

Unit 1: Read all about it!

Key Vocabulary : Synonyms - Antonyms

Word	Meaning	Synonyms	Antonyms
a cheat	شخص غشاش	scammer / fraud / swindler	honest man / keeper / preserver
demand	يطالب	request / require / urge	offer / present / grant
piracy	سرقة الحقوق	copying / hijacking / plagiarism	honesty / preservation
ruin	يفسد	devastate / destroy / spoil	mend / heal / protect
shocked	مصدوم	astounded / astonished / stunned	relaxed / encouraged
wait with bated breath	ينتظر بفارغ الصبر	impatiently / eagerly / with excitement and nervousness	
occur	يحدث	take place / exist / arise	fail / disappear / cease
claim	يزعم - يدعي	allege / justify / pretend	deny / disbelieve / disclaim
tabloid	صحيفة شعبية صغيرة	rag / sheet / a small paper with stories about famous people.	
broadsheet	صحيفة رسمية كبيرة	a paper with large sheets, especially a serious newspaper.	
incident	حدث	occurrence / event / happening / occasion / matter / scene	
spin - spun	يحرك / يدير	revolve / whirl / twirl	straighten / stand / untwist
put a spin on	يبدل حقائق	falsify / forge / twist	tell the truth / be honest (upright)
announce	يعلن	state / declare / release	conceal / refrain / repress
investigate	يحقق / يتحرى	interrogate / inspect / examine	ignore / neglect / overlook
casualty	الشخص المصاب	victim / prey / sufferer	survivor
compensate	يعوض مالبا	make up for / repay / refund	penalize / deprive / fine
balanced	متوازن	stable / reasonable / harmonic	unbalanced / lunatic
bias	تحيز	favoritism / nepotism / tendency	objectivity / neutrality
inaccurate	غير دقيق	false / incorrect / misleading	accurate / factual / true
mislead	يضل	deceive / misguide / misinform	reveal / unveil / undeceive
omission	حذف / إغفال	deletion / skip / elimination	inclusion / boost / expansion
point of view	وجهة نظر	way of thinking / opinion / viewpoint	
block	يحجب / يسد	bar / hinder / prevent	facilitate / permit / liberate
factual	حقيقي / واقعي	true / accurate / credible	biased / incorrect / false
highlight	يبرز / يبين	feature / illuminate / spotlight	belittle / minimize
grumpy	متأفف / نكد	bad-tempered / irritable / cross	satisfied / cheerful / pleasant

Vocabulary & Prepositions

reporter (journalist)	صحفي	quotes	اقتباسات	celebrities	المشاهير
well-known	معروف جيدا	annoying	مزعج	obviously	بوضوح
digital	إلكتروني	version	نسخة / إصدار	headlines	عناوين الصحف
rhymes	قوافي	including	شاملا / متضمنا	formal	رسمي
punish ... for	يعاقب ... بسبب	summarise	يلخص	spread	ينشر (شيء معنوي)
keep a secret	يحفظ كسر	artistic content	محتوى فني	publish	ينشر (كتاب)
copy	ينسخ / نسخة	type up	ينسخ بشكل غير قانوني	publisher	ناشر / دار نشر
textbooks	كتب نصية	several	عديد	illegal	غير قانوني

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likely	محتمل	fans of	مشجعين لـ	by law	بالقانون / قانونا
strict	صارم	emotional	عاطفي	serious	جاد
upset	مضطرب / غاضب	put in place	يقوم بالتنفيذ	prove / proof	يبرهن / برهان
afford	يتحمل نفقات	author	مؤلف كتاب	crime	جريمة
former	سابق	authorities	سلطات / مسؤولون	criminal	مجرم / إجرامي
convict	الشخص المدان (المتهم)	state	يصرح / يعلن	criminal lawyer	محامي جنائي
route	طريق / مسار / مسلك	front and back	المقدمة والمؤخرة	obtain	يحصل على
permission	إذن / تصريح	financially	ماليا / ماديا	rescue boats	قوارب الإنقاذ
slide	شريحة عرض	certain	محدد / معين	objective	موضوعي / هدف
placement	ترتيب الأشياء	impression	انطباع	omit / leave out	يحذف
argue	يجادل	staff	الموظفين	anxious	متوتر / قلق
impact on	تأثير على	reaction	رد فعل	online	على النت / متصل بالنت
traditional	تقليدي	percent	بالمائة	check	يفحص
constant	ثابت / مستمر	trust	يثق في	the public	العامة / الجمهور
record snowstorm	عاصفة قياسية	managing editors	مدراء تحرير	public transport	النقل العام
stressed	مضغوط / متوتر	survey	استبيان / دراسة	responsibility	مسئولية
bus lane	ممر الأتوبيس	long term plan	خطة طويلة المدى	current affairs	شئون حالية
nevertheless	ومع ذلك	guidebooks	كتب إرشادية	matter (v)	يهم
topic sentence	جملة الموضوع	outline	ملخص / شكل تخطيطي	restate	يعيد صياغة
travel past	يسافر بمحاذاة	refer to	يحول إلى	find out about	يكتشف عن

Expressions and Collocations

take (show) photographs	يلتقط (يعرض) صوراً	due to be published	على وشك أن يتم نشره
on social media	على مواقع التواصل	receive warnings from	يتلقى تحذيرات من
much more common	منتشر بصورة كبيرة	the long-awaited ending	النهاية المنتظرة طويلاً
be put in prison	يوضع بالسجن	have an emotional effect on	له تأثير عاطفي على
own the rights to	يملك حقوق الشيء	return to normal	يعود للوضع الطبيعي
a twenty-year-old student	طالبة عندها 20 سنة	pirated digital copies	منسوخات إلكترونية غير قانونية
receive punishment for	يتلقى العقاب بسبب	violate copyright law	يخالف قانون حقوق النشر
e-books (electronic books)	كتب إلكترونية	at a lower price	بسعر منخفض
international Crime Court	المحكمة الجنائية الدولية	pay a large sum of money	يدفع مبلغ كبير من المال
get into journalism	يلتحق بمهنة الصحافة	a three-year apprenticeship	تدريب لمدة 3 سنوات
quite a few	عدد قليل إلى حد ما	do an interview	يقوم بإجراء حوار
a naturally nosy person	شخص فضولي بالفطرة	do a voluntary job	يقوم بوظيفة تطوعية
keep up- to- date with	يظل مواكباً لـ	get a paid job	يحصل على وظيفة براتب
have internet access	لديه مدخل للإنترنت	get regular updates	يحصل على تحديثات منتظمة
give work to	يوفر عمل لـ	most (very) important	هام جداً
car hire company	شركة تأجير سيارات	supporting details	تفاصيل مدعمة

Idioms

Idiom	Meaning in Arabic	Meaning in English
wait with bated breath	ينتظر بفارغ الصبر	to wait with a lot of excitement and nervousness.
put a spin on	يبدل حقيقة القصة	to twist a report or story to one's advantage.
put in place	يقوم بالتنفيذ	effect, implement or carry out.
due to be done	متوقع أن يتم القيام به	scheduled or expected to be done.

Main Ideas of Reading and Listening Texts

- To write a **news story**, try to be **objective** and not to show your own **feelings** or **opinions**.
- A journalist has to be a **naturally nosy person**.
- **A tabloid newspaper Vs. a broadsheet newspaper:**

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

- **Bias by omission:** Leaving out a **fact** or a **quote** which doesn't **support** the writer's **point of view**.
- **Bias by placement:** Position of the article **on the page** – the stories **at the top of the page** are the ones which the **editor** wants to show as **most important**.
- **Bias by spin.** The writer tries to make the reader feel the same way they do about a **topic** and doesn't present a **balanced point of view**. / Choosing examples or **data** which **support** one side. **Presenting** an opinion **as a fact**. / Using **emotional** language to **persuade** the reader.
- Sixty-eight percent of people who **have internet access** get their news from social media.
- We **shouldn't** spread **inaccurate** or **misleading** news or copy **artistic content** without **permission**.
- We need guidebooks because we cannot rely on the opinion of people online.
- **Guidebook writers** are usually **experts**. You can **trust** them for **accurate information**.
- **Piracy** is when someone illegally copies and sells someone's work.
- A **casualty** is a person who is killed or injured in war or in an accident.

