart, lions are classified as because they hunt other animals for food.
a) herbivorous b) predators c) insects d) prey
- 64 The farmers explained that after the drought, they no longer had a/ an of crops but a shortage instead.
a) surplus b) limitation c) scarcity d) abundance
- 65 When Fatma tripped during her speech, she described the moment as because it was so embarrassing.
a) mortifying b) enjoyable c) relaxing d) amusing

- 66 Camels have special that allow them to survive without water for long periods.
a) foods b) habitats c) adaptations d) shelters
- 67 Before choosing a major, Mariam took time to on what truly interests her.
a) draw b) reflect c) debate d) argue
- 68 The belief that your ideas are entirely may foster an attitude of arrogance.
a) flawless b) imitative c) customary d) clumsy
- 69 A/An refers to an agreement where each side abandons part of their demands to reach a middle ground.
a) compliment b) protocol c) compromise d) interaction
- 70 To raise competition in the job market we must boost digital among new graduates.
a) intention b) literacy c) transport d) animation
- 71 The old car he inherited is quite old-fashioned but it is still a fortune.
a) worth b) meaningful c) useful d) favoured
- 72 The team prepared a schedule designed to complete the project efficiently and effectively.
a) time-save b) saving-time c) time-saved d) time-saving
- 73 Our new manager consistently takes the to pro-actively solve any problems that arise.
a) initiative b) primitive c) depreciation d) evacuation
- 74 Their lawyer needs evidence if he is going to take legal action.
a) editable b) tangible c) replicable d) predictable
- 75 The vertebrates' system usually succeeds in recognizing foreign bodies, causing damage to their cells.
a) digestive b) urinary c) immune d) nervous
- 76 Despite the team efforts, it suffered another..... .
a) defeat b) hard breaking c) heartbreaking d) debate
- 77 Leaving young children unattended on the streets these days is a/an experience.
a) furious b) hazardous c) overwhelming d) autonomous
- 78 She had never felt lonely before her mother passed a year ago.
a) out b) away c) down d) by
- 79 The current social and political wrangling does not well for the future.
a) go b) bode c) hand d) play

Grammar

Tenses

Present Perfect & Present Perfect Continuous

- 80 The students well for this event so it is getting everyone's admiration.
a) has prepared b) had been preparing c) have been preparing d) have prepared
- 81 We for the bus for over an hour, and it still hasn't arrived.
a) wait b) have waited c) have been waiting d) are waiting
- 82 He is furious because he included in the team.
a) hadn't been b) hasn't been c) has d) had
- 83 I haven't seen Amr the last conference.
a) since b) just c) for d) yet
- 84 I take my certificate until I have passed the oral test.
a) didn't b) wouldn't c) won't d) don't

- 85 My family haven't..... been to London before. That is my first time.
 a) already b) never c) yet d) ever
- 86 My father's been quite different coming back from America.
 a) for b) since c) during d) while

Past Simple

- 87 Sara was delighted as the news she received promising.
 a) was b) were c) is d) are
- 88 When was the last time that you your cousins?
 a) have seen b) seeing c) saw d) see
- 89 Which sentence is grammatically correct to express a habit in the past?
 a) I wouldn't work for ten hours a day. b) I don't use to work hard in the past.
 c) I get used to working for the company. d) I'm used to working for ten hours a day.

Past Continuous

- 90 We dinner at 8 p.m. yesterday.
 a) have b) had had c) were having d) has
- 91 "While we watched TV, the phone rang." Which of the following corrects the mistake in this sentence?
 a) While → after b) rang → was ringing
 c) While → before d) watched → were watching
- 92 Which sentence shows an action interrupted by another action?
 a) I finished my work early but I didn't go out. b) He washed the car and set off.
 c) I was cooking when the lights went out.
 d) I was revising the reports as Ali was trying to fix the machine.
- 93 "The students was finishing their project when the bell rings."
 Which of the following forms corrects the two mistakes in this sentence?
 a) was → were / rings → rang b) finishing → finish / rings → ring
 c) students → student / their → his d) finishing → finished / when → while

Past Perfect

- 94 She the table before the guests' arrival.
 a) has laid b) was laid c) had laid d) is lied
- 95 I'd rather he for such a trivial matter. It was a big mistake.
 a) fought b) hadn't fought c) didn't fight d) had fought
- 96 How long her before you got married?
 a) had you known b) have you known
 c) had you been knowing d) have you been knowing
- 97 his homework, Adam went to the club.
 a) Been finishing b) Had finished c) Having finished d) Would finish

wish

- 98 I just wish I harder this year. I really didn't work hard.
 a) had worked b) work c) worked d) could work
- 99 To remain employed I wish you everything you are asked to, willingly and responsibly.
 a) have done b) would do c) had done d) could do

Future Tenses

- 100 Do you really think that a lot of things in our life changed by this time next year?
a) have b) have been c) will be d) will have been
- 101 Your mobile by next Friday.
a) will have fixed b) is going to be fixed
c) is going to fix d) will have been fixed
- 102 Don't phone me before 10 p.m., I a meeting.
a) will be attending b) will be attended c) am attending d) have attended
- 103 He should keep in mind that his final report by next week.
a) will have been delivered b) would be delivered
c) will have delivered d) is going to deliver
- 104 Which sentence is correctly structured?
a) We think that the conference not to be a failure.
b) We don't think the conference to be a failure.
c) We don't think the conference will be a failure.
d) We think that the conference will be not a failure.

Passive Voice

- 105 The new system regularly to prevent any technical failure.
a) is maintained b) was maintaining c) can maintain d) are maintained
- 106 The teacher said that the experiment must carefully.
a) done b) to do c) be done d) doing
- 107 The amazingly shaped statue of the king everyone of the visitors
a) admired b) was admired by c) had admired d) admires
- 108 Which sentence is correctly structured?
a) A new set of environmental regulations implements to reduce industrial waste.
b) A new set of environmental regulations implemented to reduce industrial waste.
c) A new set of environmental regulations are implemented to reduce industrial waste.
d) A new set of environmental regulations is implemented to reduce industrial waste.
- 109 After completing his first draft, he went on his essay.
a) editing b) edit c) being edited d) to be edited

Causative

- 110 I had the room again as it was messy.
a) him tidied b) him tidy c) he to tidy d) his tidying
- 111 She to clean the house yesterday.
a) got the maid b) had been c) has the maid d) got
- 112 Part of the secretary's daily tasks is to get all reports before the manager's arrival.
a) typing b) type c) typed d) to type
- 113 While my father I was having lunch at a nearby restaurant.
a) has got his car to service b) was getting his car servicing
c) was getting his car serviced d) has got his car serviced
- 114 Do you know how to sign up for an e-mail account or shall I?
a) have you to make one b) get someone to make it
c) have it to be made d) get it made for you

- 130** Mum wanted to know to make the school request her presence.
 a) what I had done b) if I had done
 c) what have I done d) whether I have done
- 131** Which of the following is the correct form of the reported speech of this sentence?
 She said, "I am tired."
 a) She said that she was tired. b) She said that she is tired.
 c) She said she will be tired. d) She said she had been tired.
- 132** Which sentence is correctly structured?
 a) Can you tell me what your gloves is like? b) Can you tell me what is your gloves like?
 c) Can you tell me what your gloves are like? d) Can you tell me what are your gloves like?
- 133** Choose the correct reported form for the following sentence:
 She said, "Had I known he was coming, I would have prepared something special."
 a) She said if she had known he was coming, she would prepare something special.
 b) She said that if she had known he was coming, she would have prepared something special.
 c) She said that had she known he was coming, she prepared something special.
 d) She said she had known he was coming, and she would have prepared something.
- 134** He asked me when I'd be ready for the journey to France.
 Which of the following is the direct form for the above reported sentence?
 a) He said to me, "When you'll be ready for the journey to France?"
 b) He said to me, "When will you be ready for the journey to France?"
 c) He said to me, "When have you been ready for the journey to France?"
 d) He said to me, "When will he be ready for the journey to France?"
- 135** Choose the correct reported speech for the following sentence:
 He said, "You can solve your problems. Will you follow my advice?"
 a) He said that I could solve my problems and asked if I would follow his advice.
 b) He said that he could solve his problems and added if I would follow his advice.
 c) He said that I could solve his problems and asked if he would follow my advice.
 d) He said that he could solve my problems and warned if I would follow his advice.

Subjunctive

- 136** The teacher insisted that they present.
 a) will be b) were c) are d) be
- 137** The manager demanded that every e-mail double-checked before submission.
 a) is b) was c) be d) will be
- 138** Everyone at the meeting suggested that, Dina the team leader during the expedition.
 a) assigns b) assigning c) should assign d) be assigned

Relative Clauses

- 139** Yesterday, I played the final with my mate, made me very tired.
 a) who b) whom c) where d) which
- 140** I watched a lot of people at the opening of the grand museum, most of were tourists.
 a) they b) which c) whom d) that
- 141** She was upset at Lina to her.
 a) lying b) to lie c) lied d) of lying

- 142** Which sentence is correctly punctuated?
 a) Many students who studied hard passed the exam.
 b) Many students who studied hard, passed the exam.
 c) Many students, who studied hard, passed the exam.
 d) Many students; who studied hard; passed the exam.
- 143** Which of the following sentences contains a relative clause?
 a) I don't know where she lives. b) He runs faster than me.
 c) The book that you gave me is interesting. d) She went home when she was tired.
- 144** Which of the following is structurally correct?
 a) Ali my best friend is thirty year old. b) Ali, my best friend, is a thirty years old.
 c) Ali, my best friend, is thirty years old. d) Ali my best friend is a thirty year old.
- 145** Which sentence is correctly structured?
 a) Salah, who's the happiness maker, score the winning goal.
 b) Salah, whose the happy maker, scored the winning goal.
 c) Salah, who is the happiness maker, score the winning goal.
 d) Salah, who's the happiness maker, scored the winning goal.

Adjectives

- 146** The movie was I almost fell asleep.
 a) bored b) boring c) bore d) boredom
- 147** The narrower the space in the balcony is, the the furniture it can accommodate.
 a) fewer b) less c) little d) more
- 148** The presentation looked too , so the professor decided it redesigned.
 a) simple / to get b) simplicity / to have c) simply / get d) simplistic / make
- 149** The museum launched a new app that gives visitors a/an tour experience.
 a) creatively b) creative c) create d) creativity
- 150** The researcher said that the results were and needed to be reviewed because the data incomplete.
 a) strong / was b) certain / are c) clear / were d) unclear / was

Compound Adjectives

- 151** I was by Heba's the initiative to support her community.
 a) inspire / take b) inspired / taking c) inspired / took d) inspiring/ takes
- 152** It's an ancient building but it's still
 a) lasting-long b) long-lasting c) last- long d) long- lasted
- 153** They spent a trip in Spain. They enjoyed it very much.
 a) five-day b) five days c) five-days d) five day
- 154** Which sentence is correctly structured?
 a) They live in a three bedrooms apartment. b) They live in a three bedroom apartment.
 c) They live in a three-bedrooms apartment. d) They live in a three-bedroom apartment.

Modal Verbs

- 155** use this slow and old model laptop? There are other upgraded ones available.
 a) Do you have to b) Must you c) Should you d) Could you
- 156** He has forgotten his passport, we have reminded him.
 a) must b) could c) had to d) ought to

- 175 the project on time, he would have been awarded.
 a) If he presented b) If he presents c) Were he to present d) Had he presented
- 176 Unless you your car engine fixed, you wouldn't have been able to drive to work that day.
 a) have b) didn't have c) had had d) hadn't had

Verb-subject agreement

- 177 Walid as well as his friends his community.
 a) supports b) support c) have supported d) are supporting
- 178 Five hundred pounds too much for this pair of shoes.
 a) are b) have been c) were d) is

Reflexive Pronouns

- 179 The project was so complex that the engineers decided to test the new system by before allowing anyone else to use it.
 a) themselves b) oneself c) himself d) itself

جرامر مختلف

- 180 can you keep your valuables safe and secure?
 a) What is where b) Where c) Where is where d) What
- 181 The team all wanted coffee so I made
 a) it them b) it some c) them some d) some of them

Punctuation

- 182 Which sentence is correctly punctuated?
 a) "Are you coming to the party?" she asked. b) "Are you coming to the party?" She asked.
 c) "Are you coming to the party?", she asked. d) "Are you coming to the party!" she asked.
- 183 Which sentence is correctly punctuated?
 a) The team tested temperature pressure and density.
 b) The team tested temperature, pressure, and density.
 c) The team tested, temperature pressure and density.
 d) The team tested temperature, pressure and, density

Writing

- 184 A good blog post should include
 a) images without text b) a catchy title
 c) biographies d) a list of laws
- 185 "On the contrary, technology has transformed every aspect of our lives. From smartphones to artificial intelligence, it shapes how we communicate, learn and even think."
 This part is extracted from a / an
 a) expository b) narrative c) descriptive d) argumentative
- 186 In a/an essay, the writer should use strong evidence to convince the reader of a point.
 a) persuasive b) descriptive c) expository d) narrative
- 187 In a/an essay, you should present strong evidence and clear reasoning to influence the reader's opinion or actions.
 a) persuasive b) expository c) descriptive d) narrative

- 188 When writing a formal email, you shouldn't
 a) state the topic of the email directly in your subject
 b) give casual greetings
 c) introduce yourself or explain your relationship or significance to the recipient
 d) proofread before sending your email
- 189 She doesn't usually drink coffee, but she does enjoy a cup in the morning sometimes.
 What is the function of the underlined word "does"?
 a) Auxiliary for forming questions
 b) Modal of ability
 c) Contrastive conjunction
 d) Emphatic
- 190 During the exhibition, they displayed an amphibious vehicle to demonstrate new technology.
 The underlined word "amphibious" functions in the sentence as a/an
 a) proper noun
 b) main verb
 c) adjective
 d) adverb

جميع جمل الجرامر في الامتحانات الاسترشادية الوزارية (2025/2024)

