

Unit 1 Enjoying work

Important vocabulary

air conditioning	نظام تكييف هواء	civil engineer	مهندس مدنى
air conditioner	جهاز التكييف	architect	مهندس معمارى
air conditioned	مكيف الهواء	lead/led/led	يقود
accountant	محاسب	leader	قائد
trade delegation	وفد تجارى	leading	رئيسى - هام
uniform	زى رسمى (موحد)	leadership	قيادة
research	يقوم ببحث - بحث	local	محلى
modern	حديث - متطور	found	يؤسس
proud of	فخور ب	foundation	مؤسسة
grandchildren	الأحفاد	qualifications	مؤهلات
interview	يجرى حوار - مقابلة	include	يتضمن
efficient	كفاء	consist of	يتكون من
inefficient	غير كفاء	contain	يحتوى على (سائل.....)
relative	أحد الأقارب	including	مشملا على - بما فى ذلك
partner	شريك	enclose	يحيط ب - يرفق مع
comfortable	مريح	charity	جمعية خيرية
uncomfortable	غير مريح	charitable	شخص خير
dam	سد	society	مجتمع
noisy	مرزعج - صاخب	social	اجتماعى (الأشياء)
nosy	فضولى	sociable	اجتماعى (الأشخاص)
well-known = famous	مشهور - معروف جيدا	organize	ينظم - يرتب
national	قومى - وطنى	organisation	منظمة
international	دولى	transplant	ينقل أعضاء - نقل أعضاء
internationally	دوليا	transport	ينقل أشخاص - النقل و المواصلات
improve	يحسن	transfer	ينقل (أشخاص - أشياء)
prove	يثبت - يبرهن	transmit	ينقل بث (إذاعى.....)
proof	دليل - برهان	experience	خبرة (لا يعد) تجربة حياتية (تعد)
head	يتأس - يتزعم - زعيم	experiment	تجربة فى معمل
headline news	عناوين الأخبار (الرئيسية)	count	يعد - يحسب
train	يتدرب - يدرّب	main	رئيسى - أساسى
training	تدريب	mainly	بشكل رئيسى (أساسى)
customer	زبون	apply for	يتقدم بطلب وظيفة
client	عميل	apply to (inf)/(n)	يتقدم ل (يعمل - مكان.....)
genius	عبقرى	application form	طلب وظيفة
bridge	كوبرى	surname	لقب (اسم العائلة)
competition	مسابقة - منافسة	degree	درجة علمية
nap	نوم خفيف (تغفيلة)	marital status	الحالة الاجتماعية



take a nap	يغفو قليلا	single	أعزب
practise	يتدرب	married	متزوج
perform/carry out/ do an operation	يجرى عملية جراحية	operate on	يجرى عملية جراحية ل (شخص / جزء في الجسم)
operation	عملية جراحية	full-time	العمل وقت كامل
have an operation	تجرى له عملية جراحية	part-time	العمل بعض الوقت
process	عملية (تعليمية - صناعية...)	speak for	يتحدث بالنيابة عن
surgeon	طبيب جراح	personal	شخصي
surgery	جراحة	personality	شخصية (طبع- صفات)
fit	لائق بدنيا	character	شخصية (قصة - فيلم.....)
treat	يعالج - يعامل	education	التعليم
treatments	علاجات - معاملات	educational	تعليمي
cell	خلية	address	عنوان (مكان)
member	عضو في (نادى.....)	title	عنوان (كتاب.....)
organ	عضو في جسم الانسان	headline	عنوان رئيسي لمجلة.....
adopt	يتبنى (طفل- فكرة.....)	decide to (inf)	يقرر أن
adapt to	يتأقلم مع - يتكيف مع	decide on	يركز على
reason for (n/Ving)	السبب ل	decide that جملة	يقرر أن.....
reason why جملة	السبب في	retire	يتقاعد عن العمل (معاش)
cause of (n)	السبب في	resign	يستقيل
Cause	يسبب	free of charge	مجاني

Expressions & Prepositions:

benefit from	يستفيد من	decide on	يختار
adapt to	يتكيف مع	train as	يتدرب كوظيفة
apply for a job	يتقدم بطلب بوظيفة	responsible for	مسئول عن
take part in : share in	يشارك في	responsible to	مسئول من
take place : happen : occur	يحدث	set up	يؤسس
reason for / cause of	سبب ل	be head of	يرأس / يتزعم
care for / look after	يعتنى ب/يرعى	proud of = take pride in	فخور ب
treatment for	علاج ل	free of charge	مجانا
complain of (about)	يشكو من	pay for	يدفع ل
complain to	يشكول	help....with	يساعد...في
decide to	يقرر ان	do research on / into	يقوم ببحث على
do - carry out -perform) operation عملية	يجرى	play an important role	يلعب دورا هاما
under the leadership of	تحت قيادة	from all over the world	من جميع انحاء العالم
children with heart problems	اطفال يعانون من مشكلات في القلب	complete an application form	يملأ استمارة بيانات
have experience in	لديه خبرة في	put on weight	يزداد وزنه

Definitions

trade delegation	a group which represents an organization or a country in discussions about business.
grandchildren	the daughters or sons of your child.
research	a detailed and careful study of something to find out more information.
transplant	a medical operation in which part of someone's body is put into the body.
leader	someone who commands a group, an organization or a country.
efficient	describes something that works well without wasting time or effort.
adapt	to change your ideas or behavior to a new situation.
retire	to leave your job and stop working at the end of your career.
foundation	an organization that gives money for charity and for research.
treatment	medical care (drugs, exercise, etc.) to cure a patient with an illness or injury.
free of charge	at no cost.

Language notes

1-make (made -made)

make a discovery	يكتشف	make a decision	يقرر	make a call	يجرى اتصالا
make parts	يصنع أجزاء	make a prediction	يتنبأ	make a trip	يقوم برحلة
make a journey	يقوم برحلة	make a plan	يخطط	make offers	يقدم عروض
make a suggestion	يقترح	make friends	يعمل صداقات	Make a noise	يسبب ضوضاء
make a promise	يوعد	make a mistake	يخطئ	Make a comment	يعلق
Make a difference	يحدث اختلافا	make use of	يستغل	make a journey	يقوم برحلة
Make progress	يحقق تقدما	Make changes	يحدث تغيرات	make notes	يدون ملاحظات
Make a trap	ينصب كمين او فخ	Make allowance for	يلتمس العذر	make money	يربح / يجنى مال
Make arrangements	يقوم بترتبات	make pollution	يسبب تلوث	make sense	يعطى معنى

2-do (did-done)

do re search	يقوم ببحث علمي	do a favour	يصنع معروفًا	do things	يفعل اشياء
do homework	يعمل الواجب	do the shopping	يتسوق	do a project	يقوم بمشروع
do exercise	يقوم بتدريب	do his best	يبذل قصارى جهده	do damage	يتلف / يسبب دمار
do work	يقوم بعمل	do a quiz	يقوم بعمل مسابقة	do exam	يؤدي امتحان
do a job	يقوم بوظيفة	do a course	يدرس مقرر	do something	يفعل شئ ما
do repairs	يقوم بإصلاحات	do better	يتحسن	do wrong	يخطئ
do an operation	يجري عملية	do a report on	يعطى تقرير عن	do without	يستغنى

3- work

(عمل - مكان العمل) اسم لا يعد

- I have got a lot of work to do.

- Mr Ahmed leaves work at two o'clock.

Egypt has many amazing works of engineering . ملحوظة ممكن ان تعد عند الحديث عن عمل ادبي او فني او هندسي .

job

وظيفة اسم يعد

- He has got a job as a teacher.

career

الحياة المهنية للفرد

- He started his career five years ago.

profession

مهنة :تحتاج إلى مؤهلات وتدريب (التدريس/الطب/المحاماة)

- Teaching is a great profession.

4- experience الخبرة ما يكتسبه الشخص من معرفة او مهارات خلال عمل معين (لاتعد) Experiences (تجمع) مواقف وتجارب في الحياة Experiment (تعد) تجربة علمية	They offered me the job because I had a lot of experience I had a lot of interesting experiences during my year in Africa. In labs, scientists do a lot of experiments.
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5- graduate from (الجامعة/الكلية) يتخرج من	He graduated from the Faculty of Medicine
a graduate of خريج ل	He is a graduate of Cairo university
graduate with a degree in يتخرج بشهادة في	She graduated with a degree in English literature

6-Invent : يخترع شى ليس موجود	Graham Bell <u>invented</u> the telephone.
Explore : يستكشف مكان ويعرف شى عنه	They went on an expedition to <u>explore</u> the river Nile
Discover (شىء كان موجودا من قبل ولكن غير) يكتشف (معروف)	The <u>planet Pluto</u> was discovered in 1930
find out (about) (معلومة حقيقة) يكتشف -	I found out I had made a mistake.

7-cause يسبب	Scientists are trying to find out what causes the disease.
cause مصدر to يفعل	The cold weather caused me to sleep early
cause of + اسم سبب/مسبب (يؤدى الى نتيجة)	What was the cause of the fire?
reason for + v ing / اسم سبب - مبرر - داع	Can you give the reason for leaving ?
reason why + جملة كاملة	Is there a reason why you can't come?

8- free of charge = for free = at no charge مجاني
- Many patients are treated free of charge / for free / at no charge in public hospitals

9- perform / carry out / do (an operation) : يجرى عملية لشخص
- The doctor who did an operation (operated) on me was clever.
have an operation: تجرى له عملية جراحية - She is having an operation on her heart.

