

2026



Unit(3) : Protect Natue, Protect Future
Unit (4) :Marine Life
The Count of Monte Cristo
Chapters (3 &)

المستشار
رجب صديق

العنوان:

الشرق:

شارع التربة المردومة - شارع النمر بجوار صيدلية
عابدين - امام كاراس لمستحضرات التجميل

الغرب:

مدرسة سيتي الدور الخامس

للتواصل

الصف الاول الثانوي

اللغة الانجليزية

عام - ازهر

01060309494

2026

الصف الاول الثانوى

Units
1-2

أمتحان
قيم مستواك
واعرف أخطائك

Sec 1

Mr. Ragab Seddik

01060309494



توقيع المصحح

الاسم / الكود /
الجموعة / وقت المجموعة /

أمتحان
قيم مستواك
واعرف أخطائك



Units
1-2

الحل هو المفتاح السحري للوصول إلى أعلى الدرجات الامتحان طويل شوية بس ركز مش صعب

اختبر نفسك على الكلمات



- Every leaves monuments that show its culture and power.
a. civilization b. bridge c. citizen d. crossroad
- Ancient Egypt was famous for along the Nile River.
a. government b. sacrifice c. trade d. writing
- A park was built in the center of our
a. heritage b. neighborhood c. merchant d. monument
- Tourists come from everywhere to see the ancient
a. neighborhood b. flood c. profession d. monuments
- The sold spices, gold, and silk from far lands.
a. inspirations b. monuments c. merchants d. trades
- We must protect our for the next generations.
a. spices b. heritage c. pollution d. traffic
- The two main streets meet at a busy in town.
a. identity b. historian c. wall d. crossroads
- The Aswan High Dam helps to control the Nile, but it also many historical sites from floods.
a. reserves b. observes c. preserves d. deserves
- The Great Pyramids are an amazing part of our historical that we must protect.
a. restoring b. sacrifice c. temple d. heritage
- The government is working on the old Islamic buildings in Cairo.
a. destroying b. restoring c. polluting d. exchanging
- Today, Egypt with pride and development.
a. hides away b. continues to grow c. stops changing d. forgets progress
- A strong sense of national is important for a country to feel united.
a. spices b. hieroglyphs c. difficulty d. identity
- Egyptians have a deep feeling of when they see their ancient monuments.
a. pride b. papyrus c. courage d. economy
- Parents make many to give their children better lives.
a. civilizations b. temples c. sacrifices d. papyrus
- The teacher was happy with the student's in class.
a. progress b. spices c. economy d. traffic
- Egyptian is rich with history, art, and traditions.
a. restoring b. culture c. crossroad d. goods
- is the key to success in every field.
a. Generation b. pollution c. Carelessness d. Determination
- The government protects every from harm and danger.
a. mistake b. citizen c. hieroglyphs d. flood
- Couples in a healthy relationship live together in , balancing emotions and responsibilities.
a. pride b. harmony c. legacy d. crossroads



20. We should use technology to increase its products.
a. advanced b. advance c. advancement d. advancer
21. My mother a delicious meal yesterday.
a. has prepared b. prepared c. prepares d. will prepare
22. I hope, I will my grandmother's wealth after her death.
a. give b. inherit c. destroy d. live
23. Her has grown since she started giving speeches in class.
a. confident b. fear c. confidence d. conference
24. The pyramids show the of our ancient Egyptian civilization.
a. trade b. greatness c. crossroads d. neighborhood
25. Stories of success can people to work harder and succeed.
a. inherit b. prevent c. respect d. inspire
26. Friends always each other in times of need.
a. slip b. stare c. support d. fade
27. Spending so much time alone made me feel
a. untied b. isolated c. unity d. linked
28. Optimism is good for your health. The antonym of "optimism" is
a. hopefulness b. cheerfulness c. pessimism d. pleasure
29. We should help our children to their skills.
a. fade b. slip c. improve d. stare
30. Firefighters had to the fire quickly.
a. protect b. put out c. risk d. rescue
31. The old paintings began to as it was neglected for years in the store.
a. fade b. transform c. slip d. stare
32. The heavy rain caused a big in the village.
a. bravery b. risk c. duty d. flood
33. Please try to deeply and stay calm.
a. risk b. duty c. breathe d. breath
34. Call the ambulance in case of
a. emergency b. bravery c. duty d. obligation
35. You should wear a helmet for your
a. bravery b. duty c. safety d. flood
36. Governments often fund programs aimed at protecting the cultural...of minority communities.
a. heritage b. civilization c. trade d. monument
37. The wealthy traveled across continents to sell silk and spices from distant lands.
a. heritage b. monument c. neighborhood d. merchant
38. Communities establish heritage sites to their cultural and historical legacy.
a. deserve b. preserve c. destroy d. ruin
39. Engineers worked to the bridge after it had partially collapsed due to a flood.
a. breathe b. inspire c. restore d. fade
40. Writers to the understanding of society by documenting history and culture.
a. contribute b. isolate c. breathe d. fade
41. Achievements in science, art, or sports can bring lasting to a nation.
a. proudly b. bride c. proud d. pride
42. Students must show to complete challenging projects successfully.
a. preservation b. carelessness c. determination d. trade
43. Governments invest in education to ensure national and social development.
a. determination b. emergency c. progress d. neighborhood
44. The writer felt a to share the stories of the people who inspired him.
a. privilege b. preserve c. contribute d. merchant
45. Soldiers made to protect their homeland during the war.
a. crisis b. sacrifice c. issue d. heritage
46. The cultural festival celebrates the of traditional music, art, and storytelling.
a. legacy b. flood c. sacrifice d. trade
47. Teachers use stories of innovation to creativity and critical thinking in students.
a. block b. prevent c. inspire d. kill



48. Students often find in the achievements of great scientists and inventors.
a. heritage b. inspiration c. monuments d. crossroads
49. Soldiers are often awarded medals to their bravery and sacrifices in battle.
a. inherit b. damage c. fade d. honor
50. Governments must outdated policies that hinder economic and development.
a. challenge b. encourage c. enhance d. improve
51. Winning the championship gave the players a/an sense of pride and achievement.
a. limited b. minor c. immense d. small
52. Historical events shaped the citizens' identity and love for their
a. emergency b. homeland c. emergency d. funding
53. Cultural events raise of traditional practices among younger generations.
a. awareness b. archaeologist c. legacy d. rural
54. Education plays a role in shaping a country's future.
a. limited b. minor c. small d. significant
55. The team studied the of stress on student performance.
a. effectively b. affect c. effective d. effect
56. Teachers pride in seeing their students succeed and pursue their dreams.
a. take b. feel c. make d. do
57. The family decided to a plan for their summer vacation to avoid last-minute issues.
a. go b. make c. do d. take
58. A is a group of people living together with rules, culture, cities, and ways of life.
a. neighborhood b. heritage c. civilization d. merchant
59. A is a person who buys and sells goods.
a. merchant b. victim c. monument d. citizen
60. To something is to return it to a former good condition by repairing or cleaning it.
a. challenge b. effect c. fade d. restore
61. Children often not only money but also responsibilities from their parents.
a. inherit b. admire c. reject d. avoid
62. Visitors to the art gallery often the beauty and detail of the paintings on display.
a. inherit b. admire c. destroy d. hide
63. She spoke with great , offering advice that was thoughtful and insightful.
a. unwise b. wise c. wisely d. wisdom
64. They stayed in a/an hotel that offered breathtaking views of the ocean.
a. dirty b. ugly c. magnificent d. awful
65. The community's lies in its unity and shared purpose.
a. inheritance b. embrace c. strength d. inherit
66. The general led his army into battle with courage and determination.
a. mighty b. embrace c. value d. leader
67. Effective leaders know how to their teams to achieve ambitious goals.
a. block b. hinder c. inherit d. motivate
68. Students were asked to on the themes of the novel after finishing it.
a. value b. access c. reflect d. respect
69. Government is essential for public education and infrastructure.
a. finding b. funding c. founding d. merchant
70. With determination and hard work, we can progress in learning new skills every day.
a. make b. take c. compare d. do
71. To receive money or property from someone after they die is to
a. embrace b. inherit c. value d. root
72. To accept or support something willingly, such as an idea, belief, or change, is to
a. embrace b. inherit c. root d. leading
73. The morals and beliefs that guide a person's decisions are part of their
a. values b. roots c. embraces d. advances
74. The pain in his heart slowly after many months of healing.
a. intensified b. worsened c. faded d. deepened
75. Despite the challenges ahead, her natural helped her face obstacles with a smile.
a. pessimism b. doubt c. fear d. optimism

76. In the park, a new had been planted to replace the old, fallen tree.
a. sapling b. root c. slipping d. log
77. The offer was; it was impossible to turn down such a generous deal.
a. optional b. irresistible c. unconvincing d. weak
78. His grades began to after he stopped paying attention in class.
a. excel b. improve c. soar d. slip
79. She couldn't stop at the photograph, remembering old memories.
a. slipping b. staring c. turning d. skipping
80. Her face with joy when she saw her best friend after many years.
a. dimmed b. frowned c. lit up d. faded
81. He showed his by volunteering at the local shelter every weekend.
a. kindness b. selfishness c. arrogance d. indifference
82. The teacher decided to the noisy student from the group to allow others to work.
a. conclude b. include c. join d. isolate
83. Renewable energy can the way we produce and consume electricity.
a. transform b. destroy c. waste d. neglect
84. Her smile the joy she felt inside.
a. ignored b. hid c. mirrored d. vanished
85. Living on a remote island can make people feel from society.
a. surrounded b. connected c. isolated d. engaged
86. He works as a at the local hospital every weekend.
a. employee b. volunteer c. patient d. visitor
87. The complex instructions served to the new employees.
a. assist b. simplify c. guide d. overwhelm
88. The students completed the assignment efficiently through effective
a. teamwork b. isolation c. rivalry d. laziness
89. He became when the pressure of the competition increased.
a. relaxed b. overwhelmed c. calm d. indifferent
90. A leader must have the to make decisions under pressure.
a. hesitation b. doubt c. confidence d. fear
91. Friends often each other as a sign of affection and support.
a. slap b. shake c. hug d. push
92. Drivers must carry their at all times while driving.
a. licence b. passport c. profile d. permit
93. She felt extremely before the final exam.
a. stress b. calmly c. stressed d. stressful
94. Using paper and plastic for reduces the amount of trash in landfills.
a. burning b. dumping c. littering d. recycling
95. This task careful attention to detail and accuracy.
a. requires b. avoids c. ignores d. resists
96. Meditation can help your mind and focus.
a. ignore b. renew c. lose d. discard
97. Mountain climbers relied on a helicopter to them from the dangerous cliffside.
a. risk b. reward c. trust d. rescue
98. Citizens have a/an to follow the law and respect social norms for the welfare of society.
a. obligation b. right c. service d. reward
99. By not wearing helmets, bikers head injuries that could have been prevented.
a. trust b. reward c. flood d. risk
100. Students who perform exceptionally in exams may be with scholarships and awards.
a. rescue b. reward c. service d. duty
101. Skiing on thin ice is and should be avoided to prevent accidents.
a. risky b. obligation c. safe d. rescue
102. The leader spoke with great about the future. He thinks everything will be OK.
a. pessimism b. optimism c. worry d. sorrow
103. The smell of freshly baked cake was so that I couldn't help tasting it.
a. irresistible b. bitter c. positive d. respected



104. Children naturally their parents to guide and protect them.
a. serve b. risky c. trust d. flood
105. The soldiers set a to capture the enemy without engaging in direct combat.
a. trap b. trip c. service d. trust
106. After losing my job as a teacher, I faced serious problems.
a. local b. recyclable c. financial d. national
107. Learning a new language requires and consistent practice over time.
a. patience b. financial c. rescue d. patiently
108. He inherited great from his family but he used it responsibly for social good.
a. wealthy b. trap c. wealth d. flood
109. Effective team performance requires mutual respect and among members.
a. conflict b. trap c. fight d. cooperation
110. Something you must do is called a/an
a. obligation b. emergency c. rescue d. risky
111. To believe in someone or something means to
a. rescue b. trust c. obligation d. risky
112. The honest worker was for returning the lost wallet with all the money inside.
a. blamed b. provided c. rewarded d. taught
113. Students must show for their teachers at all times.
a. hatred b. respect c. difference d. belief
114. People can a lot of knowledge by reading books.
a. win b. earn c. gain d. beat

Choose the TWO correct answers out of the FIVE options given:

115. The patient is still alive after the accident. The synonyms of "alive" are
a. dead b. breathing c. living d. lifeless e. shallow
116. The country is divided, not united under one flag. The antonyms of "united" are
a. divided b. old c. joined d. alive e. separate
117. The pyramids in Egypt are very ancient monuments. The synonyms of "ancient" are
a. trivial b. old c. modern d. antique e. united
118. The teacher suggested techniques that would students' understanding.
a. weaken b. reduce c. boost d. damage e. improve
119. He supported the opposing team's plans. The antonym of "support" is
a. assist b. hinder c. aid d. resist e. back
120. The teacher tried to her students to pursue their dreams despite difficulties.
a. motivate b. encourage c. discourage d. depress e. hinder
121. "Rescue" can be replaced by.....
a. abandon b. save c. harm d. free e. leave
122. She was proud of her latest achievement. The synonym of "achievement" is
a. success b. failure c. loss d. accomplishment e. defeat
123. His speech had a strong influence on the audience. The synonym of "influence" is
a. power b. weakness c. effect d. helplessness e. impact
124. The tiny insect seemed mighty compared to the giant elephant. The antonym of "mighty"
a. powerless b. mighty c. strong d. great e. weak
125. He lived in an isolated village. The antonyms of "isolated" are
a. remote b. unavoidable c. connected d. hopeless e. near
126. You should wear sunscreen to protect your skin from the sun. The antonym of "protect" is
a. defend b. guard c. harm d. preserve e. endanger
127. Investing without research involves a serious risk. The synonym of "risk" is
a. danger b. safety c. security d. threat e. calm
128. Wearing a helmet makes activities less risky. The antonym of "risky" is
a. dangerous b. safe c. hazardous d. unsafe e. secure
129. Lying deliberately contradicts the truth. The antonym of "truth" is
a. lie b. fact c. reality d. dishonesty e. truth
130. A sudden fire in the building created an "emergency." "emergency" here is a synonym of
a. option b. crisis c. calm d. routine e. urgent situation

اختبر نفسك على القواعد

131. He go to school on time nowadays.
a. didn't have to b. had to c. has to d. doesn't have
132. We eat so much fats. As that's unhealthy.
a. have to b. must c. should d. shouldn't
133. You stay up too late at night.
a. shouldn't b. should c. have d. must
134. I'd rather you now. I'm busy.
a. coming b. don't come c. doesn't come d. didn't come
135. You take photographs here. It's against the law.
a. mustn't b. can c. have to d. might not
136. It is time we our lesson.
a. study b. will study c. studying d. studied
137. Someone stole the mobile while I
a. was sleeping b. was slept c. sleeping d. slept
138. Heba attend the meeting last week.
a. isn't b. doesn't c. didn't d. wasn't
139. "I used to smoke." This means
a. I will start b. I no longer do it c. I smoke d. I'll stop it
140. I play football.
a. am used to b. used to c. get used to d. didn't used to
141. I playing football.
a. gets used to b. used to c. was used to d. didn't use to
142. The thief and sent to prison.
a. was arrested b. arrested c. was arresting d. has arrested
143. How long ago live in Port Said?
a. were you b. have you c. did you d. do you
144. While he was playing football, he and broke his leg.
a. fell b. was falling c. fall d. falling
145. It is time we our lesson.
a. study b. will study c. studying d. studied
146. From 7 to 9 yesterday, I a certain task as I was asked.
a. was doing b. had done c. did d. have done
147. When the phone rang, I my lunch.
a. had b. am having c. was having d. will have
148. That building ten years ago.
a. has been built b. was built c. is being built d. is built
149. The company was in 1980.
a. finding b. find c. found d. founded
150. I met one of my best friends while I in Canada.
a. were b. was being c. was d. had been
151. I wish I where my friends are.
a. know b. have known c. were knowing d. knew
152. in the meeting, he got an urgent email.
a. During b. On c. While d. After
153. Unlike now, I drink black coffee.
a. didn't use to b. wasn't used to c. use d. was used to
154. When she lived in Japan, she had to get used raw fish.
a. to eat b. eat c. to eating d. eating
155. I'd rather you your car here.
a. don't park b. didn't park c. haven't parked d. hasn't parked
156. Nobody near the crime scene yesterday.
a. saw b. was seen c. is seen d. had seen
157. My mother for the market just now.
a. left b. have left c. was left d. leaves



158. My watch down last week.
a. broke b. broken c. was broken d. had broken
159. Cotton clothes.
a. is used to make b. is used to making c. used to make d. get used to make
160. While, the baby was laughing at the doctor.
a. examining b. was examining c. being examined d. examined
161. visiting hours, we got an entrance ticket for the hospital to see my uncle.
a. On b. During c. After d. While
162. There is a "No Smoking" sign. We smoke here.
a. shouldn't b. should c. mustn't d. must
163. Students follow the rules of the school.
a. can b. must c. may d. might
164. You to smoke while you are using any kind of public transport.
a. allowed b. didn't allow c. aren't allowed d. hadn't allowed
165. It is illegal to break the law; we all obey it.
a. mustn't b. oughtn't c. ought d. must
166. You climb trees. It is dangerous.
a. must b. needn't c. oughtn't d. mustn't
167. Ali cut his leg and go to hospital for treatment.
a. should b. needs to c. had to d. has to
168. It for all of our students to come to school last week to join the fun day.
a. had to b. was necessary c. is necessary d. was must
169. You try this cake. It's really delicious.
a. must b. don't have to c. mustn't d. had to
170. I leave now so that I can catch the bus.
a. would like b. would prefer c. prefer d. had better
171. Drivers use their phones while driving.
a. mustn't b. should c. have to d. must
172. You eat so much sugar. It's not healthy.
a. have to b. shouldn't c. should d. must
173. I was talking on the phone, the lights went out.
a. Since b. During c. While d. After
174. While the old town, we came across a group of Japanese tourists.
a. visited b. were visiting c. being visited d. visiting
175. the meeting, we discussed all the urgent topics.
a. When b. During c. While d. Until
176. Just as I to school, I saw a policeman helping an old woman cross the street.
a. was going b. have gone c. going d. am going
177. Ali watch Egyptian movies, but now he does.
a. used to b. didn't use to c. wasn't used to d. use to not
178. Alex, I met my friend by chance.
a. While b. During c. While in d. Just as
179. The police arrested him as he the scene of the crime.
a. had left b. was leaving c. was left d. has left
180. During to Sharm, I swam in the sea every morning.
a. visit b. visited c. my visit d. being visited
181. While the criminal was shot by the police.
a. he was chasing b. being chased c. was chasing d. chasing
182. Aya used to be a teacher, but now she
a. isn't b. doesn't c. wasn't d. didn't
183. The driver take a side road.
a. are to b. need c. is to d. have to
184. My teeth hurt so much, so I go to the dentist's.
a. have to b. must c. has to d. had to
185. Yesterday, they meet our boss to discuss the company's problems.
a. must b. needn't c. have to d. had to
186. The boys to have made so much noise in the library.



- a. ought b. should c. ought not d. must not
187. "I needn't have bought sweets". This means that the speaker sweets.
a. bought b. didn't buy c. had to buy d. should have bought
188. You smoke in public transport. It is forbidden.
a. don't have to b. mustn't c. needn't d. shouldn't
189. He said, "If I were you, I would study hard." - He me to study hard.
a. denied b. advised c. warned d. accused

اختبر نفسك على التراكمي



190. I was so that I slept through the second half of the film.
a. bored b. excited c. boring d. exciting
191. The ancient Egyptians developed unique writing system.
a. the b. a c. an d. no article
192. Everybody is in agreement, ... ?
a. isn't he b. aren't they c. don't they d. doesn't he
193. They went to hospital to visit their ill friend.
a. a b. an c. the d. no article
194. he is 70, he is energetic.
a. Because b. Despite c. Although d. In spite
195. The government aims at setting up European university in the new capital.
a. a b. an c. the d. no article
196. I was made the homework again.
a. do b. to do c. to be done d. to be doing
197. The noise outside has made me so I couldn't concentrate.
a. confusion b. confusing c. confuse d. confused
198. I have my teeth twice a year.
a. are checked b. checked c. check d. checks
199. I need advice about how to find safe websites.
a. the b. some c. a d. an
200. This man to prison for this crime.
a. is going to send b. going to send c. will send d. is going to be sent
201. We never allow at school. It has bad effects on children.
a. bully b. bullying c. cyberbully d. to bully
202. We aren't allowed during work .
a. smoking b. to smoking c. smoke d. to smoke
203. This medicine after I have meals.
a. takes b. will be taken c. will take d. is taking
204. I suggest that he to the nearest agency for that.
a. going b. goes c. go d. went
205. Ali suggested dinner at the restaurant close to my house.
a. having b. to have c. to be having d. have had
206. My friend recommended that I quickly for the next exam.
a. revise b. revising c. should revise d. a & c
207. The doctor recommended up smoking.
a. giving b. gives c. give d. gave
208. The doctor recommended him up smoking.
a. giving b. give c. to give d. a & c
209. No one in the house. were in the party.
a. were / They b. was / They c. was / She d. was / He
210. She'd rather with the housework.
a. to help b. helped c. help d. helps
211. My father advised me to bed early.
a. to go b. going c. go d. went
212. My father advised to bed early.
a. to go b. going c. go d. went

اختبر نفسك على المهارات

213. When you conclude your essay, you should
 a. put a full stop
 b. develop the main idea
 c. make the end open
 d. summarize its content
214. What does "hook" mean in blog writing?
 a. To confuse
 b. To end
 c. To delay
 d. To grab attention
215. The sentence that shows the idea of a paragraph is a sentence.
 a. random
 b. closing
 c. topic
 d. linking
216. The sentence that attracts the reader at the beginning is called a
 a. summary
 b. hook
 c. link
 d. title
217. The last part of the essay is the
 a. hook
 b. opening
 c. body
 d. conclusion
218. To start the conclusion paragraph, you can use ".....".
 a. In addition to
 b. Even though
 c. To sum up
 d. To start with
219. An essay starts with the paragraph.
 a. introduction
 b. conclusion
 c. thesis
 d. body
220. The role of young people in nation building is significant; this is due to the fact that the development of a nation lies in future generations.



- (أ) دور الشباب في بناء الأمة مهم، ويرجع ذلك إلى احتمال أن تنمية الأمة تأتي من الأجيال القادمة.
 (ب) دور المسنين في بناء الأمة مهم، ويرجع ذلك إلى احتمال أن تنمية الأمة تأتي من الأجيال القادمة.
 (ج) دور الشباب في بناء الأمة مهم، ويرجع ذلك إلى حقيقة أن تنمية الأمة تكمن في الأجيال القادمة.
 (د) دور المسنين في بناء الأمة مهم، ويرجع ذلك إلى حقيقة أن تنمية الأمة تكمن في الأجيال القادمة.
221. We use the best methods to raise our young children because they are our hope for the near future and the basis for the progress of our beloved country.

- أ. نستخدم أفضل الطرق لرفع أطفالنا الصغار لأنهم أملنا في المستقبل القريب وأساس لتقدم بلدنا الحبيب
 ب. نستخدم أفضل الطرق لتربية أطفالنا الصغار لأنهم أملنا في المستقبل المجاور وأساس لتقدم بلدنا الحبيب
 ج. نستخدم أفضل الطرق لتربية أطفالنا الصغار لأنهم أملنا في المستقبل القريب وأساس لتقدم بلدنا الحبيب
 د. استخدمنا أفضل الطرق لتربية أطفالنا الصغار لأنهم أملنا في المستقبل القريب وأساس لتقدم بلدنا الحبيب

222. Learning foreign languages and computer skills is a necessity for every learner at the present time to obtain a suitable job.

- أ. يعد تعلم اللغات الأجنبية ومهارات الكمبيوتر ضرورة لكل متعلم في الوقت الحالي للحصول على وظيفة مناسبة.
 ب. يعد تعلم اللغات الأجنبية ومهارات الكمبيوتر ضرورة لكل متعلم في الوقت الحالي للحصول على وظيفة مناسبة.
 ج. يعد تعلم اللغات الغربية ومهارات الكمبيوتر ضرورة لكل متعلم في الوقت الحالي للحصول على وظيفة مناسبة.
 د. يعد تعلم اللغات الأجنبية ومهارات الكمبيوتر ضرورة لكل متعلم في الوقت الحالي للحصول على مهمة مناسبة.

223. Due to the enormous progress in the means of communications, the world has become a global village. No country can live in isolation.

- (أ) بفضل التقدم الهائل في وسائل الاتصالات، أصبح العالم قرية عالمية، فلا يمكن لأي دولة أن تعيش في عزلة.
 (ب) بفضل التقدم المغيث في وسائل الاتصالات، أصبح العالم قرية عالمية، فلا يمكن لكل دولة أن تعيش في عزلة.
 (ج) بفضل النهضة الهائلة في وسائل المواصلات، أصبح العالم قرية عالمية، فلا يمكن لأي دولة أن تعيش في توازن.
 (د) بالرغم من التقدم الهائل في وسائل الاتصالات، أصبح العالم قرية عالمية، فمن الممكن أن تعيش أي دولة في توازن.

٢٢٤. تلتزم الحكومة الكثير من المشروعات القومية العملاقة كمحطات توليد الطاقة الشمسية واستصلاح الأراضي في صعيد مصر.

- a. The government is implementing many mega national projects such as solar energetic stations and land reclamation in Upper Egypt.
 b. The government is implementing many mega national projects such as solar power stations and land reclamation in Upper Egypt.
 c. The government is implementing many mega international projects such as solar power stations and land reclamation in Upper Egypt.
 d. The government is implementing much mega national projects such as solar power stations and ground reclamation in Upper Egypt.

٢٢٥. إن تحقيق التقدم لبلدنا الحبيب سيظل مجرد حلم مستحيل إذا لم نتمكن من مواجهة الزيادة السكانية.

- Achieving progress for our beloved country will remain just an impossible dream if we are not able to face over pollution.
- Achieving progress for our beloved country will remain just an impossible dream if we are not able to face overpopulation.
- Achieving progress for our beloved country will remain just an impossible dream if we are able to face over population.
- Achieving progress for our beloved country will remain just a possible dream if we are not able to face over population.