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

Tenses

- 1 I met one of my best friends while I in Canada.
 a) were
 b) was being
 c) was
 d) had been
- 2 Working till 10 p.m. isn't a problem. I late. I did it in my last job, too.
 a) am used to finishing
 b) used to finish
 c) used to be finishing
 d) have used to finish
- 3 Which sentence doesn't express a habit in the past?
 a) I'd believe you if you told me everything.
 b) I would work hard when I was at secondary school.
 c) I used to ride a bike to school.
 d) I always visited grandpa in summer.
- 4 Hisham this car for five years.
 a) is having
 b) has had
 c) has
 d) had had
- 5 I this secret for a week now.
 a) will know
 b) have been known
 c) had known
 d) have known
- 6 How long computer science?
 a) you have been studying
 b) have you been studying
 c) you had studied
 d) are you studying
- 7 Huda has read two chapters of "Great Expectations" since she back home.
 a) came
 b) has come
 c) was coming
 d) come
- 8 It's a long time I last saw her.
 a) since
 b) when
 c) for
 d) ago
- 9 Sorry for being late for the meeting, Sir. Please, let me in. I the clinic.
 a) had been to
 b) have been in
 c) have gone to
 d) have been to
- 10 I met Sally yesterday. I her since she left our village.
 a) hadn't seen
 b) haven't seen
 c) won't see
 d) didn't see
- 11 My sister was suffering from insomnia. She well for four days.
 a) hasn't slept
 b) hasn't been sleeping
 c) won't sleep
 d) hadn't been sleeping

- 12 Having computing courses, he got a remarkable job.
a) done b) to do c) been done d) doing
- 13 Having all the reports, Ahmad was greatly exhausted.
a) been finishing b) finished c) been finished d) to finish
- 14 I couldn't get on board because I my passport at home.
a) had forgotten b) had been forgetting
c) was forgotten d) have already forgotten
- 15 According to my schedule, by the end of this week, hopefully, I all my duties.
a) would do b) will do c) will be doing d) will have done
- 16 Which sentence tells us that Tom is still working in the factory?
a) Tom worked in that factory for ten years.
b) Tom has worked in that factory for ten years.
c) Tom was working in that factory.
d) Tom used to work in that factory.
- 17 next summer, my brother will have finished the course.
a) In b) The c) At d) By
- 18 "The cowboy put the saddle on the horse,him from the fence waved goodbye and rode off."
Which tense form of the verb "untie" can be used to complete the previous story?
a) Present perfect b) Past simple
c) Past perfect d) Past perfect continuous

Unreal Past

- 19 I'd rather you more efforts last year.
a) exerted b) exert c) were exerting d) had exerted
- 20 I wish I my teacher's advice before I joined this college.
a) had considered b) consider c) considered d) would consider

Passive

- 21 All my friends to a big party the other day.
a) have invited b) are invited c) were invited d) have been invited
- 22 The convict was unaware that he closely watched for two weeks before being arrested.
a) had been b) was c) had d) has been
- 23 Sara could not participate in those activities as she grounded for a week by her coach.
a) had b) had been c) has d) has been
- 24 Having, the play was a great success.
a) been performed b) performed
c) being performed d) to be performed
- 25 Having, the criminal was taken to prison.
a) arrested b) arresting c) being arrested d) been arrested
- 26 Before, glass bottles are thoroughly washed and the labels are removed.
a) recycling b) it recycles c) being recycled d) recycled
- 27 By next July, our exams
a) would be completed b) would complete
c) will complete d) will have been completed

Inversions

- 44 Heba didn't phone, and Farah.
a) too did b) so did c) either didn't d) neither did
- 45 Only after testing the device if it worked.
a) that we knew c) will we know
c) when had we known c) we knew
- 46 Not until the 1990s
a) the cell phone was invented b) was the cell phone invented
c) did the cell phone invent d) the cell phone invented
- 47 the food on the table did we start to eat.
a) No sooner had we placed b) When we had placed
c) Before we had placed d) Not until we had placed
- 48 Which sentence is structurally correct?
a) No sooner had we arrived at the cinema, than the lights went out.
b) We no sooner had arrived at the cinema, than the lights went out.
c) We had no sooner arrived at the cinema, when the lights went out.
d) No sooner we had arrived at the cinema, when the lights went out.

Participles

- 49 herself alone, Heba decided to read a science fiction book.
a) Found b) Finding c) Finds d) Find
- 50 troubles and clashes with his neighbors and colleagues, my brother enjoys a peaceful life.
a) Avoiding b) Avoid c) Having avoided d) Avoids
- 51 out of the window, I saw the beautiful mountain.
a) Look b) Looking c) Being looked d) Having looked
- 52 on her future, Sohila learns to be tolerant and persistent.
a) Focusing b) focused
c) To be focused d) Having been focused
- 53 I was surprised by Hala's to resolve global challenges.
a) wanted b) wanting c) has wanted d) wants
- 54 by the rude cashier, Karima complained to the manager.
a) Annoyed b) Annoys c) Annoy d) Annoying

Subjunctives

- 55 I suggest that he to the nearest agency for that.
a) going b) goes c) go d) went
- 56 My father suggests that Heba the instructions of her doctor to get better.
a) follows b) follow c) followed d) following
- 57 I suggest that this room for the children.
a) leave b) be left c) was left d) is leaving

Modal Verbs

- 58 Can I talk to you, please? Sorry, I go. I'm late for a meeting.
a) mustn't b) had to c) need d) must
- 59 Drivers wear a seat belt while driving into the city.
a) need b) might c) must have d) have to

- 60 Much done to regain residents' confidence and meet their needs based on latest feedback.
 a) can be b) mustn't have c) are to be d) shouldn't have
- 61 I have taken a taxi to the stadium last Friday, but I rode my bike.
 a) must b) could c) need to d) should
- 62 He to the cinema, but he stayed at home to study his lessons.
 a) could have gone b) must have gone c) should go d) can go
- 63 Judy was lucky. She herself when she fell, but she's OK.
 a) must have hurt b) should have hurt c) may be hurt d) could have hurt
- 64 Never decide on anything when you are upset as later on you it.
 a) would regret b) should have regretted c) must regret d) could not regret
- 65 "I shouldn't have eaten so much". This means
 a) I'm very hungry b) I wish I had eaten more
 c) It's possible that I ate too much d) I ate too much and I regret it now
- 66 She shouldn't have stayed up late. She regrets it.
 a) to do b) not doing c) not to do d) doing

Phrasal Verbs

- 67 Does Jimmy take after his dad? The word that has the same meaning as the underlined words is
 a) walk behind b) help c) fight with d) resemble
- 68 I used to help my teachers to give the books when I was at school.
 a) in b) on c) away d) out
- 69 With the advent of the internet, many new jobs
 a) logged in b) ran into c) knocked out d) turned up

to+inf. / inf / v+ing

- 70 She'd rather with the housework.
 a) to help b) helped c) help d) helps
- 71 I regretted Samar the news when her face turned pale.
 a) to tell b) told c) telling d) tells
- 72 Hospitals around the world don't permit, it's forbidden.
 a) to smoke b) smokes c) smoke d) smoking
- 73 She is busy her homework. You can text her if there is something urgent.
 a) do b) doing c) to do d) in doing
- 74 I tried up chocolate, but it was too hard. I used to eat some when my friends offered it to me.
 a) give b) given c) giving d) to give
- 75 Now, I don't speak Chinese, but I do speak a little Korean. What is the function of "do" here?
 a) Deduction b) Contrast c) Emphatic d) Rhetoric

Making Suggestions

- 76 leave matters get worse.
 a) Let's don't b) Couldn't we c) Shall we d) Let's not
- 77 go out for a walk, shall we?
 a) Let us b) Let's c) Let me d) Let them

Adjectives & Adverbs

- 78 A lot of people are glad for their appreciation.
a) a well-educated b) well-educated c) a good-education d) good-education
- 79 Luckily, the old cottage was well equipped just as we had hoped.
a) enough b) too c) no more d) not enough
- 80 He is of the twins.
a) more taller b) the taller c) the tallest d) much taller
- 81 Having much money doesn't mean that you can buy anything you want.
a) necessary b) necessarily c) necessity d) necessitate
- 82 My father is All family members follow in his footsteps.
a) really influential b) real influence c) really influenced d) reality influence
- 83, their project gained financial support from the sharks.
a) Interestedly b) Interestingly c) Interested d) Interesting
- 84 Is Mr. Ahmed usually fond of watching action movies?
a) Yes, he is usually. b) Yes, he usually is. c) No, he is never. d) No, he isn't ever.
- 85 navigation methods of birds are compared with others in the animal world.
a) So b) Such c) None d) Each

Relative Pronouns

- 86 My son was part of the team did the famous heart surgery.
a) that b) whom c) whose d) what
- 87 Hurghada, lies on the Red Sea coast, is famous for diving.
a) where b) which c) when d) whose
- 88 My father always donates and helps charities and poor people, is kind of him.
a) which b) that c) who d) whom
- 89 Sara made a suggestion Nasr objected.
a) which b) to which c) that d) on which
- 90 The tourists stay in Egypt was wonderful decided to come back again next summer.
a) who b) whose c) where d) which
- 91 The girl red hair, rarely comes to school late.
a) who b) whose c) with d) that
- 92 My mum admired the car
a) I bought b) that I bought it c) which I bought for d) I bought it
- 93 Trees in rainforests can reach a height more than 30 metres.
a) grows b) grown / growing c) are grown d) grew
- 94 We will apply efficient pesticides to get rid of the insects our crops.
a) attack b) attacked c) attacking d) to attack
- 95 Nader joined Oxford University
a) where council strict admittance conditions were put
b) whose council put strict admittance conditions
c) which council put strict admittance conditions
d) whom council strict admittance conditions, were put

Reported Speech

- 96 Adham said that his novel carefully before he published it.
a) had been checked b) had been checking c) has been checked d) has been checking
- 97 Maria said she had not visited her aunt
a) yesterday b) the day after c) the previous day d) the following day
- 98 He didn't understand
a) what his teacher had explained. b) what his teacher had explained?
c) what had his teacher explained? d) what his teacher had explained
- 99 Could you just tell me what by that ?
a) do you mean b) you meant c) did you mean d) you meaning
- 100 Can you tell me now ?
a) what time is it b) what time it is
c) what time is d) what time is it being

Determiners

- 101 my two brothers likes swimming.
a) Every of b) Neither of c) None d) Either
- 102 The procession moved slowly down the street, with onlookers lining sides.
a) each b) all c) every d) both

Articles

- 103 Don't go far with your imagination. "A bird in hand is better than dozen on a tree".
a) the b) a c) few d) no article
- 104 Thank you for advice you gave me.
a) no article b) a c) an d) the
- 105 I think John is European man.
a) an b) a c) the d) no article

Pronouns

- 106 At university, you have to be independent and work by
a) your own b) yourself c) yours d) your hand
- 107 Boys, behave or I'll complain to the teacher.
a) themselves b) yourself c) oneself d) yourselves
- 108 We all can find appropriate jobs.
a) us b) themselves c) ours d) ourselves

Conjunctions

- 109 I'm sorry, I can't hang out with you; I have a lot of work
a) do b) to do c) doing d) done
- 110 they had been waiting in line all night, I was sure they'd get tickets.
a) As though b) Because of c) Since d) Until
- 111 I arrived at the meeting late the traffic congestion.
a) because b) so c) due to d) therefore
- 112 doing extreme sports is dangerous, some people like it.
a) Despite b) Whatever c) Although d) However

- 113 Teachers endeavor to do their tasks properly the challenges they have.
 a) although b) because c) due to d) despite
- 114 If you feel tired, a rest for a few minutes.
 a) will take b) take c) wouldn't take d) won't take
- 115 you lived on the moon, how would you feel?
 a) In case of b) Supposing c) Provides d) Imagined
- 116 for his sincere advice, we would have a lot of troubles.
 a) If it isn't b) Unless it isn't c) If it weren't d) If it hadn't been
- 117 get her certificate, she would be able to start her career
 a) Was Amany b) Were Amany to c) Will Amany to d) Can Amany
- 118 hard, he would join the main team.
 a) If he trains b) Were he to train c) Unless he trained d) Had he trained
- 119, you could have your own decision.
 a) Suppose you are in charge b) Unless you had in charge
 c) When you had been in charge d) Were you in charge
- 120 well, he would have gone out for a walk.
 a) Were he b) Were he to feel c) Had he d) Had he been



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Writing Skills

Punctuation

- Punctuation Marks are symbols that we use in written language.
علامات الترقيم هي رموز تُستخدم في اللغة المكتوبة.
- Punctuation Marks are that we use in written language.
a) letters b) characters c) abbreviation d) symbols

1 Capital Letters:

الحروف الكبيرة

- Reading is very useful. أول حرف في الجملة
- I like Omar and Adel. الحرف الأول من أسماء الأشخاص والقباهم.
- the Queen of Jordan.
- "Proper Nouns" أسماء العلم الحرف الأول من أسماء الدول والقارات والعواصم والمدن والأنهار والمحيطات والبحار والبحيرات والجبال والمعالم الجغرافية والجنسيات واللغات.
- Egypt • Africa • Cairo • Zagazig • English
- The River Nile • the Atlantic • the Red Sea
- Lake Nasser • the Alps • The Chinese
- Monday • April • Great Expectations الحرف الأول من أيام الأسبوع وشهور السنة والكتب والأفلام و الجرائد والمجلات.
- the Times • the Dark Knights
- CD • ARE الاختصارات

- 1 We use capital letters to mark the beginning of a/an
a) adjective b) sentence c) adverb d) line
- 2 We use capital letters at the beginning of nouns.
a) abstract b) countable c) proper d) uncountable
- 3 Names of countries, continents, days of the week and months of the year, public holidays as well as geographic places start with
a) quotation marks b) capital letters c) question marks d) small letters
- 4 The titles of books, magazines, newspapers, plays and music should start with
a) apostrophes b) commas c) capital letters d) colons
- 5 Which of the following is punctuated correctly?
a) Reham and Mai can speak japanese although they live in South Africa.
b) Reham and Mai can speak Japanese although they live in south Africa.
c) Reham and Mai can speak Japanese although they live in South africa.
d) Reham and Mai can speak Japanese although they live in South Africa.

