

Part I

Units & King Lear

revision

Unit (1) staying healthy

Key vocabulary

Infect	يعدي	Infection	عدوي
Infected	شخص معدي	Infectious	شيء معدي
Perform	يؤدي - يفعل	Act	يمثل
React	يرد فعل - يستجيب	Reaction	رد فعل - إستجابة
Sever	حاد - شديد	Technique	طريقة - اسلوب
First aid	مساعدات اولية	Injured	مصاب
Virus	فيروس	Bacteria	بكتريا
Illness	حالة مرضية	Disease	مرض
CPR	الانعاش القلبي الرئوي	Athletes	الرياضيين
Boost	يدعم - يدفع - يعاون	Cell	خلية
Immune system	جهاز مناعة	Organ	عضو
Living thing	كائن حي	Disease	مرض
sir	السيد	kingdom	مملكة
answer	رد - اجابة	play	مسرحية
Championship	بطولة	Guide	يرشد
Lungs	الرئتين	Muscles	العضلات
duke	دوق	character	شخصية
an act	فصل في مسرحية	scene	مشهد
Poster	ملصق	Persuative	مقنع
Report	تقرير	Medical	طبي
Medicine	الطب - الدواء	Surgery	الجراحة
Athletes	الرياضيين	Explanation	شرح - تفسير
Resilience	مرونة	Soloution	حل
Support	دعم	Hurt	يؤذي
Describe	يصف	Way	طريقة
Skill	مهارة	The same	نفس الشيء
Check	يفحص - يراجع	Area	منطقة
Dangerous	خطير	Closer	بالقرب من
Carefully	بحرص	Awake	مستيقظ
Immediately	في الحال	Lying	مستلقي
Lie	يستلقي	Back	مؤخرة - ظهر الانسان او الحيوان
Flat	مستوي	Surface	سطح

Confusing words

Poster	ملصق	Advertisement	إعلان
Athlete	لاعب لعبة قوية	Sports man/woman	شخص رياضي
Persuade	يقنع شخص بفعل شيء	Convince	يقنع شخص برأي
Infected	شخص معدي	Infectious	شيء أو مرض معدي
Perform	يؤدي شيء يحتاج مهارة	Do	يفعل أي شيء
Act	يفعل شيء	React	يستجيب لفعل ما
Severe	شديد - خطير جدا	Serve	يخدم
Reason for	سبب معنوي ل	Cause of	سبب مادي
Technique	طريقة محددة لفعل شيء ما	Style	طريقة فعل شيء النمطية
Illness	حالة مرضية	Disease	مرض تم تشخيصه
Injured	مصاب	Wounded	مجروح
Person	شخص	Personality	الشخصية
Find	يجد	Find out	يكتشف
Check	يفحص	Cheque	شيك
Severe	شديد - قوي التأثير	Strong	شخص قوي العضلات
Awake	مستيقظ	Alive	حي - علي قيد الحياة
Reply	يرد - يستجيب	Answer	يجيب عن سؤال
Remember	يتذكر	Remind	يذكر
Breath	النفس	Breathe	يتنفس
Top	قمة الشيء	Summit	قمة الجبل
boost	يعزز بقوي يزود	boast	يتفاخر يتباهي
virus	فيروس	versus	ضد عكس
healthy	صحي - صحيح بدنيا	wealthy	ثري غني
scene	مشهد من فيلم أو مسرحية	seen	التصريف الثالث من see
cell	خلية	sell	أوكازيون أو بيع sale يبيع
organ	عضو في الجسم	member	عضو في النادي أو الأسرة
sword	سيف	word	كلمة
land	أرض	lend	يقرض
palace	قصر	place	مكان
rich	غني	reach	يصل إلي

1- Make or Do

هل لاحظت اننا نقول :

Do CPR - Do an operation - do favouretc

ولكننا نقول :

Make a plan – make a decision – make a promise etc

في الواقع عادة ما نستخدم make للتحدث عن انتاج او خلق او صناعة او بناء شئ جديد للمرة الأولى .

للتحدث عن عمل (أداء) او مهمة او نشاط قمنا بفعله أو بفعل شيء مثله في الماضي do عادة نستخدم

اليك الجدول التالي

Make		Do	
make a noise	يثير ضوضاء	do a job	يؤدي وظيفة
make a mistake	يخطئ	do the homework	يحل الواجب
make a speech	يلقي خطابا	do the housework	يقوم بشغل البيت
make a table	يصنع منضدة	do the washing up	يقوم بغسل الأطباق
make arrangements	يقوم بترتيبات	do well in	يؤدي بصورة جيدة
make a phone call	يتصل تليفونيا	do a survey	يقوم بعمل احصائية
make a difference	يحدث اختلاف في	do an operation	يجري عملية جراحية
make a decision	يتخذ قرار	do work	يقوم بالعمل
make money / a fortune	يكون ثروة	do a project on	يعمل بحث أو دراسة عن
make a profit / loss	يحقق ربح / خسارة	do research on / into	يعمل أبحاث على
make a choice	يختار	do the shopping	يتسوق
make a suggestion	يقدم اقتراح	do business	يقوم بعمل تجارى
make a promise	يقدم وعدا	do things	يفعل أشياء
make troubles	يسبب متاعب	do repairs	يقوم بعمل اصلاحات
make friends	يتخذ أصدقاء	do a favour	يقدم خدمة أو معروف
make a discovery	يقوم بعمل اكتشاف	do exercise	يتدرب
make an achievement	يحقق انجاز	do a quiz	يحل مسابقة
make a journey	يقوم برحلة	do a hobby	يمارس هواية
make effort	يبذل مجهود	do a test	يتمحن

2- a day / an hour

تستخدم a قبل كلمات معينة بمعنى (في كل أو لكل)

Ex: you have to do this 100 to 120 times a minute

Ali studies five hours a day.

3 – event..... حدث هام
incident..... حدث في قصة او فيلم
accident..... حادثة

He used to write about important **events** and people in the world.

The **accident** happened early yesterday.

4- هناك صفات تستخدم فقط بعد (verb to be) / (become - seem - look) و لا تستخدم قبل الاسم و هذه الصفات عادة تبدأ بحرف (a)

afraid , alike , alive , alone , asleep , awake.

- The child is asleep.

- Do not disturb a sleeping baby. (BUT NOT: Do not disturb an asleep baby.)

- Ali is afraid of spiders.

- The frightened boy ran away. (BUT NOT: The afraid boy ran away.)

5- هناك صفات تستخدم فقط بعد (verb to be) / (become - seem - look) و لا تستخدم قبل الاسم و لا تبدأ بحرف (a)

ill - well

- The girl is very well. (BUT NOT: She is a well girl.)

6- feel: (sense by touch)

يشعر بشيء، يحس بشيء

- He felt her hand on his shoulder.

feel: (examine by touch)

يتلمس، يتحسس

- She felt the cloth to see how good it was.

feel: (sense, detect: not by touch)

يشعر بشيء معنوي

- I felt hostility in his voice

7 soil / ground / floor:

- **soil:** تربة - These plants only grow in a muddy soil.
- **ground:** أرض (خارج المنزل) - Don't sit on the ground. You'll get wet.
- **floor:** أرضية (المنزل) / طابق / دور - He lives in a flat on the second floor.

