



عيدية سلسلة المستر

بوكلت ليلة العيد

لطلاب الثانوية العامة والأزهرية

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Eid
MUBARAK



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EL Mister

Will help you

Important vocabulary

Unit 1		Unit 2		Unit 3	
omission	حذف / إهمال	alternative	بديل	individuals	أفراد
persuasive	مقنع / اقناعي	ambition	الطموح	injury	إصابه
piracy	قرصنة	association	جمعية / اتحاد	innovation	إبداع
property	ممتلكات	assume	يُفترض / يظن	hacker	مخترق
grumpy	متأفف	cure	يعالج	handle	يعالج
casualty	ضحية / مصاب	demonstrate	يوضح - يتظاهر	expand	يمدد
anxious	غاضب / قلق	podcast	برنامج راديو	conquer	يقهر / يغزو
quote	تعليق / يقتبس	prejudice	تعصب / إجحاف	inconvenient	غير مناسب
brainstorm	عصف ذهني	scholarship	منحة دراسية	advance	مقدم
bias	تحيز	confident	واثق	artificial intelligence	الذكاء الصناعي
affairs	شؤون / أمور	contribution	مساهمة / تبرع	astronaut	رائد فضاء
announce	يعلن	court	ملعب تنس	astronomer	عالم فلك
consequently	وبالتالي	cross	يعبر / غضبان	audience	جمهور
convict	شخص مدان	complain	يشكو	science fiction	خيال علمي
media bias	انحياز علمي	overcome	تغلب / قهر	solar system	المجموعة الشمسية
mislead	يضل	determination	تصميم / عزيمة	surface	سطح
obtain	يحصل على	stereotype	صورة نمطية	surround	يحيط / إحاطة
violate	ينتهك	obstacle	عقبة	visual	مرئي / بصري
spade	جاروف	rank	مرتبة	provide	يزود
tabloid	جريدة صغيرة	tournament	دوري / مسابقة	require	يتطلب
Unit 4		Unit 5		Unit 6	
amnesia	فقدان ذاكرة	install	يثبت	inevitable	حتمي
awareness	وعى	summarise	يلخص	plug	سداة
constipation	إمساك	human beings	البشر	mentally	عقلياً
counselor	مستشار	illuminate	ينير - يضيء	naturally	طبيعياً
demonstrate	برهن / شرح	pandemic	وباء	particular	خاص
diarrhea	إسهال	destruction	دمار	performance	أداء
external	خارجي	creative	مبدع	period	فترة
factors	عوامل	decline	ينحدر	physically	بدنياً
frown	عبس / قطب	virtual	افتراضي	complaint	شكوى
frustrate	يجبط	logical	منطقي	decline	يهبط - ينخفض
identify	يعين / يحدد	technique	أسلوب	distract	يششت
paraphrase	يريك	session	جلسة	procrastinate	يؤجل
particular	خاص / محدد	employer	صاحب عمل	tolerant	متسامح
perceive	يدرك / يفهم	explanation	تفسير	vary	يغير - ينوع
period	فتره - جلسته	forum	منتدى	increase	يزيد / زيادة
perplex	يصيغ	colleague	زميل عمل	accurate	دقيق
priority	أولوية	conclude	يستنتج	amongst	بين
prolong	يطيل	conference	مؤتمر	an alarm	منبه
urgent	ملح / عاجل	attach	يربط / يرفق	efficiency	كفاءة
well-being	رفاهية	delay	تأخير	evaluate	يقيم

Unit 7		Unit 8		Unit 9	
enthusiastic	متحمس	a local charity	جمعية خيرية محلية	ingredients	مكونات
combine	يجمع	a permanent job	وظيفة دائمة	adult	راشد
facilities	تسهيلات	colossal	ضخم	adventures	مغامرات
inspiring	ملهـم	contact	يتصل	arguments	نقاشات
majority	الاغلبية	profile	بروفيل / ملف	motivation	تحفيز
average	المتوسط	fluency	الطلاقة	optimistic	متفائل
career	مهنة	multinational	منعدد جنسيات	passionate	شغوف
challenge	تحدى / يتحدى	residential	سكنى	celebrate	يحتفل
committee	لجـنه	pandemic	جائحة	procedures	اجراءات
councilor	عضو مجلس	trifling	تافه - سخيف	elderly people	كبار السن
demonstrate	يوضح	vaccine	مصل	generation	جيل
sponsor	ممول - يرفع	provide	يـمد - يوفـر	tough	خشن - صعب
talent	موهبة	calamities	مصائب / كوارث	reinvent	يعيد اختراع
town council	مجلس المدينة	intern	متدرب	retire	يتقاعد
elegant	أنيق	volunteer	متطوع / يتطوع	solutions	حلول
vote	تصويت / يصوت	publisher	ناشر	contribute	يساهم
disability	إعاقة	trace to	يقـتـفى اثر	contribution	اسهام
memorize	يحفظ	responsibility	مسئولية	creative	مبدع
muscles	عضلات	interests	اهتمامات	debate	جدال
profits	أرباح / فوائد	journalism	صحافة	entrepreneurs	رواد اعمال
Unit 10		Unit 11		Unit 12	
appreciate	يقدر - يعـتـزب	ancestor	سلف	encouragement	تشجيع
archaeologists	علماء الآثار	appropriate	مناسب	entertaining	مسلى
artefacts	تحف	attention	انتباه	eternal	ازلى
association	مؤسسة - اتحاد	authors	مؤلفين	exaggerate	يبالغ
authentic	اصلى	funeral	جنازة	fable	حكاية رمزية
civilization	حضارة	gap	فجوة	fair	معرض / عادل
expeditions	رحلات علمية	home sick	الحنين للوطن	fierce	شرس
colonnade	سقيفه اعمدة	obviously	من الواضح	chivalry	شهامه
column	عمود	official	رسمى	dragon	تنين
contemporary	معاصر	open-minded	متفتح الذهن	elastic	مطاطى
cultural	ثقافى	precious	ثمين	humble	متواضع
crafts	حرفة	community	طائفه - مجتمع	illustrate	يوضح
cruise	رحلة نيلية	confusing	مربك - مشوش	jealous	غيور
figure	شخصية	convince	يقنع	knight	نبيل - فارس
fort	حصن	create	يخلق	legendary	اسطوري
lash tongue	لسان سليط	deep-seated	راسخ	monster	وحش
mausoleum	ضريح	mixture	خليط	moral	عظة
maze	شبكة متاهة	mother tongue	اللغة الام	mythology	الاساطير عامة
priests	كهنة	expatriate	مغترب	perseverance	مثابرة
souvenir	تذكـار	festivals	مهرجانات	perspective	منظور / مفهوم
fortunate	محظوظ	unique	فريد	stuck	عالق متورط

Important definitions

Unit 1		
grumpy	easily annoyed and often complaining	متأفف
tabloid	it is a newspaper that has small pages and large photos	صحيفة مصغرة
balanced	giving equal attention to all sides or opinions.	متوازن
bias	an opinion about whether a person, group, or idea is good or bad that influences how you deal with it.	انحياز/تأييد
piracy	when someone illegally copies and sells someone's work.	قرصنة/سرقة
Unit 2		
contributions	something you do help make something useful	إسهامات
prejudice	an unfair or unreasonable opinion as you don't have enough knowledge	تحامل
rank	to give someone a particular position on a scale according to success ..etc	تصنيف
role model	a person young people can look up to and try to be like them	مثال أعلى
speculate	to form an opinion about something without knowing all the details or facts	تخمين
Unit 3		
experiment	perform a scientific procedure, especially in a lab., to determine something.	تجربة معملية
immerse	To become completely involved deeply in an activity.	غمس
implement	To start doing something or / to take action or make changes	ينفذ\ينجز
inconvenient	causing difficulty or problems	غير مريح
process	a series of actions that are done to achieve a result or produce something.	عملية \ إجراء
Unit 4		
clear off	to leave a place quickly	ينصرف
burnout	a situation where you can't do anything because you're so tired and stressed.	اجهاد جسدي ونفسي
mental health	How a person thinks and the emotions they feel.	الحالة النفسية
self-care	Taking care of your body and how you feel.	العناية بالنفس
time management	Organizing when you do things and for how long.	ادارة الوقت
Unit 5		
IT support	technical help that a company gives to customers using internet.	عامل الدعم الفني
install	to add new software to a computer so that it is ready to be used.	يركب\يثبت
virtual	made on the internet or on a computer , rather than in the real world	واقعي
welfare officer	a person who is in a position of authority in a large organisation	ضابط الرعاية
mind map	a diagram used to represent words , ideas , tasks or other items .	خريطة ذهنية
Unit 6		
assess	to calculate the amount or value of something.	يقيم
decline	a decrease in the quality , quantity or importance of something.	يهدّ - ينخفض
productivity	the rate at which you produce work and the amount produced.	إنتاجية
progress	to improve or develop over a period of time	تقدم
analyse	to examine the nature or structure of something	يحلل

Unit 7		
career	a job or profession that you have been trained for, and which you do for a long period of your life.	مهنة
powerlifting	it is a strength sport that consists of attempts at maximal weight on three lifts. The athlete who lifts the most weight wins.	رياضة حمل الاثقال
disability	a physical or mental condition that makes it difficult for someone to use a part of their body properly.	الاعاقه
councilor	someone whose job is to help people talk about and deal with their problems.	مستشار
inspiration	a person, experience, place that gives you new ideas for something you do.	الهام - ايعاء
Unit 8		
CV Curriculum Vitae	a summary of a person's education, experience and skills.	السيرة الذاتية
calamities	big problems or accidents	مصائب - احداث
full-time	a job someone does for the whole of the working week .	دوام كامل
part-time	a job someone only does for some of the working week.	لبعض الوقت
human resources	the department who finds people to work and organises training at a company	موارد بشريه
internship	when someone works for a company to get work experience	فتره تدريب
Unit 9		
contribution	doing something to make a difference to a situation	اسهام
life-changing	something so important it results in your life being different	مغير للحياة
common sense	personal qualities that help distinguish the wise from the unwise	المنطق السليم
employment	when someone is paid to do a job	توظيف
wisdom	the ability to use your knowledge of life to make good decisions	حكمة
Unit 10		
artefacts	things made in the past and are historically important	تحف
dam	a wall built across a river to stop the flow of water.	سد
tourist attraction	a place that people visit for pleasure and interest.	مكان سياحي
heritage site	a place which is historically important	موقع اثري
procession	a line of people or vehicles moving as in a ceremony	موكب
Unit 11		
ancestor	a person related to you who lived a long time ago.	سلف
bilingual	can speak two languages well.	مزدوج اللغة
mother tongue	the first language you learn as a baby.	اللغة الام
multicultural	including people with different customs and beliefs.	متعدد الثقافة
multilingual	can speak several languages.	متعدد اللغات
Unit 12		
conflict	an active disagreement between people with opposing opinions or principles	صراع
creature	any living thing that can move individually	مخلوق
entertaining	funny and enjoyable	مسلى
boast	to speak too proudly or happily about something or somebody	يتفاخر
eternal	everlasting	ازلى

Expressions and prepositions

Unit 1		Unit 7	
make an effort	يُبذل مجهود	an inspiration to	الهام لـ
excluded from	يستبعد من	change ...minds about	يغير آراء عن
keep up-to date	يظل مواكب لـ	dream of	يحلم بـ
a balanced point of view	وجهة نظر متوازنة	enthusiastic about	متحمس بخصوص
dig out	يحفّر	win the vote	يفوز بالأصوات
in turn	بالمقابل	on the diagram	في شكل بياني
Unit 2		Unit 8	
argue with	يجادل مع	participate in	يساهم في
ashamed of	يخجل من (فعل شيء)	come up	يظهر
be ranked in	يصنف في	be based on	قائم على - مقتبس من
make contributions to	يقدم إسهامات في	take on	يتولى امر
speculate about	تخمن / تفكر في	pay off the debts	يسدد الديون
cross with	غضبان من	make a fortune	يعمل ثروة
Unit 3		Unit 9	
addicted to	مدمن على	break down	يتعطل
on balance	متوازن	care for	يهتم بـ
purpose of	الغرض من	depend on	يعتمد على
mass-produced	منتج على نطاق واسع	do volunteer work	يؤدي عمل تطوعي
immerse in	ينغمس في	gain wisdom	يحصل على الحكمة
on a scale	على نطاق واسع	grateful to	ممتن لـ
Unit 4		Unit 10	
a ten-minute break	استراحة لمدة ١٠ دقائق	dig up	يحفّر - ينقب
experience burnout	يعاني من الاجهاد	devoted to	متفاني
make better use of	يحسن استخدام	dedicated to	مهدي الى
make changes	يقوم بتغييرات	in honour of	تكريما
painted in	مدهون - مطلى بـ	home to	موطن لـ
aware of	واعى بـ	carve out of / from	ينحت من
Unit 5		Unit 11	
by accident	بالصدفة	as far as	بعيدا مثل
catch up with	ياحق / يواصل	limited to	محدود
put in order	يرتب	local dialect	لكنة محلية
have control over	لديه سيطرة على	make me laugh	يجعاني اضحك
share the screen	يشارك الشاشة	national heritage	تراث قومي
respond to / react to	يستجيب لـ	sense of humour	روح الدعابة
Unit 6		Unit 12	
take part in	يشارك	anymore	لم يعد
carry on	يستمر	boast of /about	يتفاخر بـ
common mistakes	أخطاء شائعة	hang from	يتدلى من
conflict area	منطقة صراع	eternal youth	شباب أزلي
procrastinate over	يماطل فـ	debate about	تناقش بشأن
standard of living	مستوي المعيشة	get on	يركب على

Important language notes

lose	يفقد (فقدان شئ نهائيا)	miss	يفتقد \ يفقد (أن تفشل في الإمساك بـ , أو اللحاق بـ)
cause	سبب \ يسبب (عندما يكون السبب عام)	reason	سبب / تبرير (عندما يكون الموقف محدد)
treatment	(علاج) هي كل اجراء يقوم به الاطباء	medicine	(دواء) الدواء ده جزء من ال (treatment)
because \ as	لأن فعل + فاعل	because of \ due to \ owing to	بسبب اسم +
complain to	يشكو لـ اسم المشكوا اليه +	complain of	يشكو من مرض +
complain about	يشكو من شئ +	complain that	يشكو من جملة +
replacement	الاستبدال (شخص أو شئ يحل محل شخص آخر)	alternative	البديل (الوضع الذي يسمح بالاختيار المتبادل بين احتمالين)
award	جائزة أو يمنح جائزة أو شهادة جامعية	reward	يكافئ أو مكافأة ودوية
rise /rose/ risen	يستيقظ \ يقف \ يزداد (لا يليها مفعول)	raise /raised/ raised	يرفع \ يجمع (ليها مفعول)
audience	جمهور مشاهدين (مسرحية / فيلم / حفلة)	spectator	متفرج (مباراة / سباق)
rather than	بدلاً من	other than	بخلاف / بالإضافة الى
impressive	مؤثر / مثير للإعجاب	impressed	متأثر بـ / معجب بـ
sign	يافطه - علامه	signal	اشاره لاسلكيه - ضوئيه
Pout	تجهم / يوز (مع مد الشفتين)	Frown	عبس / قطب (باستخدام الحاجبين)
a job function	مهام الوظيفة (ما يقوم به في الوظيفة)	a job title	اسم الوظيفة فقط كـ (معلم \ مدير)
synthetic	مصنوعة بالتكوين الكيميائي ، لتقليد منتج طبيعي	artificial	من صنع أو إنتاج البشر بدلاً من حدوثه بشكل طبيعي
too	أيضا (تأتي نهاية الجملة المثبتة)	either	أيضا (تأتي نهاية الجملة المنفية)
convince	يقنع شخص برأي / اعتقاد	persuade	يقنع شخص ان يتصرف
applicant	متقدم (بطلب كتابي)	candidate	متقدم (لوظيفة / امتحان)
join	يلتحق بـ \ يربط	link	رابط
apply	يُطبق	apply in person	يتقدم بالطلب شخصيا
apply for	يتقدم بطلب	apply to + inf.	يتقدم بطلب لـ

Writing skills مهارات الكتابة

A style guide or manual of style:

is a set of standards for the writing, formatting and design of documents.

إرشادات التنسيق هي مجموعة من المعايير لكتابة وتصميم الوثائق من أجل الاستخدام العام أو نشر خصوصي أو منظمة ما أو مجال ما .

1-Punctuation Marks علامات الترقيم

لعلامات الترقيم دور هام عند الكتابة ، وايضاً لدى القارئ أو السامع لأنه ببساطة عندما نقوم بقراءة أي نص ونقف على الجمل وفقاً لموضعها الصحيحة ، وكذلك استخدام العلامات المناسبة للجمل أو الكلمات يجعل ترابط بين الجمل ، وبالتالي يسهل علينا فهمها .
والسؤال الآن ماهي أنواع علامات الترقيم وكيفية استخدامها في اللغة الإنجليزية؟ وهذا ما سيتم الحديث عنه الآن .

Types of punctuation in English أنواع علامات الترقيم في اللغة الإنجليزية

هناك العديد من أنواع علامات الترقيم في اللغة الإنجليزية الأكثر شيوعاً واستخداماً ، بهدف توضيح معنى الجمل وسردها بشكل منظم .

١- الحروف الكبيرة Capital Letters

يتم تحويل الحروف من الصغيرة إلى الحروف الكبيرة في بداية الحالات التالية :

Has she got a car?	الكلام (أي كان هذا الكلام سواء جملة أو سؤال)	١
<u>R</u> okia <u>M</u> ohamed <u>O</u> mer	أسماء الناس	٢
Egypt - <u>G</u> iza	أسماء الدول والمدن	٣
<u>A</u> rabic - <u>E</u> gyptian	اللغات - الجنسيات	٤
<u>M</u> onday - <u>A</u> pril	أيام الأسبوع - شهور السنة	٥
<u>M</u> r - <u>D</u> r - <u>U</u> SA - <u>N</u> ASA - <u>O</u> MS	الاختصارات (للألقاب - الدول المركبة - المؤسسات ..)	٦
<u>T</u> he <u>A</u> rab- <u>I</u> sraeli conflict	عناوين المقالات والبراجرافات	٧
<u>F</u> antastic Mr. - <u>I</u> tanic	أسماء الكتب والأفلام	٨
<u>T</u> he <u>W</u> orld <u>W</u> ar	أسماء الأحداث العالمية الكبرى	٩
She and <u>I</u> love English.	الضمير (I) في أي مكان في الجملة	١٠

٢- النقطة (.) Full stop

★ وتأتي النقطة في نهاية الجمل التعبيرية ولا يترك فراغ قبل النقطة .

@ My name is Zeina.

★ وضع النقطة بعد الكلمة الواحدة

★ أحياناً قد تتكون الجملة من كلمة واحدة فقط . في هذه الحالة يتم وضع نقطة في نهاية الجملة مثلما هو الحال مع بقية الجمل . تستخدم هذه الجمل عادةً عندما يكون الفاعل مفهوماً من السياق أو عند إلقاء التحية أو إعطاء أمر .

@ "Goodbye." "Stop."

★ استخدام النقطة مع الأعداد

★ تستخدم النقطة مع الأعداد في اللغة الإنجليزية لفصل الرقم عن الكسر العشري . يُطلق على النقاط التي تستخدم مع الأرقام اسم النقطة العشرية وتقرأ "point" باستثناء حالات استخدامها مع المبالغ المالية .

@ \$10.43 = ten dollars and 43 cents

@ 14.17 = fourteen point one seven

٣- الفاصلة (,) Comma

★ توجد بعض القواعد العامة التي يُمكن اتباعها عند استخدام الفاصلة. ومع ذلك، ستجد أن هناك الكثير من الطرق الأخرى التي يُمكن أن تُستخدم فيها الفاصلة لإضافة معنى إلى الجملة أو تأكيد نقطة أو معنى مُعين.

★ بالرغم من أننا تعلمنا دائماً أن الفاصلة تُستخدم لخلق "مساحات للتنفس" بين الجمل إلا أنها في الحقيقة، وبمعنى أكثر دقة، تُستخدم لتنظيم مجموعات الأفكار المنطقية والمتشابهة. يستخدم معظم الأشخاص الفاصلة للتأكد من أن المعنى الذي يريدون إيصاله واضح، وغالباً ما يلجأون إلى استخدامها حتى لو كان من الممكن التعبير عن المعنى المراد بدونها.

فصل العبارات والجمل وقوائم الكلمات عن بعضها

تستخدم الفاصلة لفصل العناصر الموجودة في قائمة ما بعضها عن بعض. دائماً ما يتم فصل آخر عنصرين في القائمة باستخدام كلمة "and" أو "or" ويجب أن تسبقهم فاصلة. تُعرف الفاصلة الأخيرة في القائمة باسم "Oxford Comma".

سلاسل الجمل المستقلة

- I met Harry, we went for a swim together, and afterwards Harry went home.
- I like your son, I might even love him, but he is not a very good soccer player.

سلاسل الأسماء المتتابعة

- For dinner I had soup, fish, chicken, dessert and coffee.

سلاسل الصفات المتتابعة

★ عادةً ما يتم فصل الصفات عن بعضها باستخدام فاصلة. ومع ذلك، لا يتم وضع فاصلة بين الصفات إذا كانت الصفة تصف صفة أخرى (كما في المثال الثالث).

- She was young, beautiful, kind and intelligent.
- The house we visited was dark, dreary and run-down.
- She was wearing a bright red shirt.

سلاسل الأفعال المتتابعة

- Tony ran towards me, fell, yelled and fainted.
- The boy leapt, spun, twisted and dove into the water.

سلاسل العبارات

- The car smashed into the wall, flipped onto its roof, slid along the road, and finally stopped against a tree.

إدراج التفاصيل البيئية

★ استخدام الفاصلة لإدراج بعض جمل الوصل غير المحددة أو التفاصيل والتعليقات غير الأساسية. توضع الفاصلة على جانبي هذه الجمل.

- China, one of the most powerful nations on Earth, has a huge population.
- Jason's grandmother, who was born in 1930, lived through the Second World War.
- Cats, unlike dogs, do not respect their masters.
- My friend, Jim, likes to go scuba diving.

بعد عبارات اسم الفاعل

- Hearing that her father was in hospital, Jane left work immediately.
- Walking to the bus stop that morning, Sam knew it was going to be a special day.

مع الأسئلة المذيلة

- She lives in Paris, doesn't she?
- We haven't met, have we?

بعد كلمات التعجب والاندهاش

- Yes, I will stay a little longer, thank you. -No, he isn't like other boys.
- Wait, I didn't mean to scare you.

مع اسم المخاطب

- -Open the door, Ali. -Ali, open the door.

تنبيه أخير

- ★ تذكّر أن وضع الفاصلة في المكان غير الصحيح قد يؤدي إلى تغيير تام في المعنى. لاحظ الجملتين التاليتين
- I detest liars like you; I believe that honesty is the best policy. = أكرهك لأنك كذاب
- I detest liars, like you; I believe that honesty is the best policy. = كلانا يكره الكذابين

٤- علامة التعجب (!) Exclamation mark

★ تستخدم علامة التعجب للتعبير عن الغضب أو الدهشة أو المفاجأة أو لتأكيد عبارة أو تعليق صغير. تستخدم علامات التعجب بشكل محدود سواء في الكتابات العادية أو المهنية.

- Help! Help! -That's unbelievable! -Get out! -Look out!
- ★ توضع علامات التعجب بعد بعض العبارات للتعبير عن أن العبارة مضحكة أو تستدعي السخرية أو التهكم.
- What a lovely day! (عندما يكون من الواضح جداً أن اليوم ليس جميلاً على الإطلاق)
- That was clever! (عندما يقوم شخص ما بتصرف غبي)

★ في الكتابات والمحادثات العادية غير الرسمية (كما في الرسائل القصيرة، وبرايمج الدردشة، والفيس بوك، وتويتر) قد تستخدم علامة التعجب مع علامة الاستفهام للدلالة على التعجب وعدم التأكد في نفس الوقت. يشيع استخدام علامتين أو ثلاث علامات متتالية للتعجب في أساليب الكتابة غير الرسمية للدلالة على عدم معرفة المتحدث بشيء معين.

- He's getting married!?! -That's insane!!!

٥- علامة الاستفهام (?) Question mark

★ استخدم علامة الاستفهام في نهاية الأسئلة المباشرة.

- What is your name? -Do you speak Italian?
- You're Spanish, aren't you?
- ★ لاحظ أننا لا نستخدم علامة الاستفهام مع الأسئلة في الكلام غير المباشر.
- He asked me what my name was. -She asked if I was Spanish.
- Ask them where they are going.

★ مهما طال السؤال يجب وضع علامة الاستفهام في نهايته.

- Isn't it true that global warming is responsible for more and more problems which are having a disastrous effect on the world's climate and leading to many millions of people in countries that can least afford it having to contend with more and more hardship?

★ يُمكن أن تظهر علامات الاستفهام داخل الجمل.

- There is cause for concern (isn't there?) that the current world economic balance is so fragile that it may lead to a global economic downturn.
- "Why is she here?" asked Henry.

٦-النقطتان (:) Colons

★ -تستخدم النقطتان للدلالة على أن ما يليهما تفصيل لما قبلهما حيث يتم تقديم قائمة بعدهما تفصل أو توضح الشيء المذكور قبلهما.

- There are many reasons for poor written communication: lack of planning, poor grammar, misuse of punctuation marks, and insufficient vocabulary.
- He collected a strange assortment of items: bird's eggs, stamps, bottle tops, string, and buttons.
- He had just one fault: an enormous ego.

★ -تستخدم النقطتان أيضًا لفصل الساعات عن الدقائق عند كتابة الوقت.

- 4:15 = "four fifteen" -6:45 = "six forty-five"

٧-علامات التنصيص (" ") Quotation Marks

★ تستخدم علامات التنصيص مع الكلام المباشر.

- "I'm going to the store now," she said.

★ قد تستخدم علامات التنصيص المزدوجة أو المفردة للإشارة إلى العبارات الاصطلاحية أو غير المألوفة.

- I've always thought that he was very annoying, a bit of a "pain in the neck."
- I'm not sure what you mean by "custodial care".

★ يُمكن أن تستخدم علامات التنصيص المزدوجة والمفردة لأغراض معينة في سرد المراجع أو عند توثيق المراجع في الكتابة العلمية. توجد مجموعة من الطرق التي يتم بها تنظيم المراجع والتي يكون لكل منها مجموعة من التنسيقات القياسية الخاصة بها. قد تفضل المؤسسات والمنظمات الأكاديمية المختلفة استخدام أحد هذه الطرق دون غيرها أو استخدام طريقة خاصة بهم والتي تكون موجودة عادةً في 'الدليل الإرشادي' الخاص بهم.

- "The Migration Flight of the Lesser Tweazle", by Jeremy Adams, The Bird Spotter Magazine, July 2009.

٨-الفاصلة العليا (') Apostrophes

★ قد يجد المتعلمون صعوبة في استخدام الفاصلة العليا تفوق الصعوبات التي يواجهونها عند استخدام علامات الترقيم الأخرى مجتمعة. لكن يبدو أن المشكلة دائمًا ما تتعلق بعدم إدراك المتعلمين أن الفاصلة العليا في اللغة الإنجليزية استخدامين فقط (مختلفين وهامين للغاية) وهما: التعبير عن الملكية واختصار الكلمات.

استخدام الفاصلة العليا في الاختصار

★ يُعد استخدام الفاصلة العليا في اختصار الكلمات من أكثر استخداماتها شيوعًا، حيث تستخدم للجمع بين الاسم والفعل أو الضمير والفعل. تحل الفاصلة العليا محل الحرف الذي يتم حذفه حيث يتم وضعها مكان الحرف المحذوف.

النوع	بدون اختصار	مختصرة
not	is not, has not, had not, did not, would not, can not	isn't, hasn't, hadn't, didn't, wouldn't, can't
is	she is, there is, he is, it is, Mary is, Jim is, Germany is, who is	she's, there's, he's, it's, Mary's, Jim's, Germany's, who's
am	I am	I'm
will	I will, you will, she will, we will, they will	I'll, you'll, she'll, we'll, they'll
would	I would, you would, he would, we would, they would	I'd, you'd, he'd, we'd, they'd
have	I have, you have, we have, they have	I've, you've, we've, they've
are	you are, they are, we are	you're, they're, we're

غالبًا ما يخلط الأشخاص – بما في ذلك مُتحدثي الإنجليزية الأصليين – بين (it's, its) و (your, you're) و (whose, who's) و (there, their, they're). توضيح الأمثلة التالية الفرق بينهم.

- It's a nice day outside. (اختصار)
- The cat is dirty. Its fur is matted. (ملكية)
- You're not supposed to be here. (اختصار)
- This is your book. (ملكية)
- Who's at the door? (اختصار)
- Whose shoes are these? (ملكية)
- They're not here yet. (اختصار)
- Their car is red. (ملكية)
- His car is over there. (موقع)

استخدام الفاصلة العليا في صيغة الملكية

في معظم الحالات ، يتم إضافة 's إلى الاسم المفرد للدلالة على الملكية.

- Ibrahim's coat the children's room
- الأسماء العامة أو العادية التي تنتهي بـ s سواء كانت في صيغة المفرد والجمع يتم توضيح صيغة الملكية لها عن طريق وضع فاصلة عليا بعد حرف الـ s.