2 Full stop = Period (.)

- نستخدم (full stop) في آخر الجملة الخبرية (declarative) وأخر الجملة الامرية (imperative) وفي آخر الجمل الشرطية (conditional)
- بعد الاختصارات (Jan.) كاختصار لـ (January)
- في الحروف الأولى للأسماء (initials)

- 1 A full stop is used after a/an
a) interjection b) incomplete sentence c) abbreviation d) exclamation
- 2 When writing initials for personal names, we use a
a) colon b) semi colon c) comma d) full stop

- 3 Which of the following is punctuated correctly?
 a) Mervat and Arwa went to the club an hour ago?
 b) Mervat and Arwa went to the club an hour ago!
 c) Mervat and Arwa went to the club an hour ago.
 d) Mervat and Arwa went to the club an hour ago,

- 4 Which of the following is punctuated correctly?
 a) My son Omar was born in Jan, 2000. b) My son Omar was born in Jan. 2000.
 c) My son Omar was born in Jan; 2000. d) My son Omar was born in Jan: 2000.

Pause = break التوقف المؤقت

The comma, semicolon and colon are used to indicate a pause in series.

3 Comma (,)

الفاصلة السفلية

بعد كلمات القبول والرفض مثل (Yes / No)

Before or after the person we are speaking to.

بعد الشخص الذي نتحدث اليه في اول الجملة وقبله إذا جاء في اخر الجملة.

To separate lists or elements with sentences

لفصل القوائم أو العناصر داخل الجمل.

To separate two sentences

لفصل جملتين في أولهما أداة ربط مثل **After / Before**

To separate a list of similar word, adjective or phrases

لفصل قائمة الكلمات أو الصفات أو العبارات المتشابهة

بعد فعل القول في الكلام المباشر في أول الجملة وتأتي قبل فعل القول في آخر الجملة

تأتي لتحديد الجملة الغير أساسية (الجملة الاعتراضية) "**Non-defining clause**"

- Mr Ali, who has just arrived, is a doctor.
- Mr Omar is a teacher, isn't he? - تأتي قبل السؤال المميز "**Question tag**"
- Monday, June 2, 2001, when I graduated. - لفصل أجزاء التاريخ.
- Luckily, I met Mr Moaz at the meeting this morning. - بعد الظرف في أول الجملة.
- إذا جاء الاسم الذي نتحدث عنه اليه في وسط الجملة نضع **comma** قبله وبعده
- You know, Malek, I am studying English now.

- 1 The comma, semi-colon and colon are used to indicate a/an in series.
 a) phrase b) pause c) clause d) cause
- 2 A is used after yes and no.
 a) capital letter b) colon c) comma d) semi-colon
- 3 A is used before "please" in the end of sentences.
 a) capital letter b) comma c) colon d) coma
- 4 You use a comma before or after the name of the person
 a) living near you b) sitting next to you c) shouting at you d) You are speaking to
- 5 We use to separate introductory clauses starting with after, although, as, because, before, if, since and though from independent causes.
 a) full stops b) commas c) nouns d) colons
- 6 To separate lists or elements with in sentences, we use
 a) apostrophes b) capital letters c) commas d) colons
- 7 are use to separate a list of similar words in adjectives or phrases.
 a) apostrophes b) commas c) colons d) capital letters

- 8 Put a at the end of the direct sentence in case the speaker is placed in the end.
 a) full stop b) semi-colon c) comma d) colon
- 9 A comes before the quotation mark to separate the direct speech from the rest of the sentence.
 a) comma b) full stop c) semi-colon d) question mark
- 10 Use a to separate parts of data.
 a) semi-colon b) colon c) full stop d) comma
- 11 Use a/an to set off a tag question from the rest of all the sentence.
 a) comma b) quotation mark c) exclamation mark d) semi-colon
- 12 Use to mark non-defining clauses.
 a) question marks b) semi-colons c) full stops d) commas
- 13 Which of the following is punctuated correctly?
 a) Malak said; "This is a great day for me". b) Malak said, "This is a great day for me".
 c) Malak said "This is a great day for me". d) Malak said? "This is a great day for me".
- 14 Which of the following is punctuated correctly?
 a) You seem busy now, don't you! b) You seem busy now: don't you?
 c) You seem busy now, don't you? d) You seem busy now; don't you!
- 15 Which of the following is punctuated correctly?
 a) Malak: you have done an excellent job. b) Malak you have done an excellent job.
 c) Malak, you, have done an excellent job. d) Malak, you have done an excellent job.
- 16 Which of the following is punctuated correctly?
 a) When I was doing the housework; a stranger knocked on the front door.
 b) When I was doing the housework, a stranger knocked on the front door.
 c) When I was doing the housework. a stranger knocked on the front door.
 d) When I was doing the housework: a stranger knocked on the front door.
- 17 Which of the following is punctuated correctly?
 a) Jana bought sugar, tea, oil and bread. b) Jana bought: sugar, tea, oil and bread.
 c) Jana bought sugar: tea, oil and bread. d) Jana bought sugar, tea, oil, bread.
- 18 Which of the following is punctuated correctly?
 a) I can't tell you now. However, all will be revealed tomorrow at midday.
 b) I can't tell you now. However: all will be revealed tomorrow at midday.
 c) I can't tell you now. however, all will be revealed tomorrow at midday.
 d) I can't tell you now. However; all will be revealed tomorrow at midday.
- 19 Which of the following is punctuated correctly?
 a) The police officer who arrived after just minutes, arrested the criminal.
 b) The police officer, who arrived after just minutes, arrested the criminal.
 c) The police officer "who arrived after just minutes, arrested the criminal.
 d) The police officer, who arrived after just minutes arrested the criminal.

4 colon (:)

- Use a **colon (:)** between sentences when the second sentence explains or justifies the first sentence.
- تستخدم بين الجمل عندما تشرح الجملة الثانية الجملة الأولى.
- Try to keep calm during the interview: this will cause a good impression.
- To introduce lists
Malak needs **the following**: chocolate, biscuits and chips. - لتقديم القوائم
- To express proportion
The ratio of girls to boys in our class is 3:1 - للتعبير عن النسب
- To separate minutes from hours
It is 9:30. - لفصل بين الدقائق والساعات

- 1 introduce lists in sentences.
a) Capital letters b) colons c) semi-colons d) commas
- 2 A is used between sentences when the second sentence explains or justifies the first sentence.
a) Question mark b) semi-colon c) colon d) comma
- 3 Which of the following is punctuated correctly?
a) - What is the time, pleas? – It's 11,20. b) - What is the time, pleas? – It's 11;20.
c) - What is the time, pleas? – It's 11:20. d) - What is the time, pleas? – It's 11'20.

5 semi-colon (;)

الفاصلة المنقوطة

- He studied hard; he got high marks. • تستخدم لربط جملتين في حالة عدم وجود أداة ربط.
- Between two independent clauses linked by a transitional expression
• تأتي بين جملتين مستقلتين مرتبطتين بكلمة انتقالية.
- ; accordingly, / ; consequently, / ; for example, / ; nevertheless, / ; thus, / ; so,
- Heavy rain had continues to fall at the airport ; **consequently**, all flights were cancelled.

- 1 The is used between two independent clauses linked by a traditional expression (accordingly, so)
a) apostrophe b) comma c) semi-colon d) colon
- 2 Which of the following is punctuated correctly?
a) He had trained well: so, he got the gold medal.
b) He had trained well; so, he got the gold medal.
c) He had trained well so: he got the gold medal.
d) He had trained well so, he got the gold medal.

6 Apostrophe (')

الفاصلة العليا

- | Possession / Property | تستخدم لإظهار الملكية |
|---|--|
| • We add ('s) after singular nouns or names.
Ali's book. | • مع الأسماء المفردة نضيف ('s) |
| • When a singular name ends in (s), we can either add an apostrophe or ('s)
Charles' book or Charles's book | • الأسماء المفردة التي تنتهي بـ (s) يمكن إضافة (') أو ('s) |
| Children's toys | • الأسماء الجمع الشاذة التي لا تنتهي بـ (s) نضع لها ('s) |

• This is Omar and Jana's house.

ملحوظة: للتعبير عن ملكية واحدة لشخصين نضع ('s) بعد الاسم الثاني

Will = 'll / are = 're / will not = won't

• نستخدمها أيضا عند حذف حرف أو أكثر للاختصار (contraction)

Hundreds = 100's / m's

• تستخدم لجمع الأرقام والحروف.

- 1 The ('s) is added after singular nouns to show
a) possession b) contrast c) agreement d) objection
- 2 The can also be used to show that one or more letters in a contraction.
a) colon b) comma c) apostrophe d) superlative
- 3 To make a form of two people joined by and such as Malek and Moaz, put ('s) after the second name.
a) interrogative b) possessive c) comparative d) superlative
- 4 Which of the following is punctuated correctly?
a) This is Carlos's phone. b) This is Carlos' phone.
c) This is Carlos phone. d) Both a & b
- 5 Which of the following is punctuated correctly?
a) We were at Eman's and Ahmed's party at the same time.
b) We were at Eman's and Ahmed party at the same time.
c) We were at Eman and Ahmed's party at the same time.
d) We were at Eman and Ahmed party at the same time.

7 Quotation Marks (" ") / ('')

علامات التنصيص

- توضع علامات التنصيص قبل وبعد الكلام المباشر.

Ali said, "I will travel to Cairo tomorrow."

- نضع أسماء الكتب والمجلات والجرائد والعلام بين علامات التنصيص

- "English Lovers" is an amazing book.
- What is the meaning of the word "hilarious"?

- عند ذكر كلمة في جملة.

- 1 Which of the following is punctuated correctly?
a) Have you watched the famous film Titanic?
b) Have you watched the famous film Titanic'?
c) Have you watched the famous film "Titanic"?
d) Have you watched the famous film Titanic"?
- 2 A pair of single or double are used in direct speech.
a) question marks b) exclamation marks c) quotation marks d) semi-colons
- 3 We can put around titles of films, songs, poems, etc.
a) question marks b) quotation marks c. exclamation marks d) apostrophes
- 4 Which of the following is punctuated correctly?
a) 'Oliver' is the main character in "Oliver Twist" written by Charles Dickens.
b) 'Oliver' is the main character in Oliver Twist" written by Charles Dickens.
c) 'Oliver' is the main character in 'Oliver Twist: written by Charles Dickens.
d) 'Oliver' is the main character in 'Oliver Twist, written by Charles Dickens.

8 Quotation Mark (?)

- At the end of direct questions and tag questions
- تستخدم في نهاية السؤال المباشر ونهاية السؤال المزيل.
- Where are you from? • He is clever, isn't he?
- ملحوظة هامة: لا تستخدم علامة الاستفهام في نهاية السؤال الغير مباشر حيث ينتهي بـ (full stop)
- He asked me where I was from.

- 1 A question mark is used at the end of sentences and tag questions.
- a) declarative b) interrogative c) argumentative d) persuasive
- 2 Which of the following is punctuated correctly?
- a) You seem busy now, don't you! b) You seem busy now, don't you?
- c) You seem busy now: don't you? d) You seem busy now, don't you.

8 Exclamation Mark (!)

- We use "Exclamation mark" after a command, an interjection or what shows surprise, anger or fear.
- نستخدم علامة التعجب بعد الأمر والتعجب أو ما يبين الدهشة أو الغضب أو الخوف.

Wow! / Oh! / Great!

- Don't touch the fire! • What an interesting film! • How beautiful she is!

- 1 A/An is used after a command, an interjection or what shows a surprise or anger.
- a) exclamation mark b) semi-colon c) comma d) full stop
- 2 Which of the following is punctuated correctly?
- a) What an amazing place: b) What an amazing place"
- c) What an amazing place. d) What an amazing place!

Blog Post

Definition	A blog post is an article or piece of writing published on a blog or website. منشور المدونة هو مقال أو قطعة كتابية تُنشر على مدونة أو موقع إلكتروني.
Characteristics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is informal or semi-formal. يكون غير رسمي أو شبه رسمي. • It is engaging and attracts readers' attention. يكون جذابًا ويشد انتباه القراء. • It focuses on a specific topic. يتناول موضوعًا محددًا. • It is usually short and easy to read. يكون عادةً قصيرًا وسهل القراءة.
Structure of a Blog Post	
Title (Headline)	A catchy title that encourages people to read. عنوان جذاب يشجع الناس على القراءة.
Introduction	Introduces the topic and catches the reader's interest. تُقدّم الموضوع وتجذب اهتمام القارئ.
Main Body	Develops ideas with details, examples, and explanations. يعرض الأفكار مع التفاصيل والأمثلة والتوضيحات.
Conclusion	Summarizes the main points and gives a final thought. تلخص الأفكار الرئيسية وتقدم فكرة أو رأيًا أخيرًا.

Argumentative Essay (المقال الجدلي)

Definition	An argumentative essay is a type of writing in which the writer presents an opinion (claim), supports it with reasons and evidence, mentions the opposite opinion, and explains why their opinion is stronger. المقال الجدلي هو نوع من الكتابة يعرض فيه الكاتب رأيه، ويدعمه بالأسباب والأدلة، ويذكر الرأي المعارض ثم يوضح لماذا رأيه أقوى.
Purpose	To convince the reader of the writer's opinion. إقناع القارئ برأي الكاتب.
The Five Main Parts	
1 Claim	The writer's main opinion. رأي الكاتب الأساسي. (الادعاء / الرأي)
2 Reasons	The points that support the claim. الأسباب التي تدعم الرأي. الأسباب
3 Evidence	Facts or examples that prove the claim. حقائق أو أمثلة تثبت الرأي. الأدلة
4 Opposing Idea	The opposite opinion. وجهة النظر المخالفة. الرأي المعارض
5 Refutation	Explaining why the opposite opinion is weak. توضيح سبب ضعف الرأي المعارض. دحض الرأي المعارض

Persuasive Writing (الكتابة الإقناعية)

Use Persuasive Writing if you want to:

- 1 Convince the reader to take action:
- 2 Share your opinion and support it with reasons and evidence

استخدم الكتابة الإقناعية إذا كنت ترغب في:

- 1 إقناع القارئ باتخاذ إجراء
- 2 مشاركة رأيك ودعمه بالأسباب والأدلة

Key Characteristics of Persuasive Writing:

الخصائص الرئيسية للكتابة الإقناعية:

- 1 Clear Opinion or Point of View:
 - The writer states their opinion or position clearly.
- 2 Strong Reasons and Evidence:
 - The writer gives reasons, facts, examples, or statistics to support their opinion.
- 3 Emotional Appeal:
 - Uses words that make the reader feel something—like fear, hope, guilt, or pride.
- 4 Persuasive Language:
 - Includes words like: must, should, need to, important, urgent, we all know, clearly, obviously.
 - Uses rhetorical questions: "What will happen if we do nothing?"

