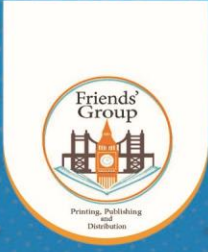


دليلك للدرجة النهائية



MY NEW Friend

ثقة بلا حدود

2023



كتاب المراجعة النهائية والامتحانات

لصف الثالث الثانوي

عام وأزهري

darsenglizy.com

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امتحان 3

كتاب المراجعة النهائية والامتحانات

السعر 140

عينة من كتاب

المراجعة النهائية والامتحانات

الصف الثالث الثانوي

٢٠٢٣

محتويات الكتاب

أولاً: مراجعة وحدات الشرح ووحدات المراجعة: (٣ - ٢٣٧)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Important Synonyms and Antonyms | المرادفات والمتضادات الهامة |
| 2. Important Vocabulary and Prepositions | الكلمات الهامة وحروف الجر |
| 3. Expressions, Collocations and Idioms | التعبيرات والمتلازمات اللفظية والاصطلاحات |
| 4. Language Notes | الملاحظات اللغوية |
| 5. Exercises on Vocabulary and Notes | تمارين على الكلمات والملاحظات اللغوية |
| 6. Language: Quick Hints | مراجعة سريعة ومختصرة على القواعد اللغوية |
| 7. Exercises on Language | تمارين على القواعد اللغوية |
| 8. Writing Skills: Hints | مهارات الكتابة: ملاحظات هامة |
| 9. Writing Skills: Exercises | مهارات الكتابة: تمارين |
| 10. Test on the Unit | اختبار على الوحدة |

ثانياً: مراجعة القصة (أسئلة التفكير النقدي):

- Great Expectations: Critical Thinking Questions. (238 - 277)

ثالثاً: مراجعة المهارات:

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Writing Skills | 2. Translation Skills |
| 3. Writing an essay | 4. Writing an email (278 - 323) |

رابعاً: مراجعة الأزهر الشريف: (٣٢٤ - ٣٥٣)

- القصة المقررة بمواصفات الأزهر (علمي)
- المختارات الإسلامية المقررة بمواصفات الأزهر (أدبي)
- مهارات كتابة البراجراف (علمي - أدبي)
- مهارات الترجمة
- امتحانات الأزهر (علمي - أدبي) (٢٠٢١) معدلة حسب أحدث المواصفات.

خامساً: امتحانات شاملة و امتحانات الثانوية العامة (٢٠٢٢) (١٢ امتحان): (٣٥٤ - ٤٠٠)

الجزء الأول:

مراجعة الوحدات

مراجعة الوحدة الأولى

Unit (1): Read all about it!

Important Synonyms and Antonyms

Word	Meaning	Synonyms	Antonyms
a cheat	شخص غشاش	scammer / fraud	keeper / preserver
compensate	يعوض خسارة	make up for / refund	penalize / fine
piracy	سرقة الحقوق	plagiarism	honesty / preservation
spin - spun	يحرك - يدبر	revolve / whirl	straighten / untwist
balanced	متوازن - موضوعي	stable / harmonic	unbalanced / lunatic
bias	تحيز	favoritism / nepotism	objectivity / neutrality
mislead	يضلل - يخدع	misguide / misinform	reveal / unveil
omission	حذف - إغفال	deletion / exclusion	inclusion / addition

Important Vocabulary and Prepositions

demand	يطلب - طلب	citizen journalism	صحافة المواطن	occur	يحدث
ruin	يفسد - يدمر	point of view	وجهة نظر	claim	يزعم - يدعي
shocked	مصدوم	tabloid	صحيفة شعبية صغيرة	incident	حدث
casualty	الشخص المصاب	broadsheet	صحيفة كبيرة رسمية	block	يحجب - يسد
nosy	حشري - فضولي	inaccurate	غير دقيق	announce	يعلن
celebrities	المشاهير	placement	وضع - توظيف	investigate	يحقق - يتحرى
quote	اقتباس - يقتبس	briefly	باختصار	rather than	بدلاً من
in turn	بدوره	pirated	مقرصن - مسروق	prove / proof	يبرهن / برهان
headlines	عناوين الصحف	voluntary job	وظيفة تطوعية	paid	مدفوع الأجر
obviously	بوضوح	sensational	مثير	contents	محتويات
digital	رقمي - إلكتروني	including	شاملاً - متضمناً	outline	ملخص - مخطط
version	نسخة - إصدار	rhymes	قافية (قوافي)	informal	غير رسمي
factual	حقيقي - واقعي	summarise (sum up)	يلخص	for free	مجانياً
fans of	مشجعين لـ	online	على النت - متصل بالنت	warning	تحذير
consequently	نتيجة لذلك	keep a secret	يحفظ السر	illegal	غير قانوني
afford	يتحمل نفقات	type up	ينسخ بشكل غير شرعي	lawyer	محامي
highlight	يبرز - يبين	social media	مواقع التواصل	by law	بالقانون - قانوناً
obtain	يحصل على	the whole book	الكتاب كاملاً	former	سابق

analysis	تحليل	criminal lawyer	محامي جنائي	author	مؤلف كتاب
state	يصرح - يعلن	crime court	محكمة جنائية	authorities	السلطات
restate	يعيد صياغة	quality press	صحافة جيدة	slang	لغة عامية
non-native	أجنبي	pun	التورية (كلمة تحمل معنيين)	permission	إذن - تصريح
editor	محرر	front and back	مقدمة ومؤخرة	rescuers	منقذون
objective	موضوعي - محايد	route	طريق - مسار - مسلك	hit - hit - hit	يضرب
sides	جوانب	financially	ماليا	intellectual	فكري
slide	شريحة عرض	e-book	كتاب إلكتروني	deathly	قاتل - فتاك
roughly	تقريبا	misleading (adj.)	مضلل	a talk	حديث - خطبة
anxiety	توتر - قلق	present	يقدم	omit - omitted	يحذف
artistic content	محتوى فني	staff	الموظفون - العاملون	leave ... out	يحذف - يغفل
leak	يُسرب - تسريب	impression	انطباع - أثر	the public	العامية - الجمهور
survey	استبيان - استطلاع	trap	يحبس / فخ	spade	مجرفة - جاروف
nevertheless	ومع ذلك	stressed	مضغوط - متوتر	current affairs	شئون حالية
matter (v)	يهم - يثير اهتمام	public transport	النقل العام	guidebooks	كتب إرشادية
owners	ملاك - أصحاب	long-term plan	خطة طويلة	whilst	بينما - في حين

Expressions - Collocations - Idioms

wait with bated breath	ينتظر بفارغ الصبر	put a spin on	يبدل حقائق
put in place	يقوم بالتنفيذ	due to be published	متوقع أن يتم نشره
long-awaited ending	نهاية منتظرة طويلا	be likely to + مصدر	من المحتمل أن يقوم بـ
own the rights to	يملك حقوق الشيء	get into journalism	يلتحق بمهنة الصحافة
return to normal	يعود للوضع الطبيعي	naturally nosy	فضولي بالفطرة
do an interview	يقوم بإجراء حوار	violate copyright law	يخالف حقوق النشر
it was made clear that	قد تم التوضيح بأن	a sum of money	مبلغ من المال
keep up-to-date with	يظل مواكبا لـ	seriously ill	مرريض بشدة
share news stories	يشارك قصص اخبارية	use emotional language	يستخدم لغة عاطفية
have internet access	لديه مدخل للانترنت	get regular updates	ينال تحديثات منتظمة
open a bus lane	يفتح ممر أتوبيسات	have a social responsibility	لديه مسؤولية
most (very) important	هام جدا	brainstorm ideas	يستثير أفكار
constant cycle	دورة منتظمة	a car hire company	شركة تأجير سيارات
in general	في العموم	record snowstorm	عاصفة جليدية شديدة

Language Notes

1. Information about tabloid newspaper, a broadsheet newspaper and bias:

A tabloid	A broadsheet	A tabloid	A broadsheet
small pages	large pages	short stories	international news
simple language	more formal	large headlines	articles are more factual
large photos	fewer photos	funny rhymes - jokes	longer sentences

- **Bias by omission:** Leaving out a fact which doesn't support your point of view.
- **Bias by placement:** Position of the article on the page to look important.
- **Bias by spin:** The writer tries to make the reader feel the same way they do about a topic and doesn't present a balanced point of view.

2. The Subjunctive (infinitive) الممنوع من الصرف: يعبر عن الضرورة والأهمية:

- Lawyers **have demanded** that the websites **stop** showing the illegal photos.
- I **recommend** (that) **he ask** their advice. - **It's important** our production **increase**.

3. as well as / in addition to / besides + V.ing / N (بالإضافة إلى) in addition to that / in addition / moreover / furthermore + جملة (بالإضافة إلى ذلك)

- My mother made a meal for dinner. **In addition**, she prepared some juice.
- My mother made a meal for dinner **in addition to preparing** some juice.

4. dozen / hundred / thousand / million + اسم: - He paid **ten million pounds**. dozens / hundreds / + of + اسم: - She spent **thousands of dollars** on that.

5. More Notes:

due to + V.ing / N	بسبب	من المقرر أن يحدث له كذا
canal	قناة مائية - مجرى مائي - ترعة	قناة اذاعية أو تلفزيونية - ممر مائي
another + اسم مفرد	آخر	آخرون
be right	يكون علي صواب	لديه الحق في
was published	تم نشره	تم إصداره
however + ظرف	برغم	برغم
although (even though) + جملة	برغم أن	بالرغم من
orbit (go around)	يدور حول غيره	يدور حول نفسه
go to prison	يذهب للسجن كعقاب	يذهب للسجن للزيارة
instead + جملة	بدلا من ذلك	بدلا من
as + جملة كاملة / وظيفة	كـ	مثل
due to + مصدر	مصدر	من المقرر أن يحدث له كذا
channel	قناة مائية	قناة اذاعية أو تلفزيونية - ممر مائي
other + اسم جمع = others	آخرون	آخرون
have the right to	يكون علي صواب	لديه الحق في
came out	تم نشره	تم إصداره
Whatever + اسم + فاعل + فعل	برغم	برغم
despite / in spite of + V.ing/N	برغم أن	بالرغم من
spin - spun - spun	يدور حول غيره	يدور حول نفسه
go to the prison	يذهب للسجن كعقاب	يذهب للسجن للزيارة
instead of + V.ing / Noun	بدلا من ذلك	بدلا من
like + اسم + صفة / اسم	كـ	مثل

Exercises on Vocabulary and Notes

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

1. Pay no attention to her bad moods; she is a old woman.
a. **delighted** b. **cheerful** c. **grumpy** d. **hopeful**
2. This study the fact that couples are keen to assist others.
a. **allies** b. **highlights** c. **relies** d. **rises**
3. The story is a account **وصف** of events in early aviation.
a. **fractional** b. **fact** c. **factor** d. **factual**
4. A fallen tree has the road, so our car can't pass through it.
a. **blocked** b. **knocked** c. **cracked** d. **shrunk**
5. From my point of the party was a complete success.
a. **sight** b. **vision** c. **visibility** d. **view**
6. People were surprised that their favourite player was from the team.
a. **submitted** b. **omitted** c. **included** d. **permitted**
7. The play was shortened by the of two scenes.
a. **mission** b. **creation** c. **omission** d. **addition**
8. Don't be by appearances, he's a good worker.
a. **understood** b. **believed** c. **misled** d. **predicted**
9. Unfortunately, his quotations are often taken out of context and are sometimes
10. It's clear that the company has a against women and minorities **الأقليات**.
a. **passer** b. **bias** c. **propose** d. **basis**
11. A/An diet contains the right foods with the right amounts.
a. **balanced** b. **illuminated** c. **high-lightened** d. **summarized**
12. Because my left eye is so weak, my right eye has to work harder to
13. First reports of the air crash tell of more than fifty
14. He was already being by the police on suspicion of murder.
a. **invested** b. **impaired** c. **intended** d. **investigated**
15. The government has plans to create 10,000 new jobs.
a. **announced** b. **accounted** c. **amounted** d. **deteriorated**
16. This story isn't true; I'm sure he has put a on it.
a. **speck** b. **stain** c. **sustain** d. **spin**
17. She grabbed his arm and him around to face her.
a. **orbited** b. **spun** c. **smuggled** d. **ruined**
18. There have been no of bullying since the school applied tough new measures.
a. **incidents** b. **applicants** c. **occurs** d. **happens**
19. are aimed at an educated middle and upper-class readership.
a. **Lines** b. **Broadsheets** c. **Lanes** d. **Tabloids**

20. I don't to be a feminist, but I'd like to see more women in top jobs.
a. chain b. chant c. ally d. claim
21. The highest rates of unemployment in the inner urban areas.
a. alter b. utter c. occur d. prescribe
22. He waited for a reply to his offer with breath.
a. rated b. bathed c. granted d. bated
23. Many people were by the film when it first came out. It was not good.
a. shaken b. shocked c. attacked d. attracted
24. I hate all those who shared in my life.
a. ruining b. cheering c. clearing d. chewing
25. The government has taken a hard line on of books.
a. variety b. piracy c. tendency d. preference
26. copies of music tapes are flooding the market. They are all illegal.
a. Pirated b. Petrified c. Pitied d. Repetitive
27. The teacher that the students adhere to the rules and they all obeyed him.
a. appeared b. vanished c. demanded d. developed
28. Justice insists that a at that high level be punished.
a. chart b. create c. chat d. cheat
29. The trouble with on the internet is that you never know if they are genuine.
a. shoots b. quotes c. crowns d. crows
30. The reason he gave for his absence was fabricated. This was clear.
a. obviously b. apparent c. ambiguously d. terrifically
31. The English of the novel is due for publication next year.
a. visual b. immersion c. diversion d. version
32. I only had time to read the main of the newspaper.
a. titles b. addresses c. headlines d. locations
33. Poets use, whose sounds correspond to each other, at the end of lines.
a. rhymes b. screams c. shrinks d. sprays
34. You'll need a variety of skills, leadership and negotiating.
a. containing b. including c. attaining d. persisting
35. The newspaper a list of the elected school district officials.
a. spread b. published c. dimensioned d. scattered
36. They deserve to be for putting passengers at risk.
a. rewarded b. vanished c. punished d. awarded
37. More than 85,000 of the magazine sold within three weeks.
a. trophies b. cubes c. drips d. copies
38. These men are accused of being involved in some activities.
a. illiterate b. illegal c. irregular d. edible
39. Children who live in the country's rural areas are very to be poor.
a. alike b. unlike c. like d. likely

40. Ann suffered from depression and a number of other problems.
 a. **emotional** b. **proportion** c. **commission** d. **derivative**
41. The council has stated that the new plan will be soon.
 a. **put place** b. **put the place** c. **put placed** d. **put in place**
42. Everyone should contribute what he or she can
 a. **accord** b. **afford** c. **fraud** d. **coin**
43. The college have now made these classes obligatory إجبارية.
 a. **territories** b. **authorities** c. **facilities** d. **fabrications**
44. Let's look at the map and work out the best
 a. **root** b. **rate** c. **route** d. **riot**
45. The audit المراجعة aims to identify a problem and to objective data for analysis.
 a. **detain** b. **continue** c. **drain** d. **obtain**
46. At the end of the film, the hero was successful and secure.
 a. **financial** b. **finance** c. **fiancée** d. **financially**
47. If you'll use, see that the room can be darkened and check your sightlines.
 a. **sides** b. **seeds** c. **slides** d. **spears**
48. Scientists need to be when reviewing data.
 a. **subjective** b. **target** c. **emissive** d. **objective**
49. Her speech gave the that she was enthusiastic about the project.
 a. **impression** b. **immersion** c. **dimension** d. **version**
50. My memory is fine, but I have no idea what I did this morning.
 a. **term** b. **short-term** c. **long-term** d. **terminology**
51. The cycle ends here so you have to join the rest of the traffic.
 a. **lane** b. **spleen** c. **spine** d. **swine**
52. It doesn't to me if it's sunny or not; I still want to go to the beach.
 a. **significant** b. **important** c. **matter** d. **sustain**
53. The word “.....” gives the meaning of “**continuous**”.
 a. **constant** b. **instant** c. **rapid** d. **tremendous**
54. For being a public one, the case was to a higher court.
 a. **preferred** b. **inferred** c. **referred** d. **affirmed**
55. In copying this document, be careful not to out any words.
 a. **delete** b. **omit** c. **leave** d. **include**
56. A new government policy on forests is to be unveiled in April.
 a. **owing** b. **because** c. **since** d. **due**
57. As the winter holidays arrive, Christmas spirit up.
 a. **long waiting** b. **long wait** c. **long-awaited** d. **long-witness**
58. Our firm has won the to issue the next version of this bestseller.
 a. **duties** b. **responsibilities** c. **controls** d. **rights**
59. The letter “e” in “**e-books**” refers to
 a. **electric** b. **electronic** c. **elicit** d. **established**

