

GIANTS
Series

الزقونة
خلاصة الكلام

عام / أزهر

كتاب مراجعة العمالقة
للف الثالث الثانوى

Final Revision
New Hello & Great Expectations

rd
3
Year

لقد اجتهدنا...
فإن أحسنا فمن الله
وإن أسأنا فمنا ومن الشيطان
اللهم علماً ينتفع به
والله الموفق

أسرة إعداد كُتب العمالقة

1

Vocabulary

bias (v/n) تحامل / انحياز / ينجاز	piracy (n) القرصنة / سرقة أدبية	restate (v) يعيد صياغة
state (v/n) حالة / دولة / يصرح / يذكر	pirate (v/n) يقرصن / قرصان	objective (adj) موضوعي / غير متحيز
compensate (v) يعوض / يكافئ	pirated (adj) مسروق / مقرصن	balanced (adj) متوازن / عادل
convict (v/n) مدان / يدين	spin (v/n) يلف / يدور / يلفق / تليفق / لفة	nosy (adj) فضولي / متطفل
violate (v) يخترق / ينتهك	placement (n) وضع	grumpy (adj) نكد / كئيب
cheat (v/n) غشاش / غش / يغش / حيلة	omission (n) إهمال / تجاوز / استبعاد	factual (adj) واقعي / حقيقي
mislead (v) يضل / يخدع	publish (v) ينشر	constant (adj) ثابت / مستمر
misleading (n)(adj) تضليل / مضلل	spoil (v) يفسد / يدلل	illegal (adj) غير شرعي / غير قانوني
casualty حالة وفاة / قسم طوارئ / ضحية	trap (v/n) يجتجز / يصطاد / فخ / مصيدة	strict (adj) صارم / حازم
highlight (v/n) يبرز / يسلط الضوء / إبراز	whilst (conj) بينما / مع أن / لكن	up-to-date (adj) جديد / حديث
demand (v/n) يطلب / طلب / إقبال	celebrity (n) شخصية مشهورة	persuasive (adj) اقناعي / مقنع
ruin (v/n) يدمر / حطام	authorities (n) السلطات	shocked (adj) مصدوم
claim (v/n) يطلب / يدعي / ادعاء	court (v/n) محكمة / ملعب / يغازل	shock (v/n) صدمة / يصدم
announce (v) يعلن / يصرح / يذيع	punish (v) يعاقب	access (n) إذن بالدخول / حق الدخول
investigate (v) يحقق / يتحرى	brainstorm (v/n) يعصف ذهنيًا / عصف ذهني	support (v/n) يدعم / يساند / الدعم
inaccurate (adj) غير دقيق	impact (v/n) أثر / تأثير / يؤثر	practical (adj) عملي
obtain (v) يحصل علي	incident (n) حادث / واقعة / حدث	survey (n) بحث استطلاعي / دراسة
tabloid (n) صحيفة شعبية صغيرة	crime (n) جريمة / عمل لا أخلاقي	copyrights (n) حقوق الملكية
broadsheet (n) صحيفة كبيرة	criminal (n)(adj) مجرم / جنائي / إجرامي	occur (v) يحدث
block (v) يحجب / يسد / يمنع / يحظر	mention (v) يذكر	include (v) يشمل / يتضمن

2

Expressions & Prepositions

long-awaited ending نهاية طال انتظارها	as far as I'm concerned في رأيي / فيما يتعلق بـ
wait with bated breath ينتظر بلهفة شديدة	point of view (opinion) وجهة نظر
pirated digital copy نسخة رقمية مسروقة	sum up (summarise = to conclude) يلخص / يختصر
compensate financially يعوض مالياً	be interested in = be keen on) مهتم بـ
violate copyrights ينتهك حقوق الملكية	leave out (exclude) يستبعد
compensate (make up for) يعوض	be due to (be about to) على وشك
apply for a job يتقدم لوظيفة	on the other hand من ناحية أخرى
pay a sum of money يدفع مبلغ من المال	give up يستسلم / يقلع عن / يياس

3

Collocations

make every effort يبذل أقصى جهد	keep up-to-date يبقى محدثاً
make (earn) money يكسب (قوت / رزق / مال...)	give a lecture يعطي محاضرة
make an achievement يحقق إنجاز	give a reason why يعطي سببا
do (cause) damage يسبب تلف	have an impact on له تأثير علي
do wrong (go wrong) يخطئ (يتعطل / يختل)	have (take) a responsibility لديه مسئولية
do a job يقوم بعمل	commit (do) a crime يرتكب جريمة
(do - conduct - carry out) a survey يجري دراسة استطلاعية	receive a warning يتلقى تحذير

4 Synonyms & Antonyms

word	meaning	Synonym	Antonym
violate	يخرق / ينتهك	disobey - break	follow - respect
ruin	يدمر / حطام	destroy - collapse	build - repair
balanced	متوازن / عادل	fair - objective - unbiased	biased - imbalanced
bias	انحياز / تحامل	intolerance - unfairness	equality - objectivity
piracy	قرصنة	theft - stealing - robbery	originality - genuine
cheat	غش / يخش	trick - deceive - defraud	promote - support
compensate	يعوض	make up for	lose - damage
omission	إهمال / تجاوز / استبعاد	exclusion - carelessness	inclusion - care - addition
casualty	حالة وفاة / ضحية / طوارئ	death - victim - emergency	survivor

5 Notice the Difference

balance (n)	توازن / ميزان / حساب بنكي
bias (v/n)	تحامل / انحياز / ينحاز
announce	يعلن (خبر / قرار / بيان / خطة ...)
publish	ينشر (كتب / مقالات ...)
event	حدث / مناسبة (رسمية)
accident	حادثة
investigate	يحقق / يتحرى عن (حقيقة / شخص)
cost	يكلف / تكلفة
location	موقع / موقع تصوير
volunteer	متطوع / يتطوع
hard (adj- adv)	صعب / بجد
reason for + n/ing	سبب لـ (جملة reason why)
because = as = since	لان (بعدهم جملة)
although = though	بالرغم من (بعدهم جملة)

balanced (adj)	متوازن / عادل
biased (adj)	متحامل / منحاز
advertise	يعلن عن (منتج تجاري / سلعة / خدمة ...)
come out	يصدر / يظهر (بدون مفعول / لا تأتي في المجهول)
occasion	مناسبة اجتماعية
incident	حدث / مشكلة / حادثة / أزمة / واقعة / نزاع
check	يفحص / يتحقق من (صحة / سلامة / صلاحية)
coast	ساحل
position	موقع متحرك / مكانة اجتماعية
voluntary	تطوعي
hardly	بصعوبة / بالكاد / قلما
cause of (cause... to)	سبب / يسبب / يجعل
because of = due to	بسبب (بعدهم اسم أو ing)
despite = in spite of	بالرغم من (بعدهم اسم أو ing)

tabloid صحيفة شعبية صغيرة

- ▶ small pages
- ▶ short stories
- ▶ large photos
- ▶ simple language (large headlines)
- ▶ slang (informal)
- ▶ sensational or celebrity stories



broadsheet صحيفة رسمية كبيرة

- ▶ large pages
- ▶ factual articles
- ▶ fewer photos
- ▶ longer sentences and paragraphs
- ▶ formal
- ▶ international news

bias by omission
التحيز عن طريق الإغفال

leaving out certain stories or facts
إهمال قصص أو حقائق معينة

leaving out certain information
إهمال معلومات معينة

bias by placement
التحيز حسب الموضع

position of the article on the page
موضع المقال على الصفحة

position of the story at the top of the page or website
موضع الخبر أعلى الصفحة أو موقع الويب

bias by spin
التحيز عن طريق التزييف

presenting an opinion as a fact
تقديم رأي كحقيقة

focusing on one side of an argument
التركيز علي جانباً واحداً فقط من الجدل



1. He was of armed robbery and sent to prison.
 a compensated b rewarded c converted d convicted
2. The report will the need for improved safety at football grounds.
 a highlight b occur c bias d advertise
3. Al Jazeera Channel has been accused of political
 a balance b bias c biased d prejudiced
4. Many small companies have been of the country's economic problems.
 a casualties b rights c piracies d emergency
5. A murder was reported and the police were sent to
 a involve b invent c invest d investigate
6. It is not easy for young writers to their new books.
 a publish b appear c come out d punish
7. Such behaviour violates the rules of a civilized society. The antonym of violate is..... .
 a follow b respect c obey d all are okay
8. He will tonight that he is resigning from office.
 a accuse b violate c announce d advertise
9. Anyone, caught, will be immediately disqualified from the exam.
 a demanding b cheating c obtaining d announcing
10. Sally was fired for the of essential information from her report.
 a omission b mission c highlight d casualty
11. The criminal the police so that he could escape.
 a announced b misled c demanded d compensated
12. Those statistics are out of date, and have become
 a correct b accurate c inaccurate d right
13. means the practice of illegally copying a computer program, music, a film, etc.
 a Piracy b Privacy c Murder d Theft
14. If you say that someone is, you mean that they are bad-tempered and miserable.
 a cheerful b objective c respected d grumpy
15. It would be seriously to suggest that television has no effect on children.
 a factual b pirated c misleading d mislead
16. It is important to eat meals every day.
 a biased b imbalanced c balance d balanced
17. We will watch the last episode of the series to know the ending.
 a long-awaited b waiting long c wait long d bated breath
18. Political prisoners are financial compensation.
 a investigating b announcing c demanding d violating
19. He had been found guilty, and this had his career and reputation.
 a inspired b boosted c improved d ruined
20. He was ordered to all of the victims of the fire and pay a heavy fine.
 a convict b compensate c advertise d violate
21. is a type of media bias in which a journalist uses words and phrases to support or oppose a service, or even an idea.
 a Placement b Spin c Omission d Commission

22. Employers must consider all candidates impartially and without
 a biased b justice c bias d fairness
23. It's hard to be about your own strengths and weaknesses.
 a stressed b objective c grumpy d unfair
24. Some doctors and insurance companies faced fines and prison time for the rules.
 a violating b respecting c following d obeying
25. One outstanding feature of that war was how few civilian there were.
 a passengers b rights c casualties d warning
26. The police that some suspects had been discharged.
 a spoiled b trapped c spun d stated
27. Online book is an illegal action.
 a proficiency b piracy c accuracy d security
28. The tragic incident just after midnight.
 a occurrence b shocked c took part d occurred
29. His exam grade will be announced soon so he is waiting with
 a bated breath b bated breathe c patiently d long-awaited
30. Colleges were experiencing great difficulty in finding suitable for students.
 a palaces b placements c replaces d omission
31. As I earlier, I do not believe that this information is accurate.
 a stated b occurred c told d blocked
32. The whole company was just a cover for all kinds of activities.
 a spin b crisis c crime d criminal
33. A man has been charged and will appear in tomorrow.
 a court b omission c piracy d content
34. The staff were when they knew the firm was going to close.
 a stressful b checked c pirated d shocked
35. She was complaining about her sisters.
 a constant b up-to-date c nosy d objective
36. Running up to the top of the tower made my head
 a spin b orbit c spoil d spine
37. Several factors had combined to ruin our plans. Ruin here means
 a boost b promote c spoil d strengthen
38. Some of the information provided was and incomplete.
 a accurate b inaccurate c inaccurately d right
39. We shall use all lawful means to our demands.
 a obtain b ruin c obey d opposite
40. She loves to read about the lives of
 a celebrations b celebrates c celebrities d famous
41. I like this newspaper as it gives a balanced view. Balanced can be replaced by
 a pirated b subjective c biased d objective
42. We should fight greedy merchants who raise prices
 a illegally b legally c illegal d lawfully
43. A newspaper is a small-sized newspaper, especially one with not much serious news.
 a broadcast b blog c broadsheet d tabloid

44. They tried to cheat the old lady out of her savings. The synonym of cheat is
- a trick b deceive c receive d a & b
45. I every conceivable effort to succeed.
- a caused b did c made d a & b
46. The earthquake widespread damage.
- a caused b did c made d a & b
47. The articles will be in a book form.
- a spread b published c come out d b & c
48. She her responsibilities as a nurse very seriously.
- a takes b has c make d a & b
49. We a survey in the village to get more information about birth rate.
- a did b carried out c conducted d a, b & c
50. Our teacher set a to catch the cheaters in the last exam.
- a trap b reward c trip d tribe
51. You can compensation for unfair dismissal from your job.
- a climbed b claim c spoil d wander
52. Her speech had a great on the audience.
- a effective b import c impact d affect
53. Many women lack self- confidence to apply senior jobs.
- a down b of c with d for
54. A criminal is a person who has a crime.
- a connected b committed c communicated d commented
55. The government has its determination to combat and fight terrorism.
- a convicted b came out c misled d restated
56. The team got together to new ideas for the project.
- a brainstorm b ruin c mislead d spoil
57. Many roads are completely by snow.
- a pirated b blocked c allowed d convicted
58. The methods they employed were heavily in favour of the rich.
- a objective b balanced c bias d biased
59. She has a great achievement despite her disability.
- a taken b done c made d given
60. When you buy a new computer, you usually get software included at no extra
- a cost b cast c coast d cheat
61. He always remained happy and cheerful his illness.
- a although b despite c because d because of
62. She couldn't give a she was late.
- a reason why b reason for c cause of d cause to
63. Try to find a course which will allow you to develop the skills employers want.
- a practise b practice c practical d practically
64. I'm concerned she can come home whenever she likes.
- a As far as b As long as c As well as d As soon as
65. The journalist was accused of bias by; he put the story at the top of the page to show it was interesting.
- a repetition b omission c placement d spin

Past Simple الماضي البسيط

Usage

يعبر عن حدث بدأ وانتهى في الماضي / أحداث قصة بالماضي / عادة في الماضي.

Formation

V + ed أو التصريف الثاني للأفعال الشاذة
watched - visited - went - saw

Negative

النفسي
didn't + inf. Or never + التصريف الثاني

Question

السؤال
Did + الفاعل + inf. ... ?

Passive

المجهول
(was - were) + P.P.

Key Words الكلمات الدالة

- yesterday
- last
- ago
- in the past
- in سنة سابقة
- once = one day
- How long ago did
- just now
- the other day
- ▶ We **were** in Alexandria two months **ago**.
- ▶ I **was** busy doing my homework **yesterday**.

I wish

It is time

I'd rather

الفاعل

V + ed

أو شاذ تصريف ٢

ماضي غير حقيقي

- ▶ I'd rather Ali **visited** Paris.
- ▶ It is time they **went** home from school.
مع أظرف التكرار للتعبير عن العادات في الماضي
(always - usually - often - never..)
- ▶ My father **always went** to work by train when he was young.

اعتاد على (ماضي)

used to + inf.

النفسي

didn't use to + inf.

never used to + inf.

السؤال

Did you use to.....?

* نستخدم used to + inf. للتعبير عن عادة في الماضي ولا تحدث الآن.

◆ He **used to** sleep late.

= He **no longer** sleeps late.

= He **doesn't** sleep late anymore.

* نستخدم used to + ing or n (am - is - are - get(s) - become(s)) للتعبير عن عادة في المضارع.

◆ Mai **is used to** sleeping early.

* نستخدم used to + ing or n (was - were - got - became) للتعبير عن عادة كانت مألوفة في الماضي.

◆ Jana **was used to** eating healthy food.

* ولكن لاحظ أن used to (is - are) قد تأتي بمعنى (يستخدم لكي) ويليهما inf. أو ing + for :

◆ The wind **is used to** sail ships.

◆ Cotton **is used for** making clothes.

* جملة التعقيب بعد but now تكون مضارع وعكس الجملة الأساسية ويستخدم do - does إذا كان فعل

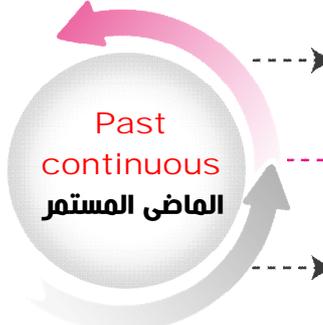
الجملة ليس V. be أما إذا كان V. be نستخدم am - is - are :

◆ Ali **used to be** active but now he **isn't**.

◆ Nada **used to get** up early but now she **doesn't**.

للتعبير عن حدث استمر وقت معين في الماضي.

للتعبير عن حدث كان مستمر في الماضي وقطعه حدث آخر.



الاستخدام
Usage

التكوين
Formation

(was - were) + v + ing.

المجهول
Passive

(was - were) + being + P.P.

الكلمات الدالة
Key Words

1) $\frac{\text{was}}{\text{were}} + \text{ing}$, $\frac{\text{V} + \text{ed}}$
أو شاذ تصريف ٢

حدث قطع حدث

▶ while I was working in the garden, I hurt my back.

2) $\frac{\text{was}}{\text{were}} + \text{ing}$, $\frac{\text{was}}{\text{were}} + \text{ing}$

حدثان في نفس الوقت

▶ While I was studying English, my mother was cooking.

1 While
بينما

3) $\frac{\text{was}}{\text{were}}$ (فاعل) (صفة/مكان) , $\frac{\text{V} + \text{ed}}$
أو شاذ تصريف ٢

إذا كان الفعل v.be

▶ While I was in Banha, I met an old friend of mine.

4) $\text{V} + \text{ing}$, $\frac{\text{V} + \text{ed}}$
أو شاذ تصريف ٢

عدم وجود فاعل (بشروط أن يكون
الفاعل واحد في الجملتين)

▶ While painting my house, I fell off the ladder.

5) $\text{While} + \text{حرف جر}$, $\frac{\text{V} + \text{ed}}$
أو شاذ تصريف ٢

يمكن أن يأتي حرف جر بعد while

▶ While in the office, he received a call from his wife.

While = as = just as ▶ Just as I was walking home, I saw an accident.

2 when
عندما

$\frac{\text{V} + \text{ed}}$, $\frac{\text{was}}{\text{were}} + \text{ing}$
أو شاذ تصريف ٢

▶ When we arrived, Mai was watching TV.

3 On
بمجرد أن/عند

$\text{V} + \text{ing}$, $\frac{\text{V} + \text{ed}}$
تصريف ٢ أو شاذ

تعبير عن تسلسل
أحداث في الماضي

▶ On doing our homework, we handed it out to our teacher.

4 during
أثناء

اسم , $\frac{\text{V} + \text{ed}}$
أو شاذ تصريف ٢

▶ He made some new friends during his stay in Cairo.

5 this time + وقت

yesterday
last ... , $\frac{\text{was}}{\text{were}} + \text{ing}$

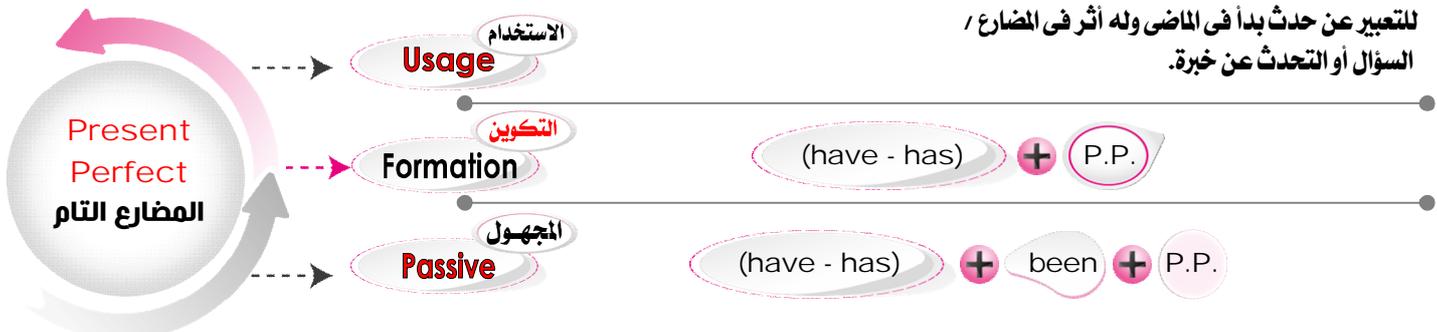
▶ This time last year, I was living in Brazil.