ملحوظة: السؤال البلاغي هو سؤال يُسأل لجذب الانتباه فقط و لا ننتظر الإجابة عليه.

- 5 Call to Action:
 - Tells the reader what they should do after reading.

دعوة للعمل
تُخبر القارئ بما يجب عليه فعله بعد القراءة.

Use this classic 3-part structure.

استخدم هذا التركيب الكلاسيكي المكون من ثلاثة أجزاء

a) Beginning – (Introduction)

(البداية (المقدمة)

- Introduce the main character(s)
- Set the time and place (Where? When?)
- Show the situation or problem

- قَدِّم الشخصية (الشخصيات) الرئيسية
- حدد الزمان والمكان (أين؟ متى؟)
- وضح الموقف أو المشكلة

b) Middle – (Development)

(المنتصف (تطور الأحداث)

- Show what happens (the action or conflict)
- Describe how the character tries to solve the problem
- Add tension or surprise

- بيِّن ما يحدث (الحدث أو الصراع)
- صف كيف تحاول الشخصيات حل المشكلة
- أضف جوًّا من التوتر أو المفاجأة

c) Ending – (Resolution)

(النهاية (الحل)

- End the story clearly
- Solve the problem (happy, sad, or unexpected ending)
- Show what the character learns or feels

- أنهِ القصة بوضوح
- حلَّ المشكلة (نهاية سعيدة، حزينة، أو غير متوقعة)
- بيِّن ما تتعلمه الشخصية أو تشعر به

Narrative Writing**(الكتابة السردية)**

1 Narrative writing is a type of writing that tells a story.

الكتابة السردية نوع من الكتابة يروي قصة.

2 It can be real (personal experience) or imagined (fiction).

يمكن أن تكون حقيقية (تجربة شخصية) أو متخيلة (خيالية).

3 It usually follows a clear sequence of events.

عادةً ما تتبع تسلسلاً واضحاً للأحداث.

Key Characteristics of Narrative Writing**(الخصائص الرئيسية للكتابة السردية)****1 Characters**

الشخصيات

- The story includes people (or animals, robots, etc.) who take part in the events.

تتضمن القصة أشخاصاً (أو حيوانات، أو روبوتات، إلخ) يشاركون في الأحداث.

2 Setting

المكان

- The time and place where the story happens.

الزمان والمكان اللذين تدور فيهما القصة.

Plot (Events in Order)

الحبكة (ترتيب الأحداث)

- A sequence of events: a beginning, middle, and end.

تسلسل للأحداث: بداية، وسط، ونهاية.

- Often includes a problem or conflict and a resolution.

غالباً ما تتضمن مشكلة أو صراعاً وحلاً.

3 Point of View

وجهة نظر

Usually written in first person ("I") or third person ("he," "she")

عادةً ما تُكتب بضمير المتكلم ("أنا") أو بضمير الغائب ("هو"، "هي")

4 Dialog and Description

الحوار والوصف

May include conversations and detailed descriptions to bring the story to life

قد تتضمن محادثات وأوصافاً مفصلة لإضفاء الحيوية على القصة.

5 Theme or Message

الموضوع أو الرسالة

Deeper meaning, lesson, or reflection

معنى أعمق، أو درس، أو تأمل.

Emotion and Voice

العاطفة والصوت

The writer often shares feelings or thoughts to connect with the reader.

غالباً ما يشارك الكاتب مشاعره أو أفكاره للتواصل مع القارئ.

Structure of a Review writing (هيكل كتابة النقد)

A good review usually has four main parts:

تتكون المراجعة الجيدة عادةً من أربعة أجزاء رئيسية:

1 Introduction:

مقدمة

- Purpose: Introduce the movie, book, restaurant, product, etc.

الغرض: قَدِّم الفيلم، أو الكتاب، أو المطعم، أو المنتج، إلخ.

- Basic information: Give the title, director/ author, location, or type of product.

المعلومات الأساسية: اذكر العنوان، أو المخرج/ المؤلف، أو الموقع، أو نوع المنتج.

- Your general opinion: Briefly state your overall impression (e.g., "It's a must-see!", "I was quite disappointed").

رأيك العام: عبّر بإيجاز عن انطباعك العام (مثل: "إنه فيلم لا يُفوت!"، أو "لقد خاب أمني تمامًا").

2 Body Paragraph 1:

فقرة الموضوع 1

- Purpose: Describe the main aspects: use descriptive adjectives!

الغرض: صف الجوانب الرئيسية: استخدم صفات وصفية!

- For a film/book: Plot, characters, acting, special effects, writing style.

بالنسبة للفيلم/الكتاب: الحبكة، الشخصيات، التمثيل، المؤثرات الخاصة، أسلوب الكتابة.

- For a restaurant: Atmosphere, food quality, service, prices.

بالنسبة للمطعم: الجو، جودة الطعام، الخدمة، الأسعار.

- For a product: Design, features, ease of use, performance.

بالنسبة للمنتج: التصميم، الميزات، سهولة الاستخدام، الأداء.

3 Body Paragraphs 2: (optional)

فقرة الموضوع 2 (اختياري)

- Purpose: Your Opinion & Reasons Specific likes/dislikes: Go into more detail about what you liked or didn't like.

الغرض: رأيك وأسبابه. ما أعجبك / لم يعجبك: وضح بمزيد من التفصيل ما أعجبك أو لم يعجبك.

- Give reasons: Explain why you felt that way. Provide examples to support your points.

قَدِّم الأسباب: اشرح سبب شعورك بذلك. قَدِّم أمثلة تدعم وجهة نظرك.

4 Conclusion Summary of opinion:

الخاتمة: ملخص الرأي

- Purpose: Briefly restate your overall opinion.

الغرض: أعد صياغة رأيك العام بإيجاز.

- Recommendation: Tell your readers if you recommend it or not, and for whom.

التوصية: أخبر قرائك إن كنت تنصح بالفيلم أم لا، وللمن.

An expository essay is a type of essay where you explain a topic.

المقال التوضيحي هو نوع من المقالات التي تشرح فيها موضوعًا ما

- Think of it like a teacher or a tour guide.

تخيّل نفسك كمعلم أو مرشد سياحي.

- You are the expert, and your job is to share information clearly and simply. The goal is to inform the reader, not to tell a story or give your opinion.

أنت الخبير، ومهمتك هي مشاركة المعلومات بوضوح وبساطة. الهدف هو إعلام القارئ، وليس سرد قصة أو إبداء رأيك.

- The word "expository" comes from "expose," which means to show or reveal. So, an expository essay reveals information about a topic.

كلمة «توضيحي» مشتقة من «عرض»، وتعني الإظهار أو الكشف. لذا، يكشف المقال التوضيحي معلومات حول موضوع ما.

A Descriptive Essay

المقال الوصفي

- A descriptive essay is a type of writing that uses vivid language to describe a person, place, object, or experience.

المقال الوصفي نوع من الكتابة يستخدم لغةً حيويةً لوصف شخص أو مكان أو شيء أو تجربة.

The goal is to make the reader feel like they are right there, seeing, hearing, and feeling what you're describing.

الهدف هو جعل القارئ يشعر وكأنه موجودٌ هناك، يرى ويسمع ويشعر بما تصفه.

Think of it as painting a picture with words. You want to use your five senses: sight, sound, smell, taste, and touch.

تخيل الأمر كما لو كنت ترسم لوحةً بالكلمات. عليك استخدام حواسك الخمس: البصر، والسمع، والشم، والتذوق، واللمس.

A Mystery Story

قصة غامضة

- A mystery story is a short tale about a puzzle or crime that needs to be solved—like a missing object, a secret message, or a strange event.

قصة غامضة هي حكاية قصيرة عن لغز أو جريمة تحتاج إلى حل - مثل غرض مفقود، أو رسالة سرية، أو حدث غريب.

- The main character (the detective) follows clues to find the answer.

تتبع الشخصية الرئيسية (المحقق) الأدلة للعثور على الحل.

- 1 Steps to Write a Mystery: خطوات كتابة لغز
- 2 Think of a Mystery: فكر في لغز
- 3 Create a Detective: أنشأ محققاً
- 4 Add Clues and Red Herrings: أضف أدلةً وتلميحاتٍ مُضَلِّلةً
- 5 Solve the Mystery: حل اللغز

Writing a Diary

كتابة المفكرة اليومية

- A diary is a personal record of the daily life, thoughts and feelings

المفكرة اليومية هي سجل شخصي للحياة اليومية والأفكار والمشاعر.

- A diary includes: المفكرة اليومية تتضمن

- 1 Date & Day اليوم & التاريخ Monday, 29th September 2025.
- 2 Greeting التحيّة you may start with "Dear diary."
- 3 Introduction المقدمة

a short opening line about what you are writing about.

Today, I felt because

My favorite part of the day was

I laughed when I learned something new:

I wish I could

- 4 Body الجسم

Main events, feelings.

- 5 Conclusion الخاتمة

End with a closing thought, wish or reflection

- How to organize your diary. كيفية تنظيم يومياتك

(1) Write the day and full date at the top. اكتب اليوم والتاريخ كاملاً في الأعلى

(2) Write a clear opening sentence. اكتب جملة افتتاحية واضحة

(3) Describe the events of the day in order. صف أحداث اليوم بالترتيب

(4) End your writing with positive lines. اختتم كتابتك بعبارات إيجابية

Ex: "I hope tomorrow will be even better"

Writing a Poem

A poem is a type of writing that expresses feelings and ideas through images and rhythm

القصيدة هي نوع من الكتابة التي تعبر عن المشاعر والأفكار من خلال الصور والإيقاع.

How to write a simple poem.

- 1 Choose a topic (nature, friendship, dreams, school, family).
اختر موضوعًا (الطبيعة، الصداقة، الأحلام، المدرسة، العائلة).
- 2 Think of feelings and images (What do you see? Hear? Feel?).
فكر في المشاعر والصور (ماذا ترى؟ ماذا تسمع؟ ماذا تشعر؟).
- 3 Use adjectives and comparisons (bright, quiet, as tall as a tree).
استخدم الصفات والمقارنات (مشرق، هادئ، طويل كالشجرة).
- 4 Keep lines short (poems don't need full sentences).
اجعل الأبيات قصيرة (القصائد لا تحتاج إلى جمل كاملة).
- 5 Rhyme like (cat/hat, sing/wing) — but rhyme is not always necessary.
استخدم القافية مثل (قطعة/قبة، غناء/جناح) - ولكن القافية ليست ضرورية دائمًا.

Writing a Biography

Structure of a Biography: بنية السيرة الذاتية

What is a Biography? ما هي السيرة الذاتية

A biography is a piece of writing about someone's life, written by another person. It usually answers:
السيرة الذاتية هي قطعة من الكتابة عن حياة شخص ما، يكتبها شخص آخر. عادةً ما تُجيب على الأسئلة التالية:

- Who? (basic information: name, birth, death if relevant)
من؟ (معلومات أساسية: الاسم، الميلاد، الوفاة إن وجدت)
- When and where? (date and place of birth, childhood, education)
متى وأين؟ (تاريخ ومكان الميلاد، الطفولة، التعليم)
- What? (important events, achievements, difficulties)
ماذا؟ (أحداث مهمة، إنجازات، صعوبات)
- Why are they important? (their influence, legacy)
ما هي أهميتها؟ (تأثيرها، إرثها)

How to Start Writing a Biography

- 1 Who is your favorite famous person (singer, writer, scientist, athlete....)?
من هو شخصيتك المشهورة المفضلة (مغني، كاتب، عالم، رياضي...)?
- 2 What do you know about their life?
ماذا تعرف عن حياته؟
- 3 Why do people write biographies?
لماذا يكتب الناس السير الذاتية؟

Structure of a Biography

- 1 Introduction – Who is the person? Why are they important?
المقدمة – من هو الشخص؟ ما أهميته؟
- 2 Early life – Birth, family, childhood, education.
الحياة المبكرة – الميلاد، العائلة، الطفولة، التعليم.
- 3 Major achievements – Career, discoveries, awards, contributions.
الإنجازات الرئيسية – المسيرة المهنية، الاكتشافات، الجوائز، المساهمات.
- 4 Later life – Old age, retirement, death (if applicable).
المراحل اللاحقة – الشيخوخة، التقاعد، الوفاة (إن وجدت).
- 5 Conclusion – Summary of why this person is remembered.
الخاتمة – ملخص لذكرى هذا الشخص.

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

Punctuation

- 1 A colon (:) can be used to
 - a) end a sentence
 - b) show explanation
 - c) express a result
 - d) express exclamation
- 2 Try to keep your car clean and well maintained; it will sell more easily. We use semi-colons to
 - a) show exclamation.
 - b) introduce unexpected events.
 - c) separate two main clauses.
 - d) compare two main clauses.
- 3 A full stop can't be used
 - a) before the person you are speaking to
 - b) at the end of a statement
 - c) at the end of reported questions
 - d) at the end of imperative sentences
- 4 To make the following sentence correctly punctuated,
"I d have visited you if I had known you were ill," said Amir.
 - a) add a comma before if
 - b) remove the comma after ill
 - c) add an apostrophe between I and d
 - d) insert the quotations marks after Amir and not before said
- 5 To make the following sentence correctly punctuated,
We're going to spend a five day holiday in Alexandria.
 - a) insert a dash between day and holiday
 - b) add a comma before when
 - c) remove the apostrophe before
 - d) insert a dash between five and day
- 6 Which of the following is punctuated correctly?
 - a) She said "What a wonderful surprise. It's nice to see you."
 - b) She said, "what a wonderful surprise! It's nice to see you.
 - c) She said, "What a wonderful surprise! It's nice to see you."
 - d) She said, "What a wonderful surprise It s nice to see you.
- 7 Which of the following is punctuated correctly?
 - a) He said, Rami, could you tell me why you don t come?"
 - b) He said, "Rami, could you tell me why you don't come?"
 - c) He said, "Rami could you tell me why you don t come'.
 - d) He said "Rami could you tell me why you don t come?"
- 8 Which of the following is punctuated correctly?
 - a) Tamer, have you read Oliver Twist by Charles Dickens.
 - b) Tamer, have you read Oliver Twist by Charles' Dickens'?
 - c) Tamer have you read Oliver Twist by Charles Dickens?
 - d) Tamer, have you read Oliver Twist by Charles Dickens?
- 9 Which of the following sentences is punctuated correctly?
 - a) "He's coming home late tonight," my father said.
 - b) "He's coming home late tonight, my father said.
 - c) "He's coming home late tonight" my father said.
 - d) "He s coming home late tonight," my father said.