8 • try + to + مصدر : يحاول عمل شيء و غالبا لا ينجح

- He tried to climb the tree but he couldn't.

= He failed to climb the tree..

Exercises on Vocabulary

Choose the correct answer:

1 – The heart is the most importantin our bodies .

A – stage b – scene c – cell d – organ

2 – I admired Ahmed Zaki for his fantasticin " The innocent " movie .

A – play b – carter c – character d – performance

3 – After twenty minutes ofhis heart started to beat again.

A – VAR b – DVD c – CIA d – CPR

4 – Focus on herwhen she hears Ahmed's name , she loves him .

A – act b – react c – reaction d – tract

- 5 – Shakespeare'shave been very influential. Millions of people have been reading them.
A – pays b – plays c – poets d – novelists
- 6 – Some people agree to donate some of theirwhen they die.
A – organs b – members c – organdy d – orchid
- 7 – She got a nasty throat.....which meant she couldn't sing.
A – fraction b – infection c – reflection d – fiction
- 8 – The band.....very well and won the respect of the audience.
A – perfumed b – performed c – afforded d – affirmed
- 9 – Call the police in case of
A – emergency b – fluency c – efficiency d – sufficiency
- 10 – His immuneis not strong, so he gets infections from time to time.
A – organization b – symptom c – system d – technique
- 11 – A\ Anis a disease that affects a particular part of your body and is caused by bacteria or a virus.
A – injection b – interaction c – interruption d – infection
- 12 – How did sheto your idea? – She willingly agreed.
A – act b – react c – contact d – subtract
- 13 – A new drug is being developed to combat theof corona virus.
A – infection b – evaluation c – invention d – invitation
- 14 – Drug smugglers can expectpunishment.
A – cute b – gentle c – nutritious d – severe
- 15 – The storm causeddamage.
A – severe b – beneficial c – useful d – harmless
- 16 – Ais a very small living thing that causes infectious illnesses.
A – versus b – virus c – fetus d – status
- 17 – There are many.....for dealing with your students' educational difficulties.
A – techniques b – boutiques c – banquets d – statistics
- 18 -is a way of doing something with a skill.
A – Infection b – Character c – Technique d – Reaction
- 19 – "....." means to do something because something else has been done.
A – React b – Act c – Interact d – contact
- 20 – We need to perform.....to help her start breathing again.
A – GPS B – GPR C – CPR D – ICU
- 21 – Doctors must.....quickly to help patients in case of emergency.
A – contract b – attract c – react d – restart
- 22 – A \ An ...is a part of your body that performs a job, e.g. the brain or heart.
A – organ b- order c – orchid d – organism
- 23 -is the smallest separate part of a plant or animal.
A – Sale b – sin c – cell d – Soil
- 24 -means to help someone or something to improve or get better.
A – Boast b – Boost c – Burst d – Trust

25 – People with poor immuneget ill more often.

A – symbol b – system c – seminar d – signal

26 – A\An.....is one of the main parts into which a stage play is divided.

A – actor b – actress c – reactor d – act

27 -is the smallest part of a living thing that can live independently.

A – Cell b – Cellar c – Sell d – cello

28 -is an unexpected and dangerous situation that must be dealt with immediately.

A – Potency b – Sufficiency c – Fluency d – Emergency

29 - There are variousfor dealing with industrial pollution.

A – techniques b – boutiques c – banquets d – statistics

30 -to increase or improve something and make it more successful.

A – Boast b – Boost c – Burst d – Trust

31 – The lastof the play was very moving, so we all cried.

A – stage b – scene c – cell d – organ

32 – The mainin this novel is a beautiful young lady.

A – play b – carter c – character d – performance

33 – I arrived at the theatre late and missed the first

A – sign b – scene c – science d – symbol

34 – Shakespeare'shave been very influential. Millions of people read them.

A – pays b – plays c – poets d – novelists

35 – Some people agree to donate some of theirwhen they die.

A – organs b – members c – surgeons d – scenes

36 – People showed remarkable.....during the war. They were really strong.

A – resilience b – passivity c – residence d – resemblance

2 – Protestors were putting upshowing their demands.

A – possessors b – posters c – poachers d – postages

37 -should be kept out of the reach of children.

A – Mediators b – Medals c – Medics d – Medicines

38 – Nurses belong to theprofession.

A – secretarial b – medical c – political d – voluntary

39 – A\Anis someone who competes in sports competitions, especially running, jumping, and throwing.

A – athlete b – athletic c – athletics d – athleticism

40 – The police asked the lady tothe thief who stole her purse.

A – prescribe b – describe c – deserve d – disdain

41 – After the accident, her body was found in a pool of.....

A – blood b – flood c – cloud d – fluid

42 – Our teacher told us about theof revision before exams.

A – importance b – consensus c – temperance d – fragrance

43 – He was punished for breaking the school.....

A – roles b – rolls c – rails d – rules

44 – This giant company is run by a group of.....

A – directors b – conductors c – connectors d – contractors

45 – Nearly 10 % of the Earth'sis covered by ice.

A – surface b – service c – survey d – surfer

46 – He is a famous athlete. The walls of his office are lined with banners and.....

A – trophies b – trolleys c – trolleybuses d – troupers

47 – Her familyher in her ambition to become a doctor.

A – encouraged b – encountered c – encoded d – encompassed

48 – A good diet isfor maintaining a healthy body.

A – necessitate b – necessarily c – necessary d – unnecessarily

49 – Your.....is the front part of your body between your neck and your stomach.

A – chain b – chest c – chart d – chalk

50 – He wasat Bristol University.

A – eradicated b – educated c – deduced d – concluded

51 – There is no simple.....to the problem of overpopulation.

A – solution b – socialization c – suspicion d – assimilation

52 – The violent storm caused terrible.....to the city.

A – damage b – luggage c – baggage d – backache

53 – The airline is legallyfor the safety of its passengers.

A - responsive b – responsible c – repulsive d – depressive

54 – Tickets arefrom the box office.

A – portable b – avoidable c – available d – soluble

55 – The room filled with smoke, and it was becoming difficult to.....

A – breathe b – breath c – breeze d – press

56 – Would you kindly.....me a favour?

A – make b – take c – have d – do

57 – Your father is a sleep. Stop.....noise.

A – doing b – to do c – making d – to make

58 – I will take partthe poetry competition. I hope to win.

A – at b – in c – on d – about

59 - you mustn't do CPR unless the person is lying ...their back on a flat surface eg the floor .

A – in b – on c – at d – against

60 - If you find an ill or injured person ,you must the area around him/ her first to make sure it isn't dangerous.

A – check b – chick c – shake d – cheek

61 - If the person is awake , but not bleeding , you have to ask how they feel and what happened , check their body for signs of injury or infection .

A – him b – her c – them d – they

62 - If you know how to CPR , you have to do this to help the person start breathing.

A – perform b – perfume c – preface d – prefer

63 – Always remember that.....is better than cure.

A – medicines b – treatment c – prevention d – therapy

64 – What solutions do youto the phenomenon of bullying?

A – do b – suggest c – take d – solve

65 – Avoid crowded places or you willthe virus.