- the bus' wheel the babies' crying
- يتم إظهار صيغة الملكية لأسماء العلم (مثل أسماء الأشخاص ، والمدن ، والبلدان) التي تنتهي بـ s عن طريق إضافة الفاصلة العليا + s إلى نهاية الاسم أو وضع فاصلة عليا فقط في نهاية الاسم حيث تعتبر كلا الصيغتين صحيحتين (Jones's) أو (Jones').
- ★ توجد العديد من المنظمات الكبرى التي تقوم بإسقاط الفاصلة العليا تمامًا عند كتابة الأسماء الخاصة بهم.

- ★ Barclays Bank - Missing Persons Bureau
- ★ The Hughes' home (or the Hughes's home)

٩- العلامة الشرطية (-) Hyphen

- ★ استخدامات العلامة الشرطية : لربط كلمتين تدلان عند ربطهما على معنى واحد مختلف بحيث لو قرأت بشكل منفصل مثل كلمة (أسود-مزرقة) (Blue-black) تدل على لون وسط بين اللونين وتختلف عن كلمتي أسود أزرق التي لا تدل على أي معنى
- ★ لبيان أن للكلمة تكملة في السطر اللاحق وهذه من مميزات اللغة الإنجليزية ؛ حيث يمكن فصل الكلمة الى جزئين كل منهما في سطر

١٠- الشرطة (_) Dash

★ لفصل جزء من الجملة وغالبًا ما يكون هذا الجزء يصف الذي قبله

- (The man _ the one with black hair _ staring at me)
- ★ تستخدم أيضاً بمعنى "إلى"
- The Cairo _ Aswan train is very fast)
- ★ تستخدم الشرطة الواصلة لربط كلمتين أو أكثر أما الشرطة القاطعة فتستخدم لفصل كلمات الجملة الاعتراضية عن بقية الجملة. قد يحدث الخلط بين هاتين الشرطتين نظرًا لتشابههما ، ولكن لكل منهما استخدام مختلف . الشرطات الواصلة لا يسبقها مسافة فاصلة بينما الشرطات القاطعة يسبقها ويليها مسافة فاصلة.

الشروط الواصلة

★ بصفة عامة ، تستخدم الشروط الواصلة لربط كلمتين أو أجزاء الكلمات مع بعضها لتجنب الغموض والإبهام . استعن دائماً بقاموس لمعرفة ما إذا كان الاسم المركب يحتاج إلى شرطة واصله لربط أجزاءه أم لا . ولكن تذكر أن الصور الحالية والاستخدام الحالي للكلمات قد يكون قد تغير عن وقت طباعة القاموس الذي تستخدمه .

- run-down -up-to-date

★ توجد بعض الحالات التي تستخدم فيها الشروط الواصلة للتوضيح بعض الكلمات عند كتابتها ، كما في حالات إضافة البادئات إلى بعض الكلمات أو عند كتابة الكلمات التي توضح الصلات الأسرية . ولكن تذكر أن كثير من الكلمات التي كان يتم إضافة شرطات واصله لها في الماضي لم تعد تضاف لها هذه الشرطات الآن حيث أصبحت تستخدم ككلمة واحدة مثل (email, nowadays) .

- co-operate -anti-nuclear -son-in-law

★ -في بعض الحالات ، قد يؤدي وضع الشرطة الواصلة إلى تغيير معنى الجملة .

- I am thinking of re-covering my sofa. (= تغطيتها بغطاء جديد)
- I would like to recover my sofa. (= استعادتها من شخص استلفها أو سرقها)

★ استخدام الشروط الواصلة مع الأعداد

★ تستخدم الشرطة الواصلة مع الأعداد المركبة من ٢١ وحتى ٩٩ .

- fifty-one -eighty-nine

★ تستخدم الشرطة الفاصلة في الكسور المكتوبة حيث توضع بين البسط والمقام باستثناء الحالات التي يحتوي فيها البسط أو المقام على شرطة فاصلة بالفعل .

- two-fifths -one-third -three-tenths -sixty-nine eighty-ninths

★ تستخدم الشرطة الواصلة عندما يكون العدد جزء من صفة مركبة .

- France has a 35-hour working week. -He won the 100-metre sprint.

الشروط القاطعة

★ تستخدم الشروط القاطعة لإضافة جمل وتعليقات اعتراضية مثلها في ذلك مثل الأقواس الدائرية . في الكتابات الرسمية ، يفضل استخدام الأقواس حيث تعتبر الشروط القاطعة أقل رسمية . يمكن استخدام الشروط القاطعة أيضاً لتأكيد معنى معين في الجملة .

- You may think she is a liar - she isn't.
- She might come to the party - you never know.

١٠- الأقواس الدائرية () Round brackets

والأقواس المستطيلة [] Square brackets

★ قد يكون استخدام الأقواس الهلالية (brackets) والأقواس المستطيلة (parentheses) والتميز بينهما أمراً مربكاً بعض الشيء .

الاقواس الهلالية هي التي يكون لها هذا الشكل () بينما يكون للأقواس المستطيلة

★ هذا الشكل [] . يُطلق على هذه الأقواس عادة اسم الأقواس الدائرية (round brackets) والأقواس المستطيلة (square

brackets) .

★ عادة ما تستخدم الأقواس المستطيلة لأغراض خاصة كما في حالات استخدامها في الكتيبات الإرشادية الفنية . تستخدم الأقواس الدائرية بنفس الطريقة التي تستخدم بها الفاصلة عندما نريد إضافة شرح أو تعليق إضافي له علاقة بالفكرة الرئيسية التي تعرض ولكنه مختلف عنها . يعتقد معظم النحويين أنه يمكن في كل الحالات تقريباً استبدال الأقواس الدائرية بفواصل .

- The government's education report (April 2005) shows that the level of literacy is rising in nearly all areas.
- I visited Kathmandu (which was full of tourists) on my way to the Himalayas for a trekking expedition.

١١- الفاصلة المنقوطة (;) The semicolon

★ تقع الفاصلة المنقوطة موقع الوسط من النقطة والفاصلة . يمكن استخدام الفاصلة المنقوطة لربط العبارات والجمل المرتبطة مع بعضها بشكل موضوعي دون الحاجة إلى استخدام رابط (كما في المثال الأول أدناه) . بالإضافة إلى ذلك ، يمكن أن تستخدم الفواصل المنقوطة بدلاً من الفواصل لفصل عناصر قائمة ما عن بعضها إذا كانت هذه العناصر تحتوي بالفعل على فواصل .

- I like your brother; he's a good friend.

Exercise on Punctuation

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

- Punctuation is a system of symbols that we use in language.
a- spoken b- written c- heard d-said
- What are the symbols used in punctuation called?
a- punctuals b- punctuality c- punctuations d-punctuation marks
- In the words "See you tomorrow" she said, a comma is needed the second quotation mark.
a- just after b- just before c- before and after d-without a comma
- What could the sentence He smiled and said "Hi! How are you?" use after the word said?
a- a colon or semi-colon b- a colon or comma
c-a comma or semi-colon d- a hyphen
- Which is another word for quotation mark?
a- inverted comma b- quotation sign
c- speech mark d- a colon mark
- If a word that's too long to fit on a line is broken into two parts, the first part ends with....
a- a hyphen b- a backslash c- an ellipsis mark d- quotation mark
- What is the punctuation mark in they're and children's called?
a- Apostrophe b- possessive c- super comma d-a backslash
- Which CANNOT replace the brackets in this sentence?
"May Day (also Labour Day or Workers' Day) is celebrated on May 1."
a- Commas b- dashes c-colons d-a hyphen
- Which includes an apostrophe indicating the possessive form?
a- Our dog's hungry. b- Omar's dinner's ready.
c-Omar's got his dinner. d-Our dogs hungry
- Apostrophes can show where letters are missing in words.
a- contracted b- misspelt c-censored d-contrast
- If a writer uses a word or phrase in a special way, such as ironically, he can put it in
a- round brackets b- square brackets
c- quotation marks d-question mark
- If you're not sure which punctuation style is used by the organization you're working for, ask to see their.....
a- stylish b- style guide
c-stylist d-punctuation manager
- "I offered the children bananas peachespears and plums." What punctuation marks do we need in the spaces?
a- , b- ; c- . d-:
- The is used after a word used to address a person.
a- colon b- semi-colon c-apostrophe d-comma
- He was a man without a plan..... a rebel without a cause.
a- . b- ! c-; d- ,
- You must leave a space every comma in a sentence.
a- before b- after c- around d-between

17. Miss Nora class is the best class at school!
a- s' b- 's c- ' d- b & c
18. To, she agreed to marry a man of her father's age.
a- everybody surprise b- everybodys surprise
c. everybodys' surprise d- everybody's surprise
19. Mr Mohamed is a self made man.
a- , b- ; c- d-:
20. Which of these is used between sentences which are grammatically independent?
a- apostrophe b- Colon c-Comma d- Hyphen
21. I haven't seen Esraa today, said Tom.
a- " 'apostrophes b- " " speech marks c- , , commas d- () brackets
22. Malak said that the Earth was flat but I said it was round.
a- Full-stop b- Colon c-Comma d- Semi-colon
23. In Allen Poe's Poe described a man with a guilty conscience.
a- short story, The Tell-Tale Heart b- short story, "The Tell-Tale Heart,"
c-short story. "the Tell-Tale Heart," d-short story The Tell-Tale Heart,
24. I told the students to bring the following items ...a pen, a pencil, a ruler and an exercise book.
a- , b- ; c- / d-:
25. Advertising is considered an important part for big business, to customers sometimes.
a- but-a trick b- but, a trick; c- but a trick d-but, "a trick,"
26. Which of these is used to separate a series of loosely related clauses?
a- Semi-colon b- Colon c- Comma d- Full stop
27. Mansour the carpenter...made this cupboard.
a- , b- " " c- [] . d-() .
28. Which CANNOT come at the end of a sentence?
a- A period b-A colon c- An question mark d- An exclamation mark
29. I found Karim S jacket on the chair.
a- - b- , c- ' d- "
30. The class just finished reading a novel by Charles Dickens about the suffering of children at work.
a- "Hard Times," b- Hard Times, c-Hard Times d- "Hard Times",
31. Which of the following sentences has the correct punctuation?
a- Omar, and Ali who have always been friends, no longer talk to each other.
b- Omar and Ali who have always been friends no longer talk to each other.
c-Omar and Ali, who have always been friends, no longer talk to each other.
d-Omar and Ali, who have always been friends, no longer, talk to each other.
32. Which sentence has the correct ending punctuation mark?
a- When you arrive home, call me?
b- When you arrive home, call me.
c- When you arrive home, call me!
d- When you arrive home, call me:

33. Which of the following sentences has the correct punctuation?

- a- My daughter loves mobile games, my son likes football.
- b- My daughter loves mobile games; my son likes football.
- c- My daughter loves mobile games my son likes football.
- d- My daughter loves mobile games: my son likes football.

34. Which of the following sentences has the correct punctuation?

- a- This is what I ate for breakfast; an egg and a cheese sandwich.
- b- This is what I ate for breakfast: egg and a cheese sandwich.
- c- This is what I ate for breakfast an egg and a cheese sandwich.
- d- This is what I ate for breakfast, egg and a cheese sandwich.

35. Which of the following sentences has the correct punctuation?

- a- He knocked several times: no one came to the door.
- b- He knocked several times no one came to the door.
- c- He knocked several times, no one came to the door.
- d. He knocked several times; no one came to the door.

36. Which of the following sentences has the correct punctuation?

- a- Here is what you need to get at the market beans, eggs, cheese and bread.
- b- Here is what you need to get at the market: beans eggs cheese and bread.
- c- Here is what you need to get at the market; beans, eggs, cheese and bread.
- d- Here is what you need to get at the market: beans, eggs, cheese and bread.

37. Which of the following sentences has the correct punctuation?

- a- The window was open I looked out over the green landscape.
- b- The window was open, I looked out over the green landscape.
- c- The window was open: I looked out over the green landscape.
- d- The window was open; I looked out over the green landscape.

38. Which of the following sentences has the correct punctuation?

- a- The school trip has three supervisors Mr Ali, Mr Mohamed and Mr Ahmed.
- b- The school trip has three supervisors: Mr Ali, Mr Mohamed and Mr Ahmed.
- c- The school trip has three supervisors, Mr Ali, Mr Mohamed and Mr Ahmed.
- d- The school trip has three supervisors; Mr Ali, Mr Mohamed and Mr Ahmed.

39. Which of the following sentences has the correct punctuation?

- a- The airport announcer said: "The 8:30 p.m. flight to Dubai is now boarding."
- b- The airport announcer said "The 8:30 p.m. flight to Dubai is now boarding."
- c- The airport announcer said, "The 8,30-p.m. flight to Dubai is now boarding."
- d- The airport announcer said; "The 8:30 p.m. flight to Dubai is now boarding."

40. Which Paragraph is punctuated correctly?

- a- Ali had a hard time selling cabbages, carrots and garlic. His mothers organic fertilizers might be to blame as it's pretty smelly and can't be touched without the use of gloves?
- b- Ali had a hard time selling cabbages. Carrots and garlic. His mothers organic fertilizer might be to blame as it's pretty smelly and can't be touched without the use of gloves!
- c- Ali had a hard time selling cabbages, carrots and garlic. His mother's organic fertilizer might be to blame as it's pretty smelly and can't be touched without the use of gloves.
- d- Ali had a hard time selling cabbages, carrots; and garlic. His mother's organic fertilizer might be to blame, as it's pretty smelly and can't be touched without the use of gloves.

كتابة البراجراف -Paragraph Writing

• What is a paragraph?

ما هى الفقرة الإنشائية؟

1. A paragraph is a series of sentences that talk about a specific subject.

الفترة الإنشائية هى مجموعة من الجمل التى تتحدث عن موضوع محدد .

2. It doesn't really matter how many sentences a paragraph has, but a good paragraph consists of 5-7 sentences. There is a topic sentence, 3 supporting sentences, and a conclusion sentence.

ليس من المهم عدد الجمل التى تتكون منها الفقرة الإنشائية لكن تتكون الفقرة الإنشائية الجيدة من ٥-٧ جمل : جملة افتتاحية و٣ جمل داعمة على الأقل وجملة ختامية .

3. A paragraph starts on an indented line.

تبدأ الفقرة الإنشائية بسطر ذو مسافة بادئة (فراغ يكفى خمس حروف) .

4. The lines that a paragraph should include in are at least three to five, not more.

تتضمن الفقرة الإنشائية ثلاثة أسطر على الأقل ولا تزيد عن خمسة .

أجزاء البراجراف Parts of a paragraph

❖ Topic sentence

الجملة الرئيسية

❖ Supporting Sentences

جمل الموضوع

❖ Concluding Sentence

الجملة الختامية

Topic Sentence = Introduction sentence

الجملة الرئيسية (= جملة المقدمة)

The Topic sentence is often the first sentence of a paragraph. It states the main idea of the paragraph.

غالبا ما تكون جملة الموضوع هى الجملة الأولى من الفقرة الإنشائية ، وهى توضح الفكرة الرئيسية للفترة .

Questions & Answers

1• What do we leave at the beginning of the first line of a paragraph?

A space of about five letters

– مسافة فارغة تكفى خمس حروف

2• What is a topic sentence?

ما هى الجمل الافتتاحية ؟

- The topic sentence is the first sentence in a paragraph.

3• What does a topic sentence do?

ماذا تفعل الجملة الافتتاحية ؟

- It introduces the main idea of the paragraph.

4• How do I write a topic sentence?

كيف أكتب جملة افتتاحية ؟

- Summarize was the main idea of your paragraph.

(Body) Supporting Sentences

الجملة الداعمة

The supporting sentences explain more about the topic sentence by showing some facts, statistics, or examples regarding the topic. It also includes the writer's experience and their own analysis. Supporting sentences are used to develop the topic sentence.

تشرح الجملة الداعمة المزيد عن الجملة الافتتاحية من خلال عرض بعض الحقائق أو الإحصائيات أو الأمثلة المتعلقة بالموضوع، وتشمل أيضا تجربة الكاتب وتحليله الخاص، تستخدم الجملة الداعمة لتطوير جملة الموضوع.

Questions & Answers

1• What are the supporting sentences?

ما هي الجملة الداعمة؟

- They come after the topic sentence and make up the body of a paragraph.

2• What do supporting sentences do?

ماذا تفعل الجملة لداعمة؟

- They give details to develop and support the main idea of the paragraph.

3• How do I write supporting sentences?

كيف أكتب جملة داعمة؟

- You should give supporting facts, details تفاصيل, and examples.

Concluding Sentence (= Closing Sentence):

الجملة الختامية

A concluding sentence is the end of the paragraph. It ties all ideas given in the paragraph and emphasizes the main idea one last time. In the concluding sentence, the writer usually restates their topic sentence or summarizes the main points of the paragraph.

الجملة الختامية هي نهاية الفقرة الإنشائية، وهي تربط جميع الأفكار الواردة في الفقرة وتؤكد الفكرة الرئيسية مرة أخيرة، وفي الجملة الختامية، يعيد الكاتب صياغة جملة الموضوع أو يلخص النقاط الرئيسية في الفقرة.

Questions & Answers

1• What is a closing (concluding) sentence?

ما هي جملة الخاتمة؟

- A closing sentence is the last sentence in a paragraph.

2• What does a closing sentence do?

ماذا تفعل جملة الخاتمة؟

- It restates me the main idea of a paragraph.

3• How do I write a closing sentence?

كيف أكتب جملة خاتمة؟

- Restate the main idea of the paragraph using different words.

أنواع الفقرة الإنشائية Types of a paragraph

ماهى أنواع الفقرات الإنشائية؟ What are the types of Paragraphs?

The most important types of paragraphs are: descriptive, narrative, expository, and persuasive.

Types of a paragraph

1- Descriptive Paragraph: الفقرة الإنشائية الوصفية

This type of paragraph describes the topic. A descriptive paragraph usually appeals to the five senses of touch, smell, sight, sound, and taste. This type of paragraph can be more artistic and may not follow grammatical standards.

هذا النوع من الفقرات الإنشائية يصف الموضوع، وعادة ما تخاطب الفقرة الوصفية الحواس الخمس: اللمس والشم والبصر والصوت والتذوق، ويمكن أن يكون هذا النوع من الفقرات ذو طابع أدبي وقد لا يتبع المعايير النحوية.

A sample descriptive paragraph

My mother's last smile to me wasn't a sunset. It was an eclipse, the last eclipse. It was noon dying away to darkness where there would be no dawn. Mum passed away taking love, care and warmth with her to her grave.

2- Narrative Paragraph: الفقرة الإنشائية الروائية

This type of paragraph narrates a story. We can call it a mini short story. It includes a sequence of topic sentences like a clear start, middle of the topic, and an end to the paragraph.

هذا النوع من الفقرات الإنشائية يروي قصة، ويمكننا أن نسميها قصة قصيرة مصغرة، وهى تتضمن سلسلة من الجمل الرئيسية التى تشير إلى البداية الواضحة ومنتصف الموضوع ونهاية الفقرة.

A sample narrative paragraph

Roquia has had a busy day. In the morning, she went to school where she had six lessons. After returning home, she quickly had lunch and soon she started to help her mother with the housework. As soon as they had finished it, Roquia started doing her homework. Roquia is dead tired now. She intends to have a light supper, shower and go to bed.

3- Expository (how-to) Paragraph: الفقرة الإنشائية التفسيرية

An expository paragraph defines something or gives instructions. It may also explain a process and influence the reader step by step. This expository paragraph usually needs research, but it's also possible to rely on the writer's knowledge and experience.

إن الفقرة الإنشائية التفسيرية تعرف شيئاً ما أو تعطى تعليمات، وقد تفسر أيضاً عملية ما وتؤثر على القارئ خطوة بخطوة، وعادة ما تحتاج هذه الفقرة التفسيرية إلى البحث، ولكن من الممكن أيضاً الاعتماد على معرفة الكاتب وخبرته.

A sample expository paragraph

My sister Lojin is my best friend for many reasons. First, she is always helpful. After I had a baby, I was really tired, so she came over to hold the baby while I took a rest. Also, she is a good listener. Whenever I have a problem, she hears my worries and helps me decide. Finally, she is funny! Heba always tells me the funniest jokes that make me laugh. All in all, I can't dream of a better friend than Lojin.

4- Persuasive Paragraph: الفقرة الإنشائية الإقناعية

A persuasive paragraph seeks to make the readers admit a writer's point of view or know his/her position. Persuasive paragraphs are often used by the teachers because it is beneficial when building an argument. Also, it makes a writer research and collect some facts on the topic.

تسعى الفقرة الإنشائية الإقناعية إلى جعل القراء يتبنون وجهة نظر الكاتب أو يعرفون موقفه، غالباً ما يستخدم المعلمون الفقرات الإنشائية الإقناعية لأنها مفيدة عند بناء مناقشة، كما أنها تجعل الكاتب يقوم بإجراء بحث وجمع بعض الحقائق حول الموضوع.

A sample persuasive paragraph

In this age of technology, all students should learn Internet use, and there should be a course to teach it. The first reason is going to school. In the twenty-first century, almost all classes require some computer use. Secondly, it's getting almost impossible to find a job that doesn't require computer skills of some sort. If people don't have computer skills, they will fail in the job market and in life.

الكلمات والتعبيرات الانتقالية (الروابط) Important transition words

تستخدم الكلمات والعبارات الانتقالية لإظهار العلاقة بين جملتين أو فقرتين أهم الكلمات والتعبيرات الانتقالية:

المقارنة Comparison	
Also	أيضا
as well	أيضا
in the same manner	بنفس الكيفية
العطف والإضافة Addition	
Additionally\in addition	بالإضافة إلى ذلك
Besides\that\Moreover\Furthermore	Besides \in addition to \ along with\ as well as
Again	مرة أخرى
equally important	بنفس الأهمية
التناقض Contrast	
in spite of \ although\ Despite \even though\ though	بالرغم من
However\ yet \ Nevertheless\ but	مع ذلك
in contrast\on the contrary \on the other hand	على النقيض
الختام Conclusion	
in summary\on the whole\to conclude \in conclusion \all in all	في المجمل
to summarize\ to sum up\ to put the whole in a nutshell\in short\ Finally	
التسلسل الزمني Sequence	
After	بعد
after that	بعد ذلك
As	عندما / لأن
as long as	طالما
Afterwards	بعد ذلك
as soon as	بمجرد أن
at last	أخيرا
Before	قبل
During	أثناء / خلال
Earlier	قبل ذلك
first (second...)	أولا (ثانيا ...)
Formerly	قبل ذلك
Immediately	على الفور
in the first place	في المقام الأول
Later	فيما بعد
Meanwhile	في تلك الأثناء
Next	ثم
Once	بمجرد أن
shortly after	بمجرد أن
Since	منذ
Subsequently	بعد ذلك
the moment	في اللحظة التي
while	بينما
thereafter	بعد ذلك
until / till	حتى / لغاية
When	عندما
السبب والنتيجة Effect & Cause	
Accordingly	وفقا لذلك
as a result	كنتيجة لذلك
because of that	لأن
Consequently	نتيجة لذلك
for this reason	لهذا السبب
Hence	ولذلك - ومن ثم
For example	على سبيل المثال
For instance	على سبيل المثال
In fact	في الحقيقة
otherwise	والا - خلاف ذلك
since / as	لأن
So	لذلك
Then	إذن
Therefore	بناء على ذلك
Thus	لذلك
Specifically	تحديدا
That is	وذلك يعني
To illustrate	للتوضيح

Exercise on Paragraph Writing

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

1. What is the first sentence of a paragraph called?

- a. The introduction sentence b. The topic sentence
c. The closing sentence d. The supporting sentence

2. What is a paragraph?

- a. A series of sentences that talk about various subjects.
b. Made up of only one sentence.
c. A series of sentences that talk about a specific subject.
d. A series of paragraphs about one main idea or point.

3. When do you use supporting details or supporting sentences?

- a. Never use these in paragraphs because they are for essays only.
b. Before the first sentence at the introduction.
c. After the topic sentence and before the closing sentence.
d. After the last sentence because it helps you summarize the paragraph.

4. How many sentences does a paragraph nearly have?

- a. 5-7 b. 6-8 c. 3-4 d. 9-10

5. How many topics should a paragraph cover?

- a. One b. Two c. Three d. Five

6. What is smooth and logical flow of sentences in a paragraph called?

- a. Unity b. Emphasis c. Coherence d. Incoherence

7. Which of the following would be the best topic for an argument paragraph?

- a. Green is my favorite color. b. War can lead to many deaths.
c. The new law was a wise decision. d. Lions eat meat.

8. Choose the supporting sentence(s) for this topic sentence:

Most students need to learn good ways to study.

- a. Sometimes cheating homework in a group can be helpful.
b. Studying instead of sleeping doesn't help learning or test scores.
c. Making friends is important to happiness and success.
d. Many high-paying jobs require a university degree.

9. How should the topic sentence of a paragraph be?

- a. As broad and general as possible. b. Always about science.
c. Broad enough to explicate with the topic. d. Something the writer is interested in.

10. How many sentences should be there to form a paragraph?

- a. Two sentences are enough for being called a paragraph.
b. At least three sentences must be there.
c. At least five sentences are required for a paragraph.
d. It doesn't really matter how many sentences are there.

11. Which is an example of cause-and-effect sentence?

- a. Sama used to play video games for hours, that's why her eyesight has become weaker.
b. Sama played video games and the Internet slowed down.
c. Sama stopped playing video games when she started school.
d. Sama bought a new game after Rody did.

12. A transition is

- a. signal words that help organize a paragraph, using time order or listing order.
- b. a series of sentences about one main idea, or point.
- c. the sentences that express the main point, or idea, of a paragraph.
- d. reasons, examples, and other details that support the main point of the paragraph.

13. A topic sentence is

- a. reasons, examples, and other details that support the main point of the paragraph.
- b. a sentence with signal words that increase effectiveness of organization.
- c. a way to conclude the paragraph so the reader knows what the entire paragraph was about.
- d. the sentence that expresses the main point, or idea, of a paragraph.

14. A supporting detail sentence is

- a. a series of paragraphs about one main idea, or point.
- b. signal words that help organize a paragraph, using time order or listing order.
- c. reasons, examples, and other details that support the main point of the paragraph.
- d. a way to conclude the paragraph so the reader knows what the paragraph was about.

15. Choose the best topic sentence:

..... On the contrary of some species of dogs, they do not need a lot of exercise every day. Crowds and loud noises do not make them nervous. They do not mind being alone for hours. Above all this, they are known to be patient and loving with children. If you are a city dweller , I recommend this breed of dog.

- a. Bulldogs are a good choice of dog for people who live in cities.
- b. Every family should have a dog.
- c. Not all dogs are happy living in the city.
- d. All species of dogs are pretty much alike – they're all the same.

16. Choose the supporting sentence(s) for this topic sentence:

I have to look for another job.

- a. I am lucky that I still have a job.
- b. The commute is very long.
- c. As we now have another child, my salary isn't enough for our family.
- d. b & c

17. Read the following paragraph, then choose the correct topic sentence.

Malaysians spend more than \$50 million a year to buy imported fruits. Much of this money can be kept in the country if Malaysians consume more local fruits of which there are more than twenty varieties. Except for durians, mangoes and rambutans , Malaysians generally like imported fruits.

- a. Malaysians spend more than \$50 million a year to buy imported fruits.
- b. Much of this money can be kept in the country if Malaysians consume more local fruits of which there are more than twenty varieties.
- c. Except for durians, mangoes and rambutans , Malaysians generally like imported fruits.
- d. None of the above.

18. Choose the best topic sentence:

... He always takes the time to listen to the details of my complaints. When I was in the hospital, he came to visit me. He always makes sure I get the medication I need. Several of my friends now go to see him, and they like him as much as I do!

- a. I love my father.
- b. Seeing a doctor has become very expensive.
- c. I am very happy with my doctor.
- d. It is hard to find a good doctor.

19. Read the following paragraph, then choose the correct topic sentence.

The way a bird flies often shows what it is doing. When it is flying to warmer places for winter, it flies straight. When it is catching insects, it moves about in many directions.

- a. The way a bird flies often shows what it is doing.
- b. When it is flying to warmer places for winter, it flies straight.
- c. When it is catching insects, it moves about in many directions.
- d. None of the above.

20. Choose the best topic sentence:

..... Most people who earn the minimum salary are trying to support families with it. No one working full-time and earning the minimum salary makes enough money to pay for their necessities. If we raise the minimum salary, families will have more money to spend, and therefore other businesses will make more money. For so many reasons, it is the best thing to do.

- a. This economy is especially hard for small business owners.
- b. It is due time to raise the minimum salary.
- c. We must worry about jobs, not salaries.
- d. Parents in Cairo have a lot of expenses.

21. Choose the supporting sentence(s) for this topic sentence:

Parents should not allow young children to cross this busy road on their own.

- a. Cars are always speeding down that avenue.
- b. Last year, two children were injured while crossing that street.
- c. There are many good restaurants on that street.
- d. a & b

22. Read the following paragraph, then choose the correct topic sentence.

Heavy rain stops many of our activities. Games, sports, picnics and other outdoor activities are interrupted by rain. Heavy rain also prevents fishermen from going out to sea.

- a. Games, sports, picnics and other outdoor activities are interrupted by rain.
- b. Heavy rain also prevents fishermen from going out to sea.
- c. Heavy rain stops many of our activities.
- d. None of the above.

المقال Essay (paper) Writing

• What is an essay (a paper)?

ما هو المقال

An essay a (paper) is a short formal piece of writing which deals with a single subject.

المقال عبارة عن عمل كتابي قصير باللغة الرسمية يتناول موضوع واحد

• What is a thesis statement (a topic statement)?

ما هي الجملة الرئيسية؟

The thesis (or topic) statement accurately states the main idea of the essay. It sets limits on the topic. The thesis works as a road map for the whole essay, showing the readers what you have to say and which main points you will use to support your ideas.