٢٢٦. إن تحسين الإنتاج وزيادة الصادرات ضروريان لتحقيق الاستقرار الاقتصادي.

- Improving production and increasing imports are necessary to achieve economic stability.
- Improving production and increasing exports are necessity to achieve economic stability.
- Improving production and increasing exports are necessary to achieve economically stability.
- Improving production and increasing exports are necessary to achieve economic stability.

Rewrite the sentences using the word(s) in brackets to give the same meaning:

227. It's necessary for Hany to wear a uniform at school. (has to)

228. It isn't necessary for the students to bring their own chairs. (don't have to)

229. It's necessary for you to hand in your homework on time. (must)

230. It isn't allowed to use mobile phones in the exam hall. (mustn't)

231. It's advisable for people to exercise regularly. (should)

232. It's forbidden to enter this area without permission. (mustn't)

233. When I saw the snake, I shouted. (On)

234. She sent me an e-mail two days ago. (I)

235. The farmers were watering the garden all day yesterday. (being)

236. The phone rang while I was studying. (When)

237. I was reading a book when the light went out. (While)

238. While driving to work, I had a terrible accident. (Just as)

239. While I was watching the film, I fell asleep. (during)

240. They were having a meeting while it was raining. (During)

Unit 3

Truth Vs. Lies



Learning Outcomes

- Reading** - Reading short texts and conversations about:
- Truth trap.
 - False news and ideas.
- Language** - Conditional zero, first, and second.
- Listening** - Listening to a text about wise choice in a world full of traps.
- Writing** - A paragraph about fake news and fake platforms.
- Speaking** - Talking about real-life and online situations.
- Giving advice for a friend who is in a trouble.



Unit
3

Truth Vs. Lies

- Lessons**
- 1 When Appearances lie
 - 2 Wise Choices in a World Full of Traps

Key Vocabulary

pressure (n/v)	يضغط علي / ضغط	deceive (v)	يخدع / يوهم	explanation (n)	شرح / تفسير
pause (n/v)	يتوقف مؤقتاً / وقفة	clothing (n)	ملابس	reputation (n)	سمعة
exploit (v)	يستغل / يستفيد من	tactics (n)	أساليب / تكتيكات	scam (v/n)	احتيال / يحتال علي
exploitation (n)	استغلال	verify (v)	يتحقق من / يؤكد صحة	betray (v)	يخون
supportively (adv)	بدعم / بطريقة داعمة	favor (n)	معروف / مصلحة	dishonesty (n)	عدم الأمانة
				interaction (n)	تفاعل / تواصل

Key Expressions

be caught in a trap	يقع في فخ	wolf in sheep's clothing	ذئب في ثياب حمل
trust but verify	ثق ولكن تأكد	too good to be true	جيد بشكل غير معقول

Main Vocabulary

put on (v)	يرتدي / يتظاهر	message (n/v)	رسالة / يراسل	pretend (v)	يتظاهر
honest (adj)	صالح / أمين	workplace (n)	مكان العمل	trap (n/v)	فخ / مصيدة / يحتجز
genuine (adj)	أصيل / حقيقي	confidential (adj)	سري / موثوق به	prevent (v)	يمنع
wise (adj)	حكيم	behavior (n)	سلوك	source (n)	مصدر
details (n)	تفاصيل	harmful (adj)	ضار	warning (n)	تحذير
boundary (n)	حد	emotion (n)	عاطفة	confirm (v)	يؤكد
exist (v)	يوجد / يعيش	emotionally (adv)	عاطفياً	intend (v)	ينوي
patience (n)	صبر	stuck (adj)	عالق / محتجز	theft (n)	سرقة
reliable (adj)	موثوق	grand (adj)	عظيم	notice (v)	يلاحظ
private (adj)	خاص / شخصي	risk (n)	خطر	paperwork (n)	أوراق رسمية / معاملات
owe (v)	يدين بـ / يكون مديناً بـ	guilty (adj)	مذنب	truthful (adj)	صالح / مخلص
victim (n)	ضحية	trick (n/v)	يخدع / خدعة	rush (v)	يسرع - يندفع
profit (n/v)	ربح / يربح	teenager (n)	مراهق	spread (v)	ينتشر / ينتشر
properties (n)	ممتلكات / خصائص	secret (n/adj)	سر / سري	platform (n)	منصة - رصيف
fake (adj)	مزيف	cautious (adj)	حذر	disappear (v)	يختفي
advisor (n)	مستشار	physically (adv)	جسدياً	embarrass (v)	يخجل
appearance (n)	مظهر / هيئة	guard (n/v)	يحمي / حارس	apply (v)	يطبق / يتقدم بطلب
intention (n)	نية	push (v)	يدفع	suffer (v)	يماني
clear (adj)	واضح	unsure (adj)	غير واثق	consider (v)	يتميز / يفكر في
face-to-face (adj/adv)	وجهاً لوجه	suspicious (adj)	مشير للشبهة	lie (n/v)	يكذب / كذبة
stranger (n)	غريب	realise (v)	يلدرك	fit in (v)	يندمج / يصبح ملائماً
hesitate (v)	يتردد	psychologist (n)	أخصائي نفسي	create (v)	ينشئ

Collocations

win a prize
verify facts

يغزو / يجازة suffer consequences
يوثق الحقائق spread stories

يتحمل العواقب
ينشر قصص

sign a contract
set a trap
take advantage
feel betrayed
copy tactics

يوقع عقدا
ينصب فخا
يستغل / يستفيد من / ينتهز الفرصة
يشعر بالخيانة
يقلد أسلوبا

return a favor
make money
keep secrets
exploit data
build friendships

يرد معروفنا
يجني أموالا
يعطف الأسرار
يستغل البيانات
يكون صداقات

Expressions & Prepositions

that sounds like **a red flag**
personal data
believe in the goodness of people
ask for details
be caught in
be sure about
exploit ... for ...
keep his promises
healthy boundaries
turn out to be
act with honesty
fake platforms

هذا يبدو وكأنه خطر
بيانات شخصية
يؤمن بخير الناس
يطلب تفاصيل
يخس / يقع في (فخ)
يكون متأكدا من (شيء)
يستغل ... من أجل ...
يفي بوعوده
حدود صحية
يتضح أنه / يصبح في النهاية
يتصرف بصدق
منصات مزيفة

trust in
put on a friendly face
suffer from
write down
rely on
in the end
in return
be tricked into
face-to-face interactions
take control of
for free
close friends

يثق بـ
يتظاهر بالود
يعاني من
يدون / يكتب
يعتمد على
في النهاية
في المقابل
يخدع ليقوم بـ...
تفاعلات وجهًا لوجه
يسيطر على / يستولي على
مجانا
اصدقاء مقربون

Definitions

betray	يخون	► to be disloyal or unfaithful to someone
deceive	يخدع	► to make someone believe something that is not true.
exploit	يستغل	► to take unfair advantage of someone or something for personal gain
interaction	تفاعل	► the act of communicating or working together with someone
supportively	بدعم	► in a way that provides help, encouragement, or approval
wolf in sheep's clothing	ذئب في ثياب حمل	► people who appear harmless but are actually dangerous or deceitful
too good to be true	جيد بشكل غير معقول	► something so good that it is hard to believe it is real
reputation	سمعة	► the beliefs or opinions that are generally held about someone or something
scam	عملية نصب / احتيال	► a dishonest scheme or fraud to get money or advantage
tactics	أساليب / تكتيكات	► planned methods used to achieve a particular goal
caught in a trap	وقع في فخ	► to be tricked or deceived into a difficult situation
trust, but verify	ثق، لكن تحقق	► a principle of trusting someone but also checking to make sure they are honest

Derivatives

Verb		Noun		Adjective	
trust	يثق	trust	ثقة	trustworthy	جدير بالثقة
rely	يعتمد	reliance	اعتماد	reliable	موثوق
deceive	يخدع	deception	خداع	deceptive	خادع / مضلل

embarrass	يخرج	embarrassment	احراج	embarrassing	مخرج
exploit	يستغل	exploitation	استغلال	exploitable	قابل للاستغلال
disappear	يختفي	disappearance	اختفاء	disappearing	مختفي
apply	يطبق	application	تطبيق	applicable	قابل للتطبيق

Synonyms & Antonyms

Word	Meaning	Synonym	Antonym
trust	ثقة	reliance / faith / confidence	distrust / doubt / suspicion
honest	صادق	truthful / sincere / upright	dishonest / deceitful
deceive	يخدع	mislead / trick / fool	reveal / expose / inform
exploit	يستغل	abuse / manipulate / misuse	protect / help / support
betray	يخون	backstab / deceive / mislead	be loyal / support / protect
aware	واع	conscious / alert / mindful	unaware / ignorant / oblivious
reliable	موثوق	trustworthy / dependable	unreliable / untrustworthy /
kindness	لطف	generosity / compassion / friendliness	cruelty / harshness / meanness
scam	عملية نصب / احتيال	fraud / swindle / trick	honesty / truthfulness / integrity

Language Notes

Notice the Difference

make a promise	يعد / يقطع وعدا	keep a promise	يفي بالوعد
real = genuine	حقيقي	fake = unreal	غير حقيقي / مزيف
interaction	تفاعل / تواصل / تداخل	interruption	انقطاع / مقاطعة / توقف
trap	فخ / مصيدة	trip	رحلة
borrow	يستعير / يستلف	lend	يسلف
supportive	داعم / مشجع / موالي	supportively	بدعم / بشكل مشجع وموالي
owe	يدين بـ / يكون مدينا	own	يملك / خاص به
publish	ينشر (رسمي)	spread	ينشر (غير رسمي أو شائعات)
value	يقدر أو قيمة	valuable	ثمين / قيم
cloth	قماش (لا تعد)	clothes	الملابس (تعالى جمع دائما)

support, supporter, supportive, & supportively

support (v)	يدعم / يساعد	Parents should support their children.
support (n)	دعم / مساندة	She gave me great support during hard times.
supporter (n)	مؤيد / مشجع	He is a strong supporter of the team.
supportive (adj)	داعم / مساند	My friends are always supportive .
supportively (adv)	بشكل داعم	She spoke supportively to encourage me.

lie & lay

lie (lied - lied)	يكذب	She has lied many times.
lie (lay - lain)	يستلقي / يتمدد	Yesterday, he lay in bed all morning.
lay (laid - laid)	يضع / يفرش / يبيض	She lays the books on the table.

scam, fraud, trick & cheat

scam

احتيال / يخدع ▶ He fell for an online **scam**.

fraud

احتيال / نصب (مصطلح رسمي عن جريمة الاحتيال) ▶ Credit card **fraud** is a serious crime.

trick

خدعة / يخدع ▶ The magician showed us a card **trick**.

cheat

يفش / غشاش ▶ He **cheated** in the exam.

When Appearances lie

Before you read, answer the following questions.

Reading

1. Has anyone ever made a promise to you, but didn't keep it? How did you feel?
2. Can you think of a time when something looked real, but turned out to be fake?
3. Why do you think some people pretend to be something they are not?

1) Read the following passage. Then, do the following tasks.

Trust is one of the most **valuable**⁽¹⁾ things in our lives, yet it is not always easy to know whom we can rely on. While many people act with honesty and kindness, there are also those who hide their true **intentions**⁽²⁾ behind a friendly smile.

In life, not everyone we meet is truly honest. Some people **put on a friendly face**, but are in fact "**wolves in sheep's clothing**". They may deceive us to gain money, favors, or private information. This can happen anywhere—at school, in the workplace, or even among people we once considered close friends.

For example, someone might act **supportively**⁽³⁾ just to borrow money, with no intention of returning it. Another might spread false stories to damage someone's **reputation**⁽⁴⁾. Such behavior can leave us feeling **betrayed**⁽⁵⁾, **embarrassed**⁽⁶⁾, and unsure whom we can trust.



- (1) ذوقية / قيم
- (2) نوايا
- (3) بشكل داعم
- (4) سمعة
- (5) يشعر بالخيانة
- (6) مخرج
- (7) احتيال
- (8) تكتيكات
- (9) منصفة
- (10) حذر
- (11) خداع

This type of dishonesty is not **limited to** face-to-face interactions. In the digital world, fake platforms and social media **scams**⁽⁷⁾ copy these same **tactics**⁽⁸⁾. They make grand promises—such as free prizes, dream jobs, or fast profits—only to exploit our personal data or disappear with our money. It is like being **caught in a trap** you did not realize was set.

Whether in daily life or online, there are warning signs:

- The person or **platform**⁽⁹⁾ applies pressure to make you **act quickly**.
- The story changes when you ask for details.
- The promises seem too good to be true.

To protect yourself, pause before acting, ask careful questions, and confirm the facts from reliable sources. As the old saying goes: "**Trust, but verify**".

Although dishonesty exists, it should never stop us from believing in the goodness of people. By being **cautious**⁽¹⁰⁾, wise, and aware of warning signs, we can protect ourselves and still enjoy healthy, trustworthy relationships. **In the end**, honesty and kindness always shine brighter than lies and **deception**⁽¹¹⁾.

Listening

Before you start

1) Answer the following questions.

1. Have you ever seen someone being taken advantage of? What happened?
2. What do you think "healthy boundaries" mean in friendship or family life?

Wise Choices in a World Full of Traps

Host	Welcome back to Life Talks. Today, we're joined by Dr. Sarah Al-Haddad, a social psychologist ⁽¹⁾ who's been studying how people-young and old-can be tricked ⁽²⁾ or pressured ⁽³⁾ into doing things they don't want to do. Welcome, Dr. Sarah!	
Dr. Sarah	Thank you. It's an important topic because exploitation ⁽⁴⁾ can happen in ways many people don't expect. We often think of scams ⁽⁵⁾ or theft ⁽⁶⁾ , but it can also mean pushing someone to work for free, share personal secrets, or support harmful ideas.	
Host	So, it's not just about money.	
Dr. Sarah	Exactly. For teenagers, pressure might come from friends who want them to join in risky ⁽⁷⁾ behavior so they can fit in . For older people, it might be someone pretending ⁽⁸⁾ to help with paperwork ⁽⁹⁾ but really trying to take control of their property.	(1) أخصائي نفسي (2) يخدع (3) يضغط على (4) استغلال (5) احتيال (6) سرقة (7) مخوف بالمخاطر (8) يتظاهر (9) أوراق رسمية معاملات
Host	That sounds worrying. How can people avoid such traps ?	(10) يندفع (11) مشاعر (12) مستشار (13) اعتذار (14) يحرص
Dr. Sarah	First, notice your feelings. If you feel rushed ⁽¹⁰⁾ , guilty, or afraid, stop and ask yourself: Why am I feeling this way? People who exploit others often create strong emotions ⁽¹¹⁾ so you don't think clearly. Second, get a second opinion. Talk to a friend, family member, or trusted advisor ⁽¹²⁾ before agreeing to anything important. And third, learn to say no without apology ⁽¹³⁾ . You don't owe an explanation to someone who is trying to use you.	
Host	That's great advice. Do you have a final message for our listeners?	
Dr. Sarah	Yes. Your time, energy, and trust are valuable. Guard ⁽¹⁴⁾ them carefully. If something feels wrong, it probably is.	

2) Answer the following questions.

1. What does Dr. Sarah suggest doing before agreeing to something important?
2. According to the interview, why is it important to notice your feelings in a situation?
3. Which of Dr. Sarah's tips do you think is the most useful? Why?
4. How could young people and old people learn from each other to prevent exploitation?

Exercise 24 Key Vocabulary

1. Friendly interactions at school can help build strong friendships.
 - a. betrays
 - b. pressure
 - c. interactions
 - d. scam
2. The scammer tried to deceive the elderly woman by pretending to be from the bank.
 - a. deceive
 - b. believe
 - c. receive
 - d. achieve
3. He felt deeply betrayed when his best friend shared his secret.
 - a. delayed
 - b. betrayed
 - c. displayed
 - d. replayed
4. He has a very good reputation because he always keeps his promises.
 - a. situation
 - b. occupation
 - c. invitation
 - d. reputation
5. Some people try to exploit others to make quick money.
 - a. exploit
 - b. appoint
 - c. report
 - d. import
6. That deal sounds amazing, but it might be too good to be true.
 - a. wolves in sheep's clothing
 - b. trust but verify
 - c. too good to be true
 - d. caught in a trap
7. He seemed friendly at first, but later we discovered he was one of those wolves in sheep's clothing.
 - a. wolves in sheep's clothing
 - b. trust but verify
 - c. too good to be true
 - d. caught in a trap
8. She signed the contract without reading it and soon realized she was caught in a trap.
 - a. wolves in sheep's clothing
 - b. trust but verify
 - c. too good to be true
 - d. caught in a trap
9. My father always tells me, "You should trust but verify when dealing with strangers."
 - a. be a wolf in sheep's clothing
 - b. trust but verify
 - c. be too good to be true
 - d. catch in a trap
10. The teacher asked the students to pause for a moment before answering.
 - a. continue
 - b. shout
 - c. rush
 - d. pause
11. The company was accused of unfair exploitation of its workers.
 - a. exploitation
 - b. vacation
 - c. support
 - d. relaxation
12. Always verify the facts before sharing news online.
 - a. ignore
 - b. verify
 - c. forget
 - d. delete
13. Don't let stress or deadlines pressure you into making bad decisions.
 - a. pressure
 - b. ignore
 - c. entertain
 - d. relax
14. The store sells all kinds of winter clothing to keep you warm.
 - a. shoes
 - b. toys
 - c. clothing
 - d. food
15. The coach explained the best tactics to win the game.
 - a. errors
 - b. questions
 - c. mistakes
 - d. tactics
16. Can you do me a small favor and help me carry these books?
 - a. job
 - b. task
 - c. favor
 - d. problem
17. Some people try to deceive others by pretending to be someone else.
 - a. encourage
 - b. help
 - c. teach
 - d. deceive
18. The teacher gave a clear explanation of the new grammar rule.
 - a. question
 - b. explanation
 - c. novel
 - d. story
19. A good reputation is important for success in business.
 - a. reputation
 - b. habit
 - c. mistake
 - d. feeling
20. Be careful online, some people try to scam others for money.
 - a. help
 - b. scam
 - c. teach
 - d. warn

21. It hurts when a friend your trust.
a. supports b. protects c. praises d. betrays
22. Language games are usually intended to encourage student
a. interactive b. interaction c. interact d. interactively
23. He tried to his friends by lying about where he was.
a. help b. deceive c. inform d. support
24. You shouldn't people just because they are weaker than you.
a. help b. exploit c. receive d. respect
25. Cheating and lying are examples of in any workplace.
a. honesty b. kindness c. dishonesty d. respect
26. The hunters set a net and the rabbit was quickly in a trap.
a. caught b. running c. free d. hiding
27. When dealing with new information, it's wise to but verify before believing it completely.
a. ignore b. trust c. share d. forget
28. Be careful of people who seem kind but have bad intentions; they are like in sheep's clothing.
a. honest b. helpful c. wolves d. brave
29. That offer seems amazing, but it's probably too good to be
a. safe b. boring c. normal d. true

Exercise 29 Main Vocabulary

30. Before you travel, you should always your flight details.
a. cancel b. delay c. ignore d. confirm
31. Police arrested him for from the store.
a. shopping b. theft c. helping d. selling
32. Always be when answering questions in a court.
a. careless b. dishonest c. truthful d. silent
33. The students had to to class because the bell had already rung.
a. ignore b. sleep c. rush d. delay
34. The company wants to increase its this year.
a. loss b. debt c. expense d. profit
35. The journalist always checks the of information before publishing.
a. title b. source c. date d. cover
36. The doctor gave me a serious about eating too much sugar.
a. sign b. gift c. warning d. secret
37. We are very to our neighbors and often meet them.
a. distant b. close c. cold d. rude
38. He felt after breaking the vase.
a. proud b. guilt c. guilty d. relaxed
39. The house has many expensive that need insurance.
a. tools b. properties c. friends d. clothes
40. He wore a/an watch to impress his colleagues.
a. genuine b. fake c. inexpensive d. cheap
41. Don't judge people by their alone.
a. heart b. trap c. muscles d. appearance

42. What was his real behind helping you?
a. excuse b. intention c. opening d. joke
43. We live in a world where everything is connected online.
a. physical b. natural c. digital d. manual
44. All employees must keep the reports and not share them.
a. public b. visible c. open d. confidential
45. He is a friend who will always support you.
a. fake b. dishonest c. rude d. genuine
46. You need a lot of when dealing with young children.
a. patience b. anger c. speed d. patient
47. I still you for the money I borrowed last week.
a. rush b. forget c. owe d. spend
48. Don't to ask questions if you don't understand.
a. hesitate b. avoid c. repeat d. owe
49. You should try to arguments that waste your time.
a. start b. avoid c. continue d. enjoy

Exercise Ph Expressions, Prepositions, Derivatives, Notes & Definitions

SB-R1

50. The phrase "wolves in sheep's clothing" means
a. Animals that disguise themselves b. People who love animals
c. Brave individuals d. Dangerous people who appear kind
51. When someone helps you, it's nice to a favor.
a. return b. avoid c. ignore d. forget
52. Companies sometimes try to data to improve their services.
a. lose b. exploit c. delete d. hide
53. is to be tricked or deceived into a difficult situation.
a. Reputation b. Supportively c. Caught in a trap d. Scam
54. A good leader always tries to his promises.
a. owe b. waste c. delete d. keep
55. This offer is limited new customers only.
a. to b. on c. for d. at
56. Even if you're nervous, try to put on a face to appear confident.
a. sad b. friendly c. seriously d. abnormal
57. Some people are easily tricked scams online.
a. for b. on c. into d. about
58. Many people want to money by investing in businesses.
a. lose b. make c. waste d. cancel
59. Hunters often a trap to catch animals.
a. feed b. fight c. avoid d. set a trap
60. is a dishonest scheme or fraud to get money or advantage.
a. Scam b. Supportively c. Interaction d. Betray
61. Some people try to advantage of others' mistakes.
a. help b. ignore c. take d. protect
62. means the beliefs or opinions that are generally held about someone or something.
a. Betray b. Interactions c. Exploit d. Reputation

63. I sometimes feel about which decision to take.

a. unsure

b. happy

c. confident

d. strong

64. If you break the rules, you will consequences.

a. get

b. suffer

c. have

d. ignore

65. means planned methods used to achieve a particular goal.

a. Deceive

b. Tactics

c. Exploit

d. Interactions

Choose the (Two) correct answers out of the FIVE (5) options given.

66. A small act of kindness can change someone's day. "Kindness" can be replaced by

a. cruelty

b. generosity

c. harshness

d. compassion

e. meanness

67. It's hard to trust someone who has lied before. The antonym of "trust" is

a. distrust

b. reliance

c. faith

d. doubt

e. confidence

68. They lost their money in an online scam. The synonym of "scam" is

a. swindle

b. honesty

c. truthfulness

d. integrity

e. fraud

69. It's important to be honest in every situation. "Honest" is opposite in meaning to

a. truthful

b. dishonest

c. deceitful

d. sincere

e. upright

70. Be aware of your surroundings when walking alone. "Aware" can be replaced by

a. unaware

b. conscious

c. ignorant

d. alert

e. oblivious

71. Don't let appearances deceive you. The antonym of "deceive" is

a. reveal

b. mislead

c. trick

d. expose

e. fool

72. She is a reliable friend who always helps others. The synonym of the underlined word "reliable" is

a. trustworthy

b. protect

c. untrustworthy

d. dependable

e. unreliable

73. She would never betray her best friend. The synonym of "betray" is

a. backstab

b. be loyal

c. protect

d. support

e. deceive

74. He felt hurt when his teammate betrayed him. The antonym of the underlined word "betray" is

a. support

b. backstab

c. deceive

d. protect

e. mislead

75. Some companies exploit workers by paying them very little. "Exploit" can be replaced by

a. protect

b. abuse

c. help

d. manipulate

e. support

76. I'm aware that I made a mistake. "Aware" is opposite in meaning to

a. conscious

b. unaware

c. mindful

d. alert

e. ignorant



Unit 3

الجزء الأول القواعد
Language

Part 1

الجملة الشرطية

Conditional forms

Zero Conditional

الحالة الصفرية

Zero conditional

Present simple

→
(v : v + s)
زمن المضارع البسيط

Present simple

→
(v : v + s)
زمن المضارع البسيط

Uses الاستخدامات

- ★ تستخدم للتعبير عن حقائق علمية عامة وللتعبير عن عادات ثابتة لا تتغير ولا ترتبط بتوقيت معين:
- ★ If/ When you **heat** ice, it **melts**.
- ★ If/ When water **freezes**, **Does** it **turn** into ice?
- ★ If/ When our heart **stops** working, death soon **follows**.
- ★ If/ When we **mix** white and red, we **get** pink.

لا بد أن تكون الحقيقة عامة وليست خاصة وإذا كانت موقف خاص تستخدم الحالة الأولى وتتحول الحقيقة العامة إلى خاصة كما يلي:

- ★ If goats **eat** the bark on a tree, the tree **dies**.
- ★ If those goats **eat** the **bark** on a tree, the tree **will die**.
- ★ If the plants on our farm **get** very thirsty, we **will irrigate** them.
- ★ Streets **will become wet** if it **rains** tonight.

First Conditional

الحالة الأولى

First conditional

Present simple

→
(v : v + s)
زمن المضارع البسيط

will + inf.

→
can/may/should + inf. امر أو نهى

Uses الاستخدامات

- ★ تستخدم للتعبير عن إمكانية حقيقية لحدث شيء في المستقبل تتوفر شروط حدوثه.
- ★ If you **study** hard, you **will succeed**.
- ★ If the bus **arrives** late again, I'll **phone** my mother.
- ★ Tarek is ill. If he's better tomorrow, he'll **come** to school.

يمكننا استخدام الأمر أو النهي أو الطلب في جملة جواب الشرط:

- ★ If Jana **calls**, **tell** her I am here.
- ★ If she **comes** late, **don't allow** her to enter.
- ★ If you **have** free time, **can** you help me?

يمكننا استخدام (may) في جملة جواب الشرط للتعبير عن الاحتمال أو (can) للتعبير عن المقدرة:

- ★ If Jana **studies** well, she **can get** high marks.
- ★ If Seif **looks** at me carefully, he **may recognise** me.

