



# إهداء من فريق العملاقة

مراجعة ليلة الامتحان

للمصف الثاني الثانوي 2022  
الترم الثاني

وتشمل ...

- ✓ أهم كلمات ومصطلحات وحرف جر المنهج.
- ✓ جدول خاص بأهم المرادفات والمضادات.
- ✓ جدول بأهم كلمات الترجمة.
- ✓ 160 جملة اختياري علي الكلمات.
- ✓ شرح القواعد بطريقة مبسطة ومختصرة.
- ✓ 160 جملة اختياري علي القواعد.
- ✓ 6 قطع فهم للتدريب.
- ✓ كل الأسئلة طبقاً لآخر المواصفات
- المكررة للورقة الإمتحانية
- 2022.



اللهم علم يتنفع به

Unit 7	Unit 8	Unit 9
determined (adj) مصمم / مصر	on behalf of بالنيابة عن	species (n) فصيلة / نوع
determination (n) إصرار / شجاعة	expand (v) يوسع / يتمدد	preserve (v) يحفظ / يحمي
encourage (v) يشجع	expansion (n) توسع / تمدد	preservative (n) مادة حافظة
encouragement (n) تشجيع	high-tech (adj) تقنية حديثة	biodiversity (n) التنوع البيولوجي
struggle (v/n) يكافح / يناضل / كفاح	alternative (n) (adj) بديل	conserve (v) يحافظ على
pick up (phr.v) يصطحب / يلتقط	significant (adj) هام / مؤثر / ملحوظ	conservation (n) حماية / محافظة
host family أسرة مضييفة	connect (v) يربط / يوصل	challenge (v/n) تحدي / يتحدى
maid (n) خادمة / عانس / عذراء	connection (n) ربط / علاقة / اتصال	challenging (adj) صعب / مثير للتحدي
independence (n) استقلال	network (n) شبكة	arise (come) from ينتج عن / يشأ من
independent مستقل / معتمد على ذاته	argue (v) يجادل / يناقش	inhabit (v) يسكن
extract (v) يستخلص / اقتباس	argument (n) جدال / نقاش	inhabitants (n) سكان
distract (v) يشتت التفكير	facilitate (v) يسهل / ييسر	scholarship (n) منحة دراسية
harbour (n) مرفأ السفن / ميناء	facilities (n) تسهيلات / خدمات	unique (adj) فريد / مميز
come across يقابل بالصدفة	interrupt (v) يقاطع	survival (n) البقاء / النجاة
discussion (n) مناقشة	monorail خط حديدي (أحادي السكة)	expedition رحلة دراسية / بعثة استكشافية
diary (n) مفكرة يوميات	vehicle (n) مركبة	so that = in order to لكي
All in all بصفة عامة	satisfy (v) يرضي / يلبي احتياجات	lead to = result in يؤدي إلى / ينتج عنه
describe (v) يصف	satisfaction (n) الرضا / الكفاية	however = but لكن
experience تجربة / خبرة / يمر بتجربة	satisfactory (adj) مرضي / كاف	consequently = as a result بالتالي / لذلك
challenge (v/n) يتحدى / تحدى	public transport وسائل النقل العام	slightly (adv) بطريقة طفيفة / إلى حد ما
include (v) يشمل / يتضمن	system (n) نظام / شبكة	specific (adj) محدد / معين
support (v/n) يدعم / مساندة / دعم	convenient (adj) مناسب / ملائم	conclusion (n) خلاصة / خاتمة
confusing (adj) محير / مربك	convenience (n) ملائمة / تناسب	significant (adj) هام / بارز
confused مرتبك	passenger (n) راكب	charity (n) جمعية خيرية / عمل خيري
stressed (adj) متوتر	understanding فهم / تفاهم	threat (n) تهديد
confident (adj) واثق / متفائل	improved (adj) متطور	threaten (v) يهدد
voluntary (adj) تطوعي	involve (v) يشمل / يتضمن	collaboration (n) تعاون
volunteer (v/n) يتطوع / متطوع	governorate (n) محافظة	variety (n) تنوع
celebration (n) احتفال	suburb (n) ضاحية / منطقة	recycling (n) إعادة تدوير
presentation (n) عرض / مقدمة	line (n) خط	monitor (v) يراقب / يرصد
understandable ممكن فهمه	construction (n) إنشاء	opportunity (n) فرصة
imagine (v) يتخيل	respond (v) يرد / يستجيب	valuable (adj) ذو قيمة / قيم
blog مدونة	response (n) رد / استجابة	inspire (v) يلهم / يشجع
get used to يعتاد على	schedule (n) جدول مواعيد	issue (n) قضية / مشكلة
grateful (adj) شاكر / ممنون	tunnel (n) نفق / يحفر نفق	decrease (v/n) يقل / ينقص / نقص



Unit 10	Unit 11	Unit 12
correspondent (n) مراسل صحفي	animate (v) ينشط / متحرك	achieve (v) يحقق / ينجز
edit (v) يعدل / يحرر	animation (n) رسوم متحركة	achievement (n) إنجاز / تحقيق
editor (n) رئيس تحرير	science fiction (n) خيال علمي	achievable (adj) ممكن انجازه
newsreader (n) قارئ الأخبار	invade (v) يغزو	measure (v) يقيس
broadcast (v/n) يبث / يذيع / إذاعة	hostile (adj) عدواني	measurement (n) القياس
search engine محرك بحث	romantic (adj) رومانسي	measurable (adj) يمكن قياسه
news channel قناة تلفزيونية / إذاعية	comedian (n) ممثل كوميدي	specific (adj) دقيق / محدد
interview مقابلة شخصية / يجري مقابلة	comedy (n) فيلم كوميدي / كوميديا	specifics (n) تفاصيل / متعلقات
interviewee (n) الضيف	comic (adj) مضحك / مجلة مصورة	relevance (n) ارتباط / علاقة
interviewer (n) محاور	music (n) موسيقى	relevant (adj) ملائم بـ / متعلق بـ
investigate (v) يحقق / يتحري جريمة	musical (adj) موسيقي / فيلم غنائي	profit (n) فائدة / يستفيد / ربح / يربح
investigator (n) محقق	musician (n) عازف	profitable (adj) مفيد / مربح
investigation (n) تحقيق / تحريات	scenery (n) منظر / مشهد	entrepreneur رائد أعمال
battle (v/n) يحارب / معركة	rescue (v) ينقذ	entrepreneurial (adj) ريادي
source (n) مصدر	visuals (n) وسائل بصرية	entrepreneurship ريادة الأعمال
fact checker (n) متقصي الحقائق	talent (n) موهبة	time-bound له خطة زمنية
sense (adj) معني / مغزى	talented (adj) موهوب	smart goals أهداف قوية
nonsense (adj) لغو / هراء	action (n) إثارة / حركة	neighbourhood (n) حي سكني
report (v/n) تقرير / يبلغ	action films أفلام الحركة	practice (v) يمارس / يتدرب
reporter (n) محرر صحفي	historical (adj) تاريخي	smart (adj) ذكي / أنيق / متقن / قوى
creep up (v) يتسلل	historical films أفلام تاريخية	unique (adj) فريد / مميز
digital nomad رحالة رقمي	horror (n) رعب / ذعر	come across يصادف
deliberate (n) التعمد	horror films أفلام الرعب	crawl (v) يزحف / يجبو
deliberately (adv) متعمد / مقصود	hilarious (adj) مضحك / ساخر	trick (v) يخدع
unreliable (adj) غير موثوق	brave (adj) شجاع	set a goal يحدد هدفا
headline (n) عنوان رئيسي	brilliant (adj) بارع / رائع / ذكي	joint (n) مشترك / مرتبط
serious (adj) جاد / خطير	starve (v) يموت جوعا	president (n) رئيس
scene (n) مشهد / مسرح جريمة	personally من وجهة نظري / شخصيا	passion (n) ولع / شغف / عشق
bury (v) يدفن	awful (adj) فظيع / سيء	passionate متحمس لـ
recognise (v) يتعرف علي	constantly (adv) باستمرار / بانتظام	accessories (n) اكسسوارات
confirm (v) يؤكد / يثبت	cheerful (adj) مبتهج / سعيد	outfit (n) ثياب / ملابس / زي
meteorite (n) نيزك / شهاب	upset (adj) حزين / منزعج	range (n) مجال / سلسلة
zoom (v) يركز على / يقرب الصورة	cage (n) قفص	recipe (n) وصفة طهي
press (n) صحافة	harness (v) يستغل	bestseller (n) منتج أكثر مبيعا

أهم كلمات القصة

battle معركة	take revenge for ينتقم لـ	beggar متسول
traitor خائن	hungry for power متعطش للسلطة	disguise تنكر
stretcher نقالة / حمالة	prisoner سجين	palace قصر
get rid of يتخلص من	wound جرح / يجرح	purse كيس نقود
authority سلطة	sword سيف	steep منحد
deceive يخدع	betray يخون	straw قش
kneel يركع	bleed ينزف	duty واجب
army جيش	camp معسكر	castle قلعه
spy جاسوس	cliff منحد	liar كاذب
guilty مذنب	loyalty إخلاص / ولاء	mice فئران
carriage عربة خيل	pretend يتظاهر	judge قاضي

## Expressions and Idioms

make sure	يتأكد	keep in touch with	يكون على تواصل مع
get distracted	يصبح مشوش الذهن	pros and cons	مزايا وعيوب
do an activity	يقوم بنشاط	all in all	عموماً
do a job	يقوم بعمل / مهمة	feel confused	يشعر بالحيرة والتوتر معاً
make notes on	يأخذ ملاحظات	fall asleep	يسقط نائماً / يستغرق في النوم
show determination	يظهر العزيمة	due to	بسبب
show respect	يبدى الاحترام	take place	يحدث
become confident	يصبح واثقاً	electric cars	سيارات كهربائية
look after	يعتنى بـ	environmentally-friendly	صديق البيئة
look around	ينظر حوله / يتفحص المكان	the Underground	مترو الأنفاق
come across	يقابل بالصدفة	underground train network	شبكة قطارات تحت الأرض
do research	يقوم بعمل بحث	make transport affordable	يجعل وسائل النقل رخيصة
make it easier	يجعل الأمر أسهل	make decisions	يتخذ قرارات
make an argument	يجادل	have an effect on	له تأثير على
make notes	يسجل ملاحظات	gain experience	يكتسب خبرات
make a plan	يخطط	achieve a goal	يحقق هدف
emphasize a point	يؤكد على نقطة	go on a trip / a journey	يذهب في رحلة
solve a problem	يحل مشكلة	apply for a scholarship	يقدم على منحة
make a discovery	يقوم باكتشاف	the scene of the crime	مسرح الجريمة
create a news report	يقوم بتقرير إخباري	proud of	فخور بـ
launch a website	يطلق موقع على الانترنت	get lost	يضل الطريق
share stories	يشارك الأخبار	a best-selling book	كتاب أكثر مبيعا
make a difference	يحدث اختلاف	in charge of	مسئول عن
make recommendations	يقدم توصيات	score a goal	يحرز هدف
make / produce / create electricity	يولد كهرباء	reach - achieve goals	يحقق الأهداف
get / have a chance	لدية فرصة	set goals	يحدد الأهداف
aim at/ to	يهدف إلى	carry out an experiment on	يقوم بعمل تجربة على