Language Notes

1. at + adj. + speed / price / cost / height / width / distance / rate:

- The rocket will fly **at a great height**. - You can buy goods **at reasonable prices**.

2. Using the gerund and the past participle as adjectives:

- * Her attitude was **puzzling**. * My work is very **tiring**. أ. يستخدم (V.ing) كصفة للمسبب للحدث: * I'm very **tired** today. ب. يستخدم التصريف الثالث كصفة لمستقبل الحدث: * Her attitude made me **puzzled**.

3. but / however / although / despite:

- **but / however + جملة (ولكن):** * She had a bad cold **but** she went to school.
- **although / though/ even though/ despite (in spite of) the fact that + جملة (على الرغم من أن):** * **Although** she had a bad cold, she went to school.
- **despite / in spite of / with all / regardless of + اسم (على الرغم من ...)** * **Despite** having a bad cold (her bad cold), she went to school.

4. The Subjunctive (infinitive) استخدام للتعبير عن الضرورة والأهمية بعد تعبيرات معينة: الممنوع من الصرف

- * I recommend (that) he **ask** his parents' advice. * **It's important that** our production **increase**.
- 3. من الممكن أن نستبدل المصدر بصيغتين: (مصدر + should) أو (مضارع بسيط عادي مفرد أو جمع حسب الفاعل) ...
- * I **suggest** (that) he **should apply** (he **applies**) for this job online.

5. as well as / in addition to / besides + V.ing (تعني: بالإضافة إلى):

- In addition to that / in addition / moreover / furthermore + جملة (تعني: بالإضافة إلى ذلك)**
- * **As well as** being an important writer, he was an expert on Arabic culture.
- * My mother made a meal for dinner. **In addition**, she prepared some juice.
- * My mother made a meal for dinner **in addition to** preparing some juice.

7. More Notes:

orbit (go around)	يدور حول غيره	spin - spun - spun	يدور حول نفسه
recommend + V.ing	يوصي بأن	recommend + فاعل + (should)	يوصي أن
either or	اما أو	neither nor	لا ولا
due to + V.ing/N	بسبب	due to + مصدر	على وشك أن يحدث له كذا
be right	يكون علي صواب	have the right to	لديه الحق في
mean + V.ing	يتضمن / يتسبب في / يؤدي إلى	mean + to + مصدر	ينوي أن

Exercises on vocabulary and notes

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

Definitions

- A "cheat" is
a. someone who asks for something in a very strict and serious way.
b. someone who behaves in a dishonest way in order to get something.
c. someone who has completely destroyed or ruined something.
d. someone who waits with a lot of nervousness and excitement.
- To claim is to say something is true,
a. because it has been proved
b. although it has been proved
c. although it hasn't been proved
d. because it hasn't been proved
- Piracy happens when someone
a. breaks into another's flat.
b. illegally copies and sells someone's work.
c. asks for something in a very strict and serious way.
d. exists in a particular situation.
- A casualty is a person who
a. is killed or injured in a war or an accident.
b. adds their own ideas to a story to falsify it.
c. rescues people trapped in damaged cars.
d. gives an official statement or release.
- A is a particular way of thinking about or judging a situation.
a. summary
b. point of view
c. blockade
d. tabloid
- To someone means to give them false or incomplete information.
a. mislead
b. evacuate
c. compensate
d. announce
- happens when you do not include or do not do something.
a. Position
b. Spin
c. Omission
d. Placement
- Bias by placement refers to
a. Showing your opinion supporters first.
b. Neglecting your own point of view.
c. Deleting others' points of view.
d. Presenting an opinion as a fact.
- Something which is "balanced" gives
a. real attention to private sides or opinions
b. equal attention to all sides or opinions
c. no attention to different opinions
d. all the causes of a disaster
- To "....." means to examine the facts of a situation.
a. compensate
b. claim
c. spin
d. investigate

Synonyms and Antonyms

- "She demanded that they apologize." A synonym for "demand" here is
a. request
b. invest
c. investigate
d. impact
- "This requires more than factual knowledge." An antonym for "factual" is
a. false
b. pirated
c. pure
d. tiny
- "He spun his car round and went after them." Which word is similar to "spun"?
a. straightened
b. untwisted
c. revolved
d. rewarded
- "The university has bias against black students." An antonym for "bias" is
a. favouritism
b. neutrality
c. tendency
d. nepotism
- "Your case is presently being investigated." A synonym for "investigated" is
a. examined
b. elected
c. directed
d. suspected

16. "A balanced diet provides nutrition for your body." A synonym for "balanced" is
 a. **impaired** b. **paralyzed** c. **lunatic** d. **harmonic**
17. "This information is inaccurate." Another word for "inaccurate" is
 a. **misleading** b. **sustaining** c. **obtaining** d. **falsify**
18. Another meaning for the word "piracy" is
 a. **polygamy** b. **preservation** c. **plagiarism** d. **honesty**
19. "A severe snowstorm blocked up railroads." The word has the same meaning as the word "blocked".
 a. **stocked** b. **facilitated** c. **liberated** d. **hindered**
20. A synonym for the adjective "shocked" is
 a. **established** b. **estimated** c. **stunned** d. **spontaneous**

Vocabulary - Prepositions - Expressions - Notes

21. Pay no attention to her bad moods; she is a old woman.
 a. **delighted** b. **cheerful** c. **grumpy** d. **hopeful**
22. This study the fact that couples are keen to assist others.
 a. **allies** b. **highlights** c. **relies** d. **rises**
23. The story is a account of events in early aviation.
 a. **fractional** b. **fact** c. **factor** d. **factual**
24. A fallen tree has the road, so our car can't pass through it.
 a. **blocked** b. **knocked** c. **cracked** d. **shrunk**
25. From my point of the party was a complete success.
 a. **sight** b. **vision** c. **visibility** d. **view**
26. People were surprised that their favourite player was from the team.
 a. **submitted** b. **omitted** c. **included** d. **permitted**
27. The play was shortened by the of two scenes.
 a. **mission** b. **creation** c. **omission** d. **addition**
28. Don't be by appearances, he's a good worker.
 a. **understood** b. **believed** c. **misled** d. **predicted**
29. Unfortunately, his quotations are often taken out of context and are sometimes
 a. **dependable** b. **reliable** c. **appropriate** d. **inaccurate**
30. It's clear that the company has a against women and minorities.
 a. **passer** b. **bias** c. **propose** d. **basis**
31. A/An diet contains the right foods with the right amounts.
 a. **balanced** b. **illuminated** c. **high-lightened** d. **summarized**
32. Because my left eye is so weak, my right eye has to work harder to
 a. **contaminate** b. **comment** c. **eradicate** d. **compensate**
33. First reports of the air crash tell of more than fifty
 a. **casualties** b. **customs** c. **cosmetics** d. **compacts**
34. He was already being by the police on suspicion of murder.
 a. **invested** b. **impaired** c. **intended** d. **investigated**
35. The government has plans to create 10,000 new jobs.
 a. **announced** b. **accounted** c. **amounted** d. **deteriorated**
36. This story isn't true; I'm sure he has put a on it.
 a. **speck** b. **stain** c. **sustain** d. **spin**
37. She grabbed his arm and him around to face her.
 a. **orbited** b. **spun** c. **smuggled** d. **ruined**
38. There have been no of bullying since the school brought in tough new measures.
 a. **incidents** b. **applicants** c. **occurs** d. **happens**
39. are aimed at an educated middle and upper-class readership.
 a. **Lines** b. **Broadsheets** c. **Lanes** d. **Tabloids**
40. I don't to be a feminist, but I'd like to see more women in top jobs.
 a. **chain** b. **chant** c. **ally** d. **claim**