- 10** Which of the following sentences is punctuated correctly?
 a) Wael did you realise why I was angry with Sam's brother?
 b) Wael, did you realise why I was angry with Sam's brother.
 c) Wael, did you realise why I was angry with Sam's brother?
 d) Wael, did you realise Why I was angry with Sam s brother?
- 11** Which of the following is punctuated correctly?
 a) I won't tell you now. however, all will be revealed tomorrow.
 b) I won t tell you now. However, all will be revealed tomorrow.
 c) I won't tell you now. However all will be revealed tomorrow.
 d) I won't tell you now. However, all will be revealed tomorrow.
- 12** Which of the following is punctuated correctly?
 a) There are three main reasons: greed ignorance anger.
 b) There are three main reasons: greed, ignorance, anger.
 c) There are three main reasons: greed, ignorance and anger.
 d) There are three main reasons greed, ignorance and anger.
- 13** Which of the following is punctuated correctly?
 a) My friend said, "Have you read Oliver Twist Rami"?
 b) My friend said, "Have you read Oliver twist, Rami?"
 c) My friend said, "Have you read Oliver Twist, Rami?"
 d) My friend said "Have you read Oliver Twist, Rami?"
- 14** Which of the following is punctuated correctly?
 a) Do you have sugar free cookies, Huda?
 b) Do you have sugar-free cookies, Huda.
 c) Do you have sugar, free cookies Huda?
 d) Do you have sugar-free cookies, Huda?
- 15** Which of the following is punctuated correctly?
 a) Amin said to me "I'm going to take a five day holiday to prepare for my sister's wedding next Thursday".
 b) Amin said to me, "I'm going to take a five day holiday to prepare for my sister s wedding next Thursday".
 c) Amin said to me, "I'm going to take a five-day holiday to prepare for my sister's wedding next Thursday."
 d) Amin said to me, "I'm going to take a five-day-holiday to prepare for my sister s wedding next Thursday."
- 16** Which of the following is punctuated correctly?
 a) "Look out, there's a car behind you, Tamer" Amani yelled.
 b) "Look out! There's a car behind you, Tamer!" Amani yelled.
 c) "Look out? There's a car behind you, Tamer." Amani yelled.
 d) "Look out! There's a car behind you Tamer!" Amani yelled.
- 17** Which of the following ISN'T punctuated correctly?
 a) She said, "Why don't you accompany us to the camp?"
 b) Sami is a thirty year old employee.
 c) "Follow my instructions to stay safe," said my father.
 d) You're doing an amazing job, Aisha.

- 18** Which of the following is punctuated correctly?
 a) What! I can't believe you did this to your brother s friend!
 b) What! I can't believe you did this to your brother's friend?
 c) What I can't believe you did this to your brother's friend!
 d) What! I can't believe you did this to your brother's friend!
- 19** Which of the following is punctuated correctly?
 a) Her son, Jack Jones Jr., was born on nov. 6, 2010.
 b) Her son, Jack Jones Jr, was born on Nov. 6, 2010.
 c) Her son Jack Jones Jr., was born on Nov. 6, 2010.
 d) Her son, Jack Jones Jr., was born on Nov. 6, 2010.
- 20** Which of the following is punctuated correctly?
 a) "I haven't put those shelves up yet" said Walid.
 b) "I haven t put those shelves up yet", said Walid.
 c) "I haven't put those shelves up yet," said Walid.
 d) "I haven't put those shelves up yet, said Walid.
- 21** Which of the following is punctuated correctly
 a) You don't know your 20 year-old neighbour well, do you?
 b) You don't know your 20-year-old neighbour well, do you?
 c) You don't know your 20-year old neighbour well do you?
 d) You don t know your 20-year old neighbour well, do you?
- 22** Which of the following isn't punctuated correctly?
 a) She asked, "Why didn't you return Samar's camera?"
 b) The new manager is only a thirty-eight-year-old engineer.
 c) Why are you making so much noise Sherif?
 d) Let's discuss Amin's proposal next Sunday.
- 23** Which of the following is punctuated correctly?
 a) We're invited to the party of our friends ten-year-old child.
 b) We re invited to the party of our friend's ten year-old child.
 c) We're invited to the party of our friend's ten-year-old child.
 d) We're invited to the party of our friend's ten-year old child.
- 24** Which of the following isn't punctuated correctly?
 a) I made a new 20-year-old friend today.
 b) The woman, who lives next door is going to travel abroad.
 c) I bought a list of things: milk, tea and five loaves of bread.
 d) Yasser, stop making noise; you're disturbing us.
- 25** Which of the following is punctuated correctly?
 a) I said, "Why don't you come to my sisters wedding, Nada?"
 b) I said, "Why don't you come to my sister's wedding, Nada?"
 c) I said "Why don't you come to my sister's wedding, Nada?"
 d) I said, "Why don't you come to my sister's wedding, Nada?"

Transitions

- 26** Which of the following transitions shows cause?
 a) however b) firstly c) therefore d) due to

- 42 The main purpose of a/an essay is to describe your point of focus in a vivid and particular manner, so that readers can easily picture the described object, person, or state in their mind.
- a) narrative b) formal c) argumentative d) descriptive
- 43 A/An essay depends on opinions and emotions.
- a) argumentative b) narrative c) persuasive d) descriptive
- 44 An argumentative essay
- a) recounts an incident that you or others have experienced.
- b) requires you to investigate an idea, evaluate evidence and set forth an argument concerning that idea.
- c) tells readers a story, often about an experience that resulted in a powerful life change
- d) is a form of academic writing that is built around a detailed description of a person, building, place, situation, etc.
- 45 A narrative essay
- a) recounts an incident or experience that either you or others have experienced.
- b) requires you to investigate an idea, evaluate evidence, and set forth an argument concerning that idea in a clear and concise manner
- c) is a form of academic writing in which you argue for a point or an opinion you support clearly.
- d) is a form of academic writing that is built around a detailed description of a person, building, place, situation, etc.
- 46 Which of the following is part of a persuasive essay on the negative impact of the news on social media?
- a) To start with, we should consider the passible benefits of the current news we follow all over the world.
- b) Moreover, the constant cycle of news, which is mostly bad, can make people stressed and worried.
- c) On the other hand, we can't ignore that a lot of people aren't keen on following current events.
- d) In summary, social media plays an important role in spreading public awareness on the challenges we face.
- 47 You summarise the content of your essay when you
- a) develop the main idea. b) write the elements of your essay in detail
- c) make the end open d) write the conclusion of your essay
- 48 One of the following sentences CAN'T be used when you CONCLUDE writing on the merits of mass media
- a) To sum up, mass media could be a window for the whole world.
- b) In my opinion, the mass media has a lot of disadvantages if we use it badly.
- c) In my view, mass media is very useful to all of us.
- d) In conclusion, mass media has made the world a small village.
- 49 When you start writing an essay about the National Museum of Egyptian Civilisation, you can use
- a) To sum up, the National Museum of Egyptian Civilisation is an unforgettable place to visit.
- b) However, the National Museum of Egyptian Civilisation was moved from its original location.
- c) Without a doubt, the National Museum of Egyptian Civilisation is a splendid place to visit.
- d) In conclusion, our ancient Egyptian civilisation is a source of pride to all of us.

50 When you start writing an essay about the National Museum of Egyptian Civilisation, you can use

- a) Furthermore, the National Museum of Egyptian Civilisation displays the greatness of ancient Egyptian civilisation.
- b) To sum up, the National Museum of Egyptian Civilisation is an amazing place to visit.
- c) However, the National Museum of Egyptian Civilisation has been moved from its original location.
- d) Without a doubt, the National Museum of Egyptian Civilisation is a splendid place to visit.

51 Which of the following sentences could be a topic sentence for an essay on “The importance of being bilingual”?

- a) Spreading your native language is a good way of allowing other people all over the world to learn more about your country’s civilisation.
- b) Acquiring a second culture other than a native one develops a person’s experience and helps them get in touch with people of other nations.
- c) Learning a second language, other than a native language, develops a person’s learning aptitude and helps in a great way to keep the brain alert and healthy.
- d) To sum up, learning a second language develops a person’s learning aptitude and helps in a great way to keep the brain alert and healthy.

52 Which of the following could end an essay on “The importance of cultural heritage”?

- a) First of all, cultural heritage can create a sense of individual and collective belonging, which helps to maintain social and territorial cohesion.
- b) Moreover, cultural heritage can be a wider window through which we make proper propaganda about our ancient civilisation in particular.
- c) In short, being multicultural can be beneficial when travelling abroad or dealing with people from other nations.
- d) To sum up, cultural heritage can create a sense of individual and collective belonging, which helps to maintain social and territorial cohesion.

53 Which of the following is part of an essay about the changes you have experienced in your life?

- a) For some people, changing career direction could be a risk, so they prefer sticking to one career throughout their lives
- b) Lack of work experience could be a major obstacle when applying for a new job.
- c) Personally, I have a lot of experience due to the various situations I’ve been through in life.
- d) In conclusion, personal skills are highly recommended to occupy certain posts.

54 Which of the following is part of an essay about the skills needed to face the challenges of the future?

- a) However, no one can ignore the importance of experience to remain employable regardless of the changes we are going to face in the future.
- b) Most experts agree that workplaces will require employees with different skills to cope with the challenges they are going to face.
- c) Personally, I think that traditional criteria will remain the same in the future when selecting appropriate employees.
- d) That is why a lot of young people still prefer to have a job near where they live.

جميع تمارين (Writing) التي وردت في الامتحانات الاسترشادية 2025

- 1 The is used to indicate the end of a declarative sentence.
a) Full stop b) Comma c) Question mark d) Exclamation
- 2 Boys and girls performed well in the last exam, but, the girls got higher marks.
a) in balance b) by balance c) to balance d) on balance
- 3 Which of the following can be used to express strong feelings in written English?
a) An exclamation mark b) A quotation mark
c) A backslash d) A dash
- 4 a large house you've got!
a) How b) What c) So d) Such
- 5 you have got!
a) How about a terrific haircut b) What a terrific haircut
c) Which a terrific haircut d) How long a terrific haircut
- 6 In an essay introduction, it is recommended to avoid
a) introducing the topic with more than one sentence
b) stating that you plan to address both sides of the argument
c) mentioning that you will give your opinion after discussing both perspectives
d) using phrases such as "All in all..."
- 7 What is the primary purpose of the introduction in an essay?
a) To provide background information b) To summarize the conclusion
c) To present the main argument d) To include unrelated details
- 8 The following extract is part of a/an essay.
"The golden sun dipped below the horizon, painting the sky in vibrant hues of orange and pink, while a gentle breeze rustled through the whispering trees."
a) narrative b) persuasive c) descriptive d) argumentative
- 9 We write an informative paragraph to
a) create a vivid image or description of a person, a place or a thing
b) entertain the reader with a fictional narrative c) provide facts and explain a topic in detail
d) persuade the reader to adopt a certain viewpoint
- 10 Which of the following is punctuated correctly?
a) "Have you already completed our survey," the cashier asked?
b) "Have you already completed our survey?" the cashier asked.
c) "Have you already completed our survey ?, the cashier asked?
d) "have you already completed our survey." the cashier asked?
- 11 Which sentence is correctly punctuated?
a) "After the meeting, John said, "Let's discuss the results tomorrow."
b) "After the meeting John said, "Let's discuss the results tomorrow."
c) "After the meeting," John said, "let's discuss the results tomorrow."
d) "After the meeting," John said "let's discuss the results tomorrow."
- 12 Which of the following is punctuated correctly?
a) What a wonderful surprise. It's nice to see you here, Gamal.
b) what a wonderful surprise? It's nice to see you here, Gamal.
c) What a wonderful surprise! It's nice to see you here, Gamal.
d) What a wonderful surprise It s nice to see you here, Gamal.
- 13 The is the part of an email that has the address of the sender.
a) footer b) header c) closing d) greeting

Comprehension Approaches

Inference

هناك بعض الأسئلة علي القطع لا يكون لها إجابة مباشرة لذلك نستخدم (Inference) و هي طريقة استنتاج يتم التوصل إليه على أساس الأدلة والاستدلال المتعلق بالمعلومات المذكورة بالقطعة.

(Inference) Examples

Read the following passage and answer the question:

"John had always been a shy person, but after joining the drama club, he became more confident and outgoing. He made new friends and even landed a lead role in the school play."

• What can be inferred about John after joining the drama club?

• ما الذي يمكن استنتاجه عن جون بعد انضمامه إلى نادي الدراما؟

- a) He became more introverted.
- b) He lost touch with his old friends.
- c) He gained confidence and made new friends.
- d) He quit the drama club after a short time.

بالتأكيد الإجابة هي الاختيار (c) لأنه كان شخص خجول و بعد انضمامه لنادي الدراما ازدادت ثقته في نفسه و كون الكثير من الصداقات. لكن الاختيار (a) يقول انه اصبح انطوائي أكثر و الاختيار (b) يقول انه فقد التواصل مع أصدقائه القدامي و الاختيار (d) انه توقف عن الذهاب لنادي الدراما بعد فترة صغيرة لذلك الاختيار الوحيد الصحيح هو الاختيار (c)

Exercises

Read the following passage and answer the question:

1 "The restaurant was packed with people, but we were lucky enough to get a table near the window. We enjoyed our meal while watching people walk by on the busy street outside."

- What can be inferred about the restaurant?
- a) It was empty.
- b) It was located in a quiet area.
- c) It was popular and busy.
- d) It had poor service.