10- salary مرتب شهري - His salary is 300 pounds a month.
wages اجرة بالساعة او اليوم او الاسبوع - The carpenter's wages are high.
fees اتعاب/اجر (محامى/دكتور) - Doctor's fees are very high nowadays.
fare اجرة التاكسى - After I had arrived, I gave the driver the fare.

11 - prove يثبت او يبرهن # **improve** يحسن او يطور / **approve** يستحسن
He tried to prove his point of view. The government does its best to improve schools.

12- find (found -found) يجد / **found (founded - founded)** يؤسس **foundation** مؤسسة خيرية
- On my way home, I found some a bag on the ground
- The president founded a lot of projects near Suez. Tim started a foundation for poor families in his city

13-apply for يتقدم بطلب لوظيفة/عضوية **apply to** يتقدم بطلب لشخص او جهة **apply in writing** يتقدم بطلب كتابى

14- spend + مدة زمنية + v. ing يقضى وقت = **It took + اسم أو ضمير مفعول + مدة زمنية + مصدر + to** تستغرق
- He spent two hours doing his homework. It took me two hours to do my homework.

15- work for يعمل لدي شخص او شركة **work out** يحسب او يحل **work on** يحسن / يطور
He works for an oil company. Can you work out this sum?
Doctors work on a cure for cancer.

**1) Woman 1:**

I enjoy my work. The company trains us well and gives us all a **uniform** to wear. It's very **comfortable** working in a modern building with **air conditioning**. People come here **from all over the world**. Most of them don't speak Arabic, so I use my English a lot. It's important that I'm friendly and **efficient**. Then the customer will often use the company again.

2) Man 1:

It's a hard job-working outside when it is hot, with noisy machines around you all the time. But I'm **proud to be** helping to build a modern country. Our roads, bridges and **dams** will help to make Egypt richer, and that will be **good for** our children and our **grandchildren**.

3) Woman 2:

My work is very **exciting**. Since I started the job two years ago, I've met important people from all over the world. A **trade delegation** from Europe **arrived in** Egypt two weeks ago, so last week I was **reporting on** that story almost every day. I even met the **leaders** of France and Germany. My **report** was **headline news** in our paper **at the weekend**. Yesterday, I was interviewing business leaders in Cairo.

4) Woman 3:

I've wanted to **do** this kind of **work** since I saw my first computer at school. **In my opinion**, computers are **fantastic** and I've **worked** and played **with** them ever since that day at school. Now I **work for** a well-known Egyptian company that writes computer programs for important **national** and **international** companies. At the

Reading



Professor Magdy Yacoub

↻↻ Professor Magdy Yacoub is a world-famous **heart surgeon**. He **was born** in Egypt Belbis in 1935, the son of a surgeon who worked in different places around the country. The family had to move every few years, so Yacoub **learned to adapt to** living in different places and enjoyed meeting different people.

↻↻ When his aunt died of a heart problem, Yacoub decided to become a heart surgeon. He studied medicine at Cairo University and **became** a doctor in 1957. In the 1960s, he taught at Chicago University in the United States and worked with many of the world's best heart surgeons.

↻↻ Now Yacoub had the **qualifications** and **experience** to do great things. In 1973, he became a heart surgeon at Harefield Hospital in England. While he was there, Harefield became the most important **transplant centre** in the country.

↻↻ In the early 1980s, he was **part of the team** which **did** the first British heart transplant **operation**. At this time, Yacoub travelled thousands of kilometres in small planes to find healthy hearts for transplants. Yacoub became professor of **Heart Surgery** at London University in 1986. Although he **retired** as a surgeon in 2001, Yacoub continued to **research** new **treatments**. He is now the head of the Magdy Yacoub Heart **Foundation**, which is one of the largest charity organizations in Egypt.

↻↻ In 2009, Yacoub's foundation opened The Aswan Heart Centre Project (AHC). This meant that Egyptian patients with heart problems, including small babies, could have heart operations **free of charge**.



I- choose the correct answer from a,b,c or d

- 1) If you want to do this job, please can you complete thisform?
a. ability b. abroad c. application d. accident
- 2) My grandmother has four children and twelve
a. grandchildren b. grandfather c. graduates d. grandchild
- 3) They asked the man for his status and he said that he was married.
a. marry b. marital c. material d. medium
- 4) People oftenwhen they are about 65, although some older people continue working.
a. grow up b. return c. reward d. retire
- 5) There's a factory in our town whichparts for cars and buses.
a. does b. done c. makes d. making
- 6) Did youa cake for your sister's birthday?
a. make b. made c. do d. did
- 7) I want to walk to the shop because I haven'tany exercise today.
a. made b. did c. done d. do
- 8) It's been more than 35 years since surgeonsthe first heart transplant operation in Britain.
a. make b. made c. do d. did
- 9) Everyonemistakes when they're learning something new.
a. make b. makes c. do d. does
- 10) My sister, who works for a famous charity, believes that her work a difference to people's lives.
a. make b. makes c. do d. does
- 11) My brother has a very difficult decision tonext week.
a. make b. made c. do d. did
- 12) Surgeonsoperations on people in hospitals.
a. make b. have c. done d. do
- 13) I'mto be helping to make Egypt a better place.
a. pride b. proud c. ashamed d. shy
- 14) Professor Magdi Yacoub was one of the first surgeons toheart transplant operations.
a. make b. have c. done d. do
- 15) He believes his work cana difference in people's lives.
a. do b. does c. make d. makes
- 16) Hea lot of important work in his life.
a. has made b. makes c. do d. has done
- 17) Yacoub continued to research new
a. care b. chemicals c. treat d. treatments
- 18) He is now the head of the Magdi Yacoub Heart
a. Founded b. Fonder c. Foundation d. Found
- 19) Yacoub was part of a team whichnew heart parts from human cells.
a. make b. made c. do d. did
- 20) Yacoub learned toto living in different places and enjoyed meeting different people.
a. adopt b. adapt c. debate d. debt



- 21) He was part of the team which did the first British heart transplant
a. produce b. sum c. process d. operation
- 22) Magdi Yacoub Heart Foundation offers heart operations
a. expensively b. charged c. free of charge d. costly
- 23) Now Yacoub had theand experience to do great things.
a. qualifications b. qualify c. qualified d. qualitative
- 24) Yacoub travelled in small planes to findhearts for transplants.
a. dead b. healthy c. health d. unhealthy
- 25) Professor Yacoub is a famous heartsurgeon.
a. change b. move c. transport d. transplant
- 26) Mr Ahmed has a very important decision tonext week.
a. have b. come c. make d. do
- 27) Surgeonsoperation to help people get better.
a. bring b. take c. make d. do
- 28) Someorganization help children with heart problems.
a. charitable b. changeable c. research d. fanatical
- 29) I couldn't takethe race as I had broken my leg.
a. care of b. turns c. place d. part in
- 30) Hesome water skiing yesterday.
a. played b. went c. did d. made
- 31) A company can send ato speak for it at a meeting.
a. delegation b. corporation c. staff d. crew
- 32) All my sisters are married, but my brother is still
a. one b. single c. alone d. free
- 33) Application forms often ask people about theirstatus.
a. married b. martial c. marital d. famous
- 34) Mother Teresa reallya difference in people's lives.
a. making b. made c. did d. does
- 35) Workers should bein order to increase production.
a. efficient b. hard c. difficult d. lazy
- 36) Ais the person who directs or controls a group or an organization.
a. leader b. reader c. leading d. ladder
- 37) What is thefor your absence?
a. problem b. reason c. case d. cause
- 38) He workedmany of the world's best heart surgeons.
a. as b. to c. with d. on
- 39)-My uncle has just an operation and he is not feeling well
a. made b. done c. had d. took
40. The African charity he works for helps childrenheart problems.
a. with b. from c. for d. about
41. Our roads, bridges and dams will help toEgypt richer.
a. do b. give c. take d. make
42. The title of a newspaper report is a
a. head b. headline c. heading d. article
43. Yacoub was.....of the team which did the first British heart transplant.
a. member b. part c. a part d. port
44. Yacoub travelled thousands of kilometers in small planes to find.....hearts for transplants.
a. health b. hearth c. healthy d. wealthy

Grammar

The present simple

١. الشكل Form:

- يتكون المضارع البسيط من مصدر الفعل مع مع الضمائر I وyou وwe وthey. أما بالنسبة لـ he, she, it نصرف الفعل كالتالي:
١. نضع s في الحالة العادية. (eats - runs - walks - sings)
 ٢. نضع es لو انتهى الفعل بـ x أو o أو sh أو ch أو s أو z. (washes - watches - crosses - goes - mixes)
 ٣. إذا انتهى الفعل بحرف y مسبوق بحرف ساكن تحذف ونضيف ies. (cries - tries)
 - ٤- إذا انتهى الفعل بحرف y مسبوق بحرف متحرك (a / e/ i / o/ u) نضيف s فقط (enjoys - plays - prays)



٢. الاستخدام Usage:

نستخدم المضارع البسيط للتعبير عن:

١. عادات و أفعال متكررة habits:

E.g. I **go** to school every day. Adel usually **visits** his relatives on Friday.

٢. حقائق الثابتة facts:

E.g. The sun **rises** in the east. The earth **goes** around the sun.

٣. حالة if الأولى:

E.g. If you **study** hard, you will succeed.

٤. حالة if الصفرية:

E.g. If you **boil** water, it **evaporates**. = When you **boil** water, it **evaporates**.

٥. جداول المواعيد الثابتة schedules:

E.g. I am traveling to London tomorrow. My plane **leaves** at 6 am.

٦. المواقف والانشطة لمدة طويلة:

I **live** in Cairo / he **works** in factory / she **likes** English .