41. The highest rates of unemployment in the inner urban areas.
a. **alter** b. **utter** c. **occur** d. **prescribe**
42. He waited for a reply to his offer with breath.
a. **rated** b. **bathed** c. **granted** d. **bated**
43. Many people were by the film when it first came out. It was not good.
a. **shaken** b. **shocked** c. **attacked** d. **attracted**
44. I hate all those who shared in my life.
a. **ruining** b. **cheering** c. **clearing** d. **chewing**
45. The government has taken a hard line on of books.
a. **variety** b. **piracy** c. **tendency** d. **preference**
46. copies of music tapes are flooding the market. They are all illegal.
a. **Pirated** b. **Petrified** c. **Pitied** d. **Repetitive**
47. The teacher that the students adhere to the rules and they all obeyed him.
a. **appeared** b. **vanished** c. **demand** d. **developed**
48. Justice insists that a at that high level be punished.
a. **chart** b. **create** c. **chat** d. **cheat**
49. The trouble with on the internet is that you never know if they are genuine.
a. **shoots** b. **quotes** c. **crowns** d. **crow**
50. The reason he gave for his absence was fabricated. This was clear.
a. **obviously** b. **apparent** c. **ambiguously** d. **terrifically**
51. The English of the novel is due for publication next year.
a. **visual** b. **immersion** c. **diversion** d. **version**
52. I only had time to read the main of the newspaper.
a. **titles** b. **addresses** c. **headlines** d. **locations**
53. Poets use, or words whose sounds correspond to each other, at the end of lines.
a. **rhymes** b. **screams** c. **shrinks** d. **sprays**
54. You'll need a variety of skills, leadership and negotiating.
a. **containing** b. **including** c. **attaining** d. **persisting**
55. The newspaper a list of the elected school district officials.
a. **spread** b. **published** c. **dimensioned** d. **scattered**
56. They deserve to be for putting passengers at risk.
a. **rewarded** b. **vanished** c. **punished** d. **awarded**
57. More than 85,000 of the magazine sold within three weeks.
a. **trophies** b. **cubes** c. **drips** d. **copies**
58. These men are accused of being involved in some activities.
a. **illiterate** b. **illegal** c. **irregular** d. **editable**
59. Children who live in the country's rural areas are very to be poor.
a. **alike** b. **unlike** c. **like** d. **likely**
60. Ann suffered from depression and a number of other problems.
a. **emotional** b. **proportion** c. **commission** d. **derivative**
61. The council has stated that the new plan will be soon.
a. **put place** b. **put the place** c. **put placed** d. **put in place**
62. Everyone should contribute what he or she can
a. **accord** b. **afford** c. **fraud** d. **coin**
63. The college have now made these classes obligatory.
a. **territories** b. **authorities** c. **facilities** d. **fabrications**
64. Let's look at the map and work out the best
a. **root** b. **rate** c. **route** d. **riot**
65. The purpose of the audit is to identify a problem and to objective data for analysis.
a. **detain** b. **continue** c. **drain** d. **obtain**

66. At the end of the film, the hero was successful and secure.
a. **financial** b. **finance** c. **fiancée** d. **financially**
67. If you'll use, see that the room can be darkened easily and check your sightlines.
a. **sides** b. **seeds** c. **slides** d. **spears**
68. Scientists need to be when reviewing data.
a. **subjective** b. **target** c. **emissive** d. **objective**
69. Her speech definitely gave the that she was enthusiastic about the project.
a. **impression** b. **immersion** c. **dimension** d. **version**
70. My memory is fine, but I have no idea what I did this morning.
a. **term** b. **short-term** c. **long-term** d. **terminology**
71. The cycle ends here so you have to join the rest of the traffic.
a. **lane** b. **spleen** c. **spine** d. **swine**
72. It doesn't to me if it's sunny or not; I still want to go to the beach.
a. **significant** b. **important** c. **matter** d. **sustain**
73. The word "....." gives the meaning of "continuous".
a. **constant** b. **instant** c. **rapid** d. **tremendous**
74. For being a public one, the case was to a higher court.
a. **preferred** b. **inferred** c. **referred** d. **affirmed**
75. In copying this document, be careful not to out any words.
a. **delete** b. **omit** c. **leave** d. **include**
76. A new government policy on forests is to be unveiled in April.
a. **owing** b. **because** c. **since** d. **due**
77. As the winter holidays arrive, Christmas spirit up.
a. **long waiting** b. **long wait** c. **long-awaited** d. **long-witness**
78. Our firm has won the to issue the next version of this bestseller.
a. **duties** b. **responsibilities** c. **controls** d. **rights**
79. The letter "e" in "e-books" refers to
a. **electric** b. **electronic** c. **elicit** d. **established**
80. During their mid-teens many adolescents left home to begin an
a. **attachment** b. **apprenticeship** c. **inclusion** d. **intrusion**

Advanced Ideas

81. "She didn't like the price of the dress. Nevertheless, she bought it." This shows
a. **cause** b. **result** c. **purpose** d. **contrast**
82. How would you ask someone about how they started working as a journalist?
a. **How did you get off journalism?** b. **How did you get into journalism?**
c. **How did you type up journalism?** d. **How did you focus on journalism?**
83. When writing a news story, try to be objective; don't
a. **mention the facts of the story** b. **add any transitions to link sentences**
c. **show your own feelings or opinions** d. **forget to add a spin on it**
84. Which of the following is **RIGHT**?
a. **Have you ever interviewed anyone famous?** b. **Have you never interviewed anyone famous?**
c. **Have you ever interviewed famous anyone?** d. **Have you never interviewed famous anyone?**
85. Choose the most appropriate sentence to give the intended meaning.
a. **I've been there quite few times.** b. **I've been there quite a few times.**
c. **I've been there quite a little times.** d. **I've been there quite little times.**
86. A journalist has to be a
a. **natural nose person** b. **naturally nosy person**
c. **natural nosy person** d. **naturally nose person**
87. Which sentence is correct?
a. **Keep trying until you given a chance.** b. **Keep to try until you get a chance.**
c. **Keep trying until you give a chance.** d. **Keep trying until you get a chance.**

88. Which sentence is correct?
 a. Careful security has put in place. b. Careful security has been put in place.
 c. Careful security has been put in on place. d. Careful security has been put to place.
89. Which of the following sentences is *incorrect*?
 a. A tabloid has small pages and large photos.
 b. A tabloid uses simple language and large headlines.
 c. A broadsheet is a more formal newspaper with large pages.
 d. A broadsheet's articles are less factual and use longer sentences and paragraphs.
90. "The play is due to open next week." "Due to" here means
 a. be announced b. owing to c. because of d. thanks to
91. Readers are waiting bated breath to find what happens the hero.
 a. in / down / to b. with / out / to c. with / to / out d. with / for / by
92. Choose the correct sentence?
 a. You can be read the whole book online. b. You can read the whole book online.
 c. You can read the all book online. d. You can be read the all book online.
93. Which of the following is grammatically correct?
 a. Lawyers have demanded that the websites stopping showing the illegal photos
 b. Lawyers have demanded that the websites stops showing the illegal photos
 c. Lawyers have demanded that the websites be stopped showing the illegal photos
 d. Lawyers have demanded that the websites stop showing the illegal photos
94. One of the following sentences is wrong. Find it.
 a. Fans were shocked by the news. b. Fans were shocked to hear the news.
 c. Fans were shocked to the news. d. Fans were shocked at hearing the news.
95. Which sentence is correct?
 a. The criminal should be sent prison. b. The criminal should be put prison.
 c. The criminal should be put in prison. d. The criminal should put in prison.
96. The ship decided to go around Africa
 a. instead b. instead of c. instead that d. stead of that
97. Sending it by air is about sending it by ship.
 a. three times as expensive as b. three times more expensive as
 c. three times more expensive that d. three times most expensive as
98. The company demands that it is
 a. financial compensate b. compensate finance
 c. financially compensated d. finance compensated
99. The patient's case will soon.
 a. normal return to b. return normality c. return in normal d. return to normal
100. The court punished a student for piracy.
 a. twenty-years-old b. twenty-year's-old
 c. twenty-years'-old d. twenty-year-old
101. Which sentence is correct?
 a. A student in her late 20th was punished for selling pirated digital copies of textbooks.
 b. A student in her late 20's was punished for selling pirated digital copies of textbooks.
 c. A student in her late 20s was punished for selling pirated digital copies of textbooks.
 d. A student in her late 20s' was punished for selling pirated digital copies of textbooks.
102. Which one is correct?
 a. The convict has been received a punishment for violating copyright law.
 b. The convict has received a punishment for violating copyright law.
 c. The convict has received a punishment for respecting copyright law.
 d. The convict has received a punishment for verifying copyright law.
103. I hope to obtain books
 a. at a lower price b. at a price low c. with a price low d. in a low pricy