60. During their mid-teens, many adolescents left home to begin an
- a. **attachment** b. **apprenticeship** c. **inclusion** d. **intrusion**
61. "She demanded that they apologize." A synonym for "**demand**" here is
- a. **request** b. **invest** c. **investigate** d. **impact**
62. "This requires more than factual knowledge." An antonym for "**factual**" is
- a. **false** b. **pirated** c. **pure** d. **tiny**
63. "He spun his car round and went after them." Which word is similar to "**spun**"?
- a. **straightened** b. **untwisted** c. **revolved** d. **rewarded**
64. "The university has bias against black students." An antonym for "**bias**" is
- a. **favouritism** b. **neutrality** c. **tendency** d. **nepotism**
65. "Your case is presently being investigated." A synonym for "**investigated**" is
- a. **examined** b. **elected** c. **directed** d. **suspected**
66. "A balanced diet provides nutrition for body." A synonym for "**balanced**" is
- a. **impaired** b. **paralyzed** c. **lunatic** d. **harmonic**
67. "This information is inaccurate." Another word for "**inaccurate**" is
- a. **misleading** b. **sustaining** c. **obtaining** d. **falsify**
68. Another meaning for the word "**piracy**" is
- a. **polygamy** b. **preservation** c. **plagiarism** d. **honesty**
69. "A snowstorm blocked up railroads." The word "**blocked**" means ".....".
- a. **stocked** b. **facilitated** c. **liberated** d. **hindered**
70. A synonym for the adjective "**shocked**" is
- a. **established** b. **estimated** c. **stunned** d. **spontaneous**

LONGMAN Exercises

71. A newspaper is a more formal newspaper with large pages.
- a. **tabloid** b. **poster** c. **blog** d. **broadsheet**
72. I applied for the new job and I am waiting for the answer to my application *with bated breath*. This means that I
- a. **no longer expect that I will get the new job.**
- b. **am waiting hopelessly to get promoted.**
- c. **am in a nervous and excited state anticipating what will happen.**
- d. **am sure I will get the new job.**
73. The journalist was biased by; he put the story at the top of the page to show it was interesting.
- a. **repetition** b. **omission** c. **placement** d. **spin**
74. The convict behaved in a dishonest way. "**Behave**" is similar in meaning to
- a. **act** b. **refuse** c. **agree** d. **think**
75. A successful journalist must be *nosy* and interested in people. This means that he/she has to be
- a. **not curious and ambitious** b. **curious and inquisitive**
- c. **cheerful and forgiving** d. **unenthusiastically waiting for good news**

Language: Quick Hints

1. The past simple tense زمن الماضي البسيط

- المبنى للمعلوم:

A famous writer **wrote** this book a year ago.

(١) الإثبات: التصريف الثاني للفعل:

I **didn't enjoy** last night's film.

(٢) النفي: (مصدر + didn't).

Where **did you go** for your last holiday?

(٣) السؤال: (مصدر + فاعل + did)

- This book **was written** by a famous writer. (was / were + P.P) يتكون من المبنى للمجهول:

- الكلمات الدالة على الماضي البسيط:

- yesterday / مدة + ago / last + مدة / once = once upon a time مرة / one day يوم ذات / ذات مرة

- in + سنة في الماضي / in the past / how long ago / when I was young

- usually - always - every اذا جاءت هذه الظروف في الماضي

- I usually **visited** the zoo when I was young.

- الحالات التي يستخدم فيها زمن الماضي البسيط:

١. للتعبير عن حدث بدأ وانتهي في مدة معينة في الماضي.

- I **had** my hair cut yesterday.

- Alaa **moved** into a new flat last week.

٢. للتعبير عن أحداث قد حدثت في الماضي بطبيعتها ولا نحتاج هنا إلى ذكر الوقت المحدد لوقوع الحدث.

- He **was born** in a small district in Cairo. - I **was educated** at Alex. university.

٣. للتعبير عن حدث جاء بعد حدث آخر في الماضي (الحدث الثاني دائماً يكون في زمن الماضي البسيط):

- When they (**had**) **returned** home, they **knew** the whole story.

2. The past continuous tense زمن الماضي المستمر

- المبنى للمعلوم: يتكون من (was / were + V.ing):

- I **was doing** my homework at 6 o'clock yesterday evening.

- What **were you doing** when I called? You sounded very busy.

- المبنى للمجهول: يتكون من (was / were + being + P.P):

- Somebody phoned me while the dinner **was being cooked**.

- الكلمات الدالة على الماضي المستمر:

Yesterday **evening** / **at 7** yesterday / **from 5 to 7** yesterday / **all last night**.

- حالات يستخدم فيها زمن الماضي المستمر:

١. تُستخدم القاعدة التالية للتعبير عن حدثين كانا مستمرين في نفس الوقت في الماضي.

زمن الماضي المستمر, زمن الماضي المستمر + **While / As / Just as / When**

زمن الماضي المستمر + **while / as / just as / when** + زمن الماضي المستمر

- While he **was reading** the novel, I **was watching** TV.

٢. تُستخدم القاعدة التالية للتعبير عن حدث كان مستمراً وقطع حدوثه حدث آخر في زمن الماضي البسيط.

زمن الماضي البسيط، زمن الماضي المستمر + **While / As / Just as**
 زمن الماضي المستمر، زمن الماضي البسيط + **When**

- **As** I **was walking** down the street, I **met** some old friends.
- We **were going** back home **when** a beggar **stopped** us.

مقارنة بين (while) و (during)

While + فاعل + **was / were + V.ing = While + V.ing. = During** + اسم.

- **While** he **was staying** (**While staying**) in China, he **learned** Chinese.
- **During his stay** in China, he **learned** Chinese.

الأفعال التي لا يمكن استخدامها في أزمنة مستمرة **Non-action verbs**

- تُستخدم في الماضي البسيط وليس الماضي المستمر حتى وإن كانت الجملة تستلزم وجود ماضي مستمر.
- تشمل هذه الأفعال: فعل (be) / أفعال الحواس / أفعال التفكير / أفعال التواصل / أفعال الملكية / أفعال العاطفة
- Mona **was** busy **at seven p.m yesterday**.
- In the past people **thought** the earth was round.

3. زمن المضارع التام The Present Perfect Tense

- المبنى للمعلوم: يتكون من (have / has + P.P)

- He **has taken** his car to the garage.
- She **hasn't finished** ironing the suits yet.

- المبنى للمجهول: يتكون من (have / has + been + P.P)

- Something is wrong with his car, so it **has been taken** to the garage.

- الحالات التي يستخدم فيها زمن المضارع التام:

١. للتعبير عن حدث انتهى وما زال له تأثير في الحاضر.
٢. أحداث تمت في الماضي ولا نعرف متى بالضبط.

- الكلمات الدالة على المضارع التام:

1. so far = up to (till) now = till now = until now حتى الآن / **how long** للسؤال عن المدة / **throughout** عبر العصور / **over** over time / **over** the years علي مر الزمن / **over** علي مر الزمن

- Mona **has studied** four lessons **up till now**.
- How long **have** you **been** ill?

just	تواً - حالياً	بين have/ has والتصريف الثالث للفعل	الإثبات
already	بالفعل	بين have/ has والتصريف الثالث للفعل	الإثبات

- She **has just tidied** the bedroom.
- I **have** already **corrected** the mistakes in the essay.

recently	مؤخراً / حديثاً	في نهاية الجملة	إثبات
lately	مؤخراً / حديثاً	في نهاية الجملة	إثبات / نفي

- Your brother **has been** ill **recently** (**lately**).
- We **haven't received** any news **lately**.

ever	من قبل / فيما سبق	بين have/ has والتصريف الثالث للفعل	سؤال
never	أبدا	بين have/ has والتصريف الثالث للفعل	نفي

- **Have** you ever **visited** the Museum? No, I **have never visited** the / No, never.
ملحوظة: يمكن استخدام (never) و (ever) بالتبادل للتعبير عن الأفضلية لشخص ما أو شيء ما كما يلي:

- I have **never** seen **such an exciting film**, Brave Heart.
 I have **never** seen a **more exciting** film **than** Brave Heart.
 Brave Heart is **the most exciting film** I have **ever** seen.

yet	بعد / حتي الآن	في نهاية الجملة	النفي / السؤال
not yet	ليس بعد	بين have/ has والتصريف الثالث للفعل	نفي

- Mona **hasn't finished** the work yet. - **Have** the servants **prepared** lunch yet?
 - Hanan has **not yet** woken up. - **Haven't** they **come** back yet?

- **لاحظ الفرق بين استخدام (yet) و (already) في السؤالين التاليين:**

- Have you finished your homework **yet**? **هنا نستفسر عن معلومة**
 - Have you finished your homework **already**? You're wonderful. **هنا نبدي الاندهاش**

since	منذ	في نهاية الجملة	إثبات / نفي
for	لمدة	في نهاية الجملة	إثبات / نفي

- I **have assisted** dad in his work **since** 2008. - I **haven't seen** them **for** a long time.
 - **عندما تربط (since) (منذ) أو (since then) (منذ ذلك الحين) حدثين أحدهما في زمن المضارع التام - المضارع التام المستمر والآخر في زمن الماضي البسيط.**

زمن المضارع التام (المضارع التام المستمر) , زمن الماضي البسيط + **since / ever since**
 زمن المضارع التام (المضارع التام المستمر) + **since then** + زمن الماضي البسيط

- I **have enjoyed** reading novels **since** I **was** a young child.
 - I **haven't seen** my uncle **since** he **travelled** to France.
 - Hossam **went** to live in Italy. **Since then** I **haven't contacted** him.

- **يمكن استخدام (since) مع مدة غير محددة من الوقت كما يلي.**

جملة في زمن الماضي البسيط + since + (مدة زمنية غير محددة) + It is (has been)
جملة في زمن الماضي البسيط + How long is it since

- **It's 9 years since** I **met** my teacher. - **How long is it since** you last **had** a day - off?

- **لاحظ استخدام (been) أو (gone) للتعبير عن الذهاب إلى الأماكن:**

have/ has been to + مكان (ذهب إلى المكان وعاد منه)
have/ has gone to + مكان (ذهب إلى مكان وما زال هناك)

- Nourhan **has gone to** America. She hasn't come back yet.
 - Sami **has been to** Canada. He is already back here.

Exercises on Language

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

1. Are you accustomed to overtime?
a. **works** b. **be work** c. **working** d. **worked**
2. the injured man taken to hospital in a van?
a. **Did** b. **Had** c. **Was** d. **Has**
3. I in Cairo in 2015.
a. **have lived** b. **have been living** c. **started to live** d. **am living**
4. At midday yesterday, my computer
a. **had checked** b. **was checking** c. **was being checked** d. **has been checked**
5. lunch, someone knocked at the door.
a. **During** b. **While** c. **When** d. **As soon as**
6. While in the cinema, an explosion happened.
a. **being** b. **we were** c. **we were being** d. **were being**
7. I wish I were taller, but I
a. **wasn't** b. **didn't** c. **don't** d. **am not**
8. I was having lunch he came to visit me.
a. **during** b. **while** c. **when** d. **which**
9. My family in Rome for ten years. Now they live in Berlin.
a. **have lived** b. **are living** c. **were lived** d. **lived**
10. When was the first thing?
a. **that you write** b. **you write** c. **that you were written** d. **you wrote**
11. I my sick friend twice last week.
a. **was visited** b. **used to visit** c. **visited** d. **visiting**
12. When I was a child, I always my bike to school.
a. **ride** b. **rode** c. **was riding** d. **ridden**
13. The last time she visited me was 2018.
a. **at** b. **since** c. **by** d. **in**
14. I didn't like eating chips in the past, but now I that.
a. **getting used to** b. **am used for** c. **used to** d. **am used to**
15. A new branch for the company was last month.
a. **found** b. **finding** c. **founding** d. **founded**
16. I the book when my friend arrived. He interrupted me.
a. **read** b. **had read** c. **was reading** d. **have read**
17. I was having a shower, the doorbell rang.
a. **After** b. **Just** c. **During** d. **When**
18. Alexandria, I went swimming every day.
a. **While** b. **While in** c. **During** d. **When**
19. The suspected man in a small district downtown two days ago.
a. **had seen** b. **was seen** c. **saw** d. **has seen**

20. During in Alexandria, I went swimming every day.
 a. **staying** b. **was staying** c. **my stay** d. **I was staying**
21. Ali was surfing the internet five p.m yesterday.
 a. **in** b. **by** c. **at** d. **with**
22. - Have you ever been abroad? - Yes. I to England for a month last summer.
 a. **have gone** b. **have been** c. **went** d. **will go**
23. How did you start learning English?
 a. **long** b. **often** c. **long ago** d. **many**
24. When I visited her, she very tired.
 a. **was seeming** b. **has seemed** c. **seemed** d. **was seemed**
25. My father smokes less than he
 a. **uses to** b. **is used to** c. **used to** d. **used**
26. on holiday, she phoned me.
 a. **During** b. **While she was** c. **While was being** d. **Was being**
27. While the homework, the light went out.
 a. **doing** b. **was doing** c. **I was doing** d. **I had done**
28. Mariam as well as I done the task perfectly.
 a. **was** b. **were** c. **have** d. **has**
29. One of the girls sent out of the classroom by the teacher.
 a. **had** b. **was** c. **were** d. **have been**
30. "Kasr El-shook" by Naguib Mahfouz was made into a film.
 a. **which written** b. **written** c. **was written** d. **wrote**
31. He has wanted to become a doctor since he was twelve.
 a. **never** b. **for** c. **when** d. **ever**
32. She has lived in Cairo the last ten years.
 a. **when** b. **until** c. **since** d. **for**
33. This bread is fresh. Mother bought it.
 a. **has yet** b. **has just** c. **yet has** d. **just has**
34. She because she has fallen over.
 a. **was crying** b. **cries** c. **is crying** d. **had cried**
35. She isn't at home. She to the club.
 a. **has gone** b. **has been** c. **had been gone** d. **has been gone**
36. They haven't got together since week.
 a. **the last** b. **last** c. **a** d. **one**
37. I this computer for five years now.
 a. **have been having** b. **have had** c. **am having** d. **had had**
38. We have friends all our life.
 a. **been** b. **done** c. **been had** d. **being**
39. I my wallet. What should I do now?
 a. **had lost** b. **lost** c. **have lost** d. **am losing**

