

## Key Vocabulary

balanced (adj.)	متوازن / متوازن	omission (n)	حذف / اغفال / تجاوز / إهمال
bias (n)	انحياز / تأييد / اتجاه	petrified (adj.)	خائف / مرعوب جدا
broadsheet newspaper (n)	صحيفة من ورقة كبيرة مطبوعة من وجه واحد	plunge off/into (v)	يسقط من / علي
cliffhanger (n)	موقف مثير / حابس للأنفاس	skid off (v)/skidded	ينزلق خارج طريق أو ممر
inaccurate (adj.)	خاطئ / مغلوط / غير دقيق	spin (n)	التفاف / استداره / دوران
incident (n)	حدث / واقعة / شيء عارض	spin (v) spun / spun	يدور / يغزل / يلف
mislead (v)/misled	يخدع / يضل	tabloid newspaper (n)	صحيفة مصغرة / موجزة شعبية

## Student's book Vocabulary

accident (n)	حادثة	Lastly (adv.)	أخيرا / في الختام
actually (adv.)	بالفعل / في الواقع	lecture (n)	محاضرة / يلقي محاضرة
affairs (n)	شئون	location (n)	مكان / وضع / موقع
afterwards (adv.)	بعد ذلك / فيما بعد	longer (adj.)	أطول
aircraft (n)	طائرة	mention (v) -ed	يذكر / يسمي
airlines (n)	خطوط طيران	mostly (adv.)	غالبا / في اغلب الأحيان
although (conj.)	علي الرغم من	mud (n)	طين
antiquities (n)	تحف قديمة	newspaper (n)	جريدة
antiquity (n)	عصور قديمة	No.=number (n)	رقم
anxious (adj.)	غاضب / قلق	objective (adj.)	حيادي / موضوعي
articles (n)	مقالات	occasion (n)	مناسبة
available (adj.)	متاح	passengers (n)	ركاب الطائرة
beg (v) -ged	يتوسل / يسأل / يستعطف	persuade (v) -d	يقنع
brainstorm (n)	عصف ذهني	persuasive (adj.)	مقنع / اقناعي
celebrities (n)	مشاهير	pilot (n)	طيار
central (adj.)	مركزي / محوري	placement (n)	موضع / مركز / مكان / وضع
citizen journalism (n)	صحافة المواطن	priceless (adj.)	غالي / لا يقدر بثمن
claim (v) -ed	يدعي	print (v) -ed (n)	مطبوع
cliff (n)	منحدر صخري / جرف	problems (n)	مشكلات
coastal (adj.)	ساحلي	quality (n)	خاصية

## Student's book Vocabulary

complain (v) -ed	يشتكى	queue (n)	طابور
constant (adj.)	دائم / مستمر	reader (n)	قارئ
crew (n)	طاقم طائرة/ سفينة	recent (adj.)	حديث
damage (n)	تلف / ضرر	record (n)	سجل
dark (adj.)	مظلم	regional (adj.)	إقليمي
death (n)	الموت	regular (adj.)	معتاد / منتظم
deny (v) -ied	ينكر	re-open (v) -ed	يعيد فتح
description (n)	وصف	report (v) / reporter (n)	يبلغ - صحفي/ مراسل
differences (n)	اختلافات	rescue (v) -ed	ينقذ
different (adj.)	مختلف	responsibility (n)	مسئولية
digital (adj.)	رقمي	re-state (v) -d	إعادة تأكيد
display (v) -ed	يعرض	rhymes (n)	قوافي / سجع / أغاني / أناشيد
drama (n)	دراما	runway (n)	مدرج اقلاع وهبوط الطائرة
dramatically (adv.)	فجأة أو بشكل واضح	safely (adv.)	بأمان
dusty (adj.)	مترب / ملئ بالتراب والعمار	scare (v)	يخيف / يروع
edge (n)	حافة	scene (n)	مشهد
editor (n)	محرر صحفي / رئيس تحرير	sentences (n)	جمل
end-ed (v) up	ينتهي الي	setting (n)	وضع / إطار
engine (n)	محرك	short story (n)	قصة قصيرة
enquire (v) -ed	يتسأل	slide (n)	شريحة من برنامج للعرض
exhibit (n)	معرض	snowstorm (n)	عاصفة ثلجية
experience (v) -d	يمر بخبرة	society (n)	مجتمع
explain -ed(v)	يشرح	society (n)	مجتمع
eyewitness (n)	شاهد عيان	solution (n)	حل
factual (adj.)	حقيقي / فعلي / واقعي	source (n)	مصدر
famous (adj.)	مشهور / معروف	space (n)	مكان / فراغ / فضاء
flight (n)	رحلة جوية	spade (n)	جاروف
formal (adj.)	رسمي	statement (n)	بيان / ابلاغ / اعلان
Fortunately (adv.)	لحسن الحظ	storeroom (n)	مخزن
freezing (adj.)	متجمد	stressed (adj.)	مضغوط / مرهق

## Student's book Vocabulary

frequent (adj.)	متكرر / دائم / معتاد	stunning (adj.)	مذهل / مذهش
fright (n)	خوف / فزع	suddenly (adv.)	فجأة
Greek (adj.)	يوناني	summerise (v) -d	يلخص
guess (v) -ed	يخمن	survey (n)	بحث / دراسة / استطلاع
headlines (n)	عناوين رئيسية	terrifying (adj.)	مرعب / مفزع
historic (adj.)	تاريخي / هام	traffic (n)	حركة المرور
hurt (v)	يؤذي / يجرح	trainee (n)	متدرب
icy (adj.)	مثلج	treasures (n)	كنوز
impact (n)	تأثير	type (n)	نوع
include -d (v)	يتضمن	unseen (adv.)	خفي / غير مرئي
interactive (adj.)	تفاعلي	update (n)	تحديث / يحدث
interest (n)	اهتمام	up-to-date (adj.)	حديث / جديد / عصري / متطور
interview (n)	يجري مقابلة / مقابلة صحفية	urge (v) -d	يعجل / يحث
investigator (n)	محقق	version (n)	نسخة / إصدار
jokes (n)	نكات / مزاح	wheels (n)	عجلات الطائرة / العربة
journalism (n)	الصحافة / مهنة الصحافة	whether (adv.)	سواء / أما إذا
journalist (n)	صحفي	within (adv.)	خلال فترة من الزمن
landing (n)	هبوط	worried (adj.)	قلق / منزعج