Grammar: Quick Hints

1. The Past Simple Tense زمن الماضي البسيط

- المبنى للمعلوم:

A famous writer **wrote** this book a year ago.I **didn't enjoy** last night's film.Where **did you go** for your last holiday?

1. الإثبات: يتكون من التصريف الثاني للفعل: -

2. النفي: يتكون من (مصدر + didn't).

3. السؤال: يتكون من (مصدر + فاعل + did) -

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

- This book **was written** by a famous writer.- My novel **was changed** six times.

- الكلمات الدالة على الماضي البسيط:

* yesterday/ مدة + ago / last + مدة / once = once upon a time مرة / one day يوم / in + الماضي / ذات مرة / ذات يوم / إذا جاءت هذه الظروف في الماضي- I **usually visited** the zoo when I was young.

- الحالات التي يستخدم فيها زمن الماضي البسيط:

1. للتعبير عن حدث بدأ وانتهى في مدة معينة في الماضي.

- I **had** my hair cut yesterday.* Alaa **moved** into a new flat last week.

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

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

3. للتعبير عن حدث جاء بعد حدث آخر في الماضي (الحدث الثاني في أي حدثين متتابعين في الماضي دائماً يكون في زمن الماضي البسيط).

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

- مصدر + used to + فاعل

اعتاد علي شيء في الماضي ولم يعد يفعله الآن

- اسم / V.ing + used to + am / is / are + فاعل

يعتاد علي شيء في الوقت الحاضر.

- I **used to drive** very slowly. I drive faster now.- Ali **is used to** watching cartoons.

2. The past continuous tense زمن الماضي المستمر

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

- I **was doing** my homework at 6 o'clock yesterday evening.- What **were you doing** when I called? You sounded very busy.

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

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

- الكلمات الدالة على الماضي المستمر:

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

- حالات يستخدم فيها زمن الماضي المستمر:

1. يُستخدم القانون التالي للتعبير عن حدثين كانا مستمرين في نفس الوقت في الماضي.

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

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

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

2. يُستخدم القانون التالي للتعبير عن حدث كان مستمراً في الماضي وقطع حدوثه حدث آخر في زمن الماضي البسيط.

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

زمن الماضي المستمر، زمن الماضي البسيط + When

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

مقارنة بين (while) و (during)

اسم + During = (في حالة عدم وجود فاعل) = While + V.ing = was / were + فاعل + While

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

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

- الأفعال الآتية لا تُستخدم في أي زمن مستمر.
- تُستخدم هذه الأفعال في الماضي البسيط وليس الماضي المستمر حتى وإن كانت الجملة تستلزم وجود ماضي مستمر.
- تشمل هذه الأفعال: فعل (be) / أفعال الحواس / أفعال التفكير / أفعال التواصل / أفعال الملكية / أفعال العاطفة

جملة صحيحة	Mona was busy at seven p.m yesterday .
جملة خاطئة	Mona was being busy at seven p.m yesterday .
جملة صحيحة	In the past people thought the earth was round.
جملة خاطئة	In the past people were thinking the earth was round.

3. The Present Perfect Tense زمن المضارع التام

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

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

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

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

- الحالات التي يستخدم فيها زمن المضارع التام:

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

- الكلمات الدالة على المضارع التام:

1. so far = up to (till) now = till now = until now حتى الآن / how long المدة

عبر العصور (over) the ages / throughout (over) the years / علي مر السنين / علي مر الزمن over time

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

الإثبات	بين have/ has والتصرييف الثالث للفعل	توا - حالا	just
الإثبات	بين have/ has والتصرييف الثالث للفعل	بالفعل	already

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

إثبات	في نهاية الجملة	مؤخرا / حديثا	recently
إثبات / نفي	في نهاية الجملة	مؤخرا / حديثا	lately

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

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

- * Have you ever **visited** the Egyptian Museum? No, I **have never visited** the .. / No, never.

ملحوظة: يمكن استخدام (never) و (ever) بالتبادل للتعبير عن الأفضلية لشخص ما أو شيء ما كما يلي:

الشخص/الشيء + اسم + صفة + never + P.P + such a (an)
الشخص/الشيء + (than) صفة مقارنة + اسم + never + P.P + have (has) + فاعل
never + P.P + have (has) + فاعل + صفة تفضيل + is + the + الشخص / الشيء

- * I have **never** seen **such an exciting film**, Brave Heart.

I have **never** seen a **more exciting** film **than** Brave Heart.

Brave Heart is **the most exciting film** I have **ever** seen.

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

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

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

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

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

- I **have assisted** dad in his work **since** 2008.
- I **haven't seen** my friends **for** a long time.

- عندما تربط (since) (منذ) أو (since then) (منذ ذلك الحين) حدثين أحدهما في زمن المضارع التام (المضارع التام المستمر) والآخر في زمن الماضي البسيط.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Exercises on Grammar

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

- Are you accustomed to overtime?
 a. **works** b. **be work** c. **working** d. **worked**
- the injured man taken to hospital in a van?
 a. **Did** b. **Had** c. **Was** d. **Has**
- I used hard before exams when I was at secondary school.
 a. **revising** b. **to revising** c. **revise** d. **to revise**
- At midday yesterday, my computer
 a. **had checked** b. **was checking** c. **was being checked** d. **has been checked**
- lunch, someone knocked at the door.
 a. **During** b. **While** c. **When** d. **As soon as**
- While in the cinema, an explosion happened.
 a. **being** b. **we were** c. **we were being** d. **were being**
- I wish I were taller, but I
 a. **wasn't** b. **didn't** c. **don't** d. **am not**
- I was having lunch he came to visit me.
 a. **during** b. **while** c. **when** d. **which**
- My family in Rome for ten years. Now they live in Berlin.
 a. **have lived** b. **are living** c. **were lived** d. **lived**
- When was the first thing?
 a. **that you write** b. **you write** c. **that you were written** d. **you wrote**
- I my sick friend twice last week.
 a. **was visited** b. **used to visit** c. **visited** d. **visiting**
- When I was a child, I always my bike to school.
 a. **ride** b. **rode** c. **was riding** d. **ridden**
- The car is used people from place to place.
 a. **to taking** b. **to take** c. **taking** d. **for take**