توضح الجملة الرئيسية (أو جملة الموضوع) بدقة الفكرة الرئيسية للمقال، وهي تضع حدودا للموضوع. وتعمل الجملة الرئيسية كخارطة طريق للمقال بأكمله، حيث تظهر للقراء ما لديك لتقوله والنقاط الرئيسية التي ستستخدمها لدعم أفكارك.

• What does an essay consist of? / What are the main parts of an essay?

مما يتكون المقال؟ / ما هي الأجزاء الرسمية للمقال؟

In general, an essay has three parts:

يتكون المقال من ثلاث أجزاء رئيسية

المقدمة (التمهيد) Introduction:

The introduction is the first paragraph of your essay. This is where you introduce your topic (thesis) for the first time. You can give a very brief summary of your essay in the introductory paragraph. Generally, the introduction is not very long, about 4-6 lines. In the introduction, try to draw and keep the readers' attention. To do so, you can start with a quote, a proverb, a definition or a question.

المقدمة هي الفقرة الأولى من مقالتك، هذا هو المكان الذي تقدم فيه موضوعك الرئيسي (أطروحتك) لأول مرة، ويمكنك تقديم ملخص موجز لمقالك في الفقرة التمهيدية. بشكل عام، المقدمة ليست طويلة جدا، حوالي 4-6 أسطر. في المقدمة، حاول أن تجذب انتباه القراء وتحافظ عليه. ولقيام بذلك يمكنك البدء باقتباس أو قول مأثور أو تعريف أو سؤال.

العرض (Body (Middle Section / Bulk) :

The body is the main part of your essay between the introduction and the conclusion. It includes the most vital and important content of the essay. The body of the essay can extend to two or more paragraphs according to the content. It is important to organize your thoughts and content. Write the information in a systematic flow so that the reader can understand.

العرض هو الجزء الرئيسي لمقالك بين المقدمة والخاتمة ، وهو يتضمن المحتوى الأكثر أهمية والأكثر حيوية للمقال ، ويمكن أن يمتد متن المقالة إلى فقرتين أو أكثر وفقا للمحتوى ، ومن المهم تنظيم أفكارك ومحتواك وأن تكتب المعلومات بتسلسل منتظم حتى يتمكن القارئ من فهمها .

الخاتمة (Conclusion (Closing) :

The conclusion is the last paragraph of the essay. Sometimes a conclusion will just restate the introductory paragraph but make sure the words and syntax (structures) are different. You can end your essay by providing some moral. Make sure you complete your essay with the conclusion, leave no hanging points.

الخاتمة هي الفقرة الأخيرة من المقال ، وفي بعض الأحيان ستعيد الخاتمة صياغة الفقرة التمهيدية ولكن تأكد من اختلاف الكلمات وبناء الجمل ، ويمكنك إنهاء مقالتك بتقديم بعض الدروس المستفادة . تأكد من إكمال مقالتك بالخاتمة ولا تترك أي نقاط معلقة .

What is a hook ?

ما هي الجملة الافتتاحية؟

A hook is an opening statement in an essay that attempts to grab the reader's attention so that they want to read on.

هي الجملة الافتتاحية في المقال وتهدف الى جذب انتباه القارئ ليستمر في القراءة .

What are the main types of an essay?

ما هي الأنواع الرئيسية للمقال؟

Like the main types of a paragraph.

(Paragraph)

هذا وقد سبق شرح هذه الأنواع الأربعة عند مناقشة الفقرة الإنشائية

EL.Mister

What are the characteristics of a good essay?

ما هي خصائص المقال الجيد؟

Coherence الترابط المنطقي	An essay should be organized logically, flow smoothly, and stick together. In other words, everything in the essay should make sense to a reader. يجب تنظيم المقال بشكل منطقي، وأن يتسم بالسلاسة، وأن «يتعلق ببعضه البعض». بمعنى آخر، يجب أن يكون كل شيء في مقال مفهوم للقارئ.
Coherence دقة اللغة	An essay should be written in a generally correct standard English, with complete sentences, and be relatively error-free. بشكل عام يجب كتابة المقال باللغة الإنجليزية القياسية الصحيحة، وباستخدام جمل كاملة، وأن يكون خالية نسبياً من الأخطاء.
Development تطوير الفكرة	Each paragraph should support or expand the central idea of the essay. The idea of each paragraph should be explained and illustrated through examples, details, and descriptions. يجب أن تدعم أو تطور كل فقرة الفكرة المركزية للمقال. ويجب شرح فكرة كل فقرة وتوضيحها من خلال الأمثلة والتفاصيل والأوصاف.
Focus التركيز	An essay should have a single clear central idea. Each paragraph should have a clear main point or topic sentence. يجب أن يكون للمقال فكرة مركزية واحدة واضحة، ويجب أن تحتوي كل فقرة على نقطة رئيسية واضحة أو جملة موضوع.
Unity الارتباط (أحادية الفكرة)	Every paragraph in an essay should be related to the main idea. Each paragraph should stick to its main point. يجب أن ترتبط كل فقرة في المقال بالفكرة الرئيسية، ويجب أن تلتزم كل فقرة بفكرتها الرئيسية.

What are the best steps of essay writing?

ما هي أفضل الخطوات لكتابة المقال؟

- | | |
|--|----------------------------------|
| 1. Create a thesis statement (Choose a topic) | اكتب الجملة الرئيسية. |
| 2. Make an outline | حدد الخطوط العريضة (الشكل العام) |
| 3. Begin with the body, not the introduction . | ابدأ بالعرض وليس المقدمة. |
| 4. Write your introduction. | اكتب المقدمة. |
| 5. Begin each paragraph with a topic sentence. | ابدأ كل فقرة بجملة رئيسية |
| 6. Conclude your essay. | اكتب الخاتمة. |
| 7. Revise and proofread. | راجع وصحح الأخطاء |

Exercise on Essay (paper) Writing

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

1. An essay is

- a. a series of sentences about one main topic.
- b. a series of paragraphs about one main idea, or point.
- c. the sentence that expresses the main point, or idea, of a paragraph.
- d. an excellent way to get a lot of information down on paper.

2. How many paragraphs should you have in your essay?

- a. Two paragraphs are enough for being called an essay.
- b. At least four paragraphs must be there.
- c. At least five paragraphs are required for an essay.
- d. It doesn't really matter how many paragraphs are there.

3. What is the first paragraph of an essay called?

- a. Conclusion
- b. Body Paragraphs
- c. Introduction
- d. Exposition

4. What is the last paragraph of an essay called?

- a. Introduction
- b. Thesis Statement
- c. Body Paragraphs
- d. Conclusion

5. What are the middle paragraphs of an essay called?

- a. Body Paragraphs
- b. Conclusions
- c. Introductions
- d. Topic Sentences

6. How do you separate paragraphs?

- a. A space
- b. There is only supposed to be one paragraph.
- c. You don't separate paragraphs.
- d. An indent

7. The introductory paragraph has three parts. Which of the following is NOT part of the introductory paragraph?

- a. thesis
- b. direct quote
- c. background
- d. hook

8. What is the main idea of an essay called?

- a. citation
- b. topic sentence
- c. introduction
- d. thesis

9. What are the parts of a paragraph?

- a. topic sentence, background sentences, thesis
- b. hook, background sentences, thesis
- c. topic sentence, supporting sentences, closing sentence
- d. hook, background sentences, closing sentence

10. To is to rewrite another writer's words and ideas into your own words.

- a. paraphrase
- b. summarise
- c. include
- d. conclude

11. When you think that the words of the other writer are too difficult, you them.

- a. paraphrase
- b. summarise
- c. include
- d. conclude

12. How would you plan to link the paragraphs to each other in an essay writing?

- a. I write a lot of ideas in each paragraph.
- b. By making sure that each paragraph links to the introduction.
- c. By stating different key points in each paragraph
- d. By making sure that each paragraph links to the conclusion.

13. What is the most effective way of trying to use the linking words in essay writing?

- a. Overusing transition words and expressions that are simple.
- b. Using transition words and expressions between each sentence.
- c. Learning only a few linking words and phrases to use.
- d. Learning a lot of transition words and phrases to use.

14. Which one of these points do you include in an introduction?

- a. Introduce topic areas in one or two sentences.
- b. Final results.
- c. Evidence.
- d. Moral.

15. Which one of these points is included in the body of an essay?

- a. Final results.
- b. Summary of the topic
- c. Thesis statement
- d. A topic sentence in each paragraph that states the main idea

16. What does a conclusion include?

- a. Summarizing your major points
- b. Describing the topic
- c. The positive and the negative points
- d. The descriptive points

17. What do you need to include in a conclusion?

- a. Introduce new details
- b. New ideas
- c. The thesis statement
- d. Restating the thesis statement

18. The first sentence of your introductory paragraph is called the

- a. concrete detail
- b. thesis
- c. conclusion
- d. attention grabber (hook)

19. You should include throughout your essay.

- a. transition words
- b. paragraphs
- c. theses
- d. closings

20. The first sentence of the conclusion paragraph should

- a. include a quote
- b. grab your readers attention
- c. restate your thesis
- d. summarize your body paragraphs

21. Which of these is not a type of essay?

- a. Personal essay
- b. Narrative essay
- c. Descriptive essay
- d. Argumentative essay

22. Which of these essays tells a story?

- a. Argumentative essays
- b. Descriptive essays
- c. Reflective essays
- d. Narrative essays

23. must be avoided in a summary.

- a. Facts
- b. Ideas
- c. Repetitions
- d. Verbs

24. It is recommended that you write the paragraph last.

- a. introduction
- b. thesis
- c. body
- d. conclusion

25. What is the first thing you should do when needing to write an essay?

- a. A promise.
- b. Choose a topic.
- c. A decision.
- d. No mistakes.

26. You should first write the of your essay.

- a. moral
- b. sentence
- c. body
- d. conclusion

27. An essay is

- a. a type of writing that has too many paragraphs
- b. a song with a story
- c. a poem that has many stanzas
- d. a type of writing that requires research

28. The introductory paragraph of an essay requires

- a. The topic, thesis, and main idea
- b. The supporting details
- c. The reason for the essay, the topic, and thesis
- d. a and b

29. After you write the main idea of paragraphs,.....

- a. include the thesis to remind the reader.
- b. make sure the supporting details are shown through the main idea.
- c. use opinion to show why your thesis is right.
- d. include supporting details with examples and specific details.

30. The conclusion of an essay should

- a. include last minute ideas and thoughts for the future.
- b. have a restatement of the thesis and thoughts for the future.
- c. be a recap of the whole essay.
- d. be only two sentences.

Exercise on translation

Choose the best English translation

١. إن استصلاح الصحراء وتحويلها لأراضى زراعية ضرورة لتحقيق الاكتفاء الغذائى في ظل الازمة الاقتصادية الحالية .

- Desert reclamation and turning them into agricultural lands are a necessity to achieve food sufficiency with the current global economic crisis .
- Desert acclamation and turning them into agricultural lands is a necessity to achieve food sufficiency with the current global economical crisis .
- Desert reclamation and turning them into cultural lands are a necessary to achieve food sufficiency with the current global economic crisis .
- Desert reclamation and turning them into agricultural lands are a necessity to achieve food sufficiency with the current global economic crisis .

٢. تبذل الحكومة ما فى وسعها لرفع مستوى معيشة الافراد.

- The government do its best to raise the standard of living of individuals.
- The government does its best to upraise the standard of living of individuals.
- The government does its best to raise the standard of living of individuals.
- The government does its best to raise the standard of life of individuals.

٣. يجب على شبابنا دفع عجلة التنمية من أجل مستقبل افضل لهم وللأجيال القادمة.

- Our youth should not push the acceleration of development for a better future for them and the coming generations.
- Our youth should push the acceleration of culture for a better future for them and the coming generations.
- Our youth should push the acceleration of development for a bad future for them and the coming generations.
- Our youth should push the acceleration of development for a better future for them and the coming generations.

٤. يجب على المواطنين معرفة واجباتهم قبل المطالبة بحقوقهم تحت مظلة الديمقراطية.

- Citizens must knew their duties before asking about their rights under the umbrella of democracy.
- Citizens must know their duties before asking about their rights under the umbrella of democracy.
- Citizens must know their duties after asking about their rights under the umbrella of democracy.
- Citizens must know their duties before asking about their lights under the umbrella of democracy.

٥. يجب عدم تشويه أهداف الثورة وتحويل الحرية الى فوضى.

- We should not distort the goals of the revolution and turn freedom into chaos.
- We should distort the goals of the revolution and turn freedom into chaos.
- We should not distort the goals of the revolution and turn freedom into free.
- We should not distort the goal of the revolution and turn freedom into chaos.

٦. -يجب على شبابنا دفع عجلة التنمية من أجل مستقبل أفضل.

- Our youth should pushes the acceleration of development for a better future.
- Our youth should push the acceleration of development for a better future.
- Our youth should push the acceleration for development for a better future.
- Our youth should push the acceleration of development for a bad future.

٧. يجب أن نتحلى بالصبر والصمود فى مواجهة مشاكلنا الاقتصادية الحالية.

- We must be characterized by patience and steadfastness in the face of our current economic problems.
- We must characterized by patience and steadfastness in the face of our current economic problems.
- We must be characterized by patience and steadfastness in the hand of our current economic problems.
- We must be characterized by patience and steadfastness in the face of our current economic problem.

٨. إن إعادة النظر فى بنود اتفاقية السلام أصبحت ضرورة ملحة الآن من أجل حماية أرض الوطن.

- a. Examining the terms of the peace agreement is now an urgent necessity to protect the homeland.
- b. Re-examining the terms of the peace agreement is now an urgent necessity to protect the homeland.
- c. Re-examining the turns of the peace agreement is now an urgent necessity to protect the homeland.
- d. Re-examining the terms of the peace agreement are now an urgent necessity to protect the homeland.

٩. لقد أصبحت السياحة العمود الفقري لتطوير الاقتصاد المصري.

- a. Tourism has become the backs bone of the development of the Egyptian economy.
- b. Tourism has become the backbone of the development of the Egypt economy.
- c. Tourism has become the backbone of the development of the Egyptian economy.
- d. Tourism has become the backbone of the development of the Egyptian economy.

١٠. تهدف قوانين المرور الجديدة الى تحقيق أنسياب المرور والحد من حوادث السيارات.

- a. The new traffic law aim to achieve the flow of traffic and reduce car accidents.
- b. The new traffic laws aim to achieve the flew of traffic and reduce car accidents.
- c. The new traffic laws aim to achieve the flow of traffic and reduce car accidents.
- d. The new traffic laws aim for achieve the flow of traffic and reduce car accidents.

١١. تبذل الحكومة ما فى وسعها لرفع مستوى معيشة الافراد.

- a. The government do its best to raise the individuals' standard of living.
- b. The government does its best to raise the individuals' standard of living.
- c. The government does its best for raise the individuals' standard of living.
- d. The government does its best to raise the individuals' standards of living.

١٢. إن البرنامج القومى للتعليم يهدف الى إعداد جيل قادر على مواجهة المستقبل وخلق مجتمع منتج.

- a. The international program for education aims to prepare a generation which is able to face the future and create a productive society.
- b. The national program for education aims to reject a generation which is able to face the future and create a productive society.
- c. The national program for education aims to prepare a generation which is able to face the future and create a productive society.
- d. The national program for education aims to prepare a generation who are able to face the future and create a productive society.

١٣. لقد أصبح استخدام الطاقة النووية فى الأغراض السلمية فى الصناعة والطب والزراعة ضرورة لا غنى عنها.

- a. The use of clear energy for peaceful purposes in industry, medicine and agriculture has become indispensable.
- b. The use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes in industry, medicine and agriculture has become indispensable.
- c. The use of nuclear energy for peace purposes in industry, medicine and agriculture has become indispensable.
- d. The use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes in industry, medicine and culture has become indispensable.

١٤. إن كل دولة فى العالم لها الحق فى استخدام الطاقة الذرية للأغراض السلمية.

- a. Each country in the world has the right to use atomic energy for peaceful purposes.
- b. Every country in the world has the right to use atomic energy for peaceful purposes.
- c. Every country in the world have the right to use atomic energy for peaceful purposes.
- d. Every country in the world has the right to using atomic energy for peaceful purposes.

١٥. تهدف مؤتمرات السلام الى وضع نهاية للحروب وتحقيق السلام العالمى.

- a. Peace conferences aims to put an end to wars and achieve the world peace.
- b. Peace conferences aim for put an end to wars and achieve the world peace.
- c. Peace conferences aim to put an end to wars and achieve the world peaceful.
- d. Peace conferences aim to put an end to wars and achieve the world peace.

١٦. يساعانا الاسفرار على اسفراف المسروعاا النافعة و حل مشكالا الاسكان والمواصلاا و اسفراف العنافة الصفة.

- Stability helps us to achieve useful projects, to solve the problems of housing and transportation and to improve health care.
- Stability help us to achieve useful projects, to solve the problems of housing and transportation and to improve health care.
- Stability helps you to achieve useful projects, to solve the problems of housing and transportation and to improve health care.
- Stability helps us to achieve use projects, to solve the problems of housing and transportation and to improve health care.

١٧. ففب أن لا اسفراف مكسوفف الأفأف و اسفراف بالعبء على السكومة و اسفرافا فف حل المشاكل.

- We should stand idly and put the burden on the government alone to solve problems.
- We should stand idly and put the burden on the government lone to solve problems.
- We shouldn't stand idly and put the burden on the government alone to solve problems.
- We shouldn't stand ideal and put the burden on the government alone to solve problems.

١٨. إذا أسا السول المسفرمة و اسفرافاا نأو مساعاا السول النامفة فأن العالم سففعم بالسلاام الالام.

- If the developing countries do their duties towards helping developing countries, the world will enjoy everlasting peace.
- If the developed countries do their duties towards helping developing countries, the world will enjoy everlasting peace.
- If the developed countries does their duties towards helping developing countries, the world will enjoy everlasting peace.
- If the developed countries do their duties towards helping developed countries, the world will enjoy everlasting peace.

١٩. اسفرافا الأالاف السماوفة على اسفرافا والأأوة و اسفراف العفف.

- Heavenly religions urges us for tolerance, brotherhood and non-violence.
- Heavenly religions urge us for tolerance, brotherhood and violence.
- Heavenly religions urge us for tolerance, brother and non-violence.
- Heavenly religions urge us for tolerance, brotherhood and non-violence.

٢٠. ففب أن نرشد أسفرافاا من المفا و إلا سوف نواجه مشكالا أفرفة فف المسفرل القرفب.

- We must rationalize our consumption of water, or we will face serious problems in the near future.
- We must not rationalize our consumption of water, or we will face serious problems in the near future.
- We must rationalize our consumption of water, or we will not face serious problems in the near future.
- We must rationalize our consumption of water, or we will hand serious problems in the near future.

٢١. إن اسفراف الصأراء سفساعا فف زفااا اسفرافا القومف و اسفرافا فرص عمل للسأاب.

- The desert reclamation will help to increase our international income and to create job opportunities for young people.
- The desert reclamation will help to decrease our national income and to create job opportunities for young people.
- The desert reclamation will help to increase our national income and to create job opportunities for young people.
- The desert reclamation will not help to increase our national income and to create job opportunities for young people.

٢٢. إن اسفراف اسفرافاا اسفرافاا هو السرفق الوأفد اسفرافا اسفرافا الاسفرافاا.

- The good use to our natural resources is the only way to achieve economic stability.
- The good use of our natural resources is the only way to achieve economic stability.
- The good use of our nature resources is the only way to achieve economic stability.
- The good use of our natural resources is the only way to achieve economy stability.

٢٣. إن تعاون الشعب مع الحكومة هو السبيل الوحيد لحل كافة مشاكلنا.

- The people's cooperation with the government is the only way to solve all our problems.
- The people cooperation with the government is the only way to solve all our problems.
- The people's cooperation with the government are the only way to solve all our problems.
- The people's cooperation with the government is the only way to dissolve all our problems.

٢٤. هل تنجح الرياضة في تحقيق السلام العالمى وهذا ما فشلت في تحقيقه الحروب؟

- Can sport succeed for achieving world peace and this is what war failed to achieve?
- Can sport succeed in achieving world peaceful and this is what war failed to achieve?
- Can sport succeed in achieving world peace and this is what war success to achieve?
- Can sport succeed in achieving world peace and this is what war failed to achieve?

٢٥. ينبغي أن نشجع الشباب على ممارسة الرياضة لمساعدتهم على قضاء وقت فراغهم.

- We should discourage young people to practice sports to help them spend their free time.
- We should not encourage young people to practice sports to help them spend their free time.
- We should encourage young people to practice sports to help them spend their free time.
- We should encourage old people to practice sports to help them spend their free time.

٢٦. يجب على الشرطة محاربة جرائم الإعتداء والاعتصاب والاختطاف والتزوير والاحتيال.

- The police must fight crimes of assault, rape, kidnapping, forgery and fraud.
- The police must not fight crimes of assault, rape, kidnapping, forgery and fraud.
- The police must fight crime of assault, rape, kidnapping, forgery and fraud.
- The police must keep crimes of assault, rape, kidnapping, forgery and fraud.

٢٧. لقد أصبحت مياه الشرب مشكلة عالمية يمكن أن تؤدي الى حروب بين كثير من الدول.

- Drinking water has become a global problem that could not lead to wars between many countries.
- Drinking water has become a global problem that could lead to wars between many countries.
- Drinking water has become a global problem that could lead to wars between much countries.
- Drinking water have become a global problem that could lead to wars between many countries.

٢٨. تعد المشكلة السكانية أخطر المشاكل التى تواجه بلدنا فى الوقت الحالى.

- The population problem are the most serious problem facing our country at this time.
- The pulsations problem is the most serious problem facing our country at this time.
- The population problem is the most serious problem facing our country at this time.
- The pollution problem is the most serious problem facing our country at this time.

٢٩. يعكس تحسين اقتصادنا نتائج إيجابية على حياة المواطن المصري.

- Improving our economy reflects positive results on the lives of the Egyptian citizen.
- Improving our economic reflects positive results on the lives of the Egyptian citizen.
- Improving our economy reflects negative results on the lives of the Egyptian citizen.
- Improving our economy reflects positive results on the life's of the Egyptian citizen.

٣٠. يجب أن يكون للحكومة دوراً كبيراً فى مكافحة كل المعوقات التى تعوق الإنتاج.

- The government should have a major role in the fight of all the obstacles that hinder production.
- The government should have a major rule in the fight against all the obstacles that hinder production.
- The government should have not a major role in the fight against all the obstacles that hinder production.
- The government should have a major role in the fight against all the obstacles that hinder production.

٣١. إن حسن استغلال مواردنا المائية هو هدف قومى يجب أن يتعاون الجميع من أجل تطبيقه.

- The good use of our water resources is a international goal which everyone must cooperate to apply.
- The good use of our water resources are a national goal which everyone must cooperate to apply.
- The good use of our water sources is a national goal which everyone must cooperate to apply.
- The good use of our water resources is a national goal which everyone must cooperate to apply.

٣٢. إن الشعب المصرى بأسره يرفض الإرهاب والعنف وقتل الأبرياء.

- The Egyptian people as a whole reject terrorism, violence and the killing of innocent people.
- The Egyptian people as a whole rejects terrorism, violence and the killing of innocent people.
- The Egyptian people as a whole rejects tourism, violence and the killing of innocent people.
- The Egypt people as a whole rejects terrorism, violence and the killing of innocent people.

٣٣. إن مصر هف مهد الحضارة والأءفان ولن تكون أبءاً منبعاً للعنف والإرهاب والفرطرف.

- Egypt are the cradle of civilization and religions and will never be a source of violence, terrorism or extremism.
- Egypt is the cradle of civilization and religions and will never be a source of violence, terrorism or extremism.
- Egypt is the cradle of civilization and religious and will never be a source of violence, terrorism or extremism.
- Egypt is the cradle of civilization and religions and will be a source of violence, terrorism or extremism.

٣٤. إن بناء الطرق والكبارف العلوفة من أهم الوسائل لحل أزمة المواصلات.

- The construction of roads and overbridges is one of the most important means to solve the transportation crisis.
- The reconstruction of roads and overbridges is one of the most important means to solve the transportation crisis.
- The construction of roads and overbridges are one of the most important means to solve the transportation crisis.
- The construction of roads and overbridges is two of the most important means to solve the transportation crisis.

٣٥. إن الشعب المصرى بأسره فرفض الإرهاب والعنف وقرتل الأبرفاء.

- The Egyptian people as a whole reject terrorism, violence and the killing of innocent people.
- The Egyptian people as a whole rejects terrorism, violence and the killing of innocent people.
- The Egyptian people as a whole rejects tourism, violence and the killing of innocent people.
- The Egypt people as a whole rejects terrorism, violence and the killing of innocent people.

٣٦. لم فعد معرض الكتاب وسفلة لفف الكف فقط ولكنه أصبح مركزاً للثقافة والفنون والعلوم.

- The Book Fair is longer a way to sell books only, but it has become a center for culture, arts and sciences.
- The Book Fair is not no longer a way to sell books only, but it has become a center for culture, arts and sciences.
- The Book Fair is no longer a way to sell books only, but it has become a center for culture, arts and sciences.
- The Book Fair is no longer a way to sell books only, but it has become a center for agriculture, arts and sciences.

٣٧. فسعى الدولة الى ففسفن مرربات المدرسفن وهذا بفورف فنعكس إففا فف على العملية الففمفة.

- The state seeks to prove teachers' salaries and this in turn will reflect positively on the educational process.
- The state seeks to improve teachers' salaries and this in turn will not reflect positively on the educational process.
- The state seeks to prove teachers' salaries and this in turn will reflect positively on the educational process.
- The state seeks to improve teachers' salaries and this in turn will reflect positively on the educational process.

٣٨. فففر مصر واحة للأمان الذى ففد الركفزة الأساسية للإسفرقرار الإفرصافى والإفرامف.

- Egypt is an oasis of safe, which is the mainstay of the economic and social stability.
- Egypt is an oasis of safety, which is the mainstay of the economy and social stability.
- Egypt is an oasis of safety, which is the mainstay of the economic and social stability.
- Egypt are an oasis of safety, which is the mainstay of the economic and social stability.

٣٩. يجب أن نكون شاكرين لوالدينا لما قدموا لنا من تضحيات على مدى حياتهم.

- a. We should not be thankful to our parents for what they have given us of sacrifices over their lives.
- b. We should be thank to our parents for what they have given us of sacrifices over their lives.
- c. We should be thankful to our parents for what they have given us of sacrifices over their lives.
- d. We should be thankful to our parents for what they have give us of sacrifices over their lives.

٤٠. تعلمنا المرحلة الثورية كيفية مواجهة التحديات بسرعة وبحكمة.

- a. The revolutionary period taught us how to face challenges quickly and wisely.
- b. The revolutionary period taught us how to hand challenges quickly and wisely.
- c. The revolutionary period taught us how to facing challenges quickly and wisely.
- d. The revolutionary period taught us how to face challenges quick and wise.

٤١. إن الشباب هم أمل الأمة في تحقيق مشروعاتها الزراعية والصناعية.

- a. Youth is the hope of the nation to achieve its agricultural and industrial projects.
- b. Youth are the hope of the nation to achieve its agricultural and industrial projects.
- c. Youth are the hope of the intention to achieve its agricultural and industrial projects.
- d. Youth are the hope of the nation to achieve its cultural and industrial projects.

٤٢. لا يمكن أن نتجاهل دور المرأة على مدى الأجيال في تحقيق تقدم المجتمع.

- a. We can ignore the role of women along generations in achieving society progress.
- b. We can't ignore the rule of women along generations in achieving society progress.
- c. We can't ignore the role of women along generations in achieving society progress.
- d. We can't ignore the role of woman along generations in achieving society progress.

٤٣. إن التطور الكبير في المجال الصناعي والزراعي يرجع الى الإكتشافات والإختراعات العلمية الأخيرة.

- a. The big development in industry and agricultural fields is due to the recent scientific discoveries and inventions.
- b. The big development in industrial and cultural fields is due to the recent scientific discoveries and inventions.
- c. The big development in industrial and agricultural fields is due to the recent scientific discoveries and inventions.
- d. The big development in industrial and agricultural fields is due to the recent science discoveries and inventions.

٤٤. نستطيع أن نتعلم الكثير من خلال السفر للدول الأجنبية مثل عادات وتقاليد وأسلوب حياتهم.

- a. We can not learn a lot by traveling to foreign countries: such as their customs, traditions and way of life.
- b. We can learn a lot by traveling to foreign countries: such as their customs, traditions and way of life.
- c. We can learn a lot by traveling to foreign countries: such for their customs, traditions and way of life.
- d. We can learn a lot by traveling to foreign countries: such as their customs, traditions and ways of life.

٤٥. يعتبر ارتفاع الأسعار مشكلة معقدة ويمكن حلها في زيادة الإنتاج والصادرات.

- a. The rises in prices is a complex problem and can be solved by increasing production and exports.
- b. The rise in prices are a complex problem and can be solved by increasing production and exports.
- c. The rise in prices is a complex problem and can be solved by increasing production and exports.
- d. The rise in prices is a complex problem and can not be solved by increasing production and exports.

٤٦. للمدرسة تأثير كبير على الطفل حيث أنها تمدّه بالخبرات اللازمة التي تساعد في حل مشاكله.

- a. School has a significant impact on the child as it provides him with the necessary experiences which help him solve his problems.
- b. School have a significant impact on the child as it provides him with the necessary experiences which help him solve his problems.
- c. Schools has a significant impact on the child as it provides him with the necessary experiences which help him solve his problems.
- d. School has a significant impact on the child as it provides him with the necessary experiments which help him solve his problems.