## Workbook Vocabulary

accurate (adj.)	دقيق / صحيح	nature reserve (n)	محمية طبيعية
accuse -d (v)	يتهم	opinion (n)	رأي / اعتقاد
air pollution (n)	تلوث الهواء	organization (n)	منظمة
amazing (adj.)	مذهل / مذهش / عجيب	organizer (n)	منظم
ancient (adj.)	قديم / عتيق / عريق	personally (adv.)	شخصيا / ذاتيا
argument (n)	نقاش / جدال	pot (n)	إناء
attract (v) -ed	يجذب	pottery (n)	أواني فخار / صناعة الخزف
book (v) -ed	يحجز	rabbit (n)	أرنب
bury (v) -ied	يدفن	recommend (v) -ed	ينصح ب / يوصي
businesswoman (n)	سيدة أعمال	reduce (v) -ed	يقلل / يخفض

## Workbook Vocabulary

community (n)	مجتمع محلي	remote (adj.)	بعيد / ناء / معزول
conclude (v) -d	يختم / يستنتج	replace (v) -d	يستبدل
consequently (adv.)	بالتالي	review (n)	مقال نقدي
delay (n)	تأخير	route (n)	طريق / مسار
enormous (adj.)	ضخم	scream (v) -ed	يصرخ
European (adj.)	أوروبي	secondly (adv.)	ثانياً
experts (n)	الخبراء / مختصين	secret (n)	سر
fair (adj.)	عادل	serve (v) -d	يخدم
finds (n)	اكتشافات	solar energy (n.)	طاقة شمسية
fire fighters (n)	رجال الاطفاء	spiders (n)	عناكب
guidebook (n)	دليل / كتاب ارشادي	temperature (n)	درجة الحرارة
high speed (n)	سرعة عالية	terrible (adj.)	فظيع / مريع
hole (n)	جحر / حفرة	tool (n)	أداة / آلة
Incredibly (adv.)	بشكل لا يصدق	toothbrush (n)	فرشاة الأسنان
lane (n)	حارة / ممر / طريق ضيق	topic (n)	موضوع / مبحث
matter (v) -ed	يهم / يؤثر	valuable (adj.)	غالي قيم
midday (n)	منتصف اليوم	whilst (adv.)	بينما / في حين

## Collocations &amp; Expressions

either ...or	أما أو	the cabin crew	طاقم الطائرة
the role of	دور لـ	get stuck in mud	يقع في الوحل
international news	اخبار عالمية	departure airport	مطار المغادرة
fewer ..... than	أقل من	emotional effect on	تأثير عاطفي علي
coastal airport	مطار ساحلي	role-play the situation	موقف لعب الدور
down a cliff	اسفل منحدر	make notes	يدون ملاحظات
news source	مصدر اخباري	cliffhanger drama	دراما مثيرة / خاطفة للأنفاس
the plane's nose	مقدمة الطائرة	local newspaper	جريدة محلية
the water's edge	حافة الماء	give advice	يعطي نصيحة
gain speed	يكتسب سرعة	a school newspaper	جريدة مدرسية
plane sailing	إبحار الطائرة	Grand Egyptian Museum	المتحف المصري الكبير

## Collocations &amp; Expressions

icy runway	مهبط طائرة ملئ بالثلج	the Middle East	الشرق الأوسط
Aegean Airlines	الخطوط الجوية اليونانية	full advantage	الاستفادة الكاملة
the edge of the cliff	حافة المنحدر	a state of the art space	مساحة على أحدث طراز
freezing waters	مياه متجمدة	the treasures of Egyptian antiquity	كنوز العصور المصرية القديمة
the Aegean sea	المياه اليونانية	A frequent visitor	زائر منتظم
scared to death	خائف حتى الموت / ميت من الرعب	a balanced point of view	وجهة نظر متوازنة
differences and similarities	الاختلافات والامتثابهات	bias by placement	التحيز عن طريق المكان
bias by spin	التحيز عن طريق التفاف / استدارة الرأي	bias by omission	التحيز عن طريق الاغفال
Media Course	دورة تدريبية عن الاعلام	media bias	انحياز اعلامي
emotional language	لغة تخاطب المشاعر والعاطفة	positives and negatives	إيجابيات و سلبيات
on social media	علي مواقع التواصل الاجتماعي	a negative impact on	تأثير سلبي علي
make sure	يتأكد	internet access	خدمة دخول الأنترنت
in my view	في رأي الشخصي	In turn	بالمقابل
managing editors	إدارة المحررين	In summary	للتلخيص / باختصار
current affairs	الشنون الحالية / الجارية	misleading news	أخبار مضللة
in general	بشكل عام	date back	يرجع تاريخها الي
drop litter	يلقي القمامة	spend money on	ينفق مالا علي
a long-term plan	خطة للمدي الطويل	public transport	المواصلات العامة
local people	مواطنين محليين	give a reason for	يعطي سببا لـ
floor plan	رسم تخطيطي للغرف	media source	مصدر إعلامي

## Prepositions

agree with	يوافق علي	interested in	مهتم بـ
arrive / get off	ينزل من علي	leave out	يغفل/يترك
at least	علي الأقل	model of	نموذج لـ
at the airport	في المطار	name of	اسم لـ
at the time of	في وقت	on the airplane	علي الطائرة
close to	قريب من	on the runway	علي مهبط الطائرة
complain about	يشكو من	on this occasion	في مناسبة

## Prepositions

dig out / up	حفر / أخرج	plan for	خطه لأجل
drive down the street	يقود في شارع	rely on	يعتمد علي
evacuate from	يخلي من	Share with	يشارك ب
falling in	السقوط في	sliding into	الانزلاق في
get into	يدخل في مجال	spin on	يلتف علي
get to	يصل الي	stop ..... from	يمنع من
give up	يئأس / يتخلى عن	think of / about	يفكر في
In a statement	في بيان	trap in	محبوس في
in pairs	في ثنائيات	wait for	ينتظر لـ
in the news	في الأخبار	with large pages	به صفحات كبيرة
intend to	ينوي علي	fully-booked	محجوزة بالكامل