14. I didn't like eating chips in the past, but now I that.
a. **getting used to** b. **am used for** c. **used to** d. **am used to**
15. A new branch for the company was last month.
a. **found** b. **finding** c. **founding** d. **founded**
16. I the book when my friend arrived. He interrupted me.
a. **read** b. **had read** c. **was reading** d. **have read**
17. I was having a shower, the doorbell rang.
a. **After** b. **Just** c. **During** d. **When**
18. Alexandria, I went swimming every day.
a. **While** b. **While in** c. **During** d. **When**
19. The suspected man in a small district downtown two days ago.
a. **had seen** b. **was seen** c. **saw** d. **has seen**
20. During in Alexandria, I went swimming every day.
a. **staying** b. **was staying** c. **my stay** d. **I was staying**
21. Ali was surfing the internet five p.m yesterday.
a. **in** b. **by** c. **at** d. **with**
22. I spicy foods.
a. **am using** b. **am used** c. **am used to** d. **used to**
23. How did you start learning English?
a. **long** b. **often** c. **long ago** d. **many**
24. When I visited her, she very tired.
a. **was seeming** b. **has seemed** c. **seemed** d. **was seemed**
25. My father smokes less than he
a. **uses to** b. **is used to** c. **used to** d. **used**
26. on holiday, she phoned me.
a. **During** b. **While she was** c. **While was being** d. **Was being**
27. While the homework, the light went out.
a. **doing** b. **was doing** c. **I was doing** d. **I had done**
28. Mariam as well as I done the task perfectly.
a. **was** b. **were** c. **have** d. **has**
29. One of the girls sent out of the classroom by the teacher.
a. **had** b. **was** c. **were** d. **have been**
30. "Kasr El-shook" by Naguib Mahfouz was made into a film.
a. **which written** b. **written** c. **was written** d. **wrote**
31. He has wanted to become a doctor since he was twelve.
a. **never** b. **for** c. **when** d. **ever**
32. She has lived in Cairo the last ten years.
a. **when** b. **until** c. **since** d. **for**
33. This bread is fresh. Mother it.
a. **has yet bought** b. **has just bought** c. **yet has bought** d. **just has bought**
34. She because she has fallen over.
a. **was crying** b. **cries** c. **is crying** d. **had cried**
35. She isn't at home. She to the club.
a. **has gone** b. **has been** c. **had been gone** d. **has been gone**
36. They haven't got together since week.
a. **the last** b. **last** c. **a** d. **one**
37. I this computer for five years now.
a. **have been having** b. **have had** c. **am having** d. **had had**
38. We have friends all our life.
a. **been** b. **done** c. **been had** d. **being**

39. I my wallet. What should I do now?
a. **had lost** b. **lost** c. **have lost** d. **am losing**
40. Have you finished cooking? I'm hungry.
a. **ever** b. **just** c. **already** d. **yet**
41. Mona to the market. Let's see what she has bought.
a. **has been** b. **goes** c. **will go** d. **has gone**
42. She has just birth to a girl. She is going to name her after her mother.
a. **given** b. **been giving** c. **been given** d. **gave**
43. Ahmed has broken his leg so he play football.
a. **couldn't** b. **could** c. **can't** d. **can**
44. I last swam in the sea I was in Alexandria two years ago.
a. **since** b. **when** c. **for** d. **until**
45. He sold cars for twelve years. He cars now.
a. **used to sell** b. **no longer sells** c. **already sells** d. **still sells**
46. The injured man to the central hospital.
a. **has been taking** b. **has taken** c. **has been taken** d. **had taken**
47. Have you a camel?
a. **ever ridden** b. **never ridden** c. **ridden never** d. **ridden ever**
48. That's all what I them.
a. **have been told** b. **have told** c. **have been telling** d. **was told**
49. Since he started writing, five of his novels into films.
a. **have made** b. **were made** c. **have been making** d. **have been made**
50. you are careless, the teacher will punish you.
a. **Due** b. **Unless** c. **For** d. **Since**
51. Have you finished that pile of work? I can't believe that!
a. **yet** b. **ever** c. **already** d. **never**
52. So far today, I three short stories.
a. **have been revising** b. **have revised** c. **am revising** d. **have revised**
53. The bus has We shall wait for the next one.
a. **already been left** b. **been already left** c. **already left** d. **just been left**
54. She hasn't achieved any success she started working here.
a. **since then** b. **since ever** c. **since** d. **when since**
55. She has been diabetic since
a. **she is a child** b. **her child** c. **she was childhood** d. **her childhood**
56. When father came home, Ali already finished his study. He was asleep.
a. **had been** b. **has** c. **has been** d. **had**
57. Where last night?
a. **have you been** b. **did you do** c. **were you** d. **have you**
58. My father has been Alexandria for a week. He will come back tomorrow.
a. **to** b. **for** c. **in** d. **with**
59. I have eaten this meal before. Is it delicious?
a. **never** b. **already** c. **ever** d. **since**
60. I in Cairo in 2015.
a. **have lived** b. **have been living** c. **started to live** d. **am living**
61. I the car all morning and father says it's still dirty.
a. **have washed** b. **wash** c. **am washing** d. **have been washing**
62. The computer working so I will take it to a technician.
a. **has been stopped** b. **has stopped** c. **stop** d. **has been stopping**
63. I two grammar tests this week.
a. **have been taken** b. **have taken** c. **had taken** d. **have been taking**

64. She has been to Canada. She there.
a. **is no longer** b. **is still** c. **is** d. **is already**
65. Since the bridge, it will help the traffic flow. (دور أول - 2016)
a. **completed** b. **is completing** c. **has been completed** d. **completes**
66. I a cup of coffee in the morning when I get up. (السودان - 2017)
a. **always have** b. **have always had** c. **always had** d. **had always had**
67. The last time she visited me was 2018.
a. **at** b. **since** c. **by** d. **in**
68. It a very long time since I went to the cinema.
a. **been** b. **has** c. **had** d. **is**
69. - Have you ever been abroad? - Yes. I to England for a month last summer.
a. **have gone** b. **have been** c. **went** d. **will go**
70. I saw Ali while he at the sports club.
a. **was being** b. **had been** c. **was** d. **were**

Advanced Ideas

71. Which of the following **doesn't** express a past habit?
a. **When I was in Alex, I used to going the beach every day.**
b. **When I was in Alex, I went to the beach every day.**
c. **When I was in Alex, I used to go to the beach every day.**
d. **When I was in Alex, I would go to the beach every day.**
72. How do you complete this sentence "I've taken three hard exams"
a. **last week** b. **a week ago** c. **in the last week** d. **the week before**
73. Which of the following sentences is **grammatically correct**?
a. **I lived here since last year.** b. **I have lived here last year.**
c. **I have lived here for last year.** d. **I have lived here since last year.**
74. Which of the following sentences is **correct**?
a. **In the past people were thinking the earth was round.**
b. **Mona was being very busy at 11 o'clock last night.**
c. **Ali was seeming very ill when the doctor came to examine him.**
d. **I had many fantastic toys when I was a child.**
75. Which of the following sentences is **grammatically correct**?
a. **I have never seen such a skillful player, Messi.**
b. **Messi is the most skillful player I have ever seen.**
c. **Messi is the more skillful player I have ever seen.**
d. **I've never seen a player more skillful than Messi.**
76. One of the following sentences is **not correct**. Pick it out.
a. **I have not visited them since then they sent me off.**
b. **I haven't met my friends since the last time we were together in Alex.**
c. **The last time I saw him when he came to visit me with you.**
d. **He visited me last year. Since then, I haven't seen him again.**
77. Which of the following sentences is **correct**?
a. **He's read 20 pages in the story until now.** b. **He's been read 20 pages in the story until now.**
c. **He's been reading 20 pages in the story until now.** d. **He's reading 20 pages in the story until now.**
78. Which sentence is **wrong**?
a. **During the match, we missed a penalty.** b. **While the match, we missed a penalty.**
c. **While playing the match, we missed a penalty.** d. **During our match, we missed a penalty.**
79. Which sentence is **correct**?
a. **I used to smoke but now I am not.** b. **I used to smoke but now I don't.**
c. **I am used to smoke but now I am not.** d. **I used to smoking but now I don't.**
80. One of the following sentences is **right**. Which one is it?
a. **Since I studied hard, I would get the full mark.** b. **For I studied hard, I would get the full mark.**
c. **If I studied hard, I would get the full mark.** d. **Unless I studied hard, I would get the full mark.**

A persuasive Essay المقال الإقناعي

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

- 1. Introduction:** Introduce topic / Present both opinions briefly / State your position clearly
- 2. Main body:** – give **three reasons** (in **three paragraphs**) to support your opinion.
– Each paragraph contains **a topic sentence** and **examples** and **supporting statement**.
- 3. Conclusion:** Sum up/re-state your opinion in different words/suggest a solution or action.