A – caught b – get c – miss d – cure

66 -is performed when an injured or ill person is not able to breathe to help him or her breathe again.

A – GPR b – RCP c – CPR d – SOS

67 – Itwo slight mistakes while taking my driving test.

A – made b – did c – missed d – missed

68 – To keep fit, you shouldexercise regularly.

A – make b – give c – catch d – do

69 – Our team could have won the match, but our playerstwo penalties.

A – won b – gained c – scored d – missed

70 – Paramedics canfirst aid.

A – cause b – do c – perform d – b and c

71 – This disease isby bacteria or a virus.

A – cured b – treated c – caused d – ceased

72 – You should follow the school rules. The antonym of 'follow' is

A – respect b – obey c – break d – perform

73 – My father alwaysme from wasting my time.

A – encourages b – recommends c – advises d – discourages

74 – Our company spends a lot of money on advertising to boost the sales. 'Boost' in this sentence can be replaced by.....

A – decrease b – reduce c – smash d – increase

75 – Smoking and stayinglate at night are damaging habits.

A – up b – about c – with d – in

76 – I miss Salah so much. I look forwardhim.

A – meet b – to meet c – to meeting d – meeting

77 – A football referee must be, firm and fair.

A – quickly b – rapidly c – fast d – speed

78 – Dr. Magdi Yacoubhundreds of operations every year.

A – performs b – reforms c – removes d – carry out

79 – Cleanliness is very important as it protects us from diseases and

A – sections b – infections c – interactions d – reactions

80 – Ihim to apply for this good job.

A – encourage b – discourage c – blame d – punish

81 – Ihim from applying for this bad job.

A – encourage b – discourage c – blame d – punish

82 – A lot of womenabout their age.

A – lay b – lie c – laid d – lain

83 -your answers before handing the exam paper to the teacher.

A – Shake b – Shock c – Chick d – Check

84 – Heangrily when I shouted at him.

A – reacted b – cheered c – rejoiced d – pleased

85 – Call the police in case of

A – sufficiency b – sufficiency c – competency d – emergency

86 – My father doesn'tme to go out late at night.

A – let b – make c – allow d – permits

87 - My father doesn'tme go out late at night.

A – let b – makes c – allow d – permit

88 – Ten people werein a car accident.

A – injured b – wounded c – cured d – injected

89 – Many soldiers were.....during the war.

A – injured b – wounded c – cured d – injected

90 – My friends are going to take a first aid.....next week.

A – coarse b – corpse c – course d – curse

91 – Smoking leads toproblems.

A – healthy b – health c – wealthy d – healthily

92 – It is ato meet such a famous singer. I admire him best.

A – pleasure b – measure c – pressure d – treasure

93 -, the doctor came after the patient had died.

A – Fortunately b – Fortunate c – Unfortunately d – Unfortunate

94 – We arrived at the station late, butwe caught the train.

A – Fortunately b – Fortunate c – Unfortunately d – Unfortunate

95 – It is important to keep clean in order tohealthy.

A – stare b – spend c – stay d – steer

96 – My father refused to join us on our holiday to Hurgada. We failed tohim to come with us.

A – persuade b – persuasion c – persuasive d – persuasively

97 – With a little, he agreed to join us.

A – persuade b – persuasion c – persuasive d – persuasively

98 – Rose is very She could make him accept the job.

A – persuade b – persuasion c – persuasive d – persuasively

99 -is one of the common symptoms of cold.

A – Cough b – Laugh c – Curve d – Rough

100 – I look forward to hearingmy brother who lives in Kuwait.

A – of b – from c – about d – with

101 – Have you ever heardT.S Eliot?

A – from b – about c – with d – at

102 – A\Anis someone who competes in sports competitions especially running, jumping, throwing etc.

A – athletic b – athletics c – athleticism d – athlete

103 – The player fellwhile he was running.

A – over b – down c – up d – of

104 – The emergency services took the sick man to hospital, but sadly he didn't

A – survive b – serve c – surf d – swerve

105 – Fortunately, Egypt became ain athletic heart care.

A – pianist b – pioneer c – biochemist d – parade

106 – Our goal is toa new research centre in Alexandria.

A – steal b – endanger c – establish d – stumble

107 – She told me everyof her trip.

A – detail b – retail c – reel d – trails

108 – We never travelledwhen we were kids.

A – broad b – route c – abroad d – a broad

109 – Dr. Ashraf , thedirector of our company , is very understanding.

A – executive b – expensive c – impulsive d – repulsive

110 – Hehis first novel when he was 22.

A – punished b – banished c – published d – polished

111 – Athletes must learn about the importance of heartto stay fit and healthy.

A – extractions b – excavations c – extracts d – examinations

112 – We think with our

A – hearts b – brains c – kidneys d – lungs

113 – The immuneprotects us from diseases.

A – device b – symptom c – system d – programme

114 – Our bodies produce antibodies toviruses.

A – feed b – establish c – protect d – destroy

115 – COVID-19 is adisease.

A – serial b – serious c – seriousness d – series

116 -are the smallest, separate living things in our bodies.

A – Cells b – Sales c – Sells d – Organs

116 – We canour immune system by eating a lot of fruit and vegetables.

A – fight b – boost c – boast d – destroy

117 – We need to do exercises.....

A – rarely b – regularly c – regular d – irregularly

118 – Your heart.....about 380 litres of blood through your body every hour.

A – piles b – dumps c – pumps d – crumbs

119 – You should eatto avoid diseases.

A – health b – healthy c – healthily d – unhealthy

120 – We need to look at thebefore buying any food.

A – tables b – labels c – tickets d – fables

121 – I advise you to wear a face mask to avoid the.....of Corona virus.

A – infection b – injection c – dimension d – procession

122 – The teacherangrily to the student's bad behaviour.

A – clipped b – reacted c – reflected d – contracted

123 – The footballer had ainjury and stopped playing for two years.

A – severe b – series c – serial d – reverse

124 – For your own....., never drive on the left.

A – safety b – variety c – severity d – safely

125 – I amto cold. I never get cold.

A – immune b – weak c – exposed d – subjected

126 – Due to the serious volcano, the president declared the state of.....

A – sufficiency b – proficiency c – competency d – emergency

127 – He died of an internal.....after having a car accident.

A – peeling b – pouring c – bleeding d – feeding

128 – There's aon the wall saying "No Smoking"

A – sign b – song c – schedule d – design

129 – Every new device comes with someto show you how to use it.

A – constructions b – selections c – instructions d – dimensions

130 – Your opinions are usuallyand practical.

A – persuasive b – persuasively c – persuasion d – persuade

131 - It is a greatto meet such a famous singer.

A – pleasure b – measure c – treasure d – pressure

132 – We need to exercise to strengthen our stomach.....

A – cords b – muscles c – screens d – manners

133 – Give me a clean.....to dust the table.

A – clothes b – clothe c – cloth d – clothing

134 – I haven't received ato my email yet.

A – replay b – reply c – rely d – repair

135 – I tookthis job when I was 22.

A – out b – up c – down d – in

2 A) Translate into Arabic:

1-The food crisis is affecting over three billion people—almost half the world's population. The cause of the present crisis is food price inflation.