40. Have you finished cooking? I'm hungry.
a. ever b. just c. already d. yet
41. Mona to the market. Let's see what she has bought.
a. has been b. goes c. will go d. has gone
42. She has just birth to a girl. She is going to name her after her mother.
a. given b. been giving c. been given d. gave
43. Ahmed has broken his leg so he play football.
a. couldn't b. could c. can't d. can
44. I last swam in the sea I was in Alexandria two years ago.
a. since b. when c. for d. until
45. He sold cars for twelve years. He cars now.
a. used to sell b. no longer sells c. already sells d. still sells
46. The injured man to the central hospital.
a. has been taking b. has taken c. has been taken d. had taken
47. Have you a camel?
a. ever ridden b. never ridden c. ridden never d. ridden ever
48. That's all what I them.
a. have been told b. have told c. have been telling d. was told
49. Since he started writing, five of his novels into films.
a. have made b. were made c. have been making d. have been made
50. you are careless, the teacher will punish you.
a. Due b. Unless c. For d. Since
51. Have you finished that pile of work? I can't believe that!
a. yet b. ever c. already d. never
52. So far today, I three short stories.
a. have been revising b. revised c. am revising d. have revised
53. The bus has left. We shall wait for the next one.
a. already been b. been already c. already d. just been
54. She hasn't achieved any success she started working here.
a. since then b. since ever c. since d. when since
55. She has been diabetic since
a. she is a child b. her child c. she was childhood d. her childhood
56. When father came home, Ali already finished his study. He was asleep.
a. had been b. has c. has been d. had
57. Where last night?
a. have you been b. did you do c. were you d. have you
58. My father has been Alexandria for a week. He will come back tomorrow.
a. to b. for c. in d. with
59. I have eaten this meal before. Is it delicious?
a. never b. already c. ever d. since

60. I the car all morning and father says it's still dirty.
 a. **have washed** b. **wash** c. **am washing** d. **have been washing**
61. The computer working so I will take it to a technician.
 a. **has been stopped** b. **has stopped** c. **stop** d. **has been stopping**
62. I two grammar tests this week.
 a. **have been taken** b. **have taken** c. **had taken** d. **have been taking**
63. She has been to Canada. She there.
 a. **is no longer** b. **is still** c. **is** d. **is already**
64. Since the bridge, it will help the traffic flow. (2016-1st session)
 a. **completed** b. **is completing** c. **has been completed** d. **completes**
65. I a cup of coffee in the morning when I get up. (Sudan- 2017)
 a. **always have** b. **have always had** c. **always had** d. **had always had**
66. It a very long time since I went to the cinema.
 a. **been** b. **has** c. **had** d. **is**
67. I saw Ali while he at the sports club.
 a. **was being** b. **had been** c. **was** d. **were**
68. How do you complete this sentence "I've taken three hard exams"
 a. **last week** b. **a week ago** c. **in the last week** d. **the week before**
69. Which of the following sentences is **grammatically correct**?
 a. **I lived here since last year.** b. **I have lived here last year.**
 c. **I have lived here for last year.** d. **I have lived here since last year.**

LONGMAN Exercises

70. Ali caught fish when he was in Alexandria. This means that
 a. **Ali didn't catch fish since he was in Alexandria.**
 b. **Ali didn't catch fish when he was in Alexandria.**
 c. **Ali hasn't caught fish since he was in Alexandria.**
 d. **Ali has been catching fish since he returned from Alexandria.**
71. Which of the following is structurally correct?
 a. **Have you already travelled to Aswan by ship?**
 b. **Have you ever travelled to Aswan by ship?**
 c. **I haven't already travelled to Aswan by ship.**
 d. **I haven't travelled to Aswan by ship already.**
72. There are always economic crises pandemics.
 a. **while** b. **as** c. **when** d. **during**
73. I dinner when Adel arrived, so I warmly asked him to share the meal with me.
 a. **had** b. **am having** c. **was having** d. **had had**
74. My friend a health problem since he lived in that highly polluted area.
 a. **has had** b. **had had** c. **had** d. **has been**

Writing Skills: Hints

المقال الإقناعي (الجدلي) A persuasive (An argumentative) Essay

- The **goal** of the **persuasive essay** is to **convince** the reader to **accept** the writer's **point of view** or recommendation. هدفه هو إقناع القارئ بقبول وجهة نظر الكاتب أو توصيته.
- The writer must build a **case** using **facts** and **logic**, as well as **examples**, **expert opinion**, and **sound reasoning**. يجب على الكاتب أن يبني قضية باستخدام الحقائق والمنطق، وكذلك الأمثلة، ورأي الخبراء، والاستدلال السليم.
- A persuasive essay should be **characterized** by **understandability**, **reliability**, **relevancy** and **logical consistency**. يجب أن يتسم المقال الإقناعي بالقابلية للفهم والمصداقية والترابط والاتساق المنطقي.

- الروابط والعبارات التي يمكن استخدامها في كتابة المقال الإقناعي:

Expression	Function	الوظيفة
to begin with (firstly)	to introduce the topic	لكي نقدم الموضوع
due to (because of)	to give a reason for something	لكي نقدم تفسير لشيء ما
whilst (although)	to give contrasting information	لتقديم معلومات متناقضة
personally, (in my view)	to give an opinion	لتقديم رأي
consequently (In turn)	to introduce the result of something	للحديث عن نتيجة شيء ما
to conclude (In summary)	to introduce a summary of the main points	تلخيص الأفكار
secondly (Next)	to move from an idea to another	لانتقال من فكرة لأخرى
Lastly (Finally)	to end ideas	لإنهاء مجموعة أفكار

Exercises on Writing Skills

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

- How would you finish an essay about the negative impacts of social media?
 - Lastly, social media starts to control what news we see and don't see.
 - Next, not everything we read or see on social media is true or legal.
 - A survey found that half of Americans sleep badly because of the news.
 - Social media has become the main source of news.
- Another word for "....." is "although".
 - whilst
 - furthermore
 - consequently
 - therefore
- "Next" is used when we want to
 - end an essay
 - start an introductory paragraph
 - move from a point to another
 - summarise some ideas

4. How would you start an essay about **the importance of guidebooks**?
- Secondly, who are the people writing the reviews?**
 - Lastly, we need to remember that guidebook writers are usually experts.**
 - To conclude, online reviews are useful, but they are just people's opinions.**
 - We still need guidebooks because we can't rely on the opinion of people online.**
5. "....." is used to introduce topics.
- To conclude**
 - In brief**
 - To begin with**
 - To summarize**
6. "The molecules are absorbed into the bloodstream and consequently affect the organs." This shows
- result**
 - cause**
 - contrast**
 - addition**
7. What does a writer of a persuasive essay try to do?
- express opinions that contradict with his own ones.**
 - make the reader agree with his own ideas.**
 - support the ideas that are different to the ideas he believes in.**
 - make people convinced of the ideas that don't go along with his own.**
8. We use "**whilst**" to
- convince readers of our views**
 - express contrasting ideas**
 - introduce conclusion paragraphs**
 - plan a draft for the essay**
9. The words "**in my view**" are used to
- give a reason for something**
 - give a result of something**
 - give an opinion**
 - end some ideas**
10. In a persuasive essay, a writer builds a case using
- trivial matters and false information**
 - examples that don't match their view**
 - logic, examples and expert opinion**
 - arguments that cause quarrel**
11. To express the result of something, we can use:
- Personally**
 - In turn**
 - In summary**
 - To conclude**
12. We use "**to conclude**" in order to
- start the first paragraph of the essay**
 - convince the reader of our opinions**
 - put a thesis statement in introduction**
 - introduce summary of main points**

LONGMAN Exercises

13. Which of the following can end an essay about **the merits of changing career**?
- Moreover, changing career could enable you to make more money regardless of the experience you can acquire.**
 - In conclusion, changing career is very important, as you can acquire a lot of various experiences in different fields.**
 - To start with, changing career isn't a good decision to make, since it has a lot of disadvantages and there are many different obstacles that you will face.**
 - In short, changing career could be a waste of time if you don't have the required skills to occupy another post.**



Test on Unit (1)



1. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d (Vocabulary and Grammar) (16 Marks):

1. A newspaper has small pages, large headlines and simple language.
 - a. **tabloid**
 - b. **worksheet**
 - c. **broadsheet**
 - d. **online**
2. "We waited for the announcement of the winner with bated breath." The underlined words mean
 - a. **eagerly or anxiously**
 - b. **patiently and firmly**
 - c. **meaningfully and wonderfully**
 - d. **traditionally and conventionally**
3. The factory will their workers well if they are hurt at work.
 - a. **fabricate**
 - b. **compensate**
 - c. **eliminate**
 - d. **eradicate**
4. I hadn't had enough sleep and was feeling a bit
 - a. **grumpy**
 - b. **relaxed**
 - c. **delighted**
 - d. **fabulous**
5. The police report left out the fact that the policeman killed a citizen. This is
 - a. **waiting with bated breath**
 - b. **bias by omission**
 - c. **bias by placement**
 - d. **bias by spin**
6. Don't trust him; he's a cheat. Another word for "**cheat**" here is
 - a. **deceive**
 - b. **scammer**
 - c. **trick**
 - d. **take in**
7. A bystander was unfortunately a casualty of the train derailment. A synonym for the underlined word is
 - a. **victim**
 - b. **assistant**
 - c. **helper**
 - d. **volunteer**
8. "Due to his negligence, his career would be ruined." An antonym for "**ruined**" is
 - a. **protected**
 - b. **destroyed**
 - c. **delayed**
 - d. **petrified**
9. "When he was young, he used to build sand castles on the beach." This is a/an
 - a. **past continuous event**
 - b. **past habit that no longer happens**
 - c. **present habit that didn't exist in the past**
 - d. **past perfect action that preceded another**
10. Which of the following sentences is incorrect?
 - a. **I have enjoyed reading novels since I was a young child.**
 - b. **I haven't seen my uncle since he travelled to France.**
 - c. **Hossam went to live in Italy. Since then I didn't contact him.**
 - d. **She has been working for this travel agency since she graduated.**
11. Which of the following questions is *WRONG*?
 - a. **Have you finished doing the cleaning up yet?**
 - b. **Have you finished doing the cleaning up already? You are fast!**
 - c. **Have you ever ridden a horse?**
 - d. **Have you never met someone famous downtown?**
12. It's been two months since we our uncle in the village. (LM)
 - a. **had visited**
 - b. **visited**
 - c. **have visited**
 - d. **visit**
13. Sorry for being late, Sir. Please, let me in; I in very bad traffic. (LM)
 - a. **have been**
 - b. **have gone**
 - c. **was**
 - d. **had**

14. My sister her university degree in 2018. (LM)
 a. **was getting** b. **has got** c. **got** d. **had got**
15. How long ago your father come back from London? (LM)
 a. **did** b. **has** c. **will** d. **had**
16. My cousin has lived abroad his childhood. (LM)
 a. **for** b. **since** c. **while** d. **when**

2. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d (Writing) (6 Marks):

17. We use transitions like “**due to**” so as to
 a. **express the result of something** b. **start stating some new ideas**
 c. **summarize a whole paragraph** d. **give reasons for something**
18. Which of the following is used in an essay to give opinions?
 a. **to conclude** b. **consequently** c. **personally** d. **whilst**
19. In a persuasive essay, we use “**whilst**” in order to
 a. **express contradiction** b. **finalize a topic**
 c. **express a point of view** d. **give a sense of addition**

3. Read the following passage then choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d (8 Marks):

The canopy, the upper level of the trees in the rainforest, holds a lot of climbing mammals of moderately large size, which may include monkeys and cats. Smaller species, including mice and small squirrels, are not as widespread in high tropical canopies as they are in most habitats globally.

Small mammals, being warm blooded, suffer hardship in the violent environment of the uppermost trees. Because a small body has more surface area per unit of weight than a large one of similar shape, it gains or loses heat more swiftly. Thus, in the trees, where shelter from heat and cold may be scarce and conditions may fluctuate, a small mammal may have trouble maintaining its body temperature.

Small size makes it easy to scramble among twigs and branches in the canopy for insects, flowers, or fruit, but small mammals are surpassed, in the competition for food, by large ones that have their own tactics for browsing among food-rich twigs. The weight of a gibbon (a small ape) hanging below a branch arches the terminal leaves down so that fruit-bearing leaves drop toward the gibbon’s face. Walking or leaping species of a similar or even larger size access the outer twigs either by snapping off and retrieving the whole branch or by clutching stiff branches with the feet or tail and plucking food with their hands.

Small climbing animals may reach twigs readily, but it is harder for them than for large climbing animals to cross the wide gaps from one tree crown to the next that typify the high canopy. A gibbon can hurl itself farther than a mouse can: it can achieve a running start, and it can more effectively use a branch as a springboard, even bouncing on a limb several times before jumping. The forward movement of a small animal is seriously reduced by the air friction against the relatively large surface area of its body. Finally, for the many small mammals that supplement their insect diet with fruits or seeds, an inability to span open gaps between tree crowns may be problematic, since trees that yield these foods can be sparse.

20. The passage *answers which of the following questions?*
- How is the rain forest different from other habitats?
 - Why do large animals tend to dominate the upper canopy of the rain forest?
 - Why does rain forest provide an unusual variety of food for animals?
 - How does an animal's body size influence an animal's need for food?
21. *According to the passage*, which of the following animals is less common in the upper canopy than in other environments?
- Cats
 - Monkeys
 - Large animals
 - Mice
22. What is the *ethical implication* of the passage?
- If you are small and weak, commit suicide.
 - Weak creatures must strive to gain survival.
 - Strong creatures deserve our care more than the weak ones.
 - Small animals aren't always tasty for eating after being killed.
23. The word "*scramble*" is a *synonym* of the words:
- move slowly
 - sleep well
 - sleep long
 - move quickly
24. *According to paragraph 2*, which of the following is *true* about the small mammals in the rainforest?
- They use the trees of the canopy for shelter from heat and cold.
 - They have body shapes that are adapted to life in the canopy.
 - They have difficulty with the changing conditions in the canopy.
 - They prefer temperature and climate of canopy to that of other environments.
25. In discussing animal size *in paragraph 3*, the author *indicates* that
- small animals require proportionately more food than larger animals do.
 - a large animal's size is an advantage in obtaining food in the canopy.
 - small animals are often attacked by larger animals in the rain forest.
 - small and large animals are equally adept at obtaining food in the canopy.
26. *The main idea* of the *last* paragraph is:
- The hardships small animals face.
 - The ways in which small animals can survive.
 - The speed that small animals gain.
 - The gibbon's diet is healthier than the mouse's.
27. The *sentence* which *best summarises* the *first paragraph* is
- Mice are more common in canopies.
 - Monkeys are less common in canopies.
 - Cats are less widespread in canopies.
 - Smaller species are less common in canopies.

4. Read the following passage then choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d (8 Marks):

Too dark to read your book? Just switch on a light!

It is hard to believe that only just over a century ago, *this* was not possible. There were no electric lights to switch on. People used candles, gas and oil lamps to light their homes and to work and study by.

The electric light bulb was invented in 1879 by Thomas Edison. He invented many other things which we *take for granted* today. He also invented many things which helped other people develop their own inventions. For example, his carbon transmitter made Alexander Graham Bell's telephone possible. Having invented the light bulb, Edison also developed a system of distributing electric power from central generating stations. The General Electric Company which he *founded* supplies most of the electricity in North America today.

Edison was a brilliant inventor. However, when he was a child, his teachers thought he was stupid. He had to leave school when he was seven because he asked too many questions. His mother recognized that he didn't ask questions because he was stupid, but because he was curious about how things worked. She educated him at home. One of Edison's famous sayings is that "*genius is 1% inspiration and 99% perspiration*". He certainly worked hard, but unfortunately his *dedication* to his work meant that he had little time for his family or friends.

28. Which of the following sentences is a *fact* according to the *passage*?
- Edison was selfish and wanted glory for himself.
 - Edison was stupid and asked trivial questions.
 - Edison didn't render any services for humanity.
 - Edison helped other inventors and scientists.
29. The author writes, "*but unfortunately his dedication to his work meant that he had little time for his family or friends.*" Using this information, we can understand that the author believes that
- dedication to work is something which brings misfortune for it makes you unlucky.
 - having little time for your family and friends is something you can't dispense with.
 - one is considered unlucky if one cares too much for their family and friends.
 - there must be a kind of balance between one's work life and one's family life.
30. Edison's *viewpoint concerning genius* means
- The best way to be clever is to do a lot of physical exercise.
 - It isn't enough to have brilliant ideas; you have to work hard as well.
 - Your brain becomes very hot and sweats when you have good ideas.
 - It is important to have a balance between mental and physical activity.
31. What is the *meaning* of the underlined verb "*founded*"?
- discovered
 - demolished
 - established
 - prevented
32. According to the text, what does "*take something for granted*" mean?
- To pay for something without using it.
 - To take something without paying for it.
 - To use something without thinking about it.
 - To borrow a thing and return it later.
33. According to the passage, which one of these statements is *true*?
- Edison invented the telephone.
 - The electric company he started still exists today.
 - Edison never went to school.
 - Edison's mother agreed with his teachers.