1. In a persuasive essay's introduction, we present
 - a. **only our opinion**
 - b. **the opinion different from ours**
 - c. **the opinion we are against**
 - d. **both opinions briefly**
2. How would you finish an essay about the negative impacts of social media?
 - a. **Lastly, social media starts to control what news we see and don't see.**
 - b. **Next, not everything we read or see on social media is true or legal.**
 - c. **A recent survey found that more than half of Americans sleep badly because of the news.**
 - d. **Social media has become the main source of news.**
3. Another word for "....." is "**although**".
 - a. **whilst**
 - b. **furthermore**
 - c. **consequently**
 - d. **therefore**
4. How would you start an essay about **the importance of guidebooks**?
 - a. **Secondly, who are the people writing the reviews?**
 - b. **Lastly, we need to remember that guidebook writers are usually experts.**
 - c. **To conclude, online reviews are useful, but remember they are just people's opinions.**
 - d. **We still need guidebooks because we cannot rely on the opinion of people online.**
5. "....." is used to introduce topics.
 - a. **To conclude**
 - b. **In brief**
 - c. **To begin with**
 - d. **To summarize**
6. "**Next**" is used when we want to
 - a. **end an essay**
 - b. **start an introductory paragraph**
 - c. **move from a point to another**
 - d. **summarise some ideas**
7. "The molecules are absorbed into the bloodstream and consequently affect the organs."
This shows
 - a. **result**
 - b. **cause**
 - c. **contrast**
 - d. **addition**
8. To introduce the result of something, we can use:
 - a. **to begin with**
 - b. **consequently**
 - c. **whilst**
 - d. **due to**

9. What does a writer of a persuasive essay try to do?
 - a. express opinions that contradict with his own ones.
 - b. make the reader agree with his own ideas.
 - c. support the ideas that are different to the ideas he believes in.
 - d. make people convinced of the ideas that don't go along with his own.
10. We use "whilst" to
 - a. convince readers of our views
 - b. express contrasting ideas
 - c. introduce conclusion paragraphs
 - d. plan a draft for the essay
11. Each persuasive paragraph contains
 - a. a topic sentence, examples and supporting details.
 - b. an introduction paragraph, two body paragraphs and a conclusion.
 - c. punctuation marks and grammatical items.
 - d. a restatement of the thesis statement mentioned above.
12. The words 'in my view' are used to
 - a. give a reason for something
 - b. give a result of something
 - c. give an opinion
 - d. end some ideas
13. In a persuasive essay, a writer builds a case using
 - a. trivial matters and false information
 - b. examples that don't match their view
 - c. logic, examples and expert opinion
 - d. arguments and debates that cause quarrel
14. To express the result of something, we can use:
 - a. Personally
 - b. In turn
 - c. In summary
 - d. To conclude
15. We use "to conclude" in order to
 - a. start the first paragraph of the essay
 - b. convince the reader of our opinions
 - c. put a thesis statement in introduction
 - d. introduce the summary of the main points
16. To end some ideas, we use:
 - a. Firstly
 - b. Whilst
 - c. Finally
 - d. Owing to
17. Which of the following can be used instead of "Finally"?
 - a. Summary
 - b. Consequently
 - c. Secondly
 - d. Lastly
18. In a persuasive essay, each main paragraph usually starts with a
 - a. transition
 - b. linker
 - c. clause
 - d. topic sentence
19. In the main body of a persuasive essay, you give reasons to
 - a. support your opinion
 - b. express causes and results
 - c. show addition and contrast
 - d. end the essay in a good way
20. A topic sentence
 - a. is used to end the paragraph
 - b. introduces the main idea of the paragraph
 - c. convinces the reader of our opinion
 - d. has synonyms and antonyms

Azhar Sharif : Dialogue - Translation - Islamic Selections - Great Expectations

1. Finish the following dialogue:

Aziz : Hello, Adel.

Adel : Hello, Aziz! So you too, have come to see the Book Fair.

Aziz : Of course. (1)?

Adel : No I haven't. I couldn't buy all the books I liked and wanted.

Aziz : (2)?

Adel : They were too expensive.

Aziz : (3)?

Adel : What I have really enjoyed are the cultural meetings and the scientific discussions that took place at the Fair. (4).

Aziz : You come every day! They must be very interesting.

Adel : Yes. In these meetings you meet poets, writers, scientists and journalists.

Aziz : I wish (5). I missed that.
 Adel : Never mind, Next year (6). Goodbye.

2. Translate into English:

1. نشر المزيد من قصص الأطفال سوف يشجع الصغار على حب القراءة والذهاب الى المكتبات.
2. تهدف برامج الإصلاح الاقتصادى الأخيرة الى تحقيق معدلات عالية من النمو والاستثمار والإنتاج.
3. في الأيام الأولى للإسلام، تضرع النبي محمد إلى الله أن يهدي عمر بن الخطاب إلى طريق الإسلام المستقيم.

3. Translate into Arabic:

1. The teacher is the cornerstone of the educational system so much care should be given to him.
2. When you are not at work, spend some time helping your local community and serving it.
3. True, pious and faithful Muslims must always have faith that Allah will help them realize their rightful aims.

4. Islamic Selections (Omar's adoption of Islam)- A: Choose the correct answer:

1. What was worshipping idols far away from?
 - a. Plagiarism and the light of Allah.
 - b. The belief of Quraysh.
 - c. The right way of Omar.
 - d. The worship of Satan.
2. What wrong impression did the unbelievers have of Prophet Muhammad?
 - a. He loved Quraysh.
 - b. He caused harm to Muslims.
 - c. He worshipped Allah.
 - d. He caused harm to Quraysh.
3. What were Ibnul-Khattab's feelings towards Muhammad before adopting Islam?
 - a. His heart was filled with love for him.
 - b. He wanted to be a friend of his.
 - c. His heart was filled with hatred for him.
 - d. He wanted to live next to him.
4. When did Omar's sister give him the sheet she had been reading?
 - a. When he beat her.
 - b. When he purified.
 - c. When he insulted her.
 - d. When he beat her husband.
5. What bad news did Omar Ibnul-Khattab hear on his way to kill Muhammad?
 - a. His sister was killed.
 - b. His brother in law was killed.
 - c. His sister adopted Islam.
 - d. His sister worshipped idols.

B: Answer the following Questions:

1. Omar's sister was courageous. Explain. (2016)
2. What do you know about Omar Ibnul-Khattab? (2015)
3. What was Islam's success fundamentally based on? (2011/2012/2008/2004/2006/2007)
4. Where did Omar go hurriedly? (SB)
5. What happened to Omar Ibnul-Khattab just on reading the verses of Islam? (2014)

5. Great Expectations (Chapter 1) - A: Choose the correct answer:

1. How did Pip get his name?
 - a. His sister named him after her husband.
 - b. His brother in law called him so.
 - c. He found it difficult to say Phillip Pirrip.
 - d. Biddy wanted people to give him a nickname.
2. Why do the soldiers visit their house? – They needed to
 - a. arrest Joe's uncle
 - b. arrest Pip
 - c. arrest the convict
 - d. mend handcuffs
3. What did the escaped convict ask Pip to bring him?
 - a. Some clothes and some food
 - b. A blacksmith and his wife
 - c. A blacksmith's file and some food
 - d. Some shiny coins and some handcuffs
4. Mrs Joe was years older than Pip.
 - a. twenty
 - b. twelve
 - c. twenty two
 - d. twenty three
5. At dinner Pip was horrified when Mrs Joe
 - a. invited everyone to try the meat pie
 - b. said that the soldiers were outside
 - c. asked him to visit Miss Havisham
 - d. said she knew Pip helped the convict

B: Answer the following Questions:

1. Why did Mrs Joe consider herself unlucky?
2. Why was there a lot of food in the kitchen the next day?
3. What did Joe do for a living?
4. Who is the main character (narrator) in Great Expectations?
5. Why did Mrs Joe come back into the room shouting?