2-Protecting endangered species and cleaning lakes and seas has a positive effect on the environment.

3 - Cigarette smoking is linked directly with lung cancer. It is also known that smoking increases the risks of other diseases of the heart and lungs.

4- Energy is necessary for development. It is essential for all productive activities required to achieve higher standards of living.

5-Exporting our products abroad will help to develop our economy and get more hard currency.

6-Environmental pollution threatens man's life everywhere.

7-Cairo International Book Fair is considered a magnificent cultural festival.

8-Distance learning will become more widespread in the near future.

9 -We must all cooperate to get rid of terrorism which is trying to destroy our country.

10 -Millions of people use the internet for different purposes nowadays.

B) Translate into English:

1- الذين يعيشون في المدن معرضون لأخطار التلوث البيئي أكثر ممن يعيشون في الريف.

2- لا بد من بذل المزيد من الجهود لحماية الأنواع النادرة من النباتات والحيوانات من الإنقراض.

3- يجب على الوالدين توجيه ورعايه ابنائهم ليواصلوا رحله الحياه بأمان (ث0ع 2008)

4- الأسعار المرتفعه ونقص الطعام هما المشكلتين الرئيسيتين التى تعانى منهما كل دول العالم (ث2 2008)

5- شغل قضيه حقوق الانسان الان الاهتمام الرئيسى لمنظمات عالميه مختلفه (ث2 2008)

6- يقوم العلماء بأبحاث عديده للاستفاده القصوى من مصادر الطاقه المتجدده كالماء والرياح والطاقه النوويه

7- توفر الحكومه فرصا للشباب للعمل وكسب الرزق وذلك بتقديم القروض لإقامه مشروعات صغيره خاصه بهم

8- يعتبر مترو الانفاق واحدا من اعظم الانجازات الهندسيه وهو يساهم مساهمه عظيمه فى حل مشكله المواصلات فى القاهره الكبرى

9- لا يستطيع الانسان بأى حال من الاحوال ان يستغنى عن الماء والهواء ولولاهما لهلك جميع الكائنات الحيه

10- الموسيقى هى غذاء الروح وتستمتع بها جميع شعوب العالم مهما اختلفت مستوياتهم وثقافتهم

3 : Write an essay of about 180 words about :1

Corona virus changed our life style

3- Mustn't : It is necessary NOT to do.....

يجب ألا

- Mustn't = (be) not allowed = (be) not permitted to = (be) banned = (be) prohibited = (be) forbidden to
- You **mustn't park** here. It is not allowed.

4- Don't / Doesn't have to / Don't / Doesn't need to / needn't :**It is NOT necessary to do.....**

غير مضطر - لا داعي أن

- She isn't late for school so she **doesn't have to / needn't** hurry.

5 Didn't have to = didn't need to = It wasn't necessary to..., so we didn't لم نضطر أن

- تستخدم هذه الأفعال للتعبير عن عدم الضرورة في الماضي (حدث ثم لم يتم في الماضي لأنه لم يكن ضروريا)

- We **didn't have to** go to school yesterday. It was a holiday.
- I **didn't have to** do the shopping yesterday. My brother did it.

6- Needn't have + PP. : It wasn't necessary to....., but we did

- يستخدم هذا الفعل للتعبير عن عدم الضرورة في الماضي (حدث ثم على الرغم من كونه لم يكن ضروريا)

- You **needn't have brought** your umbrella. It's not going to rain.

1 - Choose the correct answer:

1 – You.....try my sister's cake now. It is really delicious.

- A – must b – needn't c – mustn't d – had to

2 – I reallybuy my mother a present on her birthday.; one should be grateful.

- A – mustn't b – don't need c – must d – have to

3 – Is it ato take this medicine?

- A – advice b – unnecessary c – necessary d – must

4 – When you go to Alexandria, you.....visit the library. It's amazing!

- A – have to b – must c – will d – need

5 – Iremember to email my cousin today. It's his birthday.

- A – must b – mustn't c – needn't d – ought to

6 – You.....stop smoking. It is very harmful.

- A – must b – mustn't c – needn't d – shouldn't

7 – Youcome and have lunch with us.

- A – need b – must c – ought d – have to

8 – Passengers must get a passport to travel abroad. It is.....

- A – optional b – obligatory c – unimportant d – unnecessary

9 – You.....take photos here; it's a military area.

- A – must b – don't need to c – mustn't d – shouldn't

10 – You.....park here. It is not allowed.

- A – needn't b – must c – don't need to d – mustn't

11 – You mustn't smoke here. It is

- A – allowed b – not banned c – forbidden d – permitted

12 – The sign in the park says that people.....walk on the grass.

- A – needn't b – might not c – should d – mustn't

13 – You.....pass a driving test to drive a car in Egypt.

- A – have to b – must c – mustn't d – needn't

14 – At the airport, Ishow my passport.

- A – can't b – have to c – don't have to d – shouldn't**
15 – Children.....wear a uniform in primary schools.
- A – have to b – mustn't c – shouldn't d – doesn't need to**
16 – Ali isn't late for school; hehurry.
- A – mustn't b – don't have to c – needn't d – has to**
17 – She isn't late for school so shehurry.
- A – doesn't need b – doesn't have to c – mustn't d – needn't to**
18 – Mona is really economical; she.....more bread; she actually has much in the fridge.
- A – needn't have bought b – didn't need to buy c – should have bought d – had to buy**
19 – We didn't have a test today so Ifor it last night!
- A – needn't revise b – didn't have to revise c – mustn't revise d – needn't have revised**
20 – Imore bread. We already have a lot.
- A – had to buy b – needn't have bought c – didn't have to buy d – must buy**
21 – Imy room yesterday; my sister had already tidied it.
- A – don't have to tidy b – didn't have to tidy c – had to d – must have tidied**
22 – Sami is feeling ill. I think he.....to see a doctor.
- A – should b – ought c – must d – can**
23 – You.....put your coat on the floor. Now it's dirty!
- A – ought to b – shouldn't have c – should have d – must have**
24 – Youthis homework yesterday.
- A – should do b – ought to do c – should have done d – shouldn't have done**
25 – Youannoyed Sara last night.
- A – oughtn't to b – shouldn't c – shouldn't have d – should have**
26 – You.....your sick uncle yesterday.
- A – should visit b – shouldn't visit c – ought to have visited d – ought to visit**
27 – When you go to Alexandria, youvisit the library. It is amazing.
- A – must b – have to c – shouldn't d – don't need to**
28 -you listen to loud music now? Your father is asleep.
- A – Can b – Must c – Mustn't d – Did you have to**
29 – The sign says, " Yousmoke".
- A – mustn't b – don't need to c – don't have to d – must**
30 – You mustn't park here. It is
- A – not banned b – allowed c – forbidden d – desirable**
31 – Today is my father's birthday. Iget him a present.
- A – must b – mustn't c – had to d – shouldn't**
32 – I can give you a lift. Youtake a taxi.
- A – doesn't need to b – don't have to c – mustn't d – have to**
33 – We still have a lot of time. Wehurry.
- A – doesn't need to b – don't have to c – mustn't d – have to**
34 – Youeat during lessons. It is against the school rules.
- A – shouldn't b – mustn't c – don't have to d – can**
35 – Thanks a lot for your visit, but youall these fruits.