6 because
= as = since

لأن $\frac{\text{was}}{\text{were}} + \text{ing}$, $\frac{\text{V} + \text{ed}}$
أو شاذ تصريف ٢

▶ He couldn't answer the phone because he was having a shower.

للتعبير عن حدث بدأ في الماضي وله أثر في المضارع / السؤال أو التحدث عن خبرة.



Key Words الكلمات الدالة

1 have has

recently
just
already
never
ever

P.P.

تستخدم ever في سؤال / نفي / تفضيل

- ▶ I have already visited Luxor.
- ▶ Has Jana ever travelled abroad?
- ▶ Jana hasn't ever travelled abroad.
- ▶ "Days" is the best novel I have ever read.

2 haven't - hasn't + P.P

نهاية الجملة المنفية أو السؤال

yet.

← نهاية السؤال الإيجابي / دهشة

already.
recently.
so far.
up till now.
lately.

have has P.P.

- ▶ I haven't finished my study yet.
- ▶ She has cooked the meal so far.

3

- ☞ Today - Tonight
- ☞ This year - This month
- ☞ Over the years
- ☞ It is the first - second
- ☞ How long



- ▶ Over the years, Egypt has changed a lot.
- ▶ She has worked hard this year.

4 have has P.P. for

(year - month - week) مدة زمنية

the last + مدة how long

- ▶ Ahmed has lived here for ten years.
- ▶ Jana has travelled for the last week.

5 have has P.P. since

(2020 - April - Sunday) بداية الحدث

last + مدة / the last حدث

then / when

جملة ماضي بسيط / مناسبات

- ▶ She has been ill since the last meeting.
- ▶ I have lived here since my childhood.
- ▶ She has studied French since last year (2022).
- ▶ I have played this game since I was five.
- ▶ It is a year since I met Adham.

6 الروابط الزمنية

after / before / by the time مضارع بسيط

when / as soon as / once أو مضارع تام

will + inf.

- ▶ I'll go to bed after I do (have done) my homework.
- ▶ As soon as she arrives (has arrived) in London, she will call me.

* لاحظ الفرق بين:

- ☞ have gone to ذهب ولم يعد ▶ My father isn't here. He has gone to his office.
- ☞ have been to ذهب وعاد ▶ Ali has been to school. He has just arrived home.

Exercises on Structure



1. I my pen; I am unable to do exercises.
a lost b had lost c have lost d is losing
2. How terrible! My friend Ali an awful accident.
a was having b has been c had d has had
3. I three letters this morning.
a have been writing b have been written c have written d has been written
4. Three letters this morning.
a have been writing b have been written c have written d has been written
5. Ahmed has gone to Bani Suef. This means that
a he is still there b he is no longer there c he will be there d he won't be there
6. Ahmed has been to Bani Suef. This means that
a he is still there b he is no longer there c he will be there d he won't be there
7. She feeling well recently, I'm afraid.
a has been b was c hasn't been d didn't
8. I you five times this morning. Where have you been?
a have called b have been calling c had called d was calling
9. Egypt much over the years.
a changed b had changed c is changing d has changed
10. Ahmed to school just now.
a went b has gone c has been d has left
11. That's the best presentation
a I never heard b I didn't hear c I used to hear d I've ever heard
12. He fat but now he is.
a used to be b didn't use to be c is used to being d isn't used to being
13. My brother no longer gets up late as he doing.
a was used to b is used to c is used d used to
14. Farmers hard work on their farm.
a are used b no longer c used to d get used to
15. The phone hasn't rung the last two hours.
a for b since c already d during
16. I haven't seen Ahmed the last time we met in the village.
a while b when c since d for
17. She hasn't driven a car the accident.
a from b for c during d since
18. I a cigarette for ten years.
a have smoked b haven't smoked c didn't smoke d smoked
19. What is still a secret; you needn't worry.
a has been said b has said c have you said d had been said
20. She couldn't answer the phone since she
a was praying b have prayed c prayed d had prayed
21. Unfortunately, Mai two mistakes in her French exam yesterday.
a have made b have done c did d made
22. I a bath, so I didn't hear the doorbell.
a has had b had c was having d had had

23. That's the first time he a comedy play.
 a has never watched b has ever watched c to watch d watching
24. That's the first time for him a comedy play.
 a has never watched b has ever watched c to watch d watching
25. I'd rather Mai her time.
 a wasted b not waste c hadn't waste d didn't waste
26. I'd rather Mai her time last week.
 a wasted b not waste c hadn't wasted d didn't waste
27. I'd rather my time.
 a not waste b not to waste c doesn't waste d didn't waste
28. It is time they home from school. I wonder what has delayed them.
 a had gone b have gone c go d went
29. Have you finished your homework ? - You are too slow.
 a ever b yet c just d already
30. Amazing! Have you finished your exam ? - Excellent.
 a just b yet c already d almost
31. I want to know you have studied English.
 a how long ago b for how long c since how long d for when
32. While I at home, my uncle suddenly knocked on the door.
 a will be b was being c am d was
33. What when your father returned home?
 a you were doing b were you doing c have you done d did you do
34. No one spoken to me like that before.
 a have never b has never c has ever d have ever
35. A: Your sister looks very tired. B: This is because she for two nights.
 a hasn't slept b wasn't sleeping c hadn't slept d doesn't sleep
36. He all his homework, so he can relax this evening.
 a does b did c will do d has done
37. Sorry for being late, Sir. Please, let me in; I in very bad traffic.
 a have been b have gone c was d had
38. While for the train, my cell phone rang many times.
 a waiting b I was waiting c was waiting d a & b
39. Between six and half past seven this evening I breakfast.
 a had b having c was having d had had
40. Ahmed is very happy; he a medal for writing poetry.
 a has won b won c is winning d had won
41. When I went to the workshop, the mechanic my car, so I had to wait.
 a repaired b is repairing c had repaired d was repairing
42. A: have you played chess? B: I have played chess eight years.
 a When / since b What time / yet c How long / for d How much / so far
43. The shop has been open 12 o'clock. We have sold thirty cakes
 a since / so far b already / yet c for / just d always / lately
44. While the teacher questions on the board, a student the classroom.
 a is writing / was entering b wrote / enters c writes / is entering d was writing / entered

45. My uncle in a company for 20 years. He retired a year ago.
 a has work b worked c is working d working
46. It's only the second time I a football match in a stadium.
 a saw b see c have seen d had seen
47. Rami used to go to the school library and the books he needed.
 a borrows b will borrow c borrowed d borrow
48. We in Helwan for five years only. Now, we are living in Mansoura.
 a lived b have lived c live d had lived
49. I for Peter for half an hour: he hasn't come yet.
 a have waited b had waited c have been waiting d had been waiting
50. Rami with his degree in chemistry in 2022.
 a has honoured b was honoured c honoured d is honoured
51. A: What was that noise last night? B: I think someone on our neighbour's door.
 a was knocked b have knocked c was knocking d is knocking
52. I was watching TV my sick father returned from the office.
 a when b while c just as d since
53. visiting hours, we got an entrance ticket for the hospital to see my uncle.
 a On b While c After d During
54. doing our homework, we handed it out to our teacher.
 a On b On being c Having been d Having
55. Scientists ways to isolate genes in the last few years.
 a develops b have developed c will develop d were developing
56. Wonderful! A new school in our village recently.
 a has been built b had been built c has built d had been building
57. We couldn't enter the room because it
 a was painting b was being painted c have been painted d had painted
58. From 5 to 7 last night, my uncle at home.
 a had visited b was visited c was visiting d was being visited
59. She the money she needed.
 a wasn't given b didn't give c gave d gives
60. Once you, you will play games with your friends.
 a had finished b finished c have finished d will finish
61. I my room when Mariam came to see me, so she offered to help me.
 a decorated b was decorating c had decorated d was decorated
62. Unlike now, I black coffee.
 a use b used to c didn't use to d wasn't used to
63. Toka and Ali married last July.
 a have been / since b have been / for c have had / since d were / since
64. A: How long ago learning French? B: I French for two years.
 a were you starting / learnt b did you start / have been learnt
 c have you started / am learning d did you start / have been learning
65. Adel, yet? - Yes, I him two days ago.
 a Had you visited / visited b Are you visited / visited
 c Have you visited / visited d Will you visit / have visited
66. It for a long time, so the weather very hot and dry up to now.
 a hasn't rained / has been b didn't rain / will be
 c hasn't rained / has had d hasn't been rained / was



1. **Which of the following is structurally correct?**
 - a I haven't met Mai since I call you.
 - b I didn't met Mai since I called you.
 - c I haven't met Mai for I called you.
 - d I haven't met Mai since I called you.
2. **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.
3. **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.
4. **When you are writing, you can use " " to introduce the result of something.**
 - a consequently
 - b whilst
 - c due to
 - d although
5. **A persuasive essay**
 - a describes a person, place or object
 - b explains a topic using facts, examples and statistics
 - c tries to convince the reader to accept the writer's opinion
 - d tells a story about a real-life experience
6. **When you are writing, you can use " " to give a reason for something.**
 - a consequently
 - b whilst
 - c due to
 - d although
7. **Which sentence is structured correctly?**
 - a Amir, who's the half defender, score the winning goal.
 - b Amir, whose the half defender, scored the winning goal.
 - c Amir, who is the half defender, score the winning goal.
 - d Amir, who's the half defender, scored the winning goal.
8. **When concluding an essay about cleanliness, we can use one of the following**
 - a Firstly, we should know what causes diseases.
 - b Moreover, cleanliness is a key to avoid diseases.
 - c To sum up, we should follow the rules of hygiene and sanitation.
 - d Nevertheless, we need to spread national awareness.
9. **The sentence which attracts the reader's attention is called a**
 - a resume
 - b hook
 - c conclusion
 - d thesis
10. **Which of the following is structurally correct?**
 - a While my father came, I was watching TV.
 - b While I was watching TV, my father was coming.
 - c While I was watching TV, my father came.
 - d During watching TV, my father came.
11. **On the one hand, I'd like a job that pays more, but on the other hand, I enjoy the work I'm doing at the moment. The underlined expressions show**
 - a similarity between two different facts
 - b comparing two different facts
 - c addition
 - d a decision to leave the current job



1. Values that bring happiness such as friendship, love, and health can't be bought with money.

- (أ) القيم التي تجلب السعادة مثل الصداقة والحب والصحة يمكن شراؤها بالمال.
 (ب) القيم التي تجلب السعادة مثل الصداقة والحب والسلام لا يمكن شراؤها بالمال.
 (ج) القيم التي تجلب السعادة مثل الصدق والحب والصحة لا يمكن شراؤها بالمال.
 (د) القيم التي تجلب السعادة مثل الصداقة والحب والصحة لا يمكن شراؤها بالمال.

2. We believe that governments have the duty of protecting young and adolescents from bullying.

- (أ) نعتقد أن الحكومات عليها واجب حماية الشباب و المراهقين من العقاقير.
 (ب) نعتقد أن الحكومات عليها واجب حماية الشباب و المراهقين من التنمر.
 (ج) نعتقد أن الحكومات عليها واجب حماية الشباب و البالغين من التنمر.
 (د) نعتقد أن الحكومات عليها واجب حماية كبار السن و المراهقين من التنمر.

3. The virtual world technology could facilitate interaction among people, but it may also be a two-edged weapon.

- (أ) تكنولوجيا العالم الافتراضي قد تسهل التواصل بين الناس و لكنها قد تكون أيضا سلاح ذو حدين.
 (ب) تكنولوجيا العالم المرئي قد تسهل التواصل بين الناس و لكنها قد تكون أيضا سلاح ذو حدين.
 (ج) تكنولوجيا العالم الافتراضي قد تسهل التواصل بين الناس و لكنها قد تكون أيضا سلاح حاد.
 (د) تكنولوجيا العالم الافتراضي قد تسهل التواصل بين الناس و لذلك قد تكون أيضا سلاح ذو حدين.

4. Young people must be armed with science and technology to achieve their ambitions.

- (أ) يجب أن يتسلح الشباب بالعلم والتكنولوجيا ليحققوا طموحهم.
 (ب) يجب أن يقتدي الشباب بالعلم والتكنولوجيا ليحققوا امالهم.
 (ج) ينبغي أن يتسلح الشباب بالعلم والتكنولوجيا ليحققوا أحلامهم.
 (د) يجب أن يقتدي الشباب بالعلم والتكنولوجيا ليلحقوا هدفهم.

٥. لم تعد الحياة سهلة خاصة على الفقراء بعد الارتفاع العالمي في الأسعار.

- a Life is any longer easy, especially for the poor, after the global rise in prices.
 b Life is no longer easy, especially for poor, after the global raise in prices.
 c Life is no longer easy, especially for the poor, after the local rise in prices.
 d Life is no longer easy, especially for the poor, after the global rise in prices.

٦. في السلام، يمكن استخدام الأموال لبناء مدن جديدة، ومصانع، وتحسين الرعاية الصحية.

- a In peace, money can be use for building new cities, factories, improving healthcare.
 b In peace, money can be used for building new cities, factories, improving healthcare.
 c In peace, money can be used for building new countries, factories, improving healthcare.
 d In peace, money can be used for building new cities, factories, proving healthcare.

٧. استصلاح الصحراء يعتبر السبيل الوحيد لكي نواجه مشكلة نقص الغذاء، وتمتلك مصر مساحات كبيرة من الصحراء التي يجب أن نحسن استغلالها.

- a Desert reclamation is considered the only way to face the problem of food short. Egypt owns big areas of desert which we should exploit well.
 b Desert reclaimation is considered the only way to face the problem of food shortage. Egypt owns big areas of desert which we should exploit well.
 c Desert reclamation is considered the only road to phase the problem of food shortage. Egypt owns big areas of desert which we should exploit well.
 d Desert pronunciation is considered the only way to face the problem of food shortage. Egypt owns big areas of desert which we should exploit well.

B

Reading Comprehension

Read the following passage, then answer the questions:

Decent Life or 'Haya Karima' is the motto of the initiative launched recently as a project aiming to improve the quality of life for the people in the Egyptian countryside, and raise the efficiency of the services provided to them. Most villages in Egypt suffer from shortage in some development services and facilities such as clean water, networks, sanitation, gas, electricity, schools and hospitals.

The initiative deals with developing agricultural projects in various areas within Egypt. It provides marketing and investing solutions to these lands in addition to all relevant businesses associated with the project including the division of lands and proposing it to investors, small farmers and the youths for the cultivation and development of these lands. The aim is to achieve sustainable development in this area through developing regional communities and attracting the Egyptian investors and other small farmers and the youths to live and work in it.

Regarding the countryside development, Egypt seeks to treat the wastewater which is dumped into sea or lakes, with the treated water to be reused in new projects across Sinai. Thus a total of 100,000 feddans will be ready for agricultural use in Sinai using the treated water.

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

- Decent Life or 'Haya Karima' is a/an project.**
 a nation b national c international d global
- What does the underlined word "associated" mean?**
 a connected b organized c excited d relaxed
- Pick a word from the text that means 'environmentally friendly'**
 a launched b national c dumped d sustainable
- Which one is a suitable title to the passage?**
 a Cultivating lands b Haya karima, a decent life
 c Treating wastewater d Getting investors
- According to the text, 100,000 feddans will be ready for agricultural use in Sinai if**
 a sea water is used b we dug a canal by the Nile
 c wastewater is treated d water is wasted
- According the passage, the project of Haya Karima**
 a won't be helpful to the Egyptians b aims to improve the countryside
 c aims to improve the city d aims to build new community
- In your opinion, to attract Egyptian investors, the project must**
 a give them the land for nothing b provide them with gas
 c achieve sustainable development d treat wastewater for them
- The underlined pronoun 'them' refers to the**
 a lands b investors c projects d people

Write an **Essay** of about (200) words on the following:

"Piracy"



A Finish the following dialogue:

- A lady, whose watch broke down, is talking to a Salesman
- Salesman** Can I help you, Madam?
Lady Well, it depends. Do you do watch repairs?
Salesman (1)
Lady Could you examine my watch, please? It's faulty.
Salesman (2)?
Lady Only yesterday; can you repair it?
Salesman Yes, I can, but I'm afraid you'll have to leave it.
Lady All right. When will it be ready?
Salesman (3) Now you need a receipt.
Lady Ok. (4)?
Salesman Yes, you won't be able to get the watch without it.
Lady Right, thank you. Good bye.

b Translate into Arabic:

- The progress of nation depends upon the way mothers bring up their children. If mothers are educated, the whole society will progress.
- Online social networking sites are becoming more popular as ways of communicating with friends and of making new friends.