- يمكننا استخدام (should) في جملة جواب الشرط للتعبير عن النصيحة أو (have to) للتعبير عن الإلزام.
- ★ If you **ask** me, you **should** see a doctor.
 - ★ If Seif **comes** late, he **has to** apologise.
- يمكننا استخدام التعبيرات (I'd rather - I'd better - let's) في جملة جواب الشرط للتعبير عن الاقتراح و الرغبة.

- ★ If you **have** time, **let's go** to the cinema.
- ★ If you **have** time, **I'd rather go** to the cinema.
- ★ If you **have** time, **I'd better go** to the cinema.

Second Conditional

الحالة الثانية

Second conditional

Past simple

شاذ أو (v + ed) ماضى البسيط

would + inf.

could / might + inf.

Uses الاستخدامات

- تعبّر الحالة الثانية عن موقف غير محتمل أو شيء تخيلي في المضارع.
- ★ If Toka **had** a million dollars, she **would buy** a big house.
 - ★ If I **were** a bird, I **could fly**.
 - ★ If I **was / were** rich, I **would build** a palace!
 - ★ If Egypt **had** a lot of rain, it **might have** a lot more trees.
- تستخدم الحالة الثانية أيضا للتعبير عن النصيحة.
- ★ If I **were** you, I **wouldn't waste** my time.
 - ★ If I **were** you, I **d read** this useful book.
 - ★ If I **were** you, I **d help** poor people.

Third Conditional

الحالة الثالثة

Third conditional

Past perfect

(had + P.P) ماضى التام

would have + P.P

could / might have + P.P

Uses الاستخدامات

- للتعبير عن استحالة الحوادث وتستخدم للانتقاد أو الندم في الماضي
- ★ If you **had gone** to the sports club, you **would / could / might have seen** Ali.
 - ★ If I **had had** enough money yesterday, I **would / could / might have bought** that mobile phone.
 - ★ If Toka **had left** earlier, she **wouldn't have missed** the train.

Between lines

يتم حل جمل الاختياري عن طريق النظر إلى الجملة الكاملة سواء كانت جملة فعل الشرط أو جملة جواب الشرط ثم تحديد الحالة من الجملة الكاملة كما يلي:

- ★ If she..... up early, she **would catch** the train.
- الجملة الكاملة هنا جملة جواب الشرط، وبها **would + inf.** وهي تعبّر عن الحالة الثانية أي الاختيار الصحيح سوف يكون ماضى بسيط.
- ★ If she **had read** quickly, she ... the competition.
- الجملة الكاملة هنا جملة فعل الشرط، وبها **had + P.P** وهي تعبّر عن الحالة الثالثة أي الاختيار الصحيح سوف يكون به **would have + P.P**.

1 لاحظ كلمة **had** فقط تعبر عن الحالة الثانية أما **had + P.P** تعبر عن الحالة الثالثة:

- ★ If she **had** a car, she **would** be faster.
- ★ If she **had visited** Luxor, she **would have enjoyed**.

2 لاحظ كلمة **would have** فقط تعبر عن الحالة الثانية أما **would have + P.P** تعبر عن الحالة الثالثة:

- ★ If she **started** saving, she **would have** a big sum of money.
- ★ If she **had started** saving, she **would have had** a big sum of money.

3 لاحظ الجمل التالية:

- ★ If he **had** written work, he..... them.

(published - will publish - **would publish** - would have published)

4 هذه الجملة الحالة الثانية رغم وجود **had written** وذلك بسبب أن كلمة **written** هنا صفة مع كلمة **work** بمعنى عمل مكتوب

وليس تصريف ثالث بعد **had**

- ★ If the novel he had,...exciting, I **would have read** it. (had - had had - **had been** - been)

5 هذه الجملة الحالة الثالثة وسوف نختار **had been** رغم وجود كلمة **had** بالجملة إلا أنها تتبع الفاعل.

6 لاحظ أن بعض الأفعال الشاذة مثل (read - cut - set - put) تكون حالة ثانية إذا جاءت بعد فاعل مفرد بدون S

- ★ If she **read** quickly, her teacher her. (**would reward**)

7 الجملة الكاملة هنا جملة فعل الشرط **read** في الماضي فتكون الحالة الثانية أي الاختيار الصحيح سوف يكون **would + inf.**

8 يمكن استخدام (الصفة أو التصريف الثالث) بعد **If**

- ★ I would come to the party if **invited**. (if I was invited)

9 لاحظ التركيب التالي:

If it were not for	+ v +	→	subj. +	Would	+ inf.	الحالة الأولى
If it hadn't been for	ing/n					Would have

Exercise 04 Language Level 1

- If it rains tomorrow, we the picnic.
a. cancel b. will cancel c. cancels d. canceled SB-R1
- If she harder, she will pass the exam.
a. study b. studied c. will study d. studies SB-R1
- If you don't hurry, you the bus.
a. miss b. will miss c. misses d. missed SB-R1
- What you do if you win the lottery?
a. do b. will c. did d. would SB-R1
- If I you, I would apologize.
a. am b. was c. were d. will be SB-R1
- She'll be sad if you come to her party.
a. don't b. won't c. didn't d. hadn't SB-R1
- If I had time, I with you.
a. went b. will go c. would go d. went SB-R1
- If you pour water on fire, it out.
a. will go b. go c. don't go d. goes SB
- If I a famous singer, I would help children in need.
a. am b. was c. were d. will be SB
- If you click this icon, the program
a. will start b. would start c. starts d. would have started SB

11. If plants don't get sunlight, they
a. die b. will die c. would die d. would have died
12. If you mix red and blue, you purple.
a. die b. will die c. would die d. would have died
13. If water boils, it to steam.
a. get b. got c. will get d. would get
14. If it rains tomorrow, we at home.
a. turn b. will turn c. turns d. would turn
15. If I had enough money, I a new car.
a. stay b. stayed c. will stay d. would stay
16. If I had enough money, I a new car.
a. buy b. bought c. will buy d. would buy
17. If I lend you some money, ... it back to me?
a. do you give b. will you give c. you will give d. would you give
18. If I were you, I this book.
a. will read b. would have read c. can read d. would read
19. If we had found him in time, he among us currently.
a. would be b. would have been c. won't be d. must have
20. How you feel if you won the competition?
a. do b. are c. would d. will
21. If I enough money, I would buy a car.
a. have b. had c. had had d. have got
22. What if ice is heated?
a. happens b. is happened c. does it happen d. it is happened
23. If I a good job, I will help my family.
a. gets b. will get c. got d. get
24. If you freeze water, it ice.
a. became b. becomes c. would become d. is becoming
25. If I that app on my phone, it would be easy to find places.
a. use b. will use c. used d. have used
26. Ice if you heat it.
a. will melt b. would melt c. melts d. melt
27. Sama would have that medal if she well.
a. play b. had played c. played d. plays
28. If I had a lot of money, I a big house in the country.
a. will buy b. bought c. would buy d. had bought
29. If Samy had read that book, he what happened at the end.
a. knew b. will know c. would know d. would have known
30. If you Luxor yesterday, we'd have met there.
a. had visited b. visited c. were visited d. visit
31. If we had a modern car, we able to go to Luxor fast.
a. will be b. would be c. would have been d. won't be
32. If you needed to find information about a new movie, how it?
a. would you get b. will you get c. can you get d. you would get
33. If you mix yellow and blue, you green.
a. would get b. get c. will get d. got
34. If you more care, you would have minimized your mistakes.
a. had had b. had been c. were d. had

Exercise 20 Language Level 2

34. If I rich, I would have a lot of expensive things like a villa and a car. ٢٠٢٤ العياط
a. had لو تكان b. were لكانت c. had been لكانت d. had had لكانت
35. If she read the question carefully, she the wrong answer. ٢٠٢٤ الجيزة ٢٠٢٤ القوسية
a. would give لكانت بـ b. will give لكانت بـ c. wouldn't give لكانت بـ d. won't give لكانت بـ
36. I my umbrella if it rains. This is my habit. ٢٠٢٤ سوهاج
a. take لكانت بـ b. will take لكانت بـ c. would take لكانت بـ d. would have taken لكانت بـ
37. Hala is careful, as usual. If she careful, she would make mistakes. ٢٠٢٤ LM
a. isn't being لكانت بـ b. aren't لكانت بـ c. was لكانت بـ d. wasn't لكانت بـ
38. If I had money, I'd donate some to charity, but unfortunately I any. ٢٠٢٤ شربين
a. haven't لكانت بـ b. don't have لكانت بـ c. didn't have لكانت بـ d. hadn't had لكانت بـ
39. If she put water in the fridge, she some cold water. ٢٠٢٤ العياط
a. get لكانت بـ b. will get لكانت بـ c. would get لكانت بـ d. would have got لكانت بـ
40. me the truth in detail if you want me to believe you. ٢٠٢٤ القاهرة
a. tell لكانت بـ b. Will tell لكانت بـ c. Would tell لكانت بـ d. Telling لكانت بـ
41. If they found a company of their own, I to work there. ٢٠٢٤ قويسنا
a. apply لكانت بـ b. would apply لكانت بـ c. could apply لكانت بـ d. will apply لكانت بـ
42. If you heat metal, ... it expand? ٢٠٢٣ شمال سيناء
a. will لكانت بـ b. do لكانت بـ c. is لكانت بـ d. does لكانت بـ
43. If this trip cost much money, I join it. ٢٠٢٣ قنا
a. don't لكانت بـ b. won't لكانت بـ c. wouldn't لكانت بـ d. am not لكانت بـ
44. He the story if he read it again. ٢٠٢٤ اطفح
a. will enjoy لكانت بـ b. would enjoy لكانت بـ c. will have enjoyed لكانت بـ d. can enjoy لكانت بـ
45. If I had time, I'd help you. It means ٢٠٢٤ ميت غمر ٢٠٢٣ قنا
a. I was busy لكانت بـ b. I'm busy لكانت بـ c. I'm free لكانت بـ d. I will help you لكانت بـ
46. He on a diet if he wants to lose weight. ٢٠٢٤ LM
a. had to go لكانت بـ b. should go لكانت بـ c. have gone لكانت بـ d. will go لكانت بـ
47. If I money, I would have a car. ٢٠٢٤ العادوة
a. had لكانت بـ b. had had لكانت بـ c. have لكانت بـ d. am having لكانت بـ
48. If I study for long, I always tired and dizzy. ٢٠٢٤ ههيا
a. feel لكانت بـ b. will feel لكانت بـ c. felt لكانت بـ d. would feel لكانت بـ
49. If my mother put the plate on the shelf, I it. ٢٠٢٤ اولاد صقر
a. would see لكانت بـ b. see لكانت بـ c. will see لكانت بـ d. would have seen لكانت بـ
50. If he cut his finger with that knife, it terribly. ٢٠٢٤ طوخ
a. hurts لكانت بـ b. would hurt لكانت بـ c. will hurt لكانت بـ d. hurt لكانت بـ
51. If metals they contract. x expand ٢٠٢٤ البحر الأحمر
a. cools لكانت بـ b. cool لكانت بـ c. cooling لكانت بـ d. are cooled لكانت بـ
52. If she cut her finger, she go to hospital. ٢٠٢٤ ميت ساسيل
a. will لكانت بـ b. may لكانت بـ c. might + لكانت بـ d. might have لكانت بـ
53. If our food hygienically, we can have some health problems. ٢٠٢٣ الفيوم
a. doesn't prepare لكانت بـ b. isn't prepared لكانت بـ c. is prepared لكانت بـ d. will prepare لكانت بـ
54. If he read the news, he everything about the terrible accident. ٢٠٢٤ بركة السبع
a. may know لكانت بـ b. will know لكانت بـ c. would know لكانت بـ d. know لكانت بـ
55. If I were tall, I would play basketball. This means that I tall. ٢٠٢٣ LM
a. am not لكانت بـ b. am لكانت بـ c. was not لكانت بـ d. was لكانت بـ

Exercise 04 Language Level 3

56. If he , he would have gone to the party.
a. had invited b. was invited c. had been invited d. were invited
57. If I had written work, I it at once.
a. will do b. would do c. had done d. would have done
58. If I had used clothes, I to a charity.
a. would donate b. would have donated c. will donate d. donated
59. They will build a villa if
a. needs b. is needed c. need d. needed
60. They will visit Malak if
a. is necessary b. necessary c. was necessary d. necessity
61. If it freezes tonight, we heaters out around the orange trees.
a. places b. place c. are placing d. will place
62. If he , he would have to attend the party.
a. had been invited b. was invited c. invited d. had invited
63. If the money I had, ... enough, I'd have rented a better flat.
a. been b. was c. had d. had been
64. If , iron expands. I am sure you all know this fact. — Zero Cond.
a. it was heated b. it had been heated c. heated d. is heated
65. If you drop that glass mug, it
a. 'll break b. breaks c. break d. 'd break
66. If it is cold this month, our plants
a. would die b. will die c. had died d. die
67. If he had broken bones, he by himself.
a. wouldn't walk b. wouldn't have walked c. won't walk d. doesn't walk
68. If the coach had talented players, he the final match.
a. wouldn't have won b. would have won c. would win d. will win

2) Rewrite the following sentences using the word (s) in brackets:

1. Ice turns into water once it melts. Ice turns into water if it melts. (if)
2. Eating healthy food helps you stay strong. You will stay strong if you eat healthy food. (if)
3. We don't trust him because he always lies. If he didn't lie, we would trust him. (if)
4. I will buy you a gift when you pass the exam. If you pass the exam, I will give you a gift. (if)
5. You need to work hard to get a promotion. You will get a promotion if you work hard. (if)
6. The coach will be angry because we are late for training. (if)
7. He will receive a medal when he wins the race. (if)
8. People feel tired when they don't get enough sleep. They feel tired. (if)
9. It's a good idea not to smoke. If I were you, I wouldn't smoke. (if)
10. Sleeping early makes you wake up early. If you sleep early, you will get up early. (if)
11. He was late, so the teacher punished him. If he hadn't been late, the teacher wouldn't have punished him. (if)
12. She won't learn the piano because she doesn't practise. (if)
13. My alarm clock didn't ring, so I woke up late. If my alarm clock had rung, I wouldn't have got up late. (if)
14. She didn't visit him because she didn't know his address. (if)



Unit 3

Truth Vs. Lies

Lessons

3 Fake Appearance

4 The Truth Trap

Key Vocabulary

rumor ⁽ⁿ⁾	شائعة / خبر متداول	misinformation ⁽ⁿ⁾	معلومات مضللة	openness ⁽ⁿ⁾	الانفتاح / الصراحة
trust ^(v/n)	ثقة، يثق	argument ⁽ⁿ⁾	جدال / حجة	perfection ⁽ⁿ⁾	الكمال
ruin ^(v/n)	خواب / دمار / يدمر	attack ^(v/n)	يهاجم / هجوم	authenticity ⁽ⁿ⁾	الأصالة / المصداقية
invisible ^(adj)	غير مرئي / مخفي	confused ^(adj)	مشوش / مرتبك	inspiring ^(adj)	ملهم / مسبب لإلهام
defense ⁽ⁿ⁾	الدفاع	sincerity ⁽ⁿ⁾	الإخلاص / الصدق	genuine ^(adj)	أصيل / حقيقي
interaction ⁽ⁿ⁾	تفاعل / تواصل	role model ⁽ⁿ⁾	قدوة / نموذج يُحتذى به	awareness ⁽ⁿ⁾	وعي / إدراك

reliability = genuineness

Main Vocabulary

authentic ^(adj)	أصيل / حقيقي	headline ⁽ⁿ⁾	عنوان رئيسي	influencer ⁽ⁿ⁾	شخص مؤثر
step ⁽ⁿ⁾	خطوة	icon ⁽ⁿ⁾	رمز / أيقونة	battle ^(v/n)	معركة / يقاتل
critical ^(adj)	نقدي / خطير / حاسم	imitation ⁽ⁿ⁾	تقليد	bomb ^(v/n)	قنبلة / يقصف
curious ^(adj)	فضولي	impression ⁽ⁿ⁾	انطباع	fake ^(adj)	مزيف
edited ^(adj)	محرر	individuals ⁽ⁿ⁾	أفراد	appreciate ^(v)	يقدّر
misleading ^(adj)	مضلل	luxury ⁽ⁿ⁾	رفاهية	appearance ⁽ⁿ⁾	مظهر
perfect ^(adj)	كامل / مثالي	news story ⁽ⁿ⁾	خبر صحفي	combine ^(v)	يدمج
popular ^(adj)	شائع / مشهور	weapons ⁽ⁿ⁾	أسلحة	destroy ^(v)	يدمر
scientific ^(adj)	علمي	followers ⁽ⁿ⁾	متابعون	encourage ^(v)	يشجع
sensational ^(adj)	مثير	process ⁽ⁿ⁾	عملية	motivate ^(v)	يحفّز
advertisement ⁽ⁿ⁾	إعلان	product ⁽ⁿ⁾	منتج	pour ^(v)	يسكب / يصب
blog post ⁽ⁿ⁾	مدونة / منشور	resources ⁽ⁿ⁾	موارد	protect ^(v)	يحمي
bullet ⁽ⁿ⁾	رصاصة	violence ⁽ⁿ⁾	عنف	require ^(v)	يطلب
makeup ⁽ⁿ⁾	مستحضرات التجميل	staged lifestyles ⁽ⁿ⁾	أنماط حياة مصطنعة	fight ^(v/n)	يصارح / يخاصم / حرب
confidence ⁽ⁿ⁾	ثقة	victim ⁽ⁿ⁾	ضحية	press ^(v/n)	يضغط / الصحافة
generation ⁽ⁿ⁾	جيل	social media ⁽ⁿ⁾	وسائل التواصل الاجتماعي	divide ^(v/n)	يقسم / انقسام
looks ⁽ⁿ⁾	الملامح / الشكل	tank ⁽ⁿ⁾	دبابة / خزان	smile ⁽ⁿ⁾	ابتسامة
conflict ⁽ⁿ⁾	صراع / نزاع	teens ⁽ⁿ⁾	مراهقون	respect ^(v/n)	يحتترم / احترام
creativity ⁽ⁿ⁾	إبداع				

Collocations

state an argument	يطرح حجة / رأياً	damage trust	يضعف الثقة
introduce an idea	يقدم فكرة	make people angry	يغضب الناس
ruin their career	يُدمر مسيرتهم المهنية	restate your argument	إعادة عرض حجتك / رأيك
give feedback	يعطي ملاحظات / تعليقات	fight wars	يخوض الحروب
cause violence	يسبب العنف	send a message	يرسل رسالة

Expressions & Prepositions

click on an icon	اضغط على أيقونة	hide behind illusions	يختبئ خلف الأوهام
children in need	أطفال محتاجون	create lasting impressions	يخلق انطباعات دائمة
questioning mind	عقلية ناقدة / عقل كثير التساؤل	combine ... with	يجمع ... مع
at least	على الأقل	protect from	يحمي من
daily struggles	صراعات يومية / معاناة يومية	cause ... to stop	يسبب توقف ...
supported by facts	مدعوم بالحقائق	benefit from	يستفيد من
reflect on	يتأمل في / يفكر مليًا في	share with	يشارك مع
avoid scams	يتجنب عمليات الاحتيال	fight back	يقاوم / يرد
check sources	يتحقق من المصادر	fight over	يتشاجر حول
gain more followers	يحسب المزيد من المتابعين	give a chance	يمنح فرصة
depend on	يعتمد على	spread across the world	ينتشر في جميع أنحاء العالم

Definitions

awareness	وعي / إدراك	▶ the state of knowing and understanding what is happening around you
defense	دفاع / حماية	▶ the act of protecting someone or something from attack, criticism, or danger
invisible	غير مرئي	▶ impossible to see; not visible to the eye
misinformation	معلومات مضللة	▶ information meant to make people believe something false
rumor	شائعة	▶ a story that may not be true, passed from person to person
trust	ثقة	▶ a belief that someone or something is reliable, good, honest, or effective

Synonyms & Antonyms

Word	Meaning	Synonym	Antonym
awareness	وعي / إدراك	knowledge / understanding	ignorance / unawareness
destroy	يهدم	ruin / demolish / wreck	build / create / construct
improve	يحسن	enhance / develop / upgrade	worsen / decline / damage
invisible	غير مرئي	unseen / hidden / concealed	visible / clear / obvious
luxury	رفاهية	comfort / richness	poverty / need
popular	شائع / محبوب	well-liked / famous / trendy	unpopular / disliked / unknown
protect	يحمي	defend / guard / shield	harm / attack / endanger
support	يدعم	assist / help / encourage	oppose / resist / hinder
trust	ثقة	confidence / belief / faith	doubt / suspicion / distrust
violence	عنف	force / aggression	peace / calm

Derivatives

Verb	Noun	Adjective
destroy	destruction	destructive
damage	damage	damaged
make	making	made
confuse	confusion	confused / confusing
believe	belief / believer	believable
control	control	controlling
require	requirement	required
protect	protection	protective

Language Notes

Notice the Difference

wars	حروب (نزاعات بين دول أو جماعات)	fight	معارك / قتال (أسفر من العرب)
bullets	رصاصة (ذخيرة الأسلحة)	bombs	قنابل (أكبر وأخطر للتدمير)
lies	أكاذيب (غير صحيحة بالكامل)	half-truths	أنصاف الحقائق (جزء صحيح والباقي مضلل)
rumor	إشاعة (غير غير مؤكدة)	fact	حقيقة (شيء مثبت وصحيح)
angry	غاضب	afraid	خائف
confused	مرتبك	confusing	مربك
defense	دفاع	attack	هجوم
career	مسيرة مهنية / حياة وظيفية	job	وظيفة محددة
invisible	غير مرئي	visible	مرئي
truth	الحقيقة	lie	كذبة
awareness	وعي / إدراك	ignorance	جهل
fun	شيء ممتع / مسلي (اسم أو صفة)	funny	شيء مضحك / يثير الضحك (صفة)
believe	يعتقد / يؤمن	belief	اعتقاد / إيمان
instead	بدلاً من ذلك (تأتي غالباً في نهاية الجملة أو وحدها كظرف)	instead of	بدلاً من (يتبناها اسم أو فعل في صيغة ing)
routine	روتين / عادة يومية متعادلة	red-tape	الروتين الحكومي / الإجراءات المعقدة والبيروقراطية

mislead, misleading & misleadingly

mislead	يضل / يخدع	The company misled its customers.
misleading	مضل	The report is misleading .
misleadingly	بشكل مضلل	He misleadingly presented the facts to gain support.

trust, trustworthy, trustfulness, mistrust & distrust

trust	يثق	I trust my best friend.
trust	ثقة	Trust is important in every relationship.
trustworthy	جدير بالثقة	She is a trustworthy teacher.
trustfulness	ثقة / تصديق	His trustfulness makes him too naive.
mistrust / distrust	عدم ثقة / يشك	They mistrust the new leader.

defend, defense, defender & defensive

defend	يدافع ▶ He will defend his country.
defense	دفاع / حماية ▶ The soldiers prepared their defense .
defender	مدافع ▶ The defender stopped the attack.
defensive	دفاعي ▶ She became defensive when asked about her mistake.

The Truth Trap

Before you start:



1) Answer the following questions.

- How do you usually check if information is true before believing it?
- In your opinion, How can lies be stopped?

2) Read the following text

In the past, wars were fought with soldiers, tanks, and planes. Today, a new kind of war is spreading across the world. It does not use bullets⁽¹⁾ or bombs⁽²⁾. Instead, it uses words - lies, half-truths, and rumors⁽³⁾. Experts call this the "war of the new generation".

In this kind of war, the goal is not to destroy buildings, but to damage trust⁽⁴⁾. Lies can be used to make people angry, afraid, or confused. A rumor can spread quickly through social media, making millions believe something that is not true. When people no longer know what to believe, it becomes easier to control them.

The victims⁽⁵⁾ of these "information attacks" can be individuals, companies, or even whole countries. A false story about a famous person can ruin⁽⁶⁾ their career. A rumor about a company can cause customers to stop buying its products.

One dangerous thing about this invisible⁽⁷⁾ weapon is how hard it is to fight back. Once a lie is shared online, it can travel faster than the truth. People may share it without checking if it is correct. Some do it because they are angry, others because they find it exciting.

Protecting ourselves from this new kind of war requires awareness⁽⁸⁾. We must think before we believe or share a story. We should ask: "Where did this information come from?"

Is it supported by facts? Who might benefit from me believing this?" In the war of the new generation, the most powerful defense⁽⁹⁾ is a careful and questioning mind.

b) Answer the following questions.

- Why do experts call this kind of conflict the "war of the new generation"?
- How can lies and rumors affect a company? Give an example.
- Why is it difficult to fight against lies once they are online?
- What steps can individuals take to protect themselves from false information?
- How can lies be used to divide people in a country?

- (١) رصاص
- (٢) قنابل
- (٣) شائعات
- (٤) ثقة
- (٥) ضحايا
- (٦) يدمر / يفتك
- (٧) غير مرئي
- (٨) وعي
- (٩) دفاع

Listening

1) Listen and put (T) True or (F) False:

1. Creativity in appearance can be fun and inspiring. (.....)
2. Genuine appearance helps build respect and trust. (.....)
3. Confidence only comes from luxury and perfection. (.....)
4. Real smiles and acts of kindness create lasting impressions. (.....)

Fake Appearance

In modern life, **appearances**⁽¹⁾ can sometimes be **misleading**⁽²⁾, but they also remind us of the importance of being **genuine**⁽³⁾. Social media and **advertisements**⁽⁴⁾ may show perfect images, yet they give us the chance to reflect on what really matters. Instead of comparing ourselves with edited pictures or **staged lifestyles**, we can use them as **motivation**⁽⁵⁾ to appreciate honesty and real achievements, which would be great if we did.

Throughout history, people have enjoyed expressing themselves through clothes, **makeup**⁽⁶⁾, and style. This **creativity**⁽⁷⁾ can be fun and inspiring as long as we remember that **true worth**⁽⁸⁾ does not depend on looks alone. If we combine **appearance**⁽⁹⁾ with **sincerity**⁽¹⁰⁾, we send a powerful message of **confidence**⁽¹¹⁾. Many **influencers**⁽¹²⁾ and **role models**⁽¹³⁾ today are turning towards **authenticity**⁽¹⁴⁾ - they share their **daily struggles**⁽¹⁵⁾, simple **routines**⁽¹⁶⁾, and true feelings. Their **openness**⁽¹⁷⁾ encourages others to value honesty more than **perfection**⁽¹⁸⁾. If they do so, many will follow.