الجزء الثاني

مراجعة القصة

أسئلة التفكير النقدي

Chapter (1)

1. **How did Pip feel when he stole the food and the file? Did he do anything to relieve himself? Why/Why not? (SB)**
 كيف كان شعور بيب عندما سرق الطعام والمطرفة؟ هل فعل شيئاً ليريح نفسه (ضميره)؟ لماذا / لماذا لا؟
 He felt guilty. He wanted to tell Joe what he had done. شعر بالذنب فأراد أن يخبر جو بما فعله.
 He didn't tell Joe because he thought he might not want to be his friend if he did. لم يخبر جو لأنه اعتقد إنه ربما يتخلى عن صداقته إن فعل (أخبره).
2. **What is your impression of the man that Pip meets in the graveyard? Clarify your answer. (SB)**
 ما انطباعك عن الرجل الذي قابله بيب في المستنقعات؟ وضح اجابتك.
 At first I didn't love him but after he helped Pip I loved him. في البداية لم أحبه لكنني أحببته بعد أن ساعد بيب.
3. **How does Dickens use the natural environment to reflect the characters' feelings? Use examples to explain. (SB)**
 كيف استخدم ديكنز البيئة الطبيعية ليعكس مشاعر الشخصيات. استخدم الأمثلة لتفسير اجابتك.
 Pip's afternoon was cold and grey, like this period of his life that was dark and sad. كان بعد الظهر بارداً ورمادياً مثلما كانت فترة حياة بيب تلك، مظلمة وحزينة.
 While Pip was running after he met the convict, the sky was angry. بينما كان بيب يهرب بعد مقابلة المجرم، كانت السماء غاضبة.
4. **What do we learn about Mrs Joe when she says, "I didn't want to look after you! It's bad enough being a blacksmith's wife. I never asked to be your mother!"? (SB)**
 ماذا نتعلم عن السيدة جو حين تقول "لم أريد أن أعنتي بك، من السيء أن أتزوج حداد، لم أطلب أبداً أن أصبح أمك"؟
 She was cruel to Pip and unsatisfied with her life. كانت قاسية على بيب ولم تكن راضية بحياتها.
5. **"I hope we don't find the convicts, Joe". Why do you think Pip says this? (SB)**
 "أتمنى ألا نجدوا المجرمين، يا جو." في رأيك، لماذا قال بيب ذلك؟
 Pip sympathized with the convicts. تعاطف بيب مع المجرمين.
6. **What favour do you think Mrs Joe did for Pip? (SB)**
 ما المعروف الذي قدمته السيدة جو لبيب؟
 She took care of him after his parents died. اعتنت به بعد وفاة والديه.
7. **Pip was helpful to the convict. Explain. (SB)**
 Pip took the convict some food and a file. كان بيب معاوناً للمجرم الهارب. فسر ذلك.
 حمل بيب للمجرم بعض الطعام ومطرفة.
8. **Do you sympathize with Pip? Why? (SB)**
 هل تتعاطف مع بيب؟ لماذا؟
 Yes. He was an orphan. His sister treated him badly. نعم. كان يتيماً وأخته تعامله بقسوة.
9. **Why do you think Joe was a good blacksmith? (SB)**
 The soldiers visited him to mend some handcuffs. في رأيك، لماذا كان جو حداداً ماهراً؟
 لقد زاره الجنود ليصلح قيود اليد.
10. **Joe and his wife treated Pip differently. How? (SB)**
 Joe was Pip's friend. Mrs Joe liked to complain about Pip; she was often angry. كيف عامل جو وزوجته بيب بشكل مختلف؟
 كان جو صديقاً لبيب أما السيدة جو فكانت تحب أن تشكو من بيب وكانت كثيراً ما تغضب عليه.
11. **Do you agree with Mrs Joe that Pip was lucky she looked after him? Why? (SB)**
 هل تتفق مع السيدة جو في إن بيب كان محظوظاً لأنها تعنتي به؟ لماذا؟
 I don't agree with her. She treated Pip cruelly. لا أتفق معها فقد عاملت بيب بقسوة.

12. Mrs Joe considered herself unlucky to be married to a blacksmith? Do you agree with her? Why/Why not?

اعتبرت السيدة جو نفسها غير محظوظة كونها متزوجة من حداد؟ هل تتفق معها؟ لماذا/ لماذا لا؟
I don't agree with her. Mr Joe was a kind and helpful man.

لا أتفق معها فالسيد جو كان رجلا عطوفا ومتعاوننا.

13. Why do you think the convict needed a file? في رأيك، لماذا احتاج المجرم إلى مطرقة؟
To take off his leg-irons and get away quickly. لينزع قيود الرجلين ويهرب سريعا.

14. Why did Pip and Joe hope the soldiers wouldn't find the convicts?

لماذا تمنى جو وبيب ألا يعثر الجنود على المجرمين؟
They sympathized with the convicts. لقد تعاطفا مع المجرمين.

15. Why do you think Mrs Joe wasn't able to understand Pip?

في رأيك، لماذا لم تكن السيدة جو قادرة على فهم بيب؟
She was twenty years older than him. She was not kind to anyone.
كانت تكبره بعشرين عام. لم تكن عطوفه تجاه أحد.

16. Why do you think the convict asked Pip a lot of questions?

في رأيك، لماذا سأل المجرم الهارب كثير من الأسئلة لبيب؟
To make sure Pip was safe before asking him to bring the food and the file.
ليطمئن لبيب قبل أن يطلب منه إحضار الطعام والمطرقة.

17. Mrs Joes was unsatisfied with her life. Discuss. لم تكن السيدة جو راضية عن حياتها. ناقش ذلك.
She considered herself unlucky to be married to a poor blacksmith.

اعتبرت نفسها تعيسة لكونها متزوجة من حداد فقير.

18. How can you prove that Pip was an innocent boy? كيف تبرهن إن بيب كان ولدا بريئا؟
He felt guilty when he stole the food. شعر بالذنب عندما سرق الطعام.

19. Pip loved Joe too much. Prove that. كان بيب يحيي السيد جو كثيرا. اثبت ذلك.
Pip didn't want to tell Joe he stole the food so that he wouldn't lose Joe as a friend.
لم يخبر بيب السيد جو بأنه سرق الطعام كي لا يخسر جو كصديق.

20. Pip had a sad childhood. Illustrate. مر بيب بطفولة حزينة. اشرح ذلك.
He was an orphan. He cried a lot. His sister was cruel to him.

كان يتيما، كان يبكي كثيرا، كانت أخته قاسية عليه.

21. The convict was a frightening man. Prove. كان المجرم الهارب رجلا مخيفا. اثبت ذلك.
He threatened to kill Pip. هدد أن يقتل بيب.

22. What do you think Mrs Joe would do if she knew Pip stole the food? في رأيك، ماذا كانت السيدة جو ستفعل إن علمت إن بيب سرق الطعام؟
She would punish him severely. سوف تعاقبه بشدة.

23. The appearance of the soldiers saved Pip. Discuss. ظهور الجنود أنقذ بيب. ناقش ذلك.
His sister didn't discover he stole the food. لم تكتشف أخته إنه سرق الطعام.

24. The escaped convict needed shelter. Prove. اثبت إن المجرم الهارب كان بحاجة لمأوى.
He was shaking while talking to Pip. كان يرتعد خلال الحديث مع بيب.

25. Pip was obedient. Prove this. كان بيب مطيعا. اثبت ذلك.
He promised to bring the food and the file to the convict. وعد بإحضار الطعام والمطرقة للمجرم.

- 26. Pip had contradictory feeling towards the convict. Discuss.**
كانت لدى بيب مشاعر متناقضة تجاه المجرم. ناقش ذلك.
Pip was frightened of the convict but he was also sorry for him.
كان بيب خائفا من المجرم لكنه كان مشفقا عليه أيضا.
- 27. Pip was generous. Illustrate.**
كان بيب كريما. اشرح ذلك.
He took the convict a lot of food.
أخذ للمجرم كثير من الطعام.
- 28. Pip was faithful to the convict. Prove this.**
كان بيب مخلصا للمجرم الهارب. اثبت ذلك.
He didn't admit he saw the convict on the marshes.
لم يعترف إنه رأى المجرم في المستنقعات.
- 29. Pip was fond of his sister's husband. Explain.**
كان بيب مغرما بزواج أخته. فسر ذلك.
Pip loved Joe's kindness and helpfulness.
أحب بيب طيبة جو وتعاونه.
- 30. Why do you think Philip couldn't remember what happened to his family?**
في رأيك، لماذا لم يتذكر بيب ما حدث لأسرته؟
Because he was still young.
لأنه كان ما يزال صغيرا.
- 31. There is a gap generation between Pip and his sister. Illustrate.**
هناك فجوة أجيال بين بيب وأخته. فسر ذلك.
She was 20 years older than him. She treated him badly and complained about him.
كانت تكبره بعشرين عاما، كانت تعامله بقسوة وتشكو منه.
- 32. If you were Pip, would you go to the graveyard at this early age alone? Why?**
لو كنت في مكان بيب، هل كنت ستذهب إلى المقابر في هذه السن المبكرة وحدك؟ لماذا؟
No. He should have gone with an adult.
لا، كان عليه أن يذهب مع شخص بالغ.
- 33. Why do you think the convict grabbed Pip's shoulder and shook him?**
في رأيك، لماذا قبض المجرم على أكتاف بيب وهزه؟
To frighten him and make him obedient.
ليخيفه ويجعله مطيعا.
- 34. Why do you think Pip helped the convict?**
في رأيك، لماذا ساعد بيب المجرم؟
He was afraid. He also sympathized with him.
كان خائفا كما تعاطف معه أيضا.
- 35. Why do you think Pip went to his parents' graves on Christmas Eve?**
في رأيك، لماذا توجه بيب إلى قبر والديه ليلة عيد الميلاد؟
He was sad and lonely. He missed them.
كان حزينا ووحيدا، كان يفتقدهم.
- 36. Why do you think Pip felt sorry for the convict?**
في رأيك، لماذا تعاطف بيب مع المجرم؟
The convict suffered like Pip.
كان المجرم يعاني مثل بيب.
- 37. Do you think Pip was right to help a convict? Why? Why not?**
في رأيك، هل كان بيب محقا في مساعدة مجرم؟
No. But he had to do that because he was scared.
لا لكنه اضطر أن يفعل بسبب خوفه.
- 38. Show that Mrs Joe was boastful.**
بين كيف كانت السيدة جو متباهية.
She reminded Pip that she looked after him.
كانت تذكر بيب بإنها اعتنت به.
- 39. Pip had contradictory feelings concerning telling Joe about his theft. Illustrate.**
بين كيف كانت لدى بيب مشاعر متناقضة حول إخبار جو بحقيقة السرقة.
He wanted to tell the truth but he didn't want to lose Joe as a friend.
كان يريد أن يقول الحقيقة لكنه كان يخشى أن يخسر جو كصديق.
- 40. Pip was cunning. Do you agree? Why? Why not?**
هل تتفق في إن بيب كان مائرا؟ لماذا؟
Yes. He stole food and a file and wasn't discovered.
نعم. سرق طعام ومطرقة ولم يُكتشف.

General Questions

1. **What is the moral lesson of the story?** ما الدرس الأخلاقي للقصة؟
Good people will be rewarded and bad people will be punished.
الأخيار يكافنون أما الأشرار يعاقبون.
2. **How did good defeat evil in the novel?** كيف انتصر الخير على الشر في الرواية؟
Good people were rewarded and bad people were punished.
كوفيء الأخيار وعوقب الأشرار.
لن يفترق بيب وإستيلا ثانية.
Pip and Estella would never be apart again.
3. **Which character in the novel do you like most? Why?** ما الشخصية التي تحبها كثيراً في الرواية؟ لماذا؟
Joe. He loved Pip and helped him and asked nothing in return.
السيد جو لأنه أحب بيب وساعده ولم يطلب شيئاً في المقابل.
4. **Which character in the story do you hate most? Why?** ما الشخصية التي تكرهها كثيراً في القصة؟ لماذا؟
Orlick because he hated Pip for no reason.
أورليك لأنه كان يكره بيب بلا أسباب.
5. **What does Estella symbolize in Great Expectations?** ماذا تمثل إستيلا في الرواية؟
Dissatisfaction.
عدم القناعة.
6. **Guilt is one of the main themes in the novel. Discuss.** الذنب هو أحد الثيمات الرئيسية للقصة. فسر ذلك.
Miss Havisham felt guilty for making Estella cruel and breaking Pip's heart.
أحست الأنسة هافيشام بالذنب لأنها جعلت إستيلا قاسية وحطمت قلب بيب.
7. **“The other side is not always greener.” How is this applied to the novel?** الجانب الآخر ليس أفضل دوماً. كيف ينطبق ذلك على القصة؟
It means one should be satisfied with his own life. تعني إن الإنسان عليه أن يرضى بحياته.
8. **What is the theme of Great Expectations?** ما الموضوع الرئيسي للرواية؟
Affection, loyalty, and conscience are more important than wealth and class.
العاطفة والوفاء والضمير أهم بكثير من الثروة والطبقة الاجتماعية.
9. **What is the irony in Great Expectations?** ما الجانب الساخر في رواية آمال عظيمة؟
Miss Havisham who was cruel wanted Pip to be a good man.
الآنسة هافيشام التي كانت قاسية أرادت أن يصبح بيب رجلاً هاماً.
10. **What does Miss Havisham represent in Great Expectations?** ماذا تمثل الآنسة هافيشام في رواية آمال عظيمة؟
Revenge and disappointment.
الثأر والخذلان.
11. **What is the main conflict in Great Expectations?** ما هو الصراع الرئيسي للرواية؟
Pip's ambitious desire to reinvent himself and rise to a higher social class.
رغبة بيب الطموحة في أن يعيد تهيئة نفسه وأن يرتقي إلى طبقة اجتماعية أعلى.
12. **Who is the antagonist (villain) (wicked character) in the novel? Why?** من الشخصية المعادية للبطل، الوغد، الأكثر شراً في الرواية؟ لماذا؟
Compeyson who harmed Miss Havisham and Magwitch.
13. **What does money symbolize in Great Expectations?** الإم يرمز المال في الرواية؟
Dignity has nothing to do with wealth.
الكرامة لا علاقة لها بالثروة.

الجزء الثالث

مهاوآت الءرءة النهائية

ءممع المهارات اللازمة

للتعامل مع الامتحان

Part (3): Skills For the Full Mark

مهارات الدرجة النهائية



1. Writing Skills
2. Translation Skills
3. Writing an essay
4. Writing an email

1. Writing Skills مهارات التعامل مع سؤال الكتابة

- سنقوم بتقسيم شرح مهارات الكتابة إلى أربعة أقسام (أربعة حصص) هي:
١. الجانب البنائي الشكلي.
 ٢. الجانب الوظيفي الغرضي.
 ٣. الجانب التحليلي المعلوماتي.
 ٤. الجانب التحليلي المهاري.

الحصة الأولى: الجانب البنائي (الشكلي) (The structural Part)

أجزاء الكلام / الجمل وأشباه الجمل / علامات الترقيم

1. Parts of Speech: Kinds and Examples أجزاء الكلام: الأنواع والأمثلة

1. Noun الإسم: - A word that identifies a **person**, a **thing** or an **idea, quality, or state**.

Common Nouns: A word for a person, place, or thing. - **Person / city / dog**

Proper Nouns: The given name of a person, place, or thing. - **Michael / Cairo / Rover**

Abstract Nouns: Things that cannot be seen or touched. - **Happiness / Love**

Concrete Nouns: Things that can be seen or touched. - **Gold / Statue**

Collective Nouns: Nouns that represent a group. - **Team / School**

Compound Nouns: A noun that consists of two or more words. - **Horse-riding**

Gerund: It is a verb that ends in "-ing" to represent actions. - **Sleeping / Smoking**

Countable Nouns: It **can be** pluralized. It has both a **singular** and a **plural** form.