2 "Maria had been studying for weeks for her final exams, but she still felt unprepared. She spent hours each day reviewing her notes and textbooks."

- What can be inferred about Maria?
- a) She is confident about her exams.
- b) She is feeling anxious about her exams.
- c) She has not studied at all for her exams.
- d) She is not taking her exams seriously.

3 "The museum exhibit featured paintings from famous artists such as Van Gogh, Monet, and Picasso. Visitors were able to learn about each artist's life and artistic style."

- What can be inferred about the museum exhibit?
- a) It only featured sculptures.
- b) It did not have any famous artists' paintings.
- c) It was not popular among visitors.
- d) It provided information about the artists.

Guessing

الخطوة الثانية لزيادة فهم القطعة لديك هي محاولة تخمين معاني الكلمات الصعبة.

أحيانا تمر على كلمات أو تعبيرات لا تستطيع فهم معانيها لأنها تكون جديدة ولكي تستطيع معرفتها يجب عليك فهمها من السياق العام ويمكن أن يساعدك في ذلك الكلمات التي تتبعها أو تسبقها.

حاول إستيعاب هذه الأمثلة.

- 1 Most reality TV shows center on two common motivators: fame and money. The shows transform waitresses, hairdressers, investment bankers, counselors, and teachers, to name a few, from obscure figures to famous names.

What Does Obscure Mean?

ماذا تعني هذه الكلمة؟

يجب أن نحدد معني الكلمة من الكلمات المحيطة بها وهنا نعود إلي كلمة **transform** وجميعنا يعرف معناها وهو يحول و كذلك **famous** وهو مشهور وعند الترجمة نقول أن

«تحول العروض هؤلاء الأشخاص من شخصيات إلي أسامي مشهورة»

و بالتالي يمكن إستنباط أن كلمة **obscure** تعني (مغمور / غير معروف / مجهول)

- 2 Whatever their attraction, these shows are among the most popular on television, and every season, they proliferate like grass in an untended garden.

• Proliferate is a word associated with

- a) growth b) reduction. c) disappearance

الإجابة بالتأكيد ستكون **a) growth** لأن هذه الكلمة ارتبطت في القطعة بكلمة **grass** وجميعنا يعرف أن معناها عشب والاعشاب كلمة مرتبطة بالنمو سواء في الحديقة أو الحقل ولكنها ليست مرتبطة بكلمة **reduction** بمعنى تقليل أو كلمة **disappearance** بمعنى اختفاء.

- 3 Although social work is not a particularly lucrative career, I wouldn't do anything else. Knowing I'm helping others is far more important to me than money.

• Lucrative means

- a) highly profitable. b) highly rewarding. c) highly exciting.

يقول الكاتب علي الرغم من أن العمل الاجتماعي ليس بمهنة إلا انني لا أستطيع فعل شيء آخر. ولأنني أعرف أن مساعدة الناس أهم بكثير من المال.

عند التفكير في هذا الكلام نجد أن من المنطق اختيار الإجابة الأولى (**highly profitable**) أي مريح ماليا. وهنا يكتمل النص ليكون علي الرغم من أن العمل الاجتماعي ليس بمهنة مربحة ماليا إلا انني لا أستطيع فعل شيء آخر. لأن مساعدة الناس اهم بكثير من المال.

- 4 By the time our staff meeting ended at 8:00, I was ravenous. I had skipped lunch and hadn't eaten since breakfast.

• Ravenous means

- a) like a raven, bird-like.
b) extremely hungry, greedy for food.
c) exhausted, ready for bed.

يقول الكاتب أنه عندما أنتهي طاقم العمل من العمل الساعة الثامنة, كان فهو تخطي وجبة الغذاء ولم يأكل أي شئ منذ الإفطار.

عند التفكير في هذا الكلام نجد أن من المنطق إختيار الإجابة الثانية

(extremely hungry, greedy for food)

Exercises

Read the following passage and answer the question:

- 1 The sun was setting over the horizon, casting a warm glow over the landscape. The trees were silhouetted against the orange sky, and a gentle breeze rustled through their leaves.

Difficult word: **silhouette**

- 1 What was the sun doing in the passage?
- a) Rising
 - b) Setting
 - c) Shining brightly
 - d) None of the above
- 2 What was the color of the sky in the passage?
- a) Blue
 - b) Orange
 - c) Red
 - d) Yellow
- 3 What was rustling through the trees in the passage?
- a) Rain
 - b) Wind
 - c) Birds
 - d) None of the above
- 4 What does silhouette mean in this passage?
- a) The sound of leaves rustling in the wind
 - b) The color of the sky at sunset
 - c) The outline of an object against a background
 - d) None of the above

Read the following passage and answer the question:

- 2 The old man sat on his porch, watching as children played in the street below. He smiled as he remembered his own childhood, spent playing with friends until long after dark.

Difficult word: **porch**

- 1 Where was the old man sitting in this passage?
- a) Inside his house
 - b) In his backyard
 - c) On his porch
 - d) None of the above
- 2 What was happening in front of him as he sat on his porch?
- a) Children were playing
 - b) Adults were walking by
 - c) Cars were driving past
 - d) None of these
- 3 How did he feel as he watched them play?
- a) Sad
 - b) Angry
 - c) Happy
 - d) None of these
- 4 What does porch mean in this passage?
- a) A type of food
 - b) A type of animal
 - c) An outdoor area attached to a house
 - d) None of the above

Reference

النهج المرجعي هو استراتيجية قراءة تتضمن استخدام أدلة من النص لفهم معنى الكلمات أو العبارات غير المألوفة. يتطلب هذا النهج من القراء البحث عن أدلة السياق، مثل المرادفات والمتضادات والتعريفات والأمثلة، لمساعدتهم على فهم ما يقرؤونه.

Example 1

The passage below is an example of the reference approach in action:

"Sarah was feeling **apprehensive** about her upcoming job interview. She had never been interviewed for a position like this before and was worried about making a good impression. However, she decided to prepare by researching the company and practicing her responses to common interview questions."

- What does the word "**apprehensive**" mean in the following sentence: Sarah was feeling **apprehensive** about her upcoming job interview.

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| a) Confident | b) Nervous |
| c) Excited | d) Relaxed |

في هذا المقطع، قد تكون كلمة «**apprehensive**» غير مألوفة لبعض القراء. ومع ذلك، من خلال النظر إلى أدلة السياق (i.e., Sarah's feelings about her job interview)، يمكن للقراء أن يستنتجوا أن كلمة «**apprehensive**» تعني القلق أو التوتر «**anxious or nervous**».

Example 2

"The restaurant was bustling with activity as customers chatted and servers rushed back and forth with plates of food. The aroma of freshly baked bread wafted through the air, making everyone's mouths water."

- What does the phrase "bustling with activity" mean in the following sentence: The restaurant was bustling with activity as customers chatted and servers rushed back and forth with plates of food.

- | | |
|----------|---------|
| a) Quiet | b) Busy |
| c) Empty | d) Slow |

في هذا المقطع، قد تكون عبارة «**bustling with activity**» غير مألوفة لبعض القراء. ومع ذلك، من خلال النظر في أدلة السياق (i.e., customers chatting and servers rushing back and forth)، يمكن للقراء أن يستنتجوا أن «**bustling with activity**» يعني مشغولاً أو حيويًا «**busy or lively**».

Exercises

- 1 What does the word "aroma" mean in the following sentence: The aroma of freshly baked bread wafted through the air, making everyone's mouths water.

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| a) Sound | b) Sight |
| c) Smell | d) Taste |

- 2 What does the phrase "making everyone's mouths water" mean in the following sentence: The aroma of freshly baked bread wafted through the air, making everyone's mouths water.

- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| a) Making everyone thirsty | b) Making everyone hungry |
| c) Making everyone tired | d) Making everyone happy |

The title & The main Idea or (The moral)

لزيادة فهم القطعة لديك هي معرفة الفرق بين عنوان القطعة و الفكرة الرئيسية للقطعة.

Today's postal service is more efficient and reliable than ever before. Mail that used to take months to move by horse and foot now moves around the country in days or hours by truck, train, and plane. First-class mail usually moves from New York City to Los Angeles in three days or less. If your letter or package is urgent, the U.S. Postal Service offers Priority Mail and Express Mail services. Priority Mail is guaranteed to go anywhere in the United States in two days or less. Express Mail will get your package there overnight.

"What is the main idea of this reading?" **ربما تُسأل**

يمكن أن تقول (the post office) ولكن هذا سيكون خطأ.

صحيح هذه القطعة تتكلم عن مكتب البريد ولذلك هذا يمكن أن يكون العنوان ولكنه ليس الفكرة الرئيسية لأن الفكرة الرئيسية هي التي تشمل جميع الجمل وتهدف علي التأكيد عليها ويجب ان تكون الفكرة الرئيسية عامة لتجمع بين كل الأفكار.

حاول أن تختار الفكرة الرئيسية الصحيحة للقطعة.

1 Which of the following sentences best summarizes the main idea of the passage?

- a) Express Mail is a good way to send urgent mail.
- b) Mail service today is more effective and dependable.
- c) First-class mail usually takes three days or less.

لأن الاختيار (a) محدد ويخص (Express Mail) فقط لا يمكن ان تكون الجملة فكرة رئيسية لأنها لا تشمل بقية جمل القطعة ولا تتناول باقي أنواع البريد مثل (Priority Mail or first-class mail) وكذلك الاختيار (c) لا يمكن أن يكون الفكرة الرئيسية للقطعة لأنه محدد أيضا ويخص نوع واحد فقط من البريد (first-class mail) ولكن الاختيار (b) جملة عامة تشمل كل جمل القطعة والجمل الباقية تدعم هذه الفكرة وتبرهن كل جملة علي أن الخدمة البريدية اليوم أكثر كفاءة واعتمادية عن قبل.

Exercises

1 Once upon a time, there was a kind and generous king who ruled over his kingdom with fairness and justice. One day, a poor farmer came to the king's court seeking help. The farmer's crops had failed due to a drought, and he had no money to feed his family. The king listened to the farmer's plight and ordered his officials to provide him with food and seeds for the next planting season. The farmer was grateful for the king's kindness and promised to repay him in any way he could.

- What is the moral of this comprehension?
 - a) Honesty is always rewarded
 - b) Kindness begets kindness
 - c) Wealth is not important
 - d) Power corrupts

2 Sarah was a bright student who loved reading books. She spent most of her free time in the library, reading different genres of books. One day, her teacher asked her to participate in a storytelling competition. Sarah was nervous but decided to give it a try. She chose a story she had read recently and practiced it several times before the competition. On the day of the competition, Sarah delivered an excellent performance and won first prize.

- Which title is suitable for this comprehension?
 - a) The Importance of Reading Books
 - b) Overcoming Fear of Public Speaking
 - c) Benefits of Participating in Competitions
 - d) The Art of Storytelling

3 The sun is a star that is located at the center of our solar system. It is a massive ball of gas that provides light and heat to all the planets orbiting around it. The sun is so large that it could fit over one million Earths inside it. Without the sun, life on Earth would not be possible.

• What is the main idea of this comprehension?

- a) The sun is a planet in our solar system.
- b) Life on Earth would not be possible without the sun.
- c) The sun provides light and heat to all the planets.
- d) The sun is smaller than Earth.

4 Samantha loved playing soccer with her friends at school. She practiced every day after class and dreamed of becoming a professional soccer player one day. One afternoon, while Samantha was practicing alone on the field, she noticed a group of boys watching her from behind a fence. They were laughing and making fun of her because they thought girls couldn't play soccer as well as boys. Samantha felt embarrassed and wanted to stop playing, but then she remembered how much she loved soccer and how hard she had worked to get better. She decided to ignore the boys and keep practicing. Over time, Samantha became an excellent soccer player and even joined a local team. The boys who used to make fun of her were now cheering her on from the sidelines.

• Which title is suitable for this comprehension?

- a) Samantha's Dream
- b) Boys vs. Girls
- c) Overcoming Obstacles
- d) The Power of Practice

5 Malak loved to read books. She would spend hours reading in her room every day. One day, her mother asked her to go outside and play with her friends. Malak refused because she wanted to finish reading her book. Her mother explained that it's important to have a balance between reading and physical activity.

• Which title is suitable for this comprehension?

- a) The Importance of Reading
- b) The Benefits of Physical Activity
- c) Finding Balance in Life
- d) The Joy of Playing with Friends



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The Count of Monte Cristo

Main Characters

الشخصيات الرئيسية

Edmond Dantès / The Count of Monte Cristo

Edmond was a young sailor on the ship Pharaon. He was honest, brave, and hardworking. Everyone expected him to become a successful captain.

كان إدموند بحارًا شابًا على سفينة فاراون. كان صادقًا وشجاعًا ومجتهدًا. وكان الجميع يتوقع أن يصبح قبطانًا ناجحًا.

He loved Mercédès deeply and dreamed of a peaceful life with her near the sea.

أحب مرسيدس بشدة وحلم بحياة هادئة معها قرب البحر.

After being betrayed and imprisoned, Edmond changed completely. Prison turned him from an innocent young man into a serious and intelligent man.

بعد خيانتته وسجنه، تغير إدموند تمامًا. فقد حوّل السجن الشاب البريء إلى رجل جاد وذكي.

After escaping and finding the treasure, he became rich and created a new identity called "The Count of Monte Cristo."

بعد هروبه والعثور على الكنز، أصبح غنيًا وصنع هوية جديدة باسم «كونت مونت كريستو».

He wanted to reward loyal people and punish the people who destroyed his life.

أراد مكافأة الأشخاص المخلصين ومعاقبة الأشخاص الذين دمروا حياته.

Mercédès

Mercédès was Edmond's fiancée and true love. She was beautiful, loyal, and kind.

كانت مرسيدس خطيبة إدموند وحبه الحقيقي. كانت جميلة ومخلصة وطيبة.

She waited for Edmond after his arrest and refused to believe he was a traitor.

انتظرت إدموند بعد اعتقاله ورفضت تصديق أنه خائن.

She suffered greatly because of Edmond's imprisonment and later married Fernand after losing hope.

عانت كثيرًا بسبب سجن إدموند ثم تزوجت فيرناند بعد أن فقدت الأمل.