## Words, Synonyms and Antonyms

Word	Meaning	Synonyms	Antonyms	Meaning
accurate	صحيح/دقيق	exact / correct	inaccurate/ false	خطأ/غير صحيح
balanced	متوازن	equal	unbalanced	غير متوازن
closed	مغلق	locked	open/opened	مفتوح
different	مختلف	various / diverse	same/similar	متشابه
enormous	ضخم	huge/massive/gigantic	tiny /small	ضئيل
factual	واقعي	real / actual	fictional / fictitious	خيالي
famous	مشهور	well known/ popular	unknown	غير معروف
formal	رسمي	official	informal/unofficial	غير رسمي
freezing	مثلج/بارد	cold/ frozen	warm	دافئ
frequent	متكرر	repeated/ regular	infrequent	نادر/ غير متكرر
mislead	يخدع	deceive/ betray	be honest	يصدق
petrified	مرعوب	terrified/ horrified	fearless/ brave	شجاع
safely	بأمان	securely	dangerously / hazardously	بشكل خطير
scaring	مفزع	frightening	calm/peaceful	هادئ/مسالم
simple	بسيط	easy / plain	complex / difficult	صعب
stunning	مذهل/مدهش	astonishing/ gorgeous	ugly / dreadful	قبيح/فظيع
summarise	يلخص	sum up / recap	explain	يشرح
unseen	غير مرئي	hidden / invisible	seen / visible	مرئي
valuable	قيم	priceless / expensive	cheap	رخيص

## Derivatives

Nouns	Verbs	Adjectives	Adverbs
print طباعة	print يطبع	printed مطبوع printable	
experience خبرة	experience يمر بتجربة	experienced متمرس	
safe أمن		safe آمن	safely بأمان
frequency تكرار		frequent متكرر	frequently بشكل متكرر
drama مسلسل / دراما	dramatize يكتب دراما / يمثل	dramatic درامي / مأساوي	
accuracy دقة		accurate دقيق	accurately بدقة
society مجتمع	socialize خلق صداقات	sociable اجتماعي / social	socially / sociably اجتماعيا

## Definitions

A tabloid صحيفة مصغرة	it is a newspaper that has <b>small pages</b> and <b>large photos</b>
A broadsheet صحيفة كبيرة	it is a newspaper that is a more <b>formal newspaper</b> with <b>large pages</b>
petrified خائف جدا	<b>extremely frightened</b>
freezing مثلج	<b>very cold</b>
terrifying مرعب	a phrase meaning " <b>frightening</b> "
incident حدث / موقف	a formal word meaning " <b>event</b> "
plunge off / into يغرق / يغوص سقط في	a verb meaning " <b>dive dramatically</b> "
aircraft طائرة (مفرد/جمع)	a formal word for " <b>plane</b> "
evacuate يخلي	a verb meaning " <b>removed</b> "
scared to death خائف حتي الموت	an adjective meaning "so <b>frightened</b> that you cannot move"
cliffhanger موقف مثير	a situation in a story, film, or <b>competition</b> that makes you feel very <b>excited</b> or nervous because you do not know what will happen or have to wait a long time to see how it will end
omission حذف / اغفال	when you do not include or do not do something
bias انحياز	an opinion about whether a person, group, or idea is good or bad that <b>influences</b> how you deal with it

## Definitions

skid	ينزلق	if a <b>vehicle</b> or a wheel on a <b>vehicle</b> skids, it suddenly <b>slides</b> sideways and you cannot control it
eyewitness	شاهد عيان	someone who has seen something such as a crime happen, and is able to describe it afterwards
citizen journalism	صحافة المواطن	is based upon public citizens "playing an active role in the process of collecting, reporting, analyzing, and publishing news and information."
a floor plan	رسم تخطيطي للغرف	a scale diagram مقياس الرسم البياني of the arrangement of rooms in one <b>storey</b> طابق of a building.

## Language Notes

1

## papers / newspapers / tabloid / broadsheet

- **Papers**: أوراق للكتابة / وثائق و خطابات / أوراق رسمية
  - I left some important **papers** in my briefcase.
  - My **papers** are all in order.
  - She has just received her divorce **papers**.
- **Newspaper**: مجموعة من الأوراق الكبيرة المطوية المطبوعة التي تحتوي علي اخبار و مقالات و صور وإعلانات و تباع يوميا أو أسبوعيا.
  - She saw an ad in the **newspaper**.
- **tabloid**: جريدة مصغرة تحتوي علي صفحات قليلة و الكثير من الصور و قصص المشاهير دون ذكر الأخبار
  - Madonna is used to seeing her name in the **tabloids**.
- **broadsheet**: صحيفة تطبع علي ورق كبير و تعتبر صحيفة للاخبار الجادة
  - In Britain, the **broadsheets** are generally believed to be more serious than the tabloids.



## CHECK

1- I can't have enough time to read ..... about famous artists and celebrities.

a. broadsheet

b. tabloids

c. tablets

d. tables

2- I have to get my passport ..... from the embassy to renew the old one.

a. Tabloid

b. sheets

c. banknotes

d. papers

2

**tabloid** صحيفة مصغرة / صحيفة موجزة / صحيفة شعبية / صحيفة نصفية**tabloid paper**

ورقة الصحيفة الشعبية

**Tabloids press**

الصحافة الشعبية

**Tabloid TV**

تلفزيون شعبي

**tabloid-style TV programme**

برنامج شعبي

- He doesn't want this story to get into the grubby hands of the **tabloid press**.  
 -He is a regular guest on a **tabloid TV** show.

**CHECK**

1- She reads all the scandal in the .....

- a. Tabloid show**      **b. tabloid press**      **c. tabloid tv**      **d. tabloid programme**

3

**Either... or... / neither... nor...****either ...or...** اما أو للاختيار

-I'm going to buy either the blue one or the red one—I can't decide.

**neither ... nor...**

-Their house is neither big nor small.

**CHECK**

1- I don't like .....tea or coffee.

- a. either**      **b. neither**      **c. nor**      **d. enough**

4

**airline / aircraft / airplane****airline:** الشركة الجوية الناقلة للركاب عبر الطائرات-Egypt air is our national **airline**.**aircraft /airplane** : طائرة لنقل الركاب و البضائع-They arrived in Belgium by **airplane**.**CHECK**

1- Fly Emirates is one of the most important .....in the world.