A – didn't have to buy b – didn't need to buy c – needn't have bought d – mustn't

36 – He should have visited his sick uncle last night but he.....

A – did b – didn't c – doesn't d – won't

37 – She shouldn't have annoyed her mother but she.....

A – did b – didn't c – doesn't d – won't

38 – Driverswear seatbelts.

A – must b – have to c – shouldn't d – don't need to

39 – This driverwear a seatbelt.

A – must b – has to c – need to d – don't have to

40 – You don't need to attend school. It is

A – obligatory b – compulsory c – optional d – banned

41 – It is a musta passport to travel abroad.

A – get b – to get c – got d – to getting

42 – Whyto go to the bank yesterday?

A – must you b – do you have to c – did you have to d – do you need to

43 – My childrenstudy history next year.

A – have to b – had to c – doesn't have to d – has to

44 – There were no buses so Itake a taxi.

A – have to b – had to c – need to d – ought to

45 – Chickensregularly.

A – must feed b – must be fed c – must be feeding d – must have fed

46 – It is the most important meeting. Iattend it.

A – must b – has to c – don't need to d – doesn't have to

47 – Ibuy the medicine for my grandma.

A – must b – has to c – needn't d – shouldn't

48 – Weto show respect towards the old.

A – should b – must c – ought d – don't need

49 – My works starts at seven. Iget there before that time.

A – may b – can c – have to d – doesn't need to

50 – Youcome and visit us one day.

A – have to b – must c – shouldn't d – don't have to

51 – You must attend my wedding party. It is a/an.....

A – obligation b – necessity c – warm invitation d – prohibition

2-Write an e-mail of about 180 words to your pen friend in Italy ask him about COVID 19 situation there and tell him about the situation here .your name is Nour , his name is Kavany .

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Part 2

Skills

- **Translation**
- **e-mail**
- **essay**
- **comprehension passage**

HOW TO FORM A SENTENCE

- بناء جملة مفيدة ذات معنى هو الهدف الأساسي لأي لغة .
- الجملة الإنجليزية : هي جملة اسمية (خبرية) من حيث الشكل لأنها تبدأ باسم
- الجملة في الإنجليزية : هي جملة فعلية من حيث المعنى والصياغة لأنه لا بد من وجود فعل بها
- الجملة في الإنجليزية نوعان :

➤ جملة اسمية Statement

➤ جملة أمرية Command / Order

الجملة أمرية

1- Command // order

☆ هي الجملة الوحيدة في الإنجليزية التي تبدأ الفعل وهي نوعان :

☆ Positive Command أمر مثبت

☆ Negative Command أمر منفي

تبدأ الجملة بالفعل في صيغة المصدر

(مصدر الفعل) + Don't

➤ stand up / Sit down / Open the door.

➤➤ Don't walk on the grass/ Don't play with matches.

إذا صاحب الأمر كلمة (please) يصبح جملة طلب مثل :

☆ Give me your pen, please / open the window please .

ملحوظة

2-

الجملة الاسمية

☆ هي أساس الكتابة في الإنجليزية وتصاغ كما يلي :

1	2	3	4
Subject	Verb	Tense	Predicate / completion
الفاعل	الفعل	الزمن	تكملة شبة الجملة
Asmaa	Pass	Ed	The exam Yesterday.

هذه الإركان الخمسة هي أساس تكوين الجملة .

هناك أركان فرعية يمكن أن تضاف للجملة لكن يمكن الاستغناء عنها مثل

Adjective	الصفة	Adverb	الحال / الظرف	Preposition	حروف الجر
-----------	-------	--------	---------------	-------------	-----------

أولاً: الفاعل

1- Subject

الترتيب position

في أول الجملة

الشكل Form

ضمير بنوب

اسم مجرد

عن الاسم

1 - Ahmed is a body

2 - A cat is an animal.

3 - Egypt is country.

تسمى الضمائر التي تحل محل الفاعل الاسم بضمائر الفاعل وهي :

ضمائر المفرد	أنا I	ضمائر الجمع
هو He	أحيانا مفرد وأحيانا جمع	هم / هن They
هي She	انت You	نحن We
غير عاقل مفرد It	أحيانا مفرد وأحيانا جمع	أنتم / أنتن You

تسمى هذه الضمائر بالضمائر المستترة ف اللغة العربية :

☛ He is a teacher.

☆ She is a girl.

☛ It is a book.

☛ I am 10 years old.

☆ I have a car.

☛ You like tea, Amr.

☛ They Like rea .

☆ We Like milk

☛ You play well.

1- Translation

ملاحظات: سنراجع علي كل قواعد الترجمة التي درستها ثم نكمل بمجموعة من القواعد المختصرة التي يمكنك من إتقان الترجمة والحصول علي الدرجة النهائية في هذا السؤال

1. التمكن من قواعد اللغة والتي يمكنك من البناء السليم للجملة:

"لقد حققت مصر انجازات عظيمة خلال العشرون سنة الاخيرة"

1	2	3	4
Subject	Verb	Object

إذن فاعل الجملة (مصر) والفعل (حققت) والمفعول (انجازات)

● Egypt has made great achievements during the last twenty years.

● The government is **setting up** huge projects

.....

2. حدد زمن الجملة: هل هو مضارع أم ماضي أم مستقبل أم مزيج من الأزمنة:

"لقد نجحت مصر في جمع شمل القادة العرب وسيكون لهذا أثرا طيبا علي عملية السلام"

لاحظ: الجملة هنا تحتوي علي أكثر من زمن.

● Egypt **has succeeded** in closing the ranks of the Arab leaders and this **will have** a great effect on the peace process.

3. تجنب الترجمة الحرفية التي تؤدي الي تحطيم الشكل السليم للجملة فمثلا:

"مازلنا نعاني من مشكلة البطالة"

● "Still suffer from problem of unemployment" (X)

● "We are still suffering from the problem of unemployment"

● عاد بخفي حنين , فقد وظيفته و اسرته وسافر الي أمريكا ولم يحقق أي نجاح

.....

4. (قد - لقد - أن - فإن) ليس لها معنى في اللغة الإنجليزية وفي حالة وجود (لقد) ينبغي وضع الفعل في زمن المضارع التام:

● The education has developed in recent years

لقد تطور التعليم في الآونة الأخيرة

لقد ادركت في الفترة الأخيرة أن السيد مجدي يعقوب هو أهم رجل أنجبته مصر في هذا العصر

.....

5. هناك فرق بين (إن) و (أن) و (أن) و (إن):

● (إن) تستخدم فقط للتوكيد وليس لها ترجمة :

● The damage which results from wars is great

إن الخسائر الناتجة عن الحروب فادحة

● (أن) نترجمها That ويتبعها جملة كاملة :

● It is certain that happiness can't be bought or sold

من المؤكد أن السعادة لا يمكن أن تشتري أو تباع

● هناك بعض الكلمات التي بها (أن) ولكن لا نترجمها That مثل (كما أن) و (حيث أن) و (لأن)

للأختراعات الحديثة الكثير من المزايا كما أن لها بعض العيوب

● Modern inventions have a lot of advantages and they have some disadvantages .