The **bright side**⁽¹⁹⁾ is clear: **genuine appearance** builds trust, respect, and stronger **connections**⁽²⁰⁾. Real smiles, acts of kindness, and **sincere words** create lasting impressions. Confidence grows when we celebrate who we truly are — not when we try to **hide behind illusions**. By choosing **truth over imitation**, we inspire both ourselves and others.

- (1) مظاهر
- (2) مضلل
- (3) أصيل / حقيقي
- (4) إعلانات
- (5) دافع / حافز
- (6) مكياج
- (7) إبداع
- (8) القيمة الحقيقية
- (9) مظهر
- (10) إخلاص
- (11) ثقة
- (12) مؤثرين
- (13) قدوات
- (14) الأصالة / المصداقية
- (15) التحديات اليومية
- (16) روتين
- (17) الصراحة
- (18) الكمال
- (19) جانب مشرق
- (20) علاقات / روابط

2) answer the questions:

1. How can social media images motivate us in a positive way?
2. What does combining appearance with sincerity do?
3. How do authentic role models influence others?

Exercise 04 Key Vocabulary

- People started spreading false about the famous singer's private life.
a. rumors b. events c. theories d. plans
- In today's digital world, we must be careful not to spread online.
a. influences b. perfection c. misinformation d. sincerity
- Good relationships are built on and honesty.
a. anger b. trust c. doubt d. fear
- Some tiny insects are almost to the human eye.
a. colorful b. visible c. bright d. invisible
- The soldiers worked together to build a strong against enemy attacks.
a. defense b. attract c. celebration d. journey
- Group activities in class encourage student and teamwork.
a. isolation b. interaction c. conflict d. silence
- Many people live under the that money brings happiness.
a. illness b. fact c. illusion d. rule
- The two friends had a serious about what movie to watch.
a. party b. agreement c. journey d. argument
- Heavy rain can the plans for an outdoor wedding.
a. protect b. create c. ruin d. improve
- The castle walls were built to protect the city from an enemy
a. attack b. gift c. speech d. visit
- She felt completely after hearing so many different opinions.
a. exciting b. confused c. surprising d. sleepy
- The of the painting was confirmed by art experts.
a. replica b. copy c. fake d. authenticity
- Nobody is perfect, so don't expect from others.
a. mistake b. perfection c. failure d. weakness
- People appreciate honesty and in friendships.
a. selfishness b. anger c. sincerity d. fear
- A good teacher can be a positive for students to follow.
a. follower b. stranger c. enemy d. role model
- Effective communication requires honesty and about your thoughts and feelings.
a. openness b. secrecy c. silence d. fear
- The teacher gave a/an speech that motivated all the students to work hard.
a. inspiring b. boring c. confusing d. tiring
- She gave me a smile that showed her true feelings.
a. inspired b. genuine c. confused d. edited

Exercise 04 Main Vocabulary

- The signature on this document is and not fake.
a. authentic b. false c. fake d. wrong
- She shared her travel experiences in a new on her website.
a. crime b. deadline c. headline d. blog post
- The advertisement was and tricked many people.
a. honest b. misleading c. accurate d. clear
- The little boy was very about how airplanes fly.
a. lazy b. bored c. tired d. curious

23. The article was carefully **a. edited** before it was published. **d. ruined**
24. Nobody is **a. weak**, but we can all try to improve. **d. tired**
25. Football is the most **a. hidden** sport in many countries. **d. popular**
26. The influencer gained thousands of new **a. leaders** after posting a viral video. **d. teachers**
27. The job will **a. require** a college degree and two years of experience. **d. lose**
28. The newspaper's front page had a shocking **a. email**. **d. deadline**
29. The printer **a. file** on the screen means the machine is ready. **d. icon**
30. The watch was a/an **a. imitation**, not the original brand. **d. reality**
31. Please **a. spill** the juice into the glass carefully. **d. fill**
32. We must **a. pollute** the environment for future generations. **d. protect**
33. Teachers should **a. encourage** students to ask questions in class. **d. stop**
34. The soldiers prepared for a difficult **a. party** ahead. **d. journey**
35. The company hired a/an **a. influencer** to promote their new brand online. **d. actor**
36. Bad weather can greatly **a. change** your mood and energy. **d. affect**
37. Let's **a. destroy** our ideas to create a strong project. **d. avoid**
38. The fire will **a. improve** the forest if not stopped quickly. **d. destroy**
39. A good coach can **a. discourage** players to give their best effort. **d. confuse**
40. The movie was banned because it contained too much **a. peace**. **d. safety**
41. The program is designed to help **a. sleepers** make better decisions. **d. toddlers**
42. In the past, wars were fought with soldiers, tanks, and **a. clothes**. **d. weapons**

Exercise 04 Expressions, Prepositions, Derivatives, Notes & Definitions

43. **a. Awareness** is the state of knowing and understanding what is happening around you. **d. Defense**
44. The team decided to fight **a. up** after losing the first round. **d. on**
45. Influencers try to post interesting content to **a. attack** more followers. **d. ruin**

46. The word **rumor** means a story that may not be true, passed from person to person.
a. rumor b. misinformation c. invisible d. deceive
47. This project will give us the **chance** to learn new skills.
a. rumor b. chaos c. lie d. chance
48. The virus began to spread **across** the city very quickly.
a. across b. under c. on d. off
49. Some people hide **illusions** to avoid facing the truth about their lives.
a. under b. behind c. on d. over
50. First meetings are important because they create **impressions** on others.
a. loss b. lost c. lasting d. last
51. To make a great design, you should combine creativity **with** technology.
a. by b. at c. in d. with
52. It's important to reflect **on** our past mistakes to avoid repeating them.
a. over b. in c. at d. on
53. Be careful online and always **avoid** scams by checking websites carefully.
a. avoid b. get c. give d. meet
54. The teacher will **give** feedback on your writing to help you improve.
a. harm b. fight c. ruin d. give
55. Hateful speech can cause **violence** in a community.
a. violence b. progress c. prosperity d. success
56. Lying to friends can seriously damage **trust** between you and them.
a. suspicion b. trust c. anger d. doubt
- Choose the (Two) correct answers out of the FIVE (5) options given.
57. Reading every day will **improve** your vocabulary. The synonym of "improve" is
a. enhance b. damage c. develop d. decline e. worsen
58. Self-awareness helps you understand your emotions better. The antonym of "awareness" is
a. knowledge b. ignorance c. understanding d. unawareness e. confidence
59. Some insects are so tiny that they seem **invisible** to the human eye. "Invisible" can be replaced by
a. visible b. unseen c. obvious d. hidden e. clear
60. Heavy rains destroyed many houses in the village. The antonym of "destroy" is
a. build b. ruin c. create d. demolish e. wreck
61. Football is the most **popular** sport in the world. "popular" can be replaced by
a. unpopular b. well-liked c. disliked d. unknown e. famous
62. The special ink becomes **invisible** after a few minutes. The antonym of "invisible" is...
a. visible b. unseen c. clear d. concealed e. hidden
63. The fire will **destroy** the forest if it is not controlled. "Destroy" can be replaced by ...
a. build b. ruin c. create d. demolish e. construct
64. A sports car is a **luxury** that not everyone can afford. The antonym of "luxury" is
a. richness b. need c. comfort d. poverty e. confidence
65. Staying in a five-star hotel is a **luxury** for most people. The synonym of "luxury" is
a. comfort b. necessity c. richness d. poverty e. need
66. The new song became **popular** on social media. The antonym of "popular" is
a. famous b. well-liked c. disliked d. trendy e. unpopular
67. The campaign raised **awareness** about the importance of recycling. The synonym of "awareness" is
a. knowledge b. ignorance c. understanding d. unawareness e. calm
68. She is taking a course to **improve** her skills. The antonym of "improve" is
a. enhance b. develop c. upgrade d. worsen e. decline

Unit 3

الجزء الثاني القواعد
Language

Part 2

If

حالات حذف

نستخدم بدلا من (If) (Should + ... + inf.) كالتالي:

حذف If الحالة الاولى

- ★ If Toka **studies hard**, she will succeed.
= **Should** Toka **study hard**, she will succeed.

نستخدم بدلا من (If)

حذف If الحالة الثانية

- ★ If I **were** you, I'd help **poor** people.
= **Were** I you, I'd help poor people.
- ★ If I **had** much **money**, I'd buy a car.
= **Had** I much money, I'd buy a car.
- ★ If Toka **studied hard**, she'd succeed.
= **Should** Toka **study hard**, she'd succeed.
- ★ If Toka **studied hard**, she'd succeed.
= **Were** Toka **to study hard**, she'd succeed.

نستخدم بدلا من (If) (Had + subject + P.P) كالتالي:

حذف If الحالة الثالثة

- ★ If Toka **had left** earlier, she wouldn't have missed the train.
= **Had** Toka **left** earlier, she **wouldn't have missed** the train.

If

بدائل

If = in case = providing (that) = provided (that) = as long as
= on condition that = supposing (that) = suppose = imagine (that)

- ★ You can borrow my pen **if / provided that / on condition that / as long as** you give it back.
- ★ **In case** Toka left earlier, she wouldn't miss the train.
- ★ **Supposing / Imagine (that)** you found a job in Cairo, what would you do?

In case

- ★ I'll leave my mobile phone switched on **in case** Jana **calls**.
- ★ I'll draw a map for you **in case** you **have** problems finding our house.
- ★ I'll remind them about the meeting **in case** they've **forgotten**.
- ★ I'll give you my phone number **in case** you **need** to contact me.
- ★ You **should** insure your bike **in case** it **is stolen**.

If (there is)

= In case of

= With = By

+ noun / V + ing → في حالة

- ★ **In case of** emergency, call 122.
- ★ Toka wouldn't miss the train **with / by** leaving earlier.

unless =

→ إذا لم - لم (لم)

→ إذا لم - لو لم

→ **ታሪክ - ታሪክ**

- it is not for + inf. + ing/n.**

will + inf

→ الحالة الأولى

15

it were not for + inf. + ing/n.

subj.

would +

144

→ الحالة الثانية

it hadn't been for + inf. + ing/n.

have + P.P.

→ 必死性が高い

10. If he read the book, (will - would) he understand it?



یا ترکا.....تک یا حاکا.....تک

Exercise 04 Language Level 1

1. They wouldn't be in London now they caught the midday plane.
 a. unless b. provided that c. in case of d. without
2. doing regular exercises, I will be overweight.
 a. Without b. Unless c. As long as d. If
3. Unless you had a modern car, you able to go to Alexandria.
 a. will be b. won't be c. wouldn't be d. wouldn't have been
4. I will buy some tablets I feel a headache in the meeting room.
 a. in case of b. in case c. unless d. a & b
5. I'll swim in the sea today it's windy at the beach.
 a. unless b. in case of c. provided d. in case
6. Without the questions carefully, you couldn't answer them correctly.
 a. read b. have read c. reading d. is reading
7. If you in a hurry, leave that task for me.
 a. were b. had been c. have d. are
8. my teachers' support, I wouldn't have come the first in the final exam.
 a. Unless b. If c. Without d. In case of
9. working hard, we can't reach our goals.
 a. If b. As long as c. Unless d. Without
10. Rodina wouldn't have been a doctor she had studied hard.
 a. unless b. without c. in case of d. if
11. Get your umbrella it rains tomorrow.
 a. in case b. unless c. as long as d. provides
12. training hard, you can't win the match.
 a. Without b. Unless c. In case of d. If
13. you refused to help me, I wouldn't solve that problem. Many thanks, Hala.
 a. Without b. If c. In case of d. Unless
14. You will miss the train you arrive at the station in time.
 a. if b. unless c. because d. in case of
15. they had much time, they would have studied better.
 a. If b. Were c. Should d. Had
16. You can't have a good job good qualifications.
 a. unless b. if c. without d. in case
17. I a bird, I would fly.
 a. If b. Were c. Had d. Should
18. you boil water, it turns into vapour.
 a. Unless b. Without c. But for d. In case
19. she arrive early, I would help her.
 a. If b. Should c. Were d. Unless

النهاية ٢٠٢٢

20. having free time, let's have coffee together.

a. Without

b. In case of + n. / v-ing

d. Unless

بقي سويف ٢٠٢٢

21. working hard, you won't achieve your dreams.

a. If

b. Unless

c. Without + n. / v-ing

d. As long as

Exercise 24 Language Level 2

الزهرة ٢٠٢٢

22. Soha to read this book, she would get much information.

a. If

b. Should +

c. had

d. Were +

البلدشين ٢٠٢٢

23. my friends chosen a better destination, I would have joined them.

a. If

b. In case

c. Were

d. Had

طامية ٢٠٢٢

24. Had I had a good memory, I his name.

a. would remember

b. will remember

c. remembered

d. would have remembered

شرق الزقازيق ٢٠٢٢

25. I had any bread, I would have gone to the bakery.

a. Had

b. If

c. Hadn't

d. Unless

العاشر من رمضان ٢٠٢٢

26. he read a lot; he wouldn't have any information.

a. If

b. Should

c. Unless

d. Were

الدقهلية ٢٠٢٢

27. their help, I wouldn't have done any remarkable progress.

a. If

b. Unless

c. Without

d. If only

شرق الاسكندرية ٢٠٢٢ القناطر ٢٠٢٢ الاسماعيلية ٢٠٢٢

28. he to study hard, he would get high marks.

a. If

b. Had

c. Would

d. Were

القوسية أسبوط ٢٠٢٢

29. I a car, I would be happy.

a. Had

b. If

c. Were +

d. Unless

٤٣

30. You will miss the lecture you come on time.

a. if

b. unless

c. because

d. in case of

بنها ٢٠٢٢

31. he had enough money, he would have bought a car.

a. Had

b. If

c. Unless

d. Hadn't

٤٣

32. careful, he wouldn't make that silly mistake.

a. Is he

b. Wasn't he

c. Were he

d. Isn't he

٤٣

33. You won't be allowed to enter the club you hold your membership card.

a. when

b. if

c. unless

d. without

سوهاج ٢٠٢٢

34. you to go to bed early, you would get up early.

a. Were

b. if

c. Should

d. Unless

35. your teacher, I would force you to try harder.

a. Were

b. Was

c. Had

d. Should +

36. you were accused of robbery, what would you do?

a. Supposing

b. Imagined

c. Unless

d. In case of + n / v-ing

37. raining, we won't be able to finish the game.

a. If it didn't stop

b. Should it stop

c. If it stopped

d. Unless it stops

38. Mother says we can watch TV on that we do our homework first.

a. condition

b. provided

c. long as

d. if

39. Had he been more careful, he low marks.

a. wouldn't get

b. wouldn't have got c. will get

المستشار

d. would have got

40. you were in China, what food would you eat?

a. In case of

b. Unless

c. Imagine

d. Without + n/ing

41. my father, you would have thought he was wonderful too.

a. If you knew

b. Had you known

c. Should you

d. Were you to know

42. our savings, we wouldn't have been able to make the payments.

a. But for + n

b. In spite of

c. If it weren't for + v-ing

d. In case of + n/v-ing

Exercise 20 Language Level 3

43. taking drugs damages you, stop them at once.

a. Were

b. Without + n/v-ing

c. Should

d. If

44. playing computer games wastes your time, you can play as you like.

a. In case of + n/v-ing

b. If + جمل

c. Unless + فعل + n

d. If

45. I have to go now I will miss the train.

a. Consequently

b. otherwise

c. but for + n

d. in case of + n/v-ing

46. hesitate to help anyone as long as you can.

a. To not

b. Won't

c. Shouldn't

d. Don't

47. He wouldn't agree to do extra tasks without you.

a. paying

b. being paid

c. be paid

d. been paid

48. Imagine being a millionaire, what you do?

a. will

b. would

c. can

d. may

49. come, you would meet the boss today.

a. If you + فعل

b. Unless you

c. You should

d. Were you to

50. the fireman's efforts, the house would have been burnt.

a. In case of + n/v-ing

b. But for + n

c. Provided (that) + فعل

d. If + فعل + n

51. Were the builders the work to schedule, they would be rewarded.

a. finish

b. finished

c. to finish

d. had finished

52. waiking is useful, I will practise it.

a. Unless

b. In case of + n/v-ing

c. Without + n/v-ing

d. If

53. being accurate is necessary, I'll overlook the so many mistake you make.

a. Unless

b. If

c. in case of + n/v-ing

d. Without

2) Rewrite the following sentences using the word (s) in brackets:

1. He won't be part of the team because he is too short. (unless)

2. I'll help you only if you are honest with me. (as long as)

3. He will get high grades only when he works hard. (provided that)

4. Bad behavior always leads to punishment. (in case of)

5. I couldn't solve the problem because they didn't help me. (Without)

6. You won't enter the hall unless you have a ticket. (if)

7. You'll be late to school except when you wake up early. (unless)

8. She is very poor, so she can't travel abroad. (were)

9. In case he arrives early, call me. (Should)

Exercise

3

Openbook

Part

3

Enrich your Language

خاص بالطالب المتفوق

استخدام التصريف الثالث (P.P) بعد as - if - when وهو هنا اختصار لجملة كانت مبنية للمجهول

- ★ As guided by the instructor, the students completed the test successfully.
- ★ If accepted for the program, you will receive a confirmation email.
- ★ When examine, they noticed that he had cancer.

1. As on TV, the product has a variety of uses.
a. seeing b. see c. saw d. seen
2. If for the role, he will need to relocate to a new city.
a. chosen b. chose c. choose d. choosing
3. When about his plans, he remained silent.
a. ask b. asked c. asking d. been asked



مع هذه التعبيرات الفعل يتبع الفاعل الأول

as well as / besides / in addition to / along with

- ★ He as well as they likes reading books.
- ★ They along with he like reading books.

4. Mr Ai Daifi as well as his children to Mecca for three years.
a. has had b. have gone c. has been d. have been

لاحظ مع هذه التعبيرات الفعل يتبع الفاعل الثاني

not only . but also .. / or / either .. or / neither .. nor

- ★ Neither Ahmed nor I am happy.
- ★ Not only Jana but also they are late.
- ★ Either I or Aya is out of the competition.

5. Neither Mostafa nor his friends wealthy.
a. has b. is c. are d. have

لاحظ الفرق بين

used to + Inf.

am - is - are used to (v + Ing)

اعتاد أن تعبر عن عادة كانت تحدث في الماضي ولم تعد تحدث الآن
معتاد على (تعبر عن عادة تحدث في الحاضر)

- ★ I used to play football when I was young, but now I don't.
- ★ I'm used to playing football.

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

- ★ Wind is used to sail ships.
- ★ Cotton is used to make clothes.

6. He football, but now he doesn't.
a. is used to play b. used to playing c. is used to playing d. used to play
7. The saw wood.
a. is used to cut b. used to cutting c. is used to cutting d. used to cut

Unit 3

Skills

الجزء الثالث
المهارات

Part 3

خطة تطوير كتابة المقال

Essay Writing Development Plan

A

Definition

- ★ It is an organized plan that helps the student write an essay in a systematic way.
خطة منظّمة تساعد الطالب على كتابة مقال بشكل منهجي

B

Essay Outline

- ★ A brief plan or model that shows how to organize the ideas of an essay before writing.

مخطط المقال يساعدك على ترتيب الأفكار وضمن وضوح المقال قبل كتابته بالكامل

"Words can be more dangerous than weapons."

- ★ Plan your writing using the structure below:

خطط لكتابتك باستخدام الهيكل أدناه

Hook

- ★ Start with a strong question

e.g., "Can a single sentence start a war?"

(جملة جذب الانتباه)

ابداً بسؤال قوي

Background

- ★ Briefly explain the idea that words have great power.

(خلفية / تمهيد)

Thesis Statement (الفكرة الأساسية / الجملة الرئيسية)

- ★ State your main argument clearly بوضوح.
e.g., "I believe words are more dangerous than weapons because they can destroy trust, ruin reputations."

Harm to Individuals

- ★ Topic Sentence جملة الموضوع / الفكرة الرئيسية للفقرة
- ★ Introduce the main idea and give a specific example.
e.g., "Firstly, cruel words can ruin a person's life."
قدم الفكرة الأساسية للفقرة وذكر مثالاً محدداً يدعمها.
- ★ Cyber bullying or a false rumor can destroy a person's career.

Harm to Society

- ★ Topic Sentence جملة الموضوع / الفكرة الرئيسية للفقرة
- ★ Introduce the second point قدم النقطة الثانية
e.g., "Furthermore, misinformation can harm entire communities or countries."
e.g., Fake news can cause public panic.

Restate Thesis (إعادة صياغة الجملة الرئيسية)

- ★ Summarize your main argument in different words.

لخص فكرتك الرئيسية بكلمات مختلفة.

e.g., "In conclusion, the ability of words to cause deep and lasting damage makes them a powerful threat."

Final Thought (الفكرة النهائية / الخاتمة)

- ★ End with a reflection or a call to action

اختم بتأمل أو دعوة لاتخاذ إجراء.

e.g., "Therefore, we must all learn to use our words responsibly."

1) Introduction
القدمة

2) Body Paragraph 1
الفقرة الأولى

3) Body Paragraph 2
الفقرة الثانية

4) Conclusion
الخاتمة

Exercise 04

Writing

- Which comes first in a typical essay outline?
a. Body paragraphs b. Conclusion c. Thesis statement d. References
- What does "imagery" mean in writing?
a. Pictures printed in the essay b. Drawing a map c. Words that create mental pictures and sensory experiences d. Using bullet point
- An outline should be written
a. after finishing the essay b. in full paragraphs c. only if the teacher asks d. before writing the first draft
- A thesis statement
a. Is a background story b. Ends the essay c. Introduces body paragraphs d. States the main argument clearly
- Which sentence is an example of a hook?
a. "In conclusion, words are powerful" b. "Can a single sentence start a war?" c. "Firstly, cruel words can ruin a person's life" d. "Cyberbullying is bad"
- What should you do in the conclusion?
a. Ask a question b. Introduce new topics c. Restate your thesis d. Start with a hook
- A final thought in the conclusion should
a. Ask unrelated questions b. Introduce a new topic c. List body points d. End with reflection or call to action
- Peer feedback sentence starts with
a. "I like how you..." b. "First, write the body..." c. "The essay is finished" d. "Use a hook"
- Which sentence is correct for peer feedback?
a. "One strong point in your article is your examples" b. "Ignore grammar" c. "Write a hook" d. "End your paragraph"
- "You could improve by..." is used to
a. Praise the essay b. Give constructive advice c. Introduce a new topic d. Summarize the essay
- Which is NOT part of an essay introduction?
a. Hook b. Background c. Thesis statement d. Body Paragraph 1
- "In conclusion, the ability of words to cause deep and lasting damage makes them a powerful threat" is an example of:
a. Hook b. Body paragraph c. Restating thesis d. Background
- What should you do before believing or sharing a story?
a. Check sources and facts b. Share immediately c. Ignore the content d. Write a hook
- Which of these is a positive peer feedback sentence?
a. "This is wrong" b. "I like how you organized your essay" c. "You need to rewrite everything" d. "Ignore the instructions"
- A thesis statement should
a. Be unclear b. Only list examples c. Be at the end of the essay d. Clearly state the main argument
- Why is the hook important?
a. It entertains the reader b. It grabs attention c. It ends the essay d. It introduces the conclusion
- "Can a single sentence start a war?" is an example of:
a. Thesis statement b. Hook c. Body paragraph d. Conclusion
- "Your conclusion made me think about ..." is an example of:
a. Introduction b. Peer feedback c. Hook d. Thesis

Exercise 04 Translation

1. The words we say and hear have a direct effect on our thoughts and if we only allow positive thoughts into our minds, we will end up with positive ideas.

للكلمات التي نقولها ونتحدثها تأثير مباشر على أفكارنا وإذا سمحنا فقط للأفكار الإيجابية لتدخل عقولنا سوف تنتهي بأفكار سلبية.

للكلمات التي نقولها ونسمعها تأثير مباشر على أفكارنا وإذا سمحنا فقط للأفكار الإيجابية لتدخل عقولنا سوف تنتهي بأفكار إيجابية.

للكلمات التي نقولها ونسمعها تأثير سيء على أفكارنا وإذا سمحنا فقط للأفكار الإيجابية لتدخل عقولنا سوف تنتهي بأفكار إيجابية.

للكلمات التي نقولها ونسمعها تأثير مباشر على أفكارنا وإذا سمحنا فقط للتفكير النقدي لتدخل عقولنا سوف تنتهي بأفكار إيجابية.

2. Several teenagers effectively participated in the campaign which their local council had launched against bullying and violence.

شارك القليل من المراهقين بفاعلية في الحملة التي أطلقها مجلسهم المحلي ضد التنمر والعنف.

شارك العديد من البالغين بفاعلية في الحملة التي أطلقها مجلسهم القومي ضد التنمر والعنف.

شارك العديد من المراهقين بفاعلية في الحملة التي أطلقها مجلسهم المحلي ضد التحيز والعنف.

شارك العديد من المراهقين بفاعلية في الحملة التي أطلقها مجلسهم المحلي ضد التنمر والعنف.

٣. يجب أن نستفيد من أوقات الفراغ بشكل إيجابي عن طريق ممارسة الأنشطة مثل الرياضة أو القراءة أو الاضطلاع بجمعية خيرية.

a. We must make use of free time positive by practising activities such as sports, reading or joining a charity.

b. We must make use of free time positively by practising activities such as sports, reading or joining a charity.

c. We must make use of free time positively by practising activities such as sports, reading or joining a volunteer.

d. We must make useful of free time positively by practising activities such as sports, reading or joining a charity.

٤. تساعد جودة الإنتاج على زيادة التصدير وتقليل البطالة وجلب العملة الصعبة.

a. Quality of production helps to increase exportation, reduce employment and bring out hard currency.

b. Quality of production helps to decrease exportation, reduce employment and bring in hard currency.

c. Quality of production helps to increase importation, reduce employment and bring in hard currency.

d. Quality of production helps to increase exportation, reduce unemployment and bring in hard currency.