- a. airplanes**      **b. aircrafts**      **c. airlines**      **d. air buds.**

**airplane** (American English)**aeroplane** (British English)

5

## Fear adjectives صفات الخوف

<b>frightened</b> مرعوب/خائف	<b>scared</b> مفزوع	<b>terrified</b> مذعور	<b>Petrified</b> مرعوب جدا
<b>frightening</b> مرعب/مخيف	<b>scaring</b> مفزع	<b>terrifying</b> مخيف	<b>petrifying</b> مرعب جدا

- تستخدم هذه الصفات لوصف الخوف و مشاعر الرعب و الفزع ولكن تستخدم الصفات التي تنتهي ب(-ed) لوصف من وقع عليه تأثير الصفة. أما الصفات التي تنتهي ب(-ing) لوصف مصدر او سبب تأثير الصفة.

- I was very **frightened** when the snake passed under my chair.
- The snake was very **frightening** for me when I saw him for the first time.
- Jumping out of the plane was **petrifying**.
- I was absolutely **petrified**.



## CHECK

1- I can't stand watching this .....movie.

- a. terrified      b. frightened      c. petrifying      d. petrified

2- I was ..... when the thrilling movie started.

- a. terrifying      b. frightening      c. petrifying      d. petrified

6

## plunge / skid

Noun	<b>plunge</b> : سقوط/انهيار / غوص - the bank declared a 76% plunge in its profits (deep plunge of prices). هبوط حاد في الأسعار	<b>skid</b> : انزلاق / دحرجة - The bus skidded off the road and into a ditch.
	<b>plunge-ed</b> : يسقط من - Their car swerved to avoid a truck, and plunged off the cliff.	<b>skid/skidded</b> : انزلق/تزلق - The plane touched down and skidded off the runway.



## CHECK

1- The jet .....off the road and into a cliff.

- a. skidded      b. jumped      c. ran      d. took

2- There was a deep ..... of computers' prices.

- a. skid      b. plunge      c. plug      d. plump

7

## historic / historical

- historic**: (famous or important in history) تاريخي (ذو أهمية تاريخية)

**historic** (building مبنى / place مكان / event حدث / moment لحظة / day / date تاريخ / site موقع / occasion مناسبة / monuments)

- "It is a **historic** moment," he told journalists.

- **historical:** (connected with the study of history) تاريخي (مرتبط بدراسة التاريخ)
- historical** (papers أبحاث / studies دراسات / plays مسرحيات / films / novels روايات / events أحداث / site مواقع / monuments آثار / buildings)

- Egypt has a lot of **historical** monuments that attract many tourists.



## CHECK

1- When Egypt won African cup, it was a ..... event.

- a. historical      b. history      c. historian      d. historic

2- There are many ..... studies about Siwa's Oasis.

- a. historical      b. history      c. historian      d. historic

8

## Incident / accident

- **Incident:** حادث أو مناسبة غير معتادة حدثت بشكل عارض قد تكون عارض مهم أو عنيف  
- Viewers watched the dramatic **incident** on the television news.
- **Accident:** حادث ناتج عن تصادم وسيلة مواصلات بالبشر أو أو موقف يجرح أو يؤذي فيه شخص ما  
- There are many car **accidents** that led to big crisis to public transportation.



## CHECK

1- He came to regret the whole ..... that happened by chance.

- a. Incident      b. accent      c. accidentally      d. ancient

2- One in seven ..... is caused by sleepy drivers.

- a. incident      b. accent      c. accident      d. ancient

9

## runway / runaway

- **runway:** مهبط / ممر الطائرات  
- The jet braked hard as its wheels touched the **runway**.
- **runaway:** هارب / مطارِد  
- We couldn't catch the **runaway** horse so it escaped.



## CHECK

1- We should take care of ..... children who escaped from schools.

- a. runner      b. runaway      c. runway      d. running

2- The ..... of the planes was designed by great engineers.

- a. runner      b. runaway      c. runway      d. running

10

## position / location / site

- **position:** موقع أو مكان متغير في مجال أو حيز ما  
- I can't determine the position of the moon in the sky.
- **location:** موقع أو مكان ثابت علي الخريطة أو علي ارض الموقع  
- Can you send me your location to arrive soon?
- **Site:** المكان الذي يحدث فيه شيء مهم أو شيق (موقع بناء / أثري / إنترنت)



## CHECK

1-I don't know the ..... of the school so I will use the GPS.

a. location

b. position

c. local

d. composition

2-From his .....on the cliff top, he had a good view of the harbour.

a. location

b. position

c. local

d. composition

11

## Road / street/ lane/route

- **road**: road a hard surface for cars, buses etc to drive on

طريق صلب تسير عليه السيارات و الاتوبيسات لقيادة السيارات

- They're planning to build a new road.

- **street**: a road in a town, with houses or shops on each side

الشارع : طريق في مدينة به محلات و بيوت علي الجانبين

- She lives on our street.

- **avenue**: a road in a town, often with trees on each side

طريق محاط بالشجر من الجانبين

- He lived on Park Avenue.

- **lane**: a narrow road in the country

- To reach my farm, I usually go through a lane.

- **route**: a way from one place to another

طريق أو مسار من مكان لآخر تعتمد عليه الاتوبيسات و الطائرات و السفن

- What's the best route to Cambridge?



## CHECK

1-We rode our bicycles along pretty country.....

a. way

b. avenue

c. lane

d. route

2-It's difficult to cross the .....safely around here as there are many cars.

a.way

b. avenue

c. road

d. route

12

## Community / society

- **community**: the people who live in the same area, town etc.

المجتمع المحلي الذي يعيش فيه الناس في نفس المنطقة او المدينة

- The local community supported us from the start.

- **society**: people in general, living together in communities.

المجتمع هو الناس بصفحة عامة حيث تعيش سويا في مجتمعات محلية

- Nadeen believes that the arts benefit society as a whole.



## CHECK

1-We must take care of our local ..... to protect the area around us.

a. common

b. community

c. loyalty

d. command

2-Every section of .....must have access to education.

a. common

b. community

c. society

d. command

13

## In/on the news

- **in the news**: it is interesting enough so it is discussed in the media”  
- Farming methods are back **in the news** this week.
- **On the news**: is what is being aired on TV right now (or going to be aired).  
- Did you see the Prime Minister on the news last night?