Non-countable Nouns: It **cannot be** pluralized. It is a noun without a **plural form**.

Verbal Nouns: It is formed from a verb but has no verb-like traits. - **Crying.**

Attributive Nouns: A noun used as an adjective. - **Oxygen tank / diamond ring.**

Subject of a Verb: The one who performs the action. (Tony **stole** the boat.)

Direct Object of a Verb: The action the verb performs. (The monkey ate **the banana**.)

Indirect Object of a Verb: The one the action is performed for. (He gave **me** advice).

2. Verb الفعل: - A verb describes what a person or thing does or what happens.

Action Verbs : A verb that expresses an activity that a person or thing can do. (**eats**)

Stative Verbs : A verb that expresses a state rather than an action. (I **am** here)

Transitive Verbs : One that acts on something (It has **a direct object**) (I **saw** the dog)

Intransitive Verbs : It doesn't act on something (It has **no direct object**). (My back **hurts**)

Auxiliary Verbs : (**Helping verb**) It accompanies a main verb. (The rain **has** fallen)

Modal Verbs: An auxiliary verb to express ability (possibility/permission/obligation).

(**can / could / may / might / must / ought to / shall / should / will / would**)

(Ali **can** eat a lot of pies.)

Phrasal Verbs: A verb made up of more than one word (a verb and a **preposition** or a particle). (A burglar will often break a window to **break in**.)

الحصة الثانية: الجانب الوظيفي (الغرضي) The Functional (Purpose) Part

1. Items and Functions عناصر ووظائف

الفئة Category	العناصر Items
Adverbs of frequency ظروف التكرار	always / usually / never / often / sometimes / regularly / still
Time and order روابط الترتيب الزمني تتابع الأفكار Sequence of ideas	at first / firstly / in the first place / to begin with / second / secondly / next / eventually / finally / in the end / lastly
Time conjunctions الروابط الزمنية	when / after / before / the moment / while / once / as soon as / by the time / during / as / just as / till / until / afterwards / then / next / Having / it was only when / no sooner ... than / hardly .. when / scarcely .. when / on / since / ever since / since then.
Contrast روابط التناقض	but / despite / in spite of / even so / however / in contrast / nevertheless / on the contrary / on the other hand / still / whereas / yet / whatever
Comparison and similarity روابط المقارنة والتشبيه	In comparison / in the same way / similarly / likewise / in contrast / on the other hand
Condition روابط الشرط	if / only if / provided / as long as / in case / unless / but for / without / suppose / imagine
Cause or reason روابط السبب	because / as / since / for / due to / owing to / thanks to / because of / being / having / now that / inasmuch as
Result or effect روابط النتيجة والتأثير	accordingly / as a result / consequently / for this reason / hence / in consequence / owing to this / so / therefore / thus / that's why
Addition روابط الإضافة	apart from this / as well as / besides / furthermore / in addition / moreover / not only ... but also / too / what is more / and so / and neither / either / both and / neither nor
Generalization روابط التعميم	as a rule / for the most part / generally / in general / normally / on the whole / in most cases
Examples روابط ضرب الأمثلة	for example / for instance / such as / as follows
Summary and conclusion روابط التلخيص والاستنتاج	finally / in brief / in conclusion / in short / overall / / to conclude / to sum up
Explanation and equivalence روابط التفسير	in other words / namely / that is to say / this means / to be more precise / to put it another way
Emphasis روابط التأكيد	chiefly / especially / in detail / in particular
Purpose روابط الغرض	to / in order to / so as to / so that / in the hope that / lest / for fear that

4. Persuasive Essay (Convince me) (اقنعني) المقال الاقناعي:

- It convinces the reader to accept the writer's point of view or recommendation.

يقنع القارئ بقبول وجهة نظر الكاتب أو توصيته

5. Literary analysis essay : مقال التحليل الأدبي

- It presents a close reading of a work of literature (a poem or novel) to explore the choices made by the author and how they help to convey the text's theme.

يعرض مقال التحليل الأدبي قراءة دقيقة لعمل أدبي - على سبيل المثال قصيدة أو رواية - لاستكشاف الاختيارات التي قام بها المؤلف وكيف تساعد في نقل موضوع النص.

6. Argumentative essays :المقالات الجدلية

- It presents an evidence-based argument to convince the reader of your thesis using evidence (such as quotations) and analysis.

يقدم حجة موسعة قائمة على الأدلة لإقناع القارئ بجملة الرئسية باستخدام الأدلة (مثل الاقتباسات) والتحليل.

7. Compare and contrast essay :مقال المقارنة والتباين

- It places two things side-by-side and points out the similarities and differences between them.

يضع شئين جنبًا إلى جنب ويشير إلى أوجه التشابه والاختلاف بينهما.

8. Cause and effect essay :مقال السبب والنتيجة

- It shows the relationship between things; how something was influenced by something else.

يظهر العلاقة بين الأشياء، كيف تأثر شيء ما بشيء آخر.

9. Definition Essay :المقال التعريفي - It defines different things, ideas, and perceptions.**10. Process (How-to) Essay :مقال شرح العمليات** - It outlines making or doing something.**11. Review Essay :مقال النقد** - It evaluates the merits and demerits of a book.**12. Research Essay :المقال البحثي** - It revolves around a research.**Test Yourself on Functional Part** تمارين الحصة الثانية**- Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:**

- (Pollution has a serious effect on our health. However, a lot of people are still ignorant of the importance of keeping the environment clean.) This shows in ideas. (WB)
a. addition b. contrast c. possibility d. reason
- Which of these transitions is used to show the result of something? (WB)
a. Furthermore b. Consequently c. In addition d. Due to
- When you want to introduce an opposite opinion when you are writing you can say (WB)
a. In the other way b. On the other hand
c. By the other hand d. On one side
- I like reading short stories. Moreover, I am fond of writing poetry. This shows (WB)
a. reason b. cause c. addition d. contrast

الحصة الثالثة: الجانب التحليلي (المعلوماتي) The analytical informational Part

1. Hints on Paragraphs ملاحظات حول كتابة الفقرة

- The paragraph is a group (series) of **sentences** about a **single topic** (**specific subject**).
البراجراف مجموعة من الجمل عن موضوع واحد (موضوع محدد).
- The "perfect paragraph" starts with a topic sentence. It has detail sentences in the middle and end with a concluding sentence.
تبدأ "الفقرة المثالية" بجملة الموضوع. تحتوي على جمل تفصيلية في المنتصف وتنتهي بجملة ختامية.

أجزاء الفقرة الثلاثة The Three Parts of a Paragraph

1. The Topic Sentence الجملة الموضوعية:

- It is usually the first sentence in a paragraph. It should not include details, rather, it should introduce the main idea which will be supported by the rest of your paragraph.
عادة ما تكون جملة الموضوع هي الجملة الأولى في الفقرة. إنها لا ينبغي أن تتضمن التفاصيل، بل يجب أن تقدم الفكرة الرئيسية التي ستدعمها بقية فقرتك.
- **The topic sentence** introduces the main idea of the paragraph.
- **To write the topic sentence**, summarize the main idea of your paragraph and indicate to the reader what your paragraph will be about.

2. The Supporting Sentences الجمل الداعمة:

- Detailed sentences that support the main idea in the topic sentence.
جمل تفصيلية تدعم الفكرة الرئيسية في الجملة الافتتاحية (الموضوعية).
- **Supporting sentences** come after the topic sentence; they are the body of a paragraph.
- They give details to develop and support the main idea of the paragraph.
- **They include** supporting facts, details, and examples.

- الجملة الانتقالية The Transition Sentence:

- The writer relates the ideas in the current paragraph to what is coming in the next using transition words like "next," "however," "first," "second," and "in addition".
يربط الكاتب الأفكار الواردة في الفقرة الحالية بما سيأتي في الفقرة التالية مستخدماً الكلمات الانتقالية مثل "التالي" و "مع ذلك" و "أولاً" و "ثانياً" و "بالإضافة إلى".

3. The concluding Sentence الجملة الختامية:

- It is very similar to the topic sentence.
الجملة الختامية مشابهة للجملة الافتتاحية.
- It tells the main idea again. It restates the main idea.
تحكي الفكرة الرئيسية مرة أخرى.
- It is the last sentence of the paragraph.
هي الجملة الأخيرة في الفقرة.
- To separate paragraphs in an essay, we add a/an **indent** to the first line of each new paragraph.
لأجل فصل الفقرات داخل المقال، نضيف (مسافة بادئة) للسطر الأول لكل فقرة جديدة.

- An **attachment** is something you send with your email. المرفق شئ ترسله مع بريدك الإلكتروني.
- The text should be divided into short paragraphs. حاول تقسيم جسم الإيميل إلى فقرات.
- **Proofreading** : التدقيق اللغوي : Before you hit "send," take a moment to review your email for spelling, grammar, and punctuation mistakes. قبل أن تضغط "إرسال"، خذ دقيقة لمراجعة بريدك الإلكتروني بحثاً عن الأخطاء الإملائية والنحوية وعلامات الترقيم.
- Avoid **clichés** تجنب العبارات المبتذلة

2. Hints on CV (Curriculum Vitae) (resume) إلهام ملاحظات حول كتابة بيان السيرة الذاتية

Contact Information (Contact Details)

Home address:	Street, city, country.
Phone:	Phone number
E-mail:	Email address
DOB:	Day / month / year
Nationality:

Your personal statement (Why do you want the job)

تكتب عن مهاراتك وسبب تقدمك للوظيفة وأهدافك المستقبلية خلالها.

EDUCATION and academic achievements

هنا تكتب مراحل تعليمك وإنجازاتك الأكاديمية بها

WORK EXPERIENCE and duties

هنا تكتب الوظائف التي شغلتها من قبل ومهامك خلالها

SKILLS:

هنا تكتب المهارات التي تتمتع بها وهي تنقسم إلى

١. مهارات فنية (hard / technical):

- مهارات تتعلق بالوظيفة كاللغات التي تتقنها وامتلاكك لرخصة قيادة ومهارات الحاسوب والبرمجة.

٢. مهارات شخصية (soft / personal / common):

- مهارات سلوكية تخص القيادة والعمل الجماعي والتعامل مع الآخر والتواصل معه.

INTERESTS AND HOBBIES:

هنا تكتب عن هواياتك واهتماماتك

Test Yourself on Informational Part تمارين الحصة الثالثة

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

1. What can you use when writing an email to a friend? (WB)
a. contractions b. full forms c. passive voice d. direct speech
2. Which option is not a good way to finish an email to a close friend? (WB)
a. See you soon b. Goodbye c. All the best d. Yours sincerely

The Practical Part (المهاري) الحصة الرابعة: الجانب التطبيقي

- سوف نشرح هنا أهم الأسئلة المهارية المرتبطة بالامتحان.

١. أسئلة المعلومات والحقائق الخاصة بأجزاء الكلام وعلامات الترقيم والمقال والفقرة والإيميل وغيرهم.

1. A hook (حصص مصر)
 - a. draws the reader's attention to read the essay.
 - b. states the thesis.
 - c. summarizes what I write.
 - d. paraphrases what I write.
2. We use the question mark (?) (تجريبي - ٢٠٢١)
 - a. at the end of a question
 - b. at the end of a statement
 - c. to show certainty
 - d. to express opinion
3. What is the last paragraph in the essay called?
 - a. conclusion
 - b. introduction
 - c. body
 - d. exposition
4. A thesis statement is a sentence which
 - a. states what will be explained in the essay
 - b. introduces the conclusion
 - c. concludes the essay
 - d. catches the reader's attention
5. essays use the five senses to enhance the imagery of the setting.
 - a. Narrative
 - b. Descriptive
 - c. Expository
 - d. Argumentative
6. A/An paragraph tells a story.
 - a. narrative
 - b. expository
 - c. descriptive
 - d. argumentative

٢. ما الجملة السليمة من حيث علامات الترقيم؟ Which of the following is punctuated correctly?

7. Which sentence is punctuated correctly? (WB)
 - a. What amazing news, The police have found uncle Adel's car.
 - b. What amazing news! The police have found uncle Adels' car.
 - c. What amazing news! the police have found uncle Adel's car.
 - d. What amazing news! The police have found uncle Adel's car.
8. Which of the following isn't punctuated correctly? (Longman)
 - a. She asked, "Why didn't you return Samar's camera?"
 - b. The new manager is only a thirty-eight-year-old engineer.
 - c. Why are you making so much noise Sherif?
 - d. Let's discuss Amin's proposal next Sunday.
9. Which of the following is punctuated correctly? (Longman)
 - a. I won't tell you now. however, all will be revealed tomorrow at midday.
 - b. I won t tell you now. However, all will be revealed tomorrow at midday.
 - c. I won't tell you now. However all will be revealed tomorrow at midday.
 - d. I won't tell you now. However, all will be revealed tomorrow at midday.

٩. أسئلة الحقائق والأراء (Facts and Opinions) والاقتباسات (Quotes) :

- أي الجمل حقيقة وأيها رأي وأيها اقتباس.

27. Which of the following statements is a quote?
 a. She answered angrily. b. She said, "We hope it will be right,"
 c. She spoke in a compassionate tone. d. She ordered him to do the research.
28. Which of the following is a fact?
 a. Abraham Lincoln was President of the United States during the Civil War.
 b. The cookies my mom makes are the best in town.
 c. My teacher feels all students should wear school uniforms.
 d. I enjoy reading books at night.
29. Which of the following is an opinion?
 a. We celebrate Christmas in December. b. There are seven days in a week.
 c. She awoke at 7:00 a.m. this morning. d. English is an easy language to learn.

١٠. أسئلة الغرض من الجملة: - هل هي تعبر عن سبب / نتيجة / غرض / ندم / ترتيب / أمنية / تناقض

30. Furthermore, it analyses and observes our surroundings in order to deliver information in the form of news. In this sentence, "Furthermore" shows (LM)
 a. addition b. contrast c. cause d. result
31. We use "Consequently" in a paragraph or an essay to (Longman)
 a. introduce the result of something b. give a reason for something
 c. give contrasting information d. introduce a summary of the main points
32. Reading enables us to widen our horizons. Moreover, it's an amazing source of information. "Moreover" here shows (Longman)
 a. contrast b. addition c. condition d. reason
33. We use "However" in a paragraph or an essay to express (Longman)
 a. summary b. contrast c. addition d. introduction
34. Which of the following is used to reflect contrast? (Longman)
 a. Ahmad doesn't read stories because he has no free time.
 b. In addition to reading, I like swimming.
 c. While Ahmad likes reading, I prefer swimming.
 d. Amir, as well as Ahmad, likes reading.
35. She had no hygienic habits, therefore she fell ill," This expresses
 a. surprise b. effect c. addition d. reason
36. "I wanted to stay longer since I was really enjoying the party." This shows
 a. result b. reason c. contrast d. addition
37. "It was raining. However, we still went to the park." This shows
 a. contrast b. addition c. cause d. effect

2. Translation Skills مهارات التعامل مع الترجمة

A. Techniques of translation from English into Arabic

أ. تقنيات الترجمة من الإنجليزية إلى العربية

١. إذا كان فعل الجملة الانجليزية (am / is / are / have / has) نبدأ الجملة العربية بالفاعل، ثم نعوض عن الفعل بصيغة مناسبة.

- Reading **is** very useful. / القراءة مفيدة جدا.
- Reading **has** many benefits. / الفوائد.
- Most poets **have** a sense of humour. / لدى أغلب الشعراء روح الفكاهة.