٥. حقق العلماء المصريون نجاحات عظيمة في كل أنحاء العالم وسوف يحققوا المزيد إذا تم إعطاؤهم الفرصة الملائمة.

a. Egyptian scientists have achieved great successful all over the world. They will achieve more if they are given the due chance.

b. Egyptian scientists have achieved great succeed all over the world. They will achieve more if they are given the due chance.

c. Egyptian scientists have achieved great successes all over the world. They will achieve more if they are giving the due chance.

d. Egyptian scientists have achieved great successes all over the world. They will achieve more if they are given the due chance.



General Exercises

on

Unit

3

A

Vocabulary and Structure

Choose the (2) correct answers out of the (5) options given:

- We must teach children that violence is never the answer. The antonym of "violence" is
 a. force b. calm c. trick d. aggression e. peace
- My parents always support me in everything I do. "Support" can be replaced by
 a. assist b. hinder c. resist d. help e. oppose

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

- The police caught the of the crime outside the mall.
 a. suspect b. victim c. thief d. witness
- The company launched a new to attract customers.
 a. product b. fault c. mistake d. error
- Students can benefit free online courses to improve their skills.
 a. by b. in c. at d. from
- Please make your instructions so everyone can understand.
 a. confusing b. hidden c. clear d. long
- She felt after reading the difficult instructions.
 a. clear b. confused c. sure d. confident
- What you do if you didn't see him today?
 a. will b. would c. did d. had
- If I a language course, I would be able to speak to foreigners.
 a. did b. does c. will do d. would do
- If a huge storm the coast, it would destroy many of the houses.
 a. is hitting b. hits c. hit d. had hit
- Iron expands if
 a. it is heat b. is heated c. it is heated d. heating
- I don't have enough money. If I, I would have the ability to help you.
 a. have b. had c. had had d. have had
- "Next time, try to..." is an example of
 a. thesis statement b. Peer feedback c. Body paragraph d. Hook
- What should a hook do in an essay?
 a. Provide a detailed example b. Start with a strong question or idea c. Summarize the conclusion d. List vocabulary words

B

Reading Comprehension

Read the following passage, then answer the questions:

School is the second best home for students. They spend a lot of time there. East or west, school is the best. Let's shed more light on that topic in a few more details.

Students' classmates are like brothers to them. Teachers act as their family members: caring for them, not ignoring their needs and keeping good eyes on them. Students like spending nice time at school. There are playgrounds to practise many games in it. Students can do their hobbies there; they can play music or chess, and do different activities. They can take part in many activities such as reading in the library, cleaning their school and classrooms, planting trees and flowers, writing poetry or articles, playing in the playground, helping their society in any form. All members at school have a duty towards students.

The director or the school can make things easy for students to feel at home. He / She can give instructions to the staff to do all what they can to motivate and encourage their students. Teachers should help their students in the same way that parents do. Teachers should make school a place to love for students. They must help students with their different problems. It is necessary that a teacher offer help and aid for his students, so that they can feel trust in their teachers. Students, also, have a role to play; they should be quiet, polite and active. They must obey their teachers as this can help in the reform of schools and education. If students are encouraged to love their school, won't they become more and more successful?

15. Students can spend time at school.
a. bad b. worse c. terrible d. good
16. A suitable title for this passage would be
a. the school year b. the director c. students d. teachers
17. Reading, cleaning, writing, playing and helping students are
a. plays b. sports c. games d. activities
18. If teachers and students work together well, ... will be better.
a. our country b. schools c. students d. A, B and C
19. The underlined word "He / She" refer to
a. the director b. the staff c. the student d. the classmate
20. Students must their teachers' advice to become better.
a. refuse b. follow c. deny d. object to
21. Teachers are to parents in looking after students.
a. different b. unlike c. unlikely d. similar

Writing

Translate the following sentences.

22. Our parents exert great efforts to please us and provide a happy secure life for us. We really owe much to them.

وسمى مقالة ٢٠٢١
أ. أبائنا يبذلون جهودا كبيرة لإسعادنا وتوفير بيئة سعيدة وأمنة لنا. نحن حقاً مدينون لهم بالكثير.
ب. يبذل أبائنا جهوداً عادية لإرضائنا وتوفير حياة سعيدة وأمنة لنا. نحن بالفعل دائنون لهم بالكثير.
ج. يحاول أبائنا محاولات كبيرة لإرضائنا وتوفير حياة سعيدة وأمنة لنا. نحن بالفعل دائنون لهم بالقليل.
د. يبذل أبائنا جهوداً كبيرة لإرضائنا وتوفير حياة سعيدة وأمنة لنا. نحن حقاً مدينون لهم بالكثير.

٢٣. الحياة رحلة رائعة رغم ما بها من آلام. علينا أن نتحمل هذه الآلام كي ننهض بمصر.
a. Life is an amazing journey, although its pain. We must endure this pain in order to improve Egypt.
b. Life is an amazed journey, despite its pain. We must endure this pain in order to improve Egypt.
c. Life is an amazing journey, despite its pain. We must endure this pain in order to improve Egypt.
d. Life is an amazing journey, however its pain. We must endure this pain in order to improve Egypt.

Rewrite the sentences using the word(s) in brackets to give the same meaning.

24. I didn't hear the good news because I was abroad. If I hadn't been abroad, I would have heard the news.
25. I might hear important news, and then I'll call you. I'll call you if I hear important news.

Answer the following questions:

26. Why did Santiago wait instead of pulling the line immediately?
27. How does Hemingway use the bird to symbolize guidance and hope?
28. Why does Santiago compare himself to Joe DiMaggio?
Write an essay of about 150 words on the following topic:
Fake news and fake platforms

Skills

خاص بطلاب الأزهر الشريف



أزهر الدقهلية ٢٠٢٢

1) Complete the following dialogue:

- Alaa: What is your favourite sport?
Ehab: ① Football is my favourite sport.
Alaa: ② Why do you like it?
Ehab: I like it because of Mohammed Saiah.
Alaa: ③ Where does he play / Which team does he play for?
Ehab: He plays for Liverpool.
Alaa: ④ What is Liverpool?
Ehab: It is a famous English team.

2) Read the following passage, then answer the questions:

أزهر الدقهلية ٢٠٢٢

Today millions of people know Charles Dickens for the brilliant novels he wrote. Dickens didn't only want to entertain people with his books, but he also wanted to change their opinions about the world they lived in. He hoped his readers would then do something to make the world a better place. Dickens was most interested in helping poor children because of his own difficult childhood. When he was 12 years old, his father was sent to prison and he had to leave school and work to support his family instead. His novel "David Copperfield" is an autobiography of his life.

A. Answer the following questions:

1. Why is Charles Dickens a world-famous writer?

2. What did he hope his readers to do?

3. What was he most interested in?

B. Choose the correct answer:

4. Charles Dickens was a famous
a. poet b. singer c. storyteller d. playwright
5. The underlined word "most" means
a. very b. a little c. slightly d. a bit

3) A. Translate into Arabic:

You can only make friends if you spend time with them. The best way to do this is to play team sports you like.

B. Translate into English:

While I was revising my lessons, my mother was making dinner.

Review

1

Units (1, 2 & 3)



A

Vocabulary

1) Choose the (Two) correct answers out of the FIVE (5) options given.

1. We must ensure that tourism develops in harmony with the environment. The synonym of the underlined word "harmony" is
a. conflict b. confusion c. coordination d. separation e. agreement
 2. There were three large figures carved out of the rock. The synonym of the underlined word "carved" is
a. painted b. shaped c. tenw rit d. cut e. erased
 3. He tried to impress me with his extensive knowledge of football. The antonym of the underlined word "knowledge" is
a. wisdom b. ignorance c. learning d. facts e. illiteracy
 4. I began the book six months ago, but I can't seem to finish it. The antonym of the underlined word "began" is
a. finished b. invested c. ended d. launched e. started
 5. Productivity in the factory has "slipped" quite noticeably in the last year. The synonym of the underlined word "slipped" is
a. got better b. got worse c. aepsecd d. succeeded e. fallen
- 2) Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d.
6. is what you do or give to achieve something together with other people, or to help make something successful.
a. Contribution b. Contamination c. Presentation d. Coraptoiom
 7. Egypt is a land with a heart that has beaten for thousands of years. The phrase "beaten for" suggests a
a. continuous, ongoing life b. difficult struggle
c. temporary event d. brief history
 8. Schools play an important in society.
a. reel b. rule c. roll d. role
 9. Egypt was also "a crossroads for trade". This idiom means it was a place where
a. roads crossed b. merchants argued
c. people and goods from many places meet d. merchants got lost
 10. You should more pride in your work.
a. drop b. swell c. take d. give
 11. Our ancestors worked with vision and determination. They had
a. clear goals and a strong will to achieve them
b. poor eyesight and were stubborn c. no goals and a lot of energy
d. a great imagination and an inability to finish
 12. I think her kindness is one of her strong points. The antonym of the underlined word "kindness" is
a. care b. cruelty c. equity d. urgency
 13. She showed enormous courage when she him from the fire.
a. pretend b. reserved c. dropped d. rescued
 14. Language games are usually intended to encourage student
a. interactive b. interaction c. interact d. interactively

15. The news of her acceptance into the program "filled her with optimism" about the future. The phrase "filled her with optimism" means
- a. Gave her food b. Made her hopeful c. Made her tired d. Gave her money
16. His new book is a/an blend of clever humor and heartwarming characters.
- a. irresistible b. resistible c. urgent d. misfortunate
17. is a sudden and dangerous situation that needs quick action.
- a. Emergency b. Responsibility c. Community d. Reservation
18. The phrase "wolves in sheep's clothing" means
- a. Animals that disguise themselves b. People who love animals
c. Brave individuals d. Dangerous people who appear kind
19. Earlier today, a young man was arrested for attacking a motorist. The antonym of the underlined word "attacking" is
- a. destroying b. damaging c. defending d. helping
20. Working at home was making her feel increasingly
- a. isolate b. isolation c. isolationist d. isolated
21. They us into thinking they would come back later with our money.
- a. deceived b. deception c. deceptive d. decisive
22. It's a big mistake to share any news without
- a. checking b. sleeping c. running d. eating
23. The internet can sometimes have about health.
- a. misleading b. misfortune c. mistake d. misinformation
24. is to look for a long time with the eyes wide open, especially when surprised, frightened or thinking.
- a. Store b. Steer c. Start d. are St
25. The firefighters worked quickly to people from the car after the accident.
- a. find b. lose c. rescue d. hide



Language

1) Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d.

26. If it rains tomorrow, we the picnic.
- a. cancel b. will cancel c. cancels d. canceled
27. If she harder, she will pass the exam.
- a. study b. studied c. will study d. studies
28. If you don't hurry, you the bus.
- a. miss b. will miss c. misses d. missed
29. What you do if you win the lottery?
- a. do b. will c. did d. would
30. If I you, I would apologize.
- a. am b. was c. were d. will be
31. She'll be sad if you come to her party.
- a. don't b. won't c. didn't d. hadn't
32. If I had time, I with you.
- a. went b. will go c. would go d. went
33. Students wear uniforms at this school.
- a. must b. mustn't c. should d. shouldn't
34. You smoke here. It's against the rules.
- a. must b. mustn't c. should d. shouldn't

35. You take an umbrella. It might rain.
a. must b. mustn't c. should d. shouldn't
36. You eat fast food every day. It's unhealthy.
a. must b. mustn't c. should d. shouldn't
37. Children play near busy roads.
a. must b. mustn't c. should d. won't
38. He get more sleep. He looks tired.
a. must b. mustn't c. will d. shouldn't
39. You be late for the interview. It's important.
a. must b. mustn't c. should d. shouldn't
40. You ignore your homework.
a. must b. mustn't c. should d. shouldn't
41. She to school yesterday.
a. go b. goes c. went d. going
42. I my homework last night.
a. finish b. finishes c. finished d. finishing
43. He late for work this morning.
a. is b. was c. were d. be
44. She her leg when she fell.
a. break b. breaks c. broke d. broken
45. They the game last Saturday.
a. win b. wins c. won d. winning
46. She her teeth before bed.
a. brush b. brushes c. brushed d. brushing
47. They football when it started to rain.
a. play b. are playing c. played d. were playing
48. He his homework at 8 PM last night.
a. do b. was doing c. did d. does
49. They a movie when the lights went out.
a. watch b. were watching c. watched d. are watching
50. I for the bus when it began to snow.
a. wait b. was waiting c. waited d. am waiting
51. They the car when it started to rain.
a. wash b. were washing c. washed d. are washing
52. Which of the following sentences is structurally correct:
a. You must to study if you want to succeed
b. You must be study if you want to succeed.
c. You must study if you want to succeed. d. You must to study if you want succeed.
53. Which of the following sentences is structurally correct?
a. You should to drink more water. b. You should drank more water
c. You should drink more water. d. You should drunk more water.
54. Which of the following sentences is structurally correct?
a. If I had knew, I would come. b. If I known, I would have come.
c. If I knew, I would come. d. If I had knew, I would have come.
55. Which of the following sentences is structurally correct?
a. If you eat healthy, you will feel better. b. If you eat healthily, you will feel better
c. If you ate healthily, you will feel better. d. If you eat healthy, you would feel better.

2) Rewrite the following sentences using the word(s) in brackets to give the same meaning.

- | | |
|--|-------------|
| 56. He didn't play tennis at all. | (never) |
| 57. She played the piano when she was a child. | (used to) |
| 58. If it rains, we will cancel the picnic. | (won't) |
| 59. I would help you if I had time. | (have) |
| 60. If they don't hurry, they'll be late. | (won't) |
| 61. It's necessary to wear a seat belt. | (must) |
| 62. It's a bad idea to eat junk food every day. | (shouldn't) |
| 63. It's important to apologize when you're wrong. | (should) |
| 64. It's necessary to lock the door at night. | (must) |
| 65. It's a bad idea to drive without a license. | (shouldn't) |
| 66. Perhaps she has lost her phone. | (may) |
| 67. It's recommended to exercise regularly. | (should) |



Translation

1) Choose the correct Arabic translation from a, b, c, or d.

68. Egypt's heritage is deeply rooted in its ancient civilization, featuring iconic monuments.
- أ. يتمتع تراث مصر بجذور عميقة في حضارتها القديمة، ويضم آثارا شهيرة.
 ب. يتمتع مناخ مصر بجذور عميقة في حضارتها القديمة، ويضم آثارا شهيرة.
 ج. يتمتع طقس مصر بجذور عميقة في حضارتها القديمة، ويضم آثارا شهيرة.
 د. يستمتع تراث مصر بجذور عميقة في حضارتها القديمة، ويضم آثارا شهيرة.

2) Choose the correct English translation from a, b, c, or d.

٦٩. يشهد تاريخ البلاد على ذكاء الفراعنة وقوتهم، الذين لا يزال تأثيرهم حاضرا في مصر الحديثة.
- a. The country's history is residence with the cleverness and power of the pharaohs, whose affection can still be seen in modern-day Egypt.
 b. The country's history is evidence of the clever and power of the pharaohs, whose affection can still be seen in modern-day Egypt.
 c. The country's history is evidence of the cleverness and power of the pharaohs, whose influence can still be seen in modern-day Egypt.
 d. The country's history is residence of the cleverness and powerful of the pharaohs, whose influence can still be seen in modern-day Egypt.
٧٠. تستخدم المدارس التكنولوجيا لتعليم البرمجة والروبوتات والمعرفة الرقمية منذ الصغر.
- a. Schools use technology to teach coding, robotics, and digital illiteracy from an early age.
 b. Technology schools use to teaching coding, robotics, and digital literacy from an early age.
 c. Schools use technology to teaching coding, robotics, and digital literacy from an early age.
 d. Schools use technology to teach coding, robotics, and digital literacy from an early age.



Reading Comprehension

Read the following passage, then answer the questions below.

In many cities around the world, people are looking for new ways to travel more efficiently and reduce pollution. One growing solution is the use of electric scooters, also known as e-scooters. These small vehicles run on rechargeable batteries and are usually rented through smartphone apps. Riders can pick them up at one location and leave them at another, making short trips quicker and more convenient.

Supporters of e-scooters say they help reduce traffic and are more **eco-friendly** than cars.

Because they use electricity instead of gasoline, they produce fewer greenhouse gases. They also make it easier for people to cover short distances without needing to drive. For instance, someone can ride an e-scooter from a bus stop to their workplace in just a few minutes.

However, critics argue that e-scooters are not always safe. Many riders do not wear helmets, and accidents can happen when scooters are used on crowded sidewalks or busy roads. In addition, the batteries must be recharged often, and collecting and charging thousands of scooters still creates environmental costs.

Overall, e-scooters are becoming a common sight in modern cities. Whether they are a perfect solution or just a temporary trend remains an open question

1. The main purpose of e-scooters is to
 - a. provide an efficient and eco-friendly travel option
 - b. replace all cars in large and small cities
 - c. create jobs for people charging the scooters
 - d. encourage people to walk longer distances
2. E-scooters are usually rented
 - a. through smartphone apps with location services
 - b. by visiting rental shops in shopping centers
 - c. from public transportation ticket machines
 - d. by calling special numbers for delivery
3. E-scooters are useful because they
 - a. reduce traffic and produce fewer gases
 - b. replace buses and trains in big cities
 - c. are faster than trains and airplanes
 - d. never need recharging or repair work
4. The disadvantage of e-scooters is that they
 - a. are too expensive for most travelers
 - b. may cause accidents on crowded streets
 - c. can only be used by young students
 - d. are banned in all major world cities
5. The word "eco-friendly" in the second paragraph means ".....".
 - a. Safe for the environment and less polluting
 - b. Very cheap and easy for many travelers
 - c. Highly modern and popular in rich cities
 - d. Extremely fast and good for competitions
6. E-scooters still might harm the environment as
 - a. collecting and charging them uses resources
 - b. riders usually throw away old helmets
 - c. they can only be used during summer
 - d. they make people avoid walking completely
7. According to the passage, we can infer about e-scooters that
 - a. their long-term role in cities is still uncertain
 - b. they will soon replace all public transportation
 - c. they are the safest travel option available today
 - d. their popularity is already declining everywhere



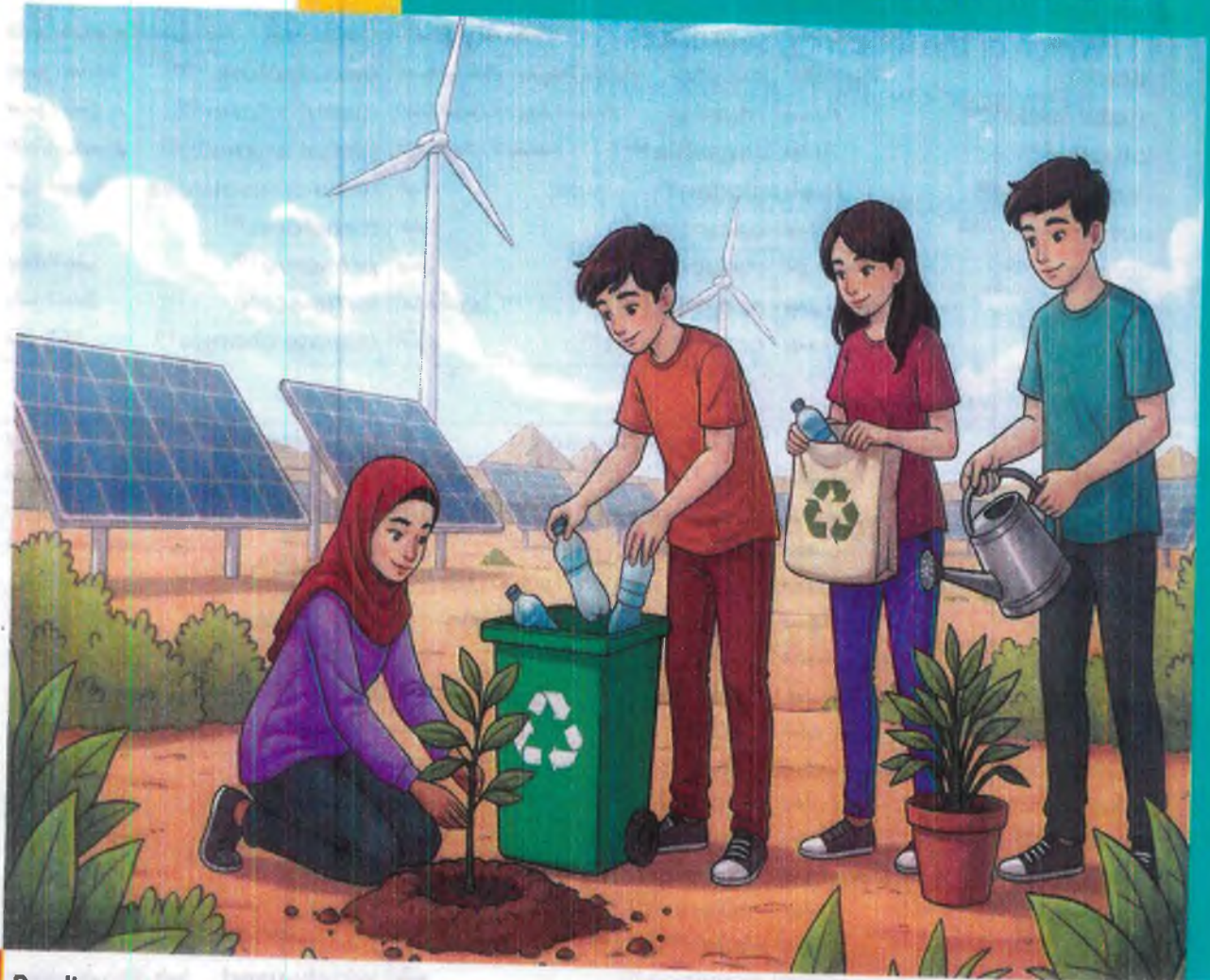
Writing

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

1. The main purpose of the introduction in an essay is to
 - a. list references
 - b. present the topic and thesis statement
 - c. summarize the conclusion
 - d. include dialogue

Unit 4

Save and Shine



Learning Outcomes

- | | |
|------------------|---|
| Reading | - An article about how to go green in industry.
- Identify key details of a text about the importance of clean energy. |
| Language | - Verbs + (inf. or -ing) forms. |
| Listening | - A community campaign. |
| Speaking | - A debate about the importance of green industry. |
| 3 Writing | - Write a formal email. |



حفظ على البيئة وحماها
Unit 4 Save and Shine

Lessons 1 Go Green
2 One Bag at a Time

Key Vocabulary

depletion ⁽ⁿ⁾ <i>v. deplete</i> استنزاف / نكس	overuse ⁽ⁿ⁾ الإفراط في الاستخدام	go green انتحول لسلوب حياة صديق للبيئة
landfill ⁽ⁿ⁾ مدفن نفايات	misuse إساءة استخدام / يسيء الاستخدام	manufacture ^(nv) يصنع / صناعة
sustainable ^(adj) مستدام	reusing إعادة استخدام / يعيد استخدام	manufacturer ⁽ⁿ⁾ صانع / منتج
initiative ⁽ⁿ⁾ مبادرة	reusable ^(adj) قابل لإعادة الاستخدام	global warming ⁽ⁿ⁾ الاحتباس الحراري
renewable ^(adj) متجددة	slogan ⁽ⁿ⁾ شعار	natural resources موارد طبيعية
eco-friendly ^(adj) صديق للبيئة	campaign ⁽ⁿ⁾ حملة	transform ^(v) يحول
concern ^(nv) قلق / اهتمام / يقلق	reduce ^(v) يقلل	preserve ^(v) يحافظ على
swap ^(nv) يبدل / تبادل	recycling ⁽ⁿ⁾ إعادة تدوير	large-scale واسع النطاق
waste ^(nv) يهدر / يضيع / مخلفات	commitment ⁽ⁿ⁾ التزام	climate change ⁽ⁿ⁾ تغير المناخ

Main Vocabulary

honored ^(adj) مشرف / فخور	Industrial Revolution الثورة الصناعية	organize ^(v) ينظم
pollution ⁽ⁿ⁾ تلوث	exchange ^(nv) يبدل / تبادل	technology ⁽ⁿ⁾ تكنولوجيا
individual ⁽ⁿ⁾ فرد / فردي	concept ⁽ⁿ⁾ مفهوم	society ⁽ⁿ⁾ مجتمع
costly ^(adj) مكلف	fight ^(nv) صراع / قتال / يحارب	role ⁽ⁿ⁾ دور
forum ⁽ⁿ⁾ منتدى	neighborhood حي / منطقة سكنية	automobiles ⁽ⁿ⁾ سيارات / مركبات
consumer ⁽ⁿ⁾ مستهلك	environmental بيئية	shop owners أصحاب المتاجر
practice ⁽ⁿ⁾ ممارسة / تدريب	social media وسائل التواصل الاجتماعي	notice ^(v) يلاحظ
generation ⁽ⁿ⁾ جيل / توليد	cloth ⁽ⁿ⁾ قماش	explain ^(v) يشرح
approach ⁽ⁿ⁾ منهج / نهج / طريقة	goods ⁽ⁿ⁾ سلع / بضائع	climate ⁽ⁿ⁾ مناخ
essential ^(adj) أساسي / ضروري	discussion ⁽ⁿ⁾ مناقشة	area ⁽ⁿ⁾ منطقة
adopt ^(v) يتبنى	product ⁽ⁿ⁾ منتج	customer ⁽ⁿ⁾ زبون / عميل
outcome ⁽ⁿ⁾ نتيجة	process ⁽ⁿ⁾ عملية	plastic bags أكياس بلاستيكية
damage ^(nv) ضرر / يلحق الضرر	materials ⁽ⁿ⁾ مواد	balance توازن
community ⁽ⁿ⁾ مجتمع	major ^(adj) رئيسي / هام	profit ⁽ⁿ⁾ ربح
inspire ^(v) يلهم	convince ^(v) يقنع	harm ^(nv) ضرر / يضر
industries ⁽ⁿ⁾ صناعات	industry ⁽ⁿ⁾ صناعة	widely-used مستخدم على نطاق واسع
production plants مصانع إنتاج	alternative ⁽ⁿ⁾ بديل	organization ⁽ⁿ⁾ منظمة
require ^(v) يتطلب		amount ⁽ⁿ⁾ كمية