## CHECK

- 1- The President is going to be .....the news today.  
a. in                      b. on                      c. at                      d. with
- 2- The president's policy is being discussed .....the news.  
a. in                      b. on                      c. at                      d. with

14

## two-year old daughter

a two-year old daughter

ابنة تبلغ من العمر عامين

two-year old daughters

بناته يبلغن من العمر عامين

- لاحظ عدم جمع الكلمات الآتية إذا جاء قبلها عدد وبعدها اسم:

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

- I usually have a **ten-minute break** for coffee at midday.
- The **two-day course** your friends want to do sounds perfect.
- في حالة وجود كلمة (time) بعد الكلمات السابقة نستخدم 's في حالة المفرد و (s') في حالة الجمع:
- Presidential elections are due to be held in a **week's time**.
- The championship matches will be in **two weeks' time**



## CHECK

- 1- Our company held ..... meetings.  
a. a five-hour                      b. five-hours                      c. five-hour                      d. five-hour's
- 2- After making ..... voyage to the East Indies in 1738, naval architect William Hutchinson could write from experience.  
a. three-months                      b. a three-month                      c. a three-month's                      d. three-month

15

## northern = the north of

- **northern + اسم = the north of + اسم**  
- We live in **northern** Egypt.                      - We live in **the north of** Egypt.
- eastern = the east of / western = the west of / southern = the south of**



## CHECK

- 1- The Egyptians plan to deliver more food to ..... Somalia.  
a. the south                      b. south                      c. southern                      d. in south
- 2- Mount Kenya is to the ..... of Nairobi.  
a. the northly                      b. north                      c. northern                      d. in north

16

## Media bias التحيز الإعلامي

## Bias by placement

## التحيز المكاني

- Position of the article on the page – the stories at the top of the page are the ones which the editor thinks are the most important.

التحيز المكاني. أي باختيار أماكن الموضوعات والأفكار داخل المقالة الصحفية.

## Bias by omission

## التحيز بالإغفال أو الحذف

- Leaving out certain stories أي بإهمال قصص معينة
- Leaving out facts or certain information which does not agree with the writer's point of view

أي بإهمال حقائق أو معلومات معينة لا تتفق مع وجهة نظر الكاتب.

## Bias by 'spin'

## التحيز بالاجتزاء وخداع المشاعر

- Choosing examples or data which support one side. اختيار أمثلة تدعم وجهة نظر واحدة.
- Presenting an opinion as a fact. عرض الرأي كأنه حقيقة.

استخدام لغة المشاعر لأقناع القارئ.

## Unit 1

1



A **tabloid newspaper**<sup>(1)</sup> has small pages and large photos. They have short stories which are easy to explain. They use simple language and large headlines, which often include funny **rhymes**<sup>(2)</sup> or **jokes**<sup>(3)</sup>.

A **broadsheet newspaper**<sup>(4)</sup> is a more **formal**<sup>(5)</sup> newspaper with large pages. They have more international news. **Articles**<sup>(6)</sup> are more **factual**<sup>(7)</sup> and use longer sentences and paragraphs. They have fewer photos than tabloid newspapers.

1. صحيفة مصغرة
2. قوافي
3. نكات
4. صحيفة من ورقة كبيرة مطبوعة من وجه واحد
5. رسمي
6. مقالات
7. حقيقي

2

Plane **skids off**<sup>(1)</sup> **runway**<sup>(2)</sup> at **coastal**<sup>(3)</sup> airport

**Passengers**<sup>(4)</sup> safely rescued after Boeing 737 leaves runway.

A plane skidded off the runway at a **regional**<sup>(5)</sup> Greek airport, and ended up half way down a **cliff**<sup>(6)</sup>, scaring the passengers.

The **incident**<sup>(7)</sup> happened on Saturday night at Thessaloniki airport in Northern Greece. None of the 168 passengers or crew were hurt, a Greek **news source**<sup>(8)</sup> reported. Photos from the **scene**<sup>(9)</sup> showed the **plane's nose**<sup>(10)</sup> close to the water's **edge**<sup>(11)</sup>.

1. ينزلق خارج طريق
2. مدرج اقلاع و هبوط الطائرة
3. ساحلي
4. ركاب
5. إقليمي
6. منحدر
7. حادث
8. مصدر إخباري
9. مشهد
10. مقدمة الطائرة
11. حافة

In a **statement**<sup>(12)</sup> Aegean Airlines said the Boeing 737-800 **aircraft**<sup>(13)</sup>, flying from Skiathos to Thessaloniki, had **experienced**<sup>(14)</sup> an incident on the runway.

The aircraft had already completed nine flights that day with no **reports**<sup>(15)</sup> of any problems or damage, but on this **occasion**<sup>(16)</sup>, pilots told **investigators**<sup>(17)</sup> that the right engine suddenly gained speed just after landing. Passengers were safely **evacuated**<sup>(18)</sup> from the plane, but the airport was closed until the following morning.

12. بيان

13. طائرة

14. مرت بتجربة

15. تقارير

16. مناسبة

17. محققين

18. يخلي

### PLANE SAILING

Plane in **cliffhanger**<sup>(1)</sup> drama

3

Passengers come within metres of their deaths as plane skids off icy runway at Thessaloniki airport.



Mud stops plane from falling in the sea

Passengers on the **fully-booked**<sup>(2)</sup> Aegean Airlines flight got the **fright**<sup>(3)</sup> of their lives after their plane **plunged**<sup>(4)</sup> off the side of a cliff. The plane ended up hanging off the edge of the cliff, metres from the **freezing**<sup>(5)</sup> waters of the Aegean sea. The **terrifying**<sup>(6)</sup> accident happened late on Saturday evening.

"I was **scared to death**<sup>(7)</sup>," said one passenger, who was travelling with her two-year old daughter. "We didn't know what was happening. Children were **crying**<sup>(8)</sup> and **screaming**<sup>(9)</sup>. I think even the cabin crew were **petrified**<sup>(10)</sup>."

Fortunately, the plane was stopped from sliding into the sea, as its wheels **got stuck**<sup>(11)</sup> in **mud**<sup>(12)</sup>. All passengers and **crew**<sup>(13)</sup> on board were rescued safely from the plane, but the airport was closed for several hours.

1. موقف مثير أو

حابس للأنفاس

2. كامل الحجز

3. خوف / فزع

4. يغرق / يغوص

5. متجمد

6. مُرعب

7. خائف حتي الموت

8. يبكي

9. يصرخ

10. خائف جدا

11. عالق

12. طين

13. طاقم

4

## Grand Museum for Cairo



When the Egyptian **Museum**<sup>(1)</sup> was built in 1901, it was one of the largest museums in the East. It had over 120,000 **exhibits**<sup>(2)</sup> but only some could be **displayed**<sup>(3)</sup> and the rest were **unseen**<sup>(4)</sup> in **storerooms**<sup>(5)</sup>. Some people **complained**<sup>(6)</sup> that the 19th century museum was a little **dark**<sup>(7)</sup> and **dusty**<sup>(8)</sup> too, so **priceless**<sup>(9)</sup> exhibits couldn't be displayed to their **full advantage**<sup>(10)</sup>.