٧ - يستخدم بعد الروابط الاتية :

after /as soon as
Before
When

(مضارع بسيط/تام)

(مستقبل)

won't + inf → till / until → مضارع بسيط/تام

e.g. After my father **finishes** his work, he will take us to the club.

→ I won't watch TV until I **finish** my homework

→ As soon as / After / When I **arrive**, I'll go to the shops.

٣. الكلمات الدالة Key words:

الكلمات التالية كلها كلمات دالة على المضارع البسيط:

(Always دائماً , usually عادة , often غالباً , sometimes أحياناً , ever دائماً للأبد , never أبداً , rarely نادراً , rarely نادراً , seldom نادراً , hardly بالكاد , frequently بصورة متكررة , generally عموماً , every كل , occasionally من وقت لآخر , from time to time بين الحين والآخر)

⊗ يستخدم المضارع البسيط مع الظروف الزمنية الآتية وتأتي في نهاية الجملة أو أولها

every day/ every week / every year/ twice a week / twice a month /

→ Rania goes to the club every Monday. Every Monday Rania goes to the club.

⊗ يستخدم المضارع البسيط مع ظروف التكرار و تأتي قبل الفعل الأصلي أو بعد verb to be

always - دائماً usually عادة

often - غالباً sometimes - أحياناً

- rarely - نادراً never - أبداً ever - frequently - بصورة متكررة

- I **sometimes** walk to school.

- My brother **often** watches TV.

- I **am never** late for school.

- She **is always** tired in the evenings.

٣. النفي Negation:

١- نستخدم (don't) مع (I / they/ we / you) وبعدها مصدر الفعل

- they **don't** like pizza.

I **don't** play football on Friday.

٢- نستخدم (doesn't) مع (he/ she /it) وبعدها مصدر الفعل

He **doesn't** want a parrot.

- she **doesn't** want a kitten.

٣- يمكن أن نستخدم never للنفي مكان doesn't ويأتي بعدها فعل منتهي (s)

Ex : Ahmed doesn't study English = Ahmed never studies English

5. السؤال :

? تكلمة الجملة + مصدر + (you/they) + Do + كلمة استفهام
 ? تكلمة الجملة + مصدر + (اسم مفرد + he/she/it/your) + Does + كلمة استفهام

- √-When do you go to school? -- I go to school at 7 o'clock
- √- Where does she live, Sara? -- She lives in America.
- √- How does your father go to work? -- he goes by car.

السؤال بهل

? تكلمة الجملة + مصدر + (you/they) + Do
 ? تكلمة الجملة + مصدر + (اسم مفرد + he/she/it/your) + Does

ex-Do you like fish ? yes, I do /No, I don't
 →Do they play tennis?. yes, they do, No they don't

عند السؤال عن عدد المرات نستخدم

How often + Does/do + (فاعل) + مصدر + تكلمة الجملة ?

➡ (always-usually- never- every week-once – twice – three times)
 How often do you go to the library ?
 I go to library twice a week .



تركيبات هامة :- (يعناد ان)

للتعبير عن العادة الحالية نستخدم احدى هذه التركيبات:

- 1- (Be / get) + used to + ("v + ing" / noun)
- 2- It is SB's habit + to + inf
- 3- فاعل + (am / is / are) + in the habit of + "v + ing"
- 4- فاعل + usually + مضارع بسيط .
- 5- (Noun / "v + ing") + is + SB's habit.

e.g. # # Amr is used to studying hard.
 # Amr is in the habit of studying
 # Amr usually studies hard.

It is Amr's habit to study hard.
 # Studying hard is Amr's habit.



الماضي البسيط The past simple tense

التكوين 1-Form

يتكون الماضي البسيط من (التصريف الثاني للفعل) بإضافة d أو ed او ied للفعل إذا كان فعل عادي)
 منتظم) مثل Play – played / help – helped
 أما إذا كان فعل شاذ (غير منتظم) يُحفظ مثل see - saw / go - went / have – had.

لاحظ : متى نضيف (ied / ed / d) للفعل المنتظم

- (1) إذا كان الفعل ينتهي بحرف (e) نضع له (d)
 like → liked live → lived arrive → arrived
- (2) إذا كان الفعل ينتهي بحرف (y) مسبقاً بحرف ساكن ، نحذف (y) ونضع (ied)
 study → studied cry → cried carry → carried
- (3) إذا كان الفعل ينتهي بحرف (y) مسبقاً بحرف متحرك (a – e – i – o – u) نضع (ed)
 play → played enjoy → enjoyed stay → stayed
- (4) إذا كان الفعل ينتهي بحرف ساكن مسبقاً بحرف متحرك يُضاعف الساكن ونضع (ed)
 travel → travelled stop → stopped clap → clapped
- لكن إذا انتهى بـ (x / y / w) وقبله حرف متحرك لا يتم مضاعفة هذه الحروف .
 fix → fixed / follow → followed

2-Usage الاستخدام

نستخدم الماضي البسيط للتعبير عن:

١. حدث بدأ وانتهى في الماضي.

E.g. I played football yesterday. I was in Alexandria a month ago.

٢. عادة في الماضي (غالباً مع كلمة "used to" والتي معناها "اعتاد أن").

E.g. When I was in Paris, I used to play (played) tennis.

لاحظ يمكن ان يستخدم مع كلمات المضارع البسيط ليبدل على عادة في الماضي (Always- often- never-usually/every.....)

E.g. When he was a child, he walked to school everyday.

➤ I always ate breakfast before I went to school.

٣. حكاية قصة.

E.g. Ali found a bag, and then he went to the police station.

٤. حالة if الثانية:

E.g. If I had enough money, I'd buy this expensive mobile.

٥. الاحداث التي حدثت تباعا واحد تلو الاخر في الماضي ليس هناك فارق زمني.

E.g. First, he paid the taxi, then he got out of the taxi.

When he had an idea, he wrote a short story.

Yesterday, I went to the club and met my friends.

٦- ونستخدم الماضي البسيط مع التعبيرات الاتية حالة وجود فاعل

1- I wish + فاعل + ماضى بسيط

➤ I wish Hany studied hard.

2- It's (high)time + فاعل + ماضى بسيط

➤ It's time she studied English.

3- I would rather + فاعل + ماضى بسيط

➤ I'd rather he left now.

➤ I'd rather you didn't hunt elephants

3-Key words الكلمات الدالة

Yesterday امس / ago (مدة زمنية) منذ / last+ مدة زمنية الماضي / in+ سنة ماضية (in 2009)

in the past في الماضي / once/one day ذات مرة / How long ago = when / The other day

٤. النفي Negative

مصدر الفعل V.(inf) + did not (didn't) + فاعل

في حالة النفي نستخدم (المصدر + didn't)

➔ I didn't play football yesterday. ➔ he didn't go to school last week.

لاحظ: هناك اشكال اخرى للافعال في زمن الماضي التي لا يمكن تحول الى النفي باستخدام didn't مثل:

was → wasn't / were → weren't / could → couldn't

➔ Ali wasn't at the cinema last week. ➔ They weren't at school yesterday.

➔ When I was young , I couldn't ride a bike.

٥. السؤال Question

Did + subject + inf..... مصدر الفعل?

عند تكوين السؤال ب Yes / No تنبع الاتى:

➔ Did you watch TV last night? Yes, I did. / No, I didn't.

عند تكوين السؤال ب اداة استفهام:

? مصدر الفعل..... did + subject + inf..... اداة الاستفهام

➔ What time did you go to bed? Why did he buy that shirt?

➔ where did you go yesterday? I went to the club

٦. المبني للمجهول Passive

was/were + p.p + مفعول

→ Football **was played** yesterday. → The film **was watched** at home by Heba

التعبير عن العادة الماضية باستخدام إحدى هذات التركيبات

1- فاعل + used to + inf	Amr used to study hard. .
2- It was SB's habit to + inf	It was Amr's habit to study hard
3- فاعل + (was / were) + in the habit of + (v + ing)	Amr was in the habit of studying hard.
4- فاعل + got into the habit of + (v + ing)	Amr got into the habit of studying hard
5- فاعل + no longer + مضارع بسيط = فاعل + don't/doesn't + فعلany longer/more	Amr no longer studies hard=He doesn't study hard any longer
6- (Noun / v + ing) + (was / were) + SB's habit.	Studying hard was Amr's habit.

The present continuous المضارع المستمر

١. التكوين Form:

١- في حالة الإثبات: يتكون المضارع المستمر من (am, is, are + verb + ing)

I	→	am	} + (v + ing).
He, She, It	→	is	
We, You, They	→	are	



- ✗ - Listen! She is playing the piano.
- ✗ - They are cleaning the garden now

٢- في حالة النفي: يتكون المضارع المستمر من (am, is, are + not + verb + ing)

I	→	am <u>not</u>	} + (v + ing).
He, She, It	→	<u>isn't</u>	
We, You, They	→	<u>aren't</u>	

٣- في حالة السؤال: يتكون المضارع المستمر من (am, is, are + inf... + verb + ing)

What (كلمة الاستفهام)	} {	is	he, she, it	} →	} + (v + ing)...?
		Are	<u>we</u> , you, they		

- e.g ✗ - Are They playing tennis now? ✗ - No, they aren't.
- ✗ - What are you doing now? ✗ - I'm reading a lesson.