Collocations

take the initiative to يأخذ المبادرة لـ	reduce pollution and waste يقلل التلوث والنفايات
make changes يقوم بتغييرات	organize a swap ينظم تبادل
build a sustainable future يبني مستقبل مستدام	have harmful effects on له آثار ضارة على
preserve resources for يحافظ على الموارد	adopt green practices يتبنى ممارسات صديق للبيئة
overuse of resources الإفراط في استخدام الموارد	play a role in يلعب دوراً في
do something that helps يقوم بعمل يساعد	cause damage يسبب دمار

Expressions & Prepositions

environmental concerns	مخاوف بيئية	For this reason,	ولهذا السبب
cut down costs	يخفض التكاليف	exchange ... for ...	يبدل بـ.....
reusable cloth bags	أكياس قماش قابلة لإعادة الاستخدام	throw away	يرمي / يتخلص من
clean technologies	تقنيات نظيفة	fight against climate change	مكافحة تغير المناخ
cut down on resource use	تقليل استخدام الموارد	eco-friendly production plants	مصانع صديقة للبيئة
depletion of natural resources	استنزاف الموارد الطبيعية	be honored to	يتشرف بـ
large-scale production	إنتاج واسع النطاق	misuse of technology	سوء استخدام التكنولوجيا
transform factories into eco-friendly plants	يحول المصانع إلى مصانع صديقة للبيئة	negative outcome	نتيجة سلبية
		environmentally friendly products	منتجات صديقة للبيئة

Definitions

depletion	استنزاف	▶ reduction in the number or amount of something
renewable	متجددة	▶ something that can be replaced naturally
sustainable	مستدام	▶ able to continue without causing damage to the environment
eco-friendly	صديق للبيئة	▶ not harmful to the environment
landfill	مدفن نفايات	▶ a place where waste is buried under the ground
initiative	مبادرة	▶ a first step or action to start something new
slogan	شعار	▶ a short and memorable phrase used to express an idea or campaign
reusable	قابل لإعادة الاستخدام	▶ can be used again many times
swap	يبدل / تبادل	▶ to exchange one thing for another
waste	مخلفات / نفايات	▶ unwanted or unused material
campaign	حملة	▶ a planned series of activities to achieve a goal
reduce	يقلل	▶ to make something smaller or less
concern	قلق / اهتمام	▶ a feeling of worry or importance about something

Derivatives

Verb		Noun		Adjective	
pollute	يلوث	pollution	تلوث	polluted	ملوث
recycle	يعيد التدوير	recycling	إعادة تدوير	recyclable	قابل لإعادة التدوير
sustain	يدعم / يحافظ	sustainability	استدامة	sustainable	مستدام
deplete	يستنزف	depletion	استنزاف	depleted	مستنزف
preserve	يحافظ على	preservation	حفظ / صون	preservable	قابل للحفظ
commit	يلتزم / يرتكب	commitment	التزام	committed	ملتزم
use	يستخدم	usage	استخدام	useful / useless	مفيد / غير مفيد
reduce	يقلل	reduction	تقليل	reduced	مخفض
inspire	يلهم	inspiration	الإلهام	inspiring	ملهم
organize	ينظم	organization	تنظيم	organized	منظم
honor	يشرف	honor	شرف	honorable	مشرف

Synonyms & Antonyms

Word	Meaning	Synonym	Antonym
depletion	استنزاف	exhaustion, reduction, draining	boost, restoration, increase
harmful	ضار	damaging, destructive, unsafe	beneficial, useful, helpful
misuse	إساءة استخدام	abuse, overuse, mistreatment	proper use, correct use
reusable	قابل لإعادة الاستخدام	durable, washable	disposable, single-use
reduce	يقلل	decrease, lessen, cut down	increase, raise, expand
sustainable	مستدام	renewable, maintainable	unsustainable, temporary, short-lived
eco-friendly	صديق للبيئة	environmentally friendly, green,	harmful, polluting, damaging
transform	يعول	convert, change, remodel	keep, maintain, preserve
honored	مشرف	proud, respected, esteemed	ashamed, embarrassed, dishonored
preserve	يحافظ على	protect, safeguard, maintain	destroy, neglect, waste
inspire	يلهم	encourage, motivate	discourage, depress
waste (v)(n)	يهدر / يضيع / مخلفات	rubbish, garbage, trash, misuse	save, conserve, preserve
costly	مكلف	expensive, high-priced, dear	cheap, affordable, inexpensive
swap (n/v)	يبدل / يتبادل	exchange, trade, switch, replace	keep, retain, hold
concern (n/v)	قلق / اهتمام / يقلق	worry, issue, interest, anxiety	calmness, indifference, unconcern

Language Notes

Notice the Difference

campaign	حملة منظمة لهدف معين	advertisement	إعلان تجاري
protect	يحمي (من الخطر أو الضرر)	preserve	يحافظ (يُبقى على الشيء كما هو)
reusable	قابل لإعادة الاستخدام عدة مرات	recyclable	قابل لإعادة التدوير بعد الاستهلاك
manufacture	إنتاج صناعي واسع (في المصانع)	produce	إنتاج عام (زراعي أو صناعي)
affect	يؤثر على	effect	تأثير
sustainable	مستدام (يمكن أن يستمر طويلاً)	temporary	مؤقت / قصير الأجل
recycling	إعادة تصنيع النفايات للاستخدام من جديد	reusing	استخدام الشيء نفسه مرة أخرى دون تغيير
renewable energy	طاقة متجددة (شمسية، رياح)	non-renewable energy	طاقة غير متجددة (نفط، فحم)
costly	مكلف مادياً	valuable	ذو قيمة (قد تكون معنوية أو مادية)
eco-friendly	صديق للبيئة (لا يضر البيئة)	user-friendly	سهل الاستخدام (للمستخدم وليس للبيئة)
change ... for	يستبدل شيء بشيء آخر	exchange ... with	تبادل شيء مع شخص آخر
plant	نبات / مصنع	planet	كوكب
neighbor	جار	neighborhood	حي
process	عملية (طريقة أو خطوات)	operation	عملية (تشغيل / نشاط رسمي)
damage	ضرر (غير محدود)	damages	تعويضات

overuse, reusing, misuse & reusable

overuse	الإفراط في الاستخدام	The overuse of water causes problems.
reusing	إعادة استخدام / يعيد استخدام	Reusing bottles saves money.
misuse	إساءة استخدام / يسيء الاستخدام	Misuse of medicines is dangerous.
reusable	قابل لإعادة الاستخدام	This bag is reusable .

manufacture, manufacturer, manufacturing & manufactured

manufacture	يُصنع / يُنتج	▶ The company manufactures clothes.
manufacturer	صانع / منتج	▶ Toyota is a famous car manufacturer .
manufacturing	صناعة / تصنيع	▶ Manufacturing plays a big role in the economy.
manufactured	مصنع	▶ The shop sells manufactured goods.

Go Green

Before you read

Reading

1. What comes to your mind when you hear the phrase "Go Green"?
2. How do you think factories and industries can harm the environment?
3. In your opinion, is it possible for companies to balance profit with protecting the environment? Why or why not?

After many years since the Industrial Revolution and the misuse⁽¹⁾ of technology, the large-scale production of machines and automobiles has had harmful effects on the environment. These technologies have mainly caused damage in two ways: through air and water pollution, and through the overuse⁽²⁾ of natural resources. For this reason, environmental concerns⁽³⁾ have become a major issue across all industries.

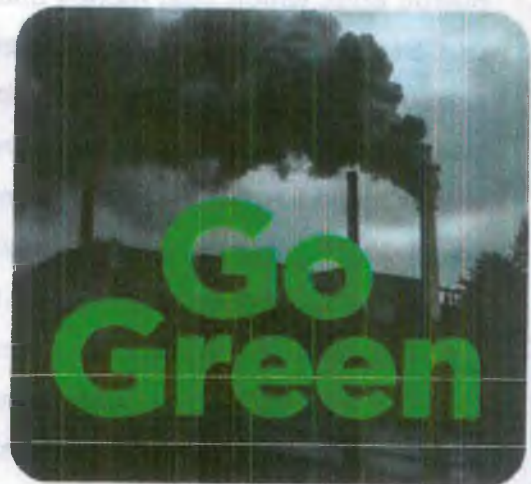
Why green ?

Green is more than just a color. "Going green" means making changes in the way individuals,⁽⁴⁾ organizations, and societies live and work so that their actions are more environmentally friendly. Today, "Go Green" has become a widely used slogan⁽⁵⁾ in industry. Green manufacturing refers to producing goods in ways that do not harm the environment and that help preserve⁽⁶⁾ natural resources for future generations⁽⁷⁾.

The concept⁽⁸⁾ of "green manufacturing⁽⁹⁾" can be understood in two ways. First, it means producing environmentally friendly products by using renewable energy and clean technologies. Second, it refers to making the manufacturing process itself greener—reducing pollution and waste⁽¹⁰⁾ by cutting down on resource use, recycling, and reusing materials. This approach helps slow the depletion⁽¹¹⁾ of natural resources and reduces the amount of waste going into landfills⁽¹²⁾. Both manufacturers and consumers play a role in the fight against climate change, and building a sustainable future is essential.

While the process may be costly and require strong commitment, many companies have already taken the initiative⁽¹³⁾ to adopt green practices.

One negative outcome of the Industrial Revolution is global warming, which has become a major topic of discussion in international forums and on social media. This is why many manufacturers are now working to transform their factories into eco-friendly production plants.



- (1) إساءة استخدام
- (2) إغراق في الاستخدام
- (3) مخاوف، اهتمامات
- (4) أفراد
- (5) شعار
- (6) يحافظ على
- (7) أجيال
- (8) مفهوم
- (9) صناعة / تصنيع
- (10) نفايات / بيدر
- (11) استنزاف
- (12) مدافن نفايات
- (13) مبادرة

Listening

Before you start

1) Answer the following questions.

1. How many times do you usually use a plastic bag before throwing it away?
2. What are some alternatives to plastic bags?
3. Have you ever joined a community campaign? What was it about?

One Bag at a Time

"Good evening everyone. My name is Ahmed and I'm **honored**⁽¹⁾ to be here today. Last year I wanted to **do** something that would help both our **community**⁽²⁾ and our environment. I **noticed** that many shops used a lot of plastic bags which cost money and were often **thrown away**⁽³⁾ after just one use. So I started a **campaign**⁽⁴⁾ called One Bag at a Time. My idea was simple. **Encourage**⁽⁵⁾ shops to offer **reusable**⁽⁶⁾ cloth bags instead of plastic ones. I visited **shop owners**, explained how this would save them money, **reduce**⁽⁷⁾ **waste**⁽⁸⁾, and keep our **neighborhood**⁽⁹⁾ cleaner. To make it fun, I **organized** a bag **swap**⁽¹⁰⁾ day where **customers** could **exchange**⁽¹¹⁾ their old plastic bags for free cloth bags. Families loved the idea and soon more shops joined in. Today, more than half of the shops in our **area** have **reduced** their plastic use. We've saved hundreds of bags, **cut down**⁽¹²⁾ **costs**, and **inspired** others to **make** small changes that **protect** our planet."



- (1) مشرف / فخور
- (2) مجتمع
- (3) يلقى
- (4) حملة
- (5) يشجع
- (6) قابل لإعادة الاستخدام
- (7) يقلل
- (8) نفايات / بهدر
- (9) حي / منطقة سكنية
- (10) يبادل / تبادل
- (11) يبادل / تبادل
- (12) يقلل / يخفض

2) Answer the following questions.

1. How did Ahmed convince shop owners to join his campaign?
2. Why do you think families enjoyed the "Bag Swap Day"?
3. If Ahmed wanted to expand his campaign, what could he do next?
4. What is the main message of Ahmed's campaign?

Exercise 24 Key Vocabulary

1. The project aims to promote.....development that does not harm the environment. SB R.2
 a. fluent b. impressive c. sustainable d. polished
2. Solar and wind power are examples of energy sources. SB R.2
 a. complicated b. renewable c. generic d. innovative
3. She used a new to solve the math problem. SB R.2
 a. task b. approach c. duty d. mission
4. The rapid cutting of trees has led to the serious of forests in many countries.
 a. preservation b. generation c. depletion d. celebration
5. The two friends decided to books so they could share their opinions.
 a. keep b. swap c. lose d. ignore
6. Water, forests, and minerals are some of the most important for human life.
 a. natural resources b. campaigns c. slogans d. manufacturers
7. The company high-quality electronics that are sold all over the world.
 a. reuses b. manufactures c. transforms d. preserves
8. Most of the city's rubbish was taken to a huge outside the capital.
 a. hospital b. warehouse c. greenhouse d. landfill
9. Education is considered a investment for any society.
 a. wasted b. useless c. sustainable d. rare
10. The students launched an to collect books for poor children.
 a. waste b. excuse c. delay d. initiative
11. Wind turbines provide energy without harming the environment. SB R.2
 a. polished b. impressive c. anxious d. renewable
12. Many people prefer to buy products as they want to protect the environment.
 a. harmful b. toxic c. dangerous d. eco-friendly
13. His main was the safety of his children while they were playing near the busy street.
 a. disregard b. neglect c. worry d. apathy
14. Many experts have expressed about climate change and its long-term effects.
 a. indifference b. concern c. ignorance d. apathy
15. Factories produce large amounts of, which can harm the environment.
 a. preservation b. treasure c. conservation d. waste
16. of social media can cause mental health problems such as anxiety and depression.
 a. Reuse b. Overuse c. Recycling d. Slogan
17. Teachers explained that of technology during lessons distracts students.
 a. recycling b. overuse c. reusable d. misuse
18. Wind and solar are examples of energy sources.
 a. harmful b. renewable c. polluted d. wasted
19. old electronics reduces the need for raw materials and protects the planet.
 a. Overusing b. Misusing c. Reusing d. Recycling
20. The company started packaging materials to promote eco-friendly environment.
 a. reusing b. misusing c. overusing d. recycling

21. Using shopping bags helps reduce plastic waste and protect wildlife.
a. overused b. disposable c. reusable d. misused
22. The environmental campaign used the "Save Water, Save Life" to encourage better habits.
a. campaign b. slogan c. commitment d. reuse
23. The government launched a to promote healthy eating and reduce obesity.
a. reuse b. slogan c. commitment d. campaign
24. Recycling and reusing materials can significantly the amount of waste in landfills.
a. reduce b. increase c. waste d. ignore
25. Teachers appreciate students who show to learning and completing tasks on time.
a. misuse b. overuse c. commitment d. recycling
26. Schools encourage students to by planting trees and recycling waste.
a. preserve b. go green c. misuse d. overuse
27. Local are encouraged to produce eco-friendly packaging for their products.
a. communities b. consumers c. manufacturers d. activists
28. Scientists warn that could lead to more frequent and severe natural disasters.
a. preservation b. recycling c. reuse d. global warming
29. Recycling plastic can waste into useful products for daily use.
a. transform b. preserve c. misuse d. recycle
30. We should our cultural heritage by protecting historical buildings and monuments.
a. transform b. preserve c. misuse d. recycle
31. deforestation is one of the main causes of climate change and habitat loss.
a. Medium-scale b. Small-scale c. Large-scale d. Local-scale
32. Governments are implementing policies to combat and reduce carbon emissions.
a. climate change b. recycling c. manufacturers d. natural resources
33. A is a place where waste is buried under the ground, often causing environmental concerns.
a. campaign b. landfill c. swap d. slogan
34. Items that can be used again many times instead of being thrown away are called
a. swap b. eco-friendly c. waste d. reusable
35. To means to exchange one thing for another, often as part of an environmentally friendly program.
a. reduce b. swap c. landfill d. depletion
36. The refers to a reduction in the number or amount of something, which can lead to serious environmental problems.
a. waste b. renewable c. depletion d. landfill

Exercise on Main Vocabulary

37. She was by the university for her outstanding contributions to scientific research.
a. transformed b. overused c. recycled d. honored
38. The team's success is the result of months of dedicated and hard work.
a. misuse b. practice c. recycling d. overuse
39. Technology has changed the way this communicates and learns.
a. practice b. slogan c. manufacturers d. generation

- المشكلات البيئية المحققة لحل طريق جديدة طموحة
40. Scientists developed a new to solving complex environmental problems.
a. outcome b. approach c. essential d. community
41. Good communication skills are for success in any profession.
a. essential b. optional c. harmful d. reusable
42. The school decided to a new curriculum to improve student learning outcomes.
a. organize b. inspire c. damage d. adopt
43. Education can have a significant impact on the of a student's future.
a. community b. approach c. outcome d. essential
44. The storm caused severe to homes and infrastructure.
a. outcome b. damage c. approach d. community
45. The teacher's dedication can students to achieve their best.
a. organize b. damage c. adopt d. inspire
46. Communities clean-up campaigns to protect the environment.
a. adapt b. organize c. misuse d. damage
47. The organization encourages the of ideas between researchers from various fields.
a. exchange b. effect c. adopt d. inspire
48. Pollution can have harmful on the environment and human health.
a. adoptions b. exchanges c. effects d. inspirations
49. A productive can lead to better solutions for complex problems.
a. materials b. product c. operation d. discussion
50. The company launched a new that quickly became popular among consumers.
a. product b. discussion c. process d. materials
51. Decision-making is often a complex that considers multiple factors.
a. product b. process c. discussion d. materials

Exercise 24 Expressions, Prepositions, Derivatives, Notes & Definitions

52. She decided to take the initiative to reduce pollution and waste.
a. take b. make c. build d. preserve
53. In order to improve efficiency, the company must make changes and organize a swap program.
a. play b. take c. adopt d. make
54. We need to cut down on resource use to preserve natural resources for the future.
a. up b. down c. off d. with
55. It is essential to resources for future generations by recycling and saving water.
a. build b. preserve c. make d. adopt
56. Many companies are starting to green practices to minimize their carbon effect.
a. build b. deserve c. adopt d. take
57. The overuse of resources can lead to environmental problems such as deforestation and water scarcity.
a. adopt b. overuse c. build d. take
58. Teachers can play a role in raising awareness about climate change among students.
a. play a role in b. take c. make d. do

- زرارة • فيكي البيبي • حجابة • سيدة • لفتادام زوني حصة أميكي •
59. We should all try to do something that helps protect the environment, like planting trees or reducing waste. do something that helps
60. Ignoring safety rules can cause damage to both the environment and human health. cause damage
61. Some stores allow customers to exchange old items for new ones. exchange old items for new ones
62. Companies always try to cut down costs without affecting product quality. cut down costs without affecting product quality
63. Recycling programs are key to a sustainable future. The synonym of the underlined word "sustainable" is maintainable. maintainable
64. Planting trees can prevent the depletion of soil nutrients. Choose two antonyms of "depletion" restoration boost
65. Recycling programs help to reduce waste. The synonym of "reduce" is decrease.
66. He refused to swap his old items for new ones. The antonym of "swap" is exchange.
67. Many companies now produce eco-friendly products to reduce environmental impact. The synonym of "eco-friendly" is environmentally friendly.
68. Overfishing has led to the depletion of marine life in the region. The synonym of "depletion" is reduction.
69. Industrial expansion will reduce pollution reduction efforts. The antonym of "reduce" is increase.
70. Great leaders often inspire people to achieve their best. The synonym of "inspire" is motivate.
71. Throwing away food unnecessarily is considered waste. The synonym of "waste" is garbage.
72. Students decided to swap their books with each other to save money. The synonym of "swap" is exchange.
73. Parents showed great concern about their children's safety. The synonym of "concern" is worry.

- You change sth. to sth. else
He switched his book with me
= exchange things

Unit 4

Language

Part 1

أنشكال ing والمصدر

ing. forms or the infinitive

الافعال الاتية ياتي بعدها to + Inf:

persuade	يؤايق	threaten	يهدد	determine	يحدد / يصر على
agree	يرتب	wish	يرغب	neglect	يهمل
arrange	يقرر	refuse	يرفض	tend	يميل
decide	يتوقع	prove	يثبت / يبرهن	seem	يبدو
expect	يأمل	prepare	يستعد	dare	يجرؤ
hope	يتعلم	choose	يفتار	encourage	يشجع
learn	يعرض	pretend	يتظاهر	warn	يحذر
offer	يغفلط	request	يطلب	manage	يتمكن
plan	يعد	deserve	يستحق	fail	يفشل
promise	يريد	appear	يظهر	can't afford	لا يستطيع تحمل تكاليف
want					

★ Toka **hopes to** be an engineer.

★ Jana **promised to** study hard.

يأتي بعد تلك الافعال P.P + to be في المبني للمجهول:

★ She **expects to be promoted** next month.

الافعال الاتية ياتي بعدها فعل مضاف له ing :

admit	يعترف	dislike	يكره	resist	يقاوم
avoid	يتجنب	understand	يفهم	resume	يستأنف
deny	ينكر	postpone	يؤجل	put off	يؤجل
enjoy	يستمتع	fancy	يتفيل	delay	يؤخر
finish	ينهي	imagine	يتفيل	endure	يتحمل
practise	يمارس	complete	يكمل	report	يبلغ
suggest	يقترح	involve	يتضمن	can't help	لا يستطيع أن يمنع نفسه
spend	يقضي	include	يشمل	miss	يفتقد
appreciate	يقدر	risk	يغامر	quit	يترك
mind	يمانع	consider	يعتبر		

★ He **admitted stealing** the mobile.

★ I **regret not travelling** abroad.

الافعال الاتية ياتي بعدها to + Inf أو فعل مضاف له ing بدون اختلاف في المعنى:

hate	يكره	like	يحب	اختلاف بسيط في المعنى
love	يحب	prefer	يفضل	إذا أخذت ing الحديث بشكل عام
start	يبدأ	continue	يستمر	ومع to + Inf. الحديث بشكل مخصص (وقت الكلام)

★ Employees will **continue doing / to do** this. ★ I like **to play / playing** tennis.

ولكن لاحظ أنه إذا استخدمنا would قبل بعض الأفعال السابقة فإنه يأتي بعدها to + Inf.

★ I'd **prefer to meet** Mr Ali.

★ I'd **like to meet** Mr Ali.

prefer + V - ing... + to + V - ing...

★ I **prefer using** the internet **to watching** TV.

★ I'd **prefer to use** the internet **rather than** watch TV.

لاحظ بعد starting - beginning نستخدم to + Inf فقط وليس ing

★ She is **starting to enjoy** her new hobby.

❗ لاحظ بعد الكلمات التالية نستخدم Inf. فقط بدون to

had better
let

ينبغي
يسمح

would rather
make

يفضل
يرغم

★ I'd **rather meet** Mr Ahmed.

★ I'd **better meet** Mr Ahmed.

❗ لاحظ (إذا جاء بعدها فاعل يكون الفعل ماضي).

★ I'd **rather** you **met** Mr Ahmed.

❗ لاحظ (إذا جاء make في جملة المبني للمجهول يأتي بعدها to + Inf).

★ The teacher **made** Ali **repeat** the homework again.

★ Ali **was made to repeat** the homework again.

❗ الأفعال الآتية يمكن أن يأتي بعدها to + Inf أو فعل مضارع Ing مع وجود اختلاف في المعنى:

stop
remember
try

يتوقف
يتذكر
يحاول / يجرب

forget
regret

ينسى
ياسف

الأفعال الآتية
يمكن أن يأتي بعدها
or to + Inf. Ing
مع اختلاف
في المعنى

remember to + Inf.

★ He **remembered to** call his friend.

remember + V + Ing

★ He **remembered watching** this film.

يتذكر أن يقوم بعمل شيء (لم يفعله)

تذكر أن يتصل بصديقه (لم يتصل).

يقوم بعمل شيء ثم يتذكر أنه (فعله)

تذكر أنه شاهد هذا الفيلم.

forget to + Inf.

★ Nadia **forgot to** close the gate.

forget + V + Ing

★ Nadia **forgot reading** the novel.

ينسى أن يفعل شيئاً (لم يفعله)

يفعل شيئاً ثم ينسى أنه فعله

regret to + Inf.

★ I **regret to** say that my son is a loser.

regret + V + Ing

★ He **regretted watching** this play. It was boring

يشعر بالأسف لأن يقول أو يخبر شخص شيئاً ما

يشعر بالندم على شيء حدث

try to + Inf.

★ The **student tried to escape**, but the headmaster caught him.

try + V + Ing

★ Try **wearing** this dress.

★ Try **taking** an aspirin.

يحاول عمل شيء (وغالباً لا يتنجح)

يقوم بعمل شيء ليرى نتيجته / يجرب عمل شيء

stop to + Inf.

★ He **stopped to smoke**

stop + V + Ing

★ He **stopped smoking**.

يتوقف لكي يفعل شيئاً

توقف لكي يدخن.

يتوقف عن عمل شيء

توقف عن التدخين

❗ ينفي الفعل المضاف له Ing باستخدام not:

★ Thank you for **not making** noise.

★ I **apologize** for not **coming** early.

استخدام **ing + v** بعد **to** في التعبيرات الآتية:

take to	يعتاد على	object to	يعترض
be used to	معتاد	be accustomed to	معتاد
get used to	يعتاد على	due to	بسبب
thanks to	بفضل	owing to	بسبب
look forward to	يتطلع إلى	contribute to	يسهم في
lead to	يؤدي إلى	be opposed to	معارض لـ
in addition to	بالإضافة إلى	devote .. to	يفحص ... لـ



يستخدم فعل مضاف له **ing** بعد التعبيرات الآتية:

be busy	مشغول	be worth	يستحق
have difficulty (in)	يوجد صعوبة في	it's a waste of money	مضيعة للمال
it's no good = it's no use	لا فائدة من	it's a waste of time	مضيعة للوقت
there is no point in	لا فائدة من	feel like	يرغب / يريد
can't stand	لا يحتمل	how about - what about	ماذا عن
can't help	لا يستطيع منع نفسه من	don't mind	لا يمانع

- ★ She **has difficulty** walking.
- ★ It's a **waste of** time surfing the internet.
- ★ I **feel like** having a cold drink.

في حالة وجود فعل بعد الصفات الآتية تستخدم **to + inf.**:

**happy / sad / glad / pleased / lucky /
relieved / amazed / difficult / easy...** + **to + inf.**

- ★ It is **difficult for** her **to get** up early.
- ★ It was **easy for** Jana **to study** English.

في حالة وجود فعل بعد أدوات الاستفهام تستخدم **to + inf.**:

**how to
what to
where to** + **inf.**

- ★ I don't know **how to go** to the club.
- ★ He is in a tight corner; he doesn't know **what to do**.