Others **claimed**<sup>(11)</sup> that the small rooms meant that there was always a **queue**<sup>(12)</sup> to see the famous Tutankhamun. A **frequent**<sup>(13)</sup> visitor to the Museum, Salma Ahmed mentioned that the very busy traffic in **central**<sup>(14)</sup> Cairo also made the building difficult to get to, Salma told us that the old museum was beautiful but more space and a better **location**<sup>(15)</sup> was needed in the 21<sup>st</sup> century.

The **solution to**<sup>(16)</sup> these problems is the new **Grand Egyptian Museum**<sup>(17)</sup> at Giza, a **stunning**<sup>(18)</sup> location next to the pyramids, looking towards **the Western Desert**<sup>(19)</sup>. This **exciting**<sup>(20)</sup> project is a **state of the art space**<sup>(21)</sup> with **interactive**<sup>(22)</sup> exhibits and a floor plan that takes you on a journey through the **treasures**<sup>(23)</sup> of Egyptian **antiquity**<sup>(24)</sup>.

Salma denied that the new museum was too expensive and argued that Egypt's **historic**<sup>(25)</sup> past should be displayed in a wonderful **setting**<sup>(26)</sup> for all to see. No one can complain about that!

1. متحف
2. معروضات
3. يُعرض
4. غير مرئي
5. مخازن
6. يشكو
7. مظلم
8. مترب
9. لا يقدر بثمن
10. استفادة كاملة
11. يدعي
12. طابور
13. منتظم
14. مركزي
15. موقع ثابت
16. الحل
17. المتحف
- المصري الكبير
18. مذهل / مدهش
19. الصحراء الغربية
20. مثير
21. مساحة علي
- أحدث طراز
22. تفاعلي
23. كنوز
24. عصور قديمة
25. تاريخي
26. وضع

5

## Important finds on the island of Skokholm



Ancient finds **dug up**<sup>(9)</sup> by rabbits!

Workers on a small island in Wales have found ancient **pots**<sup>(1)</sup> and **tools**<sup>(2)</sup> that are between 3,750 and 9,000 years old.

The workers, Richard Brown and Giselle Eagle, were working on the small island of Skokholm, a **nature reserve**<sup>(3)</sup>. They found stone tools at the **entrance**<sup>(4)</sup> to a rabbit **hole**<sup>(5)</sup> and sent photos of the **finds**<sup>(6)</sup> to a museum.

1. أواني
2. ادوات
3. محمية طبيعية
4. مدخل
5. جحر / حفرة
6. إكتشافات

**Experts**<sup>(7)</sup> at the museum told them the finds were very old, so they started to look for other tools. They then found some **pottery**<sup>(8)</sup> outside another rabbit hole.

Tools and pots **dating back**<sup>(10)</sup> 9,000 years have been **discovered**<sup>(11)</sup> on an island by rabbits! Workers on the island were **amazed**<sup>(12)</sup> to see stone tools outside a rabbit hole. When they sent photos of the ancient tools to a museum, experts were very **excited**<sup>(13)</sup>. They then found that the busy rabbits had also dug up ancient pottery from under the ground...

7. الخبراء

8. الفخار

9. يحفر

10. يعود تاريخها

11. اكتشفت

12. مندهش

13. مثار

6

**A. Millions to be spent on project that will make our traffic worse!**

Car drivers are angry about plans to open a new bus **lane**<sup>(1)</sup> from the city centre. The plan, which will cost an **enormous**<sup>(2)</sup> LE200 million, will stop all cars using Nile Road, one of the most important roads into the city. "Traffic in the city is already **terrible**<sup>(3)</sup>," says **businesswoman**<sup>(4)</sup>.

Mrs El Baz. "If they close Nile Road, it will be even worse." Another business person who uses South Road regularly, Mr Fawzy, says, "Why are they planning to **close**<sup>(5)</sup> roads? With so many cars in the city, they need to build new ones. No one wants to take buses because they are too slow."

**B. New route to serve university**



There are plans for a new bus lane from the **city centre**<sup>(1)</sup> to the university. The LE200-million project will mean closing Nile Road to cars, but will make the journey by bus 30 minutes faster. The **organisers**<sup>(2)</sup> believe the project will help attract students to the university and that the **electric**<sup>(3)</sup> buses will also reduce pollution. The bus lane will also be used by bikes and taxis. The project is part of a **long-term**<sup>(4)</sup> plan to persuade people to use **public transport**<sup>(5)</sup> rather than driving, to help reduce **traffic**<sup>(6)</sup> and **air pollution**<sup>(7)</sup>.