## Notice the Difference

confusing	مربك / محير	↔	confused	مرتبك
lonely	شاعر بالعزلة / منطوي	↔	alone	بمفرده / وحده
temporary	مؤقت (فترة معينة)	↔	permanent	دائم
ambitious	شخص طموح	↔	ambition	الطموح
confident	واثق	↔	confidence	ثقة
encourage to + inf.	يشجع على	↔	discourage from + V + ing.	يمنع من / يعوق
improve	يحسن	↔	prove	يثبت / يبرهن
challenge	يتحدى / يتحدى	↔	challenging	مثير للتحدي / صعب
volunteer	متطوع	↔	voluntary	تطوعي
stressed	متوتر	↔	stressful	مجهد
experience	خبرة / تجربة في الحياة	↔	experiment	تجربة علمية



abroad	الخارج
publish	ينشر
include	يشمل / يتضمن
(be) for	مؤيد
fortunately (adv)	لحسن الحظ
the underground	المترو
lose	يفقد / يخسر شيء
cost	يكلف / تكافؤ
decide to	يقرر
take place	يحدث
reach + object	يصل بدون حرف جر
connect to	يوصل / يربط (شيء / بسلك)
male (n)	ذكر / مذكر
complain (v)	يشكو
endanger (v)	يعرض للخطر
journey	رحلة (عادة طويلة)
effect	أثر / تأثير
well-known to	معروف لدي
reward	يكافئ / مكافأة
member	عضو (فريق / أسرة / ....)
rule	يحكم
provide	يزود / يمد
realise	يدرك / يفهم
raise (d) + مفعول	يربى حيوانات / يجمع مال / يرفع
choose (v)	يختار
journalist (n)	صحفي
discovery (n)	اكتشاف
foreign (adj)	أجنبي
scene	مشهد / مكان
sociable	شخص اجتماعي
canal	قناة
headline	عناوين الأخبار
later	فيما بعد
launch	يطلق / اطلاق
historically (adv.)	تاريخياً
similar to	مشابه (جزئي)
review (n)	مقال نقدي
surprising (adj)	مدهش
find (found)	يجد
personal	شخصي
talent	موهبة
power	قوة / سلطة
steal	يسرق شيء
frightened	مرعوب

aboard	علي متن
come out	يصدر (لا تأتي مبني للمجهول)
contain	يحتوي على
(be) against	معارض
unfortunately (adv)	لسوء الحظ
underground	تحت الأرض
miss	يفتقد شخص / يفوته مواعيد أو فرصة
coast	ساحل
decide on	يختار
take ... place	يحل محل
get to	يصل إلى (بصعوبة)
communicate	يتواصل مع
female (n)	أنثى / مؤنث
complaint (n)	شكوى
endangered (adj)	معرض للخطر
trip	رحلة (عادة قصيرة)
affect	يؤثر
well-known for	معروف بـ
rewarding	مجزي
organ	عضو (في الجسم)
role	دور
prove	يثبت / يبرهن
recognise	يتعرف علي شكل
rise (rose - risen)	يرتفع / تشرق (بدون مفعول)
choice (n)	اختيار
journalism	صحافة
discover (v)	يكشف
foreigner (n)	شخص أجنبي
science	علم / علوم
social	اجتماعي (متعلق بالاجتمع)
channel	قناة
deadline	الموعد النهائي
latter	الثاني
lunch	وجبة الغذاء
historical	تاريخي متعلق بالتاريخ (فيلم / قصة)
the same ... as	متطابق (كلي)
reviewer (n)	ناقد
surprisingly (adv)	بشكل مذهل
found (founded)	يؤسس
personally	من وجهة نظري
talented	موهوب
powerful	قوي / مؤثر
rob	يسرق مكان / شخص
frightening	مرعب

## Synonyms &amp; Antonyms

word	meaning	synonym المرادف	antonym العكس
<b>encouragement</b>	تشجيع	inspiration - motivation	discouragement
<b>determination</b>	إصرار / شجاعة	resolution - courage- will	hesitation - irresolution
<b>struggle</b>	يكافح / يناضل	toil - fight - strive	give up - neglect
<b>independent</b>	مستقل / معتمد على ذاته	separate - self- sufficient	dependent - controlled
<b>serious</b>	جاد / خطير	dangerous - major	easy - friendly
<b>facilities</b>	تسهيلات / خدمات	conveniences - ease	difficulties - hardships
<b>expansion</b>	توسع	increase - enlargement	decrease
<b>significant</b>	بارز / هام	important - marked	unimportant - worthless
<b>connect</b>	يربط / يوصل	link - join - attach	disconnect - separate
<b>understanding</b>	فهم / تفاهم	sensitive - considerate	insensitive - inconsiderate
<b>improve</b>	يحسن / يتحسن	develop - promote	decline - demote - hinder
<b>convenient</b>	ملائم / مناسب	suitable - proper	unsuitable - inconvenient
<b>preserve</b>	يحفظ / يحمي	conserve - keep - protect	waste - endanger
<b>challenging</b>	مثير للتحدي / صعب	hard - inspiring	easy - uninspiring
<b>native</b>	محلي (ابن البلد)	citizen - local	foreigner
<b>pros</b>	مميزات / مزايا	merits - advantages	cons-demerits-disadvantages
<b>voluntary</b>	تطوعي	unpaid - for free	paid
<b>raise</b>	يرفع	lift - crane	drop - lower
<b>arise from</b>	ينشأ من	come from - as a result	lead to - result in
<b>deliberately</b>	متعمد	intentionally	unintentionally
<b>confirm</b>	يؤكد / يثبت / يعترف	assert / admit	refute / deny
<b>remarkable</b>	هام / بارز	extraordinary /amazing	ordinary
<b>admit</b>	يعترف	confess	deny
<b>develop</b>	يطور/ يتطور	evolve / advance	decline
<b>fear</b>	خوف	anxiety / scare	joy / bravery
<b>hilarious</b>	مضحك	Funny	sad / serious
<b>hostile</b>	عدواني	unfriendly / cruel	friendly / kind
<b>comedy</b>	كوميديا	humour / fun	tragedy
<b>constantly</b>	باستمرار / بانتظام	continually / regularly	rarely / occasionally
<b>brilliant</b>	رائع / ممتاز / موهوب	great / marvelous / talented	stupid / untalented / bad
<b>achievable</b>	ممكن إنجازه	possible	unachievable
<b>measurable</b>	قابل للقياس	quantifiable	immeasurable
<b>objective</b>	هدف	goal / aim	
<b>profitable</b>	مفيد / مربح	beneficial / useful	unprofitable
<b>relevant</b>	ملائم / متعلق	related / appropriate	unrelated
<b>specific</b>	محدد	specified / definite	non-specific / indefinite

اللهم علم يتفقه به



## Exercise on Vocabulary

- 1 ..... young men can solve the problems they face in their daily lives.  
 (a) **Inefficient** (b) **Unreliable** (c) **Dependent** (d) **Independent**
- 2 Grown-ups sometimes ..... to talk to younger children face to face.  
 (a) **fit** (b) **hit** (c) **heal** (d) **kneel**
- 3 I trusted him so much, but he ..... me and stole my money.  
 (a) **deceived** (b) **received** (c) **amused** (d) **refused**
- 4 He might .... to get used to life in London as this is the first time he leaves his country.  
 (a) **hide** (b) **hit** (c) **struggle** (d) **trouble**
- 5 Many people believe that ..... is a key to success.  
 (a) **determination** (b) **relation** (c) **presentation** (d) **confirmation**
- 6 My teacher is keen on giving us a lot of ..... to motivate us to succeed.  
 (a) **discouragement** (b) **encouragement** (c) **replacement** (d) **disappointment**
- 7 My mother is going to ..... my young sister up from school today.  
 (a) **leave** (b) **sit** (c) **stand** (d) **pick**
- 8 ..... , it is the most important conference I have ever attended.  
 (a) **All at once** (b) **All but me** (c) **All in all** (d) **Not at all**
- 9 That traitor was arrested and given punishment. Traitor is similar in meaning to .....  
 (a) **distributor** (b) **receiver** (c) **conspirator** (d) **believer**
- 10 What a wise man! He has a lot of ..... in different situations in life.  
 (a) **experiments** (b) **experiences** (c) **exercises** (d) **expenses**
- 11 Most five-star hotels have special ..... for helping disabled people.  
 (a) **faces** (b) **facilities** (c) **filters** (d) **factories**
- 12 There are plans for the ..... of the ring road to improve traffic around Cairo.  
 (a) **invention** (b) **intention** (c) **expression** (d) **expansion**
- 13 Do you think we will have a high-speed rail ..... all over Egypt?  
 (a) **homework** (b) **housework** (c) **net site** (d) **network**
- 14 We should all use ..... transport in crowded cities to decrease pollution.  
 (a) **general** (b) **public** (c) **unmaintained** (d) **private**
- 15 There are a lot of ..... of wild animals in the forest in the south of the Sudan.  
 (a) **spares** (b) **species** (c) **spices** (d) **spears**
- 16 It is the responsibility of the police to ..... peace and security everywhere.  
 (a) **reverse** (b) **reserve** (c) **preserve** (d) **deserve**
- 17 By 2050, I think that the price of ..... cars won't have gone down.  
 (a) **electrician** (b) **electricity** (c) **electric** (d) **electrical**
- 18 The success Rami achieved in his work was ..... , so he was promoted.  
 (a) **satisfy** (b) **satisfaction** (c) **satisfied** (d) **satisfactory**
- 19 Pollution is a global ..... that is discussed everywhere.  
 (a) **issue** (b) **tissue** (c) **ratio** (d) **rate**
- 20 We asked our friend Adel to speak ..... behalf of us when he met the manager.  
 (a) **in** (b) **on** (c) **with** (d) **out**
- 21 Keep away from this very high ..... or you will fall.  
 (a) **cliff** (b) **craft** (c) **cave** (d) **well**
- 22 Our army ..... revenge on those who had attacked our soldiers in Sinai.  
 (a) **saw** (b) **did** (c) **took** (d) **made**

- 23 I have good news! My sister has won a ..... to California University.  
 a scholarship b hardship c leadership d starship
- 24 I'm happy to get such a/an ..... job in the new administrative capital.  
 a amused b interested c defective d rewarding
- 25 I learn about the culture of our native community. Native is similar in meaning to .....  
 a international b strange c local d foreign
- 26 Teaching young children is a/an ..... job to do. It requires a lot of skills.  
 a challenging b easy c impossible d simple
- 27 The variety of plants and animals in a particular place is called .....  
 a geology b archaeology c biology d biodiversity
- 28 Illegal hunting is threatening the ..... of different species of animals.  
 a arrival b survival c approval d betrayal
- 29 I can't watch that movie about dead people; my blood runs cold. This means I am ...  
 a brave b surprised c scared d pleased
- 30 After the accident, the driver started to....terribly, but fortunately, he was rescued.  
 a feed b breed c bleed d lead
- 31 The ..... of the new monorail line will serve thousands of people.  
 a construction b contradiction c destruction d deduction
- 32 I am over the moon; I have won a/an ..... to study at the University of Cambridge.  
 a lightship b spaceship c scholarship d ownership
- 33 I am sure it is a/an ..... present; I appreciate it very much.  
 a valuable b valueless c unfashionable d terrible
- 34 During my stay in London, the ..... family welcomed me warmly.  
 a hostile b hostel c host d guest
- 35 You should have a lot of ..... to achieve your goals in life.  
 a deterioration b determination c supposition d indication
- 36 People who work in the desert usually ..... to live when there is a drought.  
 a style b stream c store d struggle
- 37 Our maths teacher always gave us a lot of support and .....; we owe much to him.  
 a disappointment b discouragement c movement d encouragement
- 38 After the collapse of the old house, they looked for anyone who might .....  
 a die b survive c murder d kill
- 39 My friends ..... a new site for secondary two students.  
 a created b stole c rescued d stuck
- 40 After the accident, I saw him ..... His face was full of blood.  
 a boasting b laughing c shouting d bleeding
- 41 Could you tell me the name of the ..... prime minister of England?  
 a local b current c private d secret
- 42 A lot of local communities are keen on the ..... of forest resources.  
 a conversation b conservation c reservation d observation
- 43 Young children are not very ..... and need a lot of help and support.  
 a independent b well-known c deceived d ruined
- 44 Hi, Mum, the bus is late, could you ..... me up from the park?  
 a take b put c give d pick
- 45 There has been a big....in the number of people using mobile phones in recent years.  
 a determination b grow c expansion d upload



- 46 The new hotel has lots of modern ..... , including a gym and swimming pool.  
 (a) facilities (b) species (c) objects (d) innovators
- 47 Seoul in South Korea has one of the longest underground rail ..... in the world.  
 (a) paths (b) nets (c) works (d) networks
- 48 People in Scotland speak English, but you might.....to understand them sometimes as their English sounds different.  
 (a) apologise (b) struggle (c) beg (d) insist
- 49 We expected cold, wet weather in England, but it was ..... hot and sunny.  
 (a) quietly (b) surprisingly (c) powerfully (d) surprised
- 50 ..... are very important to nature because they help plants to produce seeds.  
 (a) honeybees (b) flies (c) honey (d) animals
- 51 ..... behalf of my family, I want to thank you for your great help.  
 (a) With (b) About (c) Over (d) On
- 52 To ..... means to try very hard to achieve something that is very difficult.  
 (a) stick (b) support (c) struggle (d) stand
- 53 What ..... is that TV programme on tonight?  
 (a) scene (b) correspondent (c) channel (d) canal
- 54 I am going to ..... my brother up from the airport when he arrives.  
 (a) pick (b) stand (c) leave (d) sit
- 55 I love this sports club because all my favourite sports ..... are here.  
 (a) difficulties (b) obstacles (c) facilities (d) drawbacks
- 56 My grandmother often puts fruit in jars with lots of sugar to ..... them.  
 (a) reserve (b) preserve (c) prevent (d) serve
- 57 Judy hopes to get a ..... so that she can study at a really good university.  
 (a) scholarship (b) money (c) help (d) price
- 58 It helps if you ..... yourself certain goals.  
 (a) sit (b) cause (c) set (d) get
- 59 Do you think he is old enough to ..... the right decisions?  
 (a) make (b) have (c) talk (d) shake
- 60 If you want to find out some information on the internet, use a good ..... engine.  
 (a) search (b) channel (c) electric (d) machine
- 61 What is the ..... of the information you used to write your essay?  
 (a) name (b) source (c) way (d) type
- 62 My cousin is very ..... . She can dance, sing and speak four languages!  
 (a) historical (b) hostile (c) powerful (d) talented
- 63 Don't try to revise everything at the same time, but....a goal to revise one thing a day.  
 (a) set (b) get (c) take (d) score
- 64 When you travel abroad, you might ..... before you get used to the new style of life.  
 (a) hide (b) hike (c) struggle (d) trouble
- 65 The police were on the ..... of the car accident in minutes.  
 (a) vision (b) sight (c) scene (d) view
- 66 The Cairo Metro network is now a lot bigger, and the ..... work is in progress.  
 (a) intention (b) expansion (c) suggestion (d) destruction
- 67 This man is a ..... ; he betrayed his friends.  
 (a) reliable (b) loyal (c) traitor (d) believer
- 68 When I went to the mechanic's, I was pleased to find that my car ..... well.  
 (a) had been repaired (b) had repaired (c) was repairing (d) has been repaired