ملاحظات:

١- إذا كان الفعل ينتهي بحرف (e) ، نعدف (e) ونضع (ing) مثل :-

move → moving come → coming live → living bake → baking

ماعدًا .

dye يصبغ → dyeing singe يعرق → singeing be → being

٢- إذا كان الفعل ينتهي بحرف ساكن مسبقاً بحرف متحرك واحد (a - e - i - o - u) يُكرر الحرف الأخير ونضع (ing) مثل :-

cut → cutting put → putting get → getting drop → dropping run → running

- ماعدًا :

remember → remembering visit → visiting listen → listening
happen → happening enjoy → enjoying snow → snowing

٣- إذا كان الفعل ينتهي بحرف ساكن مسبقاً بحرفان متحركان ، نضع (ing) مثل :-

eat → eating read → reading need → needing see → seeing

lie → lying

die → dying

tie → tying

٤- إذا كان الفعل ينتهي بحرف **ie** تحذف، ونضع (**ing**) مثل :-



٢. الاستخدام Usage

١. نستخدم المضارع المستمر للتعبير عن حدث يحدث أثناء الكلام.

E.g. they **are playing** football now.

→ My brother **is reading** a book at the moment

→ She **isn't working** at the hospital today.

٢. حدث سيحدث في المستقبل في حالة الترتيب له:

E.g. I am travelling to Luxor tomorrow.

٣- لا يستخدم مع أفعال الشعور والتفكير والملكية والحواس مثل :

want – think – like – love – hate – belong – have – see – hear-taste - smell

ولكن ممكن ان تستخدم بعض هذه الافعال في الاستمرار بمعنى اخر مثل:

E.g I have a car (امتلك) →→→ But → I'm having breakfast. (اتناول)

E.g. I think Ali is clever. (اعتقد) →→→ I'm thinking of buying a car (افكر)

٣. الكلمات الدالة Key words

الكلمات التالية كلها كلمات دالة على المضارع المستمر:

ما زال الان - still - at this time - الآن - at present - انظر! Look! - في هذه اللحظة - at the moment - الآن (now)

هذه الايام - these days - اليوم - today - احتس/احذر! - Watch out! - Look out! - انصت! - Listen!

تدريبات علي القواعد

Exercises on grammar

1- choose the correct answer from a,b,c or d

- 1) Karimat the school two years ago.
a. start b. starting c. started d. is starting
- 2) We can't play tennis today because it
a. rains b. rained c. is raining d. rain
- 3) When was the last time youyour cousins?
a. have seen b. seeing c. saw d. see
- 4) We to some children on the radio at the moment.
a. are listening b. listening c. listen d. listened
- 5) Imy new camera last week.
a. buys b. am buying c. bought d. buy
- 6) Ia photo of you now.
a. take b. took c. am taking d. taken
- 7) My fatherin a bank in the city centre.
a. works b. worked c. am working d. work
- 8) Hehis work there 15 years ago.
a. started b. starts c. is starting d. start
- 9) My companyan important meeting last month.
a. have b. has c. had d. is having
- 10) A trade delegationfrom their office in Japan last Sunday.
a. come b. came c. comes d. is coming
- 11) Iso tired last night.
a. am b. had c. is d. was
- 12) Iasleep at half past eight yesterday.

- a. fall b. fell c. felt d. failed
- 13) At the moment, we a history project at school.
a. do b. did c. are doing d. does
- 14) It in Egypt.
a. not often rain b. don't often rain c. doesn't often rain d. doesn't often rains
- 15) I Japanese food for the first time last week.
a. eat b. ate c. eaten d. am eating
- 16) My grandmother in Alexandria at the present.
a. live b. lived c. lives d. is leaving
- 17) I started the job two years ago. During that time, I some very important people.
a. meet b. met c. meeting d. am meeting
- 18) Yesterday, I business leaders in Cairo.
a. interviewe b. interviewed c. am interviewing d. interviews
- 19) Now I for a well-known Egyptian company that writes computer programs.
a. works b. worked c. am working d. work
- 20) At the moment, I research on a computer program for an Australian company.
a. doing b. do c. am doing d. did
- 21) Omar That's why he is always fit.
a. smoke b. don't smokes c. doesn't smokes d. never smokes
- 22) When I was eight, I programme about a famous Egyptian doctor on TV.
a. saw b. see c. am seeing d. seen
- 23) We are making a card for my brother. to help?
a. Are you wanting b. Did you want c. Do you want d. Have you wanted
- 24) We a meeting at work this morning.
a. had b. having c. has d. have
- 25) My sister working with children.
a. enjoying b. enjoy c. is enjoying d. enjoys
- 26) What do you do after school? - I a nap.
a. usually took b. took usually c. take usually d. usually take
- 27) Amr to work by train every day.
a. traveling b. travels c. is traveling d. travel
- 28) After my father his work, he will take us to the club.
a. finishing b. finish c. finishes d. had finished
- 29) We to London tomorrow as arranged.
a. traveling b. travels c. are traveling d. travel
- 30) I to spend the weekend in my village. This is my intention.
a. went b. go c. goes d. am going
- 31) you understand what the teacher says?
a. Did b. Do c. Are d. Does
- 32) As soon as Ali her exam, he'll go on holiday with her parent.
a. has finished b. finished c. had finished d. finish
- 33) On Sundays, they volleyball in physical education class.
a. plays b. play c. will be played d. are playing
- 34) He is often late for school but he absent from it.
a. sometimes is b. is never c. is always d. usually is
- 35) I can't come to the phone now. I a shower.
a. am having b. have c. will have d. am doing

- 36) I don't understand why he
a. shouting b. have shouted c. shout d. is shouting
- 37) What time did the London plane.....last night?
a. never left b. left c. leave d. was leaving
- 38)Ali always.....to work when he was young.
a-walked b-walks c-is walking d-was walking
- 39) I till my friend arrives to go to the club together.
a left b didn't leave c won't leave d am leaving
- 40)Mr Hassan feels better now. Hesmokes.
a. any more b. used to c. no longer d. still
- 41)-Itennis for two years when I was young.
a. was played b. played c. have played d. had played
- 42)she is used toat night.
a- study b-studying c-studied d-studies

4-Complete the following with a word in each space

How to answer the complete question?

- أقرأ القطعة التالية ثم اكتب الكلمة المناسبة جيداً لكل فراغ مما يأتي : ٣ درجات
- كيف تتعامل مع هذا السؤال؟
- أقرأ القطعة سريعاً لفهم الفكرة العامة ، ثم اقرأها مرة ثانية مع تخمين الإجابة لكل فراغ.
- حدد الكلمة المناسبة لتكملة الفراغ .
- اقرأ الجملة التي بها الفراغ في الفقرة بالكلمة التي حددتها لترى مدى تناسبها مع المعنى.
- ركز في سياق الفقرة فقد تكون درستها في المنهج وبالتالي تستطيع معرفة مفرداتها جيداً.
- يهتم السؤال بالمفردات والتعبيرات ، فعليك حفظها جيداً.

It's a hard (1) - working outside in the heat with the noise of heavy machines around you all the time. But I'm (2)..... to be helping to build a modern country. Our roads, bridges and dams will help to (3)..... Egypt richer, and that will be good (4)..... our children and our grandchildren.

When his aunt died because of a heart (1)....., Yacoub decided to (2)..... a heart surgeon. He studied medicine at Cairo University and qualified as a doctor in 1957. In the 1960s, he (3)..... at Chicago University in the United States and worked (4)..... many of the world's best heart surgeons.

Yacoub became Professor of Heart (1)..... at London University in 1986. (2)..... he retired as a surgeon in 2001, Yacoub continued to (3)..... new treatments. Recently he was (4).....of team which made new heart parts from human cells.

I enjoy my work. The company(1)..... us well and gives us all a uniform to wear. It's very (2)..... working in a modern building with air conditioning. People come here from all over the world. (3)..... of them don't speak Arabic, so I use my English a lot. It's important that I'm friendly and efficient - then the customer will often use the company (4).....

Charities (1) their best to help hungry people everywhere. They (2) food and other help to the areas that need it most. They (3)..... on donations to do their job. Still, hunger will continue to be a problem (4) years.

Translation

(A) Translate into Arabic:

1-The mass media have an active role in shaping / forming the public opinion of the various classes of society

.....

2-Cooperation, unity and being armed with science are the best means for the success and progress of individuals and nations

.....

3-Scientific research is the cornerstone of achieving welfare and prosperity for the society.

.....

4-The good citizen is the one who devotes his time and effort to his country, sacrificing himself for its dignity and welfare.

.....

(B) Translate only into English:

١- يجب ان نزود الاطفال بالطعام الصحى والرعاية الصحية والتعليم بالجيد ووسائل الترفية المختلفة

.....

٢- تستخدم التكنولوجيا الحديثة هذه اليام فى مجالات متنوعة كالتطب و الفلك و الهندسة الوراثية

.....

٣-يفتخر المصريون بالدكتور مجدي يعقوب. فبضل مؤهلاته المتميزة فقد أصبح رائد جراحات زراعة القلب

.....

٤- تقوم الجمعيات الخيرية بدور فعال من اجل الفقراء و المحتاجين

.....

٥-العلم سلاح ذو حدين ففى السلم اداة للتطور وفى الحرب اداة للخراب والدمار

.....