● (حيث أن) و (لأن) نترجمها (because) أو (as)

إن الجهل يساعد علي ارتكاب الجرائم حيث أن الجهلاء لا يحترمون حقوق الآخرين

● Ignorance helps in committing crimes as ignorant people don't respect the rights of others.

● (أن) يمكن أن نترجم إلي (to) لو جاء بعدها فعل

يحاول بعض الشباب أن يعتمدوا علي أنفسهم دون إنتظار مساعدات حكومية

● Some young people try to depend on themselves without waiting for a government post.

● ولكن نلاحظ

can

- (يمكن أن) (من الممكن أن) (يستطيع أن)

2. Essay Writing

1. تترك مسافة تعادل خمسة احرف في السطر الاول فقط من الموضوع.
2. تبدأ كل جملة بحرف Capital كبير وواضح.
3. تضع (.) واضحة في نهاية كل جملة.
4. ابدأ الموضوع بـ topic sentence أي جملة رئيسية تحتوي في مجملها على فكرة الموضوع.
5. تراعي الترابط والتنسيق العام بين أفكار الموضوع.
6. تستخدم الزمن الصحيح والمناسب لنوعية الموضوع الذي تكتبه فقد يكون في المضارع وقد يكون في الماضي أو المستقبل أو خليط بينهم.
7. تجنب الجمل المعقدة التي تحتوي على مفردات وتركيبات صعبة قد توقعك في أخطاء وعليك باستخدام الجمل البسيطة والسهلة في المعنى.
8. خصص صفحة كاملة أو صفحتين للموضوع في ورقة الامتحان ويفضل دائما أن تترك سطر عند كتابة الموضوع.
9. اجتهد في تحسين خطك وذلك بترك مسافة بين كل كلمة وأخرى فهذا يعطي انطباعا طيبا للمصحح.
10. الامام بقدر معقول من الثروة اللغوية مع حفظ ما يتسنى لك من التعبيرات الشائعة.
11. راعي البناء السليم للجملة الخيرية. (كل ما ذكر في الترجمة)



المقدمة:

جملة عامة عن الموضوع يفهم من خلالها ما يدور حوله الموضوع أو حكمة أو مثل أو حكاية. أو بتعريف الموضوع أو بإقتباس.

الموضوع

- 1- الجمل واضحة ومتوازنة.
- 2- تجنب الجمل الطويلة وتخير الكلمات المناسبة للتعبير عن الفكرة وتجنب استخدام الكلمات الغريبة.
- 3- الاستخدام الصحيح لعلامات الترقيم (punctuation).
- 4- تجنب الكتابة بضمير المتكلم إلا إذا كان الموضوع يخص شخص لكاتب الموضوع مثل موضوع..... My favourite subject

الخاتمة

تتضمن الخاتمة ملخصا للأراء التي عبرت عنها أو النتيجة التي وصلت إليها وقد تكون نصيحة أو تحذير أو اعطاء رأي أو غيره.

جمل افتتاحية تصلح لموضوعات نافعة

- 1) We all agree that is one of the most important things in our life and has its vital role nowadays .
نتفق جميعا أن واحد من أهم الأشياء في حياتنا وله دورا حيويا هذه الايام.
- 2) We all admit the importance and necessity of in our life.
كلنا نقر بأهمية وضرورة في حياتنا
- 3) No wonder if we say that has (have) its good and positive effects on us.
لا عجب إذا قلنا أن له آثار طيبة وإيجابية علينا جميعا.
- 4) We all agree that is very necessary and plays an active part in our life.
كلنا نتفق أن ضروري جدا ويلعب دورا هاما في حياتنا .
- 5) We should put into consideration that has (have) become one of the most important things in everyone's life.
يجب أن نضع في الاعتبار ان قد أصبح واحدا من أهم الاشياء في حياة كل شخص.
- 6) In my opinion, is really important and necessary nowadays. It may have 6 good and positive effects on all of us. I think so because may bring all the good to our society.
في رأيي هو حقا مهم وضروري هذه الايام وقد يكون له الاثر الطيب والايجابي علينا جميعا وانني اعتقد ذلك لان قد يعود بالنفع علي مجتمعنا.

جمل وتعبيرات تصلح مقدمات لموضوعات ضارة أو مشاكل

- 1) I see that stands for an obstacle in the way of our progress so our state spares no effort to put an end to it.
إنني أري أن يمثل عقبة في طريق تقدمنا ومن ثم فدولتنا لا تدخر جهدا لكي تضع حدا له.
- 2) In my point of view, is really serious and harmful nowadays. It may have bad and negative effects on all of us. I think so because may bring all the evil to our society.

On the other hand ,of course it has some disadvantages as anything else in our life as wasting time and the high cost ,Really it was a nice and useful meeting as usual ,we benefitted a lot from our experienced parents.

-2 موضوع عن شخصية /قصة/كاتب /لاعب مشهور/عالم /رواية/حدث تاريخي /رواية /إمارة مؤثرة....

One of our family rules is to meet each other every weekend , talk together and ask about each other ,also to benefit from our parents and our grandparents` experience ,so every Friday evening ,we meet at my grandfather's house and discuss a subject .

Last Friday , I asked my father to tell us a story that can inspire us , so my father told us aboutwhere and how he/she had grown up and educated , we were told about the role had played in improving our country and knew why many people like that person and the reasons that made that person such a famous one .

Really , we benefitted a lot from that talk asis an inspiring person who we must follow his steps to be like him/her , if everyone loves their country like that person ,our country will get better in the near future ,in fact , it was a nice and useful meeting as usual .

-3 موضوعات عن مشكلات عامة ... pollution/over population/smoking/unemployment...

One of our family rules is to meet each other every weekend , talk together and ask about each other ,also to benefit from our parents and our grandparents` experience ,so every Friday evening ,we meet at my grandfather's house and discuss a subject .

Last Friday ,we talked about the problem ofI asked my father about the reasons of this serious problem and its bad effects on our society , my father told me thatis a serious problem that threatens our life ,and that it has several bad effects on everything in our everyday life and that we have to cooperate with each other to overcome this dangerous problem.

Really , if we don't unite together to put an end to this problem , our country , or even the whole world ,will not be able to overcome it in the near future , in fact , it was a nice and useful meeting as usual .

موضوعات المنهج

1- SOURCES OF CLEAN POWER IN EGYPT

Egypt is blessed with a lot of gifts **تنعم مصر بكثير من الهبات** - It is rich in sunshine, water and man power. The sunshine can be a source of energy. It is useful for the growth of animals and plants as well. It can help in producing solar power. Thus, Egypt can be a developed country using a clean source of energy. Water is also plentiful **وفير** in Egypt. It can be used in planting vast areas of desert land so that we can increase our food production.

However, if we don't employ man power in a proper way, **بطريقة ملائمة** we may spoil **نهدر** our natural resources. Man is the master of all these resources. Plans should be made to benefit from **يستفيد من** man power to be able to face any problem in our country.

3. E-mail Writing

- 1- Write an e-mail to your friend Nour inviting him to spend the mid year holiday with you in your village. Telling him about the interesting places he will enjoy. Your name is Diaa.