٤٧. إن ارتفاع درجة الحرارة والفيضانات والأمطار الغزيرة والأعاصير هي نتائج سيئة للتلوث البيئي.

- a. High temperature, floods, heavy rains and tornadoes are bad results for environmental pollution.
- b. Height temperature, floods, heavy rains and tornadoes are bad results for environmental pollution.
- c. High temperature, floods, heavy rains and tornadoes is bad results for environmental pollution.
- d. High temperature, floods, heavy rains and tornadoes are bad results for environmental pollution.

٤٨. تعد المراسلة الهوائية المفضلة للشباب فهي تخبرهم عن عادات وتقاليد وتاريخ شعوب أخرى.

- a. Correspondence is the favourite hobby of young people as it tell them about the customs, traditions and the history of other peoples.
- b. Correspondence is the favourite hobby of old people as it tells them about the customs, traditions and the history of other peoples.
- c. Correspondence are the favourite hobby of young people as it tells them about the customs, traditions and the history of other peoples.
- d. Correspondence is the favourite hobby of young people as it tells them about the customs, traditions and the history of other peoples.

٤٩. ينبغي أن نحافظ على نظافة مدينتنا ونحميها من التلوث بكافة صوره.

- a. We should maintain the clean of our city and protect it from pollution in all its forms.
- b. We should not maintain the cleanliness of our city and protect it from pollution in all its forms.
- c. We should maintain the cleanliness of our city and protect it from pollution in all its forms.
- d. We should maintain the cleanliness of our city and protective it from pollution in all its forms.

٥٠. يجب أن نتمسك بعادات وتقاليد ومبادئ أسلافنا لنحافظ على كيان مجتمعنا.

- a. We must kept to the customs, traditions and principles of our ancestors to preserve the integrity of our society.
- b. We must not keep to the customs, traditions and principles of our ancestors to preserve the integrity of our society.
- c. We must keep to the customs, traditions and principles for our ancestors to preserve the integrity of our society.
- d. We must keep to the customs, traditions and principles of our ancestors to preserve the integrity of our nation.

٥١. حذرني الطبيب من التدخين لما له من آثار سيئة على الصحة.

- a. The doctor warn me from smoking because of its bad effects on health.
- b. The doctor warned me from smoking because of its bad effects on health.
- c. The doctor warned me to smoking because of its bad effects on health.
- d. The doctor warned me from smoking because of its good effects on health.

٥٢. لقد أصبح العالم قرية صغيرة بفضل وسائل الاعلام والاتصال.

- a. The world has become a small village thanks to media and communication means.
- b. The world have become a small village thanks to media and communication means.
- c. The world has become a big village thanks to media and communication means.
- d. The world has become a small village thanks to media and communication mean.

٥٣. إن تمسكنا بقيمنا الدينية وتقاليدنا وثقافتنا ذات أهمية كبيرة لمواجهة الآثار الضارة للعولمة.

- a. Our stick to our religion values, traditions and culture is of great importance to face the bad effects of globalization.
- b. Our stick to our religious values, traditions and culture are of great importance to face the bad effects of globalization.
- c. Our stick to our religious values, traditions and culture is of bad importance to face the bad effects of globalization.
- d. Our stick to our religious values, traditions and culture is of great importance to face the bad effects of globalization.

Choose the best Arabic translation

1- Health is a splendid blessing that completes our happiness. It's worthy saying that we can't really enjoy our life if we are unhealthy. Healthy people are always proud of what they can achieve in the fields of sports and hard work. For an unhealthy person life is no more pain and suffering.

- أ- إن الصحة نعمة جميلة والتي تكمل سعادتنا وهي تستحق القول بأننا لا يمكن أن نستمتع بحياتنا إذا كنا غير أصحاء. فالأصحاء يفخرون بما يحققونه في مجالات الرياضة والعمل الشاق. فبالنسبة للإنسان المريض الحياة ماهي الا مجرد الامومعانة.
- ب- إن الحياة نعمة جميلة والتي تكمل سعادتنا وهي تستحق القول بأننا لا يمكن أن نستمتع بحياتنا إذا كنا غير أصحاء. فالأصحاء يفخرون بما يحققونه في مجالات الرياضة والعمل الشاق. فبالنسبة للإنسان المريض الحياة ماهي الا مجرد الامومعانة.
- ت- إن الصحة نعمة جميلة والتي تكمل سعادتنا وهي تستحق القول بأننا لا يمكن أن نستمتع بحياتنا إذا كنا غير أصحاء. فالأصحاء يفخرون بما يحققونه في مجالات الرياضة والعمل الشاق. فبالنسبة للإنسان الجيد الحياة ماهي الا مجرد الامومعانة.
- ث- إن الصحة نعمة جميلة والتي تكمل سعادتنا وهي تستحق القول بأننا يمكن أن نستمتع بحياتنا إذا كنا غير أصحاء. فالأصحاء يفخرون بما يحققونه في مجالات الرياضة والعمل الشاق. فبالنسبة للإنسان المريض الحياة ماهي الا مجرد الامومعانة.

2- Education for all. All means men and women, the old and the young, the rich and the poor and the educated and the uneducated in both rural and urban communities. Everyone needs education suitable for the age, its changes and its requirements so that they may contribute to education and benefit from it throughout their lives.

- أ- التعليم للجميع ونعني للجميع أي للرجال والنساء الكبار والصغار الأغنياء والفقراء المتعلمون وغير المتعلمون في كلا من المجتمعات الحضرية والريفية. فكل فرد يريد تعليمًا يناسب عمره بمتغيرات ومتطلباته حتى يمكنه أن يسهم في التعليم ويستفيد منه خلال حياته.
- ب- التعليم للجميع ونعني للجميع أي للرجال والنساء الكبار والصغار الأغنياء والفقراء المتعلمون وغير المتعلمون في كلا من المجتمعات الحضرية. فكل فرد يريد تعليمًا يناسب عمره بمتغيرات ومتطلباته حتى يمكنه أن يسهم في التعليم ويستفيد منه خلال حياته.
- ت- التعليم للجميع ونعني للجميع أي للرجال والنساء الكبار والصغار الأغنياء المتعلمون وغير المتعلمون في كلا من المجتمعات الحضرية والريفية. فكل فرد يريد تعليمًا يناسب عمره بمتغيرات ومتطلباته حتى يمكنه أن يسهم في التعليم ويستفيد منه خلال حياته.
- ث- التعليم للجميع ونعني للجميع أي للرجال والنساء الكبار والصغار الأغنياء والفقراء المتعلمون وغير المتعلمون في كلا من المجتمعات الحضرية والريفية. فكل فرد يريد تعليمًا يناسب عمره بمتغيراته حتى يمكنه أن يسهم في التعليم ويستفيد منه خلال حياته.

3- The Arab people in Egypt were always at the forefront of world powers believing in peace both as an aim to be sought and as a path to be taken. The Egyptian people never for a moment hesitated to sacrifice their lives for the sake of a just and comprehensive peace.

- أ- لقد كان العرب في مصر دائما في مقدمة قوى العالم المؤمنة بالحرب كهدف يسعون اليه وطريقا يتخذونه. ولم يتردد المصريون أبدا ولو للحظة في التضحية بحياتهم من أجل سلام عادل وشامل.
- ب- لقد كان العرب في مصر دائما في مقدمة قوى العالم المؤمنة بالسلام كهدف يسعون اليه وطريقا يتخذونه. ويتردد المصريون أبدا ولو للحظة في التضحية بحياتهم من أجل سلام عادل وشامل.
- ت- لقد كان العرب في مصر دائما في مقدمة قوى العالم المؤمنة بالسلام كهدف يسعون اليه وطريقا يتخذونه. ولم يتردد المصريون أبدا ولو للحظة في التضحية بحياتهم من أجل سلام عادل وشامل.
- ث- لقد كان العرب في مصر دائما في مقدمة قوى العالم المؤمنة بالسلام كهدف يسعون اليه وطريقا يتخذونه. ولم يتردد المصريون أبدا ولو للحظة في التضحية بحياتهم من أجل سلام عادل وشامل.

4- Some people think that genetically modified food may bring new diseases in the future. Others are in favour of this type of food. They think GM crops can improve agriculture and protect people from starvation in poor countries.

- أ- لا يعتقد بعض الناس أن الطعام المعدل وراثيا ربما يجلب أمراضا جديدة في المستقبل. والبعض الآخر يؤيد هذا النوع من الطعام فهم يعتقدون أن محاصيل هذا الطعام يمكن أن تحسن الزراعة وتحمي الناس من المجاعات في الدول الفقيرة.
- ب- يعتقد بعض الناس أن الطعام المعدل وراثيا ربما يجلب أمراضا جديدة في المستقبل. والبعض الآخر يؤيد هذا النوع من الطعام فهم يعتقدون أن محاصيل هذا الطعام يمكن أن تحسن الزراعة وتحمي الناس من المجاعات في الدول الفقيرة.
- ت- يعتقد بعض الناس أن الطعام المعدل وراثيا ربما يجلب حلول جديدة في المستقبل. والبعض الآخر يؤيد هذا النوع من الطعام فهم يعتقدون أن محاصيل هذا الطعام يمكن أن تحسن الزراعة وتحمي الناس من المجاعات في الدول الفقيرة.
- ث- يعتقد بعض الناس أن الطعام المعدل وراثيا ربما يجلب أمراضا جديدة في المستقبل. والبعض الآخر لا يؤيد هذا النوع من الطعام فهم يعتقدون أن محاصيل هذا الطعام يمكن أن تحسن الزراعة وتحمي الناس من المجاعات في الدول الفقيرة.

5- Thirty years ago, most university students believed that when they graduated, their education had finished. They expected to get a job and work for one employer. They would work in one place until they retired

- أ- منذ اربعون عاما أعتقد معظم طلاب الجامعات أن تعليمهم قد انتهى بمجرد تخرجهم وتوقعون أن يجدوا وظيفة أو عملا لدى صاحب عمل وأنهم سيعملون في مكان واحد حتى لحظة تخرجهم
- ب- منذ ثلاثون عاما أعتقد معظم طلاب الجامعات أن تعليمهم قد انتهى بمجرد تخرجهم وتوقعون أن يجدوا وظيفة أو عملا لدى صاحب عمل وأنهم سيعملون في مكان واحد حتى لحظة تخرجهم
- ت- منذ ثلاثون عاما أعتقد معظم طلاب الجامعات أن تعليمهم قد انتهى بمجرد تخرجهم وتوقعون أن يجدوا وظيفة أو عملا لدى صاحب عمل وأنهم سيعملون في مكان متعدد حتى لحظة تخرجهم
- ث- منذ ثلاثون عاما أعتقد معظم طلاب المدارس أن تعليمهم قد انتهى بمجرد تخرجهم وتوقعون أن يجدوا وظيفة أو عملا لدى صاحب عمل وأنهم سيعملون في مكان واحد حتى لحظة تخرجهم

6- Every year, millions of trees are cut down to make new paper. Fortunately, the trees give us the best wood for paper grows very quickly. Old paper can also be recycled.

- أ- كل عام تقطع ملايين الاشجار لصنع الورق ولحسن الحظ فإن الأشجار التي تعطينا أفضل الأخشاب تنمو بسرعة كبيرة والورق القيم يمكن أيضا إعادة تصنيعة
- ب- كل يوم تقطع ملايين الاشجار لصنع الورق ولحسن الحظ فإن الأشجار التي تعطينا أفضل الأخشاب تنمو بسرعة كبيرة والورق القيم يمكن أيضا إعادة تصنيعة
- ت- كل عام تقطع الاف الاشجار لصنع الورق ولحسن الحظ فإن الأشجار التي تعطينا أفضل الأخشاب تنمو بسرعة كبيرة والورق القيم يمكن أيضا إعادة تصنيعة
- ث- كل عام تقطع ملايين الاشجار لصنع الورق ول سوء الحظ فإن الأشجار التي تعطينا أفضل الأخشاب تنمو بسرعة كبيرة والورق القيم يمكن أيضا إعادة تصنيعة

7- Unfortunately, in the last fifty years many animals have become extinct. Now, some animals are protected and hunting them has been banned. In this way, we may be able to preserve wildlife.

- أ- لحسن الحظ في الخمسون عاما المنقضية أصبح عدد كبير من الحيوانات منقرضا. ولأن حيوانات كثيرة يتم حمايتها وأصبح صيدها ممنوعا وبهذه الطريقة ربما يمكننا حماية الحياة البرية
- ب- لسوء الحظ في الاربعون عاما المنقضية أصبح عدد كبير من الحيوانات منقرضا. ولأن حيوانات كثيرة يتم حمايتها وأصبح صيدها ممنوعا وبهذه الطريقة ربما يمكننا حماية الحياة البرية
- ت- لسوء الحظ في الخمسون عاما المنقضية أصبح عدد كبير من الحيوانات منقرضا. ولأن حيوانات كثيرة يتم حمايتها وأصبح صيدها متاح وبهذه الطريقة ربما يمكننا حماية الحياة البرية
- ث- لسوء الحظ في الخمسون عاما المنقضية أصبح عدد كبير من الحيوانات منقرضا. ولأن حيوانات كثيرة يتم حمايتها وأصبح صيدها ممنوعا وبهذه الطريقة ربما يمكننا حماية الحياة البرية

8- Stress can be a friend or an enemy. It can warn you that you are under too much pressure and you should change your way of life. It can kill you, if you do not notice the warning signals.

- أ- لا يمكن أن يكون التوتر العصبى عدو أو صديق فهو يمكن ان يحذرك بأنك تحت ضغط شديد وعليك أن تغير طريقة حياتك ويمكن أن يقتلك إذا لم تلاحظ إشارات التحذير
- ب- يمكن أن يكون التوتر العضلى عدو أو صديق فهو يمكن ان يحذرك بأنك تحت ضغط شديد وعليك أن تغير طريقة حياتك ويمكن أن يقتلك إذا لم تلاحظ إشارات التحذير
- ت- يمكن أن يكون التوتر العصبى صديق فهو يمكن ان يحذرك بأنك تحت ضغط شديد وعليك أن تغير طريقة حياتك ويمكن أن يقتلك إذا لم تلاحظ إشارات التحذير
- ث- يمكن أن يكون التوتر العصبى عدو أو صديق فهو يمكن ان يحذرك بأنك تحت ضغط شديد وعليك أن تغير طريقة حياتك ويمكن أن يقتلك إذا لم تلاحظ إشارات التحذير

9- Keeping to rules saves us troubles and avoid us punishment. If people break the rules, it makes life unpredictable. People can get hurt and there could be a complete lack of order.

- أ- المحافظة على القوانين يجنبنا المشاكل وينجينا من العقاب فلو اطاع الناس القانون لأصبحت حياتهم غير متوقعة فيمكن أن يؤذى أبرياء وستعم الفوضى في كل مكان
- ب- المحافظة على القوانين يجنبنا المشاكل وينجينا من العقاب فلو خالف الناس القانون لأصبحت حياتهم غير متوقعة فيمكن أن يؤذى أبرياء وستعم الفوضى في كل دولة
- ت- عدم المحافظة على القوانين يجنبنا المشاكل وينجينا من العقاب فلو خالف الناس القانون لأصبحت حياتهم غير متوقعة فيمكن أن يؤذى أبرياء وستعم الفوضى في كل مكان
- ث- المحافظة على القوانين يجنبنا المشاكل وينجينا من العقاب فلو خالف الناس القانون لأصبحت حياتهم غير متوقعة فيمكن أن يؤذى أبرياء وستعم الفوضى في كل مكان

10- Personal success does not often come by accident. Most successful people know that they suffer a lot to reach their goals. Faithfulness, persistence and hardworking are the most keys to success.

أ- النجاح الجماعي ليس وليد الصدفة فمعظم الأشخاص الناجحون يعرفون أنهم عانوا الكثير حتى يصلوا لأهدافهم فالصدق والمثابرة والعمل الجاد هم اعظم مفاتيح للنجاح

ب- النجاح الشخصي وليد الصدفة فمعظم الأشخاص الناجحون يعرفون أنهم عانوا الكثير حتى يصلوا لأهدافهم فالصدق والمثابرة والعمل الجاد هم اعظم مفاتيح للنجاح

ت- النجاح الشخصي ليس وليد الصدفة فمعظم الأشخاص الناجحون يعرفون أنهم عانوا الكثير حتى يصلوا لأهدافهم فالصدق والمثابرة والعمل الجاد هم اعظم مفاتيح للنجاح

ث- النجاح الشخصي ليس وليد الصدفة فمعظم الأشخاص الناجحون يعرفون أنهم لم يعانون الكثير حتى يصلوا لأهدافهم فالصدق والمثابرة والعمل الجاد هم اعظم مفاتيح للنجاح

11- Your health is essential if you are to live with freedom. Your physical health allows you the freedom to go wherever you may so desire. Your mental health gives you the freedom to be alone or to surround yourself with positive energy.

أ- صحتك ضرورية إذا أردت العيش بحرية فصحتك البدنية تعطيك الحرية في التجول أينما شئت وصحتك العقلية تعطيك الحرية في أن تكون منعزلنا أو محاطا بالآخرين وبطاقة إيجابية

ب- صحتك ليست ضرورية إذا أردت العيش بحرية فصحتك البدنية تعطيك الحرية في التجول أينما شئت وصحتك العقلية تعطيك الحرية في أن تكون منعزلنا أو محاطا بالآخرين وبطاقة إيجابية

ت- صحتك ضرورية إذا أردت العيش بحرية فصحتك البدنية تعطيك الحرية في التجول أينما شئت وصحتك النفسية تعطيك الحرية في أن تكون منعزلنا أو محاطا بالآخرين وبطاقة إيجابية

ث- صحتك ضرورية إذا أردت العيش بحرية فصحتك البدنية تعطيك الحرية في التجول أينما شئت وصحتك العقلية تعطيك الحرية في أن تكون منعزلنا أو محاطا بالآخرين وبطاقة سلبية

12- As people will get used to everything being digital, e-book will be more common with book mania. But, there will always be some people who like books to hold and feel. Despite the recent technology, the traditional book will remain the best friend.

أ- لأن الناس سيعتادون على أن يكون كل شيء حولهم رقميا وستصبح الكتب الإلكترونية أقل شيوعا مع الولوج بقراءة الكتب ولكن سيظل هناك بعض الناس الذين يحبون حمل ولس الكتب الورقية وعلى الرغم من التكنولوجيا الحديثة ستظل الكتب التقليدية أفضل صديق

ب- لأن الناس سيعتادون على أن يكون كل شيء حولهم رقميا وستصبح الكتب الإلكترونية أكثر شيوعا مع الولوج بقراءة الكتب ولكن سيظل هناك بعض الناس الذين يحبون حمل ولس الكتب الورقية وعلى الرغم من التكنولوجيا الحديثة ستظل الكتب التقليدية أفضل صديق

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13- The internet has been the most outstanding innovation in the field of communication in the history of mankind. It has brought the globe in a single unit. Right from news across the corners of the world, wealth of knowledge to shopping is at your finger tips.

أ- لقد أصبح الأنترنت واحدة من أبرز الابتكارات في مجال الفن في تاريخ الجنس البشرى. فلقد حول الأنترنت العالم الى وحدة صغيرة فمن الأخبار من أرجاء العالم وثورة المعرفة حتى التسوق كلة اصبح في متناول يديك

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14- Music is considered one of the best medical ways of treatment. Doctors use some quiet musical compositions to treat patients with psychological illness as this helps a lot in relaxing the patient. Some people believe that music is the food of spirit.

- أ- تعتبر الموسيقى واحدة من أفضل الطرق الوقائية للعلاج فمثلا يستخدم الأطباء بعض المقطوعات الموسيقية الهادئة لعلاج الأمراض النفسية وهذا يساعد المريض كثيرا على الاسترخاء وبعض الناس يعتقدون أن الموسيقى غذاء الروح
- ب- تعتبر الموسيقى واحدة من أفضل الطرق الطبية للعلاج فمثلا يستخدم الأطباء بعض المقطوعات الموسيقية المزعجة لعلاج الأمراض النفسية وهذا يساعد المريض كثيرا على الاسترخاء وبعض الناس يعتقدون أن الموسيقى غذاء الروح
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15- Travelling is a fantastic experience that most people look forward to. For many of those people travelling is an escape from the stress of daily life, but for others it is a way to broaden their horizons. Perhaps the most common form of travel is escapism.

- أ- إن السفر تجربة ممتعة والتي يتطلع نحوها الكثير من الناس فاعديد من الناس يعتبر السفر هروبا من ضغط الحياة اليومي ولكن آخرين يعتبر السفر وسيلة لتوسيع الافاق ولربما من أبرز أشكال السفر هو الترفية
- ب- إن السفر تجربة رائعة والتي يتطلع نحوها الكثير من الناس فاعديد من الناس يعتبر السفر هروبا من ضغط الحياة اليومي ولكن آخرين يعتبر السفر وسيلة لتوسيع الافاق ولربما من أبرز أشكال السفر هو الترفية
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16- Egypt is witnessing a volatile period in its history. So, the Egyptian people, Muslims and Christians, should stand one hand to get through it to the safe side, and to prove, to the whole world, that they still deserve the nickname «Civilization and history makers».

- أ- تمر مصر بفترة عصيبة في تاريخها. لذا يجب ان يتكاتف ابناء الشعب المصرى مسلميه واقباطه لكي يعبروا بها الى بر الامان لكي يثبتوا للعالم بأسره انهم استحقوا وما زالوا يستحقوا لقب صناع الحضارة والتاريخ
- ب- تمر مصر بفترة رائعة في تاريخها. لذا يجب ان يتكاتف ابناء الشعب المصرى مسلميه واقباطه لكي يعبروا بها الى بر الامان لكي يثبتوا للعالم بأسره انهم استحقوا وما زالوا يستحقوا لقب صناع الحضارة والتاريخ
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17- Can you imagine life without water? I don't think so. The invisible serious problem of water is increasing more and more due to the wrong thought that sea and river water is endless in addition to conflict between countries to control it. Furthermore, the near future will witness a crisis in water.

- أ- هل يمكن تصور الحياة بقاء؟ لا اعتقد ذلك فمشكلة المياه هي مشكلة خطيرة وغير مرئية وتزداد أكثر وأكثر بسبب التفكير الخاطئ بأن مياه البحر والنهر لا نهاية لها ، بالإضافة إلى الصراع بين الدول للسيطرة عليها ، وعلاوة على ذلك ، فإن المستقبل القريب سيشهد أزمة في المياه
- ب- هل يمكن تصور الحياة بدون ماء؟ لا اعتقد ذلك فمشكلة المياه هي مشكلة خطيرة وغير مرئية وتزداد أكثر وأكثر بسبب التفكير الصحيح بأن مياه البحر والنهر لا نهاية لها ، بالإضافة إلى الصراع بين الدول للسيطرة عليها ، وعلاوة على ذلك ، فإن المستقبل القريب سيشهد أزمة في المياه
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18- Freedom of speech is a right to every person in our society. You can express your personal opinion freely regarding a certain subject, on condition that you shouldn't insult others or cause harm to them. If you respect others' point of view, yours will be highly appreciated.

- أ- حرية التعبير هي ليست حق لكل شخص في مجتمعنا ، يمكنك التعبير عن رأيك الشخصي بحرية فيما يتعلق موضوع معين ، بشرط أنه لا يجب عليك إهانة الآخرين أو إلحاق الضرر بهم ، وإذا قمت باحترام وجهة نظر الآخرين سوف يتم تقديرك بصورة هائلة
- ب- حرية التعبير هي حق لكل شخص في مجتمعنا ، يمكنك التعبير عن رأيك الشخصي بحرية فيما يتعلق موضوع معين ، بشرط أنه لا يجب عليك إهانة الآخرين أو إلحاق الضرر بهم ، وإذا قمت باحترام وجهة نظر الآخرين سوف يتم تقديرك بصورة هائلة
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19- It's high time to teach our children loyalty and faith to our beloved Egypt. We should teach them to be positive members and express their opinions freely. At the same time we should uproot passivity. Egypt, now is in need of more efforts, more sacrifice and more co-operations to restore its position in the area.

- أ- حان الوقت لتعليم أبنائنا الولاء والوفاء لبلدنا الحبيبة مصر . ويجب أن نعلمهم ليكونوا أعضاء إيجابيين وليعبروا عن آرائهم بحرية ، وفي نفس الوقت يجب أن نقتلع السلبيات فمصر الآن في حاجة إلى جهود وتضحية وتعاون أكثر لاستعادة مكانتها في المنطقة
- ب- حان الوقت لتعليم أطفالنا الولاء والوفاء لبلدنا الحبيبة قطر . ويجب أن نعلمهم ليكونوا أعضاء إيجابيين وليعبروا عن آرائهم بحرية ، وفي نفس الوقت يجب أن نقتلع السلبيات فمصر الآن في حاجة إلى جهود وتضحية وتعاون أكثر لاستعادة مكانتها في المنطقة
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20- There is a big change in education in Egypt. Many reforms are being made to improve the educational process to be going with the latest advancements in the scientific and technological fields to prepare our youth for their work careers. That's why cooperation is needed between teachers and students.

- أ- هناك تغيير كبير في مجال التعليم في مصر وت بذل الكثير من الإصلاحات لتحسين العملية التعليمية لتساير أحدث التطورات في المجالات العلمية والتكنولوجية لإعداد شبابنا لأعمالهم المستقبلية لهذا السبب لا بد من التعاون بين المدرسين والطلاب
- ب- هناك عدم تغيير في مجال التعليم في مصر وت بذل الكثير من الإصلاحات لتحسين العملية التعليمية لتساير أحدث التطورات في المجالات العلمية والتكنولوجية لإعداد شبابنا لأعمالهم المستقبلية لهذا السبب لا بد من التعاون بين المدرسين والطلاب
- ت- هناك تغيير كبير في مجال الثقافة في مصر وت بذل الكثير من الإصلاحات لتحسين العملية التعليمية لتساير أحدث التطورات في المجالات العلمية والتكنولوجية لإعداد شبابنا لأعمالهم المستقبلية لهذا السبب لا بد من التعاون بين المدرسين والطلاب
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21- Contamination problem draws the scientists' attention to try to find sources of energy other than oil. Many countries today discuss its causes and try to put an end of this scary phenomenon. This in turn improves our environment and keeps it clean.

- أ- ان مشكلة التلوث لم تلفت انتباه العلماء في محاولة لايجاد مصادر أخرى للطاقة غير النفط . العديد من البلدان اليوم يناقشون أسبابه في محاولة لوضع حد لهذه الظاهرة المخيفة وهذا بدوره يحسن بيئتنا ويحافظ على نظافتها
- ب- ان مشكلة التلوث تلفت انتباه العلماء في محاولة لايجاد مصادر أخرى للطاقة للنفط . العديد من البلدان اليوم يناقشون أسبابه في محاولة لوضع حد لهذه الظاهرة المخيفة وهذا بدوره يحسن بيئتنا ويحافظ على نظافتها
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22- Terrorism is mainly caused by unemployment and frustration. Young people, who have no jobs resort to terrorism, join terrorist bands to get money to spend. Terrorism has very much to do with deterioration and destroying economic conditions.

- أ- أن الإرهاب يحدث أساساً بسبب البطالة والإحباط، فانشباب الذين لديهم وظائف يلجؤون إلى الإرهاب، وينضمون إلى العصابات الإرهابية للحصول على المال لسد نفقاتهم، والإرهاب له دور كبير جداً في تدهور وتدمير الأوضاع الاقتصادية
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23- The next decades will witness a shortage of food as a result of over population. Genetic engineering is one of the solutions to this problem. Birth control and family planning can also be vital solutions.

- أ- إن العقود المقبلة ستشهد نقصاً في المواد الغذائية نتيجة لزيادة عدد السكان والهندسة الوراثية هي واحدة من الحلول لهذه المشكلة ويمكن لتحديد النسل وتنظيم الأسرة أيضاً أن تكون حلول حيوية
- ب- إن السنين المقبلة ستشهد نقصاً في المواد الغذائية نتيجة لزيادة عدد السكان والهندسة الوراثية هي واحدة من الحلول لهذه المشكلة ويمكن لتحديد النسل وتنظيم الأسرة أيضاً أن تكون حلول حيوية
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- ث- إن العقود المقبلة ستشهد نقصاً في المواد الغذائية نتيجة لنقص عدد السكان والهندسة الوراثية هي واحدة من الحلول لهذه المشكلة ويمكن لتحديد النسل وتنظيم الأسرة أيضاً أن تكون حلول حيوية

24- We should encourage investment, increase production and reduce consumption. This will bring the prices down and solve the economic problem. It can't be done without the individuals' co-operation with the government.

- أ- يجب أن لا نشجع الاستثمار ونزيد الإنتاج ونقل الاستهلاك، فهذا سوف يخفض الأسعار ويحل المشكلة الاقتصادية ولا يمكن أن يتحقق ذلك بدون تعاون الأفراد مع الحكومة
- ب- يجب أن نشجع الاستثمار ونقل الإنتاج ونقل الاستهلاك، فهذا سوف يخفض الأسعار ويحل المشكلة الاقتصادية ولا يمكن أن يتحقق ذلك بدون تعاون الأفراد مع الحكومة
- ت- يجب أن نشجع الاستثمار ونزيد الإنتاج ونقل الاستهلاك، فهذا سوف يخفض الأسعار ويحل المشكلة الاقتصادية ولا يمكن أن يتحقق ذلك بدون تعاون الأفراد مع الحكومة
- ث- يجب أن نشجع الاستثمار ونزيد الإنتاج ونقل الاستهلاك، فهذا سوف يزيد الأسعار ويحل المشكلة الاقتصادية ولا يمكن أن يتحقق ذلك بدون تعاون الأفراد مع الحكومة

25- Peace gives every country the chance to carry out many useful projects. These projects cost a lot of money which is spent on wars and destructive weapons. When peace prevails, we can spend such sums of money to build new factories, reclaim the desert lands, solve the problem of housing and transport.