- 69 My uncle is a/an ..... . He collects and tells the news for newspapers, radio or TV.  
 a **newsreader**      b **photographer**      c **interviewer**      d **reporter**
- 70 In the play I watched yesterday, the hero was..for power; he tried to replace the king  
 a **angry**      b **thirsty**      c **hungry**      d **lazy**
- 71 High-tech systems were used to build this 21st century public ..... system. This helps people to travel easier than before.  
 a **opinion**      b **amusement**      c **transport**      d **transplant**
- 72 We need to do our best to ..... the variety of species on our planet.  
 a **preserve**      b **cure**      c **heal**      d **remain**
- 73 I am not as lucky as my cousin who got a ..... to study in the United States.  
 a **money**      b **present**      c **scholarship**      d **cash**
- 74 Put ..... your cigarette. Smoking isn't allowed here.  
 a **up**      b **of**      c **in**      d **out**
- 75 Don't be ..... to your pets. You should be kind.  
 a **cruel**      b **gentle**      c **cool**      d **humane**
- 76 I have an artistic eye and would like to be a ..... when I'm older.  
 a **newsreader**      b **volunteer**      c **nurse**      d **photographer**
- 77 A lot of benefits can ..... from voluntary work for people of any age.  
 a **raise**      b **arise**      c **rise**      d **arouse**
- 78 It is important to know the ..... of each piece of news and to make sure it is true:  
 a **end**      b **source**      c **result**      d **reason**
- 79 It is a/an ..... task to participate in keeping the environment clean.  
 a **charging**      b **simple**      c **challenging**      d **obvious**
- 80 There are a lot of ..... of wild animals in African forests.  
 a **spares**      b **species**      c **spices**      d **sparks**
- 81 I am keen on high-tech gadgets and the future. I love watching ..... films.  
 a **action**      b **horror**      c **science fiction**      d **historical**
- 82 Don't worry, your goal is ..... ; you can realize your ambition.  
 a **removable**      b **curable**      c **achievable**      d **unbelievable**
- 83 He swore to ..... revenge for his father.  
 a **do**      b **forgive**      c **persuade**      d **take**
- 84 Being rich and famous by the age of 18 is not a very ..... goal for everyone.  
 a **motivated**      b **time-bound**      c **set**      d **achievable**
- 85 My uncle had new visions of ruling ..... the company when he was promoted.  
 a **in**      b **out**      c **for**      d **over**
- 86 ..... is the variety of plant and animal life in the world or a particular habitat.  
 a **Biology**      b **Biodiversity**      c **Diversity**      d **Biochemistry**
- 87 My brother is a/an ..... for a local newspaper. He likes his work very much.  
 a **interviewer**      b **buyer**      c **journalist**      d **reader**
- 88 The teacher said that my answer to the exam question was not..... . I wrote about the wrong book easy.  
 a **measurable**      b **relevant**      c **achievable**      d **easy**
- 89 It's not good to be upset with your classmates. The antonym of "upset" is .....  
 a **cold**      b **calm**      c **nervous**      d **worried**
- 90 He was asked to ..... a reason for crime, but he said nothing.  
 a **take**      b **give**      c **get**      d **talk**
- 91 Hani has his mid-term exams these days, so he is very .....  
 a **relaxed**      b **stressed**      c **pleased**      d **disappointed**



- 92 Young people need encouragement in order to succeed in life. Encouragement is a synonym for ..... .  
 (a) settlement (b) reinforcement (c) replacement (d) amusement
- 93 The results of the survey which he did was ..... , so he was promoted.  
 (a) disappointing (b) satisfactory (c) annoying (d) unreliable
- 94 He came ..... the street towards me.  
 (a) with (b) about (c) across (d) over
- 95 To have enough money to pay for something means to ..... .  
 (a) admit (b) adopt (c) adapt (d) afford
- 96 It is a restricted and ..... contract that expires in 3 years.  
 (a) time-bound (b) bound (c) time (d) free
- 97 The view is just ..... . I wish to stay here forever.  
 (a) invisible (b) incredible (c) horrible (d) sustainable
- 98 It is often a good idea to start with smaller, easily ..... goals.  
 (a) achieving (b) impossible (c) achievable (d) forgettable
- 99 We expect the new manager to achieve ..... progress soon.  
 (a) trivial (b) measurable (c) developing (d) invisible
- 100 Please, enclose all the ..... documents with your application.  
 (a) measurable (b) relevant (c) achievable (d) practically
- 101 I ..... trying to persuade him to continue his studies.  
 (a) gave out (b) gave off (c) gave in (d) gave up
- 102 The team overcame fierce ..... for their place in the finals.  
 (a) help (b) assistance (c) competition (d) player
- 103 All people know that he has always been a ..... businessman.  
 (a) success (b) successful (c) succeed (d) succeeding
- 104 ..... his friends, Ahmed doesn't play football..  
 (a) Unlike (b) As (c) Because (d) In addition to
- 105 The baby began to ..... slowly on hands and knees.  
 (a) sleep (b) creep (c) crawl (d) run
- 106 The ..... he made in medicine made him a Nobel Laureate.  
 (a) community (b) society (c) fight (d) achievements
- 107 We should be able to sell the house at a huge ..... .  
 (a) profitable (b) prove (c) profit (d) proof
- 108 He was one of the ..... of the eighties who made their money in property.  
 (a) entrepreneurial (b) entrepreneurship (c) entrepreneurs (d) entrepreneurially
- 109 It takes a lot of ..... to play the violin well.  
 (a) trainer (b) practice (c) practise (d) trainee
- 110 The team has been playing with renewed ..... this season.  
 (a) passion (b) passionate (c) pass (d) bass
- 111 There are plans to create the first public transport ..... from the New Administrative Capital to the Greater Cairo area.  
 (a) transmission (b) connection (c) communication (d) separation

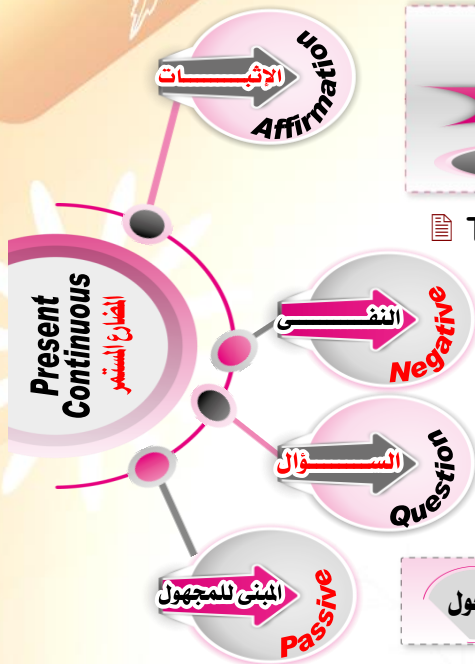
- 112 While I was walking, I met ..... boy.  
 (a) ten-year (b) ten years (c) ten years' (d) a ten-year
- 113 ..... , I visit my relatives.  
 (a) Every day (b) Everyday (c) Ever day (d) Day every
- 114 Hilarious and funny are ..... .  
 (a) opposites (b) adverbs (c) synonyms (d) antonyms
- 115 The water in the fish tank should be changed regularly. "regularly" means ..... .  
 (a) consonant (b) consult (c) constant (d) constantly
- 116 They didn't like the horror film because it was too ..... .  
 (a) frighten (b) frightened (c) frightening (d) frighteningly
- 117 This picture of my grandmother was taken by an important ..... .  
 (a) photographic (b) photograph (c) photographer (d) photograph
- 118 The film was so ..... that I watched it twice.  
 (a) excited (b) excitement (c) exciting (d) excitedly
- 119 The price of the computer ..... \$500 worth of free software.  
 (a) contains (b) concludes (c) encloses (d) includes
- 120 The best films are ones which have a-an ..... story to tell.  
 (a) bored (b) annoyed (c) amazed (d) powerful
- 121 My friend was ..... yesterday because I didn't go to the cinema with her.  
 (a) upset (b) cheerful (c) stupid (d) hilarious
- 122 It took him a while to ..... himself to his new surroundings.  
 (a) demonstrate (b) starve (c) survive (d) adapt
- 123 In this clever ..... film, a space ship arrives at a giant planet far from earth.  
 (a) science fiction (b) comedy (c) historical (d) musical
- 124 Personally, science fiction films make me ..... excited.  
 (a) feel (b) feeling (c) to feel (d) fail
- 125 I found the music in this film quite ..... It was too loud.  
 (a) annoyingly (b) annoy (c) annoying (d) annoyed
- 126 This story was ..... I couldn't stop laughing when they fell in the water!  
 (a) upset (b) annoying (c) hilarious (d) horror
- 127 It was ..... an interesting book that I recommended it to my son.  
 (a) very (b) enough (c) such (d) so
- 128 Mona didn't ..... any of her exams, she did very well.  
 (a) fell (b) feel (c) fall (d) fail
- 129 Ali and his brother are ..... .  
 (a) like (b) unlike (c) alike (d) dislike
- 130 Most students are usually ..... before taking exams.  
 (a) stress (b) stressing (c) stressful (d) stressed
- 131 I think working here will give you a lot of ..... that may help you in your life.  
 (a) experiments (b) experience (c) experts (d) experiences
- 132 ..... the age of technology, communication is faster.  
 (a) At (b) In (c) On (d) Over



## Novel

- 133 If one of your friends helps your enemies, you can call this person.....  
 a **cruel** b **a servant** c **mad** d **a traitor**
- 134 The head of the police asked the government for ..... to change the law.  
 a **authority** b **punishment** c **powerful** d **revenge**
- 135 An old-fashioned vehicle which is usually pulled by horses is called a .....  
 a **carriage** b **palace** c **servant** d **sword**
- 136 A ..... is someone who lives by asking people for food and money .  
 a **bigger** b **ruler** c **leader** d **beggar**
- 137 Look at those black clouds .I think there is going to be a/an .....  
 a **fight** b **storm** c **cliff** d **earthquake**
- 138 Areas that don't have any hills are .....  
 a **flat** b **steep** c **high** d **cliffs**
- 139 They tried to ..... us by saying they had lots of money when they didn't.  
 a **spy on** b **deceive** c **punish** d **take revenge for**
- 140 He was admired for his complete ..... to his friends.  
 a **enemy** b **madness** c **loyalty** d **betrayal**
- 141 Anyone, caught working with the enemy, was shot as a .....  
 a **servant** b **spy** c **servant** d **deceive**
- 142 If someone is cruel to you, you might want to take ..... on him or her.  
 a **revenge** b **rule** c **a kingdom** d **a storm**
- 143 A king or queen has the power to ..... over a country.  
 a **pretend** b **rule** c **deceive** d **hold**
- 144 Someone who really wants to lead a country ..... for power.  
 a **hungry** b **thirsty** c **angry** d **worry**
- 145 He isn't asleep – he's just .....  
 a **wake** b **pretending** c **persuading** d **falling**
- 146 It's your ..... to look after your parents when they get older.  
 a **responsible** b **must** c **duty** d **dutiful**
- 147 If two people are ....., they move away from each other.  
 a **part** b **apart** c **de part** d **a part**
- 148 Hopefully she will understand and..... You, if she loves you.  
 a **hate** b **forgive** c **insult** d **shoot**
- 149 The king announced ..... against his enemies.  
 a **peace** b **war** c **fought** d **sword**
- 150 A large building with high walls that was built to defend people is called a/an.....  
 a **island** b **castle** c **palace** d **prison**
- 151 They ..... themselves as fishermen and escaped in a boat.  
 a **disappeared** b **disguised** c **distinguish** d **seemed**
- 152 They won the first ..... but still they didn't win the war.  
 a **prize** b **bottle** c **battle** d **quarrel**
- 153 Despite all his ....., he was a deeply unhappy man.  
 a **rich** b **poverty** c **wealthy** d **riches**
- 154 What you're saying is ..... I can't believe it.  
 a **no sense** b **sensible** c **sense** d **nonsense**
- 155 I want to the ..... to watch the new play.  
 a **shop** b **theatre** c **library** d **market**
- 156 One of these men might be the .....  
 a **murder** b **murderous** c **crime** d **murderer**

# Grammar



They **are** still **doing** an operation.

(isn't - aren't - am not) + v + ing

They **aren't doing** an operation.

(Is - Are - Am) + Sub + v + ing...?

Are you **playing** football now? Yes, I **am**.

مفعول + am/is/are + being + P.P.

Football **is being played** at the moment.