C Translate into English:

- يجب أن نغرس في أبنائنا دُب العمل والانتماء ونشجعهم على الإبداع.
- العدالة هي إحدى القيم الأساسية الموجودة في كل النظم الاجتماعية.

d Write a paragraph (120 words) about:

"How to increase our national income"

e Islamic Selections **خاص بالقسم الأدبي**

- What did Omar do when the light of Islam penetrated his heart, body and soul?
- What did Khalid prove in the Battle of Yarmouk?
- Gabriel visited Prophet Muhammad
 a in the prophet's house b in the Cave of Quraysh
 c in the cave of Hira d in Lady Khadija's house
- The first great battle in the history of Islam was the Battle of
 a Yarmouk b Uhad c Badr d Hunain

1 Vocabulary

prejudice ^(v/n)	تعصب / انحياز / يتحيز	qualify ^(v)	يؤهل	treat ^(v)	يعامل / يعالج
prejudiced ^(adj)	متعصب / متحيز	qualified ^(adj)	مؤهل	treatment ⁽ⁿ⁾	علاج / معاملة
stereotype ^(v/n)	فكرة أو صورة نمطية	inspire ^(v)	يلهم / يوحي	confident ^(adj)	واثق
overcome ^(v)	يتغلب على	inspiring ^(adj)	ملهم / مثير	confidence ⁽ⁿ⁾	ثقة
honour ^(v/n)	يكرم / تكريم	inspiration ⁽ⁿ⁾	الهام / وحي	compete ^(v)	يتنافس
rank ^(v/n)	يصنف / تصنيف / رتبة	cross ^(adj)	غضبان / منزعج	competition ⁽ⁿ⁾	مسابقة / منافسة
role model ⁽ⁿ⁾	قدوة / مثل أعلى	naughty ^(adj)	مشاغب / شقي	determine ^(v)	يحدد
contribution ⁽ⁿ⁾	مساهمة / مشاركة	impressive ^(adj)	مبهر / مثير للإعجاب	determination ⁽ⁿ⁾	تصميم / إصرار
award ^(v/n)	جائزة / يمنح جائزة	obvious ^(adj)	واضح	innovate ^(v)	يبتكر
lecturer ⁽ⁿ⁾	محاضر	association ⁽ⁿ⁾	اتحاد / رابطة	conclusion ⁽ⁿ⁾	خاتمة / استنتاج
defy ^(v)	يتحدى / يعصي / يواجه	miserable ^(adj)	بائس	percentage ⁽ⁿ⁾	نسبة مئوية
podcast ⁽ⁿ⁾	إذاعة صوتية	challenging ^(adj)	صعب / مثير للتحدي	confirm ^(v)	يؤكد
pharmacist ⁽ⁿ⁾	صيدلي	good-natured ^(adj)	ذو طبيعة جيدة	equality ⁽ⁿ⁾	المساواة
physicist ⁽ⁿ⁾	فيزيائي	cheerful ^(adj)	مبتهج / مرح	attitude ⁽ⁿ⁾	وجهة نظر / موقف
demonstrate ^(v)	يثبت / يوضح	grumpy ^(adj)	متذمر / حاد الطبع / نكد	court ⁽ⁿ⁾	ملعب
tournament ⁽ⁿ⁾	دورة / بطولة رياضة	fair ^{(adj)(n)}	عادل / معرض / منتدى	reflect ^(v)	يعكس / يوضح
assume ^(v)	يدعي / يفترض	patient ^(adj)	صبور / مريض	bar graph ⁽ⁿ⁾	رسم بياني
obstacles ⁽ⁿ⁾	عقبات / صعوبات	impatient ^(adj)	غير صبور	scholarship ⁽ⁿ⁾	منحة دراسية
significant ^(adj)	هام / ذو مغزى	cruel ^(adj)	قاسي	influence ^(v/n)	تأثير / يؤثر
remarkable ^(adj)	بارز / ملحوظ	extract ^(v)	يستخرج / ينتزع / يقتبس	round ^{(n)(adj)}	جولة / مستدير / حول
spark ^(v)	يطلق شرارة	department ⁽ⁿ⁾	قسم	Grand Slams ⁽ⁿ⁾	بطولات تنس كبرى

2 Expressions & Prepositions

be proud of (to) = take pride in	يفخر بـ	suitable for	ملائم لـ
be qualified as + وظيفة	مؤهل كـ	name... after	يسمي... علي اسم
be honoured with an award	يكرم بجائزة	believe in	يؤمن بـ
eye contact	التواصل البصري	break... down	يحطم
master's degree	الماجستير	look up to	يتطلع إلى
win tournaments	يفوز بالبطولات	qualified in (as)	مؤهل في تخصص (ك وظيفة)
in conclusion	في الخاتمة / الخلاصة	related to	متعلق بـ / مرتبط بـ
carry on (go on)	يستمر	be right to	يكون محق في

3 Collocations

make a contribution to	يقدم إسهامات لـ	do sports	يمارس الرياضة
make (give) a speech	يلقي خطاب	do research	يقوم ببحث دراسي
make a decision	يتخذ قرار	defy prejudice	يتحدى التحيز
make the best of things	يستغل أفضل استغلال	defy stereotype	يتحدى الصورة النمطية او التقليدية
make / have contact with	يجري اتصال مع	reflect the stereotype	يعكس الصورة النمطية
give confidence	يمنح الثقة	win awards	يفوز بالمكافآت

4 Synonyms & Antonyms

word	meaning	Synonym	Antonym
defy	يتحدى / يعصي	challenge - disobey	give up - obey - follow
grumpy	متذمر / نكد	in a bad mood - irritable	(good-natured) - cheerful
cross	غضبان / منزعج	annoyed - angry - upset	cheerful - happy - pleasant
prejudice	انحياز / تحامل	bias - inequality - injustice	justice - equality
patient	صبور / هادئ	forgiving - tolerant	impatient - intolerant
cruel	قاسي	evil - inhumane - unkind	kind - humane - merciful
qualified	مؤهل	efficient - experienced	inexperienced - unqualified
cheerful	مبتهج / مرح	happy - glad - pleasant	depressed - upset - gloomy
confidence	الثقة	trust - determination	distrust - doubt

5 Notice the Difference

degree	درجة حرارة / مؤهل جامعي / درجة علمية	grade	مستوى / صف دراسي / درجة امتحان
recognise	يتعرف علي (شكل...)	realise	يدرك / يفهم
cross	غضبان / منزعج	across	عبر
special	خاص (مميز)	private	خاص (ملكية)
award	مكافأة (رسمية) / جائزة	reward	مكافأة (ودية)
sensible	عاقل / حكيم	sensitive	حساس / سريع التأثر
stereotype (n)	فكرة أو صورة نمطية	stereotyped (adj)	نمطي / تقليدي
mental	عقلي / ذهني	physical	بدني
challenge	يتحدى / تحدي	challenging	صعب / مثير للتحدي
majority	أغلبية	minority	أقلية
medicine	دواء / الطب	medical	طبي

affect	يؤثر علي	Smoking affects our health badly.
effect	أثر / تأثير	Smoking has a bad effect on our health.
effective	فعال / مؤثر	Yoga is a very effective technique for combating stress.
effectiveness	فعالية / أثر	There are doubts about the effectiveness of the new drug.
effectively	بشكل فعال	She dealt with the problem effectively .

raise - rise - arise - arouse

raise (d) + مفعول

يربي حيوانات / يجمع مال / يرفع

rise (rose - risen)

يرتفع / تشرق / يستيقظ (بدون مفعول)

arise (arose - arisen)

يزيد عن الحد / يحدث / ينشأ

arouse(d) + مفعول

يشير / يوقظ

▶ **Raise** your hand if you want to answer.

▶ He **raised** a lot of money for charity.

▶ His friend **raises** cattle and sheep.

▶ The sun **rises** in the east.

▶ I **rise** at 8:00 in the morning.

▶ A lot of problems **arise** from misunderstanding.

▶ His behavior **aroused** the suspicion of the police.

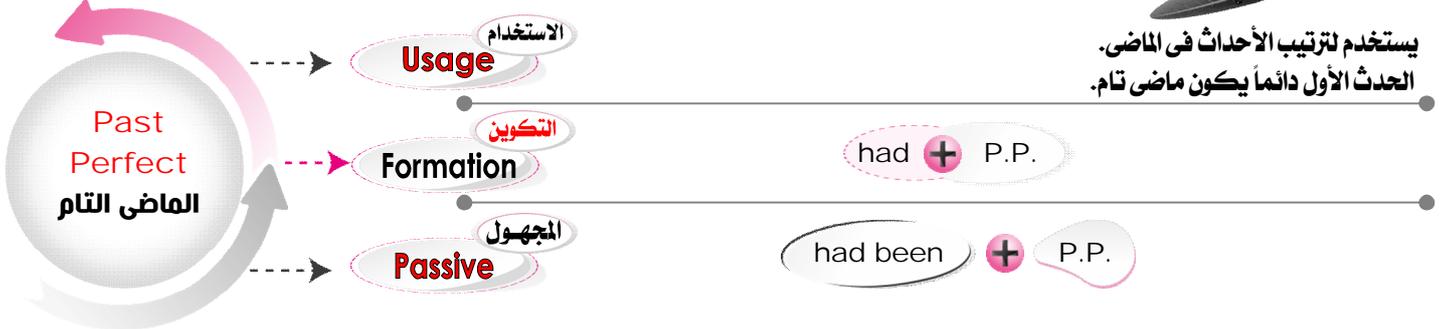


1. Ali remained cheerful throughout his illness. The antonym of “cheerful” here is
 a grumpy b happy c pleasant d glad
2. I defy you to prove me wrong. “Defy” can be replaced with
 a change b reward c challenge d challenging
3. She’s annoyed for making such a stupid mistake. The synonym of “annoyed” is
 a pleasant b cheerful c across d cross
4. Teenagers hate being treated like children. “Treat” here means
 a pay the bill b medicate c deal d cure
5. In advertisements, women are often as housewives.
 a stereotyped b challenged c defied d obtained
6. He has a against women doctors.
 a biased b stereotyped c prejudiced d prejudice
7. You can’t rely on his opinion - he’s
 a prejudice b prejudiced c fair d reliable
8. He was the second prize for his painting.
 a awarded b rewarded c rewarding d won
9. The of students in the class come from Japan. A lot of them are Japanese.
 a main b minority c major d majority
10. Although there were many complaints, the manager remained good-humoured and.....
 a cheerful b naughty c cross d grumpy
11. You need great to succeed in business.
 a conclusion b podcast c determination d scholarship
12. She’s as one of the world’s top players.
 a linked b overcome c reflected d ranked
13. He made a significant to the country’s struggle for independence.
 a contribution b contributor c contribute d contributions
14. She tried hard to her fear of flying.
 a raise b rank c obtain d overcome
15. A is a person who teaches at a college or university.
 a lecture b lecturer c professional d pharmacist
16. When she was 18, she a scholarship to study at Cairo University.
 a gained b did c won d made
17. A large insurance company is sponsoring the next football
 a around b hero c contribution d tournament
18. The players have been on for nearly three hours.
 a court b medicine c champion d lecturer
19. Shakespeare a unique contribution to the world of literature.
 a went b took c made d did
20. The winners of the first will go on to the second stage of the competition.
 a rounded b court c around d round
21. The actor has been denounced as a bad on young people.
 a influential b influence c affect d effective
22. I think it’s to keep animals in cages.
 a cruel b kind c patient d remarkable

23. His novel was by his relationship with his first wife.
 a inspire b inspired c inspiring d inspiration
24. I'm afraid it was not a very speech.
 a inspire b inspired c inspiring d inspiration
25. The beauty of the mountains was a great source of to the writer.
 a inspire b inspired c inspiring d inspiration
26. She has not been afraid to popular prejudices.
 a do b rise c defy d agree
27. This year, we have done our best so we can profits of around 5%.
 a assume b reflect c overcome d identify
28. Ahmed is well for this job.
 a qualify b qualified c qualifying d qualification
29. The way he handled the situation was most
 a significantly b impressive c impressively d impressed
30. There has been a/an increase in the number of crimes reported this year.
 a significance b significantly c significant d insignificant
31. You'll have an accident if you driving like that.
 a carry on b carry out c go on d a & c
32. It takes five years to qualify a vet.
 a as b to c in d for
33. Most parents try to bring up their children to be
 a good-natured b impatient c grumpy d cross
34. The discussion ranged widely but we didn't come to any
 a determinations b contributions c inspiration d conclusions
35. Is there a society in the world where women enjoy true ?
 a equal b equality c identity d quantity
36. I wasn't able to an apology from her.
 a determine b inspire c extract d admit
37. Early diagnosis of the illness is crucial for successful
 a treat b treatable c innovation d treatment
38. I finally contact with her in Paris.
 a did b made c had d b & c
39. He gives the appearance of being extremely
 a confident b confidence c competition d equality
40. I think she stands a good chance of winning the
 a conclusion b competition c determination d inspiration
41. He has a very inflexible to change.
 a graph b honour c attitude d confident
42. The prison escape the need for greater security.
 a competes b demonstrates c awards d qualifies
43. Her parents watched with as Mary went up to collect her prize.
 a pride b bride c proud d bridegroom
44. She hates anyone her authority.
 a accepting b following c defying d obeying

45. You can't rely on his opinion as he is
 a prejudice b prejudiced c bias d objective
46. The temperature has to nearly forty degrees.
 a arisen b raised c rose d risen
47. The captain of the winning team will the cup in the air.
 a rise b raise c arise d arouse
48. Seif adores animals so he intends to a puppy.
 a raise b rise c arise d arouse
49. The company gave her a present to recognize her long years of service.
 a private b specially c special d privately
50. Many foreign students don't like our universities because of the of Egyptian education.
 a effective b progress c determination d stereotype
51. Try to the best of things to achieve your goals.
 a make b do c made d go
52. I was the first person the ship.
 a who left b whom left c to leave d a & c
53. I was really with her for leaving me with all the work.
 a cross b cheerful c pleasant d glad
54. The international of businessmen will hold a meeting next month.
 a confidence b apartment c associate d association
55. There were no signs that the fire was started deliberately.
 a grumpy b cleanly c obvious d obviously
56. To is to show that something is definitely true, especially by providing a proof.
 a confirm b engage c cough d commit
57. I think we can find a placement for you in the sales
 a part b departure c apartment d department
58. It can't right to keep lying to your family.
 a be b have c do d make
59. I felt very proud of my son when he got his master's
 a licence b grade c agree d degree
60. She drew a showing the relationship between costs and sales.
 a gap b graph c grape d grab
61. He was elected as a leader of his country by a huge
 a minor b major c majority d minority
62. The astronauts will test their physical and endurance in space.
 a mental b majority c minority d mentally
63. I feel very to be part of such a successful organization.
 a proud b pride c bride d bored
64. These young women want to gender stereotypes.
 a defy b challenge c challenging d a & b
65. I think it would be to leave early, in case there's a lot of traffic.
 a sensible b sensitive c sensibly d sensitively

يستخدم لترتيب الأحداث في الماضي.
الحدث الأول دائماً يكون ماضى تام.



الكلمات الدالة Key Words

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

had + P.P.
حدث اول

شاذ تصريف ٢ أو v + ed
حدث ثانى

* فى حالة عدم وجود فاعل (after) + V + ing

- ▶ After he **had read** the novel, he **watched** TV.
- ▶ After **reading** the novel, he **watched** TV.
- ▶ **Having + P.P.** (معلوم) ▶ **Having been + P.P.** (مجهول) لاحظ
- ▶ **Having arrested** the thief, the police took him to prison. (Active)
- ▶ **Having been arrested**, the thief was taken to prison. (Passive)

2 before = after that
by the time - when

v + ed أو شاذ تصريف ٢
حدث ثانى

had + P.P.
حدث اول

* فى حالة عدم وجود فاعل (before + V + ing)

- ▶ Before he **watched** TV, he **had read** the novel.
- ▶ Before **watching** TV, he **had read** the novel.

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

ماضى بسيط غالباً منفى

till
until

had + P.P

* فى حالة عدم وجود فاعل until + (V + ing)

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

4 had + فاعل

no sooner
hardly
scarcely

+ P.P.

than
when
when

V + ed
أو تصريف ٢ شاذ

* إذا جاءوا أول الكلام يأتى بعدهم صيغة سؤال: had فاعل P.P.

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

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

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

6 I wish
I'd rather
It was time

فاعل

had + P.P. +

كلمة تدل على الماضى

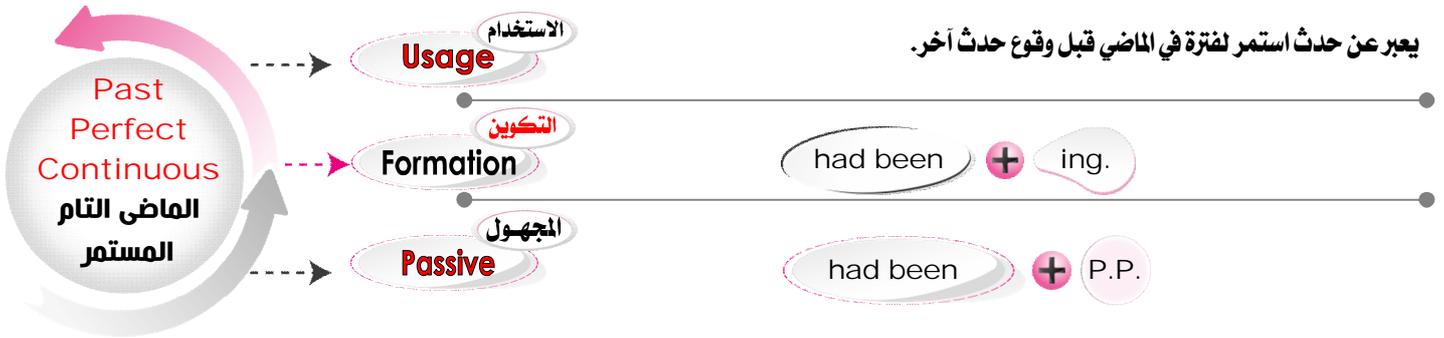
- ▶ I **wish I had worked** harder last year.

7 * نستخدم الماضى التام مع كل كلمات المضارع التام + جملة ماضى بسيط
(just / already / ever / never / for / since)

- ▶ When we **arrived**, the film **had already started**.
- ▶ I **met** Mai. I **hadn't met** her since 2020.

* يمكن استبدال الماضى التام بالماضى البسيط وهذا يعنى أنه لا يوجد فاصل زمنى كبير بين الحدثين:
▶ After I **saw** the criminal, I **called** the police.

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



Key Words الكلمات الدالة

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

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

* حالات لا يمكننا استخدام الماضي التام المستمر ونستخدم الماضي التام.

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

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

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

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

break down - stop - close - open - finish

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

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

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

الصفات

Adjectives

* الصفة هي كلمة تصف الاسم والضمير وتأتي الصفة قبل الموصوف أو بعد الأفعال التالية:

V. to be - look - seem - sound - appear - go - get - come - become
- stay - feel - taste - smell - touch - fall - grow - turn - how

◆ He bought a **new** flat.

◆ She was a **clever** student.

◆ He is **lazy**.

* تنقسم الصفة إلى صفة قصيرة تتكون من مقطع واحد عند النطق صفة طويلة تتكون من أكثر من مقطع.

الصفة العادية

Positive degree

* تستخدم الدرجة البسيطة لكي تعبر عن المساواة وعن عدم المساواة في الصفة.



▶ Toka is **as clever** as Jana.
▶ Ahmed is **as strong** as a horse.



▶ Ali is **not as clever** as Mai.
▶ Ali is **not as (so) rich** as Mai.

صفة المقارنة Comparative degree

* تستخدم المقارنة بين اثنين عندما نريد إظهار تفوق شخص أو شيء على شخص أو شيء وتكون كالاتي:



- ▶ Ali is **taller** than Ahmed.
- ▶ Ahmed is **shorter** than Ali.



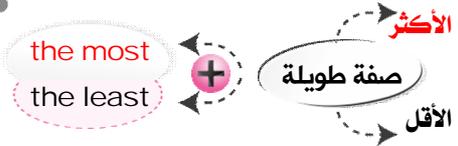
- ▶ Mona is **more beautiful** than Nada.
- ▶ Nada is **less beautiful** than Mona.

صفة التفضيل Superlative degree

* تستخدم عندما نريد إظهار تفوق شخص أو شيء على مجموعة من الأشخاص أو الأشياء وتكون كالاتي:



- ▶ Ali is **the tallest** student.
- ▶ She is **the shortest** one.



- ▶ Mona is **the most beautiful** girl.

بعض الصفات الشاذة

Positive degree

good (right)
bad (wrong)
many
much
little
far

Comparative

better
worse
more
less
farther أبعد
further أكثر / إضافي

than

Superlative

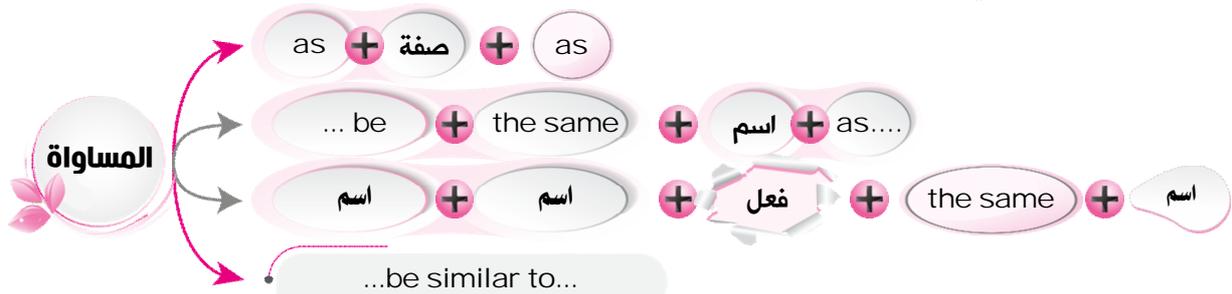
best الأحسن
worst الأسوأ
most الأكثر
least الأقل
farthest الأبعد
furthest

the

◆ Ali is **better** than Ahmed.