Exercise

Youth are the backbone of the nation and on their shoulders rests the responsibility of the reconstruction of their country.

- الشباب هم العمود الفقري كما تقع على كاهل أمتهم مسؤولية إعادة بناء بلدهم.
- الشباب العمود الفقري الذي يتحمل مسؤولية الأمة على كاهله لإعادة بناء بلدهم.
- الشباب هم العمود الفقري للأمة كما تقع على كاهلهم مسؤولية إعادة بناء بلدهم.
- الشباب له العمود الفقري للأمة كما تقع على كاهلهم مسؤولية إعادة بناء بلدهم.

٢. إذا كان فعل الجملة الإنجليزية (was/ were/ will be/ had/ will have) نبدأ الجملة العربية بالفعل.

- The drug **will be** available for the public soon. / سيكون العقار (الدواء) متاحاً للعامة قريباً.

Exercise

Globalization will have a big effect on people's lifestyles in the years to come.

- ستكون العولمة تأثير كبير على أسلوب حياة الناس في السنوات القادمة.
- سيكون للعولمة تأثير كبير على أسلوب حياة الناس في السنوات القادمة.
- سيكون لتأثير العولمة مدى بعيد على أسلوب حياة الناس في السنوات القادمة.
- سيكون تأثير العولمة بعيد المدى على أسلوب حياة الناس في السنوات القادمة.

٣. تجنب الترجمة الحرفية للكلام (ترجم حسب السياق): قد تحمل كلمة واحدة معانٍ مختلفة بين سياق وآخر.

Exercise

Terrorism is in a war against civilization, and it is up to all who value life to confront and defeat this evil phenomenon.

- الإرهاب حرب على الحضارة وإنها مسؤولية كل الذين يقدرون الحياة أن يواجهوا ويتغلبوا على تلك الظاهرة الشريرة.
- أعلن الإرهاب الحرب على الحضارة لذا فإن مسؤولية كل الذين يقدرون الحياة أن يواجهوا ويتغلبوا على تلك الظاهرة الشريرة.
- الإرهاب حرب على الحضارة وكل الذين يقدرون الحياة مسؤولون عن هزيمة تلك الظاهرة الشريرة.
- الإرهاب شن حرباً على الحضارة لذلك فمسئولية كل الذين يقدرون الحياة أن يواجهوا ويتغلبوا على تلك الظاهرة الشريرة.

A. Techniques of translation from Arabic into English

أ. تقنيات الترجمة من العربية إلى الإنجليزية

١. ترجم حسب المعنى (سياق الكلام) وليس ترجمة حرفية: هناك كلمات عربية لها أكثر من معنى في الإنجليزية.
- علينا أن نتمسك بالقيم .
- نتمسك هنا (adhere to / stick to) وليست (catch).
- لتكون الإجابة كالتالي:
- We should **adhere to / stick to** values.

تمرين

تعمل الحكومة علي توفير المزيد من فرص العمل للشباب عن طريق بناء المشروعات الجديدة.

- The government is trying to save work opportunities for youth by setting up new projects.
- The government is trying to provide work opportunities for youth by setting up new projects.
- The government is trying to rescue work opportunities for youth by setting off new projects.
- The government is trying to provide work opportunities with youth by setting up new projects.

٢. تبدأ الجملة الإنجليزية بالفاعل ثم الفعل ثم المفعول ثم باقي الجملة.

- يحلم المصريون بحياة خالية من الفساد.
- لا ينبغي أن تترجمها كما يلي:
- Egyptians dream of a life void of rot.
- Dream Egyptians by a life void of rot.

تمرين

لابد وأن يتكاتف الجميع من أجل الحد من انتشار الجريمة والعنف والتطرف.

- All people must to join forces to cut out the spread of crime, violence and extremism.
- All people must join forces to cut into the spread of crime, violence and extremism.
- All people must join forces to cut out the spread of crime, violence and extremism.
- All people must join forces to cut out the spread of crime; violence and extremism.

٣. يجب مراعاة ترجمة الجملة العربية إلى نفس الزمن في الجملة الإنجليزية.

تسببت سحابة الرماد البركاني في تعطيل النقل الجوي وإحداث خسائر اقتصادية فادحة.

تمرين

- The volcanic ash cloud cause the disruption of air transport and made devastating economic losses.
- The volcanic ash cloud caused the disruption air transport and made devastating economic losses.
- The volcanic ash cloud caused the disruption of air transport and make devastating economic losses.
- The volcanic ash cloud caused the disruption of air transport and made devastating economic losses.

١٠. الفعل (يكون) (Be) لا يظهر في العربية في حالة المضارع ولذا يجب إظهاره عند الترجمة إلى الإنجليزية :

- مصر من أجمل بلدان الدنيا. Egypt is one of the most beautiful countries in the world.
- يظهر الفعل (يكون) في الجمل العربية في زمني الماضي والمستقبل.
- كانت منارة الإسكندرية احدي عجائب العالم السبع.
- * The Lighthouse of Alexandria was one of the seven wonders of the ancient world.
- ستكون سيناء مركزا سياحيا هاما في المستقبل القريب.
- Sinai will be an important tourist attraction (centre) in the near future.

إن الحوار والنقد البناء هما الوسيلة الوحيدة لحل جميع المشكلات القومية الراهنة.

تمرين

- a. Dialogue and constructive criticism is the only means to solve all our current national problems.
- b. Dialogue and constructive criticism are the only mean to solve all our current national problems.
- c. Dialogue and constructive criticism are the only means to solve all our current international problems.
- d. Dialogue and constructive criticism are the only means to solve all our current national problems.

١١. لا يوجد في اللغة الانجليزية مفعول مطلق:

ف عند الترجمة إلى الإنجليزية نختصر الفعل والاسم في فعل فقط ثم نحول الصفة إلى ظرف.
- تسعى مصر سعياً جاداً لنشر السلام في منطقة الشرق الأوسط.

- Egypt seeks hard to spread peace in the Middle East area.

تدرب اللاعبون تدريباً جيداً قبل المباراة لذلك استطاعوا الفوز بها.

تمرين

- a. The players had trained hard before the match so they managed to win it.
- b. The players had trained hard before the match so they were capable to win it.
- c. The players had trained hard before the match so they managed in winning it.
- d. The players trained hard before the match so they could to win it.

١٢. فعل الشيء (القيام بالشيء) يترجم إلى (make / do / have / go / take) حسب الشيء الذي نقوم به:

- (make) يستخدم مع صناعة الأشياء والمنتجات.
- (do) يستخدم مع القيام بالأنشطة.
- يُستخدم (have) مع الأجازات والجلسات والمناقشات.
- (go + V.ing) يُستخدم في القيام بالأنشطة.
- نستخدم (take) مع الخطوات (steps) والإجراءات (measures). - نستخدم (pay a visit) بمعنى يزور.
- تقوم الأمهات بالكثير من الأنشطة المنزلية. Mothers do a lot of household activities (jobs).
- قام العلماء بالعديد من التجارب علي مرض السرطان. Scientists did several experiments on cancer.
- قام أخي بوضع خطة للمذاكرة. My brother made a plan for study.

3. Writing an Essay كتابة المقال

أولاً: أنواع المقالات:

1. Descriptive Essays المقالات الوصفية :

- وفيها نتحدث عن حقائق أو عادات أو أشياء تحدث بالفعل بشكل دائم. - نستخدم فيها غالباً زمن المضارع البسيط.
- كأن تكتب عن: التلوث / الإدمان / وسائل الإعلام / التعليم / دور المرأة الخ.

2. Narrative Essays المقالات الروائية:

- وفيها نتحدث عن أشياء قد حدثت بالفعل في الماضي (حكاية / قصة / رواية). - نستخدم فيها الماضي البسيط.
- أمثلة للموضوعات الروائية: - قصة حدثت لك أو لغيرك. - تجربة لن تنساها. - زيارة أو رحلة إلي مكان ما.

3. Futuristic Essays المقالات المستقبلية :

- نتحدث عن شيء متوقع أو مرتب له أو مخطط لحدوثه في المستقبل. - نستخدم فيها زمن المستقبل البسيط.
- أمثلة للموضوعات المستقبلية: - الحياة في المستقبل. - شكل الحياة بعد خمسين عام من الآن.

4. Age comparison-based Essays المقالات القائمة علي المقارنة بين عصرين :

- يتم فيها مقارنة حالة في زمن معين بحالة أخرى في زمن آخر. / تحتاج فيها إلي المزج بين زمنين.
- أمثلة لتلك الموضوعات: - الحياة الآن وفي الماضي. - الحياة الآن وفي المستقبل.

ثانياً: مكونات المقال:

1. The introduction Paragraph فقرة المقدمة:

- تتكون المقدمة من: (تعريف العنصر الرئيسي / جملة شاملة ومختصرة عن الموضوع).

١. تعريف للعنصر الرئيسي في الموضوع:

- في هذه النقطة نحن لا نقوم بتعريف عنوان الموضوع نفسه انما نقوم بتعريف العنصر الرئيسي فيه.
- فمثلاً إن كان عنوان الموضوع هو (The Benefits of Reading) التي تعني (فوائد القراءة) فإننا لا نقوم بتعريف (فوائد القراءة) إنما نقوم بتعريف (القراءة) وهي العنصر الرئيسي في العنوان.
- يساعدك التعريف التالي علي تقديم أي موضوع:

جملة + who / which / that / when / where + اسم تصنيفي (شامل) + (is / are) + one of + the most important (most dangerous / best / worst) + جملة.

- أمثلة لتعريفات مبتكرة بالطريقة السابقة:

* Tolerance is one of the most important qualities which people in society should have.

* Pollution is one of the most dangerous problems which we face nowadays.

٣. جملة شاملة و مختصرة عما سيتم كتابته في الموضوع: وهنا نعرض الأفكار الرئيسية للموضوع في جملة.
- إذا كنت ستكتب عن مزايا و عيوب التكنولوجيا الحديثة، يمكنك كتابة جملة شاملة كما يلي:

Modern technology has many advantages, but at the same time it has some disadvantages.

2. The body الموضوع نفسه:

- يتكون من الأفكار الرئيسية التي تضعها في المسودة.
- كل فكرة تُحول إلي جملة أو أكثر.
- ندعم كل فكرة ب: أدلة / أمثلة / تفاصيل / تفسيرات / أسباب. - نستخدم روابط بين الجمل لتقوية المعني.

- الروابط التي يمكن استخدامها بين الجمل:

من ناحية، من ناحية أخرى، On one hand, On the other hand,

٨. وضع (is / are) قبل التصريف الأول للفعل (عند تكوين المضارع البسيط المبني للمعلوم):

خطأ	Eclipses are cause havoc. دمار
صواب	Eclipses cause havoc.

٩. وضع (was / were) قبل التصريف الثاني (عند تكوين الماضي البسيط المبني للمعلوم):

خطأ	The accident was happened yesterday.
صواب	The accident happened yesterday.

Sample Essay

فيروس كوفيد – ١٩ (كورونا) COVID-19

Coronaviruses (CoV) are a large family of viruses that cause illness ranging from the common cold to more severe diseases such as Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS-CoV) and Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS-CoV). A novel coronavirus (nCoV) is a new strain that has not been previously identified in humans. Coronaviruses are zoonotic, meaning they are transmitted between animals and people.

Common signs of infection include respiratory symptoms, fever, cough, shortness of breath and breathing difficulties. In more severe cases, infection can cause pneumonia, severe acute respiratory syndrome, kidney failure and even death.

Standard recommendations to prevent infection spread include regular hand washing, covering mouth and nose when coughing and sneezing, thoroughly cooking meat and eggs. Avoid close contact with anyone showing symptoms of respiratory illness such as coughing and sneezing.

The outbreak of coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) has created a global health crisis that has had a deep impact on the way we perceive our world and our everyday lives. Not only the rate of contagion and patterns of transmission threatens our sense of agency, but the safety measures put in place to contain the spread of the virus also require social distancing by refraining from doing what is inherently human, which is to find solace in the company of others. Within this context of physical threat, social and physical distancing, as well as public alarm, what has been (and can be) the role of the different mass media channels in our lives on individual, social and societal levels?

Countries are racing to slow the spread of the virus by testing and treating patients, carrying out contact tracing, limiting travel, quarantining citizens, and cancelling large gatherings such as sporting events, concerts, and schools. The pandemic is moving like a wave - one that may yet crash on those least able to cope. Every day, people are losing jobs and income, with no way of knowing when normality will return. Small island nations, heavily dependent on tourism, have empty hotels and deserted beaches. The International Labour Organization estimates that 195 million jobs could be lost.

Unlike flu, there is no vaccine for the new coronavirus, which means it is more difficult for people with immune problems to protect themselves. The World Health Organization declared the outbreak to be a public health emergency of international concern. All world experts have to work together to find a cure for this fatal virus.

4. Writing an Email كتابة البريد الإلكتروني

From : عنوان البريد الإلكتروني للمرسل
 To : عنوان البريد الإلكتروني للمرسل إليه
 Subject (About) : موضوع الإيميل

Hello/ Dear,

الموضوع

Best wishes,
 اسم المرسل

1. Subject : websites with reliable information.

Hello Wessam,

How are you? I'm writing this e-mail to tell you about the websites I trust most to get reliable information. In fact I always try to avoid websites with inaccurate information. And as you know anyone can set up a website and publish anything they want. That makes most websites unreliable. I take care while using websites in order to get accurate and correct information. I trust most the sites of legal organizations and businesses. These sites can be easily identified by their web addresses. They are the sites that end in suffixes such as ".com", ".gov", ".org" and ".co.uk". Three of the websites I trust are "biography.com", "Kidshealth" and "BBC. Ancient Africa". These sites and many more of the trusted sites introduce correct information, data and statistics. They are safe, secure and void of threats and fraud. They are controlled by authorized organizations. While using them, be sure that your personal data is safe from any danger. These sites protect the privacy of their users. Finally, I hope the world governments find a solution to the problem of fake websites which are very very dangerous.

2. Write an e-mail to a newspaper expressing your opinion about the future of newspapers.

I'm pleased to write this e-mail to your newspaper. First, I think traditional newspapers are no longer convenient and soon will be part of history. As you know many people today are getting their news and information from online sources such as internet websites and online news agencies. They even buy their needs online. This is a threat to paper industry and in turn will have its effect on the publication of newspapers. I think newspapers will have to change their skin in the future in order to cope with the next wave of technology. The technological advancement will oblige newspapers to change. Most of your work will surely be done on the internet. And as far as I'm concerned, paper will no longer be needed. That's why I hope to advise you to start from now preparing for the next stage of news history. You can make half of your news online and gradually you will be able to attract more internet users online and earn more money. In this case, you will have no objection to the change that will certainly take place. I hope you will put my advice into consideration. I wish you good luck.

الجزء الرابع

مراجعة الأزهر الشريف

Part (4): Al-Azhar Al-Sharif - Final Revision

الأزهر الشريف- المراجعة النهائية



Content

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| B. Revision on Islamic Selections | مراجعة المختارات الإسلامية |
| C. Revision on Paragraph | مراجعة الجراف |
| D. Revision on Translation | مراجعة الترجمة |
| E. Azhar Final Exams (2021) | |

(Science Department & Literature Department)

- امتحانات الثانوية الأزهرية (علمي/أدبي) (٢٠٢١) معدلة حسب أحدث المواصفات

A: Revision on Great Expectations مراجعة رواية آمال عظيمة

Chapter (1)

Open-ended Questions with Model Answers

1. Who is the main character (narrator) in the novel? – Philip Pirrip (Pip). (SB)
2. How did Pip get his name? – He found it difficult to say Phillip Pirrip. (SB)
3. Why did Pip live with his sister Mrs Joe? – His parents were dead. (SB)
4. Why was there a lot of food in the kitchen the next day? – It was Christmas Day. (SB)
5. How did Pip feel when he stole the food and the file? Did he do anything to relieve himself? Why/Why not? (SB)
He felt guilty. He wanted to tell Joe what he had done.
He didn't tell Joe because he thought he might not want to be his friend if he did.
6. What did Joe do? – He was the village blacksmith.
7. Joe and his wife treated Pip differently. How? – Joe was Pip's friend.
Mrs Joe liked to complain about Pip; she was often angry.
8. What did the escaped convict ask Pip to bring him? – A blacksmith's file and food.
9. Why did the convict need a file? – To take off his leg-irons and get away quickly.
10. What made Pip horrified at dinner? – Mrs Joe invited everyone to try the meat pie.
11. Why did the guests forget about the pie? – Because of the appearance of soldiers.
12. What did Pip and Joe hope while following the soldiers in the matches? Why?
They hoped they wouldn't find the convicts. They sympathized with them.