Test on unit 1

1- choose the correct answer from a,b,c or d: (8) marks

1. There's a factory in our town whichparts for cars and houses
 a. makes b. invents c. breaks d. does
2. He had a heart operation free of It cost him nothing..
 a. change b. chance c. share d. charge
3. Scientists are working a new medicine
 a. for b. out c. on d. in
4. this is the surgeon who.....on my uncle.
 a. worked b. operated c. performed d. did
5. Under hisChina became an economic superpower
 a. leading b. leadership c. lead d. leader
6. People in Egyptat the age of sixty.
 a. retreat b. reform c. retire d. resign
7. Surgeons performed a heartoperations on my uncle.
 a. transport b. transplant c. transmit d. transfer
8. At first it was difficult for him toto the living conditions in a foreign country.
 a. adapt b. adopt c. survive d. leave
9. Now Ifor a well-known Egyptian company that writes computer programs
 a. works b. worked c. am working d. work
10. Omar..... . That's why he is always fit.
 a. don't smokes b. smoke c. doesn't smokes d. never smokes
11. I always breakfast before I went to school.
 a. eat b. am eating c. had eaten d. ate
12. she is used toat night.
 a. study b. studying c. studied d. studies
13. scientistsuseful things for their countries.
 a. do always b. always do c. are always d. always are
14. They..... for Paris tomorrow. they have arranged everything
 a. leave b. left c. are leaving d. will leave
15. Hethe letter and sent it by post.
 a. writes b. write c. wrote d. is writing
16. Before she.....the house, she will do the shopping.
 a. will clean b. has cleaned c. cleaned d. is cleaning

2. Complete each space with one word: (4 marks)

Professor Magdi Yacoub is a world famous heart (1)..... He was born in Egypt in the village of Belbis in 1935, the son of a surgeon (2)..... worked in different places(3)..... the country. The family had to move every few years, so Yacoub learnt to (4)..... to different situations and enjoyed meeting different people.

3. Read the following passage, then answer the questions: (7 marks)

Many cultures have different ideas about why people catch colds. For example, in the United States, some people think that you can catch a cold if your feet get cold. So, mothers tell small children to wear warm boots in the winter. In other places, including parts of the Middle East, some people believe that strong winds cause colds. So, on trains and buses, people usually don't like to sit next to open windows. In parts of Europe, some people think that wearing wet clothes will give you a cold. They say that after you go swimming, you should quickly put on dry clothes. Today, scientists know that colds are caused by a virus. But the old ideas are still very strong, and many people still follow them to avoid getting ill. Still people look for natural treatment for cold.

Unit 2 TED HUGHES: THE IRON WOMAN

Important vocabulary

climb out of	يقفز خارج	come out	ينشر- يطبع لأول مرة
poet	شاعر	publish	يطبع - ينشر مرات و مرات
poet laureate	شاعر مناسبات خاصة	march	مستنقع
poem	قصيدة شعرية	common	عام - شامل
poetry	شعر	dragon	تنين
poetic	شعري	several	عديد - متعدد
celebrate	يحتفل بمناسبة	netball	كرة الشبكة
commemorate	يحيى ذكرى (حرب - شهداء....)	war	حرب
death	موت - وفاة	peace	سلام
dead	ميت	peaceful	آمن
deadly	مميته - بافراط	overlook	يطل على
garden	حديقة خاصة	terrify	يروع - يربعب
gardener	جنايني	planet	كوكب
huge	ضخم	remaining	متبقى
views	مشاهد - مناظر	remain	يبقى - يظل
mud	طين - وحل	pen friend	صديق مراسلة
bright	لامع - ساطع	volcanoes	براكين
taste	يتذوق - طعم - مذاق	wildlife	حياة برية
completely	تماما	seat	مقعد ثابتة (سينما.....)
tobacco	تبغ	chair	مقعد متنقل
mean/meant/meant	يعنى - يقصد	stool	مقعد بدون ظهر
means	وسيلة - وسائل	armchair	كرسى بزرع (صالون)
toxic = poisonous	سام	wheelchair	مقعد بعجل (للمعاقين)
space	فراغ - مكان - فضاء	waste	نفاية - يبذر - يهدر - يضيع
railway line	خط سكة حديد	location	موقع عمل أو تصوير
sum up	يلخص	site	موقع (أثرى - على النت)
summary	ملخص	negotiate	يفاوض
chemicals	مواد كيميائية	negotiations	مفاوضات
wave	موجة (بحر- راديو) - يلوح بيديه	maze	متاهة - حيرة
advantages	مزايا	introduce	يقدم - يعرف
disadvantages	عيوب	introduction	مقدمة
promise	يوعد - وعد	plays	مسرحيات
naughty	شقى - مشاغب	pollute	يلوث
destroy	يدمر	polluted	ملوث
destruction	تدمير - دمار	pollution	تلوث
destructive	مدمر	pollutant	مادة ملوثة
childhood	الطفولة	author	مؤلف
belong to	ينتمى ل - يخص	reduce	يقلل - يخفض
popular with	محبوب من	increase	يزيد
throw.....into	يلقى في	remember	يتذكر
turninto	يجولالى	remind	يذكر

bring	يحضر (شيء شخص) معه	decade	عقد من الزمان (١٠ سنوات)
fetch	يذهب لاجتار شيء.....	Century	قرن من الزمان (١٠٠ سنة)
was/were born in	مولود في (مكان - سنة)	Millennium	ألفية (١٠٠٠ سنة)
was/were born into	يولد في عائلة	amuse	يسلى
amusing	مسلى ممتع مع الاشياء	amusement	تسليية
amused	يشعر بالتسليية مع الأشخاص		

Expressions & Prepositions:

Write..... for	يكتب ل	the dangers of pollution	اخطار التلوث
Write about	يكتب عن	toxic waste	نفايات سامة
Interested in	مهتم ب	feel the pain	يشعر بالام
Climb out of	يخرج من	for that reason	لهذا السبب
Ask for	يطلب	Give special powers to	يعطى قوى خاصة ل
Take away	ياخذ بعيدا	during his childhood	اثناء طفولته
Learn about	يتعلم عن	make it into a film	يجولها الى فيلم
Plan to	يخطط ان	by the river	بجوار النهر
Throw into	يلقى في	work for	يعمل لدى/ عند
Turn into	يتحول الى	popular with	محبوب من
Save.....from	ينقذ من	agree with	يتفق مع
Turn into back	يعود الى	help.....to	يساعد ان
cause / do damage	يسبب تلف	wake up	يستيقظ
excited about	مهتم ب/ مثار ب	come out	يظهر / ينشر

Definitions

marsh	an area of soft wet land.
childhood	the time in your life when you are a child.
turn into	to make something changes and become completely different.
amusing	describes something that is funny or entertaining.
remain	continue in the same way.
death	the end of life.
waste	what is left after you have used something.
Poet Laureate	a poet who is asked to write poems for important events by the Queen of Britain
publish	- to be printed and to be available for people to buy.
forever	- for all future time

Language notes

1- publish ينشر (مجلة - كتاب)
come out = be published يصدر- يُنشر
spread ينشر / ينشر (مرض/ حريق)
prevail يسود/ يعم

The writer has published three books recently
 My new book came out / was published only last week
 - fire spread rapidly because of the strong wind
 in the end, justice prevailed and the men set free

2- experience
 الخبرة ما يكتسبه الشخص من معرفة او مهارات خلال عمل معين (لاتعد)
Experiences مواقف او تجارب في الحياة (تجمع)
Experiment تجربة علمية (تعد)

They offered me the job because I had a lot of **experience**
 I had a lot of interesting experiences during my year in Africa.
 In labs, scientists do a lot of experiments.

3- remain يظل - يبقى
- remains بقايا - آثار

-The men's hair didn't change and remained white forever.
 - He left the remains of a sandwich lunch on the table.

4- see / hear / watch + object + (v.ing) Or مصدر inf. هذه الافعال ياتي بعد

I saw him talking about the Pyramids on TV. عندما ندرك جزء من الحدث
 I saw him talk about the Pyramids on TV. عندما ندرك الحدث كله

5- waste يهدر / يضيع / نفاية - **waist** الخصر - **The west** الغرب

6 - live in/at يعيش في **live with** يعيش مع **live on** يعيش على او يتغذى على
 He lived with his family in Cairo. Babies live on milk.

7 - help يساعد **to + inf/inf.** يساعد لكي **- help** يساعد في شيء + **with** مفعول **- help** يساعد في
 -The university helped him study/ to study maths. -He helped me with homework

8- throw يرمي - He threw the rubbish into the litter bin
- thorough تام - شامل - We need a thorough understanding of the subject
- through عبر - خلال - He entered the house through the gate.

9- stop + object + from + v.ing يمنع من

The rain didn't stop us from enjoying the trip.

10-remind someone to + inf. يُذكر شخص أن يفعل شيء **# remind+ object + of** يُذكر بشيء أو شخص

➤ Please remind me to post this letter. ➔ This souvenir reminds me of the last trip.

- remember يتذكر لقاء نفسه

➤ I can't remember her phone number. ➤ Remember to take your P.E. clothes to school

11- special خاص بفتنة او طبقة من الناس **# private** ملك او خاص بشخص او عائلة

Doctors and nurses wear special uniform. Our house has a private garden.

12- later فيما بعد **♣ latter** ثاني او اخر

♣ she later worked for an organization. She offered me more money or a car and I chose the latter

13-The most الاكثر

Most+ adj جدا

most of the معظم (شي محدد)

most معظم (بوجه عام)

mostly بشكل اساسي - غالبا

She's one of the most experienced teachers in the district

Of all sports, I like tennis most .

Most of the shops are closed.

Most girls are beautiful.

Green teas are mostly from China or Japan

14- nearby مجاور

- near to قريب من

- He lives in a nearby village.

The hotel is near to the airport.



Ted Hughes is a British writer. A lot of people think that Ted Hughes was the best English poet of the twentieth century. Not many people know that he wrote wonderful books for children. The most famous of these is *The Iron Man*, which was written in 1968 and was later made into a film. *The Iron Woman* was written many years later, in 1993. In *The Iron Woman*, the Iron Man appears again and helps the Iron Woman to save the earth from the dangers of pollution.