Key words  
الكلمات الدالة

at present	في الحاضر	At present, we <b>are studying</b> French.
at this moment	في هذه اللحظة	I'm <b>eating</b> the meals <b>at this moment</b> .
now = nowadays = these days	الآن	Toka <b>is crying now</b> .
just now	حتى الآن	I can't go out just now. I <b>am doing</b> my homework.
still	أما زال	She <b>is still reading</b> .
Look!	انظر	<b>Look!</b> This pipe <b>is leaking</b> water.
Listen!	اسمع	<b>Listen!</b> He <b>is singing</b> a nice song.
Watch out! (Help!)	اشاهد (النجدة)	<b>Watch!</b> The train <b>is coming</b> .
Be quiet!	اهدأ	<b>Be quiet!</b> The baby <b>is sleeping</b> .
always	دائماً (للتعبير عن الشكوى)	My little brother <b>is always bothering</b> me.
arrange	أرتب	I've arrange I <b>am having</b> dinner with my fiancée.

يأتوا في أول أو آخر  
الجملة وكلمة  
**still**  
تأتي بين جزئي  
الفعل

## Usage

- 1 يستخدم للتعبير عن مواقف مؤقتة تحدث الآن.
- 2 يستخدم للتعبير عن موقف حالي يختلف عن الماضي.
- 3 يستخدم للتعبير عن حدث يقوم به الناس مرة تلو الأخرى.
- 4 يستخدم للتعبير عن أحداث تحدث في لحظة الكلام (نشاط مستمر في الوقت الحالي).

خذ بالك

Now, **they are planning** for founding a new project.

5 يستخدم للتعبير عن حدث في تزايد.

The **pollution** of the world **is rising** very fast.

6 يستخدم للتعبير عن الترتيبات في المستقبل.

We **are travelling** to London tomorrow as arranged.

7 يستخدم للتعبير عن عادات سيئة والشكاوي والضيق مع ظروف التكرار... (always, constantly)

He **is always leaving** his clothes on the floor.



الأفعال الخيرية تصف الحالة وليس الفعل و هي لا تأتي في الاستمرار إلا في حالات خاصة يتغير فيها المعنى:

Ex: see / hear / taste / smell / look

أفعال الحواس

Ex: think / imagine / know / understand / believe

أفعال التفكير والمعرفة والآراء

Ex: like / want / love / hate / prefer / need

أفعال العاطفة والمشاعر

Ex: possess / own / belong to / have

أفعال الملكية

Ex: measure / weigh / appear (seem)

أفعال القياس

بعض الأفعال منها تستخدم في الأزمنة المستمرة طبقاً للمعنى

① فعل **be** عندما يعني [يكون] لا يستخدم في الاستمرار إنما عندما يعني [يتصرف] يمكن استخدامه.

☞ You **are** stupid

You **are being** stupid = only now, not usually.

② فعل **think** عندما يعني [يعتقد] لا يستخدم في الاستمرار إنما عندما يعني [يفكر في] يمكن استخدامه

☞ I **think** that coffee is great.

I'm **thinking** of buying a new car.

③ فعل **have** عندما يعني [يمتلك] لا يستخدم في الاستمرار إنما عندما يعني [يأخذ أو يتناول] يمكن استخدامه

☞ They **have** a wonderful car.

I'm **having** a big meal now.

④ فعل **see** عندما يعني [يري / يفهم] لا يستخدم في الاستمرار إنما عندما يعني [يقابل أو يكون علي علاقة ب..]

☞ I **see** what you mean.

I'm **seeing** Ali tomorrow.

⑤ فعل **feel** عندما يعني [يعتقد] لا يستخدم في الاستمرار إنما عندما يعني [يشعر] يمكن استخدامه.

☞ How do you **feel** about your school?

How are you **feeling** now?

⑥ فعل **taste** عندما يعني [ذو مذاق] لا يستخدم في الاستمرار إنما عندما يعني [يتذوق] يمكن استخدامه.

☞ This soup **tastes** great.

The chef **is tasting** the soup.

لاحظ أن هذا يطبق علي باقي أفعال الحواس مثل (يشم / يشعر / ينظر .....).

## 1) will + inf.

التنبؤ بدون دليل / حقائق مستقبلية "العمري"  
قرار سريع / تحذير / طلب / عرض / تهديد  
وعد / صفة دائماً

sure  
certainlyhope  
promiseprobably  
perhapsthink  
believeexpect  
predictplan  
decide  
watch out!  
intendصفة  
موقّعةتنبؤ  
مع دليل2) ☐am  
is  
are

+

going to

+

inf.

☐☐☐3) ☐am  
is  
are

+

v

+

ing

☐

arrangements

book - prepare  
arrange - buy - get

أعياد / مناسبات / حفلات / زيارات رسمية / سفر

can't (won't be able to)

4) Present Simple (v + s) → timetables ☐ مواعيد رسمية ثابتة

مواعيد (طائرة - قطار - درس - برنامج - حفلة - سينما - المباريات - الامتحانات ..)

## 5) will be + v + ing

tomorrow

from ....to ..... next

can't (won't be able to)

This time next .....

مدة (في المستقبل) + all

☐

## 6) will have + p.p

by - before

in

for

يوم / شهر / سنة (في المستقبل)

مدة (في المستقبل)

مدة (في المستقبل)

لاحظ الروابط الزمنية في المستقبل:

مستقبل

+

when / as soon as / after  
once / before / till / until

+

مضارع بسيط  
أو تام

في حالة عدم وجود فاعل في جملة المستقبل تأتي في صيغة الأمر أو النهي



## أفعال متكررة في الماضي

## Repeated past actions

نستخدم هذه الصيغة بمعنى اعتاد على للتعبير عن مواقف أو عادات منتظمة في الماضي.



## ملاحظات هامة

1 نستخدم **used to** للتعبير عن عادة أو موقف في الماضي ولا يحدث الآن.

- Mai **used to get** up early. This means....  
 = Mai **no longer gets** up early.  
 = Mai **doesn't get up** early anymore.

2 لاحظ فعل الجملة الثانية: جملة التعقيب بعد **but now** تكون مضارع وعكس الجملة الأساسية

ويستخدم **do - does** إذا كان فعل الجملة ليس **V. be** أما إذا كان **V. be** نستخدم **am - is - are**.

- She **used to get** up early, but now she **doesn't**.  
 I **used to play** with children but now I **don't**.  
 She **used to be** active, but now she **isn't**.

- في المثال الأول والثاني استخدمنا (**don't - doesn't**) نظراً لوجود فعل أصلي في الجملة الأولى.

- في المثال الثالث والرابع استخدمنا (**am - isn't**) في الجملة الثانية نظراً لوجود (**be**) في الجملة الأولى.

3 نستخدم **no longer** بدلاً من **used to** ويأتي بعدها الفعل في المضارع البسيط ونستخدم **any more / any longer** بدلاً من

**used to** مع نفي الفعل في المضارع البسيط وتأتي في نهاية الجملة:

- Toka **used to live** in Cairo. (no longer) (any more)  
 Toka **no longer lives** in Cairo.  
 Toka **doesn't live** in Cairo **any more**.

4 لاحظ الفرق بين:

**used to + inf.**

اعتاد أن (تعبّر عن عادة كانت تحدث في الماضي ولم تعد تحدث الآن)

**am - is - are - get used to (v + ing)** (اسم / ضمير)

معتاد على (تعبّر عن عادة تحدث في الحاضر)

- I **used to play** football when I was young, but now I **don't**.  
 I'm **used to playing** football. It is my favourite sport.

٥ ولكن لاحظ أن **is - are used to** تأتي بمعنى (يستخدم لكي) ويليها **inf.**



The saw **is used to cut** wood.

= The saw **is used for cutting** wood.

٦ لاحظ يمكننا استخدام **(was - were - got) used to + ing** للتعبير عن عادة كانت مألوفة في الماضي



He **used to travel** up and down the country.

= He **was used to travelling** up and down the country.

= He **got used to travelling** up and down the country.



**Would**

إحدى

نستخدم **would + Inf.** بدلا من **used to + Inf.** في حالة التعبير عن حدث متكرر في الماضي،

Hotel companies **would (used to) buy** the best land in the town.

لا تستخدم **would** للحديث عن مواقف في الماضي ولم تعد موجودة.

There **used to be** a lot of tourists. (Not: There would be...)

لا تستخدم **would** مع أفعال تعبر عن الحالة (أفعال الحواس والمعرفة والملكية والحب).

He **used to hate** old songs, but now he likes it. (Not: He would hate fish ...)

She **used to be** lazy, but now she isn't. (Not: She would be lazy ...)

لا تستخدم **would** في النفي للتعبير عادة في الماضي.

I **didn't use to** get up early on Saturdays. (NOT: I wouldn't always get .....)

لا تستخدم **would** في السؤال عن عادة في الماضي.

Did he **use to** practise sports? (Not: Would he practise sports?)

لا تستخدم **would** مع أفعال استمرت لفترة من الوقت في الماضي، ولكن لم يعد كذلك يحدث.

I **used to live** in Cairo, but I moved to Alexandria last year. (Not: I would live in Cairo.....)

## عبارات المقارنة

## Comparative Phrases

عدم وجود أي اختلاف بين شخصين أو شيئين نستخدم:

**exactly the same** (الاسم بدون اسم) **as**

\* Your bag is **exactly the same as** my bag.

للتعبير عن فارق بسيط بين الطرفين نستخدم:

**almost as** مصدر الصفة **as**

\* I'm **almost as** tall **as** my brother.

\* We're **almost as** good at maths **as** you.

**slightly** + er صفة قصيرة

\* The trip to Alex is **slightly more** expensive **than** the trip to Cairo.

**a bit more** + صفة طويلة **than**

\* Mai is **a bit shorter than** Aya.

**a little less** + صفة قصيرة

\* She is **a little younger than** her friend.

للتعبير عن فارق كبير بين الطرفين نستخدم:

**far** + er صفة قصيرة

\* Ali is **far taller than** Ahmed.

**much more** + صفة طويلة **than**

\* Watching a play is **much more exciting than** watching a film.

**a lot less** + صفة قصيرة

\* My brother is **a lot fatter than** me.

**even**



## Past Perfect

الماضي التام

الاستخدام  
Usageيستخدم لترتيب الأحداث في الماضي.  
الحدث الأول دائماً يكون ماضي تام.التكوين  
Formation

had + P.P.

المجهول  
Passive

had been + P.P.

الكلمات الدالة  
Key Words

1 **after = before that**  
**as soon as - when**  
**because = as = since**

had + P.P.  
حدث أول

أو شاذ تصريف 2 v + ed  
حدث ثاني

في حالة عدم وجود فاعل (after) + V + ing

After he **had read** the novel, he **watched** TV.

After **reading** the novel, he **watched** TV.

Having + P.P. (معلوم)

Having been + P.P. (مجهول) لاحظ

**Having arrested** the thief, the police took him to prison.

(active)

**Having been arrested**, the thief was taken to prison.

(Passive)

2 **before = after that**  
**by the time - when**

v + ed أو شاذ تصريف 2  
حدث ثاني

had + P.P.  
حدث أول

في حالة عدم وجود فاعل (before + V + ing)

Before he **watched** TV, he **had read** the novel.

Before **watching** TV, he **had read** the novel.

3 **didn't + inf.**  
**wasn't / weren't**

ماضي بسيط غالباً منفى

till  
until

had + P.P.

في حالة عدم وجود فاعل until + (V + ing)

He **didn't watch** TV until he **had read** the novel.

4 فاعل + had

no sooner  
hardly  
scarcely

+ P.P.

than  
when  
when

V + ed  
أو شاذ تصريف 2

P.P. فاعل had

إذا جاءوا أول الكلام يأتي بعدهم صيغة سؤال:

We **had no sooner finished** painting our new house **than** we **moved** into it.

**No sooner had we finished** painting our house **than** we **moved** into it.

5 (by - until) + سنة سابقة , had + P.P.

By 2020, the project **had been completed**.

I wish  
I'd rather  
It's time

فاعل

had + P.P.

+

كلمة تدل على الماضي

I **wish** I **had worked** harder **last year**.

نستخدم الماضي التام مع كل كلمات المضارع التام + جملة ماضي بسيط

(just | already | ever | never | for | since)

When we **arrived**, the film **had already started**.

I **met** Mai. I **hadn't met** her since 2020.

يمكن استبدال الماضي التام بالماضي البسيط وهذا يعنى أنه لا يوجد فاصل زمني كبير بين الحدثين:

After I **saw** the criminal, I **called** the police.

## Past Perfect Continuous

الماضي التام المستمر

الاستخدام  
Usage

يعبر عن حدث استمر لفترة في الماضي قبل وقوع حدث آخر.

التكوين  
Formation

had been + ing

المجهول  
Passive

had been + P.P.

الكلمات الدالة  
Key Words

الكلمات الدالة (كل الروابط التي تأتي مع الماضي التام بالإضافة إلى)

all... (وقت)	طوال	After he <b>had been studying</b> all day, he <b>slept</b> . He was tired because he <b>had been working</b> in the farm all day.
for	لمدة	When we visited my cousins in Canada, they <b>had been living</b> there for six months.
since	منذ	He was covered in paint. He <b>had been painting</b> the room since we <b>left</b> .