◆ Ahmed is **worse** than Ali.

1 لاحظ أنه يوجد طرق أخرى للتعبير عن المساواة وعدم المساواة:



◆ Toka is **as old as** Jana.

= Toka is **the same age as** Jana.

2 يمكن استخدام less قبل الصفة القصيرة:

◆ Ali is **less fat than** Adel.

3 يمكن أن نحدد مقدار صفة المقارنة بأن يسبقها كلمات مثل:

much - a lot - a bit - a little - slightly

◆ Toka is **much more intelligent than** Jana.

كلمة كلما. ٤

the + صفة مقارنة + من الدرجة الثانية + فاعل + فعل + the + صفة مقارنة + من الدرجة الثانية + فاعل + فعل

- ◆ The more I study, the higher marks I get.
- ◆ The harder you study, the better marks you get.

استعمال الصفات مع ever : ٥

أسم / ضمير + is the + صفة حالة ثالثة + اسم + I have ever + P.P.

- ◆ Toka is the cleverest girl I have ever seen.

لاحظ هذا التركيب: ٦

the + الصفة + er + of the two + اسم

- ◆ Toka is the taller of the two girls.

لاحظ استخدام (most) بدون (the): ٧

- ◆ I love all my family, but my mum most of all.

* بعد صفات الملكية يستخدم التفضيل (most - least - worst - best) بدون the:

- ◆ His most popular book is Giants.
- ◆ Her best novel is "Oliver".

٨ نستخدم (farther) عند مقارنة المسافات ولكن نستخدم (further) بمعنى أكثر من ذلك:

- ◆ Aswan is farther than Beni Suef.
- ◆ Do you have anything further to add?

Exercises on Structure



- Tanta is a city in Egypt.
 - a biggest
 - b the biggest
 - c bigger than
 - d big
- I was very angry because when I arrived at the station, the train
 - a had left
 - b has left
 - c is leaving
 - d leaves
- He is taller than me.
 - a little
 - b a little
 - c a bit
 - d b & c
- She arrived at the cinema late. The movie twenty minutes earlier.
 - a was beginning
 - b began
 - c has begun
 - d had begun
- He by the police once already before committing his crime.
 - a is warned
 - b had been warned
 - c has warned
 - d had warned
- It's too noisy here. Can we go somewhere ?
 - a quieter
 - b quiet
 - c more quieter
 - d a & b
- You look today than yesterday.
 - a happier
 - b happy
 - c more happy
 - d happiest
- I didn't go shopping until I the housework.
 - a finish
 - b finished
 - c had finished
 - d have finished
- After the doors and the windows, I went to bed.
 - a locking
 - b had locked
 - c locked
 - d lock
- Before he started his career as a journalist, he as a teacher for six months.
 - a has worked
 - b worked
 - c works
 - d had been working
- I was exhausted at the end of the exam. I for over two hours.
 - a had been writing
 - b have been writing
 - c was writing
 - d have written

12. I was exhausted at the end of the exam. I two essays for over two hours.
 a had been writing b have been writing c had written d have written
13. I didn't go shopping I had finished the housework.
 a by the time b until c before d after that
14. Ali for work for over a year before he finally got a job.
 a has been looking b had looked c has looked d had been looking
15. Mona was tired yesterday because she for the test all day.
 a had been revising b had revised c revised d revising
16. No sooner the noise than we rushed to the spot.
 a had we hear b we did hear c we had heard d did we hear
17. This exam is not tough as the previous.
 a very b such c so d same
18. I wish I that food yesterday. I got very sick because of it.
 a had eaten b didn't eat c hadn't eaten d would eat
19. Mohammed Salah is players in the world.
 a the fastest b one of the fastest c the most fast d one of the most fast
20. Before that letter, he had had a paper and a pen.
 a wrote b write c had written d writing
21. By the time we, we had been flying for six hours.
 a arrival b had arrived c arrived d arriving
22. I for two hours before I began to study.
 a had been playing b was playing c played d have been played
23. I couldn't know who asked about me since I my mobile
 a lost b have lost c was losing d had lost
24. It until Jana had got permission from father that she left for the club.
 a didn't b wasn't c hasn't d hadn't
25. It is the nature documentary of the two I have.
 a best b better c good d well
26. Nobody in our company is Marwan.
 a as efficient b most efficient than c as efficient as d efficient
27. My father retired last week. He for the same company all his life.
 a had been working b had worked c worked d has worked
28. arrested, the thief was taken to prison.
 a While b On c Having been d Having
29. The road isn't so as I thought.
 a longer b the longest c longest d long
30. I speak French than I write it.
 a fewer b worse c fewest d worst
31. This is the test I've ever taken.
 a hard b harder c less hard d hardest
32. Why does he always come to see me at possible time?
 a bad b the worst c worse d badly
33. You can know pieces of information from the internet.
 a furthers b furthers c further d farther
34. Adel isn't as old as Hatim. Adel is
 a younger b older c youngest d oldest
35. When father returned home, my mother dinner.
 a was making b had made c was being made d a & b

36. If you my advice, you would have met your deadline.
 a had taken b would take c take d took
37. I had no a place to stay in. In fact, it was surprisingly easy.
 a trouble to find b difficulty finding c difficulty to find d trouble find
38. He has slightly improved in English. He has got marks than last year.
 a a bit higher b a lot higher c much higher d less higher
39. Ola's hair isn't as long as it used to be. She used to have hair.
 a a longer b longest c the longest d longer
40. Yesterday was hot and today is
 a most hotter b more hotter c much hotter d hottest
41. Did you know that Indian food is one of the foods in the UK.
 a most popular b poor c best popular d popular
42. This is his second successful film.
 a more b the least c the most d most
43. She invited me to dinner. But it two years since I to her house. So I lost my way.
 a is / have gone b was / had gone c is / went d has been / went
44. The more you exercise, you get.
 a the fittest b fitter c the fitter d more fitter
45. The slower you walk, the energy you use up.
 a less b more c most d much
46. Let's leave. This is film I have ever watched.
 a a bad b a worse c the worst d worst
47. Rawda is as tall as Hala. They are the same
 a length b long c tall d height
48. Studying English is easier than Arabic.
 a more b much c most d less
49. Tim was very upset yesterday because he that he his wallet.
 a has realised / lost b had realised / lost c realised / had lost d realises / loses
50. Mostafa played his match yesterday.
 a more worse b worse than c the worst d worst
51. A falcon has got a eyesight than a human.
 a good b better c best d bad
52. My brother said that he had been to Fayoum and Quaron Lake.
 a see b saw c seen d has seen
53. Of the two daughters, Zeinab is the
 a most young b young c youngest d younger
54. There's not mountain in the world than Everest.
 a a higher b height c higher d very high
55. When she home last night, she realized that Ali a nice candle-lit dinner for her.
 a had arrived / was preparing b arrived / was preparing
 c was arriving / had prepared d arrived / had prepared
56. Egypt's discovery in the last three years is the gas wells in the Mediterranean.
 a more important b much more important c the most important d most important
57. By the time Ali from the army, he involved in three separate riots اعمال شغب.
 a retires / would be b retired / had been
 c has retired / was d had retired / had been
58. I realised I my watch in the office when I home.
 a have left / returned b was leaving / returned
 c left / had returned d had left / returned



1. **Which of the following is punctuated correctly?**
 - a Did you know that I'd been working from home for two months, Hatim.
 - b Did you know that I'd been working from home for two months Hatim?
 - c Did you know that I d been working from home for two months, Hatim?
 - d Did you know that I'd been working from home for two months, Hatim?
2. **You summarise the content of your essay when you**
 - a develop the main idea.
 - b write the conclusion of your essay.
 - c write the elements of your essay in detail.
 - d make the end open.
3. **Which of the following is structurally correct?**
 - a Once I have heard the good news, I contacted Adel.
 - b Once I heard the good news, I had contacted Adel.
 - c Once I had been hearing the good news, I contacted Adel.
 - d Once I had heard the good news, I contacted Adel.
4. **Which of the following transitions shows cause?**
 - a however
 - b due to
 - c therefore
 - d firstly
5. **The main purpose of a/an essay is to describe your point of focus in a vivid and particular manner, so that readers can easily picture the described object, person, or state in their mind.**
 - a narrative
 - b formal
 - c descriptive
 - d argumentative
6. **Which of the following sentences is punctuated correctly?**
 - c They're coming to the party, aren't they? well I'm glad to hear it.
 - a They're coming to the party, aren't they? Well I'm glad to hear it.
 - b Theyre coming to the party aren't they? Well I'm glad to hear it.
 - d They're coming to the party, aren't they? Well, I'm glad to hear it.
7. **When you conclude your speech, you should**
 - a tell your audience what you are talking about
 - b divide your body into parts. Every part supports one of your main ideas
 - c restate and sum up what you said in the speech
 - d tell your audience who you are
8. **One of the following sentences CAN'T be used when you CONCLUDE writing an essay on the merits of the internet:**
 - a To sum up, the internet is one of the most useful inventions.
 - b In my opinion, the internet has a lot of disadvantages in case we use it badly.
 - c In my view, the internet is very useful to all of us.
 - d In conclusion, the internet has made the world a small village.
9. **Which of the following sentences is punctuated correctly?**
 - a The tour guide will stop in these cities: London, Paris, and Rome.
 - b The tour guide will stop in these cities London, Paris, and Rome
 - c The tour guide will stop in these cities, London, Paris, and rome.
 - d The tour guide will stop in these cities London, Paris, and Rome.
10. **The part of a paragraph that starts with a topic sentence that supports the thesis of the essay is known as**
 - a introduction
 - b body paragraph
 - c conclusion
 - d coherence



1. **When you are aware of your goals, you can achieve your ambitions and hopes easily.**

- (أ) عندما تكون على فهم بأهدافك ، يمكنك تحقيق طموحاتك ورغباتك بسهولة.
 (ب) عندما تكون على دراية بمميزاتك ، يمكنك تحقيق طموحاتك وأمالك بسهولة.
 (ج) عندما تكون على دراية بأهدافك ، يمكنك رؤية طموحاتك وأمالك بسهولة.
 (د) عندما تكون على دراية بأهدافك ، يمكنك تحقيق طموحاتك وأمالك بسهولة.

2. **Social media has opened new horizons for content-creators and marketing companies, and boosted communication between people from different backgrounds.**

- (أ) لقد فتحت وسائل التواصل أفاق جديدة لابتداع المحتوى وشركات التسويق وعززت التواصل بين الناس من البيئات المختلفة.
 (ب) لقد فتحت وسائل التواصل أفاق جديدة لصانعو المحتوى وشركات البيع وعززت التواصل بين الناس من البيئات المختلفة.
 (ج) لقد فتحت وسائل التواصل أفاق جديدة لصانعو المحتوى وشركات التسويق ومنعت التواصل بين الناس من البيئات المختلفة.
 (د) لقد فتحت وسائل التواصل أفاق جديدة لصانعو المحتوى وشركات التسويق وعززت التواصل بين الناس من البيئات المختلفة.

3. **Presidential initiatives, such as the Solidarity and Dignity and Decent Life Initiatives, are expected to significantly contribute to improving the quality of life of Egyptians everywhere especially in rural areas.**

- (أ) من المتوقع أن تساهم المبادرات الرئاسية مثل مبادرة تكافل وكرامة وحياة كريمة بشكل عظيم في تحسين نوعية حياة المصريين في كل مكان وخاصة في المناطق الريفية.
 (ب) من المتوقع أن تساهم المبادرات الوزارية، مثل مبادرة تكافل اجتماعي وحياة كريمة، بشكل كبير في تحسين نوعية حياة المصريين في كل مكان وخاصة في المناطق الريفية.
 (ج) من المتوقع أن تساهم المبادرات الرئاسية مثل مبادرة تكافل وكرامة وحياة جديدة، بشكل عظيم في تحسين نوعية حياة المصريين في كل مكان، وخاصة في المناطق النامية.
 (د) من المتوقع أن تساهم المبادرات الرئاسية، مثل مبادرة تكافل وكرامة وحياة كريمة، بشكل كبير في تحسين أحوال المصريين في كل مكان، وخاصة في المناطق الشعبية.

٤. **تبذل الحكومة جهدا عظيما لاستصلاح الصحراء لتوفير الامن الغذائي.**

- a The government was making a great effort to reclaim the desert to provide food security.
 b The government is making a great effort to reclaim the dessert to improve food security.
 c The government is making a great effort to reclaim the desert to provide food security.
 d The government is doing a great efforts to reclaim the desert to provide food security.

٥. **تسعى مصر الى جذب رأس المال العربي والاجنبي للإستثمار في مجالات كثيرة.**

- a Egypt seek to attract Arab and foreign capital to invest in many fields.
 b Egypt seeks to attract Arab and foreign capital to invest in many fields.
 c Egypt seeks to attract Arab and foreign capital to invent in many fields.
 d Egypt seeks to attack Arab and foreign capital to invest in many fields.

٦. **المعرفة قوة، وهي ما يميز البشر عن غيرهم من المخلوقات، فالإنسان هو المخلوق الوحيد القادر على الإبداع**

والاختراع، مما يزيد افق المعرفة.

- a Knowledge is energy and it distinguishes humans from other creatures. The man is the only creature who is able to create and invent which increases the horizon of knowledge.
 b Knowledge is power and it resembles humans from other creatures. Man is the only creature who is able to create and invent which increases the horizon of knowledge.
 c Knowledge is power and it distinguishes humans from other creatures. Man is the only creature who is able to create and invent which increases the horizon of knowledge.
 d Knowledge is energy and it distinguishes humans from other creatures. Man is the only creature who is able to recreate and invite which increases the horizon of knowledge.



Reading Comprehension

Read the following passage, then answer the questions:

At school, you probably had the support of your teachers, your family and your friends. When you leave secondary school, you will start to have responsibility for your own life. This means being in control of your time and also your choice of career. However, it is important never to forget the values and morals that your family and your school have taught you. Show respect to not only older people, but also to younger people, both male and female. Remember to be tolerant of people who are different to you. Be loyal to all your friends.

When you are at work, make sure that you help and support your work colleagues. It is good to be ambitious, but do not envy people who are promoted before you. Be patient and always work hard and you will be rewarded one day.

When you are not at work, spend some time helping your local community. This is an excellent way to meet new people, and to help improve the lives of others. Try to help the poor whenever you can. Most people find that voluntary and charitable work is so rewarding that they are happy to do it.

Your school has taught you how to pass your exams, but it has also taught you important values and morals that will help whatever career you choose.

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

- The main idea of the passage is that
 a How to be successful after leaving school. b How to succeed at your school.
 c Tolerant people lose a lot in their life. d You will be rewarded one day.
- In your future career, will support you.
 a your family and teachers b morals and values
 c your school and colleagues d males and females
- Voluntary work is rewarding although it is
 a unseen b unpaid c valueless d fruitless
- Remember to be tolerant of people who are
 a different to your colleagues b similar to your colleagues
 c different to you d similar to you
- Being helps you to get on well with other people.
 a violent b tolerant c shy d ashamed
- Young people are likely to become responsible
 a after primary school b after prep school
 c after secondary school d after university
- The word from the passage means the people who live in the same area.
 a responsibility b morals c community d colleagues
- Which of the following can summarise the second paragraph?
 a The rules you have to follow at school to succeed.
 b The instructions which you have to obey at your community.
 c How to deal with your colleagues at work.
 d Some trips help you to stay healthy all the time.

Write an **Essay** of about (200) words on the following:

"Women's role"



A Finish the following dialogue:

- Tamer is telling Waleed about his new job in Canada.
- Tamer** I've been offered a good job.
- Waleed** Good! (1)
- Tamer** It's in a big new hospital. Working conditions are much better than here so is the salary.
- Waleed** Marvelous. But (2)
- Tamer** Through the Canadian Embassy Cairo.
- Waleed** Do they still have vacancies?
- Tamer** (3) You need to check.
- Waleed** (4)

b Translate into Arabic:

1. Everyone should play a positive role in developing our country and achieving progress.

2. A house is made of walls and beams. A home is built with love and dreams.

c Translate into English:

١. ستظل مصر واحة الأمن والأمان في منطقة الشرق الأوسط.

٢. العلم والعمل هما السبيل الوحيد لتحقيق الرفاهية والتقدم لأى أمة.

d Write a paragraph (120 words) about:

"Social media"

e Novel

خاص بالقسم العلمي

1. As Pip said goodbye to Biddy and Joe, he realised that they

- a** didn't want to see Joe again **b** were in love with each other
c didn't want Pip to visit them again **d** knew him better than he knew himself

2. What did Estella tell Pip about the men she spent time with?

- a** He was the only one that she was honest with.
b She wasn't sure which one she wanted to marry.
c She wanted to make them all sad. **d** She would marry one of them.