From: Diaa@gmail.com

To: Nour@yahoo.com

Subject: : Invitation / A friendly e-mail

Dear.....,

How are you? How are your family ?I hope you are well and enjoy your time. I am very pleased to write you this e-mail for many reasons , first of all I'd like to ask about your health and your study , I wish I could see you soon , secondly , I'd like to invite you for my birthday party next week , I think you must attend it , now , I'm going to tell you the reason why I wrote this e-mail

.....

.....

.....

Finally , don't forget to write me back , I'm looking forward to seeing and hearing about you , waiting for your reply , my dear brother and friend , See you soon

Yours

.....

Test Yourself

1. Write an e-mail to your friend Maher about a visit you have recently paid to your Syrian friend. Your name is Ziad.
2. Write an e-mail to your friend Nagy thanking him for the invitation he sent to you. Ask him about the time and the place of the party telling him that you will come with your younger brother. Your name is Samir.
3. Write an e-mail to your British pen friend, Tony, inviting him to visit Egypt during the summer holiday. Tell him about the historic places he will visit in Egypt. Your name is Hassan.
4. Write an e-mail to your friend Ali congratulating him on passing his driving test and getting the driving licence. Your name is Ahmed.
5. Write an e-mail to your friend Nader telling him that you intend to visit to buy a new car. Ask his advice. Your name is Magdy.
6. Write an e-mail to your friend Osama telling him about a good day you spent on the beach. Tell him what you did and how you spent it. Your name is Tamer.
7. Write an e-mail to your friend Noha telling her that you are sorry to hear that her brother Ahmed had an accident. Ask her to tell you how this accident happened. Ask her how her brother is. Your name is Dalia.

YOU CAN DO ANYTHING JUST WHEN YOU WANT

4- Comprehension passage

لكي تحصل علي الدرجة النهائية في سؤال قطعة الفهم , قد يُطلب منك معرفة الآتي :-

1 - **Suggest a suitable (convenient \ appropriate) title for the passage** اقترح عنوان مناسب للقطعة او حدد الفكرة الرئيسية

Or what is the main idea of the passage?

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

بعد قراءة هذه القطعة اقترح عنوان مناسب لها و يمكن أن يكون

The post office \ Postal services

ما هي الفكرة الرئيسية لهذه القطعة

يجب أن نعرف أن الفكرة الرئيسية يجب أن تشتمل علي كل الأفكار الواردة بالقطعة و حين يطلب منك اختيار فكرة هذه القطعة من الآتي :

- A) Express Mail is a good way to send urgent mail.
- B) Mail service today is more efficient and dependable.
- C) First-class mail usually takes three days or less.
- D) Old Mail used to take months to move by horses and foot.

الاختيار الأول يخص **Express Mail** فقط و لا يغطي جميع الأفكار و لذا هو اختيار خاطيء
الاختيار الثاني هو الصحيح فهو يغطي جميع ما ورد بالقطعة من أفكار و هو أن خدمة البريد اليوم أكثر كفاءة و اعتمادية
الاختيار الثالث يخص فقط أحد أنواع البريد فقط و هو **First-class Mail** و لا يمكن أن يكون الفكرة الرئيسية للقطعة
الاختيار الرابع خطأ فهو يخص البريد في الماضي و لا يتطرق الي باقي أفكار القطعة

22 – Find in the passage a word which means..... استخرج من القطعة كلمة بمعنى

Pick out \ detect words in the passage which mean.....

بعض الكلمات المترادفة التي تستخدم في القطعة

important = essential = chief = main = basic = necessary = principal = major هام

cure = treat يُعالج

decrease = reduce = lessen = cut down يُقلل

happy – glad – pleased – delighted سعيد

natural – God-made – organic (من الطبيعة) طبيعي

unnatural – man-made – artificial (من صنع الانسان) صناعي

achieve – fulfill – accomplish يُحقق

help – aid – support – assistance مساعدة

nod his head – agree يوافق

supporters = fans مُشجعين

shake his head – refuse – reject – decline يرفض

terrible – awful – very bad سيء - شنيع

tasty – delicious – yummy لذيذ

silly – ridiculous – unimportant – trivial سخيف – تافه

advantages – merits – pros مزايا

disadvantages – demerits – cons – drawbacks عيوب - مساويء

huge – immense – enormous – giant – gigantic – vast ضخم

tiny – very small ضئيل

see...off – say good bye to يودع

Part 3

Exams

&

Tricks

مجموعة معدلة من نماذج امتحانات الوزارة لعام 2020

YOU CAN tricks

جزء خاص بتعلم الحالات الشاذة والبعد الخامس لبعض قواعد ومفردات وتركيبات اللغة الإنجليزية لضمان إتقان اللغة بشكل صحيح

1 - If conditional

دعنا في البداية نختصر الحالات الشرطية في اللغة الإنجليزية في الجدول التالي :

Conditional	Form	Case	Examples
Zero	If+ PST + PST مضارع بسيط	Facts Habits حقائق عادات	If we boil water, it turns into steam . If I'm hungry , I eat .
First	If + PST + will (can-may-should-must-have to-has to) +inf	Possibilities أحداث يمكن حدوثها في الحاضر أو في المستقبل	If you study , you will succeed . If you need money ,I will (can-may-should-must- have to-) give you .
Second	If +Past simple + would (could – might)+ inf	Imaginary situations تخيل أو افتراض عكس الواقع	If I were taller , I would play basketball . If I was /were a doctor , I could help patients with cancer .
Third	If + past perfect + would (could- might) have +p.p.	Past imaginary situation تخيل عكس ما حدث بالماضي	If I had got up early today morning , I would have cought my bus .

فعل الشرط في الحالة الصفرية والحالة الأولى هو زمن المضارع البسيط , ولذا فيجب التفرقة في المعنى بين الحالتين , مثلاً : حاول الاجابة علي الجملتين التاليتين :

1- If people don't eat , they

a- die b- will die c-would die d-would have died

2- if you leave now , youyour bus .

a- catch b- catches c- will catch d-would catch

يجب أن تعلم أننا في الجملة الأولى نتحدث عن حقيقة عامة وفي الثانية نتحدث عن موقف يمكن حدوثه ويمكن عدم حدوثه والسؤال الآن : ما الفرق بين الحقيقة والحدث ؟ فكر في الجمل التالية :

3- if we don't water plants , they

(die – will die)

67- if we don't water these plants , they

(die – will die)

في الواقع الجملة الأولى حقيقة أقر بها الجميع وستموت النباتات لا محالة إذ لم نسقيها , الحدث مؤكد بنسبة 100 % , ولكن في الجملة الثانية الحدث تحت سيطرة البشر وارد حدوثه ووارد عدم حدوثه والان اجب

4- if you had put some water in the fridge , itinto ice .

a- turns b-will turn c-would turn d-would have turned

5-if you put water in the fridge now , itinto ice .

a- turns b-will turn c-would turn d-would have turned

2- was VS were

الطبيعي ان نستخدم

I – he – she – it (was)

you – we – they (were)

Ex : when she **was** ill , we **were** very worried about her .

were - ولكن في الحالة الثانية يمكن استخدام للتعبير عن الاستحالة

6- If I a bird , I'd fly .

a- was b-am c-were d- had been

ولكن ماذا لو كان الموقف غير مستحيل ؟ ببساطة يمكن استخدام أيهما حسب الموقف

7- If I a doctor , I would help you .

a- was b-am c-were d- had been

تخيل المتحدث طالب في الصف الأول الثانوي ؟ تخيل المتحدث معلم ؟بالقطع الإجابة ستختلف

3- Verb to have :

يستخدم فعل الملكية كفعل مساعد في الحالة الثالثة , ولكن يمكن استخدامه كأساسي في جميع الحالات

8- if Imoney, I will buy a car .