Even after marriage, she never truly forgot Edmond.

وحتى بعد زواجها، لم تنس إدموند أبدًا.

Fernand Mondego

Fernand was Mercédès's cousin and secretly loved her.

كان فيرناند ابن عم مرسيدس وكان يحبها سرًا.

He became jealous because Mercédès chose Edmond instead of him.

شعر بالغيرة لأن مرسيدس اختارت إدموند بدلًا منه.

Fernand helped Danglars betray Edmond by delivering the false letter.

ساعد فيرناند دانجلار في خيانة إدموند عن طريق تسليم الرسالة الكاذبة.

After Edmond disappeared, Fernand married Mercédès and became rich and respected.

بعد اختفاء إدموند، تزوج فيرناند مرسيدس وأصبح غنيًا ومحترمًا.

Deep inside, he feared Edmond's return.

وفي داخله كان يخاف من عودة إدموند.

Danglars

Danglars worked on the Pharaon ship and hated Edmond because of his success.

كان دانجلار يعمل على سفينة فاراون وكره إدموند بسبب نجاحه.

He was greedy, selfish, and full of envy.

كان جشعًا وأنانيًا ومليئًا بالحسد.

He created the false accusation that destroyed Edmond's life.

اخترع الاتهام الكاذب الذي دمر حياة إدموند.

Danglars cared more about money and power than friendship or honesty.

كان يهتم بالمال والسلطة أكثر من الصداقة أو الصدق.

Gérard de Villefort

Villefort was a young prosecutor who wanted power and success.

كان فيلפור مدعيًا عامًا شابًا يريد السلطة والنجاح.

He discovered that the secret letter could destroy his career because it was connected to his father.

اكتشف أن الرسالة السرية قد تدمر مستقبله لأنها مرتبطة بوالده.

To protect himself, he sent Edmond to prison although he knew Edmond was innocent.

ولكي يحمي نفسه، أرسل إدموند إلى السجن رغم أنه كان يعلم ببراءته.

He chose ambition over justice.

اختر الطموح بدلًا من العدالة.

Abbé Faria

Abbé Faria was an old prisoner in Château d'If.

كان الأب فاريا سجينًا عجوزًا في شاتو ديف.

He became Edmond's teacher and taught him languages, science, history, and philosophy.

أصبح معلم إدموند وعلمه اللغات والعلوم والتاريخ والفلسفة.

Faria also told Edmond about the hidden treasure on Monte Cristo island.

كما أخبر فاريا إدموند عن الكنز المخفي في جزيرة مونت كريستو.

He changed Edmond's mind and prepared him for a new future.

غير طريقة تفكير إدموند وأعدّه لمستقبل جديد.

Monsieur Morrel

Morrel was the owner of the ship Pharaon.

كان موريل صاحب سفينة فاراون.

He trusted Edmond and believed in his honesty and ability.

وثق في إدموند وآمن بصدقه وقدراته.

Morrel tried to help Edmond after his arrest.

حاول موريل مساعدة إدموند بعد اعتقاله.

Later, Edmond secretly saved Morrel's company from bankruptcy because of his loyalty.

وبعد ذلك أنقذ إدموند شركة موريل سرًا بسبب إخلاصه.

Betrayal

- Edmond's life was destroyed because of betrayal from people close to him.
دُمّرت حياة إدموند بسبب خيانة أشخاص قريبين منه.
- Fernand betrayed him because of love and jealousy.
خانه فيرناند بسبب الحب والغيرة.
- Danglars betrayed him because of envy and greed.
خانه دانجلار بسبب الحسد والطمع.
- Villefort betrayed justice to protect his future.
خان فيلفور العدالة ليحمي مستقبله.

Revenge and Justice

- Edmond spent years preparing revenge against the people who ruined his life.
قضى إدموند سنوات يخطط للانتقام من الأشخاص الذين دُمّروا حياته.
- He believed he was carrying out justice where the law had failed.
كان يعتقد أنه يحقق العدالة بعدما فشل القانون.
- Sometimes Edmond wondered if revenge was changing him into a darker person.
وأحيانًا كان إدموند يتساءل إذا كان الانتقام يحوّله إلى شخص أكثر ظلامًا.

Transformation

- Prison changed Edmond completely.
غيّر السجن إدموند بالكامل.
- He transformed from a simple sailor into a rich and powerful count.
تحول من بحار بسيط إلى كونت غني وقوي.
- He learned knowledge, patience, and self-control.
تعلم المعرفة والصبر والتحكم بالنفس.

Loyalty and Love

- Mercédès and Morrel stayed loyal to Edmond for a long time.
ظلت مرسيدس وموريل مخلصين لإدموند لفترة طويلة.
- Edmond also remained loyal to the memory of his father and Abbé Faria.
كما ظل إدموند مخلصًا لذكرى والده والأب فاريا.

Power of Wealth

- The treasure gave Edmond money, influence, and freedom.
أعطى الكنز إدموند المال والنفوذ والحرية.
- With wealth, he could travel, disguise himself, and control events.
وبالثروة استطاع السفر والتنكر والسيطرة على الأحداث.
- The story shows how society respects wealth and appearance.
وتوضح القصة كيف يحترم المجتمع المال والمظاهر.

- 1 Edmond Dantès returned to Marseille after a successful journey on the Pharaon ship.
عاد إدموند دانتيس إلى مرسيليا بعد رحلة ناجحة على سفينة فاراون.
- 2 Monsieur Morrel planned to make Edmond the captain because of his courage and skill.
خطط موريل لجعل إدموند قبطاناً بسبب شجاعته ومهارته.
- 3 Edmond was very happy because he loved Mercédès and wanted to marry her.
كان إدموند سعيداً جداً لأنه أحب مرسيدس وأراد الزواج منها.
- 4 Fernand and Danglars became jealous and secretly planned against Edmond.
شعر فيرناند ودانجلار بالغيرة وخططا سراً ضد إدموند.
- 5 They accused Edmond of carrying a secret message for Napoleon's supporters.
اتهماه بحمل رسالة سرية لأنصار نابليون.
- 6 Villefort discovered the message could destroy his career, so he imprisoned Edmond.
اكتشف فيلفور أن الرسالة قد تدمر مستقبله، لذلك سجن إدموند.
- 7 Edmond was sent to Château d'If, a terrible prison on an island.
أرسل إدموند إلى شاتو ديف، وهو سجن رهيب على جزيرة.
- 8 In prison, Edmond lost hope and suffered loneliness and despair.
فقد إدموند الأمل داخل السجن وعانى الوحدة واليأس.
- 9 Edmond met Abbé Faria, who educated him and became like a father to him.
قابل إدموند الأب فاريا الذي علمه وأصبح مثل الأب له.
- 10 Faria revealed the secret of the Spada treasure hidden on Monte Cristo island.
كشف فاريا سر كنز سبادا المخفي في جزيرة مونت كريستو.
- 11 After Faria died, Edmond escaped from prison through the sea.
بعد وفاة فاريا، هرب إدموند من السجن عبر البحر.
- 12 Edmond found the treasure and became incredibly wealthy.
وجد إدموند الكنز وأصبح ثرياً للغاية.
- 13 He traveled across Europe and built a new identity as the Count of Monte Cristo.
سافر عبر أوروبا وصنع هوية جديدة باسم كونت مونت كريستو.
- 14 He learned languages, noble manners, and how powerful society worked.
تعلم اللغات وآداب النبلاء وكيف يعمل مجتمع الأقوياء.
- 15 Edmond returned secretly to Marseille and discovered painful truths.
عاد إدموند سراً إلى مرسيليا واكتشف حقائق مؤلمة.
- 16 His father had died from sadness and poverty after his imprisonment.
مات والده بسبب الحزن والفقر بعد سجنه.
- 17 Mercédès had married Fernand after believing Edmond was gone forever.
تزوجت مرسيدس من فيرناند بعدما اعتقدت أن إدموند اختفى للأبد.
- 18 Edmond secretly helped Morrel because Morrel had remained honest and loyal.
ساعد إدموند موريل سراً لأن موريل ظل صادقاً ومخلصاً.
- 19 Edmond prepared carefully to punish Danglars, Fernand, and Villefort.
استعد إدموند بعناية لمعاقبة دانجلار وفيرناند وفيلفور.
- 20 He believed he was the hand of justice, but revenge continued growing inside him.
كان يعتقد أنه يد العدالة، لكن الانتقام استمر في النمو داخله.
- 21 Monte Cristo island became his secret fortress and symbol of his new life.
أصبحت جزيرة مونت كريستو حصنه السري ورمز حياته الجديدة.
- 22 By the end, Edmond was no longer a weak prisoner but a powerful and mysterious count.
وفي النهاية، لم يعد إدموند سجيناً ضعيفاً بل أصبح كونتاً قوياً وغامضاً.

تمارين الامتحانات الاسترشادية (مجابة)

- 1 Compare Edmond's hope with Fernand's jealousy. How do these two emotions lead to conflict? Give two points.

قارن بين أمل إدموند وغيره فرناند. كيف أدى هذان الشعوران إلى الصراع؟ اذكر نقطتين.

Edmond hoped for a happy future with Mercédès and a good job as captain. Fernand was jealous because he loved Mercédès too. His jealousy made him help in the plan against Edmond. Also, Edmond trusted people and looked forward to success, while Fernand's envy pushed him to destroy Edmond's life.

كان إدموند يأمل في مستقبل سعيد مع مرسيدس ووظيفة جيدة كقبطان. كان فرناند يشعر بالغيرة لأنه كان يحب مرسيدس أيضًا. جعلته غيرته يشارك في الخطة ضد إدموند. كذلك كان إدموند يثق بالناس ويتطلع إلى النجاح، بينما دفعت غيره فرناند إلى تدمير حياة إدموند.

- 2 How do you think the promise of great wealth can motivate someone to survive hardships? Give two reasons.

كيف يمكن أن يدفع وعد الثروة الكبيرة شخصًا لتحمل الصعوبات؟ اذكر سببين.

The treasure gave Edmond hope during his hard years in prison. He believed he could escape and begin a better life. Also, the treasure gave him power and confidence to change his future and punish the people who hurt him.

أعطى الكنز إدموند الأمل خلال سنوات السجن الصعبة. كان يؤمن أنه يستطيع الهروب وبدء حياة أفضل. كما منح الكنز إدموند القوة والثقة لتغيير مستقبله ومعاقبة الأشخاص الذين ظلموه.

- 3 How far do you think Edmund's revenge on his enemies compensated for his loss?

إلى أي مدى عوض انتقام إدموند من أعدائه خسارته؟

Edmond's revenge punished his enemies, but it did not fully return his lost years or happiness. He lost his father and his peaceful life forever. In the end, he understood that revenge alone could not heal all his pain.

عاقب انتقام إدموند أعداءه، لكنه لم يعوض تمامًا سنواته الضائعة أو سعادته. فقد والده وحياته الهادئة إلى الأبد. وفي النهاية فهم أن الانتقام وحده لا يمكنه أن يشفي كل ألمه.

- 4 Who do you think deserved Edmund's greatest punishment? Why?

من برأيك استحق أكبر عقاب من إدموند؟ ولماذا؟

I think Villefort deserved the greatest punishment because he knew Edmond was innocent but still sent him to prison. He wanted to protect himself and his career. His selfish decision destroyed Edmond's whole life.

أعتقد أن فيلفور استحق أكبر عقاب لأنه كان يعلم أن إدموند بريء لكنه أرسله إلى السجن. كان يريد حماية نفسه ومستقبله المهني. وقد دمر قراره الأناني حياة إدموند بالكامل.

- 5 How does the novel represent the idea of justice through its characters, events or conflicts?

كيف تمثل الرواية فكرة العدالة من خلال الشخصيات أو الأحداث أو الصراعات؟

The novel shows justice through Edmond's punishment of the people who betrayed him. Each enemy suffered because of his bad actions. The story also shows that wrong decisions and lies finally lead to pain and loss.

تظهر الرواية العدالة من خلال معاقبة إدموند للأشخاص الذين خانوه. فقد عانى كل عدو بسبب أفعاله السيئة. كما توضح القصة أن القرارات الخاطئة والأكاذيب تؤدي في النهاية إلى الألم والخسارة.

6 How do secondary characters reflect different moral perspectives? Mention two characters.

كيف تعكس الشخصيات الثانوية وجهات نظر أخلاقية مختلفة؟ اذكر شخصيتين.

Abbé Faria represents wisdom, kindness, and hope because he helped Edmond learn and survive. Fernand represents envy and selfishness because he betrayed Edmond to win Mercédès for himself.

يمثل الأب فاريا الحكمة والطيبة والأمل لأنه ساعد إدموند على التعلم والبقاء. بينما يمثل فرناند الغيرة والأنانية لأنه خان إدموند ليفوز بمرسيدس لنفسه.

7 The novel presents the themes of hatred and envy. Give two examples from the story that illustrate these emotions. For each example, describe the situation and explain how it demonstrates hatred or envy.

تعرض الرواية موضوعي الكراهية والحسد. اذكر مثالين من القصة يوضحان هذين الشعورين، وشرح الموقف وكيف يوضح الكراهية أو الحسد.

Fernand envied Edmond because Mercédès loved him, so he joined the plot against him. This shows envy because Fernand wanted Edmond's happiness for himself. Danglars also hated Edmond because he feared Edmond would become captain. His hatred made him help write the false accusation letter.

كان فرناند يحسد إدموند لأن مرسيدس كانت تحبه، لذلك شارك في المؤامرة ضده. وهذا يوضح الحسد لأن فرناند أراد سعادة إدموند لنفسه. كذلك كان دانجلار يكره إدموند لأنه خاف أن يصبح قبطانًا. وجعلته كراهيته يشارك في كتابة خطاب الاتهام الكاذب.

8 "Edmund was a grateful person." Describe two situations from the novel that show his gratitude. For each situation, explain what Edmund did or said and why it shows he is grateful.

"كان إدموند شخصًا ممتنًا." اذكر موقفين من الرواية يوضحان امتنانه، وشرح ما فعله أو قاله ولماذا يدل ذلك على الامتنان.

Edmond was grateful to Abbé Faria because Faria taught him many things and became like a father to him. After escaping, Edmond also helped Morrel because Morrel had once supported him and believed in him. These actions show that Edmond never forgot kindness.