Test on Unit 1

A. Vocabulary and Structure

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

1. A newspaper has small pages, large headlines and simple language.
a. **tabloid** b. **worksheet** c. **broadsheet** d. **online**
2. "We waited for the announcement of the winner with bated breath." The underlined words mean
a. **eagerly or anxiously** b. **patiently and firmly**
c. **meaningfully and wonderfully** d. **traditionally and conventionally**
3. Which of the following sentences has the perfect grammar?
a. **A famous writer has written this book a year ago.**
b. **This book has been written by a famous writer a year ago.**
c. **A famous writer wrote this book a year ago.**
d. **This book had written by a famous writer a year ago.**
4. The factory will their workers well if they are hurt at work.
a. **fabricate** b. **compensate** c. **eliminate** d. **eradicate**
5. "When he was young, he used to build sand castles on the beach." This is a/an
a. **past continuous event** b. **pas habit that no longer happens**
c. **present habit that didn't exist in the past** d. **past perfect action that preceded another**
6. Which of the following sentences is incorrect?
a. **I have enjoyed reading novels since I was a young child.**
b. **I haven't seen my uncle since he travelled to France.**
c. **Hossam went to live in Italy. Since then I didn't contact him.**
d. **She has been working for this travel agency since she graduated.**
7. I hadn't had enough sleep and was feeling a bit
a. **grumpy** b. **relaxed** c. **delighted** d. **fabulous**
8. In a persuasive essay, the writer
a. **states facts and then restates them in the conclusion**
b. **tries to convince the reader to think as he/she does.**
c. **argues with the reader over certain points of view.**
d. **persuades the reader that the way he thinks is inappropriate.**
9. The police report left out the fact that the policeman killed a citizen. This is
a. **waiting with bated breath** b. **bias by omission**
c. **bias by placement** d. **bias by spin**
10. Don't trust him; he's a cheat. Another word for "cheat" here is
a. **deceive** b. **scammer** c. **trick** d. **take in**
11. Which of the following sentences has the perfect punctuation?
a. **When you go to Rome, do as Rome does,**
b. **When you go to Rome, do as Rome does?**
c. **When you go to Rome, do as Rome does:**
d. **When you go to Rome, do as Rome does.**
12. "Due to his negligence, his career would be ruined." An antonym for "ruined" is
a. **protected** b. **destroyed** c. **delayed** d. **petrified**
13. How many satellites have been put into round the earth?
a. **magnet** b. **spin** c. **spun** d. **orbit**

14. A bystander was unfortunately a casualty of the train derailment. A synonym for the underlined word is
 a. victim b. assistant c. helper d. volunteer
15. One of the following four sentences is incorrect. What is it?
 a. Ahmed has been ill since last week.
 b. Nourhan has gone to America. She hasn't come back yet.
 c. Sami has been to Canada. He is already back here.
 d. Ali has been in Paris for a month. He is back in Cairo now.
16. We use transitions like "due to" so as to
 a. express the result of something b. start stating some new ideas
 c. summarize a whole paragraph d. give reasons for something
17. Which of the following questions is *WRONG*?
 a. Have you finished doing the cleaning up yet?
 b. Have you finished doing the cleaning up already? You are fast!
 c. Have you ever ridden a horse?
 d. Have you never met someone famous downtown?
18. Which of the following sentences is grammatically correct?
 a. Ali has already seen the film before he read the book.
 b. Ali had already been seen the film before he read the book.
 c. Ali had already seen the film before he read the book.
 d. Ali had already seen the film before he reads the book.
19. Which of the following is used in an essay to give opinions?
 a. to conclude b. consequently c. personally d. whilst
20. Which of the following words is a synonym for the verb "announce"?
 a. accept b. declare c. intrude d. upload
21. "To put a spin on a story" means to
 a. tell it as exactly as you have heard it. b. twist it in favour of your own advantage.
 c. report it to someone else later. d. add facts that makes your opponent right.
22. Which of the following sentences is wrong?
 a. Publishers do a lot of money from books like Harry Potter.
 b. Publishers make a lot of money from books like Harry Potter.
 c. Publishers earn a lot of money through selling books like Harry Potter.
 d. Publishers make a lot of money out of selling books like Harry Potter.
23. The police confirmed that the reports were factual. An antonym for "factual" is
 a. credible b. biased c. accurate d. true
24. Social media is thought to be a good way to news.
 a. go side by side with b. wait with bated breath
 c. keep up-to-date with d. find a good solution to
25. All cigarette packets carry a government health
 a. heating b. cooling c. warning d. warming
26. In a persuasive essay, we use "whilst" in order to
 a. express contradiction b. finalize a topic
 c. express a point of view d. give a sense of addition
27. Choose the best ending for the following paragraph:
 Long before coins were invented, metals such as gold, silver, copper, and bronze were used as a medium of exchange for trade. However, each piece of metal had to be weighed each time it was used in trade to establish its value. The Lydians of western Anatolia were the first to begin producing metal coins in standard weights, in the seventh century B.C., impressing a seal into the coin to
 a. indicate its value b. show its owner
 c. make it look real d. record its design

28. He's designed dresses for many, most famously the Queen.
 a. **celebrations** b. **processions** c. **processes** d. **celebrities**
29. The criminal misled the police to escape. An antonym for "mislead" is
 a. **misguide** b. **receive** c. **perceive** d. **undecieve**
30. The blogger put the opinions that support his opinion at the top of the page. This is called bias by
 a. **omission** b. **spin** c. **introduction** d. **placement**

B. Reading Comprehension

2. Read the passage and the answer the questions:

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

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

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

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

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

- The passage *answers which of the following questions?*
 a. **How is the rain forest different from other habitats?**
 b. **Why do large animals tend to dominate the upper canopy of the rain forest?**
 c. **Why does rain forest provide an unusual variety of food for animals?**
 d. **How does an animal's body size influence an animal's need for food?**
- According to the passage*, which of the following animals is less common in the upper canopy than in other environments?
 a. **Cats** b. **Monkeys** c. **Large animals** d. **Mice**
- What is the *ethical implication* of the passage?
 a. **If you are small and weak, commit suicide.**
 b. **Weak creatures must strive to gain survival.**
 c. **Strong creatures deserve our care more than the weak ones.**
 d. **Small animals aren't always tasty for eating after being killed.**
- The word "*scramble*" is a *synonym* of the words:
 a. **move slowly** b. **sleep well** c. **sleep long** d. **move quickly**

5. According to paragraph 2, which of the following is **true** about the small mammals in the rainforest?
- They use the trees of the canopy for shelter from heat and cold.
 - They have body shapes that are adapted to life in the canopy.
 - They have difficulty with the changing conditions in the canopy.
 - They prefer the temperature and climate of the canopy to that of other environments.
6. In discussing animal size in paragraph 3, the author **indicates** that
- small animals require proportionately more food than larger animals do.
 - a large animal's size is an advantage in obtaining food in the canopy.
 - small animals are often attacked by larger animals in the rain forest.
 - small animals and large animals are equally adept at obtaining food in the canopy.
7. The **main idea** of the **last** paragraph is:
- The hardships small animals face.
 - The ways in which small animals can survive.
 - The speed that small animals gain.
 - The gibbon's diet is healthier than the mouse's.
8. According to the passage, which of the following sentences is **incorrect**?
- A gibbon can use a branch as a springboard in a less effective way than a mouse.
 - The canopy is the higher level of the trees in the rainforest.
 - It is harder for small animals to cross the gaps from one tree crown to the next.
 - Jumping from one tree crown to another is difficult for small mammals.
9. The **sentence** which **best summarises** the **first paragraph** is
- Mice are more common in canopies.
 - Monkeys are less common in canopies.
 - Cats are less widespread in canopies.
 - Smaller species are less common in canopies.
10. The word "**they**" refers to
- smaller species
 - climbing mammals of moderately large size
 - trees
 - high tropical canopies

3. Read the passage and the answer the questions:

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

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

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

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

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

1. Which of the following sentences is a **fact** according to the **passage**?
- Edison was selfish and wanted glory for himself.
 - Edison was stupid and asked trivial questions.
 - Edison didn't render any services for humanity.
 - Edison helped other inventors and scientists.