- أ- يعطى السلام كل دولة الفرصة لكي تنفذ العديد من المشروعات الناجحة وهذه المشروعات تكلف الكثير من المال ولكنه ينفق على الحروب وأسلحة الدمار وعندما ينتشر السلام نستطيع انفاق هذه المبالغ المالية على بناء المصانع الجديدة واستصلاح الصحراء وحل مشكلات الاسكان والنقل
- ب- يعطى السلام كل دولة الفرصة لكي تنفذ العديد من المشروعات الناجحة وهذه المشروعات تكلف الكثير من المال ولكنه ينفق على الحروب وأسلحة الدمار وعندما ينتشر السلام نستطيع انفاق هذه المبالغ المالية على بناء المصانع الجديدة واستصلاح الصحراء وحل مشكلات الاسكان والنقل
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26- The task of reforming the system of education in Egypt is essential. Through a sound educational system, we can prepare successive generations of citizens capable of contributing to the country's progress and of preserving its cultural heritage and moral values.

- أ- أن مهمة اصلاح نظام التعليم فى مصر ليست ضرورية, فمن خلال النظام التعليمى الصحيح نستطيع ان نعد اجيال متتابعة من المواطنين القادرين على المشاركة فى تقدم الوطن وحماية تراثه الثقافى وقيمه الاخلاقية
- ب- أن مهمة اصلاح نظام التعليم فى مصر ضرورية, فمن خلال النظام التعليمى الصحيح نستطيع ان نعد اجيال متتابعة من المواطنين القادرين على المشاركة فى تقدم الوطن وحماية تراثه الثقافى وقيمه الاخلاقية
- ت- أن مهمة اصلاح نظام التعليم فى مصر ضرورية, فمن خلال النظام التعليمى الخاطى نستطيع ان نعد اجيال متتابعة من المواطنين القادرين على المشاركة فى تقدم الوطن وحماية تراثه الثقافى وقيمه الاخلاقية
- ث- أن مهمة اصلاح نظام التعليم فى مصر ضرورية, فمن خلال النظام التعليمى الصحيح نستطيع ان نعد اجيال متتابعة من المواطنين غير القادرين على المشاركة فى تقدم الوطن وحماية تراثه الثقافى وقيمه الاخلاقية

27- The best way to safeguard this country from sectarian strife is to raise the awareness of national unity. Egypt should be for every Egyptian regardless of their religion. Islam argues for the principles of citizenship and equal rights for all.

- أ- أن الطريقة المثلى لعدم تحصين هذا الوطن ضد الفتنة الطائفية هى رفع الوعى بالوحدة الوطنية فمصر يجب ان تكون لكل مصرى بغض النظر عن ديانتة فالاسلام يحث على مبادئ المواطنة والحقوق المتساوية للجميع
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- ت- أن الطريقة المثلى لتحسين هذا الوطن ضد الفتنة الطائفية هى رفع الوعى بالوحدة الوطنية فمصر لا يجب ان تكون لكل مصرى بغض النظر عن ديانتة فالاسلام يحث على مبادئ المواطنة والحقوق المتساوية للجميع
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28- Poverty and unemployment is a time bomb. Unless we exert extraordinary efforts to uproot them, we'll suffer much. The government cannot do this alone; we all should give hand to face that problem.

- أ- أن الفقر والبطالة هما قنبلة موقوتة, فلو لم نبذل جهودا غير عادية لأستئصالهم سنعانى كثيرا, ولا تستطيع الحكومة أن تقوم بهذا وحدها, ولكن علينا جميعا مد يد العون لمواجهة هذه المشكلة
- ب- أن الفقر والبطالة هما قنبلة دائمة, فلو لم نبذل جهودا غير عادية لأستئصالهم سنعانى كثيرا, ولا تستطيع الحكومة أن تقوم بهذا وحدها, ولكن علينا جميعا مد يد العون لمواجهة هذه المشكلة
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29- National unity in Egypt and good relations between Muslims and Copts is not a slogan but rather a tangible reality reflected in the unique experience of the people. Differences that emerge from time to time are only natural and can even happen within the same family whether Muslim or Christian.

- أ- الوحدة الوطنية فى مصر والعلاقات الطيبة بين المسلمين والأقباط ليست شعار بل واقعا ملموسا ينعكس فى تجربته فريدة من نوعها للشعب والخلافات التى تظهر من حين لآخر طبيعية جدا وقد تحدث داخل الاسرة الواحدة مسلمة كانت أو مسيحية
- ب- الوحدة الوطنية فى مصر والعلاقات السيئة بين المسلمين والأقباط ليست شعار بل واقعا ملموسا ينعكس فى تجربته فريدة من نوعها للشعب والخلافات التى تظهر من حين لآخر طبيعية جدا وقد تحدث داخل الاسرة الواحدة مسلمة كانت أو مسيحية
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30- Globalization has its serious impact on the developing countries. These countries should start seriously to benefit from the fruits of technology and the necessity of having their grouping to face any expected monopoly. There should be fruitful cooperation and understanding among such countries.

- أ- للعلوة تأثير رائع على الدول النامية. ويجب على هذه الدول أن تبدأ بجدية للاستفادة من ثمار التكنولوجيا وضرورة أن يكون لها تجمعها لمواجهة أى احتكار متوقع ويجب أن يكون هناك تعاون مثمر وتفاهم بين هذه الدول
- ب- للعلوة تأثير خطير على الدول المتقدمة. ويجب على هذه الدول أن تبدأ بجدية للاستفادة من ثمار التكنولوجيا وضرورة أن يكون لها تجمعها لمواجهة أى احتكار متوقع ويجب أن يكون هناك تعاون مثمر وتفاهم بين هذه الدول
- ت- للعلوة تأثير خطير على الدول النامية. ويجب على هذه الدول أن تبدأ بجدية للاستفادة من ثمار التكنولوجيا وضرورة أن يكون لها تجمعها لمواجهة أى احتكار متوقع ويجب أن يكون هناك تعاون مثمر وتفاهم بين هذه الدول
- ث- للعلوة تأثير خطير على الدول النامية. ويجب على هذه الدول أن تبدأ بجدية للاستفادة من ثمار التكنولوجيا وضرورة أن يكون لها تجمعها لمواجهة أى احتكار متوقع ويجب أن لا يكون هناك تعاون مثمر وتفاهم بين هذه الدول

31- The mobile phone is one of the most fabulous inventions of the present time. It is of great importance for many people like doctors, businessmen and others. On the other hand, a lot of people misuse it, so it sometimes becomes a waste of time and money.

- أ- التليفون المحمول هو واحد من أروع الاختراعات فى المستقبل وتزداد أهميته بشكل كبير لكثير من الناس مثل الأطباء ورجال الأعمال وآخرين. ومن الناحية الأخرى كثير من الناس يسيئون استخدامه لذلك فهو أحياناً قد يكون مضيعة للوقت والمال
- ب- التليفون المحمول هو واحد من أروع الاختراعات فى الوقت الحاضر وتزداد أهميته بشكل كبير لكثير من الناس مثل الأطباء ورجال الأعمال وآخرين. ومن الناحية الأخرى كثير من الناس يسيئون استخدامه لذلك فهو أحياناً قد يكون مضيعة للوقت والمال
- ت- التليفون المحمول هو واحد من أروع الاختراعات فى الوقت الحاضر وتقل أهميته بشكل كبير لكثير من الناس مثل الأطباء ورجال الأعمال وآخرين. ومن الناحية الأخرى كثير من الناس يسيئون استخدامه لذلك فهو أحياناً قد يكون مضيعة للوقت والمال
- ث- التليفون المحمول هو واحد من أروع الاختراعات فى الوقت الحاضر وتزداد أهميته بشكل كبير لكثير من الناس مثل الأطباء ورجال الأعمال وآخرين. ومن الناحية الأخرى كثير من الناس يستخدمون استخدامه لذلك فهو أحياناً قد يكون مضيعة للوقت والمال

32- Parents shape their children's characters from the early beginning of their childhood. They teach them values and customs. They also share their interests and games. They develop deep emotional ties with them.

- أ- لن يشكل الوالدين شخصية أبنائهم منذ بداية طفولتهم فهم يعلموهم القيم والعادات وأيضاً يشاركوهم الاهتمامات، الألعاب ويطوروها الروابط العاطفية معهم
- ب- يشكل الوالدين شخصية أبنائهم منذ بداية طفولتهم فهم يعلموهم القيم والعادات وأيضاً يشاركوهم الاهتمامات، الألعاب ويطوروها الروابط العاطفية معهم
- ت- يشكل الوالدين شخصية أبنائهم منذ بداية طفولتهم فهم يعلموهم القيم والعادات وأيضاً لم يشاركوهم الاهتمامات، الألعاب ويطوروها الروابط العاطفية معهم
- ث- يشكل الوالدين شخصية أبنائهم منذ بداية طفولتهم فهم يعلموهم القيم والعادات وأيضاً يشاركوهم الاهتمامات، الألعاب ويطوروها الروابط العائلية معهم

33- Doctors always confirm the importance of sleep for people of all ages. They think that 7-9 hours of sleep daily is best for an adult. Babies need a lot more sleep than adults. When we sleep well, we feel comfortable and become active and alert all day.

- أ- يؤكد دائماً الأطباء على أهمية النوم للأشخاص من جميع الأعمار. ويرون أن ٧-٩ ساعات من النوم يومياً هو الأفضل للبالغين. يحتاج الأطفال إلى مزيد من النوم أكثر من البالغين. فعندما ننام جيداً، نشعر بالراحة ونصبح نشيطين ويقظين طوال اليوم.
- ب- يؤكد دائماً الأطباء على أهمية النوم للأشخاص من جميع الأعمار. يعتقدون أن ٧-٩ ساعة من النوم يومياً هو الأفضل للبالغين. يحتاج الأطفال إلى مزيد من النوم أكثر من البالغين. عندما ننام جيداً، نشعر بالراحة ونصبح نشيطين ويقظين طوال اليوم.
- ت- يؤكد الأطباء دائماً على أهمية النوم للأشخاص من جميع الأعمار. يعتقدون أن ٧-٩ ساعات من النوم يومياً هو الأفضل للبالغين. يحتاج البالغين إلى مزيد من النوم أكثر من الأطفال. عندما ننام جيداً، نشعر بالراحة ونصبح نشيطين ويقظين طوال اليوم.
- ث- يؤكد الأطباء دائماً على أهمية النوم للأشخاص من جميع الأعمار. يعتقدون أن ٧-٩ ساعات من النوم يومياً هو الأفضل للأطفال. يحتاج البالغين إلى مزيد من النوم أكثر من الأطفال. عندما ننام جيداً، نشعر بالراحة ونصبح نشيطين ويقظين طوال اليوم.



General exams



Test 1

A) Vocabulary and structures

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

- 1) The accused waited the judge's decreebated breath.
a)by b)for c)with d) at
- 2) It's difficult to persuade adaughter to wear feminine clothes.
a) girlfriend b) bar boy c)ball boy d)tomboy
- 3) The doctor advised me to my arm in cold water to relieve the swelling.
a) appear b) float c) inverse d) immerse
- 4) When the teacher refused to give him a permit to leave school early, he
a)laughed b)pulled c)pouted d)paled
- 5)stops students from being productive or carrying out high school achievement
a)Hard work b)Procrastination c)Determination d)Insistence
- 6) It is really important that children grow...the values of honesty and loyalty to their country.
a)with b)in c)up d) up with
- 7) Since being a child, he has showed ain singing and playing music.
a)placement b)bias c)omission d)genre
- 8) All multinational companies have adepartment to provide training course for their staff.
a)human being b)humanity c) human sciences d)human resources
- 9) He never looks at the dark side of life; he is really
a)pessimistic b)pessimist c)optimal d)optimistic
- 10)Most of the novels by Taha Hussein were translated to different languages.
a) which written b) were written c) written d) writing
- 11)Last year he sold the car that hesince 2010.
a)has had b) was having c)had d)had had
- 12)She feels hungryshe has eaten nothing for 8 hours
a) for b) before c) so d) since
- 13)I have got two mobiles. One is Oppo and the is Samsung .
a) late b) later c) latest d) latter
- 14)By 2030, many factories and corporations
a) will have erected b)will have to be erected
c) will have been erected d)would be erected
- 15)Smoking has a serious effect on our health. However, the numbers of smokers are increasing.
This shows
a) addition b) contrast c) possibility d) reason
- 16)She on her way to school yesterday.
a) had her money stolen b)got her money stolen
c) made her money steal c)let her money be stealing
- 17)The writer leaves out certain facts or information. This is bias by
a) placement b) spin c) force d) omission
- 18)He suggested that we our holiday in Alex.
a) spent b) spending c) should spend d)had spent
- 19)The policeman asked meat that time.
a) what I was doing c)what was I doing
c) what I am doing d) what I had done
- 20)Manal speaks French so that we all believed she was brought in France .
a) fluency b) much fluent c) fluently d) fluent

B. Reading Comprehension

Read the following passage, then answer the questions

What is an ideal holiday for one person may be a very unpleasant one for another. The sportsman likes a kind of holiday which his lazy friend would find worse than his daily work; while the lazy man's ideal holiday would leave the sportsman quite unsatisfied. If I were allowed to choose my own holiday, I would go on a voyage in a modern passenger ship with a swimming pool.

Even if sportsman friend and my lazy friend came with me, they would both be happy; one would have plenty of games and swimming; the other could sit in a comfortable chair all day, looking at the sea and drinking lemonade. On a ship, one can do as one likes, when one likes. If one day I find an interesting book in the ship's library, I can spend the whole day reading it, and nobody will stop me. Perhaps the next day I shall want some exercise. Well, then I can play games with passengers until I am hot and sweating and ready for a bath. I can go and sleep in my cabin at any time of the day or night, I can get cheap drinks during most of the day, and I can eat as I like, choosing among a variety of foods.

But perhaps the greatest pleasure of a sea holiday is coming to new ports in strange lands, and going ashore for a few hours to see strange places, eat strange foods and hear a strange language talked around us. Whenever I think of my ideal holiday, it is the picture of a mysterious foreign city that comes to my mind.

- 1- A sportsman won't be happy with a lazy man as
 - a) they have the same interests
 - b) both like outdoors activities
 - c) both are on the opposite sides
 - d) both don't like each other
- 2- A modern passenger ship is suitable for the sports man and the lazy one as it
 - a) is very giant
 - b) has all the suitable facilities
 - c) has a swimming pool
 - d) has a library
- 3- The synonym of the word 'voyage' is
 - a) a long journey by sea
 - b) a short journey by car
 - c) a flight
 - d) a picnic
- 4- A sports man is fond of
 - a) playing games
 - b) reading books
 - c) eating much food
 - d) sleeping early
- 5- The utmost pleasure of a sea holiday is
 - a) coming to new states
 - b) coming to new harbours
 - c) meeting people
 - d) going shopping
- 6- The underlined word (one) refers to
 - a) the lazy man
 - b) the passenger
 - c) the sportsman
 - d) anyone
- 7- The best title to this text is
 - a) Sportsmen
 - b) Lazy people
 - c) A passenger ship
 - d) An ideal holiday
- 8 – The ideal holiday, as the author thinks, is
 - a) going to a mysterious place
 - b) taking a passenger ship
 - c) a sea holiday
 - d) reading a book in the library on a passenger ship

Read the following passage, then answer the questions

People differ physically from the moment of conception, but it is only after birth that an individual can be observed. Family traits and characteristics are noted by adoring parents who think the baby looks like another family member or definitely takes after the mother's side or, without a doubt, has his father's nose.

Eye colour, skin colour and the texture of our hair are all different and depend on our inherited genes. A baby born with ginger hair may in a few months' time have fair hair as the birth hair falls out and is replaced. Hair can be fine, thick, straight or curly, and as we grow older it gets thinner. Some hair loss is experienced at quite an early age whilst others have a full head of hair throughout their lives. People with dark hair may find that it turns to grey or white even before they reach their 40's.

European people in general have paler skin than if your ancestors come from Africa or Asia. Skin can change colour if exposed to sunlight, but the tan does not last unless it is regularly topped up.

The rate at which we develop and grow is variable. Boys and girls of the same age show big differences in growth spurts especially when puberty is reached. At the age of 12, girls are much taller than boys of the same age, but at 16 years of age, boys shoot up and overtake the girls in height and body strength.

The way the body develops is not just a result of physical changes, as our mental processes have a large part to play in what we want to achieve. A desire to become a skilful footballer, a long distance runner or a strong swimmer require stamina and years of practise to try and attain the top level. Even with hours of body building activities and work-outs in the gym, a person will not be able to compete in a Strong Man competition if they have a small frame and fragile bones.

The food we eat will, to a certain extent, determine how we grow and gives us strong bones. A lack of activity and eating too much sweet sugary food can result in people gaining excessive amounts of weight. It seems unfair that one person can eat all sorts of fattening food and not put on weight whilst others just 'looking at a cream cake' can put on pounds or kilos.

1) What changes take place a few weeks after birth?

- | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|
| a) The noise the baby makes. | b) The skin colour. |
| c) The baby's hair. | d) The shape of the nose. |

2) What causes pale skin to become brown or tanned?

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------|
| a) Exposure to the sun. | b) Staying indoors. |
| c) Covering the body with sun cream lotion. | d) Spending time on a sun bed. |

3) Roughly, at what stage in their development do girls start to grow in height?

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| a) When they start learning to swim. | b) When they start primary school. |
| c) When they eat raw vegetables. | d) When they reach puberty at the age of 12 or 13. |

4) What do we need to succeed in sport at the top level?

- | | |
|--|-------------------|
| a) A strong body and a determination to keep persisting. | b) Extra tuition. |
| c) Lots of work in the gym. | d) Good food. |

5) What happens to our bodies if we eat too much and do not take enough exercise?

- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| a) We feel happy. | b) We get fat and overweight. |
| c) Our muscles get flabby. | d) We do not have any energy. |

6) What does the underlined word "takes after" mean?

- | | | | |
|--------------|---------------|-----------|--------------|
| a) cares for | b) runs after | c) counts | d) resembles |
|--------------|---------------|-----------|--------------|

7) The word "pounds" in the last line is a unit of

- | | | | |
|----------|-----------|----------------|-----------|
| a) money | b) weight | c) measurement | d) length |
|----------|-----------|----------------|-----------|

8) The main idea of the 5th paragraph is

- | |
|--|
| a) The food we eat affects how the body develops. |
| b) The mental processes influence how the body develops. |
| c) Heredity affects our body . |
| d) The rate of the body development is not stable. |

c) Translation

Choose the correct Arabic translation :

- 1) Unlike the other countries of the Nile Basin , the Nile is the main source of water for Egypt.
- (أ) بالإضافة دول حوض النيل الاخرى فان النيل هو المصدر الرئيسى للمياه لمصر .
(ب) باستثناء دول حوض النيل الاخرى فان النيل هو المصدر الرئيسى للمياه لمصر .
(ج) عكس دول حوض النيل الاخرى فان النيل هو مصدر رئيسى للمياه لمصر .
(د) عكس دول حوض النيل الاخرى فان النيل هو المصدر الرئيسى للمياه لمصر .
- 2) "The decent life" initiative aims to improve the life of millions of Egyptians living in the marginal areas.
- (أ) تهدف مبادرة حياة كريمة الى تحسين حياة ملايين المصريين الذين يعيشون في المناطق المهمشه .
(ب) تهدف مبادرة حياة كريمة الى عدم تحسين حياة ملايين المصريين الذين يعيشون في المناطق المهمشه .
(ج) تهدف مبادرة حياة كريمة الى تحسين حياة ملايين المصريين الذين لا يعيشون في المناطق المهمشه .
(د) لا تهدف مبادرة حياة كريمة الى تحسين حياة ملايين المصريين الذين يعيشون في المناطق المهمشه .

Choose the correct English translation:

- (أ) عمالة الاطفال مشكلة اجتماعيه خطيرة تؤثر على المجتمعات خصوصا النامية منها .
- a) Child labour is a dangerous sociable problem that affects the societies especially the developing ones.
b) Child labour is a dangerous social problem that effects the societies especially the developing ones.
c) Child labour is a dangerous social problem that affects the societies especially the developed ones.
d) Child labour is a dangerous social problem that affects the societies especially the developing ones.
- (ب) تحثنا الاديان السماوية الى القيام بالعمل الخيري لانه مفيد للفرد والمجتمع
- a) The heavenly religions urge us to do charitable work as it is useless for the individual and the society.
b) The heavenly religions urge us to do charitable work as it is useful for the individual and the society.
c) The heavenly religions urge us do charitable work as it is useful for the individual and the society.
d) The heavenly religions urge us to do charitable work as it is useful for the individual and the sociable .

D) Writing

- 1) The speaker uses the signposting words and phrases to
- a) amuse the listener b) to guide the reader through the essay
c) to sum up the essay d) to mention the major points
- 2) To begin the official presentation you have to
- a) introduce yourself b) introduce your audience
c) close the presentation d) start with the topic.
- 3) Resume is a synonym of the word
- a) qualification b) CV c) education d) interest
- 4) The introductory paragraph of an essay requires
- a) The topic, thesis, and main ideas
b) The topic, thesis, and supporting details
c) The reason for the essay, the topic, and thesis
d) a& b

Test 2

A) Vocabulary and structures

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

- 1) Articles in a/an.....newspapers are factual and the sentences are long
a)tabloid b)broadsheet c)magazine d)comic
- 2) When someone illegally copies and sells others' work, they are punished for.....
a)theft b)robbing c)forging d)piracy
- 3)is an unfair or unreasonable opinion because you do not have enough knowledge.
a)Pride b)Prejudice c)Stereotype d) Determination
- 4) The people sitting next to me on the plane were nervous. Theybefore
a)haven't flown b)didn't fly c)had flown d)hadn't flown
- 5) Omar's sisters are both very They are always friendly and smiling.
a)bad natured b)worse natured c)good natured d)moody
- 6) Of the three students, Wael is
a) tall b)taller c)tallest d. the tallest
- 7) People won't buy electric cars until theya way for them to go longer distances without being charged.
a)have discovered b)discovered c)will discover d)had discovered
- 8) AI is a/ anfor artificial intelligence.
a)abbreviation b)slogan c)antonym d)synonym
- 9) He doesn't have the time to do everything he wants to do. He is not very good at.....
a)manage time b)time management b)well-being b)self-care
- 10)The teacher scolded her for making noise. The verb "scolded" is very close in meaning to ...
a)praised b)angrily criticized c)complimented d)blamed
- 11)You walked all the way from the station! Youfor a lift.
a) could phone b)could have phoned
a)might have phoned d)shouldn't have phoned
- 12)Just as I was sitting in the armchair , I..... I was really tired.
a)picked up b)dropped out c)turned down d) dropped off
- 13)As a result of war, the international trade hasgreatly .
a)raised b)risen c)arisen d)declined
- 14)They will be getting the system as quickly as they can.
a)to be repaired b)to repair c)repaired d)being repaired
- 15)My friend is a member of the city council. He is a /an
a)councillor b)assistant c)apprentice d)employee
- 16) I grew up in a small town where there were.....any facilities for people with disabilities.
a)hardly b)hard c)easily d)fast
- 17)Maher very bad since last Monday as he has caught a very bad cold.
a) is feeling b) has been feeling c) will feel d) had felt
- 18)Egypt was the first country to host thisevent.
a)sporting b)sports c)sporty d)all of the above
- 19)Cairo Tower is the most famousin cairo.
a)landfill b)landslide c)landmine d) landmark
- 20)Oh, good! We've got milk. Omarsome yesterday.
a)should have brought b)must have bought
c)must bring d)shouldn't have brought

B. Reading Comprehension

Read the following passage, then answer the questions

An 'Extreme' weather is an unusual weather event such as rainfall, a drought, or a heat wave in the wrong place or at the wrong time. In theory, they are very rare. But these days, TV screens are constantly showing such extreme weather events. The effects of the rainfall are dramatic and lethal. In Brazil, landslides followed, burying hundreds of people. Meanwhile, other parts of the world suffer devastating droughts. Australia, Russia and East Africa have been hit in the last ten years. And then there are unexpected heat waves, such as in 2003 in Europe. That summer, 35,000 deaths were said to be heat-related.

Are these extreme events part of a natural cycle? Or are they caused by human activity and its effects on the Earth's climate? Peter Miller says it's a mixture of both of these things. On the one hand, the most important influences on weather events are natural cycles in the climate. Two of the most famous weather cycles, El Niño and La Niña, originate in the Pacific Ocean. The heat from the warm ocean rises high into the atmosphere and affects weather all around the world. On the other hand, the temperature of the Earth's oceans is slowly but steadily going up. And this is a result of human activity. We are producing greenhouse gases that trap heat in the Earth's atmosphere. This heat warms up the atmosphere, land and oceans. Warmer oceans produce more water vapour. Satellite data tells us that the water vapour in the atmosphere has gone up by four percent in 25 years. This warm, wet air turns into the rain, storms, hurricanes and typhoons that we are increasingly experiencing.

A climate scientist, Michael Oppenheimer, says that we need to face the reality of climate change. And we also need to act now to save lives and money in the future.

1. The article says extreme weather is

- a) becoming more common.
- b) not a natural occurrence.
- c) difficult for scientists to understand.
- d) rare nowadays

2. According to the passage, extreme weather is a problem as

- a) we can't predict it.
- b) it affects places where lots of people live.
- c) it's often very destructive.
- d) it can be useful for the living things

3. Extreme weather can be caused by ...

- a) satellites above the Earth.
- b) water vapour in the atmosphere.
- c) very hot summers.
- d) very freezing winters

4. What happened after the extreme rain in Brazil?

- a) There were major floods.
- b) There were many deaths.
- c) Millions of people were affected.
- d) landslides and many deaths

5. What caused many deaths in 2003?

- a) period of hot weather
- b) floods that followed a bad summer
- c) a long drought
- d) period of cold weather

6. The word "these" refer to

- a) human activity
- b) natural cycle
- c) a & b
- d) weather cycles

7. Which of these things is the basis of normal weather patterns?

- a) greenhouse gases
- b) human activity
- c) El Niño and La Niña
- d) all the above

8. Where does atmospheric water vapour come from?

- a) the land
- b) the ocean
- c) greenhouse gases
- d) the rivers and seas

Read the following passage, then answer the questions

Choosing which university fits your interests and academic background is an important decision that will greatly influence the success of your university study. In the UK alone, there are hundreds of choices and therefore you need to be strategic in making a shortlist of universities and narrowing down your choices into second and first choice. This involves weighing some factors such as your motivation and aspiration, your personality, your location, and your budget.

People attend university for different reasons, so ask yourself what you want from your target university and what you want to do after you graduate. Many people attend top universities because of the prestige without considering their choice of future career. If you have interest in a particular career, you should find universities with a better reputation for your career choice than others. With a degree from a university that is most respected in the profession you want to enter, it will be easy for you to get your dream job and you will be able to climb the career ladder fast.

Your personality types also play an important role in your success as a university student. A scholarly type student usually has self-motivation to work hard in order to ace exams and achieve high grades. This type of person will find comfort in a highly academic environment offered by top world universities such as Oxford or Cambridge. On the contrary, if you are not a type of person who can study for hours and getting top grades is not your main priority, you better go to a university with a more laid-back academic environment so that you will not be stressful all the time and can enjoy your life at university.

Coming home could be a good escape during your hard time at university, so think about the distance between your home and the target university. If you get homesick easily, you should not consider choosing a university outside your hometown or which takes more than a day to travel by land or water. However, if distance is not a problem for you, you might want to consider studying abroad, especially at a university whose reputation is better than the universities in your home country.

Last but not least, calculate your financial ability, which should cover tuition fees and cost of living. Both vary across the country and different universities, so do your homework by doing some research in order to find out which one fits your bills. If you cannot afford to go to the university of your choice, you can search for financial aid in the forms of student loans, grant, or scholarship. Do remember that if you decide to obtain a loan, you have to pay for it after you finish your study.

1) Why do you need to choose the right university?

- a) Because it will make you happy. b) Because it has an impact on your success at university.
c) Because life at university is difficult. d) Because the right university is difficult to find.

2) Which university should you go to if you already have a career choice?

- a) One with the lowest tuition fees. b) One that offers you a scholarship.
c) One that has the highest prestige. d) One that has a good reputation in your future profession.

3) What type of student will enjoy a highly academic environment?

- a) A student who has self-motivation to work hard.
b) A smart student who does not need to study hard for exams.
c) A student who puts the highest priority on student societies.
d) A student who does not have a part-time job.

4) Where should you study if you are prone to homesickness?

- a) abroad. B)outside your hometown. c) at your local university. d) at home.

5) What can you do if you do not have enough money to fund your study?

- a) Wait for a year to collect money. b) Find a full-time job.
c) Choose to study online. d) Find a student loan or scholarship.

6) The best title of the text is

- a) How to Choose the Right University b) How to succeed in your career .
c) How to be successful in work. d) How to be a successful student.

7) The underlined phrase "laid-back" means

- a) easy-going b) tensed c) strict d) uptight

8) The tone of the text is

- a) reflective b) argumentative c) narrative d) instructive

c) Translation

Choose the correct Arabic translation:

1. It necessary to reclaim water to reuse it for beneficial purposes such as agriculture and irrigation and industrial processes.