Ted Hughes was born in 1930 in Yorkshire, which is the north of England. During his childhood, he spent a lot of time in the countryside and was interested in animals and birds. He also loved writing. He started writing poems when he was at school. After university, Hughes had a lot of different jobs. He worked as a gardener, a teacher and in a zoo, where he learned a lot about animals. He started to work for a magazine. Hughes met his wife, who also worked at the magazine, at this time. His wife, whose name was Sylvia Plath, was a famous American poet.

It was after their first child, Frieda, was born that Hughes's first book of poems for children was *published*. It *came out* in 1961 and was called *Meet My Folks*. The poems that were in the book describe each member of the family in an *amusing* way.

Hughes enjoyed reading his poems to his children. One of them is a story about a *dragon* that *wants to visit* the Queen of England! Hughes also wrote several plays for children, and some of them are now taught in English schools. The books which people liked most were often about nature. Ted Hughes was also Britain's *Poet Laureate* from 1984 until his death in 1998. This was a time when he wrote special poems to *celebrate* important *national events* for the Queen.

Reading



The Iron Woman

Lucy first saw the Iron Woman as she was climbing out of a dirty marsh. The Iron Woman enormous, with bright red eyes. She was as big as Lucy's house. Lucy was terrified and quickly ran home. Later, Lucy woke up from a dream and found that the Iron Woman had come to ask for help. She wanted Lucy to clean the mud from her. Lucy did this. Then the Iron Woman told Lucy why she had come. She wanted to destroy the factory by the river.

She thought that if she killed all the workers in the factory, she would save the planet. The workers were throwing toxic waste into the river. This was killing all the fish in the water. Lucy asked her not to destroy the factory, where Lucy's father worked, but the Iron Woman said that she must. She walked off into the night.

Lucy remembered reading about the Iron Man in a newspaper, and a boy called Hogarth who was his friend. She wrote to Hogarth and asked him to bring the Iron Man. Perhaps together they would be able to protect the factory and also stop it polluting the river. The next day, Lucy met Hogarth and the Iron Man next to the factory. At the moment, the Iron Woman arrived. She was ready to destroy the factory. Hogarth stopped the Iron Woman. He said that the Iron Man had a plan.

The Iron Man gave the Iron Woman special powers so that she was able to turn the factory workers into fish! They all had to live in the river that they had poisoned! The workers felt the pain of the fish felt in this poisoned river, and suddenly understood the terrible damage they had caused.

The Iron Woman turned them back into people after they promised never to pollute the earth again. However, the men were so frightened by this experience, that they all of them now had white hair. The river became clean once again, but the men's hair didn't change and remained white forever.

1- choose the correct answer from a,b,c or d

- 1- Your story is good! I think someone shouldit!
a-establish b- push c- polish d- publish
- 2- The workers were throwing toxic wastethe dark river.
a-out b- into c- away d- on
- 3- She wanted to destroy the factorythe river.
a-for b- on c- at d- by
- 4- The Iron Woman asked Lucyhelp.
a-for b- about c- at d- on
- 5- My cousin says that she loves Cairo and wants to live there
a-ever b- never c- long time d- forever
- 6- There were big waves when we got on the boat so the captain told us to
in our seats for the journey.
a-remember b- remind c- remain d- return
- 7- The ground near the river is very soft and wet because there is athere.
a-mass b- marsh c- maze d- marlin
- 8- In the newspaper, it says that they want to turn the old factory a modern hotel.
a-in b- on c- off d- into
- 9- It is very dangerous to go up some volcanoes because the gases from them can be
a-toxic b- tobacco c- popular d- traditional
- 10- On night, Lucy suddenly woke
a-at b- out c- up d- with
- 11- Lucy livedher parents near a big factory.
a-for b- with c- in d- on
- 12- Hassan's grandfather wrote poetry until hisin 2016.
a- birth b- arrival c- death d- life
- 13- My cousin tells verystories. They always make me a laugh.
a-bleeding b- boring c- amusing d- uninteresting
- 14- Mona had a very interesting She lived on an island until she was twelve.
a-childhood b- adultery c- aging d- age
- 15- There is very littlefrom the factory, so it is not bad for the government.
a-waste b- waist c- weight d- wildlife
- 16- Most commentators expect the basic rate of the tax toat 25%.
a-obey b- live c- remain d- talk
- 17- The report mentions theof 18 people in suspicious circumstances.
a-death b- dead c- deadly d- deadline
- 18- The main room is It can take four beds.
a-narrow b- deep c- short d- enormous
- 19- His new bookin 2001 and it was amusing.
a-went out b- came out c- knocked out d- threw out
- 20- The poet wrote special poems toimportant national events for the queen.
a-wonder b- give c- celebrate d- commemorate
- 21- A/Anis the poet who has been chosen to write poems for special occasions.
a-novelist b- playwright c- poet laureate d- poetess
- 22- The hotel is aoverlooking the river.
a-site b- situation c- location d- position
- 23-means ground near a lake, a river or a sea and it is always wet.
a-Mars b- Marsh c- Marline d- Marvel
- 24- Solar power is renewable, so it lasts
a-forbid b- moreover c- temporarily d- forever
- 25- We should do our best topollution in our country.

- a-reduce b- deduce c- produce d- increase
 26- The Clarence Hotel in Exeter is aone in England.
 a-history b- historic c- historical d- historian
 27- Salem came to the party andhis young daughter with him.
 a-fetched b- took c- brought d- gave
 28- They are always connectedtheir relatives in the village.
 a-with b- to c- into d- onto
 29- Their lorry got stuck in the
 a-juice b- honey c- air d- mud
 30- The pollution of food and airpeople's health.
 a-supports b- benefits c- damages d- encourages
 31- They shouldwith you to decide where to build the new factory.
 a-say b- tell c- state d- negotiate
 32- He had a terrific sense of humour and could be very
 a-amused b- amuses c- amusement d- amusing
 33. The Iron Man was.....into a film.
 a. done b. made c. played d. taken
 34-The iron Man gave her special
 a-strong b. powers c. powerful d- powerless
 35-they understood the terrible damage they had
 a- made b- do c- did d- caused
 36. A lot of people think that Ted Hughes was the best English poet of the.....century.
 a. twenty b. twenties c. twentieth d. twelve
 37. Ted Hughes wrote wonderful books.....children.
 a. about b. to c. for d. with

Grammar

Relative clauses

ضمائر الوصل هي : التي تستخدم لربط الجمل ببعضها كالاتي :

Who - whom - which - that - whose - where - when

١- تحل (Who /that) محل فاعل عاقل وتوضع بعد الفاعل الذي تصفه ويأتي بعدهما فعل: كالاتي.

اسم عاقل	Who / that	فعل
----------	------------	-----

- 1- She is the woman who / that wrote two books
 → I saw the policeman who(that) arrested the thief.

٢- تحل (whom/Who /that) محل مفعول عاقل وتوضع بعد الموصوف العاقل الذي تصفه ويأتي بعدهما فاعل كالاتي .

اسم عاقل	Whom/Who / that	فاعل
----------	-----------------	------

- Ahmed whom (who - that) you met yesterday is my brother.
 → That's the man whom / who / that you are talking about.

← لاحظ :- يبقى حرف الجر كما هو بعد الفعل أو يوضع قبل ضمير الوصل **whom** فقط وليس **who - that** .

That's the man about whom you are talking.

٣- تحل محل (which/that) الفاعل أو المفعول غير العاقل ويأتي بعدهما فعل او فاعل

اسم غير عاقل	Which / that	فعل
--------------	--------------	-----

← صيغة الفاعل

- 1-The stories **which (that)** are on the shelf are all mine.
2- That's the book **which / that** is a best seller.

اسم غير عاقل	Which / that	فاعل
--------------	--------------	------

صيغة المفعول ←

→ The film **which (that)** I watched last week was boring.
He bought a new car **which (that)** he had an accident with.

يبقى حرف الجر كما هو بعد الفعل أو يستخدم قبل (**which**) وليس **that** .

He made a bad mistake **for which** he had to apologise..
This is the article **in which** she writes about science.

- (هام) - يمكن أن تستخدم (which) لتشير إلى جملة كاملة سابقة لها .

- He came first, which made his parents very happy.
- He was usually late, which always annoyed his father
- He spoke badly about my teacher which made me angry

⊗ ⊗ ٤ - تستخدم where مع المكان .

مكان	Where	فاعل
------	-------	------

→ This is the house **where** we live.
→ Alex is a nice city **where** I like to live .

⊗ ⊗ لا هظ :- عند وجود حرف جر يدل على المكان نستخدم (which) ولا نستخدم (where) ويأتي حرف الجر قبلها أو بعد الفعل

مكان	Which = where + حرف جر	فاعل
	Which	حرف جر.....فاعل

e.g. This is the house **which** we live **in** . This is the house **in which/ Where** we live .

- The garden **in which** I used to play is now a parking lot.
- That is the stadium **at which** we saw the cup final.
- Dr Aisha used to go with him to meetings, **at which** she learned to read and write.

← لا هظ :- نستخدم (which) مع المكان إذا جاء بعدها فعل وليس فاعل (أو كانت جملة لتعريف المكان .

مكان	Which	فعل جملة (تشير إلى المكان كشيء)
------	-------	------------------------------------

- This is the school **which** was built last year.
- Cairo, **which** is very crowded , is the capital of Egypt.
- This is the house **which** I bought /built last week. المكان هنا يعامل كشيء

← ٥- تستخدم whose للملكية عاقل وغير عاقل وتدل محل (س) أو صفة الملكية (my , his , her , its , your , their ,)
our وتكون التركيبية كالآتي:

اسم المالك	Whose	الشيء المملوك للمالك
------------	-------	----------------------

- That's the man **whose** son succeeded.
- The girl **whose** bag was stolen was crying
- Ahmed is the boy **whose** father is a teacher.
- the car **whose** colour is red won the race

لاحظ ان هناك بعض الكلمات تستخدم كاسم وفعل فإذا استخدمت كاسم فانها تسبق ب **whose**

Sub + Whose + work, stay, dreams, likes, play, use, water, plant, love + verb

Ex: people **whose work** requires staying up late suffer a lot in life.