1. خط أتوبيس

2. ضخم

3. فظيع

4. سيدة أعمال

5. يغلق

1. وسط البلد

2. المنظمين

3. كهربائي

4. المدي البعيد

5. المواصلات العامة

6. المرور

7. تلوث الهواء



## Exercises Based On Vocabulary

## Group One

1. At least 50 people died when a bus ..... into a river.  
**a. sought**                      **b. plundered**                      **c. plunged**                      **d. drowned**
2. It was a terrible disaster as the plane ..... off the runway while taking off in a snow storm.  
**a. skidded**                      **b. snacked**                      **c. scratched**                      **d. snatched**
3. I stood ..... as the most enormous dog I've ever seen was about to attack me.  
**a. impressive**                      **b. terrifying**                      **c. pleased**                      **d. petrified**
4. Some newspapers prefer to be ..... rather than be broadsheets.  
**a. table sheets**                      **b. tabloids**                      **c. metal sheets**                      **d. tables**
5. When my father was 60, he was presented with the watch on the ..... of his retirement.  
**a. shame**                      **b. accident**                      **c. scandal**                      **d. occasion**
6. The soldiers were flown in two flights of four .....  
**a. aircraft**                      **b. coaches**                      **c. ships**                      **d. plane**
7. There have been several violent ..... at football matches recently. As a result, fans were prevented from attending the matches.  
**a. ingredients**                      **b. incidents**                      **c. inserts**                      **d. insists**
8. Surprisingly, this final episode ends on a/an ....., which means that there is another part of this series to come.  
**a. exciting**                      **b. serious**                      **c. cliff**                      **d. cliffhanger**
9. In many countries of the World, the ..... are generally believed to be more serious than the tabloids.  
**a. broadsheets**                      **b. journalism**                      **c. board sheets**                      **d. short-sheets**
10. "Al-Ahram" is Egypt's fastest growing national daily .....  
**a. advertisement**                      **b. journalist**                      **c. newspaper**                      **d. poem**
11. The driver was clever enough to jump out of the car just before it went over the .....  
**a. clinic**                      **b. cliff**                      **c. caveat**                      **d. calf**
12. Her ..... published in Al-Ahram Weekly on diet have inspired many people to change their eating habits.  
**a. poems**                      **b. novels**                      **c. articles**                      **d. plays**
13. The driver of the bus was seriously injured and was taken to hospital and the ..... were shocked but uninjured.  
**a. robots**                      **b. passengers**                      **c. conductors**                      **d. pilots**
14. All newspapers have ..... the full text of the president's speech about The New Administrative Capital.  
**a. printed**                      **b. damaged**                      **c. spoiled**                      **d. blocked**

15. There was such a long ..... in the bank that I couldn't be bothered to go in.  
**a. maze**                      **b. row**                      **c. step**                      **d. queue**
16. The correspondent is someone employed by a news agency to supply news or articles from a remote .....  
**a. obligation**                      **b. delegation**                      **c. location**                      **d. education**
17. The shops in ..... Cairo keep open late on Thursday evenings.  
**a. centre**                      **b. outskirts**                      **c. indoors**                      **d. central**
18. What Muhammad Salah would do for the league in terms of international interest and publicity is .....  
**a. inexpensive**                      **b. priceless**                      **c. valueless**                      **d. useless**
19. Throughout ....., Egyptian monuments have been thought the most beautiful on earth.  
**a. antispan**                      **b. antivirus**                      **c. antiquity**                      **d. historic**
20. Most of us need to lead more ..... lives to be healthy and happy.  
**a. balanced**                      **b. biased**                      **c. unreasonable**                      **d. prejudiced**
21. The company showed a clear ..... in favour of employing men because the manager believes that men are able to produce better than women.  
**a. fairness**                      **b. equality**                      **c. justice**                      **d. bias**
22. Their estimate of the cost of the project was extremely ..... so they couldn't complete it.  
**a. exact**                      **b. inaccurate**                      **c. factual**                      **d. accurate**
23. The fans believed that the ..... of Mo Salah from the team was a serious mistake. He should have played this match.  
**a. omission**                      **b. inclusion**                      **c. insertion**                      **d. allowance**
24. The company was accused of ..... its customers by giving them inaccurate information about nutritional value of their product.  
**a. guiding**                      **b. defeating**                      **c. misleading**                      **d. deleting**
25. They have tried to put a positive ..... on the situation to improve their image before people.  
**a. slain**                      **b. spun**                      **c. span**                      **d. spin**

## Group Two

26. After I had to walk through the snow for an hour because there was no transportation, my feet were .....  
**a. petrified**                      **b. terrified**                      **c. freezing**                      **d. boiling**
27. I have found it ..... to find myself surrounded by large numbers of dogs.  
**a. terrifying**                      **b. impressing**                      **c. scared**                      **d. petrified**
28. We had never ..... this kind of holiday before and had no idea what to expect.  
**a. frowned**                      **b. experienced**                      **c. flown**                      **d. succeeded**

29. The story was published by a lot of tabloids, which printed it under large .....  
**a. airlines**                      **b. hotlines**                      **c. headlines**                      **d. deadlines**
30. The atmosphere in work isn't ..... You feel like that you are home.  
**a. informer**                      **b. informal**                      **c. reformer**                      **d. formal**
31. Libraries are sources of ..... information for all researchers in all fields.  
**a. personal**                      **b. factual**                      **c. fictional**                      **d. casual**
32. The ..... told the passengers that the damage was not serious and the ship continued on its way.  
**a. crew**                      **b. stuff**                      **c. staff**                      **d. crow**
33. Scan these two pages so you'll have them as a ..... document on your smartphone.  
**a. deficient**                      **b. faulty**                      **c. confused**                      **d. digital**
34. It ..... him to realise how close he had come to losing everything.  
**a. snored**                      **b. scared**                      **c. scanned**                      **d. skimmed**
35. The police rushed to the ..... of crime and found one person dead and three injured.  
**a. news**                      **b. nose**                      **c. scene**                      **d. view**
36. He stood at the water's ..... staring across the lake trying to relax.  
**a. leg**                      **b. pledge**                      **c. pig**                      **d. edge**
37. The government is expected to publish a/an ..... about the investigation to the press.  
**a. statement**                      **b. amusement**                      **c. joke**                      **d. rhyme**
38. The plane crashed during its approach to the .....  
**a. pier**                      **b. road**                      **c. runway**                      **d. platform**
39. The plane was forced to land because of ..... problems.  
**a. engine**                      **b. engage**                      **c. engineer**                      **d. engender**
40. Ali's school ..... said that he is always ready to accept a challenge.  
**a. jokes**                      **b. lies**                      **c. rumours**                      **d. reports**
41. Egyptian Airways regret to announce the cancellation of all ..... to Britain because of the spread of the fourth wave of coronavirus.  
**a. flights**                      **b. flying**                      **c. voyage**                      **d. expedition**
42. Putting information into a ..... can help you to remember it.  
**a. confusion**                      **b. mess**                      **c. rhyme**                      **d. disorder**
43. I got the ..... of my life when I saw the gun pointing at me by the criminal who wanted to take all my money.  
**a. frighten**                      **b. fright**                      **c. frightening**                      **d. frightened**
44. She showed enormous courage when she ..... him from the fire.  
**a. rescued**                      **b. killed**                      **c. frightened**                      **d. laughed at**
45. The museum's majority of the ..... in the new collection range from the Pharaonic Era to the Roman Era.  
**a. drugs**                      **b. exhibits**                      **c. ingredients**                      **d. herbs**