3. How did Pip feel when he saw Estella again?

1 Vocabulary

implement (v)	ينفذ / يطبق	illustrated (adj)	مصور / موضح بالصور	spectacular (adj)	مذهل / مدهش
approach (v/n)	طريقة / نهج / يقترب	monitor (v/n)	مراقب / يراقب	spectacularly (adv)	بشكل مذهل
mass-produced (adj)	منتج بكثرة	packaging (n)	تعبئة / تغليف	essential (adj)	ضروري / جوهري
immerse (v)	يغمر / يغطس	consultant (n)	استشاري	practical (adj)	عملي
immersive (adj)	مبهر / غامر	permanent (adj)	دائم / مستمر / باق	drugs (n)	عقاقير / مخدرات
innovative (adj)	ابتكاري / ابداعي	record (v/n)	سجل / يسجل / رقم قياسي	scare (v)	يفزع / يخيف
innovation (n)	إبداع / ابتكار	scale (n)	ميزان / نطاق / مقياس	hidden (adj)	مخفي / مخبأ
universe (n)	الكون	competitive (adj)	تنافسي	freezing (adj)	متجمد
solar system (n)	المجموعة الشمسية	curious (adj)	فضولي / متطفل	advance (v/n)	تقدم / تطور / يتقدم
planet (n)	كوكب	method (n)	طريقة / نظام / كيفية	equipment (n)	معدات
astronaut (n)	رائد فضاء	device (n)	جهاز	measure (v/n)	يقيس / قياس / إجراء
astronomer (n)	عالم الفلك	distance (n)	مسافة	condition (n)	ظرف / حالة / شرط
spacecraft (n)	مركبة فضاء	evidence (n)	دليل	forms (n)	اشكال
sensor (n)	مستشعر / جهاز استشعار	display (v/n)	عرض / يعرض / يظهر	balance (v/n)	توازن / يتوازن
process (n)	عملية / نظام	survive (v)	ينجو / يعيش	beyond (prep)	ما وراء / خلف
operation (n)	عملية (جراحية)	advertise (v)	يعلن	imagination (n)	خيال / تخيل
inconvenient (adj)	غير ملائم	surround (v)	يحيط	surgeon (n)	جراح
constantly (adv)	باستمرار	expand (v)	يتوسع / يتمدد / يوسع	surgery (n)	جراحة
conquer (v)	يغزو / يخضع / يقهر	require (v)	يتطلب / يستلزم	treat (v)	يعالج / يعامل / يعتبر / يستضيف
surface (n)	سطح	audience (n)	جمهور / مقابلة رسمية	treatment (n)	علاج / معاملة / معالجة
experiment (v/n)	يجرب / تجربة	adapt (v)	يتكيف / يتأقلم	support (v/n)	يدعم / دعم

2 Expressions & Prepositions

surround sound	الصوت المجسم	in fact (in truth)	في الواقع
artificial intelligence	الذكاء الاصطناعي	be connected to	متصل بـ
science fiction	خيال علمي	on a big (large) scale	على نطاق واسع
global warming	الاحتباس الحراري	essential for	ضروري لـ
burning questions	أسئلة ملحة	on average	في المتوسط
It's likely that.....	من المحتمل أن	give up	يستسلم / يقلع عن
keep in touch with	يبقي علي اتصال مع	addicted to	مدمن لـ
electric cars	سيارات كهربائية	on display	معروض

3 Collocations

carry out (do-perform) an experiment	يجري تجربة	carry out (do-perform) an operation	يجري عملية جراحية
do well	يؤدي بشكل جيد	health care	الرعاية الصحية
make noise	يسبب ضوضاء	have an impact (effect - influence)	له تأثير
develop an approach	يطور نهجاً	competitive price	سعر تنافسي
take an approach	يتخذ منهجاً	create an opportunity	يخلق فرصة
cause (do) damage	يسبب ضرر	play music	يعزف موسيقى

4 Synonyms & Antonyms

word	meaning	Synonym	Antonym
approach	طريقة / يقترب / نهج	method - attitude - go near	leave - depart - abandon
implement	يطبق / ينفذ	carry out - apply	neglect - ignore
conquer	يغزو / يخضع / يتغلب علي	beat - overcome - occupy	give up - release - liberate
innovation	إبداع	creation - variation	tradition - imitation - replica
immerse	يغمر	sink - soak - involve	float - dry - reject
inconvenient	غير ملائم	annoying - unsuitable	suitable - convenient
distant	بعيد	faraway - remote	nearby - close
artificial	اصطناعي	unnatural - (man-made)	natural - genuine
complicated	معقد	complex - very difficult	simple - easy
permanent	دائم	endless - constant- (long-term)	temporary - (short-term)

5 Notice the Difference

sensible	حكيم	↔	sensitive	حساس
invent	يخترع (شيء جديد)	↔	discover	يكشف (شيء كان موجود)
invention	اختراع	↔	innovation	الابتكار / الإبداع
experience	خبرة / تجربة حياتية	↔	experiment	تجربة علمية / يجرب
process	عملية (ذات خطوات محددة)	↔	operation	عملية (جراحية/حسابية) / تشغيل
do an operation	يجري عملية (الطبيب / الجراح)	↔	have an operation	يجري له عملية (مريض)
on the one hand	من ناحية	↔	on the other hand	من ناحية أخرى
decide to + inf.	يقرر أن	↔	decide on + n.	يختار
depend on	يعتمد علي	↔	based in	مقره في
wonder	يتساءل / يتعجب	↔	wander	يتجول
require	يتطلب	↔	enquire / inquire	يستفسر
unfortunately	لسوء الحظ	↔	fortunately	لحسن الحظ
planet	كوكب	↔	plant	نبات / يزرع
surface	سطح	↔	roof	سطح المنزل
rather than	بدلاً من	↔	other than	بخلاف / غير / بالإضافة إلى
improve	يحسن	↔	prove	يثبت
lie / lied / lied (lying)	يكذب	↔	lie / lay / lain	يرقد / يقع
permanent	دائم	↔	temporary	مؤقت





1. A leader should be diplomatic in his to political situations.
 a fight b approach c survive d device
2. If such measures were, the problems could be overcome in a few months.
 a implemented b applying c implement d avoid
3. The robbery had been on a hidden security camera.
 a taken b recorded c ordered d occurred
4. The latest vacuum cleaners contain that detect the amount of dust.
 a organs b senses c members d sensors
5. Pollution levels in the Nile are being closely.
 a looked b saw c monitored d improved
6. Her cold, rude approach made her many enemies. "Approach" here means
 a leave b go near c curious d attitude
7. Our prices are highly ; they are low as or lower than those of the others.
 a competitive b impressed c competed d competition
8. We are thankful for all of the ideas and that made our life better.
 a innovative b innovations c imaginative d creative
9. Are you looking for a permanent job? - The antonym of "permanent" is
 a last b good c temporary d constant
10. Most of the world's famous novels are published in books.
 a frustrated b illustrated c explain d show
11. After his retirement, he himself in various charitable activities.
 a immersive b avoided c access d immersed
12. There will be valuable prizes for the most design.
 a innovation b innovator c innovative d innovate
13. Plastic is the best kind of on which to use a computer mouse.
 a surface b floor c treatment d ground
14. Don't eat the sweets if the has been damaged or torn.
 a pack b packaging c sheet d wrap
15. The patient did not respond well to the new
 a process b transplant c treat d treatment
16. No matter how good, intelligence just can't measure up to human intelligence.
 a artificial b industrial c cultural d natural
17. We shall be making the product on a large next year.
 a average b percent c scarce d scale
18. When you give in court, you have to swear to tell the truth.
 a prove b lecture c evidence d presentation
19. We ought to hire a public relations to help improve our image.
 a innovator b advice c minister d consult
20. Some teachers are finding it difficult to the government's educational reforms.
 a make b implement c applied d ignore
21. He tried to run away but gave up when he found himself
 a surrounding b surround c surrounded d surroundings

22. Many new manufacturing techniques enable factories to mass-..... their products.
 a produce b product c production d producing
23. The sacrifice of our soldiers will remain a mark in our history.
 a temporary b vain c permanent d tiny
24. Computer games are a blend of graphics and creative gameplay programming.
 a impressed b immersive c immerse d affected
25. The United States is planning to launch a to the moon in a few years.
 a plane b submarine c spacecraft d tanker
26. The view from the top of the hill is great.
 a practical b awfully c terribly d spectacularly
27. You need a lot of to see what the building will be like when it's finished.
 a innovative b creative c imagination d imaginative
28. High heels are not for long walks, they are too painful.
 a practical b probable c improper d partial
29. I had to fill in this really complicated form. The synonym of "complicated" is
 a useful b simple c complex d trivial
30. We can't say with certainty that there is life on other
 a planets b world c plants d spaces
31. Children are about animals and how they live.
 a exciting b interested c keen d curious
32. They were very lucky to the accident without even a scratch.
 a survive b live c run d survival
33. Drug smugglers try to find new ways of getting drugs into a country.
 a rarely b never c constantly d continue
34. She has always been opposed to on animals.
 a experts b experiences c experienced d experiments
35. As time goes by, have found planets in larger and larger orbits.
 a astronomers b pilots c engineers d astrologers
36. She's been trying to her fear of flying but in vain.
 a help b come c protect d conquer
37. The childhood friends have in touch with each other for 40 years.
 a stayed b kept c been d all are ok
38. If we destroy too many forests we may upset the of nature.
 a style b pollution c balance d atmosphere
39. He scheduled the meeting for a/an time, so few people could attend.
 a inconvenient b suitable c convenient d probable
40. Electricity is dangerous and should be with caution.
 a handed b catch c treated d seen
41. The trained in machines that stimulate conditions in space.
 a astronomers b astronauts c divers d pilots
42. The new perfume has been in all the major women's magazines.
 a announced b claimed c advertised d published
43. The teachers keep of the children's progress.
 a claims b states c monitors d records

44. The job a high level of organizational ability.
 a acquires b inquires c requires d a & b
45. Unless a new is found to control traffic, we will never find a solution to the dilemma.
 a curriculum b respect c altitude d approach
46. Unfortunately, the accident left the young man disabled.
 a permanently b permanent c temporary d temporarily
47. If you're going to walk that long you need proper walking boots.
 a land b distant c method d distance
48. Everyone was disappointed when the team failed to to the next round.
 a advance b decline c increase d decrease
49. Treasures from the sunken ship were put on at the museum.
 a window b gate c display d play
50. I tried to fix the computer, but it was my capabilities.
 a on b beyond c below d above
51. The hospital is famous for its pioneering work in heart
 a heal b surgeon c treat d surgery
52. I went to the doctor's with him to give him some as he was very afraid.
 a support b brave c encourage d important
53. Trees go through the of growing and losing leaves every year.
 a possess b operation c device d process
54. I went through about four years of being addicted computer games.
 a of b to c on d with
55. Mai about her age to get married.
 a lay b lain c lied d laid
56. The film was shown in ; the audience was totally in it.
 a immersed b sunk c soaked d plunged
57. She called at a most time so I couldn't answer her call.
 a conveniently b inconveniently c convenient d inconvenient
58. It is for health to maintain a positive attitude to life.
 a illogical b essential c inconvenient d harmful
59. If such measures were implemented, the problems could be overcome in a few months. The antonym of 'implement' is
 a ignore b neglect c carry out d a & b
60. Good computer skills will your career prospects.
 a proof b prove c improve d provide
61. The lack of evidence means that the case is to go to court.
 a like b unlike c likely d unlikely
62. The test is designed to children's reading ability.
 a measure b survive c conquer d perform
63. She had to an operation on her knee to help her walk again.
 a carry out b do c perform d have
64. As far as we know, the entire was created in the big bang.
 a universally b universe c universal d university
65. The government has economic aid to the region.
 a immersed b lied c expanded d survived

① will + inf.
التنبؤ بدون دليل / حقائق مستقبلية
"العمر" / قرار سريع / تحذير / طلب /
عرض / تهديد / وعد / صفة دائمة

sure
certainly
think
believe
hope
promise
expect
predict
probably
perhaps

② am
is
are + going to + inf.
plan
decide
watch out!
intend
صفة مؤقتة
تنبؤ مع دليل

Future Forms
صيغ المستقبل

③ am
is
are + v + ing
arrangements
book - prepare
arrange - buy - get
أعياد / مناسبات / حفلات / زيارات رسمية / سفر
can't (won't be able to)

④ Present Simple (v + s) → timetables
مواعيد رسمية ثابتة
مواعيد (طائرة - قطار - درس - برنامج - حفلة - سينما - المباريات - الامتحانات ..)

⑤ will be + v + ing
مدة tomorrow
from ... to ... next
can't (won't be able to)
This time next
مدة (في المستقبل) all +

⑥ will have + p.p
by - before
in
for
يوم / شهر / سنة (في المستقبل)
مدة (في المستقبل)
مدة (في المستقبل)

* لاحظ الروابط الزمنية في المستقبل:

مستقبل + when / as soon as / after
once / before / till / until + مضارع بسيط
او تام

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

Exercises on Structure



1. **Once I the meeting, I will go to the club.**
 a finishes b finished c have finished d had started
2. **When I return home, I studying because I have a headache.**
 a won't start b not going to start c haven't started d will start
3. **I'll stay here till Mai back from school.**
 a had come b comes c has come d b & c
4. **They've made all the arrangements, they a party next Friday.**
 a are holding b will be holding c hold d will hold
5. **Please Ali, bread before you come home?**
 a had you bought b have you bought c did you buy d will you buy
6. **I can't meet you since I my lessons all day.**
 a will revise b had revised c will be revising d have revised
7. **As soon as you see the criminal, the police at once.**
 a telephoned b have telephoned c telephone d will telephone
8. **I predict that Ahmed a part-time job during the next summer holiday.**
 a shall find b is finding c will find d finds
9. **When I the news, I will tell you!**
 a will get b had got c was getting d have got
10. **Once I sure the car is ready for the journey, I will contact you.**
 a have made b had made c was making d will make
11. **You'll be late for your train- I you to the station if you like.**
 a am driving b will be driving c will drive d will have driven
12. **He will have his lunch as soon as he the restaurant.**
 a is reaching b reaches c was reaching d reached
13. **Our school part in the "Top form contests" next week.**
 a will take b takes c is taking d is going to take
14. **This time next week, I at the Helton if you need to contact me.**
 a will stay b will be staying c am going to stay d wait
15. **The moment I everything for the party, I will contact you.**
 a was preparing b had prepared c will prepare d have prepared
16. **I can't see you this evening, I my homework.**
 a am going to do b will do c do d am doing
17. **Give the money back or we call the police.**
 a are going to b will c would d were going to
18. **At this time next Friday, we to New York.**
 a will being fly b 'll being flying c will be flying d flying
19. **She has already decided. She her old flat.**
 a is going to sell b is going to be sold c will have sold d will sell
20. **I the housework all morning tomorrow.**
 a will be done b won't be done c will be doing d going to do
21. **Over the next five years, they an enormous bridge over the Nile.**
 a build b are building c will build d will be building
22. **By this time next month, the builders the house.**
 a will complete b will be completing c will have completed d will have been completed

23. to the theatre until I give you a permission.
 a You didn't go b Don't go c You won't go d b & c
24. Global warming in the future.
 a still rises b is still be rising c will still be rising d is still rising
25. Look where you are going. You into a hole.
 a will step b will be stepped c step d are going to step
26. I'm saving up. I a car.
 a will have bought b am going to buy c am buying d will be buying
27. We are having an exam next week, it at 9 o'clock.
 a will start b starts c starting d is starting
28. By 2030, scientists will glasses on which we watch videos.
 a have invented b invent c be inventing d have been invented
29. I to the theatre until I meet my friends.
 a didn't go b haven't gone c won't go d hadn't gone
30. The bridge across the river next January.
 a will be built b will have been built c will build d being built
31. They for Paris tomorrow. They have arranged everything.
 a leave b are going to leave c are leaving d will leave
32. We have decided where and when to meet. We at the club tonight.
 a are going to meet b will meet c meet d are meeting
33. Where do you intend to spend this weekend? - I grandpa.
 a will be visit b am going to visit c will visiting d will be visited
34. She expects that she the highest marks this year.
 a gets b is going to get c is getting d will get
35. A new bridge here by the government by the end of the year.
 a will build b will be building c will have been built d will have built
36. At 8 o'clock tomorrow, I the match with my friends.
 a will be watching b is going to watch c is watching d watch
37. The plane to France off at 7:00 a.m. tomorrow.
 a is taking b takes c will take d is going to take
38. It's so cloudy. I think it rain.
 a will b is c was d is going to
39. I abroad to complete my study. It's my own intention.
 a will travel b am travelling c am going to travel d travel
40. They a party next week. Everything is arranged.
 a have b are having c are going to have d have had
41. Watch out! You the flower vase.
 a would drop b will drop c are going to drop d are dropping
42. I am the first one to congratulate Ali. His birthday tomorrow.
 a will be b is being c is going to be d will have been
43. I hope I good marks in the final test.
 a are getting b will get c going to get d gets
44. Mr. Ahmed drives his car very fast, he at work on time.
 a will arrive b is arriving c is going to arrive d arrives
45. Farmers the rainforest because they are cutting down more trees.
 a will be damaged b will damage c will be damaged d are going to damage

46. I hope an army officer when I grow up.
a to be **b** I will be **c** I am going to be **d** a & b
47. He has arranged his relatives next week.
a visiting **b** he will visit **c** he is visiting **d** a & c
48. He has planned his relatives next week.
a to visit **b** he will visit **c** he is going to visit **d** a & c
49. I made up my mind. I engineering at university.
a will study **b** am studied **c** would study **d** am going to study
50. Which sentence is grammatically incorrect?
a I am going to be a famous doctor. **b** I will help you.
c I am visiting my ill friend tonight. **d** It is really dark. It will rain.
51. I my dentist at 7 o'clock. I have already had an appointment.
a am seeing **b** will see **c** see **d** seeing
52. By 2030, treatment for cancer found out.
a will be **b** will have **c** will have been **d** is going to be
53. We are travelling into space tomorrow. The launch at 7:50 in the evening.
a is going to be **b** will be **c** is **d** takes
54. I can't go to the cinema with you this evening because I for my brother's wedding.
a will prepare **b** will be preparing **c** am preparing **d** b & c
55. All experts think that Egypt this economic problem in 2026.
a will overcome **b** will have overcome
c will be overcome **d** will have been overcome
56. All experts think that this economic problem in 2026.
a will overcome **b** will have overcome
c will be overcome **d** will have been overcome
57. All experts think that Egypt this economic problem by 2026.
a will overcome **b** will have overcome
c will be overcome **d** will have been overcome
58. All experts think that this economic problem by 2026.
a will overcome **b** will have overcome
c will be overcome **d** will have been overcome
59. When Jana arrives home, her mother the food. So, she won't have to help her.
a would prepare **b** will be prepared **c** will be preparing **d** will have prepared
60. When Jana arrives home, her mother the food. So, she will have to help her.
a would prepare **b** will be prepared **c** will be preparing **d** will have prepared
61. He is visiting us next week. This means that next week.
a he has arranged to visit us **b** he has planned to visit us
c he has decided to visit us **d** he has promised to visit us
62. He is going to visit us next week. This means that next week.
a he has arranged to visit us **b** he has planned to visit us
c he has prepared to visit us **d** he has thought of visiting us
63. There's a train at six o'clock tomorrow. I hope I will catch it.
a will leave **b** leaves **c** is going to leave **d** leaving
64. Egypt has an ambitious plan, the number of tourists in the few next years.
a is going to be doubled **b** are going to double
c are going to be doubled **d** will be double



1. **Which of the following is punctuated correctly?**
 - a Tamer, have you read Great Expectations by Charles Dickens
 - b Tamer, have you read Great Expectations by Charles' Dickens'?
 - c Tamer have you read Great Expectations by Charles Dickens?
 - d Tamer, have you read Great Expectations by Charles Dickens?
2. **Which of the following is structurally correct?**
 - a When I had finished work, I will travel to Ismailia.
 - b When I have finished work, I will travel to Ismailia.
 - c When I have finished work, I travelled to Ismailia.
 - d When I finished work, I will travel to Ismailia.
3. **When you want to introduce an opposite opinion when you are writing, you can say**
 - a In the other way
 - b On the other hand
 - c By the other hand
 - d On one side
4. **Which of the following doesn't express contrast?**
 - a He contacts us although he is busy.
 - b He is busy, so he can't contact us.
 - c He is busy, but he contacts us.
 - d Despite being busy, he contacts us.
5. **Reading widens our horizons. Moreover, it enriches our culture. Moreover, here shows**
 - a addition
 - b contrast
 - c reason
 - d cause
6. **Which of the following is structurally correct?**
 - a They didn't leave until they have signed the contract.
 - b They don't leave until they have signed the contract.
 - c They won't leave until they have signed the contract.
 - d They will leave until they have signed the contract.
7. **Which sentence is correct ?**
 - a He said, "I won't come".
 - b He said: "I won't come".
 - c He said; "I won't come".
 - d He said, "I wont come"
8. **A narrative essay is the one that**
 - a provides a clear, focused explanation of a topic.
 - b presents an extended evidence-based argument.
 - c tells a story about a personal experience or an imaginative one.
 - d provides a detailed sensory description of something.
9. **A/An** **essay seeks to make the reader agree with the writer's point of view.**
 - a narrative
 - b descriptive
 - c persuasive
 - d expository
10. **Which of the following has the perfect punctuation?**
 - a Where do you live: Mai.
 - b where do you live, Mai?
 - c Where do you live, Mai?
 - d Where do you live, mai?
11. **In the argumentative essay, we present**
 - a only one side of the argument
 - b both sides of the argument
 - c only the view of the writer
 - d one point of view