Important Notes

لا حظ الفرق بين **like / would like / feel like**

- ★ Seif **likes** to play (playing) football.
- ★ Seif **would like** to play football.
- ★ Seif **feels like** playing football.

لا حظ
الفرق بين

أفعال يأتي بعدها مفعول ثم **to + inf.** في المعلوم وفي حالة المبنى للمجهول تأتي **to + inf.** بعد الفعل مباشرة.

advise	ينصح	encourage	يشجع	order	يأمر
allow	يسمح	expect	يتوقع	permit	يسمح
ask	يطلب	promise	يعد	persuade	يقنع
invite	يدعو	help	يساعد	force	يجبر
tell	يخبر	teach	يعلم	command	يأمر
choose	يختار	challenge	يتحدى	beg	يتوسل
require	يتطلب	want	يريد	instruct	يعطي توجيه

الأفعال الآتية يأتي بعدها **ing** في حالة عدم وجود مفعول، ويأتي بعدها **to + Inf.** في حالة وجود مفعول:

advise	ينصح	forbid	يمنع	permit	يسمح
allow	يسمح	recommend	يوصي به	encourage	يشجع

★ I **advise** you **to read** this novel.

★ I **advise reading** this novel.

الأفعال الآتية يستخدم بعدها المصدر ليدل على أننا شاهدين أو سمعنا الحدث بالكامل ويأتي بعدها الفعل مضافا له **ing** ليدل على أننا سمعنا أو شاهدنا جزء من الحدث:

hear	يسمع	notice	يلاحظ
see	يرى	watch	يشاهد

★ I **heard** Toka **sing** a song.

= I heard the whole song.

★ I **heard** Toka **singing** a song.

= I heard part of the song.

استخدام **Inf. + to** بعد الترتيب أو التفضيل:

the first ... / the second ... / the last / the next

★ Ahmed was **the first to get** high marks.

Toka was **the last to attend** the meeting.

يستخدم المصدر بدون **to** بعد الأفعال الناقصة:

can / could / may / might / must / mustn't / needn't / shall / should / will / would

★ They **must attend** the conference.

★ She **can run** very quickly.

فعل **help** يأتي بعده المصدر مع **to** أو بدون **to**:

★ Toka **helped** Jana **do** her homework.

Toka **helped** Jana **to do** her homework.

Exercise 04 Language Level 1

1. She decided **to go** abroad after graduation.

SB R.2

a. going b. to go c. goes

d. gone

2. I enjoy **learning** new languages in my free time.

SB R.2

a. learn b. to learn c. learning

d. learned

3. He refused **to follow** the instructions carefully.

SB R.2

a. to follow b. following c. follows admit (to) doing sth.

d. followed

4. They admitted **breaking** the window by mistake.

SB R.2

a. break b. to break c. breaking

d. broken

5. I can't afford **to buy** a new car right now.

SB R.2

a. buy b. buying c. to buy

d. buys

6. Don't forget **to do** your homework before class.

SB R.2

a. do b. done c. doing

d. to do

7. She avoided **to talk** about the problem directly.

SB R.2

a. talk b. talking c. to talk

d. talked

8. She enjoys **listening** to music.

SB

a. to listen b. to listening c. listen

d. listening

9. He tried **to open** the door, but it was locked.

SB R.2

a. to open b. opening c. open

d. opened

10. He promised **to help** me with the project.

SB

a. helping b. to help c. to helping

d. help

11. They avoid **eating** junk food.

SB

a. eating b. eat c. to eating d. to eat

12. We decided **to buy** a new car.

- a. buying b. to buying c. to buy d. buy

13. I don't mind **waiting** for you.

- a. to wait b. waiting c. wait d. waits

14. She suggested **taking** a break.

- a. to take b. take c. to taking d. taking

15. He stopped **taking** a coffee break.

- a. to take b. taking c. take d. to taking

16. I'll never forget **seeing** the Eiffel Tower for the first time.

- a. to see b. see c. seeing d. to see

17. Please remember **to turn** off the lights before leaving.

- a. turning b. to turn c. turn d. to turn

18. My friend suggested **going** for a picnic in the park.

- a. go b. to go c. going d. goes

19. Do you enjoy **listening** to classical music?

- a. listening b. listen c. listened d. to listen

20. We usually go **shopping** with our friends at the weekend.

- a. fish b. to fish c. to fishing d. fishing

21. I do not know how **to use** the new iPhone.

- a. use b. using c. to use d. is using

22. Fatma admitted **breaking** the plate and said she was sorry.

- a. breaking b. to break c. to breaking d. break

23. The thief denied **breaking** into the house or stealing the money.

- a. breaking b. to break c. to breaking d. broken

24. You should avoid **making** friends with such bad people.

- a. to make b. make c. to making d. making

25. I look forward **to meeting** employees from other countries.

- a. to meet b. to meeting c. meeting d. meet

26. I've arranged **to go** to the theatre with my family.

- a. go b. to go c. going d. to going

27. I hope **to be** an army officer when I grow up.

- a. will be b. would be c. being d. to be

28. Could you explain how **to answer** this math problem?

- a. answering b. to answer c. to answering d. answer

29. Nader denied **borrowing** my mobile without asking me.

- a. borrows b. borrow c. borrowing d. to borrow

30. My brother decided **to learn** German at university.

- a. to learn b. learning c. learnt d. learns

31. When I get good grades, my father has promised **to buy** me a new phone.

- a. to buying b. to buy c. would buy d. will buy

Exercise Ph Language Level 2

32. Which of the following sentences is structurally correct

- a. We can't afford being late for class. b. We can't afford be late for class.
c. We can't afford to be late for class. d. We can't afford been late for class.

33. Which of the following sentences is structurally correct?

- a. I want to learn more about history. b. I want to learn more about history.
c. I want learned more about history. d. I want learn more about history.

34. She.....her brother.....that reference, as it has useful information for doing his research.

- a. made / to read b. persuaded / to read
c. got / to read d. discouraged / from reading

35. Finally, Adel was made.....the exercise again to avoid.....such silly mistakes.

- a. doing / repeating b. to do / repetition c. do / repeating d. to do / repeating

36. I remember.....this young man before when I was in Alexandria.

- a. meeting b. to meet c. met d. to meeting

37. During the journey we stopped.....and to have a rest.

- a. eating b. from eating c. eat d. to eat

38. I regretted.....my mother with the housework yesterday as she was really ill.

- a. not helping b. not to help c. to help d. helping

39. I forgot.....the manager, so I phoned him again.

- a. to phone b. phoned c. phone d. phoning

40. My uncle has come back home and I expect him.....us tomorrow.

- a. will visit b. is going to visit c. is visiting d. to visit

41. She was busy.....a biography about Prof. Ahmed Zewail.

- a. writes b. wrote c. writing d. written

42. On her way home, Lobna.....to her friend Nesma.

- a. stopped talking b. stopped to talk c. stops talking d. stop to talk

43. I regret.....this old car; it has caused me a lot of problems.

- a. to buy b. buying c. to buying d. buys

44. Mr Ali made decision to stop.....forever.

- a. to smoke b. smoking c. smokes d. smoke

45. Please, stop.....on the door like that, it is too noisy.

- a. knocking b. to knock c. knock d. to knocking

46. They encourage their son.....regularly for the exams.

- a. revising b. to revise c. revise d. to revising

47. Which book did you choose.....at the library?

- a. read b. reading c. to read d. reads

48. You seem very hungry. Stop....., Ola.

- a. eat b. not eating c. to eat d. eating

49. A: Did you remember.....the door last night? B: Oh! Sorry. I forgot to do that.

- a. to lock b. locked c. lock d. locking

50. Civil engineers get used to.....in the sun.

- a. a work b. working c. works d. worked

51. My elder brother helped me.....maths easily because he was good at it.

- a. learn / to learn b. learning c. to learning d. for learning

52. I do not fancy.....that movie. There is a lot of violence in it.

- a. watch b. watching c. watched d. to watch

53. I don't mind.....at home during holiday.

- a. stay b. to stay c. to staying d. staying

54. We started.....English at primary school.

- a. to learn b. learns c. learned d. learn

السؤالين ٢٠٢٢

55. When they came to a cafeteria, they stopped

- a. to eating b. eat c. to eat d. eating

56. We mixing with bad friends because of their terrible behaviour.

- a. prefer b. wouldn't like to c. fail to d. avoid

57. We forgot the front door last night, so the thieves broke into our house.

- a. to lock b. lock c. to locking d. locking

58. Would you like the summer holiday with us in Port Said?

- a. to spending b. spend c. spending d. to spend

59. Would you mind me your camera?

- a. lend b. lending c. to lend d. in lending

60. Stop noise; your father is asleep.

- a. to making b. making c. make d. to make

61. I stopped driving my car because it continued heavily.

- a. to raining b. rains c. raining d. rained

62. Taher is very kind; he always to help his friends when they are in trouble.

- a. refuses b. offers c. minds d. considers

63. Don't your digital camera; we need it badly, please.

- a. remember bringing b. forget bringing c. remember to bring d. forget to bring

64. Ahmad crime stories; he finds them frightening.

- a. is afraid of reading b. enjoys reading c. dislikes reading d. likes to read

65. Sami spend the summer holidays in his village, wouldn't he?

- a. had better b. would like to c. likes to d. would prefer (to)

66. I really to using mobiles while driving.

- a. object to b. refuse to c. disapprove d. hate

67. "Would you like to join us?" "No, thank you. I'd rather here."

- a. stay b. to stay c. staying d. stayed

68. When we go to the Chinese restaurant, I want something different.

- a. have tried b. to try c. try d. trying

69. It would be marvellous to fly in a balloon. I'd love in one someday.

- a. flying b. flies c. fly d. to fly

70. Last week, I started a new language.

- a. learn b. to learning c. to learn d. learned

71. We to spend the weekend in my village.

- a. admitted b. suggested c. decided to d. enjoyed

72. What do you to do in the summer?

- a. avoid b. plan c. finish d. practise

Exercise 20 Language Level 3

73. Our teacher always allow with other classmates during discussion.

- a. talk b. to talk c. talking d. to talking

74. Most people object factories inside the city center.

- a. build b. building c. to build d. to building

75. The sick child was recommended in hospital at once as he needed an urgent operation.

- a. examining b. to examine c. to be examined d. being examined

76. He felt exhausted as he has never been used to such hard work.

- a. doing b. did c. do d. done

77. I can't help ~~to eat~~ sweets.

- a. eat b. eating c. to eat d. eats

78. Mohammed Salah hopes ~~to be selected~~ as the best player in the world.

- a. to select b. will select c. to be selected d. has been selected

79. We owe much to those who contribute ~~to keep~~ the environment clean.

- a. in keeping b. to keeping c. to keep d. will keep

80. I stopped ~~to buy~~ a newspaper ~~to know~~ the latest news; I don't like to read the news online.

- a. buying / to know b. buy / to know c. to buy / to know d. buying / for knowing

81. I'm so sorry sir; I forgot ~~to bring~~ my activity book; I promise I ~~will bring~~ it tomorrow.

- a. bringing / will bring b. to bring / will bring c. bring / will bring d. to bring / to bring

82. I ~~plan~~ to work as a tour guide, because I ~~prefer~~ dealing with tourists.

- a. had better / would like b. would rather / prefer c. plan / avoid d. hope / enjoy

83. I didn't study well for the exam, and I regret ~~not getting~~ ready for it.

- a. not getting b. not to getting c. getting d. for not getting

84. Do you object ~~to be taken~~ to Hurgada? Where else can we go?

- a. being taken b. be taken c. to be taken d. to being taken

85. The teacher ~~made~~ us to stop ~~noise~~ and to keep quiet to understand the lesson well.

- a. made / making b. forced / to make c. instructed / making d. ordered / make

86. We prefer watching TV to ~~go~~ to the cinema.

- a. going b. go c. goes d. went

87. I can't help ~~to tell~~ you about it.

- a. to tell b. telling c. to telling d. being told

88. I'll have a word with you when you finish ~~to write~~ the report.

- a. write b. to write c. writing d. written

89. Which of the following sentences is structurally correct?

- a. Hatim finished to perform his difficult task.
b. Hala enjoys with watching Indian films.
c. I'd rather to die than betray my country.
d. I regret to tell you that your proposal was refused.

2) Rewrite the sentences using the word(s) in brackets to give the same meaning:

- She enjoys reading novels. She likes to read novels. (to read) SB R.2
- He refused to answer the question. She objected to answering the question. (answering) SB R.2
- He avoided talking to the teacher. He didn't want to talk to the teacher. (to talk) SB R.2
- She enjoys watching romantic films. She likes to watch romantic films. (likes)
- He refused to give up. He didn't agree to give up. (agree)
- They avoided making eye contact. They didn't want to make eye contact. (to make)
- I decided to join the football team. I made a decision to join the football team. (decision)
- We hope to win the match. He look forward to winning the match. (look forward)
- She suggested going to the zoo. He made a suggestion of going to the zoo. (suggestion)
- She dislikes eating alone. She doesn't like to eat alone. (doesn't)
- We managed to finish on time. We succeeded in finishing on time. (succeeded)
- She avoided the opportunity to meet him. She disliked meeting him. (meeting)
- I forgot to call her. I didn't remember to call her. (remember)
- She prefers walking to running. She would prefer to walk rather than run. (would)



4

Save and Shine

Lessons

3 Small Actions Can Make a Difference

4 Helping our community

Key Vocabulary

assembly (n)	اجتماع / طاير	mission (n)	مهمة	impact (n)	تأثير / أثر
drip (n/v)	قطرة / يقطر	observations (n)	ملاحظات	serious harm (n)	ضرر خطير
impact (n)	تأثير	survey (n/v)	استطلاع / يجري مسحاً	record (v)	يسجل
leak (n/v)	تسريب / يتسرب	consideration (n)	تفكير / اعتبار	finding (n)	نتيجة / اكتشاف

Main Vocabulary

professional (adj)	مختار	contraction (n)	اختصار (لفظي) / انقباض	polluted (adj)	ملوث
special (adj)	خاص / مميز	active (adj)	نشيط	observe (v)	يراقب / يلاحظ
casual (adj)	عادي / غير رسمي	avoid (v)	يتجنب	unplug (v)	يفصل القابس (الكهرباء)
area (n)	منطقة	check (v)	يفحص / يتحقق	Eiffel Tower (n)	برج إيفل
project (n)	مشروع	device (n)	جهاز	busy (adj)	مشغول
prove (v)	يثبت	fill (v)	يملأ	inspire (v)	يلهم
suppose (v)	يفترض	fix (v)	يصلح	completely (adv)	تماماً
relax (v)	يسترخي	form (n/v)	يشكل / نموذج	template (n)	قالب
research (n)	بحث	fountain (n)	نافورة	create (v)	يخلق / ينشئ
tap (n)	صنبور	ignore (v)	يتجاهل	cycling (n)	ركوب الدراجات
simple (adj)	بسيط	include (v)	يتضمن	common (adj)	شائع
tone (n)	نغمة / لهجة	junk food (n)	أطعمة غير صحية	planet (n)	كوكب
sincerely (adv)	بصدق / بإخلاص	leak (n)	تسريب	notice (n/v)	يلاحظ / ملاحظة
apologize (v)	يعتذر	leave (v)	يفادر	the rest	الباقى / ما تبقى
sink (n)	حوض / مفسلة	map (n/v)	يرسم خريطة / خريطة	observation (n)	ملاحظة / مراقبة
attend (v)	يحضر	notebook (n)	دفتر	playground (n)	ساحة لعب
solution (n)	حل	polite (adj)	مؤدب	sources (n)	مصادر
source (n)	مصدر	present (v)	يقدم	competition (n)	منافسة / مسابقة
chart (n)	جدول / رسم بياني	public spaces (n)	أماكن عامة	tiny (adj)	صغير جداً
task (n)	مهمة	rainwater (n)	مياه المطر	regularly (adv)	بانتظام
unique (adj)	فريد	result (n)	نتيجة	recycle (v)	يعيد التدوير
bright (adj)	مشرق	reduce (v)	يقلل / يخفف	science lab (n)	معمل علوم

Collocations

water fountains	نافورات المياه / مبردات المياه	reduce waste	يقلل النفايات
waste water	يهدر الماء	record observations	يسجل الملاحظات
make a difference	يحدث فرقاً	present findings	يعرض النتائج
protect the environment	يحمي البيئة	reduce pollution	يقلل التلوث
save energy	يوفر الطاقة	sustainable future	مستقبل مستدام

Expressions & Prepositions

have a big impact

play a part in

take action

turn off the lights

unplug devices

check **for** leaks

keep our environment clean

له تأثير كبير

يشارك / يلهب دوراً في

يتخذ إجراء

يطفى الأنوار

يفصل الأجهزة

يفحص عن التسريبات

يحافظ على نظافة بيئتنا

work together for

cause harm (to)

run out (of) ^(v)

encourage people to

responsibility for

harmful to

building a healthier planet

يعمل معاً من أجل

يسبب ضرراً

ينفذ / ينتهي من

يشجع الناس على

مسؤولية عن

ضار به

بناء كوكب أكثر صحة

Definitions

survey

استطلاع ▶ to ask people questions to find out information

observations

ملاحظات ▶ things you notice or see carefully

drip

قطرات ▶ small drops of liquid falling slowly

mission

مهمة ▶ an important job or task to do

impact

تأثير ▶ a strong effect or result of something

assembly

تجمع / اجتماع ▶ a group of people gathered together for a purpose

leak

تسرب ▶ when liquid or gas escapes through a hole or crack

Derivatives

Verb		Noun		Adjective	
survey	يستقصي / يفحص	survey	استقصاء / مسح	surveyed	مستقصى (تمت مراجعته)
include	يشمل / يضم	inclusion	إدماج / اشتمال	inclusive	شامل
observe	يلاحظ	observation / observer	ملاحظة / ملاحظ	observable	ملحوظ / قابل للملاحظة
record	يسجل	record	سجل / تسجيل	recorded	مسجل
inspire	يلهم	inspiration	الإلهام	inspired	منهم
				inspiring	منهم
prove	يثبت	proof	إثبات	proven	مثبت
protect	يحمي	protection	حماية	protective	وقائي / حامي
		protector	حام		
leak	يتسرب	leak	تسرب	leaky	متسرب / فيه تسريب
notice	يلاحظ	notice	ملاحظة / إشعار	noticeable	ملحوظ

Synonyms & Antonyms

Word	Meaning	Synonym	Antonym
observation	ملاحظة / مراقبة	remark / note / comment	ignorance / neglect / inattention
record	سجل / يسجل	document / register / log	erase / delete / forget
collect	يجمع	gather / assemble	scatter / distribute
include	يشمل	contain / involve / consist of	exclude / omit / remove

Word	Meaning	Synonym	Antonym
bright	ساطع / لامع	shining / brilliant / radiant	dull / dark / dim
leak	تسرب	spill / escape / drip	seal / block / contain
impact	تأثير	effect / influence / outcome	cause / origin / source
avoid	يتجنب	escape / prevent / dodge	face / confront / meet
survey	يفحص / يستطلع	examine / inspect / observe	ignore / overlook / neglect

Language Notes

Notice the Difference

tap	صنبور مياه	sink	حوض (مثل حوض المطبخ أو المرحل)
drip	تقطير (نزول ماء نقطة نقطة)	leak	تسرب (ماء يخرج من مكان غير طبيعي)
task	مهمة صغيرة / عمل محدد	mission	مهمة كبيرة / هدف مهم لفريق
observe	يلاحظ بعناية	record	يسجل / يدون
sustainable	مستدام (يستمر لفترة طويلة)	harmful	ضار
assembly	تجمع / اجتماع (مدرسي أو رسمي)	class	صف دراسي
reduce	يقلل / يخفف	increase	يزيد
private	خاص / شخصي	special	مميز / استثنائي
unplug	يفصل الكهرباء	plug in	يوصل الكهرباء
run out	ينفذ (بدون مفعول)	run out of	ينفذ (بمفعول)

Impact & impactful

impact	يؤثر في / يصدم	Climate change impacts the whole world.
impact	تأثير / صدمة	The new law had a big impact on students.
impactful	مؤثر / له تأثير قوي	Her speech was short but very impactful .

assembly, meeting & gathering

assembly	اجتماع رسمي / مجلس / تجمع منظم	The school assembly started at 8 a.m.
meeting	مقابلة / اجتماع (رسمي أو غير رسمي)	We have a meeting to plan the new project.
gathering	تجمع (غالباً اجتماعي)	We enjoyed a family gathering last night.

mission, task, duty, assignment & goal

mission	مهمة / رسالة (غالباً مهمة لها هدف كبير)	The team's mission is to protect the environment.
task	مهمة صغيرة / واجب محدد	My task today is to finish this report.
duty	واجب / التزام (غالباً أخلاقي أو رسمي)	It is our duty to help the poor.
assignment	تكليف / واجب (غالباً أكاديمي أو إداري)	The teacher gave us an assignment on water pollution.
goal / aim	هدف	Their goal is to reduce pollution.

Helping our community

Before you read:

Reading

1) Answer the following questions.

1. Do you think students can help save water in their school? How?
2. What problems can happen if water is wasted?
3. How could students work together to protect the environment?

2) Read the following text

In a **bright** and busy classroom, the students were **discussing ways** to help their community and **protect the environment**. Their teacher suggested forming special teams, each with a unique **mission**. One of the most active groups was called "The Water Team".



- (1) مشرق
- (2) مهمة
- (3) يفحص / يماين
- (4) حشائش
- (5) قطرات
- (6) تسريبات
- (7) سطل / دوزن
- (8) نتائج / استنتاجات
- (9) اجتماع / ملهى
- (10) تأثير

The Water Team's mission was simple but important: to **survey** the school's water sources. This included **taps** in the bathrooms, **sinks** in the science lab, and the water fountains in the playground. Their first task was to **check for** any **drips** or **leaks**.

Even a small leak can **waste** many liters of **water** each day, so finding and fixing them would **make a big difference**.

The students also observed how water was used during the day. They noticed that some taps were left running while students washed their hands or filled bottles. They **recorded** these **observations** carefully in a notebook.

After two weeks of research, The Water Team presented their **findings** at the school **assembly**. They shared photos, charts, and **ideas for** saving water, **such as turning off taps** completely and using water bottles **instead of** paper cups.

Their work inspired other classes to start saving water, too. It proved that even small changes, when made by many people, can have a big **impact** on the community and the planet.

Listening

Before you start

1) Listen and put (T) True or (F) False:

1. Recycling, reducing, and reusing are all ways to protect the environment. (.....)
2. Using more plastic bags is one of the best ways to help the planet. (.....)
3. Turning off lights and unplugging devices saves energy. (.....)
4. Planting trees makes the air polluted. (.....)
5. Walking or cycling instead of driving helps reduce pollution. (.....)

Small Actions Can Make a Difference

Keeping our environment clean is one of the most important **responsibilities**^(١) for people today. Protecting nature means learning how to live without causing serious harm to the world around us. By practicing **recycling**^(٢), reducing **waste**^(٣), and reusing **products**^(٤), we can all play a part in building a healthier planet.

One of the best ways to help is to stop using much plastic. Carrying a **reusable bag**^(٥) and bringing your own water bottle

are simple actions that make a big difference. Another useful habit is **turning off lights** when leaving a room, and **unplugging devices** that are not in use.

Saving energy helps reduce **pollution**^(٦), and keeps resources from **running out**^(٧) too quickly. In addition, we need to plant more trees, and to **clean public spaces** regularly. Planting trees gives us **fresh air**^(٨), and cleaning our streets and parks makes our communities safer and more beautiful.

We should also encourage people to walk or cycle, and **avoid**^(٩) driving everywhere. By working together, and choosing to take small actions every day, we can create a cleaner, greener, and more **sustainable**^(١٠) future.



- (١) مسؤوليات
- (٢) إعادة التدوير
- (٣) تقليل النفايات
- (٤) إعادة استخدام المنتجات
- (٥) حقيبة قابلة لإعادة الاستخدام
- (٦) التلوث
- (٧) النفاذ / الانتهاء
- (٨) هواء نقي
- (٩) يتجنب
- (١٠) مستدام

2) Complete the sentences with the correct word from the box.

plastic - recycling - energy - cleaner - trees

1. One simple way to save is turning off lights when leaving a room.
2. Carrying a reusable bag helps reduce the use of
3. Planting more gives us fresh air.
4. By practicing, we can reduce waste.
5. Working together every day can create a and greener future.