Multiple-Choice Questions with Model Answers

1. Five of Pip's brothers and sisters (SB)
a. had died when Pip was very young. b. lived with Pip.
c. lived in the same village. d. were still alive.
2. On Christmas morning Pip went back to the graveyard (SB)
a. to visit his parents' graves. b. to take the escaped convict some food.
c. to help the escaped convict take off the leg-irons. d. to meet Estella.
3. The soldiers came to Pip's house (SB)
a. because they knew Pip had seen the escaped convicts. b. to get some handcuffs fixed.
c. to see if the escaped convicts were hiding in the house. d. to arrest Pip.
4. Joe was Pip's
a. brother in law b. brother c. friend d. both a and c
5. For Mrs Joe, it was bad enough being
a. an elder sister b. a tall woman c. a grumpy woman d. a blacksmith's wife

Chapter (12)

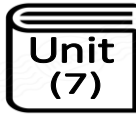
Open-ended Questions with Model Answers

1. **What happened to Compeyson after Provis had attacked him?** (SB)
He disappeared under water.
2. **What were Pip's 'expectations' or ambitions at the beginning of the novel?** (SB)
To have a new life; to become a gentleman and to marry Estella.
3. **How did Pip's expectations become true in the end?** (SB)
He and Estella would never be apart again.
4. **What offer did Mr Clarriker have for Pip? Why?**
He asked if Pip would like to work for him in Egypt. Pip's debts were growing.
5. **What happened to Provis in court?** – He was given a life sentence.
6. **For whom did Miss Havisham leave money before she died?** Estella and Herbert.
7. **Why was Orlick arrested?** He broke into Uncle Pumblechook's house to rob him.
8. **Who saved Pip from going into prison? How?** – Joe; by paying Pip's debts.
9. **What did Pip do after Bidy got married to Joe?**
He sold everything in London. He travelled to Egypt, to work for Mr Clarriker.
10. **How successful were Pip and Herbert in Mr Clarriker's business in Egypt?**
After some years, they both became managers in the business.
11. **Why did Estella leave Drummle?** She had been unhappy with him. He was cruel.
12. **How did Drummle die?** – He died in an accident with a horse.
13. **How was Estella when Pip met her in the end?**
She was no longer beautiful. She was older, looked tired, and her eyes were sad.
14. **What did Estella beg Pip to do in the end?** – To stay friend to her.
15. **What did Pip decide in the end?** – He and Estella would never be apart again.
16. **Which character do you like best in the novel? Why?**
Pip because he was honest and kind.

Multiple-Choice Questions with Model Answers

1. Provis left Australia to help Pip; he might
a. pay with his life b. marry Molly c. go to Egypt d. become a businessman
2. Herbert and Pip got a new job in
a. Australia b. Egypt c. America d. London
3. Pip told Provis before he died that
a. he loved him b. he hated him c. his daughter was alive d. Molly loved him
4. In the end, Bidy got married to
a. Pip b. Joe c. Jagers d. Herbert

B: Revision on Islamic Selections مراجعة المختارات الإسلامية



اعتناق عمر للإسلام Omar's Adoption of Islam

1. **What was Islam's success fundamentally based on?** سلاطه ما الذي اعتمد عليه نجاح الإسلام في الأساس؟
 The Will, Power, Support and Guidance of Allah. إرادة وقوة وتأييد وهداية الله.
 The efforts, eloquence, truthfulness and the firmest Belief of Allah's Seal Prophet. جهود وفصاحة وصدق والإيمان الثابت لنبى الله الخاتم.
2. **What did prophet Muhammad pray to Allah to do in the early days of Islam?** ما الذي تضرع النبي محمد إلى الله ليفعله في الأيام الأولى للإسلام؟
 To guide Ibnul-Khattab to the right path of Islam. أن يهدي عمر إلى طريق الإسلام المستقيم.
3. **What did many Arabs in Arabia worship before Islam?** ماذا كان يعبد الكثير من العرب في شبه الجزيرة العربية قبل الإسلام؟
 Idols. الأصنام.
4. **What was worshipping idols far away from?** ما الذي كانت عبادة الأصنام بعيدة عنه؟
 Monotheism, The Light of Allah, the right path and the right Belief in Allah. التوحيد ونور الله والطريق الصحيح والإيمان المستقيم بالله.
5. **Why couldn't any Muslim imagine that Omar Ibnul-Khattab would be The Second Muslim Caliph?** لماذا لم يكن أي مسلم يتخيل أن يصبح عمر بن الخطاب خليفة المسلمين الثاني؟
 Omar was one of the bitter enemies of Muslims. كان عمر أحد ألد أعداء المسلمين.
6. **Omar Ibnul-Khattab was a great Muslim. Why?** كان عمر بن الخطاب مسلما عظيما. لماذا؟
 He was the builder of the greatest civilization Humanity had ever known. كان باني أعظم حضارة عرفتها البشرية من قبل.
 He had great values, virtues, concepts, criteria, pure Islam and deep Faith. كان لديه قيم، فضائل ومفاهيم ومعايير عظيمة وإسلام نقي وإيمان عميق.
7. **Why did the unbelievers think that Prophet Muhammad had caused severe harm to the tribe of Quraysh?** لماذا اعتقد الكفار أن النبي محمد تسبب في أذى شديد لقبيلة قريش؟
 Because he called to Equality and Justice. لأنه نادى بالمساواة والعدل.
 He abused their gods. أساء إلى آلهتهم.
8. **What did Omar Ibnul-Khattab do out of his hatred to the Prophet?** ماذا فعل عمر بن الخطاب كنتيجة لكرهه للنبي؟
 He took his sword and went to seek the Prophet to kill him. أخذ سيفه وذهب يبحث عن النبي ليقتله.
9. **Why was Omar Ibnul-Khattab filled with hatred and anger against Prophet Muhammad?** لماذا امتلأ عمر بن الخطاب بالكراهية والغضب تجاه النبي محمد؟
 Omar was influenced by the wrong impression and the false ideas of the unbelievers about the prophet. تأثر عمر بالانطباع الخاطئ والأفكار المزيفة لدي الكفار عن النبي محمد.
10. **Why couldn't the unbelievers harm the prophet?** لماذا لم يستطيع الكفار إيذاء النبي؟
 Because Prophet Muhammad was immunized by Allah. لأن النبي محمد كان محصنا من الله.

بعض من أكثر المحاربين خبرة في الجزيرة العربية تحت قيادة أبو جهل.

22. How did the Muslims win Allah's Aid (Support) (Power)? سلطان كيف فاز المسلمون بتأييد الله؟

Through their firm Faith and controlled discipline. خلال إيمانهم القوي ونظامهم المحكم.

23. What happened to many of the enemy leaders in Badr? ماذا حدث لمعظم قادة العدو في بدر؟

Many of them were killed including Abu-Jahl. قتل أغلبهم ومن بينهم أبو جهل.

24. What does the Battle of Badr show? ماذا تظهر غزوة بدر؟

It shows how Faith can work wonders. تظهر كيف يستطيع الإيمان أن يصنع المعجزات.

25. What do pillars of Islam, cornerstones of Faith and concepts of piousness and righteousness call for? ما الذي تنادي به أركان الإسلام وأسس الإيمان ومفاهيم التقوي والبر؟

Right, justice, steadfastness, courage and fearlessness.. سلطان الحق والعدل والثبات والشجاعة وعدم الخوف.

26. How did Muslims face difficulties during the battle of Badr? سلطان كيف واجه المسلمون الصعاب في بدر؟

With truthful adherence to pillars of Islam, cornerstones of Faith and concepts of piousness and righteousness. بالالتزام الصادق بأركان الإسلام وأسس الإيمان ومفاهيم التقوي والبر.

27. How could the Muslim force defeat the large enemy force in Badr? كيف استطاع جيش المسلمين أن يهزم جيش العدو الضخم في بدر؟

With Allah's aid and support and firm Faith in Allah's victory.

C. Revision on Paragraph مراجعة على البراجراف

- ينبغي اتباع النصائح التالية عند كتابة البراجراف:

- ١ يجب كتابة عنوان الموضوع بين قوسين في منتصف السطر.
- ٢ اترك مسافة في أول سطر فقط.
- ٣ ضع علامات ترقيم صحيحة للجمل التي تكتبها.
- ٤ لا تستخدم روابط كثيرة بين الجمل داخل الموضوع.
- ٥ استخدم زمن صحيح: الحقائق (مضارع بسيط) - الحكايات (ماضي بسيط) - التنبؤات (مستقبل بسيط).
- ٦ لا تخرج عن الموضوع.
- ٧ رتب الأفكار والفقرات قبل الكتابة عنها.
- ٨ ابتعد عن الكلمات الصعبة والجمل المركبة.
- ٩ قم بمراجعة الموضوع كله بعد كتابته.
- ١٠ تجنب الشطب الكثير داخل الموضوع.
- ١١ استخدم جمل قصيرة وبسيطة (فاعل - فعل - مفعول).
- ١٢ ابدأ الموضوع بجمل رئيسية (Topic Sentence) تحتوي على فكرة الموضوع.
- ١٣ يجب مراعاة التنسيق بين الأفكار: عندما تكتب عن التلوث مثلا اعرض الأسباب ثم الحلول وليس العكس.
- ١٤ حسن خطك واترك مسافة بين كل كلمة وأخرى وضع نقطة في نهاية الجملة.
- ١٥ اكتب جرائم صحيحة فمثلا لا تضع (to) بعد (should)
- ١٦ ولا تضع (the) قبل الاسم عند الحديث عن أمر عام.
- ١٧ حاول ألا تكتب جملة في المبني للمجهول الا اذا شكلتها بشكلها الصحيح (be + P.P).
- ١٧ قم باعداد مسودة بأفكارك قبل الكتابة لتضمن تنظيم الموضوع وفقراته.

The role of the Egyptian youth today

As a matter of fact, youth are the backbone of civilized nations. **They play an important and vital role in the development in their societies.** The prosperity of our country depends on their efforts. The responsibility of achieving progress lies on their shoulders. The country's ability to produce relies on the ability of youth. Youth can render fruitful services in all fields for the welfare of the Egyptian society. Students in schools and universities should study hard and concentrate on learning. Graduates should be ready to serve their country and do their best to protect it from dangers. Every employee and worker should do their duties efficiently. A teacher should bring up a good generation. A doctor must help relieve the pains of his patients. A baker should be conscientious and feed people healthy bread so that they would return the favour to him. Everyone should participate in building a prosperous society. Young men should make good use of their spare time. They should be enthusiastic, energetic, honest and loyal to their country. The government should do its best to look after young people. It should provide them with good education. It should let them share in making decisions. It should also give them loans and facilities to start new projects. Finally, youth can do a lot for this society, therefore they should be given due care.

D: Revision on Translation مراجعة على الترجمة

Test Yourself (Translation from English into Arabic)

١. في الأيام الأولى للإسلام، تضرع النبي محمد إلى الله أن يهدي عمر بن الخطاب إلى طريق الإسلام المستقيم.
٢. حين قرأ عمر بن الخطاب القرآن الكريم، اخترقت الأشعة البهية لنور الإسلام قلبه وروحه وجسده.
٣. تأسست الحضارة الإسلامية على قيم العدل والمساواة واحترام الآخر.
٤. يستخدم بعض الناس الدين كوسيلة لتحقيق مصالح سياسية.
٥. ارتفع معدل الفقر لمستويات غير مسبوقة في العقد الأخير.
٦. الأسرة نواة المجتمع قوامها الدين والأخلاق والوطنية.
٧. يجب أن نتسامح ونتعاون من أجل مجتمع يسوده الأمن والاستقرار.
٨. نشر المزيد من قصص الأطفال سوف يشجع الصغار على حب القراءة والذهاب إلى المكتبات.
٩. تهدف برامج الإصلاح الاقتصادي الأخيرة إلى تحقيق معدلات عالية من النمو والاستثمار والإنتاج.
١٠. كم أتمنى لو كان باستطاعتي حضور المؤتمر الطبي الأسبوع الماضي فقد كان مفيداً جداً.
١١. تؤدي الكوارث الطبيعية كالفيضانات والأعاصير والبراكين إلى حدوث أضرار بيئية كبيرة.
١٢. تؤثر الزيادة المستمرة في الأسعار تأثيراً مباشراً على حياة الكثير من المواطنين وخاصة محدودي الدخل.
١٣. إن القراءة تبني شخصية الإنسان ومع ذلك يقل عدد القراء عاماً بعد عام.
١٤. تعتبر مصر واحدة من الدول الرائدة في استخدام الطاقة الشمسية لتوليد الكهرباء.
١٥. يظن البعض أن المال هو أصل كل الشرور.
١٦. وفرة المال لا تعنى بالضرورة حلاً للمشاكل أو جلباً للسعادة.

16. The problem of acid rain is caused by factories and cars releasing poisonous chemicals into the air.
17. The use of engineering methods to solve some medical problems is called bio-engineering which is used to manufacture artificial limbs.
18. Over the last two hundred years, means of transport have changed and developed a great deal.
19. It is expected that most countries will suffer from a shortage of water. Therefore, we are obliged to rationalize using water as a drop of water is worth one's life.
20. In the outset of history, our ancestors founded the first central state that regulated the life of Egyptians on banks of the Nile.