حالات لا يمكننا استخدام الماضي التام المستمر ونستخدم الماضي التام.

هناك أفعال لا تستخدم في الأزمنة المستمرة عموماً وهي أفعال الشعور والحواس والملكية والمعرفة.

know - believe - owe - want - understand - wish - like - dislike  
- love - hate - prefer - enjoy - realize

We **were** good friends. We **had known** each other for 10 years.

لا يستخدم الماضي التام المستمر مع الأفعال التي لا تستغرق عادة فترة طويلة في حدوثها.

break down - stop - close - open - finish

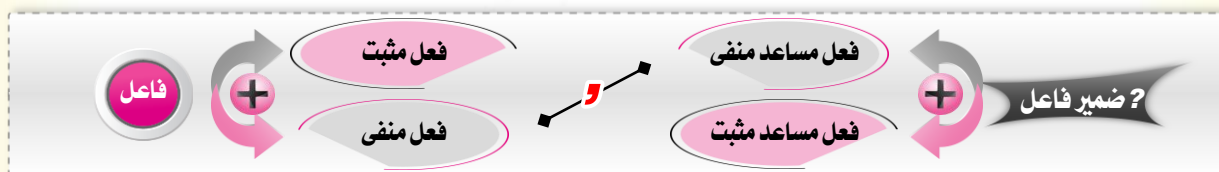
She **was** late for the meeting because her car **had broken** down.

إذا ذكرنا مرات حدوث الفعل لا يستخدم الماضي التام المستمر ونستخدم الماضي التام.

When I **met** Ali, he **had finished** typing 3 reports.

## السؤال المذيل

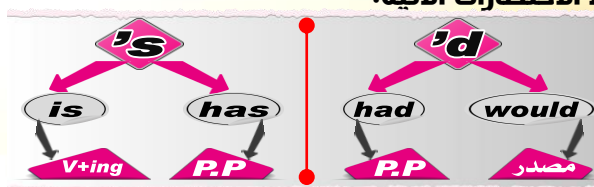
## Question Tag

Jana is a clever girl, **isn't she**?Dalia has typed the letters, **hasn't she**?Ali won't be late, **will he**?I shall visit you, **shan't I**?

في حالة عدم وجود فعل مساعد نستخدم (do / does / did) حسب زمن فعل الجملة.

They **came** by car, **didn't they**?Toka **speaks** English well, **doesn't she**?الكلمات الآتية **few / little / never / seldom / hardly / rarely / no longer / neither** تكون السؤال المذيل مثبتاً.I will **never** speak to her again, **will I**?They **rarely** visit Japan, **do they**?

لاحظ الاختصارات الآتية:

I'd rather have tea, **wouldn't I**?We'd like to eat fish, **wouldn't we**?You'd better stay in bed, **hadn't you**?It's stopped raining, **hasn't it**?



إذا كان الفاعل (anyone / someone / somebody / everyone / everybody / no one anybody) نستخدم

(they) في السؤال المذيل مع مراعاة الإثبات والنفي:

- Everything has finished the test, **haven't they?** No one is here, **are they?**  
إذا كان الفاعل (something / nothing / anything / everything) نستخدم (it) في السؤال المذيل:  
Something stops me, **doesn't it?** Nothing can change the fact, **can it?**

### 1- لاحظ استخدام (had / has / have) في السؤال المذيل

إذا كان (has / have / had) فعل مساعد فتستخدم هذه الأفعال في السؤال المذيل مع مراعاة الإثبات والنفي:

- I **haven't** finished my homework yet, **have I?**  
Mona **has** never studied her lessons, **has she?**  
إذا كان فعل الجملة (has / have / had) كفعل أساسي بمعنى يملك يمكن استخدام (has / have / had) أو (do / does / did) ولكن يفضل (do / does / did) مع مراعاة الإثبات والنفي:  
I **have** a camera, **don't I?** He **has** a camera, **doesn't he?**  
إذا كان فعل الجملة (had / has / have) كفعل أساسي بمعنى آخر غير يملك نستخدم فقط (do / does / did):  
I **have** a letter from my uncle, **don't I?** Toka **had** lunch at home, **didn't she?**  
في حالة وجود (has to / have to / had to) نستخدم فقط (do / does / did) في السؤال المذيل:  
I **have to** leave now, **don't I?** Aya **has to** work hard, **doesn't she?**

### 2- لاحظ تكوين السؤال المذيل في حالة وجود جملتين

إذا احتوت الجملة الأساسية على فعل من أفعال الرأي مثل (I think / I believe / I hope / I expect) يوضع

السؤال المذيل على الجملة الثانية ولكن مع مراعاة أن الجملة الأولى تؤثر من ناحية الإثبات والنفي:

- I believe it's going to rain, **isn't it?** I don't think Ali **will** win the match, **will he?**  
I expect Mai **never tells** lies, **does she?**

في حالة وجود أداة ربط (if - after - when...) فإن السؤال المذيل يتبع الجملة التي لا تحتوي على أداة الربط. مع مراعاة أن الجملة الأولى لا تؤثر من ناحية الإثبات والنفي:

- When** he came home late, my dad **wasn't** happy, **was he?**  
I'll help you if you ask, **won't I?**

الصفة هي كلمة تصف الاسم أو الضمير وتأتي:

1 قبل الاسم الموصوف

- He bought a **new** flat.  
She was a **clever** student.

2 بعد (am is - are - was - were - be - been - being) V. to be

- He is **lazy**.  
They are **active**.

3 بعد الحال

- We are **very tired**.  
our exams were **really hard**.

4 بعد الأفعال التالية:

look - seem - sound - appear

feel - taste - smell - touch

go - get - come - become

stay - how - fall - grow

- Toka seems **ill**.  
He gets **tired** quickly.

Adjective  
الصفة

لا تتغير الصفة سواء كان الموصوف مفرداً أو جمعاً، مذكراً أو مؤنثاً.

He is **clever**.

She is **clever**.

They are **clever**.

لاحظ أن الصفة بمفردها لا يأتي قبلها (a-an) أما إذا جاءت قبل اسم مفرد يعد يأتي قبلها (a-an)

This house is **new**.

It is **a new house**.

This woman is **old**.

She is **an old woman**.

لاحظ الفرق بين الصفة التي تنتهي بـ **ed** والتي تنتهي بـ **ing**:

▶ bored - excited - amazed - interested	نستخدم الصفة التي تنتهي بـ <b>ed</b> كصفة لمستقبل الحدث
▶ boring - exciting - amazing - interesting	نستخدم الصفة التي تنتهي بـ <b>ing</b> كصفة للمسبب للحدث

يمكننا تقسيم الصفات من حيث القوة إلى نوعين:

① صفات عادية (يمكننا أن يأتي قبلها كلمة **very**)

hot

cold

bad

large

tired

angry

② صفات قوية = صفة عادية + **very** (لا يمكن أن يأتي قبلها كلمة **very**)

boiling

freezing

awful

huge

exhausted

furious

He had been working all day. He was **very tired** (**exhausted**).

Because of his awful marks, his parents were **very angry** (**furious**).

الحال أو الظرف كلمة تعبر عن التكرار أو الزمان أو المكان أو الغرض أو الدرجة أو الطريقة:

نستخدم الظرف لوصف الفعل أو الصفة ويأتي:

① قبل الفعل الأساسي (فيما عاد الأفعال التي يأتي بعدها صفة)

He swims **quickly**.

She was a **clever** student.

② قبل الصفة

He is **extremely** exhausted.

He was **quite** calm.

③ بين جزئي الفعل (الفعل المساعد.... الفعل الأساسي)

I could **successfully** combine my job with playing handball.

She is **still** doing his homework.

④ في بداية أو نهاية الجملة:

Toka speaks English **fluently**.

I met him **yesterday**.

**Sometimes**, I look after my little daughter.

**Unfortunately**, she failed in her exam.

الظرف غالباً ما يكون مشتق من الصفة عن طريق إضافة (y / ly / ily) إلى الصفة:

- quiet

➔ **quietly**

- quick

➔ **quickly**

- slow

➔ **slowly**

- terrible

➔ **terribly**

لاحظ أن الصفة المنتهية بـ (ly) تتحول عن طريق: (in a ... way - manner):

in a friendly way



هناك بعض الكلمات تعامل كظرف وكصفة:

hard	جاد / بجد	daily	يومي / يومياً	high	مرتفع / علي مستوي مرتفع
fast	سريع / بسرعة	weekly	أسبوعي / أسبوعياً	late	متأخر / في وقت متأخر
early	مبكر / في وقت مبكر	nearby	مجاور / بالقرب	low	منخفض / على مستوي منخفض

- I found a job very **fast**. ☐ ☐ ☐ Ahmad has always worked **hard**.  
 Heba can swim **well**. ☐ ☐ I won the race **easily**.

هناك ظروف غير منتظمة مثل:

good	جيد	well	بشكل جيد
everyday	يومي	every day	كل يوم
indoor ( <b>outdoor</b> )	داخلي / خارجي	indoors ( <b>outdoors</b> )	داخل المنزل / خارج المنزل

لاحظ الفرق بين:

hard (adj) (adv)	جاد / بجد
late (adj) (adv) <input type="checkbox"/>	متأخر / في وقت متأخر / فيما بعد
later (adj)	تالي / لاحق
extreme (adj)	شديد / متطرف / أقصى
good (adj)	جيد / طيب / صالح
most (of) (adj)	معظم / غالبية
everyday (adj)	يومي

hardly (adv) (= almost never)	بالكاد / قلما
lately (adv) <input type="checkbox"/>	في الآونة الأخيرة / حديثاً / مؤخراً
later (adv)	فيما بعد
extremely (adv)	جداً / للغاية
well (adv) (adj)	بشكل جيد / بصحة جيدة / علي ما يرام
mostly (adv)	عامة / أساساً / عادة
every day (adv)	كل يوم

ملاحظات هامة على الصفة والظرف

لاحظ استخدام الظروف التالية قبل الصفات العادية:

very - rather - fairly - quite - extremely - little

- I'm **very** (**extremely**) tired. Mr Ahmed is a **very** good teacher.  
 لاحظ أن quite / fairly تعطي معني ايجابي بينما rather تعطي معني سلبي:  
 It is **quite** cold. (I can bear it.) It is **rather** cold. (I can't bear it.)  
 لاحظ استخدام الظروف التالية قبل الصفات القوية:

absolutely - completely - entirely - totally - extremely

- The man was **completely** exhausted. ☐  
 Mr Ahmed is an **absolutely** amazing teacher.  
 He is **extremely** successful now.

لاحظ استخدام الظروف التالية قبل كل من الصفات القوية والضعيفة:

really - pretty

- This building is **really big** / **enormous**.

Relative pronouns  
ضمائر الوصل

لا يأتي  
قبلها حرف جر

عاقِل

who = that

يأتي بعدها فاعل

يأتي بعدها فعل

يمكن  
أن يأتي قبلها  
حرف جر

عاقِل

whom = that

يأتي بعدها فاعل

غير  
عاقِل

which = that

يأتي بعدها فاعل

يأتي بعدها فعل

مكان (وصف)  
(كشء)

يمكن أن يأتي  
قبلها حرف جر

قبلها مكان

where

أو شيء يستخدم  
كمكان

يمكن أن تأتي مع

in which = which ... in

article - book  
novel - story  
conversation

at which = which ... at

يمكن أن تأتي مع

meeting - age

اسم  
عاقِل

whose

يأتي قبلها

يأتي بعدها

اسم  
عاقِل

أو  
اسم غير عاقِل

أو  
اسم غير عاقِل

Who is

اسم عاقِل

who's

يأتي قبلها

الذي يكون

الذي يمتلك

Who has

وقت

when

in

at

on

which

مع المشهور والسنين

مع الساعة

مع أيام الأسبوع

يأتي قبلها  
فعل

what

ما / ماذا

يأتي قبلها  
عاقِل وغير عاقِل

that

لا تستخدم مع

تستخدم مع

جملة اعتراضية , , , , ,

all - only  
many - much  
any - some  
few - little  
عاقِل وغير عاقِل  
the best -  
the most



## حذف ضمير الوصل

① يمكن حذف كل من (who - which - that) في حالة وجود فعل بعدهما كما يلي:  
في المبنى للمعلوم نحذف ضمير الوصل ويضاف للفعل (ing):

- Ali, **who is** playing tennis, is my friend. □  
= Ali **playing** tennis is my friend. □

V + ing عاقل أو معلوم

في المبنى للمجهول نحذف ضمير الوصل و (v. be) ويبقى التصريف الثالث للفعل:

- Days, **which was** written by Taha Hussein, is boring.  
= Days **written** by Taha Hussein is boring.  
The man, **who is** called Al Daifi, helps the poor.  
= The man **called** Al Daifi helps the poor.

p.p غير عاقل أو مجهول

② يمكن حذف كل من (who - which - whom - that) في حالة وجود كما يلي:

- This is the girl **who** I called yesterday. = This is the girl I called yesterday.

## ملاحظات هامة

① يمكن استخدام **which** بعد المكان إذا استخدم كشيء أو وصف ويمكن استخدام **where** بعد الغير عاقل إذا استخدم كمكان

- This is my house **which** I bought.  
This is my house **where** I was born.