1. **Ever since the advent of the space race, humanity has gone beyond their capabilities to reveal more, gain knowledge and share more about our universe.**
- (أ) منذ ظهور سباق الفضاء، تجاوزت البشرية مواردها للكشف عن كثير واكتساب المعرفة ومشاركة المزيد حول عالمنا.
 (ب) قبل ظهور استكشاف الفضاء، تجاوزت البشرية قدراتها للكشف عن المزيد واكتساب المعرفة ومشاركة المزيد حول عالمنا.
 (ج) منذ ظهور سباق الفضاء، تجاوزت البشرية قدراتها للكشف عن المزيد واكتساب المعرفة ونشر المزيد حول كوكبنا.
 (د) منذ ظهور سباق الفضاء، تجاوزت البشرية قدراتها للكشف عن المزيد واكتساب المعرفة ومشاركة المزيد حول عالمنا.
2. **Making people happy is one of the values that create affection among them. It doesn't take much effort to put a smile on someone's face.**
- (أ) إسعاد الناس أحد القيم التي تخلق المودة بينهم. لن تحتاج إلى جهد كبير لرسم ابتسامة على وجه شخص ما.
 (ب) إسعاد الناس أحد القيم التي تخلق الراحة بينهم، لن تحتاج إلى جهد كبير لرسم ابتسامة على وجه شخص ما.
 (ج) إسعاد الناس أحد القيم التي تخلق المودة بينهم، لن تحتاج إلى جهد كبير لطلب ابتسامة من وجه شخص ما.
 (د) إسعاد الناس أحد القيم التي تخلق الراحة بينهم، فستحتاج إلى جهد كبير لرسم ابتسامة على وجه شخص ما.
3. **The Arab Parliament selected Egypt's New Administrative Capital as the best Arab sustainable development project in 2021.**
- (أ) اختار البرلمان الدولي العاصمة الإدارية الجديدة لمصر كأفضل مشروع عربي للتنمية المستدامة في عام ٢٠٢١.
 (ب) اختار البرلمان العربي العاصمة الإدارية الجديدة لمصر كأفضل مشروع عربي للتنمية المستدامة في عام ٢٠٢١.
 (ج) اختار البرلمان العربي العاصمة الإدارية الجديدة لمصر كأفضل مشروع عربي للثقافة المستدامة في عام ٢٠٢١.
 (د) اختار البرلمان العربي العاصمة الإدارية الجديدة لمصر كأفضل مشروع عربي للتنمية المستدامة في عام ٢٠٢١.
4. **Modern technology is used in all areas of life, it has resulted in saving time and effort, increasing production and making life more comfortable.**
- (أ) تستخدم التكنولوجيا الحديثة في جميع حقول الحياة مما أدى إلى توفير الوقت والجهد وزيادة الإنتاج وجعل الحياة أكثر راحة.
 (ب) تستخدم التكنولوجيا الحديثة في جميع مجالات الحياة مما أدى إلى توفير الوقت والجهد وتخفيض الإنتاج وجعل الحياة أكثر راحة.
 (ج) تستخدم التكنولوجيا الحديثة في جميع مجالات الحياة مما أدى إلى إهدار الوقت والجهد وزيادة الإنتاج وجعل الحياة أكثر راحة.
 (د) تستخدم التكنولوجيا الحديثة في جميع مجالات الحياة مما أدى إلى توفير الوقت والجهد وزيادة الإنتاج وجعل الحياة أكثر راحة.
٥. **إن استخدام التكنولوجيا الحديثة في جميع المجالات قد أصبح ضرورة في الأيام الحالية.**
- a The use of modern technology in all fields has become a necessity these days.
 b The use of modern technology in all fields has become a necessity these days.
 c The use of modern technology in all fields have become a necessity these days.
 d The use of modern technology in each fields has become a necessity these days.
٦. **الحياة إما أن تكون مغامرة جريئة أو لا شيء.**
- a Life is either a brave adventure or nothing.
 b Life is neither a brave adventure or nothing.
 c Life is either a brave adventurer or nothing.
 d Life is either a brave adventure or anything.
٧. **تساعد الرياضة الشباب على قضاء أوقات فراغهم، فهي تقوي قيم هامة للمجتمع مثل المنافسة الشريفة والعمل الجماعي.**
- a Sports helps young people to spend their free time. They reinforce important values to society, like honest competition and teamwork.
 b Sports help young people to spend their free time. They reinforce important values to society, like honest competition and teamwork.
 c Sports help small people spending their free time. It reinforces important values to society, like honest competition and teamwork.
 d Sports help young people to spend their free time. They force important values to society, like honest competition and teamwork.



Reading Comprehension

Read the following passage, then answer the questions:

Most stores offer great deals on Black Friday. They open their doors in the early hours of the morning. They try to attract shoppers with big discounts. Some items like TVs are much cheaper than usual. Stores may even lose money on these items. They hope that shoppers will buy gifts for other people while they are in the store. Black Friday is a great time to get good deals. The problem is that there are not enough low-priced items to go around. Each store may only have a few. These items are in high demand. People stand in long lines to get such great deals. They may line up hours before a store opens. **They** may be hoping to get a low price on a TV or laptop, but not everyone who wants one will get one. Some people leave disappointed.

So where does the name "Black Friday" come from? It was first used in Philadelphia in the 1950s. The police called this day Black Friday because of the heavy traffic it drew. In the 1960s, stores tried to rename the day "Big Friday." It did not stick. The name "Black Friday" continued to spread across the country. Now people all over the world take part in the event known as Black Friday. Stores have held Black Friday events in the U.K., Australia and Brazil since 2012. In Mexico, stores offer an annual weekend of discounts. They call it "El Buen Fin," which means "the good weekend" in Spanish. I guess the language of savings is universal.

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

- Where does the name Black Friday come from?
 - The police called this day Black Friday because there is a lot of traffic.
 - The stores called this day Black Friday because it is a serious shopping day.
 - The police called this day Black Friday to remember the victims of violence.
 - The stores called this day Black Friday because they make a lot of money.
- According to the text, why do stores set prices so low on some items that they lose money?
 - They want people to enjoy the holidays.
 - They hope people will buy other gifts while they are in the store.
 - They are in a giving mood because the holiday season is just beginning.
 - They are trying to get rid of old items from last year to make room for new items.
- Which title best expresses the author's purpose in writing this text?
 - Black Friday: Stories from the Parking Lot
 - Black Friday: Why You Should Go This Year
 - Black Friday: The Stuff That You Should Know
 - Black Friday: How to Save Money on the Big Day
- Why do you think people enjoy shopping on Black Friday?
 - Stores run out of high demand items quickly.
 - People can really save a lot of money on Black Friday.
 - There are large crowds and lots of low-priced items.
 - Sometimes violence occurs at Black Friday events.
- The word "They" refers to

a stores	b people	c countries	d equipment
----------	----------	-------------	-------------
- The word "disappointed" is a synonym of

a excited	b amazed	c depressed	d surprised
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- Which country is not mentioned in the passage?

a France	b Australia	c Brazil	d United Kingdom
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Write an **Essay** of about (200) words on the following:

"Global warming"



A Finish the following dialogue:

- between Ali and the waiter in a restaurant
- Waiter **May I take your order, sir?**
- Ali **Can I see the menu, please?**
- Waiter **(1)**
- Ali **Thank you.**
- Waiter **(2) ?**
- Ali **Roast beef.**
- Waiter **(3) ?**
- Ali **Orange juice.**
- Waiter **What about a sweet?**
- Ali **(4)**
- Waiter **All right. I won't be late.**

b Translate into Arabic:

- No country can make progress without good education, so education now tops Egypt's priorities.
- Ambitious nations conquer difficulties and make miracles.

c Translate into English:

١. تهدف المناظرات إلى تدريب الأجيال على المشاركة والنقد البناء.

٢. إن ثروة مصر الحقيقية تكمن في مواردها البشرية وإبداع شبابها وتميزه في كافة المجالات.

d Write a paragraph (120 words) about:

"How to solve the problem of unemployment"

e Islamic Selections **خاص بالقسم الأدبي**

- How did the Muslims win Almighty Allah's Aid, Support and Power?
- What was the result of the Muslim archers' mistake at the battle of Uhud?
- Why was Muhammad recommended to Lady Khadeeja?
a He was a Prophet. b He was honest. c He was strong. d He was wealthy.
- What did waraqa Ibn-Nawfal assure when he listened to Muhammed?
a Muhammad was a prophet c Muhammad was a magician
c Muhammad was a liar d Muhammad was dishonest



عليك إتباع التعليمات التالية

- 1 تحديد نوع المقال هل هو مقال عن موضوع ايجابي أو سلبي أو مميزات وعيوب أو موضوع عام.
- 2 حاول تجميع أفكار رئيسية للمقال وعمل Main points.
- 3 مراعاة الترابط والتنسيق بين جمل وأفكار المقال.
- 4 الشكل العام للكتابة هو الطريق للوصول إلى أعلى الدرجات في المقال.
- 5 تناسب زمن الجملة مع سياق الموضوع ومراعاة الأخطاء الهجائية (Spelling mistakes).
- 6 تجنب الجمل الطويلة بشكل عام وقم باختيار الكلمات المناسبة وتجنب استخدام الكلمات الغريبة.
- 7 الإلمام بقدر كبير من الكلمات والمصطلحات والتعبيرات مع حفظ الروابط التي تستخدم بين الجمل.
- 8 تحديد هيكل المقال وكم عدد البرجرفانات التي ستكتب في المقال. (لا يقل أي مقال عن 3 فقرات)
- 9 اكتب عنوان المقال في منتصف السطر بين علامات تنصيص.
- 10 اترك مسافة بادئة indentation في أول سطر من موضوعك بما يعادل خمسة أحرف.
- 11 ابدأ جملتك بـ capital letter وقم بإنهاء الجملة بـ full stop والأفضل استخدام الروابط بين الجمل.
- 12 ابدأ موضوعك بـ topic sentence أي جملة رئيسية تحتوي في مجملها على تلخيص الفكرة العامة.
- 13 عندما تنتهي من جملة لا تكتب في سطر جديد منفصل بل قم بوضع نقطة وابدأ جملتك الجديدة.
- 14 ابتعد عن التعبيرات أو الكلمات الصعبة حتى لا تخطئ؛ فبإمكانك كتابة موضوع أنيق بكلمات بسيطة.
- 15 اترك مسافة واضحة بين الكلمة والأخرى وحسن خطك قدر الإمكان.
- 16 لا تقم بالشطب نهائياً في موضوعك.
- 17 لا بد أن تكتب ما لا يقل عن 180-200 كلمة.



الخلاصة: أفضل الطرق لكتابة المقال

- * هي البدء بتعريف الموضوع. اكتب جملة في البداية تشرح فيها الفكرة الرئيسية للمقال في الافتتاحية.
- * اختر جمل مساندة تركز فيها على الأفكار الرئيسية وأكتبها بطريقة جميلة داخل المقال.
- * تحدث عن الأنواع ثم المميزات والعيوب.
- * تحدث بعد ذلك عن دور الحكومة أو المجتمع ثم دور الأفراد.
- * قم بإنهاء المقال بالرأي الشخصي أو طريقة حل أو اقتراح.

موضوعات المقال

- 1 مشكلة (الزيادة السكانية / التلوث / الأمية / البطالة).
- 2 موضوع عام (دور الشباب / دور المرأة / أهمية الرياضة /)
- 3 مزايا وعيوب (الاختراعات الحديثة / الموبايل / الإنترنت / التلفزيون)
- 4 موضوع شخصي (تحدث عن نفسك: حلمك / وظيفتك في المستقبل / هدفك في الحياة / مثلك الأعلى / شخص معجب به..)
- 5 رحلة / زيارة / قصة.

مكونات المقال

* يتكون المقال من مجموعة من البرجرافات، مرتبة ومنسقة جيداً. وأي مقال يتكون على الأقل من ٣ برجرافات. برجراف المقدمة، وبرجراف جسم المقال، وبرجراف الخاتمة.
يتكون المقال من ثلاثة مكونات رئيسية، وهي:



1 المقدمة Introduction

- * المقدمة هي أول شيء في المقال وتكون عبارة عن برجراف واحد فقط.
- * مهمة المقدمة هي أن تُعرّف القارئ ما سيقبل على قراءته داخل جسم المقال.
- * كذلك يجب أن تكون المقدمة تشويقية وواضحة وبسيطة قدر الإمكان.
- * يمكنك بدء المقدمة بسؤال، وجعل جسم المقال هو الإجابة الكاملة والتفصيلية عن هذا السؤال.

الصيغة الافتتاحية the Topic Sentence

- * المقدمة: جملة بها الفكرة الرئيسية للبرجراف topic sentence .
- * الفكرة الأساسية التي تُعرّف المقال عادة تأتي في أول جملة. وتسمى العبارة الافتتاحية. وبالتالي يجب أن تكون أهم عبارة في المقالة. وهي التي تعطي الفكرة الأساسية لكاتب المقال. وكذلك شعوره ورأيه حول الموضوع. وبالطبع العبارة الافتتاحية لا يجب أن تكون عامة بشكل واسع ولا مختصرة جداً. وقد تتضمن:

تعريف الموضوع

مثل شعبي

حكمة

جملة عامة

For positive Topics

موضوعات إيجابية

- ▶ We should put into consideration that.....has become one of the most important things in everyone's life.
يجب أن نضع في الاعتبار أنقد أصبح واحداً من أهم الأشياء في حياة كل شخص.
- ▶ We all agree that.....is one of the most important things in our life and has its vital role nowadays.
نتفق جميعاً أنواحد من الأشياء المهمة في حياتنا وله دوراً حيوياً هذه الأيام.
- ▶ No one can deny that we owe much to which play(s) an important role and active part in our life.
لا ينكر أحد أننا ندين بالكثير لـالذي يلعب دوراً هاماً وفعالاً في حياتنا.
- ▶ In fact, no one can deny that.....is one of the most important matters. Really, this topic is worth discussing. It arouses my interest so much to the extent that I find great pleasure to write about it.
في الواقع، لا يمكن لأحد أن ينكر أنهو من أهم الأمور. حقا، هذا الموضوع يستحق المناقشة. يثير اهتمامي كثيراً لدرجة أنني أجد متعة كبيرة في الكتابة عنه.

For negative Topics

موضوعات سلبية

- ▶ We all believe that.....is really serious and harmful nowadays and has bad effects on all of us.
نعتمد جميعاً أنخطير وضار هذه الأيام وله آثار سيئة علينا جميعاً.
- ▶ We all see that.....stands as an obstacle in the way of our progress.
نرى جميعاً أنيقف كعقبة أمام طريق تقدمنا.

- ▶ There is no doubt that...is one of the most dangerous problems in our life as it has bad effects on us. *مما لا شك فيه أن.....واحداً من أخطر المشاكل في حياتنا لأن له آثار سيئة علينا.*
- ▶ No one can deny that.....stands as an obstacle in the way of our progress. Hence, our state spares no efforts to put an end to it. *لا نستطيع أن ننكر أن.....يمثل عقبة في طريق تقدمنا ومن ثم فدولتنا لا تدخر جهداً لكي تضع له نهاية.*
- ▶ No doubt that this is a very dangerous problem that faces us nowadays. It affects everything in our life, so we must do our best and do every thing to solve it and put an end to it. *لا شك أن هذه المشكلة التي تواجهنا في الوقت الحاضر خطيرة للغاية ، فهي تؤثر على كل شيء في حياتنا ، لذلك يجب علينا أن نبذل قصارى جهدنا لحلها وإيجاد نهاية لها.*

For mixed Topics

موضوعات مزدوجة

- ▶ There is no doubt that is a double edged weapon that has both advantages and disadvantages. *مما لا شك فيه أن.....يعتبر سلاح ذو حدين لما له من مميزات وعيوب.*
- ▶ In fact, is considered a mixed blessing in our life. *حقيقة أن.....يعتبر نعمة ونقمة في وقت واحد في حياتنا.*

جسم المقال

2

Body

- * هنا يمكنك كتابة أكثر من برجراف، ويتم هنا تناول أكبر قدر من المعلومات حول المقال.
- * في جسم المقال يمكنك مناقشة السلبيات والإيجابيات لموضوع المقال، أو مميزات وعيوبه.
- * فجسم المقال هو الجزء الذي يكون فيه التفصيل العميق للموضوع. مثلاً إن كان موضوع المقال الانجليزي عن التعليم. فيمكنك كتابة برجراف عن مميزات التعليم والأنظمة التعليمية المتقدمة.
- * نتحدث في برجراف آخر عن عيوب وسلبيات الأنظمة التعليمية في الدول النامية.
- * في البرجراف الثالث والأخير في جسم المقال، يمكنك أن تتناول فيه المقترحات التي تراها لتطوير الأنظمة التعليمية في الدول النامية.

Supporting Sentences *الجملة الداعمة*

العبارة الافتتاحية تتبعها في العادة عدد من الجمل تسمى بالجملة المساندة. هذه الجمل تكمل المقالة. وفي المقالات الجيدة كل الجمل المساندة تعطي معلومات أكثر عن العبارة الافتتاحية وتفسر الفكرة الرئيسية بإعطاء أمثلة وحقائق وتفصيلات عن الموضوع.

For positive Topics

موضوعات إيجابية

On one hand, it brings a lot of advantages that are uncountable but we can mention some of them. One advantage is that Another advantage is that.....in addition to, that above all,.....

من ناحية، لها الكثير من المزايا التي لا تعد لكن نستطيع أن نذكر بعض منها. احدى المزايا هي أن..... ميزة أخرى هي بالإضافة إلى ذلك وعلاوة على ذلك وفوق كل ذلك....

For negative Topics

موضوعات سلبية

On the other hand, it brings a lot of disadvantages that are uncountable but we can mention some of them. One disadvantage is that.....Another one is that.....In addition to that, above all there are many reasons for this problem like

من ناحية أخرى، لها الكثير من العيوب التي لا تعد لكن نستطيع أن نذكر بعض منها. احدى العيوب هي أن..... عيب آخر هو.....بالإضافة إلى ذلك..... وفوق كل ذلك يوجد الكثير من الأسباب لهذه المشكلة مثل.....

- * تعد الخاتمة ملخصاً مبسطاً وإجمالياً لمحتوى جسم المقال.
- * الخاتمة تكون عبارة عن برجراف واحد فقط.
- * هنا يمكنك كتابة استنتاجك أو رأيك حول موضوع المقال أو يمكنك كتابة نصيحة.
- * يعبر هذا الجزء عن شخصيتك، حيث تعرض رأيك ومقترحاتك والطلوب وقد يشمل نصيحة أو تحذير أو تلخيص لما قلته.
- * البعض يقول أن الخاتمة هي نفسها المقدمة لكن بصياغة مختلفة. أيًا كان، فالخاتمة هي إعادة تذكير بموضوع المقال مع تلخيص وتبسيط أكثر.

The Concluding Sentence الخاتمة

في العادة ينتهي المقال دائما بجملة تسمى الخاتمة، وهذه الجملة تسحب المقال إلى النهاية وتخبر القارئ أيضا بانتهائها. والخاتمة دائما تخبر القارئ من جيد بالفكرة الأساسية للمقال ولكن باستخدام كلمات وطريقة أخرى أو بتلخيص النقاط الرئيسية لها. وبالطبع يجب أن تتبع نموذج المقال وتكون مكتملة لها.



For positive Topics

موضوعات إيجابية

To sum up, we can come to the conclusion of this topic and say that we can't do without it as it has a great importance. Therefore, we should support and develop it.

باختصار، نستطيع الوصول إلى الخاتمة ونقول إننا لا نستطيع أن نستغني عنه لأن له فائدة عظيمة لذلك يجب علينا أن ندعمه ونطوره.



For negative Topics

موضوعات سلبية

To sum up, we can come to the conclusion of this topic and say that we should face it as it has a bad effect. Therefore, we should do our best to solve this problem.