كان إدموند ممتنًا للأب فاريا لأن فاريا علمه أشياء كثيرة وأصبح مثل الأب له. وبعد هروبه، ساعد إدموند موريل لأن موريل كان قد دعمه وآمن به من قبل. وتوضح هذه التصرفات أن إدموند لم ينسَ المعروف أبدًا.

9 How do the reactions of Dantes' friends and family to his arrest reveal their true personalities and feelings towards him?

كيف كشفت ردود أفعال أصدقاء دانتيس وعائلته على اعتقاله عن شخصياتهم الحقيقية ومشاعرهم تجاهه؟

Mercédès showed true love because she stayed loyal and deeply sad after Edmond's arrest. Morrel also showed honesty and loyalty because he tried to help Edmond. On the other hand, Fernand's reaction showed selfishness because he was secretly happy about the arrest.

أظهرت مرسيدس حبًا حقيقيًا لأنها بقيت وفية وحزينة بشدة بعد اعتقال إدموند. كما أظهر موريل الأمانة والوفاء لأنه حاول مساعدة إدموند. أما رد فعل فرناند فأظهر أنانيته لأنه كان سعيدًا سرًا بالاعتقال.

10 Friendship is something difficult to find in The Count of Monte Cristo. Explain giving two examples from the novel.

الصداقة شيء يصعب العثور عليه في رواية الكونت دي مونت كريستو. وضح ذلك مع ذكر مثالين.

Edmond was betrayed by people he trusted, like Danglars and Fernand, so true friendship was rare. However, Abbé Faria became a real friend because he taught and supported Edmond in prison. Morrel was also a loyal friend because he tried to protect Edmond and later received Edmond's help.

تعرض إدموند للخيانة من أشخاص وثق بهم مثل دانجلار وفرناند، لذلك كانت الصداقة الحقيقية نادرة. ومع ذلك أصبح الأب فاريا صديقًا حقيقيًا لأنه علم إدموند وساتده في السجن. كما كان موريل صديقًا وفيا لأنه حاول حماية إدموند وتلقى لاحقًا مساعدته.

11 Edmond's bright future, including forthcoming marriage and being a ship captain, slipped into darkness. Explain giving two examples.

تحول مستقبل إدموند المشرق، بما فيه الزواج والعمل كقبطان، إلى الظلام. وضح ذلك مع ذكر مثالين.

Edmond was about to marry Mercédès, but his arrest separated them forever. He was also close to becoming captain of the Pharaon, yet he lost this chance when he was sent to prison unfairly.

كان إدموند على وشك الزواج من مرسيدس، لكن اعتقاله فرّق بينهما إلى الأبد. كما كان قريبًا من أن يصبح قبطان سفينة فاراون، لكنه فقد هذه الفرصة عندما أرسل إلى السجن ظلماً.

12 Why did Faria share the secret of the treasure with Edmond and how did the treasure change Edmond's life?

لماذا شارك فاريا سر الكنز مع إدموند؟ وكيف غير الكنز حياة إدموند؟

Faria trusted Edmond because he saw that he was honest and intelligent. The treasure changed Edmond's life by making him rich and powerful. It helped him escape poverty and carry out his plans for revenge and justice.

وثق فاريا في إدموند لأنه رأى أنه صادق وذكي. غير الكنز حياة إدموند بجعله غنياً وقوياً. وساعده على الهروب من الفقر وتنفيذ خطته للانتقام والعدالة.

13 If you were in Ville Fort's place, what actions would you take? Mention two points.

إذا كنت مكان فيلفور، فما التصرفات التي كنت ستقوم بها؟ اذكر نقطتين.

I would investigate the accusation carefully before sending Edmond to prison. I would also tell the truth and refuse to destroy an innocent man's life just to protect my career.

كنت سأحقق في الاتهام بعناية قبل إرسال إدموند إلى السجن. كما كنت سأقول الحقيقة وأرفض تدمير حياة رجل بريء فقط لحماية مستقبلي المهني.

14 How does Edmond Dantès' transformation into the Count of Monte Cristo symbolize both justice and vengeance?

كيف يرمز تحول إدموند دانتيس إلى الكونت دي مونت كريستو إلى العدالة والانتقام معاً؟

Edmond used his new identity to punish the people who betrayed him, so he became a symbol of revenge. At the same time, he helped innocent people like Morrel, which showed his desire for justice and fairness.

استخدم إدموند هويته الجديدة لمعاقبة الأشخاص الذين خانوه، فأصبح رمزاً للانتقام. وفي الوقت نفسه ساعد الأبرياء مثل موريل، مما أظهر رغبته في العدالة والإنصاف.

15 What does the Count's final decision to forgive symbolize? Explain briefly.

ماذا يرمز قرار الكونت النهائي بالتسامح؟ اشرح باختصار.

The Count's forgiveness symbolizes peace and wisdom. He finally understood that mercy is sometimes stronger than revenge and that people must learn to move forward in life.

يرمز تسامح الكونت إلى السلام والحكمة. فقد فهم أخيراً أن الرحمة أحياناً أقوى من الانتقام وأن على الإنسان أن يتقدم في حياته.

16 How did Dantès' relationship with Abbé Faria shape his future? Give two examples from the novel to support your answer.

كيف أثرت علاقة دانتيس بالأب فاريا في مستقبله؟ اذكر مثالين من الرواية.

Faria educated Edmond and taught him languages, science, and history, which made him wiser and stronger. He also told Edmond about the hidden treasure, which gave Edmond the chance to escape poverty and change his future completely.

علم فاريا إدموند اللغات والعلوم والتاريخ، مما جعله أكثر حكمة وقوة. كما أخبره عن الكنز المخفي، وهو ما منح إدموند فرصة الهروب من الفقر وتغيير مستقبله بالكامل.

17 The Chateau d'If represented a major turning point in the life of Edmund Dantes. Explain this statement giving two examples from the novel.

مثل سجن شاتو ديف نقطة تحول كبيرة في حياة إدموند دانتيس. وضح ذلك مع ذكر مثالين.

In prison, Edmond changed from a simple sailor into a wiser and stronger man. He also met Abbé Faria there, and this meeting led to the treasure and his future as the Count of Monte Cristo. في السجن تحول إدموند من بحار بسيط إلى رجل أكثر حكمة وقوة. كما التقى هناك بالأب فارياء، وقد أدى هذا اللقاء إلى الكنز ومستقبله ككونت مونت كريستو.

18 Do you think Edmund should have abandoned the idea of taking revenge and started a new life somewhere else? Give two reasons to support your opinion.

هل تعتقد أن على إدموند أن يترك فكرة الانتقام ويبدأ حياة جديدة في مكان آخر؟ اذكر سببين.

Yes, because revenge kept Edmond connected to pain and sadness for many years. Also, starting a peaceful new life could have given him more happiness instead of spending his life thinking about his enemies.

نعم، لأن الانتقام أبقى إدموند مرتبطًا بالألم والحزن لسنوات طويلة. كما أن بدء حياة هادئة جديدة كان يمكن أن يمنحه سعادة أكبر بدلًا من قضاء حياته في التفكير في أعدائه.

19 "Taking revenge in The Count of Monte Cristo is driven by multiple motives". Explain giving two examples from the novel, highlighting the reason behind Edmund's actions.

"كان الانتقام في الكونت دي مونت كريستو مدفوعًا بدوافع متعددة." وضح ذلك مع ذكر مثالين من الرواية مع توضيح أسباب أفعال إدموند.

Edmond wanted revenge because his enemies stole his future and freedom. For example, he punished Danglars because he helped send him to prison out of jealousy. He also punished Villefort because Villefort knew the truth but still chose to protect himself instead of helping an innocent man.

أراد إدموند الانتقام لأن أعداءه سرقوا مستقبله وحرته. فعلى سبيل المثال، عاقب دانجلار لأنه ساعد في إرساله إلى السجن بدافع الغيرة. كما عاقب فيلفور لأن فيلفور كان يعرف الحقيقة لكنه اختار حماية نفسه بدلًا من مساعدة رجل بريء.

20 Do you think Edmond should have waited for another chance instead of risking everything for freedom? Explain your answer in detail, providing at least two reasons supported by evidence from the novel.

هل تعتقد أن على إدموند أن ينتظر فرصة أخرى بدلًا من المخاطرة بكل شيء من أجل الحرية؟ اشرح إجابتك بالتفصيل مع ذكر سببين على الأقل من الرواية.

No, I think Edmond was right to risk everything for freedom. First, prison was destroying his life and hope, so escaping was his only chance to survive. Second, his escape helped him discover the treasure and start a completely new life. Without taking this risk, he would have stayed in prison forever.

لا، أعتقد أن إدموند كان محقًا عندما خاطر بكل شيء من أجل الحرية. أولًا، كان السجن يدمر حياته وأمله، لذلك كان الهروب فرصته الوحيدة للبقاء. ثانيًا، ساعده الهروب على اكتشاف الكنز وبدء حياة جديدة تمامًا. وبدون هذه المخاطرة، كان سيبقى في السجن إلى الأبد.

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1 Write a six-line body paragraph about the factors that motivate you to overcome challenges in your life.

“The factors that motivate you to overcome challenges in your life.”

Several factors motivate me to overcome challenges in my life. First, I always think about my future goals and dreams. I want to achieve success and make my family proud of me. My parents and teachers encourage me whenever I face difficulties. I also learn valuable lessons from my mistakes and try to improve myself. Reading about successful people inspires me to keep working hard. In addition, I believe that every challenge makes me stronger and more experienced. Therefore, I never give up and always continue trying until I succeed.

2 Write a body paragraph of not less than six (6) lines on the following topic:

“Schools can be attractive in four ways”

Schools can be attractive in many different ways. First, they should have clean and comfortable classrooms where students can learn easily. Second, modern technology such as smart boards and computers can make lessons more enjoyable. Third, schools need sports fields and playgrounds to help students stay active and healthy. Fourth, friendly and supportive teachers can create a positive learning environment. Schools should also organize interesting activities and competitions. These features make students love their schools and enjoy learning. As a result, students become more successful and motivated.

3 Write a paragraph of not less than SIX (6) lines on the following topic:

“Teamwork makes the dream work”

Teamwork is one of the most important keys to success. When people work together, they can achieve goals more quickly and effectively. For example, students working on a school project can divide the tasks among themselves. Each student can contribute according to his skills and abilities. Teamwork helps people share ideas and solve problems more easily. It also teaches cooperation, responsibility, and respect for others. Another benefit is that it strengthens relationships among team members. Therefore, teamwork makes difficult goals easier to achieve and helps everyone succeed.

4 Write a paragraph of about SIX (6) lines on the following topic:

“Actions speak louder than words”

Actions speak louder than words because people judge others by what they do, not what they say. Anyone can make promises, but only actions prove honesty and sincerity. For example, helping a friend during a difficult time is more meaningful than simply saying kind words. Good actions build trust and strengthen relationships between people. They also show responsibility, kindness, and good character. People usually respect those who act positively and help others. Words may be forgotten, but good actions are remembered for a long time. Therefore, actions are more powerful than words.

5 Write a paragraph of SIX (6) lines on the following topic:

“Three practical tips on how to prevent bullying among students”

There are several practical ways to prevent bullying among students. First, schools should teach students the values of kindness, respect, and cooperation. Second, students should report bullying incidents to teachers or school leaders immediately. Third, schools can organize activities that encourage teamwork and friendship. Parents should also talk to their children regularly about good behavior. Teachers must deal with bullying firmly and fairly whenever it happens. Creating a safe school environment helps students feel comfortable and confident. As a result, bullying can be reduced and students can focus better on learning.

6 Write a paragraph of SIX lines on the following topic:

“Qualities and Habits of a Respected Person”

A respected person usually has many positive qualities and habits. One important quality is honesty because it helps people trust him. Another quality is kindness, as he treats everyone with respect and understanding. He is also responsible and always keeps his promises. For example, he helps others when they need support and listens carefully to their opinions. He works hard and behaves politely in different situations. These habits create a good reputation and earn the admiration of others. Therefore, respect is gained through good character and positive actions.

7 Write a paragraph of six (6) lines on the following topic:

“Three precautions you should take before starting an industry”

Before starting an industry, several important precautions should be taken. First, you should conduct market research to understand customer needs and competition. Second, you need to prepare a clear financial plan to manage costs and profits. Third, you should make sure that all safety and environmental regulations are followed. Choosing skilled workers and reliable suppliers is also very important. In addition, you should prepare for possible risks and challenges. Careful planning helps avoid many future problems. Therefore, taking these precautions increases the chances of success and growth.

8 Write an introductory paragraph of SIX (6) lines on the following topic:

“Three passive effects of using AI widely”

Artificial Intelligence has become a major part of our daily lives. It is used in education, healthcare, business, and many other fields. Although AI offers many advantages, its widespread use may have some negative effects. One possible effect is reducing job opportunities in certain professions. Another effect is increasing people’s dependence on technology instead of their own skills. AI may also reduce direct communication and social interaction among individuals. These concerns have led many people to discuss the risks of relying heavily on AI. Therefore, it is important to use AI wisely while maintaining a balance between technology and human abilities.

9 Write a concluding paragraph to end a descriptive essay titled

“The Local Library on a Rainy Day”

In conclusion, the local library on a rainy day is a peaceful and welcoming place. The sound of rain outside creates a calm atmosphere for reading and studying. People can enjoy books while staying warm and comfortable indoors. The quiet environment helps visitors focus and relax. Students can complete their work without distractions. Readers can discover new ideas and interesting stories. The library becomes a special shelter from the rainy weather. For these reasons, it remains a favorite place for many people on rainy days.

10 Write a paragraph of Six lines about “The importance of time management.”

Include three specific reasons why managing time effectively is important, and support each reason with a brief example.

“The importance of time management”

Time management is very important in our daily lives. First, it helps students complete their homework on time. For example, a student who follows a study schedule can finish tasks before deadlines. Second, it reduces stress and pressure. For instance, preparing for exams early helps students feel more confident. Third, it increases productivity and success. For example, workers who organize their time can complete more duties each day. Good time management helps people achieve their goals. Therefore, everyone should learn how to use time wisely.