Exercise 04 Key Vocabulary

1. The students' was to reduce waste in the school.
a. drips b. journey c. mission d. holiday
2. We need to the garden to see which plants are growing.
a. destroy b. survey c. leak d. ignore
3. Tiny water can waste many liters of water a day.
a. halls b. storms c. floods d. drips
4. The teacher asked the class to write down their in a notebook.
a. bathrooms b. taps c. observations d. naps
5. During the school, students presented their projects.
a. assembly b. impact c. war d. drips
6. Planting trees has a big on the environment.
a. cause b. noise c. accident d. impact
7. The plumber came to fix a in the kitchen pipe.
a. record b. leak c. drip d. mission
8. Scientists need to the results carefully for future study.
a. ignore b. repair c. observe d. boil
9. After careful, she decided to accept the job offer.
a. consideration b. accident c. impact d. finding
10. The scientist announced an exciting new about the rare disease.
a. founding b. finding c. mission d. cause
11. Smoking can cause harm to your lungs over time.
a. serious b. mission c. leak d. good
12. The journalist wanted to the president's speech for the newspaper.
a. explode b. shout c. forget d. record

Exercise 05 Main Vocabulary

13. He is a football player who plays for a famous club.
a. professional b. casual c. active d. common
14. The students did some on how animals adapt to cold weather.
a. competition b. research c. result d. chart
15. Our class is working on a science about plants.
a. map b. project c. chart d. notebook
16. She brought evidence to that she was right.
a. ignore b. leave c. prove d. suggest
17. Today is a day because it's my birthday.
a. special b. tiny c. common d. casual
18. I he will be late because of the heavy traffic.
a. avoid b. suppose c. check d. inspire
19. I like to on the beach during summer vacation.
a. carry b. fix c. fill d. relax
20. She ended the letter with, "Yours"
a. sincerely b. completely c. politely d. casually
21. Please wash your hands in the kitchen
a. tape b. sink c. fountain d. bathroom

44. To save electricity, you should devices when they are not in use.
a. unplug b. check c. take d. play
45. You should regularly check leaks in your home to prevent water waste.
a. unplug b. have c. off d. for
46. We should the environment by recycling and reducing waste.
a. check b. protect c. leave d. fix
47. Teachers play a part shaping the future of their students.
a. under b. for c. in d. to
48. Smoking can harm to your lungs and overall health.
a. encourage b. cause c. take d. responsibility
49. means things you notice or see carefully.
a. Mission b. Observation c. Drip d. Survey
50. Posters in the city are used to people to recycle more.
a. record b. make c. harmful d. encourage
51. Parents have a responsibility their children's safety.
a. to b. in c. for d. at
52. We should waste by reusing plastic bags and recycling paper.
a. reduce b. create c. carry d. ignore
53. Recycling and saving energy are steps toward a future.
a. busy b. public c. common d. sustainable
54. All students must the school assembly on Monday.
a. check b. avoid c. create d. attend
- Choose the (Two) correct answers out of the FIVE (5) options given.
55. We need to collect data for the science project. The antonym of "collect" is
a. gather b. escape c. scatter d. assemble e. distribute
56. Pollution has a bad impact on the environment. The synonym of "impact" is
a. effect b. cause c. influence d. origin e. source
57. You should avoid eating too much sugar. "avoid" can be replaced by
a. face b. escape c. confront d. prevent e. meet
58. You should record your homework in a notebook. The underlined word "record" is opposite in meaning to ".....".
a. document b. erase c. register d. delete e. log
59. Careful observation is important in science experiments. The antonym of "observation" is
a. ignorance b. note c. neglect d. comment e. remark
60. Children love to collect stamps. The synonym of "collect" is
a. gather b. scatter c. assemble d. distribute e. confront
61. The price will include free delivery. "include" can be replaced by
a. exclude b. contain c. omit d. involve e. remove
62. Drivers must avoid accidents by driving carefully. "Avoid" is opposite in meaning to ".....".
a. escape b. dodge c. confront d. prevent e. face
63. The sun is very bright today. The synonym of "bright" is
a. shining b. dull c. brilliant d. dark e. dim
64. She wore a bright red dress to the party. The antonym of "bright" is
a. radiant b. dark c. brilliant d. shining e. dull
65. The pipe has a water leak in the kitchen. "leak" can be replaced by
a. contain b. spill c. block d. escape e. seal

22. We need to find a to this serious problem.

- a. source b. task c. solution d. form

23. The reporter checked the of the information before writing the article.

- a. solution b. notebook c. rush d. source

24. Turn off the to save water.

- a. map b. sink c. tap d. cycle

25. Cleaning the whole house is a big for one person.

- a. result b. area c. notice d. task

26. Use this to design your own invitation card.

- a. chart b. template c. notebook d. map

27. Her angry made everyone quiet.

- a. tone b. form c. source d. task

28. You should when you make a mistake.

- a. attend b. apologize c. live d. ignore

29. Cold is a very illness in winter.

- a. tiny b. rude c. polite d. common

30. Earth is the third from the sun.

- a. moon b. cycle c. star d. planet

31. There is a beautiful in the center of the park.

- a. fountain b. sink c. tap d. bathroom

32. The price does not tax and service charges.

- a. conclude b. include c. leave d. suggest

33. The plumber fixed a under the kitchen sink.

- a. map b. tap c. cycle d. leak

34. He likes to to school instead of taking the bus.

- a. cycle b. carry c. check d. attend

35. The baby's hands are so and cute.

- a. tiny b. huge c. massive d. busy

36. Always the computer before you clean it.

- a. check b. unplug c. leave d. avoid

Exercise 28 Expressions, Prepositions, Derivatives, Notes & Definitions

37. A/An means an important job or task to do.

- a. impact b. leak c. survey d. mission

38. There are several fountains in the park where people can drink clean water.

- a. bathrooms b. water c. science d. public

39. Planting more trees can a big impact on reducing air pollution.

- a. have b. bail c. take d. turn on

40. The word means small drops of liquid falling slowly.

- a. drought b. missions c. drips d. flood

41. Factories must not release water into rivers without cleaning it first.

- a. tap b. rainwater c. waste d. drinking

42. Planting trees can a difference in the fight against climate change.

- a. make b. avoid c. take d. run

43. When you ask people questions to find out information, this is called a /an

- a. survey b. leak c. assembly d. impact

Exercise

4

Openbook

Part

3

Enrich your Language

خاص بالطلاب المتفوقين

لاحظ ما يأتي بعد stop

stop to + inf.

→ يتوقف لكي يفعل شيئاً ما

★ He **stopped to smoke**

توقف لكي يدخن.

stop + V + ing

→ يتوقف عن عمل شيء ما

★ He **stopped smoking**.

توقف عن التدخين

stop + فعل + from + V + ing

→ يمنع من عمل شيء ما

★ The cold weather **stops us from going** outside.

خاص
بالطلاب المتفوقين

1. My uncle stopped football after he hurt his leg.
a. play b. playing c. to play d. to playing
2. You have to stop up your sister when you go back home.
a. to pick b. picking c. to picking d. pick
3. What stops you as productive as you could be?
a. to being b. to be c. been d. from being

لاحظ استخدام الماضي الغير حقيقي مع التعبيرات الآتية

- ★ I wish Toka **studied** well.
- ★ It's time she **studied** English.
- ★ I would rather she **studied** well.

- 1) I wish / suppose
- 2) It's time
- 3) I'd rather

ماضي بسيط + فاعل +

الخط: يأتي بعد التعبيرات السابقة ماضي تام (had + P.P) في حالة وجود كلمة تدل على الماضي.

★ I'd rather Ali **had watched** a film **yesterday**.

الخط: يأتي بعد I'd rather مصر / وبعد (I wish - It's time) + to + inf. في حالة عدم وجود فاعل

★ I'd rather **watch** a film.

★ It's time **to watch** a film.

4. I'd rather Mai at the club.
a. meet b. to meet c. met d. had met
5. I'd rather Mai her mother at the club.
a. meet b. to meet c. met d. had met
6. I'd rather Mai her mother at the club **yesterday**.
a. meet b. to meet c. met d. had met
7. I wish I a new car.
a. buy b. to buy c. bought d. buying

لاحظ عدم جمع الكلمات الآتية إذا جاء قبلها عدد وبعبارة اسم لأنها تعتبر صفة مركبة

second / minute / hour / day / week / month / year

- ★ I usually have a **ten-minute** break for coffee at midday.
- ★ Our company held a **five-hour** meeting.

في حالة وجود كلمة time بعد الكلمات السابقة نستخدم (s) في حالة المفرد و (s) في حالة الجمع:

★ in a **week's** time.

★ in **two weeks'** time.

8. Astronauts have mission to do some repairs.
a. a ten-days' b. a ten-days c. a ten-day d. ten-day
9. I will have finished all my exams in three
a. week time b. weeks time c. weeks' time d. week's time
10. Yesterday, I saw a movie about a ten- -old girl who got lost in a jungle.
a. years b. year c. year's d. years'

Unit 4

Skills

الجزء الثالث
المهارات

Part 3

كتابة رسائل البريد الإلكتروني

Email

الأجزاء الرئيسية
لرسالة البريد
الإلكتروني

Sender
(From line)

المرسل

✎ يكتب هنا عنوان البريد الإلكتروني للشخص الذي أرسل الرسالة:

From: **Ahmed 2025@yahoo.com**

الجزء الذي يسبق @ يسمى (user name)

الجزء الذي يتبع @ يسمى (domain name)

Recipient
(To line)

المرسل إليه

✎ يكتب هنا عنوان البريد الإلكتروني للشخص المرسل إليه الرسالة:

To: **Al Dalfi 2025@yahoo.com**

الجزء الذي يسبق @ يسمى (user name)

الجزء الذي يتبع @ يسمى (domain name)

Subject
Line

شريحة
الموضوع

✎ يكتب هنا موضوع الرسالة الإلكترونية:

Subject (About): **Giants series**

لا بد أن يصاغ اسم الموضوع بشكل جيد وواضح ومختصر ليشرح المستلم على فتح الرسالة.

Salutation
/ Greeting

التحية

✎ تختلف التحية باختلاف نوع الإيميل فهناك:

- 1 الإيميل الرسمي: وهو إيميل يرسل إلى جهة رسمية (عمل / دراسة / شكوى /)
- 2 الإيميل الغير الرسمي: وهو إيميل يرسل إلى جهة غير رسمية (صديق / اقارب /)

formal email

informal email

Dear

Dear Sir (Madam),

Dear Mr (Mrs)

Hi

Hello

Hey

Body

الموضوع

✎ يحتوي موضوع البريد الإلكتروني على هدف الرسالة:

formal email

informal email

contractions لا تستخدم اختصارات

يمكننا استخدام مقدمة للترتيب

لا تستخدم كلمات مختصرة

يمكننا استخدام الاختصارات والكلمات

abbreviated words

المختصرة وصيغة الأمر

imperative

لا تستخدم صيغة الأمر

active voice

يكتب في المعلوم

يكتب في صيغة المجهول

passive voice

✎ تحتوي الخاتمة على شكر أو توديع للمرسل إليه:

formal email

informal email

Yours sincerely,

Yours faithfully,

Best wishes,

Regards,

Bye,

See you later,

See you soon,

Cheers, love,

Signature

التوقيع

يمكننا توقيع الرسائل الإلكترونية الغير رسمية باسم المرسل. لكن رسائل

البريد الإلكتروني الرسمية أو التجارية بها أقسام توقيع تتضمن:

اسم المرسل / العنوان / اسم الشركة / معلومات التواصل

خطوات كتابة الإيميل الرسمي

Formal Email Writing

A Definition

- ★ A formal email is a message written in a polite and organized way, used for important matters such as applying for a job, making a request, or submitting a complaint.
- البريد الإلكتروني الرسمي هو رسالة مكتوبة بطريقة مهذبة ومنظمة. نستخدمها في الأمور المهمة مثل التقدم لوظيفة أو تقديم طلب أو شكوى.

B Formal Email Template

قالب البريد الإلكتروني الرسمي

- ★ **Subject:** [Clear and Professional Subject]
- ★ **Dear** [Title + Last Name],
I am writing to [state your purpose clearly].
[Give details in full sentences. Be polite and professional.]
- ★ **Thank you for your time and consideration.**
- ★ **Yours sincerely,**
[Your Full Name]

C Formal Email Essentials

أساسيات الإيميل الرسمي

- ★ **Greeting** التحيّة Dear Sir / Madam, / Dear Mr. Ali,
- ★ **Language** اللغة Polite, complete sentences, no slang
- ★ **Purpose** الغرض Job application, complaint, official request
- ★ **Closing** الغتام Yours sincerely, / Kind regards,

Exercise 04

Writing

- Which of the following is the most appropriate greeting for a formal email?
a. Hey there! b. Hi John, c. Dear Mr. Smith, d. You!
SB- R1
- should be avoided in a formal email.
a. Clear subject line b. Polite closing c. Emojis and slang d. Full sentences
SB- R1
- is the most appropriate closing for a formal email.
a. Cheers! b. Talk soon, c. Best wishes, d. Sincerely,
SB- R1
- The purpose of a formal email is to
a. share memes b. chat about weekend plans c. make a joke with friends d. communicate professionally with clarity and respect
SB- R1
- Which sentence is appropriate for the body of a formal email?
a. "What's up? Need help with the assignment."
b. "I hope this message finds you well. I am writing to inquire about the internship position."
c. "Hey! Send me the notes ASAP!!!" d. "Lol, that was so funny!"
SB- R1
- Which is the most appropriate greeting for a formal email?
a. Hey bro b. Hi Rody c. Dear Mr. Ali, d. You man
SB- R1
- The body of a formal email should use
a. Emojis b. Full sentences c. Abbreviations like "u" d. Slang
SB- R1
- Which is a correct closing for a formal email?
a. Bye bye b. Later c. Yours sincerely, d. Cheers
SB- R1
- Which of the following is too informal?
a. Request for Information b. Wanna know about the job
c. Meeting Confirmation d. Inquiry about Courses
SB- R1

10. What should follow the closing in a formal email?
 a. Your full name b. A nickname c. Emojis d. Nothing
11. A formal subject line should be
 a. Hi b. Application for the Sales Position c. Job stuff d. Info
12. Which formal closing line is best?
 a. Bye for now b. Thanks dude c. See you d. Thank you for your time.
13. Which is wrong for the signature?
 a. Ahmed Ali b. Mr. Ahmed Ali c. Ahmed d. Dr. Sara Khaled
14. Why is the subject line important in a formal email?
 a. To make it funny b. To state the purpose clearly c. To confuse the reader d. To write random words
15. Which is polite and professional?
 a. Thx → thanks b. Big thanks c. Thanks a lot dude d. Thank you for your time and consideration.
16. A formal email should avoid:
 a. Clear structure b. Slang words c. Polite language d. Correct spelling
17. Which of the following is polite and correct?
 a. Can u help me b. Plz send info c. I wanna ask you d. I would like to ask you
18. In a formal email, the purpose should be:
 a. Hidden b. Clearly stated c. Very short (one word) d. Written in slang
19. Which format is correct for a formal email?
 a. Greeting - Closing - Subject - Body b. Closing - Greeting - Body - Subject
 c. Subject - Closing - Greeting - Body d. Subject - Greeting - Body - Closing
20. Which greeting is best if you don't know the recipient's name?
 a. Hello friend b. Dear teacher c. Hey you d. Dear Sir / Madam,
21. Which of these is NOT suitable for a subject line?
 a. Complaint about Late Delivery b. Meeting Confirmation c. Inquiry about Courses
 c. LOL d. See/goodbye/farewell
22. Which is most suitable when you don't know the person's name in formal email?
 a. Bestie, b. Love, c. Cya d. Yours faithfully,
23. Which of the following is correct for closing?
 a. Bye b. Peace c. Kind regards, d. Thx
24. Which of the following is correct for a formal subject line?
 a. Meeting Reschedule Request b. Hey c. Stuff d. Hello
25. In formal writing, contractions like I'm, can't, don't are:
 a. Always correct b. Better avoided c. Necessary d. Funny
26. Which should NOT be included in a formal email?
 a. Closing line b. Purpose statement c. Polite tone d. Abbreviations like ASAP, BTW
27. Which is correct for a professional complaint email?
 a. I am writing to express my dissatisfaction with... b. Gimme refund
 c. Hey, problem! d. This sucks
28. A formal email should be written in
 a. Polite and professional language b. Abbreviations
 c. Slang and emojis d. Jokes
29. What is the main purpose of formal emails?
 a. Sending memes b. Joking c. Chatting with friends d. Professional communication

Exercise ٣٥

Translation

1. Mass media plays an important role in forming public opinion and effective awareness in our country.

٢٠٢٤ بي مزار

- أ. تلعب وسائل التواصل الاجتماعي دوراً مهماً في تكوين الرأي العام والتفاهم الفعال في بلادنا.
ب. تلعب وسائل الإعلام دوراً مهماً في تكوين الرأي العام والتنسيق الفعال في بلادنا.
ج. تلعب وسائل التواصل الاجتماعي دوراً مهماً في تكوين الرأي العام والوعي الفعال في بلادنا.
د. تلعب وسائل الإعلام دوراً مهماً في تكوين الرأي العام والوعي الفعال في بلادنا.

2. Due to the enormous progress in the means of communications, the world has become a global village. No country can live in isolation.

٢٠٢٤ بها

- أ. بفضل التقدم المخيف في وسائل الاتصالات، أصبح العالم قرية عالمية فلا يمكن لكل دولة أن تعيش في معزل.
ب. بفضل النهضة الهائلة في وسائل المواصلات، أصبح العالم قرية عالمية فلا يمكن لأي دولة أن تعيش في توازن.
ج. بفضل التقدم الهائل في وسائل الاتصالات، أصبح العالم قرية عالمية فلا يمكن لأي دولة أن تعيش في معزل.
د. بالرغم من التقدم الهائل في وسائل الاتصالات، أصبح العالم قرية عالمية فمن الممكن أن تعيش أي دولة في توازن.

3. The role of young people in nation building is significant; this is due to the fact that the development of a nation lies in future generations.

٢٠٢٤ الاقصر

- أ. دور الشباب في بناء الأمة مهم، ويرجع ذلك إلى احتمال أن تنمية الأمة تأتي من الأجيال القادمة.
ب. دور المسنين في بناء الأمة مهم، ويرجع ذلك إلى احتمال أن تنمية الأمة تأتي من الأجيال القادمة.
ج. دور الشباب في بناء الأمة مهم، ويرجع ذلك إلى حقيقة أن تنمية الأمة تكمن في الأجيال القادمة.
د. دور المسنين في بناء الأمة مهم، ويرجع ذلك إلى حقيقة أن تنمية الأمة تكمن في الأجيال القادمة.

سوهاج ٢٠٢٤

٤. الشباب هم أساس التطور لأي أمة لذلك تولي الدول المتقدمة اهتماماً خاصاً بالشباب.

- أ. Young are the top of the development of any nation. Though; the developing countries pay special interest to youth.
ب. Youth are the basis of the development for any nation. So the developed countries pay special attention to youth.
ج. Youth are the basis of the development for any nation. So the undeveloped countries pay special respect to youth.
د. Young are the main of the development for any nation. Therefore, the developing countries pay special attention to young.

جرجا ٢٠٢٤

٥. يجب أن نهتم بالتربية البدنية في مدارسنا حتى نستطيع أن نربي جيلاً قوياً يخدم بلده.

- أ. We must pay attention to body bringing in our schools so that we can raise a strong generation to serve its country.
ب. Schools should be interested in physical education in our schools so as to can bring up a strong generation that serves its country.
ج. We must pay attention to physical education in our schools so that we can bring up a strong generation to serve its country.
د. We should care about physical education in our schools so that we can raise a strange generation to serve it country.

٦. لقد كانت مصر دائماً شامخة بين الأمم على مر تاريخها الطويل، وستظل كذلك أبداً الدهر بأبنائها المخلصين وشعبها الكريم.

إسكندرية ٢٠٢٤

- أ. Egypt has always been great among nations throughout its long history. It will be so forever through its sincere citizens and generous people.
ب. Egypt has been great among nations throughout it's long history. It will be so forever though its sincere citizens and generous people.
ج. Egypt has always been great among nations throughout its long date. It will be so forever through its sincere citizens and generous people.
د. Egypt has always been great among nations throughout its long history. It will be such forever through it's sincere citizens and generous people.



General Exercises

on

Unit

4

A

Vocabulary and Structure

Choose the (2) correct answers out of the (5) options given:

- Recycling helps to waste resources efficiently. The antonym of "waste" is
a. save b. conserve c. preserve d. misuse e. throw
- The misuse of company resources can lead to serious problems. The synonym of "misuse" is
a. proper use b. correct use c. abuse d. overuse e. mistreatment

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

- Energy-saving programs aim to stop the of natural resources.
a. depletion b. invention c. intervention d. intention
- People protested against building a new near their homes because of pollution.
a. playground b. landfill c. school d. park
- Farmers are now looking for methods that protect the soil and water for the future.
a. limited b. temporary c. harmful d. sustainable
- The government introduced an to support young entrepreneurs.
a. initiative b. overuse c. landfill d. depletion
- Scientists are developing materials that can replace plastic.
a. harmful b. temporary c. renewable d. finite
- We our old furniture with new items to give the living room a fresh and modern look.
a. swapped b. kept c. lost d. destroyed
- I wouldn't like given instructions.
a. to be b. being c. had been d. has been
- My sister hates by air.
a. fly b. to fly c. flies d. flew
- We expect the English test this year.
a. pass b. to passing c. passing d. to pass
- Tamer and I agreed seven pounds each.
a. paying b. pay c. to pay d. was paying
- Astronauts have to practise everyday activities without gravity.
a. to do b. to be done c. being done d. doing
- Which of the following is the most appropriate greeting for a formal email?
a. Hey there! b. Hi John, c. Dear Mr. Smith, d. You!
- should be avoided in a formal email.
a. Clear subject line b. Polite closing c. Emojis and slang d. Full sentences

B

Reading Comprehension

Read the following passage, then answer the questions:

How much do you know about the history of some of your favorite foods? Do you know when people in England started cooking curry dishes? Do you know in which country pizzas or hamburgers were first made? The facts might surprise you.

Many people think the English found out about curry from people in India in the 1600s. In reality, wealthy English people were eating dishes made with curry spices hundreds of years before British ships traveled to India. Cooks of wealthy English families during the time of King Richard I were making curry dishes, and in fact, the word "curry" can be found in an English language cookbook as far back as 1377.

As for pizza, this dish was probably first made in Persia (what is now Iran). The Persians were eating round, flat bread with cheese in the 500s. That was nearly 1,000 years before pizza caught on in Naples, Italy! Finally, let's look at the truth behind hamburgers. Many people think

hamburgers are an American food. However, according to some stories, hamburgers came from Hamburg, Germany. A German named Otto Kuasw created the first hamburger in 1891. Four years later, German sailors introduced hamburgers to Americans.

Where foods come from isn't nearly as important as how they taste; as long as they are delicious! So, go get some of your favorite food and **dig in**.

16. What is the main idea of this passage?

a. Curry was created in England.

b. People created fast food long ago.

c. There are many foods that help your body.

d. Some facts about foods are surprising.

17. Which is probably true about British curry dishes in the 1400s?

a. The dishes did not have meat.

b. The spices cost a lot.

c. People ate curry on special days.

d. British sailors first made curry.

18. What did people in Naples learn from Persians?

a. How to make pizza.

b. How to cook cheese.

c. How to use spices from Iran.

d. How to make flat bread.

19. Who introduced hamburgers to America?

a. Persians

b. Otto Kuasw

c. Italians

d. German sailors

20. Which food was probably made first?

a. Hamburgers

b. Cheesy Persian bread

c. Italian pizza

d. English curry

21. What is the antonym of the "delicious"?

a. distasteful

b. tasteful

c. enjoyable

d. distinctive

22. This passage can be a part of a/an

a. email

b. letter

c. article

d. novel

Writing

Translate the following sentences:

23. Parents should bring up their children to take responsibility for their life, make their own decisions and respect others.

- الفريق ٢٠٢٢
 ا. يجب أن يربي الوالدين أطفالهم ليتحملوا المسؤولية عن حياتهم ويتخذوا قراراتهم الخاصة ويحترموا الآخرين.
 ب. يجب أن يربي الوالدين أطفالهم ليتحملوا المسؤولية عن حياتهم ويتخذوا قراراتهم الخاصة ويحترموا الآخرين.
 ج. يجب أن يربي الوالدين أطفالهم ليتحملوا المسؤولية عن حياتهم ويتخذوا قراراتهم الخاصة ويحترموا الآخرين.
 د. يجب أن يربي الوالدين أطفالهم ليتحملوا المسؤولية عن حياتهم ويتخذوا قراراتهم الخاصة ويحترموا الآخرين.

٢٤. التعلم عن بعد هو مصطلح يعني القدرة على الدراسة عبر الإنترنت وفي المنزل باستخدام الكتب والأقراص المدمجة والأقراص الفيديوية التي ترسلها الجامعة.

الفريق ٢٠٢٢

- a. Distant learning is a term which means the ability to study offline and at home using books, CDs and DVDs sent by a university.
 b. Distance learning is a term which means the ability to study online and at home using books, CDs and DVDs sent by a university.
 c. Distance learning is a term which means the inability to study online and at home using books, CDs and DVDs sent by a university.
 d. Distant learning is term which means the ability to study on line and at home using books, CDs and DVDs sent by a university.

Rewrite the sentences using the word(s) in brackets to give the same meaning:

25. He offered to drive me home. He suggested driving me home. (suggested)

26. I enjoy playing the piano. I like to play the piano. (like)

Answer the following questions:

27. How does Santiago's isolation affect the meaning of victory?

28. Why is Santiago's fight with the fish more than just fishing?

29. What lesson can readers learn from Santiago's endurance?

Write a formal email of (120 - 150) words

To your teacher apologizing for not attending the school day and telling her/him the reason.

Skills

خاص بطلاب الأزهر الشريف



1) Complete the following dialogue:

أزهر سوهاج ٢٠٢٢

- Khalid: Where have you been, Adel? ^{أين كنت}
 Adel: ^{من السوق} I have been to the market.
 Khalid: What did you buy from the market? ^{ماذا اشتريت}
 Adel: ^{طماطم} I bought tomatoes.
 Khalid: ^{كم الكيلو} How much is a kilo of tomatoes? [؟]
 Adel: ^{٨ جنيهات} The kilo of tomatoes is 8 pounds.
 Khalid: ^{هل اشتريت ما تحتاجه} Did you buy what you need? [؟]
 Adel: ^{أشريت كل ما تحتاجه أمما} Yes, I have bought all what my mother needs.
 Khalid: ^{رائع} That's very great of you.

2) Read the text and answer the questions:

Internet addiction has become one of the serious problems especially among young people over the last few years. Spending too much time surfing websites or chatting with friends affects physical and mental health negatively. They spend their precious time doing unimportant things and as a result they neglect their duties. Students lose concentration on their study and become more likely to hate their lessons. Workers also don't concentrate on their jobs and make frequent and sometimes big mistakes. People who are addicted to the internet also lose their ability to communicate face to face with other people. They also get irritable when they lose their access to the internet.

A. Answer the following questions:

- When has the internet addiction become a problem? ^{منذ وقت قصير}
- What happens to students when they become addicted to the internet? ^{للاهتمام بالدراسة ويضيعوا وقتهم ويصبحون لاهين}
- When do people addicted to the internet become irritable? ^{من حين إلى حين / عندما يفقدون اتصالهم بالإنترنت}

B. Choose the correct answer:

- Spending too much time surfing the internet affects health.....
 a. positively ^{إيجابيا} b. negatively ^{سلبيا} c. rarely ^{نادرا} d. slightly ^{قليلا}
- Workers addicted to the internet make..... mistakes.
 a. few ^{قليل} b. minor ^{بسيط} c. easy ^{سهل} d. frequent ^{كثير}

3) A. Translate into Arabic:

Sohag is famous for its unique views and friendly people.

سوهاج مشهورة بمناظرها الطبيعية الفريدة وشعبها الودود.

B. Translate into English:

أحرز محمد صلاح العديد من الأهداف الرائعة في مباريات مثيرة.

Mohammad Salah many wonderful goals in exciting matches.