② لا بد من تحديد علي ما يعود عليه ضمير الوصل

- I played a match with my friends **which** was exciting. □  
I met Ahmed in the street **who** was very tired. □

③ يمكن فقط استخدام حرف جر قبل **whom / which / whose**

- He didn't ask **for whom** I had voted.  
This is the city **in which** I live.  
The boy, **to whose** question I replied, got full mark.  
He said something **for which** he should apologize.

④ لا نستخدم حرف جر قبل (who - when - where - that) ولكن يمكن أن يأتي بعد (who - that) حرف جر

- This is my friend **who** I play **with**. □

⑤ يمكن استخدام (to + inf.) بدلا من عبارة الوصل إذا كان ضمير الوصل في الجملة يحل محل الفاعل مع كلمات مثل:

The first / second / last.....

- I was the first person who left the ship. = I was **the first** person **to** leave the ship.

⑥ يمكن استخدام (with) بدلا من عبارة الوصل (who have / that have / which have)

- I live in a flat **which has** four rooms. = I live in a flat **with** four rooms.

⑦ تستخدم (whose) بين اسمين ولاحظ ان بعض الافعال تستخدم كأسم:

play / stay / exports / likes / visit / help ..

- I like Adel Emam **whose plays** are very famous.  
The company, **whose exports** are good, will receive a prize.

⑧ تستخدم (that) مع (all / much / many / few / every / ..)

اما اذا جاء بعدهم حرف الجر **of** نستخدم (whom / which)

- I chatted with ten girls, **all of whom** are teenagers. (Not: All of that)

## Exercise on Grammar

- 1 I ..... a wonderful time in the village. Everyone is really nice.  
 (a) had had (b) am having (c) going to have (d) am not having
- 2 Perhaps Ahmad ..... to Aswan tomorrow.  
 (a) is going to travel (b) was travelling (c) will travel (d) may travel
- 3 Toka never read this novel, ..... ?  
 (a) don't she (b) doesn't she (c) didn't she (d) did she
- 4 Nothing can be achieved, ..... ?  
 (a) can it (b) can't it (c) can nothing (d) can they
- 5 Little money was lost, ..... ?  
 (a) was money (b) was it (c) wasn't it (d) wasn't money
- 6 I wish I ..... to Port Said last week.  
 (a) had gone (b) could go (c) went (d) would go
- 7 I didn't go shopping until I ..... the housework.  
 (a) finish (b) finished (c) had finished (d) have finished
- 8 My father retired last week. He ..... for the same company all his life.  
 (a) had been working (b) had worked (c) worked (d) has worked
- 9 Tim was very upset yesterday because he ..... that he ..... his wallet  
 (a) has realised / lost (b) had realised / lost (c) realised / had lost (d) realises / loses
- 10 This time next week, I ..... at the Helton if you need to contact me.  
 (a) will stay (b) will be staying (c) am going to stay (d) wait
- 11 I ..... the housework all morning tomorrow.  
 (a) will be done (b) won't be done (c) will be doing (d) going to do
- 12 My sister ..... like sweets.  
 (a) used to (b) would (c) use to (d) a & b
- 13 She goes shopping every day now, but she ..... go before.  
 (a) didn't use (b) didn't use to (c) never use to (d) didn't used to
- 14 This is Toka about ..... I talked to you.  
 (a) whose (b) whom (c) that (d) who's
- 15 These are the farms ..... we grow corn.  
 (a) in which (b) for which (c) on which (d) at which
- 16 Before travelling to Italy, Salma ..... on a quick visit to Spain.  
 (a) had been (b) is (c) has been (d) will be
- 17 I didn't know what ..... to Amani, so I didn't contact her.  
 (a) had happened (b) had been happened (c) has happened (d) has been happened
- 18 You ..... to loud music. This is annoying; I can't concentrate on my lessons.  
 (a) are always listening (b) are always listened (c) always listened (d) always are listening
- 19 Look! Bassem ..... up his room. He is always active.  
 (a) would tidy (b) had tidied (c) was tidying (d) is tidying
- 20 The weather is very nice here in winter. The sun ..... to be shining on most days.  
 (a) had seemed (b) seem (c) seems (d) is seeming
- 21 My brother ..... from the university by the end of next July.  
 (a) is going to graduate (b) will graduate (c) has graduated (d) will have graduated
- 22 Hit ..... until Jana had got permission from father that she left for the club.  
 (a) didn't (b) wasn't (c) hasn't (d) hadn't



- 23 Before ..... that letter, he had had a paper and a pen.  
 (a) wrote (b) write (c) had written (d) writing
- 24 Few people saw the criminal, ..... ?  
 (a) don't they (b) do they (c) didn't they (d) did they
- 25 Karim and Ali love comedy films, ..... ?  
 (a) don't they (b) do they (c) doesn't he (d) does he
- 26 He could hardly breathe, ..... ?  
 (a) couldn't he (b) could he (c) didn't he (d) had he
- 27 My son ..... ambitious and he wants to study medicine.  
 (a) is always (b) always is (c) doesn't always (d) isn't always
- 28 I ..... watch TV.  
 (a) never hardly (b) ever hardly (c) hardly never (d) hardly ever
- 29 We went to the theatre, but the play was ..... , we were ..... to death.  
 (a) boring / boring (b) bored / bored (c) bored / boring (d) boring / bored
- 30 Sief's house, ..... had consumed all his savings, left him with little money.  
 (a) which (b) who (c) where (d) in which
- 31 This is the factory in ..... I work.  
 (a) that (b) where (c) which (d) when
- 32 Most of the plays ..... by Shakespeare were translated to different languages.  
 (a) which written (b) were written (c) written (d) writing
- 33 There are some good comedies on at the moment. The last one we watched was....?  
 (a) hilariously (b) cheerful (c) cheerfully (d) hilarious
- 34 Look over there ! That is the girl ..... mother is a company manager.  
 (a) who (b) whose (c) where (d) when
- 35 I think the workers ..... that project before the end of next month; the task is difficult.  
 (a) won't finish (b) haven't finished (c) will have finished (d) won't have finished
- 36 This digital camera ..... to my friend Mai.  
 (a) belongs (b) belong (c) is belonging (d) have belonged
- 37 Hatem wants to travel to China, but he ..... enough Chinese at the moment.  
 (a) don't know (b) hadn't known (c) isn't knowing (d) doesn't know
- 38 We are having lunch now. The verb have here is a verb showing .....  
 (a) command (b) action (c) sense (d) order
- 39 I have already confirmed the reservation; I ..... to Rome tomorrow.  
 (a) am flying (b) had flown (c) was flying (d) will fly
- 40 I haven't seen you for a long time. I ..... you so much.  
 (a) am missing (b) miss (c) had missed (d) going to miss
- 41 ..... that task before the manager arrives?  
 (a) Did you do (b) Will you have done (c) Have you done (d) Were you doing
- 42 I think we ..... this task before the end of next week; we'll need more time.  
 (a) will have finished (b) won't have finished (c) have finished (d) are finishing
- 43 Hatem ..... the newspapers; he likes to get the latest news online.  
 (a) isn't used to reading (b) is used to reading (c) used to read (d) never read
- 44 Mona was tired yesterday because she ..... for the test all day.  
 (a) had been revising (b) had revised (c) revised (d) revising
- 45 Where have you arranged to spend the summer holiday? - I ..... two weeks in Sharm El-Sheikh next summer.  
 (a) will spend (b) had spent (c) going to spend (d) am spending

- 46 No sooner ..... the noise than we rushed to the spot.  
 a had we heard b we did hear c we had heard d did we heard
- 47 Everybody has finished the test, haven't ..... ?  
 a she b he c it d they
- 48 I was very angry because when I arrived at the station, the train .....  
 a had left b has left c is leaving d leaves
- 49 I made up my mind. I ..... engineering at university.  
 a will study b am studied c would study d am going to study
- 50 A new bridge ..... here by the government by the end of the year.  
 a will build b will be building c will have been built d will have built
- 51 Don't shout. I can't hear you .....  
 a slowly b badly c early d well
- 52 He ..... a lot of loud noise.  
 a didn't use to b used to c wasn't used to d is used
- 53 I read an article ..... the life of a famous woman is described.  
 a in that b whose c in where d in which
- 54 My sister can hardly swim, ..... ?  
 a can't she b doesn't she c can she d does she
- 55 I think pollution in large cities is ..... worse than it used to be.  
 a exactly b almost c far d as
- 56 Ali ..... to loud music; it's so annoying.  
 a is always listening b always listened c will have listened d is never listening
- 57 Before Ali went to Canada in the winter, he ..... snow.  
 a didn't see b never saw c had never seen d has not seen
- 58 This book is brilliant, it is ..... than the last book he wrote  
 a slightly worse b far better c almost better d not better
- 59 When Tarek was younger he ..... that he lived in a house by the sea!  
 a use to wish b wish c will wish d used to wish
- 60 My brother ..... when I do my homework and it makes me angry!  
 a is always singing b always sang c is singing d used to sing
- 61 After saving up a lot of money, I think I ..... a new car before the end of next month.  
 a have had b will have had c will have d had had
- 62 The government ..... more and more schools by next year.  
 a are building b has built c will build d will have built
- 63 There ..... be a lot of Russian tourists visiting that historic site.  
 a use to b are used to c used to d would
- 64 Don't worry, I'll be awake when you come. I ..... to bed before ten.  
 a have gone b will have gone c won't have gone d had gone
- 65 I ..... revision work before I sit for the next exam.  
 a will have done b have done c was doing d had done
- 66 The problem of food shortage ..... solved by the end of next decade. Who knows?  
 a will have b will have been c might have been d might have
- 67 Travelling by plane is ..... than travelling by train.  
 a most comfortable b comfortable c much more comfortable d much comfortable
- 68 Sherif ..... by the Nile bank every morning; it's been his habit for a long time.  
 a like walking b is used to walking c used to walk d isn't used to walking
- 69 I can't meet you tonight because I ..... for my sister's wedding party.  
 a have prepared b will have prepared c will be preparing d was preparing



- 70 Nada is ..... up late every night.  
 a used to stay    b using to stay    c used to staying    d using to staying
- 71 Can you show me the mobile ..... you bought yesterday?  
 a which    b whose    c where    d whom
- 72 What ..... at the moment?  
 a do you do    b will you do    c you are doing    d are you doing
- 73 My family travels to a small village in Upper Egypt ..... my grandparents live.  
 a where    b when    c which    d whose
- 74 We ..... the final exam by the end of June.  
 a are having    b have had    c will have    d will have had
- 75 My father ..... go to work by car, but now he does.  
 a is used to    b isn't used to    c used to    d didn't use to
- 76 Anne lived in Australia for many years, but she ... always come home for Christmas.  
 a uses to    b is used to    c used to    d would
- 77 A: ..... come on time? B: Yes, he was always punctual.  
 a Will Adel    b Does Adel    c Did Asser use to    d Is Adel used to
- 78 Ali is ..... Rami. They are the same height.  
 a exactly as tall    b much taller than    c slightly shorter than    d almost as tall as
- 79 Plastic is used to ..... safe toys for children.  
 a made    b make    c makes    d making
- 80 Brave soldiers ..... working in difficult situations.  
 a get used to    b used to    c get used    d used
- 81 Amani ..... pale and ill; what is the matter with her?  
 a seems    b was seeming    c is seeming    d seem
- 82 Tamer is busy. He ..... a report on the tasks he has done.  
 a had written    b will have written    c is writing    d has written
- 83 A: What ....., Baher? B: I am tidying my room.  
 a are you doing    b have you done    c did you do    d you are doing
- 84 My grandfather ..... up early. He was always active.  
 a is used to getting    b used to get    c never got    d usually gets
- 85 Ali .... to live in a big city: he wanted to enjoy living in the village where he was born.  
 a is used    b get used    c didn't use    d used
- 86 There ..... a lot of tourists visiting Tall el-Amarnaa long time ago.  
 a was    b are    c would be    d used to be
- 87 By the time my father ..... back from London, we will have prepared everything for my sister's wedding.  
 a came    b will come    c comes    d had come
- 88 The Pharaohs' Golden Parade is ..... exciting than any other parade. People all over the world enjoyed watching it.  
 a less    b exactly as    c lot    d far more
- 89 Come to my house at eight o'clock because I ..... my school project by then  
 a am finishing    b have finished    c will have finished    d finish
- 90 The train ..... at six o'clock, so we'd better go to the station now.  
 a left    b is leaving    c has left    d will have left
- 91 Did your grandfather ..... in a bank when he was younger?  
 a used to work    b use to work    c to work    d working
- 92 Dina's sister is ..... the same height as her!  
 a very    b far    c exactly    d more