9- if Imoney, I could buy a car .

10- if Imoney , I would have bought that car .

11- Had I time , I would have visited Aya .

a- have b- had c- had had d- have had

لاحظ أيضا التركيبة اللغوية :

Have to +inf

has to +inf

had to + if

12- I f he me for help , I would have to help him .

a- ask b-asked c-had asked d-asks

13- If I had to apologize , I

a- will b- would c- would have apologized d- apologize

14- If she , of course she will do .

a- have to stay b- stayed c- has to stay d- stay

4 – Mixed if

أحيانا نستخدم حالة خامسة للشرط تأخذ الشكلان التاليان :

فعل الشرط	جواب الشرط	المعني
Past simple (2)	Would have +P.P. (3)	تخيل عكس الحاضر لحدث حدث عكسه بالماضي
Had +p.p. (3)	Would +p.p. (2)	حدث تم في الماضي وله أثر في الحاضر

فكر في إجابة هذه الجمل :

15- If Edison hadn't discovered the electric lamp , wein darkness now .

a- will live b- would live c- would have lived d-live

16- if I were taller ,I the basketball team , but I was unlucky .

a- join b- will join c- would join d- would have joined

2 . Modal verbs

Should (ought to) – shouldn't (ought not to)

دعنا نتذكر ان للنصيحة الغير ملزمة نستخدم

1- Youto waste your time , you will regret it one day .

a- should b- shouldn't c- ought d-ought not

Must

ولكننا مع النصائح القوية / القوانين / الآداب العامة / الدعوة الحارة / تذكير النفس بالواجبات نستخدم

وهنا يجب ان نفرق بين النصيحة الغير ملزمة (التي لا يترتب علي تركها أي ضرر) وبين النصيحة القوية واجبة النفاذ

2- Youstudy your lessons day by day ,it's much more better .

a – should b- shouldn't c- must d-mustn't

3- You study hard today , you have an exam tomorrow .

a – should b- shouldn't c- must d-mustn't

4- Youwash your hands regularly to avoid illnesses .

a – should b- shouldn't c- must d-mustn't

5- Youwash your hands if you touch an infected animal .

a – should b- shouldn't c- must d-mustn't

must

تأمل الفرق بين كل جملتين , تفهم الفرق في الاستخدام , والان دعنا نقول أن الألتزام الداخلي نستخدم معه الفعل الناقص

Model exam 1 based on unit 1

Choose the correct words to complete the sentences.

1 -is an unexpected and dangerous situation that must be dealt with immediately.

A – Potency b – Sufficiency c – Fluency d – Emergency

2. - There are variousfor dealing with industrial pollution.

A – techniques b – boutiques c – banquets d – statistics

3. -to increase or improve something and make it more successful.

A – Boast b – Boost c – Burst d – Trust

4. – After the accident, her body was found in a pool of.....

A – blood b – flood c – cloud d – fluid

5. – Our teacher told us about theof revision before exams.

A – importance b – consensus c – temperance d – fragrance

6. – Your.....is the front part of your body between your neck and your stomach.

A – chain b – chest c – chart d – chalk

7. – The violent storm caused terrible.....to the city.

A – damage b – luggage c – baggage d – backache

8. - If you know how to CPR , you have to do this to help the person start breathing .

A – perform b – perfume c – preface d – prefer

9. Teachers..... wear suits for work, but their clothes must be neat and clean.

a) have to b) don't have to c) doesn't have to d) has to

10. Students..... use their mobile phones during the lessons.

a) mustn't b) must c) have to d) has to

11. You..... arrive on time for lessons. It's important not to be late.

a) have to b) had to c) don't have to d) could

12. We be home by 9 o'clock. The film starts at 9:15.

a) needn't b) had to c) mustn't d) must

13. This is a dangerous tour. Children..... be accompanied by an adult.

a) shouldn't b) should c) mustn't d) must

14. The sign in the park says that people walk on the grass.

a) needn't b) might not c) should d) mustn't

15. Iremember to email my cousin today. It's his birthday.

a) mustn't b) needn't c) must d) ought to

16. I study hard for my final geography exam. I want to get a good grade.

a) must b) had to c) have to d) need to

B- Read the following passage, then answer the questions:

The following is a checklist to help you decide if it's time for you or a friend to change eating habits. Just ONE "warning sign" should be enough reason to take action. You shouldn't think "junk food" the minute you start feeling hungry. There never is an acceptable reason for this.

It is a definite sign of a habit that is on the way to becoming an addiction. Comfort eating is usually associated with junk food and in general high calorie food that is also high in carbohydrates [starch and sugar] and fat. If you run to the nearest fast food chain every time you feel down, you know it is out of control. A healthy meal does not have to be flavorless and boring. When pushed, you can picture appetizing dishes that do not contain fries or fatty ingredients but you still prefer to get a hold of a beef burger or a pizza. You know it's not the best food for you. You know that you are going to feel sleepy and tired after you have eaten. To be honest, healthy is a relative term. It all depends on what

your options are. There are “healthier” choices you can make even at a fast food restaurant. You might, for example, order salad as a side dish instead of a second helping of fries. You could avoid ketchup or mayonnaise or eat a chicken burger. You know all this, you have promised yourself to do it next time you are there, but somehow it never happens. You keep on insisting that those dishes take longer to prepare.

Answer the following questions

1. Do you eat healthy food or not? Why?
2. What does "Junk food" mean?
3. Why do doctors prefer eating healthy food?

Choose the correct answer

4. Thinking of "junk food" when you're hungry is a
 a) sign of addiction
 b) sign of healthy eating
 c) common eating habit
 d) sign of change
5. If you are determined to change your diet, you can make healthy choices
 a) in the country
 b) near the sea
 c) in fast food restaurants
 d) in super markets
6. Although people know what is good for them they
 a) choose to eat healthy, nutritious food
 b) choose to eat fatty, high calorie food
 c) decide to eat fatty, low calorie food
 d) decide to eat low calorie fries and pizza
7. If you want to be healthy, you should
 a) avoid fatty and fried food
 b) eat salad and fatty food
 c) avoid salad and condiments
 d) order high calorie food and soft drinks

3 A. Translate into Arabic: (2 Marks)

You have the right to express your opinion freely, but never use violence against those who oppose you .

B- Translate the following into English.

يجب على الوالدين توجيهه و رعاية أبنائهم ليواصلوا رحلة الحياة بأمان.

4. Write an essay of about 150 words on only ONE of the following topics

1. Environmental problems .
2. The qualities of a good captain / leader.