Ex: People **whose stay** ended should renew it.

-Shakespeare was a great playwright **whose plays** are famous everywhere

⊗ ⊗ ٥. تستخدم (when) مع الزمن (الوقت) .

زمن	When	فاعل
-----	------	------

It's the month July when we go on holiday.

2- Ramadan is the month when we fast..

لاحظ :- عند وجود حرف جر يدل على الزمان نستخدم (which) ولا نستخدم (when) ويأتي حرف الجر قبلها او بعدها

مكان	which = when + حرف جر	فاعل
------	-----------------------	------

1-It's the month July which we go on holiday in .

2- Friday is the day on which/When I visit my relatives in our village.

3-The early morning is the best time which I do sport in

لاحظ :- نستخدم (which) مع الزمان إذا جاء بعدها فعل وليس فاعل

Ex- summer is the time which is very hot.

Important notes

١- يمكن حذف who , which عندما تحل محل الفاعل إذا جاء بعدهما v. to be أو مبني للمجهول ويحذف v.to be .

Who/Which + (v) to be + p. p = p.p

→ They boy who was punished yesterday got the worst marks.

The boy, punished yesterday got the worst marks.

→ The hospital which was built last year, is wonderful.

The hospital built last year, is wonderful.

٢- يمكن حذف who , which إذا جاء بعدهما مبني للمعلوم ويحذف v.to be ان وجد ويكون الفعل الاساسي مضافا اليه. ing.

Who/which + جملة في المعلوم = v. ing

▶ The man who is living(lives) next door is my friend.

The man living next door is my friend.

→ Vegetables which contain a lot of water, don't freeze well.

Vegetables containing a lot of water, don't freeze well

٣- عند استخدام comma قبل وبعد عبارة الوصل لا نستخدم that في هذا النوع.

➤ My mother, who is standing beside me, is very kind.

➤ This photo, which I took, shows our house

٤- تستخدم that فقط بعد صيغة التفضيل والكلمات الاتية:

All- any -every -few -little -many - much- nothing -none -some -the only

→ There isn't anything that we can eat in this house.

→ This is the best book that I have ever read. ▶ I gave him **all** news **that** I had.

- تستخدم ايضا اذا بدأت الجملة ب (**it is / it was**)

It was Graham Bell **that** invented the telephone.

٥- تستخدم what كرابط لتشير الى اسم او عبارة وهي تساوي the thing that/which

فاعل	what	فعل اوضمير (ليس اسم)
------	------	------------------------

Ex. We'd better decide what we need to buy.

Have you seen what I bought from London?

I can't give what you need.

I'm sorry; what happened was my mistake

Ted Hughes was born in 1930 in Yorkshire, (1)..... is the north of England. During his childhood, he spent a lot of time in the countryside and was (2)..... in animals and birds. He also loved writing. He (3)..... writing poems when he was at school. After university, Hughes had a lot of different jobs. He worked as a gardener, a teacher and in a zoo, where he learned a lot (4).....animals.

Hughes enjoyed reading his poems to his children. One of (1)..... is a story about a dragon that wants to visit the Queen of England! Hughes also wrote several plays for children, and some of them are now (2)..... in English schools. The books (2)..... people liked most were often about nature. Ted Hughes was also Britain's Poet Laureate from 1984 until his death in 1998. This was a time when he wrote special poems to (4)..... important national events for the Queen.

Ted Hughes is a British writer. A lot of people think that Ted Hughes was the best English poet of the twentieth (1)..... Not many people know that he wrote wonderful books for children. The most famous of these is The Iron Man, (2)..... was written in 1968 and was later made (3)..... a film. The Iron Woman was written many years later, in 1993. In The Iron Woman, the Iron Man appears again and helps the Iron Woman to save the earth from the (4)..... of pollution.

Success is important for all people. It makes (1) happy about what they own and also helps them look forward (2) more of it. It means living a life you can feel proud (3) You (4) to realize that you are the one who is responsible for making your own success.

The Iron Man gave the Iron Woman(1).....powers so that she was able to turn the factory workers (2)..... fish! They all had to live in the river that they had poisoned! The workers felt the (3)..... of the fish felt in this poisoned river, and suddenly understood the terrible damage they had (4).....

Violence is one of the worst things. It is (1) someone attacks someone else, often to get them (2) do something they do not want to do by making them feel pain or fear. Violence can mean anything from one person hitting another to a war between many countries (3) causes millions of deaths. Different people may see different acts as violent. Laws (4) created often to control violence.

5-Translation

(A) Translate into Arabic:

1. Preservation of the environment has become a global issue that everyone seeks to achieve.

2-Reading the world literature makes the reader familiar with many cultures which benefits him in life.

3- We have to provide tourists with all services and facilities so that they want to visit Egypt more.

4- Money is a means not an end, as it does not bring happiness, despite its importance.

5- There are many things to be said in favour of technology. It makes people's lives easier. Without modern technology, the world would be a much harder place to live in.

(B) Translate into English:

١- مما لاشك فيه أن لتلوث اثار خطيرة على البيئة سواء كان ذلك للانسان او الحيوان او النبات

٢- يؤدي السلام الي التقدم والرخاء بينما تؤدي الحروب الي الدمار والمجاعات.

٣- يجب أن نستصح الصحراء ونحولها الى أرض خضراء لتوفير الغذاء لكل مواطن

٤- مصر هي مهد الحضارة وستظل للابد منارة للعلم والعلماء.

٥- الجشع واحد من أقبح الصفات الإنسانية لأنه يزيد من حدة الصراع والنزاع بين الأفراد داخل المجتمع الواحد

Essay writing

Skills

Writing

كيف تكتب مقال باللغة الإنجليزية؟

عليك اتباع التعليمات التالية:

- الخطوة الاولى تتمثل في تحديد موضوع المقال هل هو موضوع ايجابي او سلبي او مميزات و عيوب او موضوع عام.
- لا بد من عمل مسودة في اخر صفحة من ورقة الاجابة وبدء كتابة كل الجمل التي تستطيع كتابة دون ترتيب او تنسيق مع العلم اننا يمكننا الاستفادة من القطع او الترجمة او باقي الاسئلة في الامتحان في كتابة الموضوع.
- اكتب عنوان المقال في منتصف السطر وضع خطأ بالقلم الرصاص تحته.
- اترك مسافة بادئة indentation في أول سطر من موضوعك ما يعادل خمسة احرف بداية كل فقرة.
- ابدأ جملتك دائماً ب capital letter وبقم بإنهاء الجملة ب full stop . والافضل استخدام الروابط بين الجمل.
- ابدأ موضوعك ب topic sentence أي جملة رئيسية تحتوي في مجملها علي تلخص الفكرة العامة للموضوع.

- ٧- اترك مسافة واضحة بين الكلمة والأخرى. و يفضل ترك سطر في الكتابة
- ٨- حسن خطك قدر الإمكان ولا بد أن تكتب ما لا يقل عن ١٥٠ كلمة.
- ٩- عندما تنتهي من جملة لا تكتب الجملة التالية في سطر جديد منفصل بل قم بوضع full stop وابدأ جملتك الجديدة في نفس السطر.
- ١٠- حاول الابتعاد قدر الإمكان عن أي تعبيرات أو كلمات صعبة حتى لا تقع في الخطأ. يمكنك كتابة موضوع أنيق بكلمات بسيطة حفظتها أنت جيداً.
- ١١- الشكل العام للكتابة هي الطريقة للوصول الي اعلي الدرجات في البراجراف .
- ١٢- تناسب زمن الجملة مع سياق الموضوع ومراعاة الأخطاء الهجائية (Spelling mistakes) .
- ١٣- حاول تجميع افكار رئيسة للموضوع و عمل Main points .
- ١٤- الامام بقدر كبير من الكلمات و المصطلحات و التعبيرات الشائعة مع حفظ الروابط التي تستخدم بين الجمل.
- ١٥- مراعاة الترابط والتنسيق بين جمل و أفكار الموضوع .
- ١٦- تجنب الجمل الطويلة بشكل عام . وأن تختار الكلمات المناسبة للتعبير عن الفكرة وتجنب استخدام الكلمات الغريبة .

الأجزاء الرئيسية للمقال The main parts of the essay

1) Introduction المقدمة

◀ هي الفقرة الأولى في المقال وتطرح الفكرة أو الهدف من كتابة الموضوع، وكيف يتم عرض الأفكار.

بعض الجمل الافتتاحية التي تصلح لموضوعات المقالات الإيجابية

بالنسبة للطلاب الذي لا يجيد الكتابة، هناك مقدمات يمكن أن تساعده مثل:

- We all agree that ... is one of the most important things in our life and has its vital role nowadays.
- نتفق جميعاً أن ... واحد من أهم الأشياء في حياتنا وله دوراً حيوياً هذه الأيام.
- We all agree that ... is (are) very necessary and plays (play) an important part in our life.
- No one can deny that ... plays a very important role in our life.
- لا يستطيع أحد أن ينكر أن ... يلعب دوراً هاماً في حياتنا.
- There is no doubt that this subject has affected our thought and caused a great impact on us.
- لا شك أن هذا الموضوع قد أثر على فكرنا وأحدث تأثيراً علينا.