باختصار، نستطيع الوصول إلى الخاتمة ونقول يجب علينا مواجهته لأن له تأثير سيء لذلك يجب علينا أن نبذل أقصى جهدنا من أجل حل هذه المشكلة.



For mixed Topics

موضوعات مزدوجة

خاتمة إيجابية أو سلبية

From what we have mentioned above we can say that due attention must be paid to this matter and never be neglected as it is very important (خطير serious).

مما ذكرناه أعلي يمكننا القول أنه يجب أن نولي اهتمامنا ونوجهه نحو هذا الموضوع ولا نتجاهله لما له من أهمية (خطورة) كبيرة.

يتوفر الآن

كتاب
بنك الأسئلة
للصف الثامن الثانوي



لكتابة المقال
جميع صفوف
المرحلة الثانوية

طريقة مبسطة
للطلاب ضعاف
المستوي



How to write an essay >>

كيف
تكتب مقال

يتكون المقال من ثلاث فقرات أو أكثر ويمكننا تقسيمه إلى:

العنوان:

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

الفقرة الأولى:

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

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

الفقرة الثانية:

نترك مسافة أربع حروف ثم نبدأ بحرف كبير وتشمل على المميزات أو العيوب

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

يمكننا الاكتفاء بالمميزات فقط أو العيوب فقط طبقاً لموضوع المقال

الفقرة الثالثة:

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

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

الفقرة الرابعة:

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

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

الفقرة الخامسة:

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

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

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

- * الشكل العام للكتابة هو الطريقة للوصول إلى أعلى الدرجات في المقال .
- * حسن خطك قدر الإمكان ولا بد أن تكتب ما لا يقل عن ٢٠٠ كلمة (٣ ث)
- * لا تقم بالشطب نهائياً في موضوعك أو ترك أي مسافة فارغة داخل الفقرة.
- * حاول الابتعاد قدر الإمكان عن أي تعبيرات أو كلمات صعبة حتى لا تقع في الخطأ.



* يكتب هنا عنوان البريد الإلكتروني للشخص الذي أرسل الرسالة

From: **Ahmed 2022@yahoo.com**

الجزء الذي يسبق @ يسمى (user name)

الجزء الذي يتبع @ يسمى (domain name)

* يكتب هنا عنوان البريد الإلكتروني للشخص المرسل إليه الرسالة

To: **Al Daifi 2022@yahoo.com**

الجزء الذي يسبق @ يسمى (user name)

الجزء الذي يتبع @ يسمى (domain name)

* يكتب هنا موضوع الرسالة الإلكترونية

Subject (About): **Giants' series**

لابد أن يصاغ اسم الموضوع بشكل جيد وواضح ومختصر ليشرح المستلم علي فتح الرسالة.

* تختلف التحية باختلاف نوع اليميل فهناك:

① الإيميل الرسمي: وهو ايميل يرسل إلى جهة رسمية (عمل / دراسة / شكوى / ...)

② الإيميل الغير الرسمي: وهو ايميل يرسل إلى جهة غير رسمية (صديق / أقارب / ...)

التحية
Salutation / Greeting

formal email	informal email
Dear , Dear Sir, Dear Madam,	Hi , Hello , Hey,

* يحتوي موضوع البريد الإلكتروني على هدف الرسالة

الموضوع
Body

formal email	informal email
contractions لا تستخدم اختصارات لا تستخدم كلمات مختصرة	يمكننا استخدام مقدمة للترحيب يمكننا استخدام الاختصارات والكلمات المختصرة وصيغة الأمر
abbreviated words لا تستخدم صيغة الأمر يكتب في صيغة المجهول	active voice يكتب في المعلوم
passive voice	

* تحتوي الخاتمة على شكر أو توديع للمرسل إليه:

الخاتمة
Closing

formal email	informal email
Yours sincerely, Yours faithfully, Best wishes, Regards,	Bye, See you later, See you soon, Cheers, love,

التوقيع
Signature

يمكننا توقيع الرسائل الإلكترونية الغير رسمية باسم المرسل، لكن رسائل البريد الإلكتروني الرسمية أو التجارية بها أقسام توقيع تتضمن شركة المرسل

الأجزاء الرئيسية
لرسالة البريد
الإلكتروني

الزقونة
خلاصة الكلام

عام / أزهر



GREAT Expectations

للفصل الثالث الثانوى

□ أسئلة التفكير النقدي بإجاباتها

□ ملخص لكل فصل فى نقاط

□ جميع أسئلة كتاب الطالب والتدريبات



1. Pip (Phillip pirrip)

Pip is the narrator الراوي and the hero بطل الرواية who recounts يسرد his life story of growing up in England, beginning in Kent and later moving to London. Pip is very passionate عاطفي, romantic رومانسي, ambitious طموح and helpful متعاون, who tries to better himself يحسن من نفسه because he is ashamed of his origins لأنه خجول من أصوله.



He is also sympathetic عطوف / رحيم and generous كريم. He feels sorry for Miss Havisham and later helps Herbert to set up in business. He seeks يسعى لـ الثروة والشهرة although he realizes, but later, those things cannot make him happy or more importantly, obtain Estella's love. تلك الأشياء لم تجعله سعيدا والأهم لم يحظى بحب استيلا.

2. Estella

She is a beautiful young lady around Pip's age who had been adopted and raised تم تبنيها وتربيتها by, the wealthy but strange, ثرية ولكن غريبة Miss Havisham. She is the object غاية / موضع of Pip's love and desires رغبات but she treats him with only contempt احتقار and cruelty, repeatedly بشكل متكرر telling him that she has no heart. She is usually cold باردة, cruel قاسية and uninterested in Pip's love. غير مهتمة بحب بيب.



3. Miss Havisham

She is a a rich, elderly lady who lives in a mansion قصر near Pip's village. She has been deserted تم هجرها / تركها on her wedding day and now she raises تربي Estella to try to get revenge تنتقم on all men for her broken heart. She suffers mental disorders تعاني من اضطرابات نفسية.



4. Magwitch (Provis)

A fearsome مخيف / مفزع criminal who escapes from prison. He is grateful شاكر as he uses his fortune ثروة to lift يرفع Pip into a higher position مكانة أعلى. He is Pip's secret benefactor متبرع سري. He wants Pip to be everything he himself couldn't be أراد أن يحقق بيب ما لم يستطيعه هو نفسه. He grows to love Pip as his own son.



5. Joe Gargery

He is the husband of Pip's older sister, Mrs. Joe. He is a blacksmith. He is uneducated غير متعلم which makes him of lower class, طبقة اجتماعية أقل but shows his pure goodness صلاحه الخالص when Pip Joe treats him badly after becoming a gentleman.



6. Mr. Jaggers

He is a lawyer محامي. He was hired by Magwitch to supervise يشرف على Pip's elevation to ارتقاء the upper class الطبقة الأعلى. He is secretive كتوم as he never tells anyone more than he needs. He doesn't tell Pip where the money comes from.



7. Herbert Pocket

He is a relative **أحد أقارب** of Miss Havisham. He is the same age as Pip. He is a true model **نموذج حقيقي** of friendship **الصداقة**. He looks after Pip and gives support **دعم** to Magwitch.



8. Mr. Wemmick

He is Mr Jaggers' clerk **موظف لدى السيد جاجرز**. He befriends **يصاحب** Pip while giving him guidance **توجيه** from time to time. He is an odd character **شخصية غريبة الأطوار** and unemotional **غير عاطفي** at work but loving and tender away from his job. **ولكنه محبوب ورقيق بعيدا عن وظيفته.**

9. Biddy

A girl of the same social class as Pip who moves into his home to take care of Mrs. Joe after she was attacked **بعد مهاجمتها**. She is helpful **متعاون**, simple **بسيطة** and kindhearted **حنونة**. Biddy represents **تمثل** the opposite of Estella **نقيض استيلا**. She is kind and plain **بسيطة**.



10. Matthew Pocket

Miss Havisham's cousin; father of Herbert Pocket. He is an intelligent **ذكي** and kind man. He is the only one who truly **حقا** cared for Miss Havisham and warned her about Compeyson.



11. Mrs. Joe

Pip's older sister and Joe's wife. She is severe **قاسية** and cruel. She always complains about Pip. She doesn't want to look after him.



12. Bentley Drummer

Unpleasant young man. He is very harsh **قاسي** and cruel towards those who he feels are socially **اجتماعيا** below him **أقل منه**.



13. Compeyson

A criminal **مجرم** and a former partner **شريك سابق** of Magwitch. He is an evil person **شخص شرير**. He is Miss Havisham's ex-fiancé **خطيب سابق**.

14. Orlick

He was one of Joe's labourers **عمال**. He is stupid **غبي** and jealous of others **غير من الآخرين**. He is wicked **ملعون**. He attacks Mrs. Joe and left her disabled **معاق**. Many years later **بعد عدة سنوات**, he tries to kill Pip but he failed. **حاول أن يقتل بيب ولكنه فشل.**



15. Startop

A friend of Pip's and Herbert. He is a delicate **رقيق** young man.



Themes of the novel

موضوعات الرواية

1- Ambition

الطموح

- Pip has an ambition to be a gentleman and be more than a blacksmith.
يطمح بيب في أن يكون رجلا نبيلًا وأن يكون أكثر من مجرد حداد.
- He always wants to learn and be well-educated.
يريد دائما أن يتعلم وأن يكون متعلما جيدا.
- Pip is ambitious to be a gentleman so as to be able to marry Estella.
يطمح بيب أن يكون رجلا نبيلًا حتى يتمكن من الزواج من إستيلا.
- Estella is ambitious to be rich and an elegant lady.
تطمح إستيلا في أن تكون غنية وأنيقة.

2- Class and society

الطبقة والمجتمع

- When Pip first goes to Miss Havisham's house as a child, there is a clear contrast between Pip and Miss Havisham in class.
عندما يذهب بيب لأول مرة إلى منزل الأنسة هافيشام في طفولته، كان هناك تناقض واضح بين بيب والأنسة هافيشام في الطبقة الإجتماعية.
- Pip starts off as a blacksmith and then, he becomes a gentleman.
يبدأ بيب كحداد، ثم أصبح رجل نبيل فيما بعد.

3- Love and Friendship

الحب والصداقة

- Pip loves Estella at the first sight.
يحب بيب إستيلا من النظرة الأولى.
- Magwitch returns to London when Pip is a gentleman.
يعود ماجويتش إلى لندن عندما يكون بيب رجل نبيل.
- This shows Magwitch's love and care for Pip.
هذا يدل على حب ماجويتش واهتمامه بيب.
- Pip and Herbert Pocket have a strong friendship. They help each other and Herbert saves Pip's life when he is attacked.
تربط بين بيب و هيربرت بوكيت صداقة قوية. إنهم يساعدون بعضهم البعض ، وينقذ هيربرت حياة بيب عندما يتعرض للهجوم.

4- Deceit

الخداع

- Pip is deceived by Miss Havisham when he finds out that she is not his benefactor so he cannot marry Estella.
تم خداع بيب عن طريق الأنسة هافيشام عندما اكتشف أنها ليست متبرعة له لذلك لا يمكنه الزواج من إستيلا.
- Compeyson and Arthur deceived Miss Havisham by plotting to steal her money.
قام كومبيسون وأرثر بخداع الأنسة هافيشام بالتآمر لسرقة أموالها.

- Revenge is a primary theme in the novel. الانتقام موضوع أساسي في الرواية.
- Miss Havisham decides to use Estella to take revenge on men and break their hearts. تقرر الأنسة هافيشام استخدام إستيلا للانتقام من الرجال وكسر قلوبهم.
- Orlick wants to kill Pip as he thinks that Pip ruins his life. يريد أورليك قتل بيب لأنه يعتقد أن بيب يدمر حياته.

- Most characters in "Great Expectations" feel regret and guilty at one point. تشعر معظم الشخصيات في قصة "أمال عظيمة" بالندم والذنب في مرحلة ما.
- Miss Havisham feels guilty after she deceives Pip and makes him love Estella to break his heart. تشعر الأنسة هافيشام بالذنب بعد أن خدعت بيب وجعلته يحب إستيلا حتى تكسر قلبه.
- Estella feels guilty and asks Pip to forgive her and be her friend at the end of the story. تشعر إستيلا بالذنب وطلبت من بيب أن يسامحها وأن يكون صديقها في نهاية القصة.

The morals of "Great Expectations"

الدرس الأخلاقي في رواية
"أمال عظيمة"

- Money and social position doesn't bring happiness. المال والمكانة الاجتماعية لا يجلبان السعادة.
- Accept yourself and try to be better without being too proud. تقبل نفسك وحاول أن تكون أفضل دون أن تكون متكبر.
- Friendship is more important than wealth. الصداقة أهم من الثروة.
- Affection, loyalty, and conscience are more important than social class and wealth. العاطفة، الإخلاص ويقظة الضمير أهم من الثروة والطبقة الاجتماعية.
- Good people will be rewarded and bad people will be punished. الأخير سيكافئون والأشرار سيعاقبون.
- Being a gentleman doesn't always mean a better future. كونك رجل نبيل لا يعني دائما مستقبلا أفضل.
- Love and kindness are more important than social position. الحب والعطف أهم من المكانة الاجتماعية.

يتوفر الآن

كتاب بنك الأسئلة
للمصف الثالث الثانوي





Chapter

1



كلمات الفصل

blacksmith ⁽ⁿ⁾	حداد	handcuffs ⁽ⁿ⁾	أصفاد	commit a crime	يرتكب جريمة
mist ⁽ⁿ⁾	ضباب	leg-irons ⁽ⁿ⁾	أغلال	set off	ينطلق
convict ^(n/v)	مدان / محكوم عليه / يدين	marsh ⁽ⁿ⁾	مستنقع	jump out of skin	خوف شديد
file ⁽ⁿ⁾	مبرد	orphan ⁽ⁿ⁾	يتيم	get breath back	استعاد هدونه
guilty ^(adj)	مذنب	character ⁽ⁿ⁾	شخصية	get away	يهرب
innocent ^(adj)	برئ	grab ^(v)	ينزع / يجر	victim ⁽ⁿ⁾	ضحية

أهم الكلمات الواردة في الأسئلة والإجابات

satisfied ^(adj)	راض / مقتنع
merciless ^(adj)	عديم الرحمة / قاسي القلب
fear ^(n/v)	يخاف / يخشى / خوف
indicate ^(v)	يشير إلى / يدل على
personality ⁽ⁿ⁾	شخصية
conscience ⁽ⁿ⁾	ضمير
tender ⁽ⁿ⁾	رقيق
threaten ^(v)	يهدد / يندّر
decisions ⁽ⁿ⁾	قرارات
cruelty ⁽ⁿ⁾	قسوة
support ^(n/v)	يدعم / دعم
complain ^(v)	يشكو
boastful ^(adj)	متفاخر
graveyard ⁽ⁿ⁾	مقبرة

deprived ^(adj)	محروم
miserable ^(adj)	بانس / تعيس
promise ^(v)	يعد / يقطع على نفسه عهدا
severely ^(adv)	بقسوة
punish ^(v)	يعاقب
sympathize ^(v)	يتعاطف
mixed ^(adj)	مختلط
feelings ⁽ⁿ⁾	مشاعر
consider ^(v)	يعتبر
clarify ^(v)	يوضح
frightened ^(adj)	خائف
obedience ⁽ⁿ⁾	طاعة / انقياد
insult ^(v)	يهين
reaction ⁽ⁿ⁾	رد فعل

GIANTS Main Points

- 1) The narrator of the novel is 'Pip' whose real name was 'Philip Pirrip' but it was difficult to pronounce. **راوي الرواية هو بيب واسمه الحقيقي "فيليب بريب" ولكن كان من الصعب نطق اسمه.**
- 2) Pip was an orphan at an early age and brought up by his sister, Mrs. Joe Gargery. **كان بيب يتيما في سن مبكرة وقامت أخته السيدة جو جارجرى بتربيته.**
- 3) Pip's sister was very cruel; she treated him badly and always complained about him. **كانت أخت بيب قاسية للغاية؛ عاملته معاملة سيئة وكانت تشتكي منه دائما.**
- 4) By contrast, her husband, Joe Gargery, the blacksmith, was kind and Pip's only friend. **على النقيض من ذلك، كان زوجها، جو جارجرى، الحداد، الصديق الوحيد لـ"بيب".**

- 5) One evening Pip was crying in front of his family's graveyard near the marshes as he missed them badly.
ذات مساء كان بيبي يبكي أمام مقبرة عائلته بالقرب من المستنقعات لأنه كان يفقدهم بشدة.
- 6) Suddenly an escaped convict appeared from behind a grave asking Pip about his name and address.
فجأة ظهر شخص محكوم عليه هاربا من خلف قبر يسأل بيبي عن اسمه وعنوانه.
- 7) The man threatened to kill Pip unless he brought him a file and food the next morning.
هدد الرجل بيبي بالقتل ما لم يحضر له مبردًا وطعامًا في صباح اليوم التالي.
- 8) Scared to death, Pip ran home as fast as he could where he met his sister Mrs Joe who shouted at him as usual.
خائفاً حتى الموت، جرى بيبي إلى المنزل بأسرع ما يمكن حيث التقى بأخته السيدة جو التي صرخت في وجهه كالمعتاد.
- 9) Pip knew from Mr. Joe; the husband of his sister that two convicts escaped from the prison ships near the marshes.
علم بيبي من السيد جو، زوج أخته، أن اثنين من المدانين هربا من سفن السجن بالقرب من المستنقعات.
- 10) The next morning, he stole a file, some food and a meat pie and set off to the marshes.
في صباح اليوم التالي سرق مبردًا وبعض الطعام وفطيرة لحم وانطلق إلى المستنقعات.
- 11) On his way he met another convict who escaped as soon as he saw Pip.
التقى بيبي في طريقه بمحكوم عليه آخر هرب بمجرد أن رأى بيبي.
- 12) Later, Pip found the first convict and gave him the file and the food and ran away.
فيما بعد وجد المحكوم عليه الأول وأعطاه بيبي المبرد والطعام وهرب.
- 13) Back home, Pip started to feel guilty and wanted to tell Joe but Pip was afraid to lose Joe's friendship.
عند عودته للمنزل، بدأ بيبي يشعر بالذنب وأراد إخبار جو لكنه كان يخشى أن يفقد صداقة جو.
- 14) That night, the Christmas night, Mrs Joes asked her guests if they would like to try the meat pie.
في تلك الليلة، ليلة الكريسماس، سألت السيدة جو ضيوفها عما إذا كانوا يرغبون في تجربة فطيرة اللحم.
- 15) Fortunately, a number of soldiers entered asking for Mr. Joe to mend the handcuffs that the prisoners had broken to escape.
لحسن الحظ، دخل عدد من الجنود يطلبون من السيد جو إصلاح الأصفاد (القيود) التي كسرها الأسرى للفرار.
- 16) Mr. Joe repaired the handcuffs then he and Pip went with the soldiers to the marshes to look for the prisoners.
أصلح جو الأصفاد ثم ذهب هو وبيبي مع الجنود إلى المستنقعات للبحث عن السجناء.
- 17) Day became night as they walked over the marshes. It was raining when suddenly, they heard angry shouts nearby.
سرعان ما أتى الليل وهم يسرون في المستنقعات. كانت السماء تمطر عندما سمعوا فجأة صرخات غاضبة في مكان قريب.