- 93 When the next tourist goes into the museum, a thousand tourists.....it this year!  
 a will have visited b will visit c are going to visit d visit
- 94 The footballer, ..... face is often on TV, scored three goals today.  
 a who b that c whom d whose
- 95 Their flat ..... until they had bought all the materials from the shops.  
 a didn't paint b wasn't painting c wasn't painted d hadn't painted
- 96 We helped the woman ..... little son was lost in the market.  
 a whom b who c whose d that
- 97 Ashraf was surprised to discover that he ..... to a higher position in the company.  
 a has been promoted b was promoting c had been promoted d had promoted
- 98 By the end of next summer, scientists ..... a vaccine for COVID-19. Who knows?  
 a will have discovered b might have discovered c will discover d might discover
- 99 The mechanic ..... my car till I had paid him all the money.  
 a was fixing b didn't fix c had fixed d doesn't fix
- 100 You've worked as an investigator for many years now, ..... ?  
 a didn't you b weren't you c haven't you d have you
- 101 Don't talk loudly because the children are ..... asleep.  
 a often b still c first d not
- 102 We made a cake from a recipe ..... we found online.  
 a that b who c what d whom
- 103 The village, ..... my grandparents were born, is near the Nile  
 a what b that c which d where
- 104 Which test ..... by next week?  
 a will you have had b had you had c will you have d you are going to have
- 105 This action film is incredibly exciting, ..... ?  
 a hasn't it b wasn't it c doesn't it d isn't it
- 106 I'm sorry I can't go to your party. I ..... to the dentist that afternoon.  
 a am going b go c went d going
- 107 A technician ..... the air conditioner before we move into the new house.  
 a has checked b will have checked c had checked d was checking
- 108 By this time next week I ..... all my exams.  
 a am finishing b finished c have finished d will have finished
- 109 I wish I ..... more for this test; I can't answer a lot of questions.  
 a study b had studied c have studied d studied
- 110 There's only a small difference. This phone is ..... bigger than that one.  
 a slightly b far c as d more
- 111 I finally finished reading the novel you ..... me.  
 a were lending b have lent c had been lent d had lent
- 112 My father ..... to go to work by car, but now he does.  
 a didn't use b used c isn't used d uses
- 113 The market by the sea is the place ..... you can buy really fresh fish.  
 a where b when c which d that
- 114 That horror film was ..... scary; I will never let you choose a film to watch again!  
 a not b such c a bit d quite
- 115 He no longer smokes as he .....  
 a used b used to c uses d is used to
- 116 I ..... my report by this time next week.  
 a will finish b had finished c have finished d will have finished



- 117 By the end of next year, the government ..... the hospital in our town.  
 a will have modernized b must have modernized  
 c will modernize d has modernized
- 118 Your bag is ..... my bag. It is the same colour, size and price.  
 a not similar to b exactly the same as  
 c almost as expensive as d slightly different from
- 119 Travelling by plane is ..... than travelling by train.  
 a the most comfortable b comfortable  
 c much more comfortable d much comfortable
- 120 My grandfather is the person ..... knows most about our family history.  
 a where b when c which d who
- 121 I've finished a novel ..... the main character is an 8-year-old boy.  
 a which b whose c in which d who
- 122 Name the actor ..... plays Salah El Deen.  
 a which b whom c who d whose
- 123 I met the doctor ..... car was stolen last week.  
 a who b whom c whose d which
- 124 We'll give a prize to the company ..... exports are good.  
 a which b who's c whose d who
- 125 Mr Gaber, ..... is a sales manager, lives next door to us.  
 a that b which c who d whose
- 126 I don't know the proper time ..... I can meet the manager; he is always busy.  
 a which b that c when d where
- 127 My children used to be clever but now they .....  
 a weren't b don't c aren't d didn't
- 128 I ..... have a camera when I was a student.  
 a used to b would c was used to d wouldn't
- 129 The hammer is used to ..... nails  
 a hit b hitting c hits d for hitting
- 130 I am ..... in the hills.  
 a used to running b use to running  
 c used to run d use to run
- 131 My brother no longer gets up late as he ..... doing.  
 a is used b is used to c was used to d used
- 132 He said he wasn't used ..... kept waiting.  
 a to be b to being c be d being
- 133 Omar ..... the hot weather in Qena as he spent most of his life in Scotland.  
 a doesn't use to b used to c isn't used to d didn't use to
- 134 It's an awful day. It is raining .....  
 a heavily b heavy c hard d hardly
- 135 Mai lived in England for many years, so she can speak English .....  
 a extremely well b extremely good c very good d well extremely
- 136 The doctor made the patient ..... in bed.  
 a stay b to stay c stayed d to be stayed
- 137 The teacher ..... the students correct all the mistakes.  
 a got b had c caused d allowed
- 138 I'll stay here till Mai ..... back from school.  
 a will come b comes c have come d had come

- 139 I ..... to the theatre until I meet my friends.  
 a didn't go b haven't gone c won't go d hadn't gone
- 140 Once I ..... the meeting, I will go to the club.  
 a will finish b finished c have finished d had started
- 141 By 2030, scientists will ..... glasses on which we watch videos.  
 a have invented b invent c be inventing d have been invented
- 142 We expected cold, wet weather in England, but it was ..... hot and sunny.  
 a quietly b surprisingly c powerfully d surprised
- 143 You like horror films, ..... ?  
 a do I b don't I c do you d don't you
- 144 I couldn't attend the lecture because I ..... late last night.  
 a had slept b was sleeping c hadn't slept d didn't sleep
- 145 He wanted to buy the car ..... colour was silver.  
 a who b when c which d whose
- 146 This is a ..... question.  
 a herd b hardly c hardness d hard
- 147 Don't drop the vase, ..... ?  
 a will you b won't you c do you d did you
- 148 He ..... to find a job, but he had no luck.  
 a tried hard b tried hardly c hardly tried d hard tried
- 149 You'd like to go, ..... you?  
 a didn't b wouldn't c would d won't
- 150 She arrived at the cinema late. The movie ..... twenty minutes earlier.  
 a was beginning b had begun c has begun d began
- 151 He ..... by the police once already before committing his crime.  
 a is warned b had been warned c has warned d had warned
- 152 After ..... the doors and the windows, I went to bed.  
 a locked b had locked c locking d lock
- 153 I didn't go shopping ..... I had finished the housework.  
 a as soon as b after c before d until
- 154 Ali ..... for work for over a year before he finally got a job.  
 a has been looking b had looked c has looked d had been looking
- 155 She's from London, ..... ?  
 a isn't she b hasn't she c is she d has she
- 156 Hardly had he studied ..... he turned on the TV to watch a movie.  
 a when b after c before d until
- 157 Hurghada is a nice place ..... you can spend good time.  
 a where b which c when d who
- 158 It wasn't ..... he had scored a goal that he felt happy.  
 a till b after that c before that d after
- 159 The tourists were tired this morning because they.....to the top of a high mountain yesterday afternoon had taken  
 a took b were taking c had been taken d had taken
- 160 ..... next Friday?  
 a What you are doing b What are you doing  
 c What are doing you d What doing you are



Translation

economy	الاقتصاد	terrorism	الإرهاب	drugs	عقاقير / مخدرات
tourism	السياحة	solve	يحل	policy	السياسة
industry	الصناعة	democracy	ديمقراطية	benefits	فوائد
trade	التجارة / يتاجر	freedom	حرية	aim to / at	يهدف إلى
culture	الثقافة	reduce	يقلل	reinforce	يقوي / يدعم / يعزز
agriculture	الزراعة	national income	الدخل القومي	consume	يستهلك
progress	التقدم	pollution	التلوث	manufacture	يصنع
invest	يستثمر	over population	الزيادة السكانية	housing	الإسكان
investor	مستثمر	birth control	تنظيم النسل	migration	هجرة
investment	الاستثمار	stimulate	ينشط / يحفز / يحث	crime	الجريمة
prosperity	الرخاء	vital role	دور حيوي	safety	الامن
welfare	الرفاهية	hard currency	العملة الصعبة	loyalty	الولاء
flourish	يزدهر	backbone	عمود فقري	tolerance	التسامح
reform	إصلاح	natural resources	موارد طبيعية	factors	عوامل
improve / develop	يحسن / يطور	self-reliance	الاعتماد على الذات	shortage	نقص
development	التنمية	self-sufficiency	الاكتفاء الذاتي	relations	علاقات
globalization	العولمة	self-control	ضبط النفس	attitude	سلوك / اتجاه / موقف
loyalty	انتماء	self-sacrifice	التضحية بالذات	eliminate	يقضي على
legal	شرعي / قانوني	revolution	أثورة	get rid of	يتخلص من
mass media	وسائل الإعلام	destruction	تفريب / دمار	book fair	معرض الكتاب
overcome	يتغلب على	principles	مبادئ	illiteracy	الأمية
issue	قضية	civilization	حضارة	immigration	الهجرة
protect from	يحمي من	equality	مساواة	national	قومي / وطني
awareness	الوعي	set up	ينشئ / يؤسس	field	مجال
unemployment	البطالة	disputes	نزاعات / خلافات	owe	يدين
including	متضمنا	rights	حقوق	heritage	تراث
rationalize	يرشد / يقتصد	project	مشروع	politician	سياسي (شخص)
a source of	مصدر لـ	service	خدمة	politics	علم السياسة
hinder	يعوق / عائق	shortage	نقص / عجز	harness	يسخر / يستغل
prevent	يمنع	society	مجتمع	pillars	ركائز
crisis	أزمة	education	التعليم	involve	يشمل / يتضمن
seek to	يسعى إلى	ignorance	الجهل	be aware of	على وعي بـ
devote	يكرس / يتفرغ لـ	charming	جذاب / جاذب	generation	جيل / توليد (للطاقة)
citizen	مواطن	efforts	أجهد	ignore	يتجاهل
unite	يتحد	value	قيمة	national duty	واجب وطني
rate	معدل	contribute to	يساهم في	independence	الاستقلال
job opportunities	فرص عمل	cooperation	التعاون	obstacles	عقبات
slogan	شعار	developing countries	الدول النامية	service	خدمة / يخدم
slums	العشوائيات	impact	تأثير	conflict	صراع
spread	انتشار / ينتشر	bullying	البلطجة / التنمر	peace	السلام
renaissance	نهضة	procedures	إجراءات	honour	شرف / شهامة / يكرم
disaster	كارثة	motives	دوافع	homeless	متشرد
disastrous	مدمر / كارثي	enrich	يثر / يعزز	homelessness	التشرد
reclamation	استصلاح	glory	المجد	influence	يؤثر / تأثير
recycling	إعادة تصنيع	justice	العدالة	prevention	وقاية
organisation	منظمة / مؤسسة	injustice	الظلم	knowledge	المعرفة
heritage	التراث	rights	حقوق	manners	سلوكيات / أخلاق

## A Translate into Arabic:

- 1 The Suez Canal Authority declared that the giant cargo ship had been floated. So, Egypt resumed navigation normally after it had been blocked for six days.
- 2 People travel abroad for different reasons. There, they usually study or try to take on higher jobs to earn more money and achieve their dreams.
- 3 Scientists believe that public transport networks will improve greatly in the near future. They expect that high-tech transport like electric cars will be in use on a large scale.
- 4 Have you watched the marvelous procession? Twenty-two royal mummies were moved from the Cairo Museum to their new home in the National Museum of Egyptian Civilization.
- 5 The mobile phone is considered (regarded) a great revolution in the world of communication and modern technology.
- 6 If you want to achieve your success, you should make it on your own. You should also have patience, willingness, ambition and self-confidence.
- 7 Developing education is one of the most important two goals which our government seeks to achieve, so it provides schools with modern devices that help them to improve the learning process.

## B Translate into English:

- 8 من أبرز مساويء التكنولوجيا الحديثة هو أننا لم نعد نرور بعضنا البعض كما إعتدنا من قبل، يكفي معظم الناس بالتواصل مع أقاربهم ومعارفهم عبر وسائل التواصل الاجتماعي.
- 9 يوجد الكثير من المزايا للمعيشة بالخارج، حيث يستطيع المرء اكتساب الخبرات الكثيرة والالهام بالثقافات الأخرى، بالإضافة الي تنمية قدرته في الاعتماد علي النفس لتحقيق أحلامه.
- 10 من المعروف أن وسائل المواصلات التقليدية تؤثر علي البيئة بشكل خطير جداً، لذا يجب علينا أن نستعمل وسائل مواصلات أخرى صديقة للبيئة تعمل بالكهرباء أو الطاقة الشمسية.
- 11 يواجه العالم الكثير من التحديات وأهمها ما يخص الحفاظ علي البيئة، هل تعتقد أن العلماء سوف يتمكنون من التغلب علي مشكلة الاحتباس الحراري قبل نهاية العام القادم؟
- 12 أصبح التعليم أكثر أهمية ويجب علي الناس مواصلة تعلم مهارات جديدة طوال حياتهم لكي يمكن للمرء أن يعمل في وظائف متعددة.
- 13 تعلمنا الرياضة الانضباط وقيمة الوقت وروح الفريق التي تساعدنا على التغلب على كل تحد وتحقيق النجاح في حياتنا.
- 14 يعتمد تقدم أى دولة على التعليم، لذلك تبذل الحكومة قصارى جهدها لتطويره من أجل حياة أفضل للأجيال القادمة.