2. The author writes, “*but unfortunately his dedication to his work meant that he had little time for his family or friends.*” Using this information, we can understand that the author believes that
 - a. dedication to work is something which brings misfortune for it makes you unlucky.
 - b. having little time for your family and friends is something you can’t dispense with.
 - c. one is considered unlucky if one cares too much for their family and friends.
 - d. there must be a kind of balance between one’s work life and one’s family life.
3. Edison's *viewpoint concerning genius* means
 - a. The best way to be clever is to do a lot of physical exercise.
 - b. It isn’t enough to have brilliant ideas; you have to work hard as well.
 - c. Your brain becomes very hot and sweats when you have good ideas.
 - d. It is important to have a balance between mental and physical activity.
4. What is the *meaning* of the underlined verb “*founded*”?
 - a. discovered b. demolished c. established d. prevented
5. According to the text, what does “*take something for granted*” mean?
 - a. To pay for something without using it. b. To take something without paying for it.
 - c. To use something without thinking about it. d. To borrow something and return it later.
6. According to the passage, which one of these statements is *true*?
 - a. Edison invented the telephone. b. The electric company he started still exists today.
 - c. Edison never went to school. d. Edison’s mother agreed with his teachers.
7. What does the word “*this*” in bold refer to?
 - a. Living a century ago b. Reading a book c. Having lights d. Being in darkness
8. What is *the moral lesson* that we learn from the passage?
 - a. Taking things for granted is a remarkable sign of one’s being genius.
 - b. Curiosity can be a good key to achieving high degree of realization and making success.
 - c. Scientists spend less quality time with their friends and families.
 - d. Switching on lights to do activities was something impossible in the past.
9. Which of the following is *incorrect* according to the passage?
 - a. Edison asked many questions out of his desire to know many things.
 - b. The electric light bulb was Edison’s only invention.
 - c. Edison didn’t find many chances to enjoy life with the people he loved.
 - d. Edison’s questions aimed at finding out how things worked.
10. The word “*dedication*” in the passage can be *defined* as:
 - a. A message at the beginning of a book, song, etc., saying that it was written or is being performed in order to honor or express affection for someone.
 - b. A feeling of very strong support for or loyalty to someone or something.
 - c. The act of officially saying that something (such as a new building) was created for a particular purpose (such as worship) or to remember or honor a particular person
 - d. A method of learning a foreign language by being taught entirely in that language.

C. Translation

4. Read the sentences and choose the correct translation from a, b, c, or d:

1. We are in urgent need of a revolution against our bad behaviours. Really, we should resist any strange conduct and try to modify it. This, in turn, will help make our life more stable and organized.
 - أ. إننا في حاجة ماسة إلى ثورة ضد سلوكنا السيئ. حقاً، ينبغي لنا أن نناضل أي سلوك غريب وأن نحاول تعديله. وهذا بدوره سيجعل حياتنا أكثر استقراراً وتنظيماً.
 - ب. إننا في حاجة ماسة إلى ثورة ضد سلوكنا السيئ. حقاً، ينبغي لنا أن نقاوم أي سلوك غريب وأن نحاول تعديله. وهذا بدوره سيجعل حياتنا أكثر استقراراً وتنظيماً.
 - ج. إننا في حاجة ماسة إلى ثورة ضد سلوكنا السيئ. حقاً، ينبغي لنا أن نقاوم أي سلوك غريب وأن نحاول تسييره. وهذا بدوره سيجعل حياتنا أكثر استقراراً وتنظيماً.
 - د. إننا في حاجة ماسة إلى ثورة ضد سلوكنا السيئ. حقاً، ينبغي لنا أن نقاوم أي سلوك غريب وأن نحاول تعديله. وهذا بدوره سيجعل حياتنا أكثر انتظاماً وتقيراً.

2. Literature most commonly refers to works of the creative imagination, including poetry, drama, fiction and nonfiction. It is more than just a historical or cultural artifact; it can serve as an introduction to a new world of experience.

أ. يشير الأدب خصوصاً إلى أعمال الخيال الإبداعي التي تشمل الشعر والدراما والخيال والواقع. هو أكثر من كونه فن تاريخي أو ثقافي فيإمكاناته أن يعمل كمدخل لعالم جديد من التجربة.

ب. يشير الأدب عموماً إلى أعمال الخيال التتويجي التي تشمل الشعر والدراما والخيال والواقع. هو أكثر من كونه تاريخ فني أو ثقافي فيإمكاناته أن يعمل كمدخل لعالم جديد من الخبرة.

ج. يشير الأدب عموماً إلى أعمال الخيال الإبداعي التي تشمل الشعر والدراما والخيال والواقع. هو أكثر من كونه فن تاريخي أو ثقافي فيإمكاناته أن يعمل كمدخل لعالم جديد من الخبرة.

د. يشير الأدب عموماً إلى خيال الأعمال الإبداعية التي تشمل الشعر والدراما والخيال والواقع. هو أكثر من كونه فن تاريخي أو ثقافي فيإمكاناته أن يعمل كمرجع لعالم جديد من الخبرة.

3. أصبح الاهتمام بالبحث العلمي من الركائز الأساسية التي تستند إليها الشعوب لتحقيق تقدمها ورخائها. فهو يتيح فرصة لرفع مستوى المعرفة العام وتقديم رؤية عن المستقبل والاتجاه الذي تسير فيه المجالات المعرفية ومدى تطورها.

- a. Paying attention to scientific research has become one of the fundamental pillars on which peoples depend to achieve their progress and prosperity. It provides a chance to raise the general level of knowledge and introduce a view of the future and the direction in which knowledge fields go and how much they develop.
- b. Paying intention to scientific research has become one of the fundamental pillars on which peoples depend to achieve their progress and prosperity. It provides a chance to raise the general level of knowledge and introduce a views of the future and the direction in which knowledge fields go and how much they develop.
- c. Paying attention to scientific research has became one of the fundamental pillars on which peoples depend to achieve their progress and prosperity. It provides a chance to raise the general level of knowledge and introduce a view of the future and the direction to which knowledge fields go and how much they develop.
- d. Paying attention to scientific search has become one of the fundamental pillars on which peoples depend to achieve their progress and prosperity. It provides a chance to raise the general level of knowledge and introduce a view of the future and the direction in which knowledge fields go and how much they are develop.

4. تلعب الكتب دوراً مهماً في حياتنا، فنحن ننفّث على عالم جديد كلما فتحنا كتاباً، فهو الصديق الحقيقي للكثير من الأشخاص؛ إذ إن بعضهم يدخل الكتاب في نظام يومه الدائم ولا يمكنه الاستغناء عنه أو استبداله.

- a. Books play an important rule in our life as we enter a new world whenever we open a book. It is the real friend for many people as some of them conclude the book in their usual daily routine and can't dispense with it or replace it.
- b. Books play an important role in our life as we exit a new world whenever we open a book. It is the real friend for many people as some of them include the book in their usual diary routine and can't dispense with it or replace it.
- c. Books play an important role in our life as we enter a new world whenever we open a book. It is the real friend for many people as some of them include the book in their usual daily routine and can't dispense with it or replace it.
- d. Books play an important role in our life as we enter a new world wherever we open a book. It is the real friend for many people as some of them include the book in their usual daily custom and can't dispense with it or replace it.

D. Writing

5. Write about 200 words on one of the following:

- 1. A persuasive essay on the negative impact of social media on society.
- 2. An essay on the qualities that make a certain writer unique and distinguished.