- أ- من الضروري معالجة المياه لاعادة استخدامها لأغراض مفيدة مثل الزراعة والري والعمليات الصناعية
- ب- من الضروري اصلاح المياه لاعادة استخدامها لأغراض مفيدة مثل الزراعة والري والعمليات الصناعية
- ت- من الضروري معالجة المياه لاعادة استخدامها لأغراض مائية مثل الزراعة والري والعمليات الصناعية
- ث- من الضروري علاج المياه لاعادة استخدامها لأغراض تجارية مثل الزراعة والري والعمليات الصناعية

2- Egypt has spent a lot of money on the infrastructure and superstructure to enable investors to set up giant projects. This, in turn, will promote the national economy.

- أ- لقد أنفقت مصر الكثير من الاموال على البنية التحتية والبنية الفوقية لتمكن المستثمرين من اقامة مشروعات عملاقة . هذا بدوره سوف يعزز الاقتصاد الدولى .
- ب- لقد أنفقت مصر الكثير من الاموال على البنية الداخلية والبنية الخارجية لتمكن المستثمرين من اقامة مشروعات عملاقة . هذا بدوره سوف يعزز الاقتصاد الوطنى .
- ت- لقد أنفقت مصر الكثير من الاموال على البنية التحتية والبنية الفوقية لتمكن المستثمرين من اقامة مشروعات عملاقة . هذا بدوره سوف يعزز الاقتصاد الوطنى .
- ث- لقد أنفقت مصر الكثير من الاموال على البنية التحتية والبنية الفوقية لتمكن المستثمرين من اقامة مشروعات عملاقة . هذا بدوره سوف لا يعزز الاقتصاد الوطنى .

Choose the correct English translation:

١- لقد نجحت الدولة في اقامة شبكة طرق سريعة تربط جميع انحاء الوطن مما وفر الوقت والجهد والمال وحدث من حوادث الطرق.

- a) The state has succeeded in setting up a network of high ways that communicates all parts of the country and this saved time, efforts, and money and reduced the road accidents.
- b) The state has succeeded in setting up a network of high ways that links all parts of the country and this saved time, efforts, and money and decreased the road accidents.
- c) The state has succeeded to set up a network of high ways that links all parts of the country and this saved time, efforts, and money and decreased the road accidents.
- d) The state has succeeded in setting up a network of high ways that links all parts of the country and this saved time, efforts, and money and increased the road accidents.

٢- يلعب الاعلام دورا مؤثرا في تشكيل الرأي العام وتوجيهه نحو قضايا المجتمع .

- a) Media play an affective role in forming the public opinion and directing it towards the issues of the society.
- b) Media play an effective role in forming the general opinion and directing it towards the issues of the society.
- c) Media play an effective rule in forming the public opinion and directing it towards the issues of the society.
- d) Media play an effective role in forming the public opinion and directing it towards the issues of the society.

D) Writing

1- In the reflective essay , the author

- a) looks at the similarities and differences.
- b) forms a position and defends it.
- c) thinks back on his or her experiences and how they created personal change.
- d) describes a key idea.

2-The target of the persuasive writing is to

- a) inform the reader to do
- b) convince the reader of something
- c) tell a story
- d) tell "how-to"

3) Tois to express the meaning of using different word to make them clearer.

- a) summarise
- b) paraphrase
- c) conclude
- d) punctuate

4) Reports should be written using language.

- a) Informal
- b) persuasive
- c) formal
- d) descriptive

Test 3

A) Vocabulary and structures

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

- 1) Itsix months since I last met her.
a)was b)is c)had been d)will be
- 2) Which of the following is structurally correct?
a)Once I met him, I will tell him what has happened.
b)Once I met, I told him what will happen.
c)Once I was meeting him, I told him what would happen.
d)Once I met him, I told him what had happened.
- 3) The patient waited the report of the his case withbreath.
a)bated b)baited c)bided d)bitten
- 4) Only after I'd seen her flatwhy she wanted to live there.
a) I understood b)did I understand c)I had understood d)had I understood
- 5) Ais an audio file that can be downloaded and listened to on a computer or MP3 player.
a)broadcast b)podcast c)transmit d)program
- 6) If such measures were....., the problems could be overcome in twelve months.
a)implied b)replied c) implemented d)immersed
- 7) Sorry, I can't meet you at eleven o'clock. Imy work.
a)will have done b)will be doing c)will not do d)would do
- 8) Hewhen he was criticized for his last novel .His eyebrows moved together.
a)frowned b)screamed c)laughed d)smiled
- 9) You should have consulted a doctor. Youa lot.
a)could have suffered b)can't have suffered
c) would not have suffered d)might have suffered
- 10)He is a real innovator ; he alwayswith new fruitful idea
a) comes up b)goes up c)gets along d)gets on
- 11)All his friends werewith his boasting about how rich he is.
a)made up b)brought up c)fed up d)got up
- 12)He hadthat he had to share a bedroom.
a)such many brothers b) too many brothers c) many brothers d) so many brothers
- 13)He speaks three languages ; he is
a)monolingual b)bilingual c)trilingual d)lingual
- 14)It was the first time she to the opera.
a-went b-had been c-has been d-has gone
- 15)I chose this bank because it has the best interest
a-percentage b-rate c-level d-range
- 16)I can't stand the of blood.
a-view b-show c-look d-sight
- 17)Call me the second you anything.
a-hear b-will have heard c-will be hearing d-will hear
- 18)until he had finished homework , did he go to bed.
a -Not b- Didn't c- Wasn't d- Won't
- 19) Hardly..... It's his habit.
a-has he smoked b-had he smoked c-he had smoked d-does he smoke
- 20) Some machines had better not.....
a-replaced b-to be replaced c-been replaced d-be replaced

B. Reading Comprehension

Read the following passage, then answer the questions

What's wrong? You can't sleep—or perhaps you sleep all the time. You withdraw from family and friends. You feel that you're worthless, not good enough. What's going on? You may be under too much *stress*.

Everyone should watch out for symptoms of stress. Here are a few more telltale signs: You might lose interest in things you usually enjoy. Perhaps you can't concentrate. Maybe you have mood swings. (A mood swing is a sudden, big change in the way you feel. In the morning you feel great, for example. But by evening, your emotions have crashed, and you feel that life isn't worth living.) There are many causes of stress. A few of them are a divorce or death in the family, a move to a new home, or peer pressure. Other causes might be the birth of a sibling, doing poorly in school, or doing something you know is wrong.

The best way to deal with stress is to get to the heart of the problem. Figure out what's really bothering you, and then take steps to solve the problem. For example, suppose you feel pressure from your friends. Maybe they want you to do something you don't want to do. As hard as it may be, the best solution is to tell them "no." You may need to find friends who don't push you in the wrong direction. You can't, of course, avoid *all* stress. But you can take a break from it. Playing video games, watching a movie, or listening to music can ease your tension. Physical activities such as dancing or sports can help, too. Sometimes, taking a break can clear your mind. If you think about your problems later, maybe you can come up with answers.

Talking to a trusted friend can help. Even if he or she doesn't have the answers, it helps to express what's bothering you. Avoid drugs and alcohol, though. They may seem to offer an easy escape from problems. But sooner or later, *they* become problems, too.

- 1) All the following are symptoms of stress except
 a) losing interest b) being moody c) too much sleep d) Working hard
- 2) The underlined word "sibling" means
 a) a twin b) a brother or sister c) cousin d) a pet
- 3) The main idea of the third paragraph is
 a) The causes of stress b) The results of stress
 c) How to deal with stress d) Avoiding all stress
- 4) The writer of the text may work as a
 a) trainer b) psychologist c) physiologist d) psychological
- 5) All the following sentences about how to solve the problem of stress are true except
 a) Drugs and alcohol b) talking with friends c) doing sports d) taking breaks
- 6) The writer's tone in the text is
 a) Aggressive b) sarcastic c) informative d) cooperative
- 7) Your friends urge you to do something dangerous. This is.....
 a) worth a try. b) peer pressure. c) reasonable advice. D) not mentioned
- 8) Every little thing seems to make you angry. Maybe you're.....
 a) stressed about something. b) not eating well.
 c) just like everyone else. d) a normal person

Read the following passage, then answer the questions

It is known that naval accidents are caused by engine breakdowns, problems with electronic systems, and other types of equipment failure. Sometimes equipment failure is a result of natural phenomena such as bad weather or heavy seas, but in many instances, there are other causal factors that come into play.

Some economists said that the Suez Canal container ship accident was a worst-case scenario for global trade. High winds have been blamed for the container ship blocking the narrow channel, which serves as a trade artery that connects the Mediterranean and the Red Sea.

The Suez Canal is the gateway for the movement of goods between Europe and Asia, and it was responsible for the transit of over 19,000 ships in 2019. This is thought to represent around 13% of world trade so any blockage is likely to have a significant impact.

The Ever Given is 400 metres long, 59 metres at its widest point and 16 metres deep below the waterline. This makes it one of the largest container ships in the world, capable of carrying over 18,000 containers. Depending on the severity of the grounding, the rescue and re-floating of this type of ship is a complex operation, requiring specialist equipment and potentially a lot of time.

Fortunately, the container ship has been freed and is now floating after blocking the Suez Canal for almost a week. Marine traffic websites showed images of the ship away from the banks of the Suez Canal for the first time in seven days following an around-the-clock international effort to reopen the global shipping lane.

The successful refloating was met with triumph and relief, as hundreds of trapped vessels prepare to restart their journeys.

1. What caused the ship to ground?

- a. the shallow water b. high winds c. equipment failure d. human fault

2. Why does any accident in Suez canal affect the whole world trade?

- a. it is a trade artery between Asia and Europe
b. One eighth of the world trade pass through the canal
c. it links the Red Sea and the Mediterranean
d. all of the above

3. How long did the Ever Given container ship block the Canal ?

- a-six days b. five days c. seven days d. four days

4. What did the refloating of the ship result in?

- a-grief b. triumph and relief c. surprise d. shock

5. The underlined word "vessels" is the equivalent to

- a. Ships b. utensils c. can d. canyons

6. The main idea in the third paragraph is

- a. the cause of the blocking the canal b. why the canal is important
c. The container ship is too huge d. The efforts to refloat the ship

7. The main idea in the first paragraph is

- a. Why naval accidents happen b. How to deal with the accidents of ships
c. Naval accidents are a natural phenomenon d. Man is to be blamed for naval accidents

8. The underlined word 'impact' means

- a-affect b- affection c- effectiveness d- effect

c) Translation

Choose the correct Arabic translation :

- 1) Thanks to advances in technology and means of communications, the world has become a small global village. What happens in a part or a region in the world influences the other parts in no time.
- أ- بفضل التطورات في التكنولوجيا ووسائل التواصل لقد أصبح العالم قرية كونية كبيرة . ما يحدث في جزء او منطقة في العالم يؤثر على الاجزاء الاخرى في وقت قصير للغاية.
 ب- بفضل التطورات في التكنولوجيا ووسائل التواصل لقد أصبح العالم قرية كونية صغيرة . ما يحدث في جزء او منطقة في العالم يؤثر على الاجزاء الاخرى في وقت قصير للغاية.
 ت- بفضل التطورات في التكنولوجيا ووسائل التواصل لقد أصبح العالم قرية كونية صغيرة . ما يحدث في جزء او منطقة في العالم لا يؤثر على الاجزاء الاخرى في وقت قصير للغاية.
 ث- بفضل التطورات في التكنولوجيا ووسائل التواصل لقد أصبح العالم قرية كونية صغيرة . ما يحدث في جزء او منطقة في العالم يؤثر على الاجزاء الاخرى في وقت طويل جداً.
- 2) War has serious economic costs – damage to infrastructure, inflation, a rise in debt and disruption to normal economic activity.
- أ- للحرب تكاليف اقتصادية خطيرة – تدمير البنية التحتية والتضخم الاقتصادي وانخفاض الدين واختلال النشاط الاقتصادي العادي .
 ب- للحرب تكاليف اقتصادية كبيرة – تدمير البنية التحتية والتضخم الاقتصادي وزيادة الدين واختلال النشاط الاقتصادي العادي .
 ت- للحرب تكاليف اقتصادية خطيرة – تدمير البنية التحتية والانتعاش الاقتصادي وزيادة الدين واختلال النشاط الاقتصادي العادي .
 ث- للحرب تكاليف اقتصادية خطيرة – تدمير البنية التحتية والتضخم الاقتصادي وزيادة الدين واختلال النشاط الاقتصادي العادي .

Choose the correct English translation:

- ١) السياحة مصدر رئيسي للدخل القومي ولكنها ذات طبيعة هشة تتأثر بالأحداث العالمية مثل الحرب وأعمال العنف والإرهاب.
- a) Tourism is the main source of the national income but its nature is fragile and is affected by the international events like war, violent acts and terror.
 b) Tourism is the main source of the international income but its nature is fragile and is affected by the international events like war, violent acts and terror.
 c) Tourism is the main source of the national income but it's nature is fragile and is affected by the international events like war , violent acts and terror .
 d) Tourism is the main source of the national income but its nature is fragile and is effected by the international events like war, violent acts and terror.
- ٢) تبذل مصر جهودها من أجل تحقيق السلام ليس فقط في الشرق الأوسط ولكن أيضاً في العالم بأسره.
- a) Egypt does its best to achieve peace, not only in the Middle East but in the whole world .
 b) Egypt does its best to achieve peace, not only in the Middle East but in the all world as well.
 c) Egypt does its best to achieve peace, not only in the Middle East but in the whole world as well.
 d) Egypt does its best to achieve peace, not only in the Middle East but in the hole world as well.

D) Writing

1. Which of the following has the correct ending punctuation mark?

- a. Were Ali to have a lot of money. he'd invest it ? b. Were Ali to have a lot of money, he'd invest it:
 c. Were Ali to have a lot of money, he'd invest it. d. Were Ali to have a lot of money, he'd invest it!

2. The reflective essay is an essay in which

- a. The writer looks at the similarities and differences between two or more people, places, or things.
 b. The writer establishes a position and defends it.
 c. The writer thinks back on his or her experiences and how they created personal change.
 d. The writer describes a key idea.

3. All the following sentences ask for clarification except

- a. If I haven't understood, feel free to let me know how I should be doing it.
 b. I'm afraid I don't understand what you mean
 c. I have understood everything, but I'd just like to check.
 d. If I have any more questions, do you mind me emailing you again for help?

4. The writer must give examples and reasons in theessay , .

- a)descriptive b)narrative c)expository d)opinion

Test 4

A-Vocabulary and structure

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

1. By the 1960s, most households had a TV. The noun "households" can be replaced by.....
a) enemies b) rivals c) families d) foes
2. The psychologist told me that my son's problem was more.....than physical.
a) essential b) beneficial c) additional d) emotional
3. Wars cause economy to decline. This means
a) Economy gets better due to wars. b) Economy gets worse as a result of wars.
c) Economy increases during wars d) Economy stays still in wars .
4. This is the most expensive television in the shop. What does this mean?
a) This television is the same Price as another one.
b) This television is more in price than another one.
c) This television has the lowest price in the shop.
d) This television has the highest price in the Shop.
5. One of the..... of copper is that it conducts heat and electricity very well.
a) improvements b) expectations c) properties d) disadvantages
6. This substance.....to any shape you want. It is very elastic.
a) stretches b) switches c) tears d) fetches
5. We will have to wait to see how.....this experience will be, how reliable the technology.
a) processed b) survivor c) immerse d) immersive
6. The high crime rate has its.....in unemployment and poverty.
a) ancestors b) shares c) roots d) qualifications
7. The journalist was there to.....an interview with The President.
a) make b) do c) give d) take
8. A.....is the woman who a man is engaged to be married to.
a) fiancé b) fiancée c) widower d) bachelor
9. She'll have difficulties.....used to the night shifts, but the extra pay will compensate.
a) get b) to get c) to getting d) getting
10. He.....his wallet until the waiter brought the bill.
a) missed b) didn't miss c) is missing d) hasn't missed
11. I.....the sales position, but it would have involved working really long hours.
a) could accept b) could have accepted c) was able to accept d) ought have accepted
12. As he has a good record, we shall let him off this time. This means we.....him.
a) shall punish b) shall reward c) shall not punish d) won't release
13. When Adam arrived, wedinner. He found nothing to eat.
a) had b) had had c) were having d) have had
14. Not since last summer,.....been to the beach.
a) have I b) I have c) did I d) was I
15. I need to..... before the interview.
a) get dry-cleaned my suit b) have my suit got dry-cleaned
c) get my suit dry-cleaned d) get my suit to dry-clean
16. "I had to drive your dogs out of my garden," she said. -She said she.....drive my dogs out of her garden.
a) had to b) must c) had had to d) has had to
17. They waited outside for ages. The underlined words "outside" and "for ages" are.....
a) adverbials b) verbs c) adjuncts d) a and

18. Which of the following sentences is punctuated correctly?

- a) Wow, that would be exciting!
- b) Wow; that would be exciting!
- c) wow, That would be exciting.
- d) Wow! That would be exciting?

19. The following is part of a/an.....essay. I'll never forget the day I photographed a bear. My brothers and I were visiting my grandparents. They live near Yellowstone National Park in Wyoming.

- a) persuasive
- b) narrative
- c) argumentative
- d) expository

20. Why do we use transitions?

- a) To make us mess up
- b) To distract the reader
- c) To make the writing flow
- d) To start the paragraph

B. Reading Comprehension

2-Read the following passage, then choose the correct answer :

Over the past 20 years, scientists have been producing genetically modified (GM) foods by modifying, or changing, the genes of plants and animals. By changing the genes of plants, scientists can cause crops to produce more, become resistant to pests and diseases, and have more nutritional value. Genetically modified plants can have great benefits by increasing food supplies and protecting the environment.

The world's population is expected to exceed over 8 billion by 2025. Unfortunately, food production has decreased over the last ten years. As it is, some 40,000 people die from hunger-related causes every day. The only way to increase food production seems to be through technology, since land and water are getting scarce. If GM food crops could be developed that could resist droughts or grow in poor, dry, or salty soils, this would help poorer countries.

GM crops can protect the environment because they are kinder to nature. Many farmers today depend on chemicals such as pesticides, and fertilizers to make their crops grow. The most common GM crops grown at the moment are those that resist diseases. The second most common are those crops that kill pests. Some crops have been grown with both these genes. This is better for the environment because it reduces the need to spray fields with pesticides and fertilizers. Genetically modified crops may make food more nutritious by adding genes to produce more vitamins that the body needs for health and growth. For example, a kind of rice called golden rice has been genetically modified to contain vitamin A. Regular rice does not have vitamin A, and some people who live mostly on rice are missing this important vitamin. GM vegetables of the future may be produced with added nutrients to help fight heart disease and cancer. The United States grows 75 percent of the world's GM Crops. More than 40 percent of the corn, 50 percent of the cotton, and 45 percent of the soya beans grown in the United States in 1999 were genetically modified. Are GM foods safe for our health and the environment? So far, there is no evidence that GM foods have any risks, but only time and more research will tell.

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

1) The main idea of the text could be

- a The Benefits of GM Food
- b the demerits of GM food
- c why GM food is harmful nowadays
- d pros and cons of GM food

2) The word pesticides is related to fighting

- a pests
- b animals
- c harmful plants
- d birds

3) People are worried about GM food as they think it may have..... effects on their health.

- a unexpected
- b clear
- c beneficial
- d obvious

c) Translation

4-Choose the correct Arabic translation:

- 1) we have to attract more tourists to visit Egypt all year round by building more comfortable hotels and making all tourist facilities available.
- أ- يجب علينا ان نجذب المزيد من السياح لزيارة مصر طوال العام وذلك عن طريق بناء المزيد من الفنادق وتقديم كل التسهيلات السياحية المتاحة
 ب- يجب علينا ان نكذب المزيد من السياح لزيارة مصر طوال العام وذلك عن طريق بناء المزيد من الفنادق وتقديم كل التسهيلات السياحية المتاحة
 ت- يجب علينا ان نجذب المزيد من السياح لزيارة مصر طوال العام وذلك عن طريق بناء المزيد من الفنادق وتقديم كل التسهيلات السياحية المتاحة
 ث- يجب علينا ان نجذب المزيد من الأجانب لزيارة مصر طوال العام وذلك عن طريق بناء المزيد من الفنادق وتقديم كل التسهيلات السياحية المتاحة
- 2) Internet shopping has greatly grown nowadays. Lots of shops and companies now have user-friendly websites to make buying easier, cheaper and more interesting.
- أ- لقد تناقص التسوق عبر الانترنت بطريقة عظيمة. فالكثير من المحلات والشركات أصبحت الآن مواقع الكترونية سهلة الإستخدام لتجعل عملية الشراء أسهل وأرخص وأكثر إثارة
 ب- لقد إزداد التسوق عبر الانترنت بطريقة عظيمة. فالكثير من المحلات والشركات أصبحت الآن مواقع الكترونية سهلة الإستخدام لتجعل عملية الشراء أصعب وأكثر إثارة .
 ت- لقد إزداد التسوق عبر الانترنت بطريقة عظيمة. فالكثير من المحلات والشركات أصبحت الآن مواقع الكترونية سهلة الإستخدام لتجعل عملية الشراء أسهل وأرخص وأكثر إثارة
 ث- لقد إزداد التسوق عبر الانترنت بطريقة عظيمة. فالكثير من المحلات والشركات أصبحت الآن مواقع الكترونية سهلة الإستخدام لتجعل عملية الشراء أسهل وأرخص وأكثر إثارة .

5-Choose the correct English translation:

- ٣) بدون نهر النيل لن تكون لدى مصر مياه تكفى لرى أراضيها الزراعية.
- a) Without the Nile River, Egypt will have enough water to irrigate its farmland.
 b) Without the Nile River, Egypt won't have enough water to irritate its farmland.
 c) With the Nile River, Egypt won't have enough water to irrigate its farmland.
 d) Without the Nile River, Egypt won't have enough water to irrigate its farmland.
- ٤) يهدف مشروع قناة السويس لخلق فرص عمل الى جانب منطقة للخدمات البحرية العالمية.
- a) The Suez Canal project aim at creating job opportunities along with an area for the Global Marine Services.
 b) The Suez Canal project aims at creating job opportunities among with an area for the Global Marine Services.
 c) The Suez Canal project aims at creating job opportunities along with an area for the Global Marine Services.
 d) The Suez Canal project aims at creating job opportunities along with an area for the national Marine Services.

D-Writing

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

- 1) Which of the following sentences has the correct punctuation?
- a This is what I ate for breakfast; an egg and a cheese sandwich.
 b This is what I ate for breakfast egg and a cheese sandwich
 c This is what I ate for breakfast an egg and a cheese sandwich
 d This is what I ate for breakfast, egg and a cheese sandwich.
- 2) All of the people at the school, including the teachers and...were glad when summer break came.
- a students: b students, c students; d students
- 3) What is the last paragraph of an essay called?
- a Introduction b Thesis Statement c Body Paragraphs d Conclusion
- 4) The introduction paragraph includes
- a in depth details b detailed explanation
 c A thesis statement and hook d a lot of examples

Test 5

A) Vocabulary and structures

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

- 1) I live in a house in Asyut , is south of Minia .
a) where b) which c) when d) what
- 2) He said that she be absent the next day.
a) will b) can c) is going to d) would
- 3) It is common that most people dream of good health, much wealth and youth.
a) eternal b) mortal c) moral d) earthly
- 4) He is known to be a man of all values and ethics . He is really.....
a) dishonored b) honourable c) humble d) steady
- 5) Fort Qaitbey is a very popular and tourist attraction in Alex.
a) picturesque b) photic c) drawing d) painted
- 6) The thief a key. The door was locked and nothing was broken.
a) can't have b) can't have had c) must have d) must have had
- 7) English is the most widely language in the world.
a) -spoken b) spoken c) -speaking d) speaking
- 8) are stories people make up about real life but facts are exaggerated .
a) Fables b) Myths c) Legends d) Tales
- 9) She was born with Down's....., which usually results in people having a learning disability.
a) syndrome b) dome c) boom d) drone
- 10) I haven't seen him the last time we were in London.
a) while b) when c) for d) since
- 11) It is not important to tell us all what he has said, you can.....
a) paraphrase b) quote c) elaborate d) summarise
- 12) A /an is a period of training in a hospital by a young doctor to finish their qualification
a) scholarship b) internship c) internment d) studentship.
- 13) A is a formal newspaper with large pages and more international news .
a) tabloid b) broadsheet c) magazine d) comic
- 14) "I'd rather I played tennis". This sentence means
a) I played tennis once. b) I played tennis several times.
c) I wish to play tennis. d) I wished to play tennis.
- 15) An opinion that ignores facts is called
a) pride b) proud c) Prejudice d) Preference
- 16) It was movie I have ever watched.
a) more interesting b) less interesting c) the most interesting d) most interesting
- 17) When I met him ,I knew that he for more than an hour.
a) has been waiting b) had waited c) has waited d) had been waiting
- 18) She is buying too many things. He all his money long before his next pay.
a. will be spending b. will have spent c. will have been spent d) will spend
- 19) He is unable to work because he is exhausted and stressed; he suffers from
a) burnout b) broken out c) burn out d) cutout
- 20) Since he was born with a silver spoon, he work as we do.
a) should not b) not need to c) does not have to d) had better not

B. Reading Comprehension

Read the following passage, then answer the questions

Have you ever wondered what keeps a hot air balloon flying? The same principle مبدأ that keeps food frozen in the open chest freezers at the grocery store allows hot air balloons to fly. It's a very basic principle: Hot air rises and cold air falls. So while the super-cooled air in the grocery store freezer settles down around the food, the hot air in a hot air balloon pushes up, keeping the balloon floating above the ground. In order to understand more about how this principle works in hot air balloons, it helps to know more about hot air balloons themselves.

A hot air balloon has three major parts: the basket, the burner, and the envelope. The basket is where passengers ride. The basket is usually made of **wicker** نيات الخوص (يامبو). This ensures that it will be comfortable and add little extra weight. The burner is positioned above their heads and produces a huge flame to heat the air inside the envelope. The envelope is the colorful fabric قماش balloon that holds the hot air. When the air inside the envelope is heated, the balloon rises.

The pilot can control the up-and-down movements of the hot air balloon by regulating the heat in the envelope. To ascend يهبط, the pilot heats the air in the envelope. When the pilot is ready to land, the air in the balloon is allowed to cool and the balloon becomes heavier than air. This makes the balloon descend. Before the balloon is launched, the pilot knows which way the wind is blowing. This means that she has a general idea about which way the balloon will go. But, sometimes the pilot can actually control the direction that the balloon flies while in flight. This is because the air above the ground is sectioned into layers طبقات in which the direction of the wind may be different. So even though the pilot can't steer the balloon, she can fly or higher or lower into a different layer of air. Some days the difference between the directions of the wind between layers is negligible. But other days the difference is so strong that it can actually push the balloon in a completely different direction!

1) The best title for the passage is

- a- What a hot air balloon is made of
- b- How a hot air balloon works
- c- The components of a hot air balloon
- d-the different types of a hot air balloon

2) According to the passage, balloon pilots control the balloon's altitude by

- a. moving into a different layer of air
- b. regulating the air temperature inside the balloon
- c. adjusting the amount of air in the envelope
- d. changing the amount of weight contained in the basket

3) As used in paragraph 3, which is the best synonym for ascend?

- a. move
- b. fly
- c. sink
- d. climb

4) As used in paragraph 3, which is the best antonym for descend?

- a. fall
- b. float
- c. rise
- d. drop

5) According to the author, wicker is

- a. comfortable
- b. lightweight
- c. durable
- d. a & b

6) If the hot air balloon pilot wants to change directions during flight, he has to

- a. head toward a mountain peak
- b. wait for it to rain
- c. fly into a cloud
- d. fly higher

7) which of the following statements is not true?

- a. Air goes up and out the top of a chimney when you light a fire.
- b. Cool air collects about the ceiling when you open a refrigerator.
- c. Smoke from a candle rises after you blow out the flame.
- d. Cold air coming from an air conditioning outlet settles about the floor.

8) The word 'negligible' means

- a. solemn, grave, serious
- b. substantial, considerable, large
- c. exhilarating, thrilling, exciting
- d. insignificant, small, unnoticeable

Read the following passage, then answer the questions

Although people drive in all countries, the rules can be quite different between nations and areas. For this reason, you should always learn the laws before you decide to drive in a foreign country. If you are not careful, you can get into trouble, since the rules might be very different from what you are used to. For example, you can find some big differences in laws related to the minimum driving age, the appropriate side of the road to drive on, and mobile phone use while driving.

In the United States of America, people who live in Alaska may obtain a learner's permit (legal permission to drive while being supervised) at the age of fourteen. This is quite different from the driving laws of Niger, where a person must be at least twenty-three years old to drive. If you are curious to know the minimum driving age in most countries, the answer is eighteen.

It may also surprise you to learn that not every country allows its citizens to drive, although most of them do. For example, women are not allowed to drive in Saudi Arabia no matter how old they are. Instead, they must have a male family member or hired male driver to travel by car.

Driving on the right or left side of the road also varies. For instance, in Great Britain, Cyprus, Australia, India, and Malaysia people drive on the left. However, in the U.S., Mexico, France, and Canada people are required to drive on the right. As a matter of fact, one country can have different driving rules for different areas. For example, people in Hong Kong drive on the left, while drivers in other parts of China use the right side of the road.