Azhar Exam: Science Department (2021)

A. Language Functions

1. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d: (Vocabulary) (5 marks)

1. Workers at the factory better pay and shorter working hours.
a. amend b. demand c. invent d. immerse
2. Everyone dreams of good health and youth.
a. eternal b. regional c. irregular d. diverse
3. It is a to think that all footballers are tall and strong. Some of them are quite small.
a. traditional b. stereotype c. conventional d. customary
4. There are plans to build new cycle lanes through the city, but they have not yet been so I still take the bus.
a. intended b. implemented c. surrendered d. surrounded
5. I don't have the time to do everything I want to do. I'm bad at
a. time management b. stress c. self-care d. well-being
6. The prince was known for his He was brave, humble, and polite, especially to women.
a. promoter b. evidence c. chivalry d. treatment
7. History can tell us a lot about a nation's
a. heritage b. willing c. maintenance d. occurrence
8. We can't believe him. He the whole story.
a. invested b. discovered c. invented d. explored
9. The kids were all fast in the back of the car.
a. sleepy b. sleep c. sleeps d. asleep
10. This sentence doesn't sense to me.
a. do b. take c. create d. make

2. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d: (Grammar) (5 marks)

1. As soon as they arrived, we the refreshments.
a. served b. had served c. have served d. will serve
2. This is the best meal I
a. had ever had b. have ever had c. ever have d. have ever had

1. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d: (Vocabulary) (10 marks)

1. My grandma says we should never forget our cultural and where we come from.
a. roots b. leaves c. trunks d. tricks
2. The rode their horses to the King's palace.
a. nights b. knots c. knights d. nets
3. We should all value the of older people. They have learned a lot throughout their lives.
a. life experience b. life-changing c. employment d. title
4. My brother was finally that he had been selected for the new position as Sales Manager.
a. asked b. said c. informed d. ordered
5. The company will send a repairman out if anything goes
a. error b. wrong c. mistake d. fault
6. He had a bad cold and lost his
a. noise b. voice c. echo d. sound
7. I don't think you have a for complaint.
a. reason b. cause c. caution d. recollection
8. We were by the conditions he was living in.
a. horrific b. horribly c. horrified d. horrifying
9. vegetables are good for our teeth.
a. Raw b. Row c. Bake d. Burnt
10. Who will for the tickets?
a. afford b. cost c. pay d. spend

2. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d: (Grammar) (15 marks)

1. He said that he his old car the following week.
a. will sell b. had sold c. was selling d. sold
2. I to the stadium for ages.
a. haven't gone b. hadn't gone c. wasn't going d. haven't been
3. Have you lived abroad before?
a. ever b. never c. just d. since
4. The man he was talking is my coach.
a. whom b. to whom c. who d. whose
5. I can't remember her name
a. neither b. either c. too d. so
6. My son isn't old to drive a car.
a. so b. such c. too d. enough
7. Be careful or you by his tricks.
a. will fool b. will be fooled c. won't fool d. are going to fool
8. The car by a boy of sixteen.
a. was driving b. was being driven c. drove d. had driven
9. Peeling onions always makes her

الجزء الخامس

الامتحانات الشاملة

وامتحانات

الثانوية العامة ٢٠٢٢

Part (5): General Exams & 2022 GSECEs



امتحانات شاملة

امتحانات الثانوية العامة ٢٠٢٢

General Exam (1)

1. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d (Vocabulary and Grammar) (16 Marks):

1. The nurse grabbed my sister's arm and the needle in.
a. motivated b. persuaded c. merged d. plunged
2. She felt tired as she all day.
a. has been working b. has worked c. had been working d. is working
3. "The situation seems to be complicated." The opposite of "*complicated*" is
a. complex b. remarkable c. creative d. plain
4. We will at the mechanic's.
a. repair our car b. have repaired our car
c. get repaired our car d. get our car repaired
5. He learned several for glazing تلميع pottery.
a. chances b. emotions c. techniques d. routines
6. These broken toys must back to the shop.
a. be taken b. have taken c. take d. be taking
7. The film's special effects are particularly
a. impress b. impressed c. impressive d. impression
8. Have you considered a new branch for your company in Cairo?
a. open b. to open c. opening d. opened
9. Travelling to a foreign country is a experience. (Longman)
a. daily routine b. working knowledge c. difficult lifestyle d. life-changing
10. Do you leave now?
a. have to b. ought to c. must d. need
11. The hospital received \$5 million from an unnamed benefactor. "**Benefactor**" here is a synonym for "....."
a. taker b. donor c. killer d. conspirator
12. Ola is a twenty-.....-old girl.
a. years b. year c. year's d. years'
13. My sister was rewarded for her when she finally broke the world record.
a. customs b. traditions c. perseverance d. negligence
14. Eating at this restaurant cost less two years ago.
a. used to b. used to be c. would to d. would be
15. The French military is preparing to evacuate women and children of families.
a. original b. rooted c. native d. expatriate
16. Mona works very, that's why her boss respects her.
a. hardly b. hard c. harder d. hardest

2. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d (Writing) (6 Marks):

17. Which of the following sentences is correctly punctuated?
a. I,m a big fan of Italian food. b. I'm a big fan of italian food.
c. I'm a big fan of Italian food. d. I'm a big fan of Italian food?

18. (She had to ride her bike to the top of a hill and then go downhill without stopping.)
The underlined modal expresses
- a. **past necessity** b. **past habit** c. **present obligation** d. **a general rule**
19. (*Sick people lead a miserable life which is full of pain, weakness, suffering and inferiority.*) One of the following wouldn't be suitable to support this; what is it?
- a. **A patient is usually inactive and careless.**
b. **Sick people lose the taste of life as life for them is boring and meaningless.**
c. **People who are ill are known to be less productive.**
d. **They practise useful hobbies and exercises and eat nourishing foods.**

3. Read the following passage then choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d (8 Marks):

Sport is an important part of today's society and plays a large role in people's lives. Now more than ever sport events dominate headlines and athletes have become national heroes.

From a social standpoint, sport plays a positive role in uniting people from different social backgrounds in support of their favourite team. However, just as sport unites people so it can divide them, as is often demonstrated by crowd violence at football matches.

Sport is also an important part of every child's schooling, as it plays a big role in their physical and mental development. It teaches children how to work as part of a team and cooperate with others, while at the same time improving their physical condition. The only drawback to this is that children who are less able to perform well in sports are likely to feel inadequate in comparison to their more gifted classmates, which may affect their self-confidence.

Sports play a *therapeutic* role in addressing a number of psychological disorders. Practising sports has a positive influence on depression. Physical self-worth and physical self-perception, including body image, has been linked to improved self-esteem. Physical activity has physiological, cognitive and affective benefits for individuals and communities.

From an economic point of view, sports can be very profitable, as it attracts a lot of advertising. On one hand, this creates profit for the sporting industry which allows for improvement and expansion. On the other hand, large sums of money are often paid to event organizers to promote products such as cigarettes, which are harmful to one's health.

20. One drawback of sport at football matches is that
- a. **it creates profit for the sporting industry.** b. **it often leads to violent actions.**
c. **it improves the physical condition.** d. **it develops the mental condition.**
21. shouldn't be promoted in sport events.
- a. **Industrial products** b. **Sporting products**
c. **Unhealthy products** d. **Healthy products**
22. The children who are likely to feel inadequate are usually
- a. **good at sport** b. **experts at sport**
c. **interested in sport** d. **weak in sport**

23. From a psychological point of view, sport is beneficial for
- a. **teams and players.** b. **companies and sponsors.**
c. **individuals and communities.** d. **animals and people.**
24. The word "therapeutic" is close in meaning to
- a. **destructive** b. **curative** c. **intelligent** d. **aggressive**
25. Which of the following is an effect of practising sports on physiological health?
- a. **It makes people united** b. **It improves physical condition**
c. **It bans advertising for cigarettes** d. **It creates profits for industry.**
26. According to the passage, which of the following sentences is *not true*?
- a. **Sport has physiological, cognitive and affective benefits for individuals.**
b. **Children who don't do sports well feel adequate.**
c. **Sport unites people from different backgrounds.**
d. **Sport plays a great role in people's lives.**
27. Sports teach children
- a. **cooperation** b. **psychology** c. **performance** d. **comparison**

4. Read the following passage then choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d (8 Marks):

With the introduction of the internet into our daily lives, we have changed from a society of eight to two hours (that works from eight in the morning until two in the afternoon) into a twenty four-hour society. Everything in this lifestyle is open all hours. You can buy your grocery at midnight, book your holiday on the internet at 3 am and do business online at dawn. Time has become open and places have been linked. The world has changed into a small global village whose parts are linked, news is available and restrictions or borders are cancelled. It has become one unit in which all elements are easy to reach.

Before you join the 24-hour revolution, take a minute to listen to what your body is trying to tell you. This "**round the clock**" lifestyle is not what the Great Creator intended for us.

In an area of our brains, we have a "body clock" that controls our body's natural rhythms. It tells us when it is the right time to eat, sleep, work or play. It plays an important part in our physical and psychological well-being. It is, in fact, what makes us control many things including our hormones, temperatures, immune system and activity. **It** regulates the **tempo** and brings in all the different instruments on time to make music rather than noise. If we try to ignore our body clocks, or even to switch them off for a while, we not only deprive ourselves of much needed rest, but we also run the risk of seriously damaging our health. Accordingly, we need to have a daily routine.

It is true that technology has facilitated many life activities and is still going forward. It won't stand still. However, we have to bear in mind that we mustn't let technology turn us into machines. At the same time it mustn't deprive us of feeling, relaxing, and living normally and naturally as the Creator has intended us to do.

28. A 24-hour society means a society that works
- a. **day and night** b. **day only** c. **night only** d. **from 8 to 2**

29. "If you switch off your body clock",
- you'll miss the train.
 - you'll damage your health.
 - you won't attend the match.
 - you'll be late for school.
30. A suitable title for the passage is:
- Business Online
 - Free Time
 - Music in our Life
 - Body Clock
31. Which of the following is **TRUE**?
- The Great Creator intended us to work day and night.
 - The Great Creator intended us to sleep all the time.
 - Technology has turned the world into a small village.
 - Technology has made many life activities hard.
32. What does "**It**" refer to?
- The immune system
 - The body clock
 - The temperature
 - The hormone
33. The word "**tempo**" means
- rate of motion or activity
 - timetable for work appointments
 - list of grocery item
 - menu of foods in a restaurant
34. Which of the following is not a function of the "body clock"?
- It tells us when it is the right time to eat
 - It tells us when it is the right time to die
 - It controls our body's natural rhythms
 - It plays a part in our physical well-being
35. The writer prefers the natural lifestyle which allows people to
- sleep by day and work at night
 - sleep day and night
 - work day and night
 - sleep at night and work by day
- 5. Read the sentences and choose the correct translation from A, B, C or D (4 Marks):**
36. Space invasion has opened new horizons for humans and increased their ambitions.
- أ. لقد فتح استكشاف الفضاء طرق جديدة للبشر وأزاد من طموحاتهم.
 - ب. لقد فتح غزو الفضاء آفاق جديدة للبشر وأزاد من طموحاتهم.
 - ج. لقد فتح استكشاف الفضاء آفاق جديدة للبشر وأزاد من آمالهم.
 - د. لقد فتح غزو الفضاء طرق جديدة للبشر وأزاد من آمالهم.
٣٧. هل ترى أن علي الدول أن تنفق علي الحاجات الأساسية أكثر مما تنفق علي البحث العلمي؟
- Do you think that countries should spend on mainly needs more than they spend on scientific research?
 - Do you think that countries should be spent on mainly needs more than they spend on scientific search?
 - Do you think that countries should be spent on main needs more than they spend on scientific search?
 - Do you think that countries should spend on main needs more than they spend on scientific research?
- 6. Novel (Great Expectations) Answer the following questions: (4 Marks):**
38. Why do you think Pip didn't understand how he felt about Estella? (Longman)
39. What do you think would have happened if Pip had told his sister about his behaviour with the convict? (Longman)
- 7. Write an essay of about 150 – 250 words on the following topic: (4 Marks):**
40. "How we can prevent book piracy." (Longman)

٣٧. الحرية هي أثن شيء في الحياة، وحتى تتمتع بحريتك فيجب عليك أن تراعي حرية الآخرين.

- Freedom is the most valuable thing in life, and in order enjoy your freedom, you must respect the freedom of other.
- Freedom is the most valuable thing in life, and in order to enjoy your freedom, you must respect the freedom of other.
- Freedom is the most valuable thing in life, and in order enjoy your freedom, you must respect the freedom of others.
- Freedom is the most valuable thing in life, and in order to enjoy your freedom, you must respect the freedom of others.

6. Novel (Great Expectations) Answer the following questions: (4 Marks):

- "Then she jumped on me like an eagle on a lamb," said Pip. What did these words reflect about the relationship between Pip and his sister? (Longman)
- Should Pip have continued staying at the blacksmith's instead of going for his new life in London? Why? (Longman)

7. Write an essay of about 150 – 250 words on the following topic: (4 Marks):

- "Which kind of life do you prefer, city life or life in the country?"

General Exam (10)

1. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d (Vocabulary and Grammar) (16 Marks):

- this movie before?
 - Have you been watching
 - Have you been watched
 - Have you watched
 - Are you watching
-, the child made a full recovery from the disease.
 - Remarkable
 - Remark
 - Remarkably
 - Remarks
- How many has she bought?
 - bread
 - loaves
 - cheese
 - rice
- "The product contains no artificial colours, flavours, or preservatives." The word "*artificial*" is the antonym of the word
 - natural
 - industrial
 - technical
 - cultural
- He at the university for a year before he joined the army.
 - has been teaching
 - was teaching
 - had been teaching
 - has been taught
- "The old man still has all his mental powers." The opposite of "*mental*" is
 - external
 - lonely
 - physical
 - particular
- Space travel by the end of this decade.
 - will be advance
 - is advancing
 - will be advancing
 - will have advanced
- Your children should be given over your own needs.
 - availability
 - contributory
 - visibility
 - priority
- The president talked so everyone clapped.
 - impressively
 - impressed
 - impressive
 - impression
- Most of the marble had been imported at vast from Italy.
 - expense
 - expanse
 - extent
 - exist

d. Some people think that money is the root of all evil and that it is the main cause of conflicts between people.

6. Novel (Great Expectations) Answer the following questions: (4 Marks):

38. "After a quick goodbye to Joe, my sister and Biddy, I felt as though the whole world was waiting for me." What do you think Pip meant by these words? (LM)

39. If you were Pip, would you feel ashamed of being poor or common? Why? (LM)

7. Write an essay of about 150 – 250 words on the following topic: (4 Marks):

40. "The techniques that can improve education in our country."

GSECE: 2022 (First Session)

1. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d (Vocabulary and Grammar) (16 Marks):

1. A well has been dug in the desert to provide people with water.
a. twenty-metres b. twenty-metre c. twenty metres' d. twenty metre's
2. Naguib Mahfouz was a pioneer in Arabic literature.
a. no article b. the c. an d. a
3. It's time we our lessons.
a. study b. will study c. studying d. studied
4. Don't argue him. You can't persuade him as he is stubborn.
a. for b. by c. with d. at
5. He will inform us of the new date after he it.
a. knew b. knows c. will know d. had known
6. You will find that you need on the top shelf.
a. whole b. either c. neither d. all
7. cars are cheaper than new ones.
a. Using b. Used c. Usage d. Use
8. The police said just now the windows before the thieves went into the building.
a. had been broken b. have been broken
c. were being broken d. had broken
9. Don't worry. Your phone by tomorrow morning.
a. will have fixed b. is going to be fixed
c. is going to fix d. will have been fixed
10. This myth is passed down from generation to generation. The antonym of "myth" is
11. The old man was grumpy as he had missed the train. "Grumpy" is close in meaning to
12. The rate at which goods are produced, and the amount produced, especially in relation to the work time and money needed to produced them is called
13. The youngest son usually has a special in the heart of the family.
a. punishment b. place c. mark d. budget

٣٧. لا تتوقع نجاحاً دون صعوبات، أو سعادة دون ألم، أو مكسباً بدون خسارة، إنها الحياة اقبلها أو ارفضها، لكن لتعيشها يجب أن تفهمها.

- Don't expect success without hardships, happiness with pain or winning without loss: it was life, take it or leave it, but to live, you should understand it.
- Don't expect success without hardships, happiness without pain or winning without loss; it's life. Take it or leave it, but to live it, you should understand it.
- Don't expect success without hardships or happiness with pain or winning without lose, it's life. Take it or live it, but to live it, you should have understood it.
- Don't expect success without hardships or happiness without pain and winning without loss: It's life, take it or leave it. But, to live it, you should understood it.

6. Novel (Great Expectations) Answer the following questions: (4 Marks):

- If you were Pip, would you accept the assistance even if it were from a convict? Why? (Longman)
- "You know that I want to trick all of my admirers. All of them, apart from you!" What do you think these words show about Estella's character? (Longman)

7. Write an essay of about 150 – 250 words on the following topic: (4 Marks):

- "Coronavirus"

GSECE: 2022 (Second Session)

1. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d (Vocabulary and Grammar) (16 Marks):

- Ahmed is always the only student the best marks.
a. to get b. gets c. got d. has got
- When the lady returned home, she realised that her wallet
a. was being lost b. had lost c. had been lost d. was losing
- Once you, you will play games with your friends.
a. had finished b. finished c. have finished d. will finish
- My daughter was proud come first in the national poetry competition.
a. to b. of c. for d. by
- There is an increase the number of homeless children around the world nowadays.
a. by b. at c. of d. in
- Solar -..... cars can be a future alternative to traditional ones.
a. powered b. powering c. powers d. power
- I wish I the meeting yesterday.
a. had attended b. have attended c. attend d. attended
- Hunters are not out of woods yet.
a. a b. an c. the d. no article
- You will make mistakes you follow the instructions.
a. if b. unless c. without d. in case
- Successful people who achieve their goals always their time.
a. realise b. waste c. take d. manage