يتكون المقال من ثلاث فقرات أو أكثر ويمكننا تقسيمه إلى

### العنوان:

نضعه في وسط أول سطر بين علامات تنصيص و نبدأ بحرف كبير مثل

"Technology"

### الفقرة الأولى:

نترك مسافة أربع حروف ثم نبدأ بحرف كبير وتشمل على التعريف ثم الأنواع

We should put into our consideration that this topic has become one of the most important (serious) things in our life and has an effective role nowadays. Technology means ..... as well as that there are a lot of kinds of technology for example ..... , ..... and ..... □

### الفقرة الثانية:

نترك مسافة أربع حروف ثم نبدأ بحرف كبير وتشمل على المميزات والعيوب

On one hand there are a lot of advantages of technology that can benefit us such as ..... in addition to that ..... on the other hand there are a lot of disadvantages of technology that can harm us such as ..... more than that .....

يمكننا الاكتفاء بالمميزات فقط أو العيوب فقط طبقا لموضوع المقال

### الفقرة الثالثة:

نترك مسافة أربع حروف ثم نبدأ بحرف كبير وتشمل دور الحكومة والمجتمع

As a result of that the government and its foundations should do their best to support this subject by ..... we can add that they have to face any problems and try to solve them to improve this subject as it plays a great role in our life. At the same time all members of the society should co-operate to .....

### الفقرة الرابعة:

نترك مسافة أربع حروف ثم نبدأ بحرف كبير وتشمل على دور الفرد

Last but not least, we have to help the government and society to support and improve this subject so we should do our best in order to ..... □

### الفقرة الخامسة:

نترك مسافة أربع حروف ثم نبدأ بحرف كبير وتشمل على رأيك في الموضوع

As far as I am concerned and from what we have said above, we can say that due attention must be paid to this subject and never be neglected as it is very important (سليبي).

هذا المقال لا يعمر في كتابة أي مقال بل هو محاولة بسيطة للطلاب الضعاف لفهم كيفية الكتابة وتنظيم الأفكار:

خذ بالك

- الشكل العام للكتابة هو الطريقة للوصول إلى أعلى الدرجات في المقال .
- حسن خطك قدر الإمكان ولا بد أن تكتب ما لا يقل عن 180 كلمة (2 ث)
- لا تقم بالشطب نهائياً في موضوعك أو ترك أي مسافة فارغة داخل الفقرة.
- حاول الابتعاد قدر الإمكان عن أي تعبيرات أو كلمات صعبة حتى لا تقع في الخطأ.

**Read the following passage, then answer the questions:**

The application of spreading theories of economics has so far failed to lift developing countries out of the cycle of poverty that has effects on the majority of their inhabitants. Worldwide, there are still an estimated 1.3 billion people earning a dollar or less a day and living in extreme poverty. Decades of huge loans by banks from affluent nations at interest rates that cripple developing economies do not appear to be providing a solution to poverty. Professor Muhammad Yunus' Grameen Bank, however, is taking a different approach to the problem.

In 1976, the Bangladeshi economics professor started a microcredit programme with a loan of just 62 cents (U.S) each to a group of 42 workers. Instead of loaning large amounts of money to well-off debtors, the bank he started made extremely small loans to poor Bangladeshis who were considered a bad risk by the traditional banking system.

He astounded his critics by proving that the poor were more likely to repay their debts than the wealthy. Virtually none of the thousands of women who have been financially assisted by the bank for over 20 years have defaulted on their payments. Yet all are expected to pay interest and stick to the rules of contract. These borrowings have enabled Bangladeshi women to set up numerous small-scale projects which directly benefit their families and the communities where they live. The success of the experiment has brought about a revolution in the antipoverty programmes.

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

- 1 The best title for the passage is ..... .
  - a A common problem with a new solution
  - b A new problem with common solution
  - c A new way of begging money
  - d the developing countries' loans
- 2 We can infer from the passage that the word "astounded" means ..... .
  - a astonished
  - b provided
  - c admitted
  - d improved
- 3 The last lines of the passage represents ..... .
  - a the success of the experience
  - b the failure of the experience
  - c the increase of poverty
  - d the decrease of interests
- 4 At the beginning of his experiment, professor Muhammad Yunus was ..... .
  - a supported
  - b criticised
  - c suspected
  - d appreciated
- 5 Professor Muhammad Yunus' Grameen bank way to treat poverty was ..... .
  - a unique
  - b common
  - c unreliable
  - d dishonest
- 6 Do theories of economic manage to overcome the poverty in the world? Why?
  - a Yes, as many people live happily and comfortably.
  - b Yes, as there are few developing countries.
  - c No, as there are loans need to be paid by many developed countries.
  - d No, because most developing countries' people suffer from poverty.
- 7 What did Muhammad Yunus do to face poverty in Bangladesh?
  - a He borrowed from the rich
  - b He lent the young people
  - c He lent the poor people
  - d He borrowed from Bangladeshi Banks
- 8 What do you think of Mohammed Yunus?
  - a Genius
  - b Greedy
  - c Selfish
  - d Helpless



Read the following passage, then answer the questions:

What sort of food are we likely to be eating in the year 2030? Most people, when you ask them a question like that, either say: "There won't be any left." or "Whatever it is, there won't be much taste in it." Of course there are good reasons for being pessimistic about the world's food supplies in the future.

Nevertheless, not all experts share the general despondency. For one thing, although the world's population is rising fast, food production is keeping pace with it, even in developing countries. It is therefore argued that the main reason why people are hungry is not that there is a food shortage, but that methods of cultivation are not sufficiently advanced in some areas and the food is not fairly distributed to all those that need it.

Moreover, in most industrialized countries, one important cause of trouble is our conservative preference for meat. After all, we are already in a situation where we feed animals with grain to produce high-quality beef, even though the grain would feed the human population.

By the time our grandchildren have grown up, it seems likely that many of these problems will have resolved. Scientists are already capable of constructing steaks from vegetable ingredients like Soya beans. However, skeptical we may be about their claim that they can produce the substance, taste and colour of meat by these means, the fact is that the most common complaint about such "steaks" is that we will no doubt have discovered a way of including artificial bones, skin and fat!

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

- 1 There won't be food shortage in the future if the food is .....  
 (a) fairly distributed (b) unfairly distributed (c) of high quality (d) of low quality
- 2 The main idea of the passage is.....  
 (a) the advantages of eating soya beans  
 (b) the causes of food shortage and its solutions  
 (c) the distribution of food  
 (d) population increasing all over the world
- 3 The problem of food can be solved if we .....  
 (a) use the internet and mass media (b) use advanced methods of cultivation  
 (c) use more water from the sea (d) purify the river water
- 4 We feed animals on grain to produce .....  
 (a) high quantity beef (b) fat and food supplies  
 (c) skin and vegetables (d) high quality beef
- 5 Which sentence of the following can best summarise the last paragraph?  
 (a) Soya beans can change the taste of meat (b) Soya beans, steak and food ingredients  
 (c) Beans, fats and skin (d) Soya beans as a replacement of meat
- 6 According to the passage, using vegetable ingredients is one of the methods to overcome the shortage of.....  
 (a) protein (b) fats (c) vitamins (d) calcium
- 7 According to the passage, food production is growing ..... the population.  
 (a) as slow as (b) as fast as (c) faster than (d) slower than
- 8 According to the passage, our diet may be ..... in the future.  
 (a) the same (b) difficult (c) different (d) traditional

Read the following passage, then answer the questions:

In Egypt, the tourism industry has come to hold a position of great importance lately. It is felt that it could help increase the national income. In some European countries, tourism has brought in millions of dollars yearly, although they lack the natural and historical attractions we have in Egypt. We could, for instance, establish tourist villages for children on the Red Sea. We could teach fishing, swimming, diving and sailing there. Another good idea would be a village in the New Valley for horse riding. And what about villages for people with health problems like rheumatism? The warm dry climate of Aswan and Helwan would help them get better.

Our tourist today wants efficient and friendly service. He would probably prefer to try our samples of our local food rather than to eat the international meals which are served in some places.

It must also be remembered that most tourists nowadays are seldom rich. Many of them are students or hardworking employees. So what is needed is not expensive hotels but clean comfortable places to sleep and eat in at reasonable prices. This, too, would encourage Egyptians to travel more and more around their lovely country.

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

- 1 The writer feels that Egypt has got ..... the other countries.  
 (a) less attractions than (b) the least attractions of  
 (c) the same attractions as (d) more attractions than
- 2 According to the passage, if someone has pains in his muscles and joints, he should go to .....  
 (a) Europe (b) Aswan (c) The Red Sea (d) The New Valley
- 3 The underlined pronoun it in the first paragraph refer to .....  
 (a) Egypt (b) tourism (c) monument (d) other countries
- 4 The synonym of 'establish' is .....  
 (a) sit down (b) set up (c) demolish (d) vanish
- 5 The best title for this passage is " ..... in Egypt".  
 (a) Tourism (b) Industry (c) Farming (d) National income
- 6 The word "boost" can replace "....." in this passage.  
 (a) hold (b) efficient (c) expensive (d) increase
- 7 Most tourists nowadays have ..... income.  
 (a) high (b) low (c) average (d) excellent
- 8 "Rheumatism" is a / an .....  
 (a) equipment (b) historic attraction (c) disease (d) hotel

اللهم علم يتفقه به



Read the following passage, then answer the questions:

Computers are a major technological breakthrough of the twenty-first century. Their benefits are numerous; yet much can be said against them. The argument is non-stop with so many supports and opposers who have different ideas about computers.

The main disadvantage of a computer is that staring at a screen for a long time can be damaging to the eyes, and sitting for hours at a time is certainly not healthy. Secondly, computer distract from social interaction such as conversation. People can be inclined to become anti-social, and stay at home to use their computers. Finally, one of the major arguments against the use of computers is that the more jobs which are done by the computer, the **fewer** are done by people.

However, on the other hand, the advantages of computers are numerous, such as the undeniable educational benefits, especially for children. School subjects become more interesting when presented a computer screen. Moreover, computers can be fun with a seemingly endless variety of games which can be played on them. In addition, computers are valuable to any business, making life easier and saving time by being capable of storing and retrieving vast amounts of information at the touch of a button. Furthermore, personal gains can be seen as the use of computers increases power of concentration.

To sum up, there are strong arguments both for and against the use of computers.

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

- 1 With the help of computers, school subjects have become more .....  
 (a) interesting (b) tiring (c) boring (d) easy
- 2 According to the writer, computers affect social life .....  
 (a) well (b) positively (c) all the same (d) negatively
- 3 The third paragraph tells us about the ..... of the computer.  
 (a) disadvantages (b) pros and cons (c) mistakes (d) advantages
- 4 In general, there is so much to say ..... computers.  
 (a) for (b) for and against (c) against (d) to
- 5 Jobs done by computer ..... those done by humans.  
 (a) complicate (b) increase (c) decrease (d) hinder
- 6 The word "**fewer**" in the second paragraph refer to .....  
 (a) arguments (b) computers (c) people (d) jobs
- 7 Some people have the negative opinion about computers that they .....  
 (a) solve the problem of unemployment (b) help people find more jobs  
 (c) increase the number of unemployed (d) create more jobs opportunities
- 8 Some people are for the use of computers because.....  
 (a) they star at a screen for a long time (b) they sit for hours at a time  
 (c) computers direct them from social interactions  
 (d) computers increase power of concentration

اللهم علم يتفقه به

Read the following passage, then answer the questions:

Egypt is a country with an area of about one million square kilometres. Most of the land is desert. Only 3 percent of Egypt can be used for farming. Over 90 percent of the Egyptians live and work in this small part of the country. In the past, Egypt grew its own food. But now, it has to import more than half wheat it needs to feed its people. In 1989, the population of Egypt was already around 55 millions. With 2 new babies born every minute and people living longer lives, the population is growing fast, one and a half million new people every year. As half of all the Egyptians are under 20 years of age, the population will continue to grow. Recently, an Egyptian newspaper wrote a report on what life would be like in 2030 if the population continues to grow as fast as it is doing now. In Cairo, people would have to live in tents and travelling from one side of the city to another would take hours. With classes of 100 pupils in school would have to be open all day to teach everybody. To prevent such problems, the government wants people to have smaller families. On television, it shows the ideal family - father, mother and two children. The average family now has a bigger number of children. Families will have to get smaller if the report in that newspaper is not to come true.

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

- 1 In the past, Egypt produced ..... the wheat it needed.  
 (a) some of (b) all (c) none of (d) a great deal of
- 2 The underlined word "it" refer to .....  
 (a) The Nile (b) rain (c) the year 2030 (d) population
- 3 The ideal family consists of ..... people.  
 (a) five (b) three (c) two (d) four
- 4 The population in Egypt increase ..... persons every hour.  
 (a) 80 (b) 120 (c) 160 (d) 200
- 5 The government wants people to have ..... families.  
 (a) ideal (b) big (c) small (d) large
- 6 The Egyptians work and live in a very small area because most of Egypt is.....  
 (a) sea (b) desert (c) river (d) farm
- 7 The population of Egypt is expected to ..... in the future.  
 (a) decrease (b) be less in number (c) increase (d) multiply
- 8 Schools in the future will be ..... because of over-population.  
 (a) free (b) engaged (c) busy (d) over-crowded

اللهم علم يتفقه به