Other driving laws that are different between countries include those related to using mobile phones. In Japan, using any kind of mobile phone device is illegal, even if you do not need to hold the phone with your hands. However, in Argentina and Australia, drivers are allowed to talk on their mobile phones as long as they do not use their hands.

You might also find it interesting to learn that some countries have very strange or unusual laws. For example, in the country of Cyprus, it is against the law to eat or drink anything while driving. Even more interesting is that in Germany, there is a famous road called the Autobahn, where certain parts have no speed limit at all!

1) According to the passage, why is it illegal to eat or drink while driving in Cyprus?

- a) Eating or drinking while driving causes car accidents.
- b) Eating or drinking while driving stops drivers from watching their speed.
- c) Eating or drinking while driving is not responsible.
- d) The passage does not give the reason.

2) Which of the following is true according to the passage?

- a) You can drive as fast as you want on all parts of the German Autobahn.
- b) It is okay to hold your mobile phone and talk while you drive in Australia.
- c) Females cannot drive a car in Saudi Arabia.
- d) People in India drive on the right side of the road.

3) Why should you learn the laws before driving in a foreign country?

- a) It is important because it is fun to learn about other countries' driving laws.
- b) It is important because you can get into trouble when you are not used to another country's rules.
- c) It is not important to learn the laws before driving in a foreign country.
- d) It is important because you can have a car accident if you do not know the rules.

4) What is a learner's permit?

- a) It is a temporary driver's license.
- b) It is permission to drive while being supervised.
- c) It is a special driving course in the United States.
- d) It is a special driver's license for foreign visitors.

5) Which of the following law differences between countries is not discussed in the passage?

- a) Drinking alcohol and driving.
- b) The minimum driving age.
- c) The appropriate side of the road to drive on.
- d) Talking on your mobile phone while driving.

6) What is the best title for the passage?

- a) Driving in Different Countries.
c) Rules of driving

- b) How to drive safely around the world.
d) Driving cars in Europe .

7) The underlined word "curious" is equivalent to

- a) interesting b) inquisitive c) ordinary d) bored

8) The underlined pronoun "they" refers to

- a) countries b) citizens c) women d) people

c) Translation

Choose the correct Arabic translation:

1-Choosing the right job is not easy nowadays. That's why students should join the faculties that suit their talents and abilities.

- (أ) ان اختيار الوظيفة المناسبة امر سهل هذه الايام . لذا يجب ان يلتحق الطلاب بالكلية التي تناسب مواهبهم وقدراتهم .
(ب) ان اختيار الوظيفة المناسبة ليس امرا صعبا هذه الايام . لذا يجب ان يلتحق الطلاب بالكلية التي تناسب مواهبهم وقدراتهم .
(ج) ان اختيار الوظيفة المناسبة ليس امرا سهلا هذه الايام . لذا يجب ان يلتحق الطلاب بالكلية التي تناسب مواهبهم وقدراتهم .
(د) ان اختيار الوظيفة المناسبة ليس امرا سهلا هذه الايام . لذا يجب ان يلتحق الطلاب بالكلية التي لا تناسب مواهبهم وقدراتهم .

2- The teacher is a source of inspiration for all his students, so he should be cared for financially and professionally.

- (أ) المعلم مصدر الهاء لجميع تلاميذه لذا يجب ان يتم رعاياته ماليا ومهنيا .
(ب) المعلم مصدر الهاء لجميع تلاميذه لذا يجب ان يتم رعاياته ماليا ومهنيا .
(ج) المعلم مصدر الهاء لبعض تلاميذه لذا يجب ان يتم رعاياته ماليا ومهنيا .
(د) المعلم مصدر الهاء لجميع تلاميذه لذا يجب ان يتم رعاياته ماليا واحترافيا .

Choose the correct English translation:

(١) يحتاج الانسان الى قسط من الراحة حتى يجدد نشاطه . فليس من المعقول ان يعمل ليل نهار .

- a) Man needs an amount of rest to refresh his activity. It isn't logical that he works day and night.
b) Man needs an amount of rest to refresh his activity. It is logical that he works day and night.
c) Man needs a mount of rest to refresh his activity. It isn't logical that he works day and night.
d) Man needs an amount of lest to refresh his activity. It isn't logical that he works day and night.

(٢) الطاقة الشمسية مصدر طاقة متجدد ونظيف لا تسبب تلوثا واضرا على البيئة .

- a) The solar energy is a newable and clean source of energy that doesn't cause pollution or harms to the environment.
b) The solar energy is a renewable and clean source of energy that doesn't cause pollution or harms to the environment.
c) The solar energy is a renewed and clean source of energy that doesn't cause pollution or harms to the environment.
d) The solar energy is a nonrenewable and clean source of energy that doesn't cause pollution or harms to the environment.

D) Writing

1) '.....' shows that a part of a lecture has finished.

- a) I will talk about three ways that b) That's all I have to say about ...
c) Now, I'd like to move on to d) For example, what I find particularly important is

2) On writing an opinion essay , you convince the reader that your point of view

- a) is right without reasons b) is right and supported with reasons
c) is not important d) is arguable

3) Fables aim to

- a) teach moral b) teach a truth c) to amuse the reader d) reflect on past events

4). All the following essays have an introduction or a conclusion except

- a) expository essay b) argumentative essay c) narrative essay d) Analytical Essay

Islamic Selection Literary section Great Expectations Scientific section



EL.Mister

Omar's Adoption of Islam

اعتناق عمر للإسلام

Section (A)

1- What was Islam fundamentally based on?

- On Allah's Will, Power, Support and Guidance, the unrivalled منقطعة النظير great and strenuous مضنية efforts, rhetoric بلاغة, eloquence فصاحة, honesty, truthfulness and the firmest belief of Allah's Seal Prophet and Apostle Muhammad (peace be upon him).

2- Whom did Prophet Mohamed (PBUH) hope to be guided to the right path of Islam طريق الإسلام الصحيح ?

- Omar Ibnul-Khattab.

3- What did Omar Ibnul-Khattab worship before embracing اعتناق the religion of Islam?

- He worshipped Idols الأصنام.

4- Was that far away from Monotheism?

- Yes, Omar's worshipping of Idols was far away from Islam.

5- What was Omar's worshipping of Idols far away from ?

- It was far away from the Light of Allah, the right path, the right Belief, The Holy Quran, the belief in Allah's Seal Prophet and Apostle Mohamed .

6- Was Omar one of the bitter enemies of Islam ?

- Yes, Omar Ibnul-Khattab was one of the bitter enemies of Islam .

7- What couldn't any Muslim imagine about Omar?

- No Muslim could imagine that such a person would become the Second Caliph, the founder of the greatest state in history and the builder of the greatest civilization.

8- Why was Omar Ibnul-Khattab a great man?

9- He was the Second Caliph. The founder of the greatest state in history. The builder of the greatest civilization ever known by humanity.

10- Was Omar Ibnul-Khattab influenced by the Unbelievers' wrong impression and false ideas?

- Yes, Omar was influenced by the Unbeliever's wrong impression and false ideas.

11- What was the opinion of the Unbelievers of Prophet Mohamed?

- They thought that Prophet Mohamed (PBUH) had caused severe harm to the Tribe of Quraysh by his call to Equality المساواة and Justice العدل by abusing سب their so-called gods آلهتهم المزعومة.

12- What was Omar's heart filled with before embraced Islam?

- Omar's heart was filled with hatred and anger against Prophet Mohamed(PBUH).

13- What did Omar do out of his hatred to Prophet Mohamed ?

- He took his sword and went to seek Prophet Mohamed (PBUH) to kill him.

14- Why couldn't Omar and other enemies harm Prophet Mohamed

- Because he was immunized against the enemies of Islam by Allah.

15- What was Prophet Mohamed immunized against ?

- Prophet Mohamed was immunized against the enemies of Islam.

Section (B)

- 1- What did the man blame him for?
➤ He blamed Omar for his evil intention towards Prophet Mohamed.
- 2- What did the man tell him?
➤ He told him that he had better turn his anger towards his sister Fatima and her husband Said Ibn-Zyad who had both adopted Islam.
- 3- Which sad surprise did Omar receive ?
➤ * His sister Fatima and her husband Said Ibn-Zayd had adopted Islam.
- 4- How was Omar when he knew that his sister and her husband had adopted Islam?
➤ He was outraged.
- 5- Who was there at Fatima's house?
➤ A guest who taught them to read The Holy Quran.
- 6- What happened when Omar knocked at the door?
➤ The guest hid himself of Omar's rage غضب.
- 7- What did Omar do to them?
➤ He sprang upon his brother in law and knocked him down
- 8- What did Fatima try to do?
➤ She tried to stop her brother.
- 9- What happened to Fatima then?
➤ When Fatima tried to stop her brother, Omar's blows ضربات struck at her face so heavily نزلت على وجهها بشدة that her cheeks bled.
- 10- What did Fatima fearlessly admit? اقرت / اعترفت
➤ She admitted that she and her husband embraced the Religion of Islam.
- 11- How was Omar face to face with the new Religion of Islam?
➤ Through his sister's decisive words كلمات أخته الحاسمة that she and her husband had embraced the religion of Islam.

Section (C)

- 1- What happened when Omar faced his sister's Faith, Courage and Self-Assertedness? اعتزاز بالنفس
➤ * Omar recovered his temper استعاد هدوئه.
- 2- Why / How did Omar turn from a raging lion into a meek lamb?
➤ He turned from a raging lion into a meek lamb when he faced his sister's Faith إيمان and Courage.
- 3- What did he ask his sister to do?
➤ He asked her to hand him the sheet she had been reading.
- 4- What penetrated Omar's heart, soul and body?
➤ The glittering rays of the Light of Islam
- 5- What was Omar informed by the guest?
➤ He was informed that Prophet Mohamed (PBUH) had hoped that he would have adopted Islam.
- 6- When did Omar go out heading for "House of Arqam" ?
➤ When the guest told him that Prophet Mohamed (PBUH) had hoped that he would have adopted Islam
- 7- Whom did Omar meet in "House of Arqam" ?
➤ Allah's Seal Prophet and Apostle Mohamed (PBUH).
- 8- What did Omar declare?
➤ He declared his Belief in Allah and His Messenger.

Choose the correct answer:-

- 1- In the early days of Islam Prophet Muhammad..... to Allah to open the eyes and hearts of certain men to the light of Islam.
a-prayed b- invited c- gave
- 2- Omar was worshipping..... far away from Monotheism.
a-Allah b- idols c- ghosts
- 3- Omar was one of the bitterof Muslims.
a-friends b- traders c- enemies
- 4- No Muslim could imagine that Omar would become the..... Caliph.
a-first b- second c- third
- 5- The unbelievers said that prophet Muhammad had caused.....harm to the Tribe of Quraysh.
a-severe b- seven c- severely
- 6- The Tribe of Quraysh said that prophet Muhammad had caused severe harm by his call to.... and justice.
a-quality b- quantity c- equality
- 7- Quraysh was angry because prophet Muhammad abused their so-called.....
a-goods b- gods c- goals
- 8- Omar Ibnul-Khattab took his and went to kill the prophet.
a-gun b- knife c- sword
- 9- On his way to kill the prophet, Omar met.....
a-Said Ibn-Zayed b- Naeem Ibn Abdullah c- Khabab Ibn El-Arrat
- 10- Prophet Muhammad was by Allah.
a-immunity b- immunized c- unprotected
- 11- opened the door for her brother Omar.
a-Fatima b- Khadeeja c- Mariam
- 12- The man Omar met ,told him that his sister Fatima and her husband Said Ibn-Zayd had...Islam.
a-adaptor b- adapted c- adopted
- 13- Fatima, her husband and a the guest were the Holy Quran.
a-playing b- reciting c- singing
- 14- Omar blows struck at his sister's face so heavily that her cheeks.....
a-killed b- blood c- bled
- 15- Omar became face to..... with the Religion of Islam.
a-hand b- neck c- face
- 16- Omar suddenly recovered his temper; his fury calmed down and turned from a raging.... into a meek lamb.
a-tiger b- lion c- wolf
- 17-..... was Fatima's husband.
a-Said Ibn-Zayed b- Naeem Ibn Abdullah c- Khabab Ibn ElArrat
- 18- Omar asked his sister to hand him the..... which she had been reading.
a-sheet b- chat c- cheat
- 19- On hearing the guest's words, he went out heading for House at..... to meet the prophet.
a-al-Araat b- Zayed c- Al-Arqam
- 20 - The Prophet prayed to Allah to support Islam with either..... or Amr Ibn-Hisham.
a-Omar Ibnul Khattab b- Ali Ibn Abitaleb c- Othman Ibn Affan
- 21- Omar was worshipping Allah far away from.....
a-disbelief b- monotheism c- tourism
- 22- The unbelievers said that Prophet Muhammad had caused severe harm to the Tribe of
a-Al-Taaf b- Bani Abs c- Quraysh
- 23- was the guest at Fatima's house.
a-Said Ibn-Zayed b- Naeem Ibn-Abdullah c- Khabab Ibn-ElArrat
- 24- Omar blows struck at his sister's face so heavily that her..... bled.
a-cheeks b- hands c- sheet
- 25- Omar suddenly recovered his temper; his fury calmed down and turned from a raging lion into a meek....
a-limb b- lamp c- lamb

Lady Khadeeja

السفة ءءفةة

Section (A)

1. How is Lady Khadeeja Bint-khuwalid known in history?
 - Mother of the believers.
2. Why did Lady Khadeeja gain the honour of being " Mother of the believers " ?
 - Because she was the wife of the prophet .
3. Who was the first person in the world to believe in Allah's seal Prophet / embrace Islam?
 - Lady Khadeeja Bint-khuwalid.
4. Why is Lady Khadeeja always given the highest esteem / position / rank?
 - Because she was the first person in the world to believe in Allah's seal prophet and embrace Islam.
5. Who did the people of Mecca call " The honest " ?
 - Mohamed.
6. How did Mohamed manage Khadeeja's trade ?
 - Honesty.
7. Who did many rich Meccans long to marry ?
 - Lady Khadeeja.
8. Who did Lady Khadeeja prefer to marry ? Why ?
 - Mohamed because he was honest .

Section (B)

1. How was Mohamed's belief before the advent of Islam?
 - Mohamed didn't believe in idols.
2. What did the Arabs worship before Islam ?
 - They worshipped Idols.
3. Where did Mohamed spent much of his time? How ?
 - He spent much of his time in The Cave of Hira thinking and looking around the universe
4. Who created the universe, the mankind, the earth ?
 - Allah " Glory be to Him " .
5. Why did Allah create the Jinns, The mankind ?
 - To worship Him.
6. Who purified Mohamed's heart ?
 - Allah (Glory be to Him).
7. Who prepared Mohamed to the greatest message ?
 - Allah (Glory be to Him).
8. How was Mohamed's heart filled up with heavenly light and Guidance?
 - It was through The light, The Will, The Power, The Support and the Guidance of Allah .

Section (C)

1. What did Allah will to come true ?

➤ His light , His Guidance and His Mercy.

2. Who willed His light, Mercy, Guidance to come true ?

➤ Allah.

3. Who did Gabriel visit in The Cave of Hira?

➤ Mohamed.

4. What did Gabriel do when he visited Mohamed in the Cave ?

➤ He embraced him several times and revealed the first verses of the Holy Quran .

5. Who was Waraqa Ibn-Nawfal ?

➤ He was Khadeeja's cousin . He was a highly cultured.

6. What did Waraqa Ibn-Nawfal do ?

➤ He listened carefully to Mohamed and said that Mohamed will be a prophet.

7. Which rare sublime qualities did Lady Khadeeja have ?

➤ Sincerity, truthfulness, balance in thinking , wisdom , stability, sublimity, intelligence , prudence ...

8. What is the seal religion ?

➤ Islam , the religion of virtues , values and principles .

9. What does Islam call for?

➤ Islam calls for virtues , values and principles .

Section (D)

1. How was Lady Khadeeja Bint-Khuwaylid on that remarkable day? Why ?

➤ She was the happiest wife on earth , because her husband was selected by Allah to be His Prophet

2. Was Lady Khadeeja always on Mohamed's side ?

➤ Yes , she was.

3. What did Allah send to Lady Khadeeja ?

➤ Allah sent His Blessings to her.

4. What will Lady Khadeeja have in Paradise ?

➤ She will have a home in Paradise.

5. When did Lady Khadeeja die ?

➤ Ten years after the revelation.

6. What was the reaction of Mohamed when Lady Khadeeja died?

➤ He grieved deeply for her death .He never forgot her .He always spoke of her with love and respect.

7. How did Mohamed grieve for the death of his wife Lady Khadeeja

➤ He grieved deeply for her death.

8. Who believed in Prophet Mohamed when people disbelieved, denied their help contradicted him ?

➤ Lady Khadeeja .

9. What did Lady Khadeeja do to the prophet ?

➤ She believed in him and devoted her life to his service and to his help . She was always on his side comforting , encouraging and supporting him . She shared all his cares and pains.

Choose the correct answer:-

1. Lady Khadeeja Bint-Khuwaylid is known in history as of the Believers.
a-father **b-**sister **c-** mother
2. She gained this honor because she was the..... of Allah's Seal Prophet.
a-husband **b-** wife **c-** aunt
3. Gabriel inform Prophet Mohamed to tell Lady Khadeeja that Allah send her His praise and..... and that she will have a splendid home in paradise".
a-presents **b-** Blessings **c-** awards
4. Lady Khadeeja died..... years after revelation.
a-ten **b-**nine **c-** eleven
5. Lady Khadeeja was the..... person in the world to adopt Islam.
a-first **b-** second **c-** third
6. Lady Khadeeja needed an honest man to look after her
a-factory **b-**business **c-** company
7. Through the light of Allah, the heart of Muhammad was filled up with Heavenly
a-fight **b-**night **c-** light
8. Gabriel inform Prophet Mohamed that Lady Khadeeja will have a splendid home in.....
a-sky **b-** paradise **c-** Mecca
9. Lady Khadeeja preferred to marry..... and led a happy life.
a-Prophet Mohamed **b-**Omar –Othman
10. Prophet Mohamed spent much of his time in the..... thinking, meditating and contemplating.
a-cave of Hira **b-**cave of Badr **c-** cave of Yarmouk
11. is the creator of the Universe, the creator of the Heavens and the Earth, the creator of the Jinns and Mankind.
a-Mohamed **b-**Gabriel **c-** Allah
12. People of Mecca called Prophet Mohamed
a-the honest **b-** the rich **c-** the great
13. visited Muhammad in the cave of Hira.
a-Prophet Mohamed **b-**Gabriel **c-** Lady Khadeeja
14. Gabriel embraced him several times and revealed the first..... of the Holy Quran.
a-verses **b-** lines– poems
15. Mohammed's heart was filled with..... and hurried home trembling.
a-ewe **b-** awe **c-** hate
16. Lady Khadeeja accompanied Prophet Mohamed to..... who assured that Muhammad must have been the prophet.
a-Omar Ibn Al-Khatib **b-**Waraqah Ibn- Nawfal **c-** Abo Taleb
17. Gabriel inform Prophet Mohamed that Lady Khadeeja will have a..... home in paradise".
a-good **b-** large **c-** splendid
18. Waraqah Ibn-Nawfal assured that Muhammad must have been the prophet who was mentioned in the old
a-scriptures **b-**paper **c-** magazines
19. Prophet Muhammad grieved deeply for her death and never forgot her or the..... years of their married life.
a-35 **b-** 25 **c-** 15

KHALID IBNUL WALEED

THE SWORD OF ALLAH

(سيف الله) خالد بن الوليد

Section (A)

- 1- Can anyone relate the events that led to the victory / the expansion of Islam without mentioning the name of the famous Muslim leader, Khalid Ibnul - Waleed?
 - No, he can't .
- 2- What was Khalid Ibnul- Waleed ?
 - He was a famous Muslim leader .
- 3- Who was Al-Waleed Ibnul- Maguire?
 - He was one of the richest men of Quraysh .
- 4- Did Khalid have to learn a trade like other young men ? why ?
 - No, he didn't . Because of being a son of a wealthy man .
- 5- When did Khalid Ibnul-Waleed come to be known as a prominent fighter ?
 - -At the Battle of Uhud.
- 6- Who was he fighting against at that time ?
 - He was fighting against Allah's Seal and Apostle Mohamed.
- 7- What was Muslim archers' fatal mistake at the Battle of Uhud ?
 - That they forgot prophet Muhammad's instructions when the victory was at hand and left their positions and hurried to collect the spoils.
- 8- Where was Khalid Ibnul-Waleed stationed ?
 - Behind the Muslim army .
- 9- What was Khalid Ibnul Waleed known ?
 - He was known the sword of Allah .

Section (B)

- 1- Who fought against the Muslims ? How ?
 - Khalid Ibnul-Waleed . With courage and tact .
- 2- What drew the Prophet's attention to Khalid ?
 - His courage and tact . شجاعته وبراعة
- 3- What did Prophet Mohamed say to Al-Waleed?
 - He said why faith had not conquered the heart of that brave man .
- 4- How did he see himself in the wonderful vision ?
 - He saw himself wandering in a desolate land .
- 5- How/ What did Khalid see himself suddenly leaving and entering
 - He saw himself leaving the barren desert and entering a vast area of green land full of vegetation and fruit .
- 6- What did the green land represent ?
 - It represented Faith .
- 7- Where did Khalid travel then ? What did he do ?
 - To Medina . He met Allah's Prophet Mohamed (PBUH) and declared his Belief in Islam.

Section (C)

- 1- How was Khalid Ibnul-Waleed from that day ?
 - He was one of the greatest soldiers in the Muslim forces.
- 2- What did he take part in? What did he show ?
 - In several battles . He showed outstanding courage and skill .
- 3- What made Prophet Mohamed call Khalid "The Sword of Allah" and appoint him the leader of one of the four armies that conquered Mecca ?
 - -His military skill .
- 4- Which leading part did Khalid play after Prophet Mohamed's death?
 - A leading part in the battles against the renegades المرتدين who claimed to be prophets such as Musylima the liar.
- 5- Who did the first Caliph, Abu Bakr Al Seddiq, send to assist the army that was heading for Iraq?
 - Khalid Ibnul-Waleed .
- 6- What happened immediately after Khalid's arrival ?
 - Several battles took place and the Muslims were triumphant .
- 7- What does the spread of Islam in Iraq owe a great deal to?
 - To the bravery and skill of Khalid Ibnul- Waleed .

Section (D)

- 1- What did Khalid Ibnul- Waleed go on fighting for ?
 - The glory of Islam.
- 2- What did Khalid prove in the Battle of Yarmouk?
 - He prove that the most powerful weapon was the deep faith of the fighters.
- 3- Were the Muslims troops able to achieve victory over the Roman army?
 - Yes, they were .
- 4- Did the Muslim troops have the same number as the Roman army?
 - No, they didn't .
- 5- When did Abu-Bakr Al-Seddiq die?
 - During the Battle of Yarmouk .
- 6- Who succeeded Abu-Bakr after his death ?
 - Omar Ibnul-Khattab .
- 7- What did Omar send to Abu-Ubayda Ibnul-Jarrah ?
 - A message to replace Khalid Ibnul - Waleed in the leadership of the Muslim army .
- 8- What did Abu - Ubayda do then ?
 - He kept the news from Khalid until the battle was over .
- 9- What did Khalid do when he learnt about Omar's Order?
 - He submitted to it and willingly continued to serve as a soldier under Abu Ubayda's command.
- 10-Which example did Khalid set?
 - The example of obedience, self-denial and loyalty.

Choose the correct answer:-

1. Khalid did not have to learn a to earn his living.
a-trend **b-** trade **c-** fighting
2. Khalid spent his day.....
a-playing in the streets **b-** practicing the arts of fighting and wrestling **c-** eating
3. Khalid became a powerful and brilliant.....
a-doctor **b-** trader **c-** warrior
4. The Muslim..... made a fatal mistake at the Battle of Uhud
a-archers **b-** soldiers **c-** captain
5. The prophet appoint Khalid as a leader of one of the..... armies that conquered Mecca.
a-two **b-** four **c-** three
6. Khalid fought against the Muslims in several other battles with courage and.....
a-tick **b-** tact **c-** trick
7. The prophet wondered why had not conquered the heart of Khalid
a-fuse **b-** faith **c-** idol
8. Khalid had a wonderful in which he saw himself a wandering in a desert.
a-television **b-** view **c-** vision
9. Khalid then left that barren desert and entering a vast area of..... land.
a-yellow **b-** blue **c-** green
10. When Khalid learnt about the caliph's order, he to it
a-refused **b-** submitted **c-** boycotted
11. The green land in the vision represented
a-disbelief **b-** faith **c-** idols
12. The prophet called Khalid the..... of Allah.
a-Sword **b-** Gun **c-** Spear
13. Khalid..... the opportunity and attacked the Muslims and defeated them.
a-sized **b-** saw **c-** seized
14. Khalid was a prominent fighter at the Battle of.....
a-Badr **b-** Uhud **c-** Yarmouk
15. the archers forgot the prophet's instructions and left their positions to the.....
a-spoils **b-** foods **c-** weapons
16. After the prophet's death Khalid played a leading part in the battles against the.....
a-unbelievers **b-** renegades **c-** Muslims
17. The spread of Islam in..... owes a great deal to the braver and skill of Khalid
a-Iraq **b-** Egypt **c-** Morocco
18. He played a leading role in the Battle of
a-Yarmouk **b-** Badr **c-** A- Ahzab
19. The new Caliph ordered to replace Khalid in the leadership of the Muslim army
a-Saad Ibn Abi Waqas **b-** Abu-Ubayda Ibnul Jarrah **c-** Khabab Ibn Al-Art
20. Khalid continued to serve as a soldier under Abu-Ubayda's command that was an example of....., self-denial and loyalty.
a-disobedience **b-** obedience **c-** selfishness

THE GREAT BATTLE OF BADR

مركة بءر الكبرف

Section (A)

- 1- What was the first great battle / victory in the history of Islam ?
 - The battle of Badr.
- 2- When did the battle of Badr take place?
 - In the second year of Hijra.
- 3- Who was almost in the state of war?
 - The immigrants.
- 4- Who had hurt the Muslim immigrants? How ? Why ?
 - The unbelievers. Severely. Because of their faith.
- 5- What had those unbelievers forced them to do?
 - To leave their city Mecca.
- 6- Where did the Muslims immigrants immigrate?
 - To Medina.
- 7- What did the Muslims immigrants leave?
 - Their homes and properties.
- 8- What did the Muslims hear one day?
 - That a richly-laden caravan led by Abu Sufian would pass near Medina from Syria to Mecca.
- 9- What did the Muslims decide to do? Why ?
 - To attack the caravan and seize the riches it carried, to make up for their lost properties
- 10- What are Muslims fully aware of?
 - They are fully aware of the principles of Islam and the concepts of Faith that care for right, justice and Muslims' properties.

Section (B)

- 1- What did Abu Sufian learn about?
 - About the Muslims' plans .
- 2- What was he able to do? how ?
 - He was able to take his caravan safely to Mecca. By following a different route.
- 3- What did Abu-Jahl lead? Why ?
 - He lead a large force from Mecca to the plain of Badr to defy and challenge the Muslims.
- 4- How far is Badr from Medina?
 - 90 miles south west of Medina.
- 5- Why weren't the Muslims frightened?
 - As they felt that they were going to fight for faith and that Allah would be on their side.
- 6- How many men did the Muslims' force consist of?
 - Three hundred and thirteen (314) men .
- 7- Who led the Muslims force?
 - Prophet Muhammad (PBUH).
- 8- How many men did the unbelievers' army consist of?
 - Over a thousand (1000) men.
- 9- How were the men of unbelievers' army?
 - They were well armed men.
- 10- Who was among the leaders of unbelievers' army?
 - Some of the most experienced warriors under the leadership of Abu-Jahl.

Section (C)

- 1- Could the Muslim force defeat the large enemy force without almighty Allah's Aid, Support and power?
 - No, it couldn't.
- 2- How did the Muslims win Almighty Allah's Aid, Support and power?
 - Through their firm Faith and controlled discipline.
- 3- Did the Muslims win a brilliant victory?
 - Yes, they did.
- 4- What happened to many of the enemy leaders?
 - They were killed.
- 5- How many captives of war were taken by the victorious Muslims?
 - Seventy (70) captives.
- 6- What does the Battle of Badr show?
 - It shows how Faith can work wonders.
- 7- What must true, truthful, righteous, pious and faithful Muslims always have?
 - They must always have Faith that Allah will help them realize their rightful aims providing them with his help, support, power and guidance.
- 8- Who provides Muslims with Help, Support, Power, Guidance to realize their rightful aims?
 - Allah (Glory be to Him).
- 9- How do Muslims have to face all difficulties?
 - With truthful adherence to pillars of Islam, concepts of piousness and righteousness.
- 10- What calls for right, justice, steadfastness, courage and fearlessness?
 - The pillars of Islam, cornerstones of Faith, concepts of piousness and righteousness.