بعض الجمل الافتتاحية التي تصلح لموضوعات المقالات السلبية

- There is no doubt that ... is one of the most dangerous phenomena in our life and has its bad and negative effects nowadays.
- مما لا شك فيه أن ... هي واحدة من أخطر الظواهر في حياتنا وكذلك له أثاره السيئة والسلبية في وقتنا هذا.

2) Body: (الجزء الرئيسي) الموضوع

لابد من تقسيم الموضوع لعدد من الأفكار. وتحدث عن كل فكرة في فقرة مستقلة. استخدم جمل بسيطة وواضحة.

(3) Conclusion: (الخاتمة) الخلاصة

غالباً ما تتضمن فقرة الخاتمة ملخصاً للأفكار التي تم التعبير عنها أو النتيجة التي وصلت إليها. هذه النتيجة قد تكون نصيحة أو تحذير أو إعطاء رأي أو غيره.

بعض الجمل الختامية التي يمكن استخدامها في الفقرات الختامية للمقال

Finally, it is quite clear that is really
To sum up, one can say that ... is really ...

For positive themes موضوعات ايجابية

We all agree that is one of the most

نتفق جميعاً أن.....واحد من الأشياء المهمة في حياتنا وله دوراً

important things in our life and has its vital role nowadays.

حيوياً هذه الأيام.

We should put into consideration that has become one of the most important things in everyone's life.

يجب أن نضع في الاعتبار أن قد أصبح واحداً من أهم الأشياء في حياة كل شخص.

No one can deny that we owe much to which play(s) an important role and active part in our life.

لا ينكر أحد أننا ندين بالكثير ل.....الذي يلعب دوراً هاماً وفعالاً في حياتنا.

For negative themes موضوعات سلبية

We all see that...stands as an obstacle in the way of our progress.

نرى جميعاً أن.....يقف كعقبة أمام طريق تقدمنا.

There is no doubt that is one of the most dangerous problems in our life as it has bad effects on us.

مما لا شك فيه أن.....واحدة من أخطر المشاكل في حياتنا لأنها لها آثار سيئة علينا.

We all believe that is really serious and harmful nowadays and has bad effects on all of us.

نعتقد جميعاً أن خطيراً وضاراً هذه الأيام وله آثار سيئة علينا جميعاً.

For advantages and disadvantages themes موضوعات مزوجة

There is no doubt that is a double edge weapon that has both advantages and disadvantages.

مما لا شك فيه أن.....يعتبر سلاح ذو حدين لما له من مميزات وعيوب.

In fact that is considered a mixed blessing in our life.

حقيقة أن.....يعتبر سلاح نعمة ونقمة في وقت واحد في حياتنا.

ماذا عن صلب الموضوع؟ What about the body?

يمكنك استخدام هذه الروابط للربط بين الجمل

on one hand	من ناحية	one the other hand	من ناحية أخرى
in addition to that	بالإضافة إلى ذلك	moreover	علاوة على ذلك
hence	ومن ثم	at the same time	في نفس الوقت
and as a result of this,	ونتيجة لذلك	more than that	أكثر من ذلك
over and above	مضافاً إلى ذلك	consequently	نتيجة لذلك
there is no doubt that	مما لا شك فيه	last but not least	وأخيراً وليس آخراً
as far as i am concerned	كما أراي	another thing is that	شئ آخر هو ان

الجملة التالية يمكن ان توضع وسط الموضوع لربط المقدمة بالموضوع الرئيسي وهي تناسب جميع الموضوعات.



- In addition to what I have written aboutbefore, I can add that.....

ابداً جملتك بالعبارات التالية للتوكيد

Everyone knows that + جملة	الجميع يعرفون أن
I reveal no secret when I say that + جملة	لا افشى سرا عندما أقول ان
It can't be denied that + جملة	لا احد يمكنه ان ينكر ان
It is crystal clear that + جملة	من الواضح تماماً أن
It is known that + جملة	من المعروف ان

ماذا عن الخاتمة؟ What about the conclusion?

الخاتمة ايجابي او سلبي

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

← مما ذاكرنه اعلي يمكننا القول ان يجب ان نولي اهتمامنا ونوجه نحو هذا الموضوع ولا نتجاهله لما له من أهمية (خطورة).

← ربما تساعدك الجمل الآتية في كتابة الموضوعات المختلفة:

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1) No one can deny that.... | لا أحد يستطيع أن ينكر أن |
| 2) plays a great role in | تلعب دورا كبيرا في |
| 3) The progress of any nation depends on | إن تقدم أي أمة يعتمد علي |
| 4) We should do our best in order to | يجب أن نعمل ما بوسعنا لكي |
| 5) In my opinion, ..has a great effect on our society. | من رأي أنله تأثير كبير علي المجتمع |
| 6) We can't ignore the great value of | لا نستطيع أن نتجاهل القيمة العظيمة لـ |
| 7) The government does its best to encourage | تبذل الحكومة ما بوسعها لتشجيع |
| 8) The government is trying to solve this problem by... | تحاول الحكومة حل هذه المشكلة عن طريق |
| 9) One advantage ofis that it (they) | أحد مزايا ..هي أنها.. |
| 10) One disadvantage ofis that it (they) | أحد عيوب ..هي أنها.. |
| 11)is considered a very serious problem. | ..تعتبر مشكلة خطيرة |
| 12) To solve this problem, we should all | لحل هذه المشكلة يجب علينا جميعا أن |
| 13) We all agree thatis one of the most important things in our life | نتفق جميعنا علي أن .. هو أهم شيء في حياتنا |
| 14)is very useful as it helps us to... | ..مفيد للغاية حيث أنه يساعدنا في .. |
| 15) With the help ofwe can lead a better life | بمساعدة ..يمكننا أن نحيا حياة أفضل |
| 16)is a serious obstacle in the way of our progress | تمثل عقبة خطيرة في طريق تقدمنا |
| 17) All members of the society should cooperate to ... | كل أفراد المجتمع يجب أن يتعاونوا لكي |
| 18) We should exert more efforts to solve this problem | يجب أن نبذل المزيد من الجهود لحل هذه المشكلة |
| 19) We have to stand firmly against | يجب أن نقف بحزم ضد |
| 20) We should make the best use of | يجب أن نحقق أقصى استفادة من |
| 21) will help us to achieve self sufficiency | سوف يساعدنا علي تحقيق الاكتفاء الذاتي |
| 22) We should develop public awareness of..... | يجب أن ننمي الوعي العام بـ |
| 23) All citizens should participate in solving this problem | يجب أن يشارك كل المواطنين في حل هذه المشكلة |
| 24) It increases our national income. | يزيد من الدخل القومي |
| 25) It achieves progress, welfare and prosperity. | يحقق التقدم والرفاهية والرخاء |

5- Write an essay of about ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY (150 words) on ONE (1) of the following:

1. The importance of eating healthy food
2. The role played by charitable organizations in our society.
- 3-The pros and cons of social media.
- 4- How to make the best use of leisure time?
- 5-Reading has many benefits.
- 6-The job you dream of doing in the future.
- 7-Team work.
- 8-How to choose a true friend.
- 9-How to encourage tourism in your country
- 10-pollution in your city or village
- 11-Education helps to make your life better.
- 12-The qualities of a good writer
13. The importance of sports in our life"
14. The value of co-operation

Test on unit 2

1. Choose the correct answer from a,b,c or d: (8) marks

1. The earthquake a lot of buildings .
 a. built b. constructed c. destroyed d. did
2. The toxic killed all the fish in the water.
 a. waist b. waste c. lost d. wasting
3. Some of Hughes's plays are.....in English schools
 a. learned b. played c. had d. taught
4. The workersthe pain the fish felt in this poisoned river.
 a. fell b. filled c. felt d. full
5. The Iron Man helps the Iron Woman the earth
 a. save b. to saving c. saves d. saving
6. The team I liked.....most is Liverpool.
 a. the most b. mostly c. almost d. most
7. The witch had turned them all stone
 a. for b. out c. on d. into
8. The ground near the river is very soft and wet because there is athere.
 a. march b. marsh c. marlin d. mass
9. The early morning is the best time I do sport in
 a. when b. who c. where d. which
10. I don't believehe says; he usually tells lies
 a. what b. that c. where d. which
11. I don't really know.....my neighbour will come back From Italy.
 a. what b. who c. that d. which
12. The manager with I work is very friendly.
 a. whose b. who c. whom d. which
13. Yesterday, I played a long game of tennis with my brother, made me very tired
 a. who b. when c. where d. which
14. The company exports are good will receive a prize
 a. whose b. that c. where d. which
15. You'll be punished for all you have done
 a. what b. that c. where d. which
16. This is the book..... my favourite character goes to the Arctic.
 a. To which b. that c. in which d. which

2. Complete each space with one word: (4 marks)

Pollution is man's greatest enemy. It (1) usually caused by cars (2) run on petrol. (3) cars produce exhaust gases. They pollute the atmosphere and (4) people ill.

3. Read the following passage, then answer the questions: (7 marks)

More and more people are discovering that sharing and talking about their favorite books with others can be as rewarding as the act of reading itself. For people who feel that they are too busy to sit down with a book, a book club helps them schedule time to read. Others have gained self-confidence by practicing in or leading a discussion. And they enjoy the chance to make new friends.

A successful book club should have a group that is small enough so even the quiet people can be heard but also big enough for many different opinions. The best arrangement is a mixture of ages, sexes and backgrounds for more reading discussion.

To make the meeting so smooth, a leader should be appointed. The leader will usually start the discussion by asking what the author's main idea was. Book club members should never be afraid to offer their opinions even if they don't like a book. They just need to be prepared to explain why they didn't like something