Important Questions

- 1) Do you think Mrs. Joe was satisfied with her life?
هل تعتقد أن السيدة "جو" كانت راضية عن حياتها؟
 No, I don't think so, because she never liked to look after her brother. She also didn't like being a blacksmith's wife.
لا أعتقد أنها كانت راضية، لأنها لم تكن أبدًا محبة للاعتناء بأخيها، ولم تكن تحب كونها زوجة "حداد".
- 2) Pip felt guilty when he stole Joe's file. What does this indicate about his personality?
شعر "بيبي" بالذنب عندما سرق "مبرد" جو. ما الذي يشير إليه ذلك في شخصيته؟
 This indicates that he is conscience and tender.
هذا يدل على أنه ذو ضمير حي، ورفيق.

- 3) Pip helped the convict at last. How do you assess this decision?
ساعد "بيب" السجنين في النهاية، كيف تقيم قراره؟
- ▣ In my opinion, Pip had to help the convict because the convict threatened to kill him if he didn't.
في رأبي أن "بيب" كان مضطرا لمساعدة السجنين لأن السجنين هددوه بالقتل إذا لم يساعده.
- 4) Joe and his wife treated Pip in different ways. Explain.
تعامل جو وزوجته مع "بيب" بطرق مختلفة، اشرح.
- ▣ Joe was Pip's friend, but Mrs. Joe liked to complain about Pip; she was always angry.
كان جو صديق "بيب" ولكن السيدة "جو" كانت تحب أن تشتكي من بيب وفي كثير من الأحيان كانت غاضبة.
- 5) Do you think that "Pip" was helpful to the convict. How?
هل تعتقد أن "بيب" كان مفيدا للسجين، كيف؟
- ▣ Yes, I think Pip was helpful to the convict as he gave him some food and a file.
أعتقد أن "بيب" كان مفيدا للسجين لأنه أعطاه بعض الطعام و"المبرد".
- 6) Pip had a miserable childhood. Illustrate.
عاش "بيب" طفولة بانسة، وضع.
- ▣ He was an orphan. He cried a lot. His sister was cruel to him.
كان "بيب" يتيما، كان يبكي كثيرا، وكانت أخته قاسية عليه.
- 7) Why do you think Pip helped the convict?
لماذا تعتقد أن "بيب" ساعد السجنين؟
- ▣ I think Pip felt sorry for him when he saw him shaking in his old grey clothes in the cold.
أعتقد أن "بيب" شعر بالأسى عليه. عندما راه يرتعد في ملابسه الرمادية القديمة في البرد.
- 8) What would be Mrs. Joe's reaction if she knew that Pip stole the food?
ماذا كان سيكون رد فعل السيدة "جو" لو علمت أن "بيب" سرق الطعام؟
- ▣ She would be very angry and would punish him severely.
كانت ستكون غاضبة جدا، وسوف تعاقبه بقسوة.
- 9) "I want you to bring me that file early tomorrow."
أريدك أن تحضر لي "المبرد" في الصباح الباكر غدا.
- A. What was the convict's promise to Pip in case of obeying his order?
ماذا كان وعد المتحدث لو تم الالتزام بما أمر به؟
- ▣ The convict promised to let Pip live and not to kill him.
وعد السجنين "بيب" أن يتركه يعيش وألا يقتله.
- B. If you were Pip, what would you do?
لو كنت مكان المخاطب، ما الذي كنت ستفعله؟
- ▣ If I were Pip, I wouldn't help him and I would tell the police.
لو كنت مكان "بيب" لن أساعده وكنت سأخبر الشرطة.
- 10) Pip had mixed feelings towards the convict. Explain.
كانت مشاعر "بيب" نحو السجنين مختلطة، وضع.
- ▣ Although Pip felt scared of the convict, he sympathized with him.
على الرغم أن بيب شعر بالخوف من السجنين، إلا أنه تعاطف معه.
- 11) Pip didn't tell Joe that he stole the food and the file although he considered him his only friend. Give an explanation.
لم يخبر "جو" أنه سرق الطعام والمبرد على الرغم أنه كان يعتبره صديقه الوحيد، اعط تفسيرا.
- ▣ I think he was worried and feared that he might lose Joe's friendship.
أعتقد أنه كان قلق وخشى أن يفقد صداقة "جو".
- 12) Mrs. Joe was a rude, merciless woman. Clarify.
كانت السيدة جو امرأة وقحة عديمة الرحمة، وضع.
- ▣ She always insulted her little brother and didn't like to look after him. She always complained about him.
لأنها كانت دائما تهين أخيها الصغير ولم تكن تحب أن تعتني به ودائما تشتكي منه.
- 13) Pip was pure and innocent. Give an example.
كان "بيب" نقيًا وبريئا، اعط مثال.
- ▣ Pip felt guilty when he stole the food and Joe's file.
شعر "بيب" بالذنب عندما سرق الطعام، و"مبرد" جو.

14) Fear leads to obedience! To what extent do you think this applies to Pip's decisions in this chapter? **الخوف يؤدي إلى الطاعة، إلى أي مدى ينطبق هذا على قرارات "بيب" في هذا الفصل؟**

▣ I think that Pip agreed to help the convict because he threatened to kill him, and he was frightened of him. **أعتقد أن بيب وافق على مساعدة السجين لأنه هدد بقتله ولأنه كان خائفاً منه.**

15) Pip appreciated Joe's friendship with him. Prove that.

كان "بيب" يقدر صداقة "جو" معه، اثبت ذلك.

▣ Pip didn't want to tell Joe he stole the food so that he wouldn't lose Joe as a friend. **"بيب" لم يخبر "جو" بسرقة الطعام حتى لا يخسره كصديق.**

Chapter 1 Test yourself

1. What do you think of Joe? Why? **ما رأيك في "جو" ولماذا؟**
2. If you were Pip, would you accept to help the convict? Why? Why not? **لو كنت في مكان "بيب"، هل كنت ستقبل بمساعدة السجين؟ لماذا لا؟**
3. Why do you think that Pip did what the convict had ordered him to do? **لماذا تعتقد أن "بيب" فعل ما أمره السجين أن يفعله؟**
4. How did we know that "Joe" was a good blacksmith? **كيف نعرف أن "جو" كان حدادا جيدا.**
5. Do you think that Pip was right to help the convict? **هل تعتقد أن "بيب" كان على حق في مساعدة السجين؟**
6. What would be Mrs. Joe's reaction if she knew that Pip stole the food? **ماذا كان سيكون رد فعل السيدة "جو" في اعتقادك لو علمت بسرقة "بيب" للطعام.**
7. To what extent did Pip like Joe? **إلى أي مدى كان "بيب" يحب "جو"؟**
8. Pip was feeling alone and sad. Give reasons. **كان "بيب" يشعر أنه وحيدا وحزيناً، اعط أسباباً لذلك؟**
9. How different were Mr and Mrs. Joe? **كيف كان السيد والسيدة "جو" مختلفين؟**
10. Pip and the convict were alike. Do you agree? Why? **"بيب" والسجين متشابهان، هل توافق؟ ولماذا؟**
11. Pip was deprived from his family's support since the beginning of his life. Illustrate. **كان "بيب" محروم من دعم عائلته منذ بداية حياته، وضح.**
12. If you are worried about something, you can consult a close friend. Did Pip follow this advice? Why? Why not? **إذا كنت قلقاً بشأن شيء ما، يمكنك أن تستشير صديق مقرب. هل اتبع "بيب" هذه النصيحة؟**
13. Mrs. Joe was a boastful woman. Explain. **كانت السيدة "جو" متفاخرة. اشرح.**
14. "You're lucky not to have been put in the graveyard long ago. It's because of me that you're still here." From this quote, what do you infer about the relation between Pip and his sister. **أنت محظوظ لأنك لم توضع في القبر منذ زمن، وأنت ما زلت هنا بسببي أنا، من هذا الاقتباس، من هذا المقتطف، ماذا تستنتج عن العلاقة بين بيب وأخته؟**

يتوفر الآن

كتاب
بركايت السمات
للأستاذ رشاد رشدي



General Questions

Key Vocabulary

realize (v)	يدرك
affection (n)	حب / حنان / مودة
insult (v)	يُهين
wealth (n)	ثروة
class (n)	النظام الطبقي / الطبقة
represent (v)	يمثل / ينوب عن
sympathetic (adj)	متعاطف / متفهم
trustworthy (adj)	جدير بالثقة / مؤتمن
conscience (n)	ضمير
foresight (n)	بصيرة / حكمة
childhood years (n)	سنوات الطفولة
psychological (adj)	نفسي
loyalty (n)	ولاء / إخلاص
depression (n)	اكتئاب
disappointment (n)	خيبة الأمل
frustration (n)	احباط
social anxiety (n)	قلق اجتماعي
villainy (n)	نذالة

fair ending (n)	نهاية عادلة
afford (v)	يتحمل / يمنح / يتيح
punish (v)	يعاقب
sensitive (adj)	حساس / مرهف الحس
ambitious (adj)	طموح
curious (adj)	فضولي
forgiving (adj)	متسامح
lodging (n)	المسكن
at heart / in fact	في الحقيقة
selfish (adj)	أناني
reject (v)	يستبعد / يرفض
heartless (adj)	متحجر القلب / عديم الرحمة
immature (adj)	غير ناضج
dissatisfaction (n)	عدم الرضا / استياء
idle (adj)	تافه / كسول
realistic (adj)	واقعي
desires (n)	رغبات
take revenge on	ينتقم من

1) What do you think the lesson Pip realizes at the end of "Great Expectations"?

في رأيك، ما الدرس الذي أدركه بيب في نهاية "أمال عظيمة"؟

□ I think that he realizes that affection and friendship is more important than wealth and class.
أعتقد أنه أدرك أن المودة والصداقة أهم من الثروة والنظام الطبقي الإجتماعية.

2) Do you think that "Great Expectations" had a fair ending?

هل تعتقد أن رواية "أمال عظيمة" حققت نهاية عادلة؟

□ Yes, I think so because good people were rewarded and bad people were punished at the end of the novel.

نعم أعتقد ذلك، لأن الأجيال تمت مكافئتهم والأشرار تمت معاقبتهم في نهاية الرواية.

3) What do you think of Pip in "Great Expectations"?

ما رأيك في "بيب" في رواية "أمال عظيمة"؟

□ I think he is kind and sensitive. He is also ambitious and curious.

أعتقد أنه طيب ومرهف الحس، هو أيضا طموح وفضولي.

4) What do you think Joe represents in the novel?

في رأيك، ماذا يمثل "جو" في رواية "أمال عظيمة"؟

□ Joe represents true friendship, loyalty and hard work.

يمثل "جو" الصداقة الحقيقية، الإخلاص والعمل الجاد.

5) The title "Great Expectations" is related to Pip. Do you agree? Why?

عنوان "توقعات عظيمة" مرتبط ب "بيب". هل تتفق؟ لماذا؟

□ Yes, I agree. The title is mainly related to Pip as he had goals and ambitions. He wanted to try his best to be a gentleman and marry Estella.

نعم، أوافق. العنوان وثيق الصلة ب "بيب" لأنه كان لديه أهداف وطموحات، حاول أن يبذل قصارى جهده لكي يصبح رجلا مرموقا ويتزوج استيلا.

6) Bidly is a reliable and responsible person. Justify your answer.

"بيدي" شخصية موثوقة ومسئولة. برر اجابتك.

□ She cared for Pip's sisters after she was attacked by Orlick. She was a trustworthy person because she is the first person Pip shares all his desires and love to Estella.

اهتمت بأخت "بيب" بعد أن هوجمت عن طريق أورليك. وكانت شخصية موثوقة لأنها كانت أول شخص يشاركه "بيب" رغباته وحبه لاستيلا.

18) What do you think of Joe in "Great Expectations"? ما رأيك في جو في رواية "الأمال العظيمة"؟

- Joe was the village blacksmith. He was gentle, kind and forgiving. Though Pip was his wife's younger brother, he treated him like a son and guided him through his childhood years.

كان جو حداد القرية. كان لطيفا وعطوفا ومتسامحا. على الرغم من أن بيب كان الأخ الأصغر لزوجته، فقد عامله مثل الابن وأرشده خلال سنوات طفولته.

19) Miss Havisham was clearly suffering from psychological damage. Illustrate.

كانت الأنسة هافيشام تعاني بوضوح من ضرر نفسي. وضع.

- Miss Havisham had shut herself away since being tricked by her fiancé. She hated humanity as a result. She adopted Estella to break men's hearts.

الأنسة هافيشام توارت عن الأنظار منذ أن خدعها خطيبها. نتيجة لذلك كرهت البشرية. لقد تبنت إستيلا حتى تعطم قلوب الرجال.

20) "Pip and Herbert" were a good model of true friendship. Explain.

كان "بيب" و"هربرت" نموذج جيد للصداقة الحقيقية. اشرح.

- They shared lodgings together. They became best friends as Herbert helped and welcomed Pip when he came to London. They helped each other get into business.

كانا يتشاركان المسكن معا. أصبحوا أفضل الأصدقاء حيث قام هربرت بمساعدة بيب ورحب به عندما جاء إلى لندن. لقد ساعدوا بعضهم البعض في الدخول في الأعمال التجارية.

21) Pip was at heart a very generous and sympathetic young man. Discuss.

كان بيب في الحقيقة شابا كريما ومتعاطفا للغاية. ناقش.

- He helped the convict, Magwitch.

ساعد السجين (ماجويتش)

- He secretly arranged for Herbert to get a better job to pay his debts.

رتب سرا لهربرت للحصول على وظيفة أفضل لسداد ديونه.

22) How is Pip described in Great Expectations?

كيف تصف "بيب" في رواية "الأمال العظيمة"؟

- He is generally kind, sympathetic and ambitious.

بشكل عام لطيف ومتعاطف وطموح.

- He is sometimes also described as idle, selfish and immature.

يوصف أحيانا أيضا بأنه تافه وأنااني وغير ناضج.

أهم الكلمات الواردة في الأسئلة كتاب الطالب والتدريبات

narrate	يروى	candles	شموع	(be) haunted by memories	تراود مخيلته الذكريات
opening chapter	الفصل الافتتاحي	explain	يشرح	coach	حافلة / مدرب
relieve	يخفف / يسكن	describe	يصف	gatekeeper	بوابة
soldiers	جنود	pretend	يتظاهر	suspicious	شكوك
angry shouts	صيحات غاضبة	to what extent	إلى أي مدى	delighted	مبتهج / مسرور
feel regret	يشعر بالندم	trust	يثق / ثقة	beginning	بداية
relationship	علاقة	continue	يستمر	reveal	يكشف / يظهر
police officer	ضابط شرطة	happen	يحدث	accept	يقبل
believe	يعتقد / يصدق	seem	يبدو		

يتوفر الآن

كتاب
بنك الأسئلة
للمصنفين والمعلمين

Chapter (1)

- 1) Why do you think Charles Dickens chose Pip to narrate the story? SB
- 2) What is your impression of the man that Pip meets in the graveyard? Clarify your answer. SB
- 3) What happens in the graveyard in the opening chapter? WB
- 4) What did Pip think of the man in the graveyard? WB
- 5) In your opinion why was there a lot of food in the kitchen the next day? WB
- 6) How did Pip feel when he stole the food and the file? Did he do anything to relieve himself? Why/Why not? WB
- 7) Why do you think a group of soldiers visited Mr. Joe's house? WB
- 8) On hearing angry shouts, Pip says, "I was afraid of what was about to happen." What do you think the angry shouts were? What do you think is going to happen next? SB

Chapter (2)

- 1) Why do you think most people had never seen Miss Havisham? WB
- 2) In your opinion, did everyone go to school in the nineteenth century? SB
- 3) What does Mrs Joe think Pip should be grateful for? SB
- 4) Why do you think Joe didn't go to school? Do you think he felt regret not going to school? How do you know? SB
- 5) "I'd rather she hit me than you!" What does this tell you about Joe's personality? WB
- 6) Why do you think the clock at Miss Havisham's house had stopped? SB
- 7) Why were all the rooms in Miss Havisham's house lit by candles? WB
- 8) What was Joe's advice to Pip? Do you agree with it? Why? Why not? WB
- 9) How do you explain that Estella didn't want to play with Pip? WB
- 10) Why do you think Miss Havisham wears a wedding dress? SB
- 11) Estella described Pip as "a poor working boy!" Explain why? What does it show about her character? WB
- 12) Why do you think Pip decided to work harder at school? SB
- 13) Why do you think the man in the inn had Joe's file? WB
- 14) Who is the man Pip meets in the inn? Do you think he knows more than he pretends? SB

Chapter (3)

- 1) Why do you think the dining room had not changed for many years? WB
- 2) Why do you think Miss Havisham still kept the wedding cake? SB
- 3) Why do you think there were spiders and mice everywhere in the dining room? WB
- 4) In your opinion, why did Pip feel sorry for the pale young boy? SB
- 5) Do you feel sorry for Miss Havisham at all? Why? SB
- 6) Why do you think Miss Havisham was always asking Pip about his opinion of Estella? WB
- 7) In what ways do you think Estella is a cruel character? Give examples? SB

- 3) After discovering who his benefactor is, Pip believes he won't marry Estella. Explain. SB
- 4) Why did Pip feel ashamed by what Provis had told him? WB
- 5) Why did Pip want to go with Provis? WB
- 6) Do you think Provis is telling the truth? What tells you he is or isn't? SB
- 7) Who does Pip think his benefactor is? What do you think? SB
- 8) Why do you think Pip was sure that Provis would be caught if he went outside? WB
- 9) Why did Pip think he could not accept any more money from Provis? WB
- 10) Why was Provis given a longer prison sentence than Compeyson? WB
- 11) How do you think Miss Havisham knew Compeyson? WB

Chapter (10)

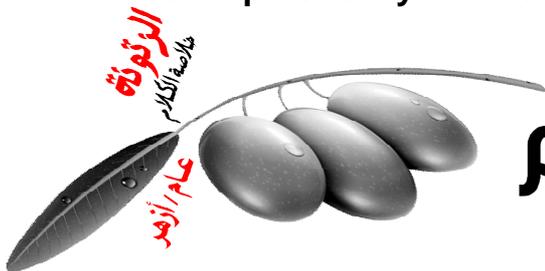
- 1) Why did Pip and Herbert get a boat? SB
- 2) How did Miss Havisham mislead Pip? SB
- 3) What happens to make Pip feel sad? SB
- 4) What does Estella say when Pip tells her that he loves her? SB
- 5) Are you surprised that Miss Havisham seems to feel sorry for Pip? Explain your answer. SB
- 6) In what ways do Herbert and Wemmick show their loyalty towards Pip? SB
- 7) What makes Pip think that Molly is Estella's mother? SB

Chapter (11)

- 8) Why do you think Pip doesn't understand how he feels about Estella? SB
- 9) What is your opinion of Miss Havisham? Give reasons. SB
- 10) What does Orlick blame Pip for? SB
- 11) Miss Havisham feels guilty about her actions. What does she feel guilty about? How do we know? SB
- 12) What do you think Pip's opinion of Miss Havisham is? SB
- 13) How have Miss Havisham's actions affected other characters in the novel? SB
- 14) Which other characters in the novel feel guilty? Why? SB

Chapter (12)

- 1) What does Pip learn at the end of the novel? SB
- 2) If you were a police officer, would you believe Provis or Compeyson? Why? SB
- 3) What happened to Compeyson at the end of the story? SB
- 4) How would you describe the relationship between Pip and Estella at the end of the story? What do you think might happen? SB
- 5) What were Pip's 'expectations' or ambitions at the beginning of the story? SB
- 6) What does Pip do to try and achieve his ambitions? SB



الله علماً ينتفع به م