Choose the correct answer:-

- 1- The Battle of Badr was the great battle and victory in the history of Islam
a-first **b-second** **c- third**
- 2- The Battle of Badr took place on....., in the second year of Hijra.
a-Sunday **b-Saturday** **c- Friday**
- 3-The unbelievers of Quraysh had... the Believers because of their faith and forced them to leave their city.
a-feed **b- hurt** **c- award**
- 4- The believers immigrated to Medina leaving their homes and.....
a-properties **b-probably** **c- problems**
- 5- One day Muslims heard about a richly laden..... led by Abu Sufian
a-cargo **b-car** **c- caravan**
- 6- Abu Sufian learnt about the Muslims' plans and reached Mecca safely by following a different.....
a-route **b-rout** **c- root**
- 7-led the unbeliever forces.
a-Prophet Muhammad **b- Abu-Jahl** **c- Saad Ibn-Abiwaqas**
- 8- The unbelievers of Quraysh had hurt the Believers because of their... and forced them to leave their city.
a-faith **b-idols** **c- friends**
- 9- The believers felt that Allah would be on their.....
a-right **b-left** **c- side**
- 10- The Battle of Badr took place on Friday, the seventeenth of Ramadan, in the..... year of Hijra.
a-first **b-second** **c- third**
- 11- The unbelievers were more than..... times their number of the Muslims.
a-two **b-three** **c- four**
- 12- The Muslims forces consisted of..... men led by Prophet Muhammad.
a-212 **b-313** **c- 1000**
- 13- The unbelievers army was over one..... well-armed
a-1000 **b-2000** **c- 100**
- 14- Many of the enemy leaders including Abu-Jahl were killed and captives of war were taken by the victorious Muslims.
a- 60 **b-70** **c- 80**
- 15- The Battle of Badr shows us how faith can work.....
a-wonders **b-wanders** **c- founders**
- 16- The Battle of Badr took place on Friday, the.....of Ramadan in the second year of Hijra.
a-16 **b- 17** **c- 18**
- 17- The Muslims decided to attack the caravan and..... the riches it carried.
a-size **b- seize** **c- squeeze**
- 18-..... led the Muslims forces.
a-Prophet Muhammad **b- Abu-Jahl** **c- Said Ibn-Zayed**

Great Expectations

آمال عظيمة

الشخصيات المهمة في الرواية

بيب (الشخصية الرئيسية واسمه الحقيقي فليب)

جو (زوج اخته وأول اب لبيب وأصدق شخص عرفه بيب)

اخت جو (رعته بعد وفاة والده وكانت تعامله بقسوة مما جعله يفقد الثقة بنفسه)

مس هافيشام (غريبة الأطوار)

استيلا (البنات الى حبها بيب)

هربرت بوكيت (هذا الولد الى اتخاضم معاد ببيت مس هافيشام وهم صغار وصار زميلة في لندن لما راح لندن)

السجين (الذي رعى جو)

بيدي (هذه فتاة فقيرة احبت بيب لكنه تجاهلها)

دولج أورليك (كان يشتغل في الحدادة مع زوج اخته وهو الى قتلها وكشف للشرطة مكان السجين وحاول اغتيال بيب لكن كشفوه وقبض عليه)

The summary

Pip, a young orphan living with his sister and her husband in the marshes of Kent, sits in a cemetery one evening looking at his parents' tombstones. Suddenly, an escaped convict springs up from behind a tombstone, grabs Pip, and orders him to bring him food and a file for his leg irons. Pip obeys, but the fearsome convict is soon captured anyway. The convict protects Pip by claiming to have stolen the items himself.

One day Pip is taken by his Uncle Pumblechook to play at Satis House, the home of the wealthy dowager Miss Havisham, who is extremely eccentric: she wears an old wedding dress everywhere she goes and keeps all the clocks in her house stopped at the same time. During his visit, he meets a beautiful young girl named Estella, who treats him coldly and contemptuously. Nevertheless, he falls in love with her and dreams of becoming a wealthy gentleman so that he might be worthy of her. He even hopes that Miss Havisham intends to make him a gentleman and marry him to Estella, but his hopes are dashed when, after months of regular visits to Satis House, Miss Havisham decides to help him become a common laborer in his family's business.

With Miss Havisham's guidance, Pip is apprenticed to his brother-in-law, Joe, who is the village blacksmith. Pip works in the forge unhappily, struggling to better his education with the help of the plain, kind Biddy and encountering Joe's malicious day laborer, Orlick. One night, after an altercation with Orlick, Pip's sister, known as Mrs. Joe, is viciously attacked and becomes a mute invalid. From her signals, Pip suspects that Orlick was responsible for the attack.

One day a lawyer named Jaggers appears with strange news: a secret benefactor has given Pip a large fortune, and Pip must come to London immediately to begin his education as a gentleman. Pip happily assumes that his previous hopes have come true—that Miss Havisham is his secret benefactor and that the old woman intends for him to marry Estella.

In London, Pip befriends a young gentleman named Herbert Pocket and Jaggers's law clerk, Wemmick. He expresses disdain for his former friends and loved ones, especially Joe, but he continues to pine after Estella. He furthers his education by studying with the tutor Matthew Pocket, Herbert's father. Herbert himself helps Pip learn how to act like a gentleman. When Pip turns twenty-one and begins to receive an income from his fortune, he will secretly help Herbert buy his way into the business he has chosen for himself. But for now, Herbert and Pip lead a fairly undisciplined life in London, enjoying themselves and running up debts. Orlick reappears in Pip's life, employed as Miss Havisham's porter, but is promptly fired by Jaggers after Pip reveals Orlick's unsavory past. Mrs. Joe dies, and Pip goes home for the funeral, feeling tremendous grief and remorse. Several years go by, until one night a familiar figure barges into Pip's room—the convict, [Magwitch](#), who stuns Pip by announcing that he, not Miss Havisham, is the source of Pip's fortune. He tells Pip that he was so moved by Pip's boyhood kindness that he dedicated his life to making Pip a gentleman, and he made a fortune in Australia for that very purpose.

Pip is appalled, but he feels morally bound to help Magwitch escape London, as the convict is pursued both by the police and by Compeyson, his former partner in crime. A complicated mystery begins to fall into place when Pip discovers that Compeyson was the man who abandoned Miss Havisham at the altar and that Estella is Magwitch's daughter. Miss Havisham has raised her to break men's hearts, as revenge for the pain her own broken heart caused her. Pip was merely a boy for the young Estella to practice on; Miss Havisham delighted in Estella's ability to toy with his affections.

As the weeks pass, Pip sees the good in Magwitch and begins to care for him deeply. Before Magwitch's escape attempt, Estella marries an upper-class lout named Bentley Drummle. Pip makes a visit to Satis House, where Miss Havisham begs his forgiveness for the way she has treated him in the past, and he forgives her. Later that day, when she bends over the fireplace, her clothing catches fire and she goes up in flames. She survives but becomes an invalid. In her final days, she will continue to repent for her misdeeds and to plead for Pip's forgiveness.

The time comes for Pip and his friends to spirit Magwitch away from London. Just before the escape attempt, Pip is called to a shadowy meeting in the marshes, where he encounters the vengeful, evil Orlick. Orlick is on the verge of killing Pip when Herbert arrives with a group of friends and saves Pip's life. Pip and Herbert hurry back to effect Magwitch's escape. They try to sneak Magwitch down the river on a rowboat, but they are discovered by the police, who Compeyson tipped off. Magwitch and Compeyson fight in the river, and Compeyson is drowned. Magwitch is sentenced to death, and Pip loses his fortune. Magwitch feels that his sentence is God's forgiveness and dies at peace. Pip falls ill; Joe comes to London to care for him, and they are reconciled. Joe gives him the news from home: Orlick, after robbing Pumblechook, is now in jail; Miss Havisham has died and left most of her fortune to the Pockets; Biddy has taught Joe how to read and write. After Joe leaves, Pip decides to rush home after him and marry Biddy, but when he arrives there he discovers that she and Joe have already married.

Pip decides to go abroad with Herbert to work in the mercantile trade. Returning many years later, he encounters Estella in the ruined garden at Satis House. Drummle, her husband, treated her badly, but he is now dead. Pip finds that Estella's coldness and cruelty have been replaced by a sad kindness, and the two leave the garden hand in hand, Pip believing that they will never part again. (Note: Dickens's original ending to *Great Expectations* differed from the one described in this summary. The final Summary and Analysis section of this SparkNote provides a description of the first ending and explains why Dickens rewrote it.)

الملخص بالعربي

يبب هذا ولد يتيم وفقير يعيش في مقاطعة **كنت** .. امه وابوه متوفين .. وعاش عند اخته (**مسز جو**) حادة الطباع وزوجها الطبيب الحنون (**مستر جو**) .. وتبدأ الرواية لما كان **يبب** عند قبر امه وابوه يزوره .. وهجم عليه واحد (**شكله مجرم**) ومسكه وكان فيه في رحله كلبش حديدي (يعنى شكله مسجون هارب) وفتش **يبب** وملقيش معاده الاقطة خبزه .. فأخذها واكلها .. وهدده انه لا يخبر احد .. وسأله عن اسمه .. وقاله انا **يبب** .. والدي متوفين ومدفونين هنا وعاش مع اختي وزوجها الحداد .. قال المجرم حداد .. ؟ تعرف المبرد الحديدي ؟ قال **يبب** .. نعم .. قاله طيب رح هاته .. وهات معاك طعام .. واياك ان تخبر احد والا قتلتك وأخلى صاحبي الى بياكل العيال الصغيرة يا كلك بليل ..

راح يجيب الى طلبه منه المجرم .. وهو خايف منه ومن صديقه الى ياكل الاطفال .. ولما رجع البيت .. عاقبته اخته لأنه تأخر وقلقت عليه .. بس دافع عنه زوجها .. وفي الليل وقبل النهار ما يطلع وقبل ما تصحى اخته وزوجها .. راح اخذ طعام من المطبخ واخذ المبرد .. ولقى فطيرة لحم ع جنب .. قال شكل اختي مش عايزاها فاخذها .. ولما وصل للمجرم .. عطاها الاكل والمبرد وقعد ياكل .. وأثناء ما هو مشغول ببرد الحديد عشان يفكه عن رحله .. اتسحب **يبب** ورجع لبيتهم .. بالليل كان فيه حفلة عيد الميلاد .. وتجمعو معارفهم .. ومن ضمن الى حضر .. عم زوج اخته (**مستر بامبلشوك**) وكان بيعب فطيرة اللحم .. بس لما جت اخته عشان تقدماله ملقتهاش .. وفي نفس الوقت الباب خبط .. وكانت الشرطه جاينين للحداد زوجها يساعدهم عشان يصلح لهم الكلبشات الحديدية الى معاهم لأن اقفلها مش شغالة .. ويعدها ح يروحوا يدوروا عن سجينين هارين .. وبعد ما صلحها لهم .. سمح لمستر **جو** .. و**يبب** انهم يروحوا معاهم يتفرجوا .. المهم .. قدرو يقبضوا عليهم .. السجن الاول .. الى هو المجرم الى ساعده **يبب** .. **يبب** بصله وعائز يقول انه ملوش ذنب فالقبض عليه .. بعدين قال السجن الاول بصوت عالى .. وهو باصص لمستر **جو** .. عايز اقول له شئ .. وسمح له الشرطى .. قاله أنا سرق اكل وفطيرة لحم من بيتك .. قال لمستر **جو** .. آه الى بتدور عنها زوجتي .. بس احنا مش بنبلخ بأكلنا على شخص جانع .. ومرت الأيام .. ومره من المرات جاء عم جو (**مستر بامبلشوك**) وقالهم انه فيه عجوز غنيه يقال لها (**الآنسة هافيشام**) عايزة طفل يلعب عندها بالقصر لأنها وحيدة .. وقلت لها عن **يبب** وراح **يبب** مع العم بعد ما رتبته اخته وليسته حلو .. وبأول زياره التقى هناك بنت اسمها **ستالا** .. تقريبا بعمره بس كانت مغروره ومتكبره .. وهى بنت تعيش عند العجوزة .. وختهم العجوز يلعبوا قدامها .. لكن **ستالا** كانت بتعامل **يبب** بغرور وع اقل شئ تسخر منه وتشتمه .. وهكذا استمر يذهب لقصر الآنسة **هافيشام** الى هى العجوز .. ويلعب عندهم .. وعندما اصبح صبي قالت له العجوز انه يروح المحكمه ويسجل انه صبي **لجو** .. واعطته ٢٥ جنيهها ذهبى .. وقالت له خلاص كده لا تجبنى ولا اشوفك .. وبعدها بقى يعتبر صبي **لجو** واشتغل معه بورشة الحداده ..

فالبدايه كان سعيد لأن أمنية حياته يكون مع مستر **جو** بورشته يشتغل .. ولكن مع الايام فقد **ستالا** المغروره .. وكده شغله كحداد .. لكن مكنتش بيقول لمستر **جو** .. لأنه كان يحبها وكان فرحان ان **يبب** يشتغل معه .. وكنتم حزنه عنه .. وبعد فتره حن **ستالا** والعجوز .. فراح لبيتهم وقالو له ان **ستالا** سافرت تدرس خارج بلادهم وتكمل تعليمها .. ووفى الفتره دي اخته مرضت وكانت مش بتتكلم وفقدت الذاكره .. بسبب انه في احد ضربها ع راسها تسبب لها بكل هذا .. ومعرفوش مين .. خصوصا ان اعداءها كثير .. بسبب اخلاقها المش كويسه ..

وجت عندهم خادمه اسمها **بيدي** وكانت بنت طيبه وحبويه معهم .. واصبحوا اصدقاء لدرجة قالها عن حبه **ستالا** الى بقت متعرفش عنه حاجه ولا هو يعرف عنها حاجه .. وفي يوم من الايام جاهم واحد يقاله المحامى **جارجز** .. وعرض عليهم عرض .. ان **يبب** يسافر لندن ويتعلم .. عشان يكون جنتل مان .. وان فيه شخص هيتكفل بتعليمه و مصاريفه وقالهم بس بشرط انكم ما تسألوش مين الشخص ده الى متبرع له .. وثانيا انك تتمسك بأسم **يبب** .. متغيروش .. وسافر **يبب** لندن ليتعلم وعاش مع شاب طيب اسمه **هربرت** .. ابوه استاذ **لبيب** .. وتعلم **يبب** من **هربرت** كثير من العادات الجيده .. ووداه لأبوه الاستاذ وعرفه ع زميلين معه طلاب عنده .. الى هم مستر **شارتوب** ومستر **بنتلى دارمل** .. ولكن **يبب** مرتخش **لبننتلى** حس انه مغرور وشايف نفسه .. مرت الأيام وبلغ **يبب** سن العشرين .. وقاله مستر **جارجز** الى هو المحامى والمشرف ع تعليمه ومصاريفه .. قاله ان **ستالا** رجعت للندن بعد ما خلصت تعليمها .. وطالبته انها تشوفه .. فرح **يبب** وطار من الفرحة .. وبقي يروح معها ويجي ويحضرا الحفلات معها .. بس هى لأن ما زالت على غرورها وتكبرها .. وكان كثير من الشباب يحسدونه الى هو فيه .. وهو مكنتش عاجبه الوضع .. بس كان حاس ان السبب في جعله جنتل مان هى العجوز الغنيه الآنسة **هافيشام** .. ولكن بعد ما واصل سن ثلاثه وعشرين .. عرف صاحب الثروه الى تسبب بتعليمه .. وكان يعطيه مبلغ وقدره كل عيد ميلاده .. و مبلغ سنويا مخصص يجيبه .. انه .. انه .. انه .. هوووووو السجيينيين الاول .. ؟؟؟ الى شافه عند المقابر ومسكوه الشرطه لأنه هارب ..

هذا السجن حب **يبب** وحس انه مسيكين وعطف عليه وبطل سرقة واعتدل حاله والدوله طردته خارج انجلترا كلها مش بس لندن وراح عاش في (نيو ساوث استراليا) وهناك بقى غنى جدا .. وكلف مستر **جارجز** انه يكون سبب في كل الى حصل **لبيب** وطلب يكون الامر سر ..

طيب ازاى **يبب** عرف انه هووو .. ؟؟؟ انه هذا السجن الاول الى هو صاحب الثروه .. الى يقاله مستر **ماجويش** .. جاء يزور **يبب** بلندن .. مع انه كان مطرود خارج انجلترا كلها .. بس لأنه اشتاق **لبيب** وحب يشوفه .. وطبعاً **يبب** اتصدم لما عرف .. وكان **يبب** رافض يكمل تعليمه ورافض فلوسه .. لكن **هربرت** اقنعه انه ميعملش كده .. ومع الايام حس **يبب** انه فعلا مستر **ماجويش** يجيبه ويحس عليه (معلومه صغونه .. **يبب** تغير بعد ما عاش حياة العز بلندن وواضح انسان فيه غرور ونسى ماضيه) .. الناس الى كان اقترى عليهم مستر **ماجويش** مع الايام طلعة اشاعه ان مستر **ماجويش** جاي لندن .. وهو الى ممنوع من دخولها .. فخافو مستر **جارجز** و**يبب** عليه .. وحاولو يخفونه ثم قررو يسفرونه .. ولكن **ماجويش** مرضيش .. الا ان **يبب** اقنعه وقاله انه مستعد يروح يسافر معاه بس اهم شئ انهم ما يقبضوش عليه .. لأنه محكوم عليه بالأعدام اذا اكتشفوا انه خالف القرار ورجع .. ولقى طريقه خفيه يسافروا بيها .. وسافروا .. لكن للأسف فشلت خطتهم وقبضت الشرطه على مستر **ماجويش** .. وحكم على **ماجويش** بالأعدام .. ولكنه مرض وتوفى قبل ان ينفذ فيه الحكم ..

وقبل الفتره دي تزوجت **ستالا** مستر **بنتلى دارمل** الى **يبب** مكنتش مرتاحله .. وطبعاً **ستالا** تزوجته لأنه غنى .. و**يبب** حزن جدا لما عرف بخبر زواجها .. وعرف **يبب** بسر **ستالا** الى هى متعرفوش عنه .. عرف ان **ستالا** هى بنت **ماجويش** واما كانت حادة الطباع .. ومحكوم عليها بالأعدام لأنها قتلت واحده شكت فيها انها بينها وبين زوجها مستر **ماجويش** علاقه .. وهددت **ماجويش** انها تقتل بنته وبنتها الى هى **ستالا** .. ولكن المحامى مستر **جارجز** ساعدها بأنهم يخفون عنها الحكم .. وبعد ما طلعت من السجن خلاها شغاله عنده .. والاب **ماجويش** كان الفتره دي خريج سجون .. اخذ الطفله **ستالا** واعطاها العجوز الآنسة **هافيشام** تربيها عندها .. لأنها كانت عايزة حد تبنها .. ولكنها ربتها ع قساوة القلب والغرور لأنها مكنتش عايزاها تطلع زها وبعدين تنخدع والسبب انها حبت واحد وخدعها لأنها غنيه .. و ما عرفتش الا في يوم زواجها

منه .. لأنه هرب ومحضرش الزواج .. وحطم قلبها .
نرجع لحوور حةثنا ان بب حزن ع زواج سةة .. وبعء فتره عرف بموت العجوز الأنسه هافشام . وكان علله ءوون و مصارف ومستر ماجوئش الى كان ببعطله فلوس
توفى .. و تدهورت حالته الما ءله و تعب ف الاءام ءى صءا .. ولما تعافى لقى الى كان ببهتم به فى مرضه هو مستر جو زوج اءه الى تدهورت حالته الصءله و توفت .. وفرح
به ءءا لأنه ببءه و نءم ع الاءام الى عءت وهوناسله وكان مفرور . وبعءها رجع مستر جو لبلته و تزوج ببءى ءا ءمه .. واكتشف بب ان مستر جو سءء بعض ءوونه و
بعءها سءءها هو لأنه باع ممتلكاته الى بلءن و سافر لمصر .. لصءقه هربء الى راء يشءل بفرع شركته الى موظف فىها هناك .. وعاش مع هربء وزوجه بببهم
بمصر .. وا زءهرت حاءه هناك .
وبعء ١١ سنة من حاءه هناك حن واشءاق لقا طعة كانت بأنءلءرا .. بلءه .. فسافر لأنءلءرا وزار مستر جو وزوجه ببءى .. ولءبهم طفء سموه ببب .. ولما قرب موعء سفرته
ورءعته لمصر .. راء يزور ببء العجوز الأنسه هافشام .. التقى هناك صءفه ((بسةة)) حبه القءم .. وانها مكنتش سعبءه مع زوجها .. الى توفى قبل عامن بءا ء ..
و ءبرته انها قء باعء هءا الببء الى هو آءر ممتلكاتها الى ءلءها لها العجوز هافشام .. وءاه تشوفه للمره الآءره . و عاااa

Questions

Choose the correct answer

- What is the name of Miss Havisham's manor?
a-Satis House b-Lockmont c-Larchmont d-Satyr House
- In what region of England are the marshes of the novel found?
a-Sussex b-Wessex c-Kent d-Gloucestershire
- How old is Pip when Magwitch returns to his life?
a-9 b-23 c-18 d-7
- In what publication was Great Expectations originally serialized?
a-Home and Away b-The English Almanac
c-Simple Wisdom d-All the Year Round
- To what genre of fiction, defined by its depiction of a character's growth from childhood to adulthood, does Great Expectations belong?
a-Bildungsroman b-Kunstlerspiegel
c-Mannerism d-Victorian paternalism
- Who is Pip's tutor in London?
a-Harold Pocket b-Walter Pocket
c-Herbert Pocket d-Matthew Pocket
- Who is Estella's father?
a-Compeyson b-Magwitch c-Joe d-Jaggers
- What action does Jaggers perform obsessively?
a-He straightens his necktie. b-He adjusts his hair.
c-He signs his name. d-He washes his hands.
- What is Pip's reaction to Joe's visit to him in London?
a-Embarrassment b-Joy c-Anger d-Resignation
- Who takes credit for Pip's rise in social status?
a-Mrs. Joe b-Joe c-Pumblechook d-Biddy

Final revision

11. Who is responsible for the attack on Mrs. Joe?
a-Magwitch b-Orlick c-Compeyson d-Pip
12. For most of the novel, whom does Pip suspect of being his secret benefactor?
a-Jaggers b-Magwitch c-Joe d-Miss Havisham
13. What name does Wemmick call his elderly father?
a- "Aged Parent" b- "Venerable Ancestor"
c- "Decrepit Sire" d- "Old Feller"
14. Who tells Pip that Compeyson was Miss Havisham's fiancé?
a-Wemmick b-Estella c-Herbert d-Magwitch
15. What is Herbert's nickname for Pip?
a-Haydn b-Handel c-Mendelssohn d-Salieri
16. Where does Pip first encounter Magwitch?
a-The river b-Mrs. Joe's house
c-The smithy d-The churchyard
17. Who is the "pale young gentleman"?
a-Wemmick b-Herbert c-Jaggers d-Startop
18. Whom does Estella marry?
a-Startop b-Pip c-Drummler d-Herbert
19. Who buys Herbert's way into business?
a-Pip b-Miss Havisham c-Drummler d-Estella
20. What happens to Compeyson at the end of the novel?
a-He escapes with the Havisham fortune. b-He is shot by the police.
c-He is killed by Orlick. d-He disappears and is presumed drowned.
21. Where does Estella live when she goes abroad?
a-France b-Spain c-Germany d-Boston
22. What was the name of Miss Havisham's brother, Compeyson's first partner?
a-Magwitch b-Tumbler c-Arthur d-John
23. What accident befalls Miss Havisham before her death?
a-She is thrown from a horse. b-She falls from a window.
c-A table crushes her legs. d-She is burned in a fire.
24. What is the source of the Havisham fortune?
a-Lumbeyards b-A cotton mill c-A brewery d-A noble estate
25. What name does Magwitch use to hide his identity?
a-Provis b-Clovis c-Quo Vadis d-Uncle Caveat

Answer the questions

- 1) How did Pip get his name?
He found it difficult to say Philip Pirrip .
- 2) What did the man in the graveyard ask Pip to bring him the following day?
A file and some food.
- 3) How badly did Mrs. Joe Gargery treat Pip?
She said that he should have been put in the graveyard. She didn't want to look after him.
- 4) Why did the man in the graveyard want a file?
To take off his leg irons and get away from the marshes quickly.
- 5) What feeling did Pip have for the man in the graveyard?
The man scared the boy but he felt sorry for him.
- 6) Why did Pip have to live with his sister Mrs. Joe?
Because his parents died when he was very young.
- 7) Why was there a lot of food in the kitchen the next day?
Because some guests were invited to dinner.
- 8) Why did Pip have a feeling of being guilty?
Because he had stolen the food and the file from Joe's house.
- 9) Why did some soldiers come to Joe's house?
Because they needed a blacksmith to mend some handcuffs.
- 10) Why did the soldiers give a warning to people in the village?
Because two convicts escaped from the prison ships.
- 11) How kind was Joe to Pip?
Pip said he had eaten the meat pie, but Joe said they didn't want him hungry.
- 12) Why had most people never seen Miss Havisham?
Because she never left her house.
- 13) Why did Mrs. Joe want Pip to go to Miss Havisham's house?
To make his fortune.
- 14) Why were all the rooms in Miss Havisham's house lit by candles?
Because the curtains were closed and no daylight could enter.
- 15) Why did Pip think that Miss Havisham was the strangest lady he had ever seen?
Because he saw a bride in a wedding dress ,but everything was old and sad.
- 16) Why didn't Estelle want to play with Pip?
Because she thought he was a poor working boy.
- 17) Why did Pip feel ashamed?
Because Estelle talked about his dirty hands and his ugly boots . She also put some food and drink for him on the ground not in hand.
- 18) What was Joe's advice to Pip?
To be happy with his position in life.
- 19) According to Pip, what might change Estelle's attitude towards him?
Having a better education and become a fine gentlemen.
- 20) Why ,do you think ,the man in the inn had Joe's file ?
Because I think he wanted to know if it belonged to Joe's.
- 21) Why did Miss Havisham's relatives come to visit her?
- To see her.

- 22) What was strange about Miss Havisham's room?
- It looked the same for many years and there were mice and spiders everywhere.
- 23) How did the fight between Pip and the pale young boy start and end?
- It was for minutes and the young boy was on the ground on his knees.
- 24) Why did Pip feel sorry for the pale young boy?
- Because he was brave but wasn't strong.
- 25) What would Pip do when he grew up?
- He was going to be Joe's apprentice and learn to be a blacksmith.
- 26) What did Mrs Joe and uncle Pumble-Chook think Miss Havisham wanted to give Pip?
- She would give him all her money.
- 27) Why did Pip start to feel ashamed of his home and family?
- Because Miss Havisham didn't allow him to visit her after becoming an apprenticeship.
- 28) Why do you think Miss Havisham was asking Pip about his opinion of Estella?
- Because she was sure that Estella was in his thoughts.
- 29) Why do you think the dining room hadn't changed for many years?
- Because nobody went into it for years.
- 30) Why do you think Estella refused to speak to Pip when Miss Havisham asked them to play?
- Because she didn't want to speak so badly with him.
- 31) How did Miss Havisham treat Pip badly when he went there?
- She refused to let him in and asked him not to go there again.
- 32) When would Miss Havisham allow Pip to visit her?
- Once a year on her birthday.
- 33) Why do you think Orlick mentioned that more convicts had escaped from the prison?
- To give the others the idea that a convict had hit Mrs Joe.
- 34) Why was it thought that it was one of the convicts who hit Mrs Joe?
- Because there were a convict's leg-irons on the floor.
- 35) According to Pip, who was suspected to hit Mrs Joe on the head? Why?
- Orlick, because he was angry with her.
- 36) What bad effects did the attack have on Mrs Joe?
- She was unable to speak or walk.
- 37) What did Pip say he needed to do be happy?
- He needed a different life to the one he lived then.
- 38) According to Mr Jaggers, what great expectations would Pip have?
- He would receive a large amount of property but he had to have an education.
- 39) Why did Mr Jaggers offer Joe money?
- To let Pip end his apprenticeship and begin education in London.
- 40) Why did Pip ask Biddy to help Joe speak better?
- Because he had poor education.
- 41) Why was Pip unhappy at first that he had left the blacksmith's?
- Because he had to wait in an unpleasant office for Mr Jaggers.
- 42) What advice did Miss Havisham give Pip before going to London?
- To follow Mr Jaggers' advice.
- 43) Who was Mr Pocket's son?
- He was Matthew.

- 44) Why did Matthew want to take Pip to his father's house?
- To meet his father.
- 45) Why did Mr Pocket's son take a long time to open the door to Pip?
- Because he went to the market to buy some fruit and thought Pip would come later than that.
- 46) According to Herbert, why did Miss Havisham adopt Estella?
- To take revenge of men.
- 47) What was Herbert's opinion of Estella?
- She was proud and cruel.
- 48) What made Miss Havisham change her opinion about adopting Herbert?
- She thought he wasn't suitable.
- 49) When did Pip know for sure that Miss Havisham was his benefactor?
- When we knew that Mr Jaggers was her lawyer.
- 50) Why was Miss Havisham angry with Matthew Pocket?
- Because he advised her not to trust her future husband.
- 51) Do you think that Mr Jagger is a good person? Why?
- No, he appeared to be a bad person.
- 52) Does Pip enjoy dinner at Mr Jagger's house? Why?
- He didn't, because Drummle was boasting about things he had done all the time.
- 53) What did Pip tell Mr Jaggers about Drummle?
- He didn't like him.
- 54) Why did Biddy write the letter to Pip?
- To tell him that Joe would visit him in London and that his sister was still ill.
- 55) Why didn't Pip want Joe to visit him?
- Because he was ashamed of him.
- 56) What did Pip feel sorry for after meeting Joe in London?
- For being so unfriendly to Joe.
- 57) Why do you think Joe called Pip " Sir " ?
- Because he changed completely and became a fine gentleman.
- 58) What did one of the convicts, Magwitch, ask Pip to do for him?
- To find a boy who had helped him, years before.
- 59) Why did Pip get off the coach and walk to the hotel?
- Because he was scared about the past memories.
- 60) Why do you think Pip did not sleep well after meeting Magwitch?
- Because he was the boy Magwitch was looking for.

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