46. I prefer the local press. It's one of the most important news ..... that can be got in the Egyptian society.  
**a. pots**                      **b. restores**                      **c. sources**                      **d. resources**
47. New books are ..... in a special position on tables at the front of the shop.  
**a. appeared**                      **b. disappeared**                      **c. displayed**                      **d. discarded**
48. The room at the back was a ..... for spare cables and lighting equipment used when the electricity is off.  
**a. bathroom**                      **b. reception hall**                      **c. corridor**                      **d. storeroom**
49. Having played football for an hour, the boy was ..... and dirty and went to wash immediately.  
**a. impressive**                      **b. dusty**                      **c. clean**                      **d. mud**
50. Although there was ..... on the roads this morning, I got to my work on time.  
**a. busy traffic**                      **b. terrible accident**  
**c. speed bumps**                      **d. deep hole**

## Group Three

51. The government planned to cut down more trees to make ..... for building new houses.  
**a. queue**                      **b. space**                      **c. terrific**                      **d. wheel**
52. Car crashes are so ..... that they don't rate a mention in the newspaper unless a lot of people are killed.  
**a. scarce**                      **b. frequent**                      **c. scaring**                      **d. rare**
53. We enjoyed the ..... display of fireworks which lit up the sky in the celebration of the New Year's Eve.  
**a. terrifying**                      **b. petrified**                      **c. stunning**                      **d. petrifying**
54. The ..... editions of this newspaper contain specific information for that area.  
**a. regional**                      **b. international**                      **c. global**                      **d. universal**
55. The software comes in several ..... for different types of computers.  
**a. victims**                      **b. verses**                      **c. vermin**                      **d. versions**
56. He made funny ..... about words and expressions that sound alike but have different meanings.  
**a. jokes**                      **b. brakes**                      **c. tragedies**                      **d. disasters**
57. The police blocked the road because accident ..... examined the scene of the crash.  
**a. prey**                      **b. investigators**                      **c. causers**                      **d. victims**
58. Through the smoke, the rescuers could hear people ..... for help.  
**a. coughing**                      **b. laughing**                      **c. screaming**                      **d. smiling**
59. He lost control of his car when a front ..... hit a rock as he approached the first bend.  
**a. hole**                      **b. wheel**                      **c. whale**                      **d. whole**

60. We didn't know that she was at her room as she had found the side-door open and slipped into the house .....  
**a. unseen**                      **b. vertical**                      **c. apparent**                      **d. clear**
61. The government has provided the museum with ..... displays which have attracted many new visitors to it.  
**a. boring**                      **b. frightening**                      **c. stunned**                      **d. interactive**
62. When they opened up the tomb, they found a lot of pharaonic ..... which was taken to the museum.  
**a. courses**                      **b. pleasures**                      **c. curses**                      **d. treasures**
63. The first step in a job search is to prepare an ..... CV.  
**a. update**                      **b. out-of-date**                      **c. up-to-date**                      **d. old-fashioned**
64. Finding this tomb with all its monuments could be one of the ..... of the century.  
**a. funds**                      **b. finds**                      **c. trips**                      **d. traps**
65. He drives so fast along those narrow country .....  
**a. tones**                      **b. tunes**                      **c. lanes**                      **d. lines**
66. I couldn't grasp all the ..... of the film.  
**a. accidents**                      **b. events**                      **c. incidents**                      **d. innocents**
67. It is not logical to find eggs in a .....  
**a. rabbit hole**                      **b. rabbit cliff**                      **c. rapid hole**                      **d. robot hole**

## Group Four

68. It was the first time for her to see a snake so she was .....  
**a. scaring to death**                      **b. scared by death**  
**c. scared to death**                      **d. scaring of death**
69. After the terrorist attacks in Sinai, families were ..... to safer parts of the city.  
**a. excavated**                      **b. worried**                      **c. killed**                      **d. evacuated**
70. The professor explained the medical problem for the university students in ..... so that they could understand him well.  
**a. mysterious language**                      **b. simple mystery**  
**c. simple language**                      **d. complicated style**
71. Alexandria which lies in ..... Egypt is one of the most important ports on the Mediterranean.  
**a. north**                      **b. southern**                      **c. northerly**                      **d. northern**
72. Egypt's flag was painted on each side of the plane's .....  
**a. sail**                      **b. nose**                      **c. ladder**                      **d. noise**
73. Football teams like to make sure their star players are constantly .....  
**a. by the time**                      **b. in the news**  
**c. above the moon**                      **d. on the roof**
74. I checked online and saw that the plane had already taken off from at the ..... at 5 am.  
**a. harbor**                      **b. pier**                      **c. station**                      **d. airport**

75. The flight was already ..... as no more seats were available so I had to check for another one.  
**a. isolated**                      **b. fully-booked**                      **c. free of passengers**                      **d. for free**
76. The timetable for our trip to Cairo includes visits to the pyramids and the Egyptian .....  
**a. muse**                      **b. room**                      **c. amusement**                      **d. museum**
77. Because the airport was ....., the pilot had to land the plane in an open field.  
**a. close**                      **b. open**                      **c. opened**                      **d. closed**
78. After reading this extract from an information booklet about the work of an airline ..... crew, I'd like to be a hostess.  
**a. cabin**                      **b. cairn**                      **c. claim**                      **d. crow**
79. What scares her most is that she's going to end ..... not being married.  
**a. up**                      **b. in**                      **c. of**                      **d. about**
80. The BMW started coming forward, passing the other cars and ..... speed as it approached the final line.  
**a. winning**                      **b. awarding**                      **c. earning**                      **d. gaining**
81. Passengers ..... within metres of their deaths as plane skids off icy runway at New York airport.  
**a. decided**                      **b. came**                      **c. laughed**                      **d. went**
82. After the car flipped over several times, it ended up ..... the edge of the cliff.  
**a. hanging off**                      **b. drawing up**  
**c. deciding off**                      **d. giving on**
83. If you want to withdraw money from the bank account, ..... the machine and then insert your password.  
**a. remove your card into**                      **b. slide your card away**  
**c. slide your card into**                      **d. move your card out**
84. We had estimated about 500 ..... to the museum, but the actual number of tourists was much higher.  
**a. burglars**                      **b. rebellions**                      **c. visitors**                      **d. terrorists**
85. Putting more police in streets doesn't provide a real solution ..... the problem of increasing violence.  
**a. to**                      **b. on**                      **c. for**                      **d. about**
86. As soon as I was ....., I began to have second thoughts about leaving.  
**a. on broad**                      **b. out of box**                      **c. on board**                      **d. out**  
**broad**
87. It was impossible to move the car: its wheels had ..... in the mud.  
**a. got stuck**                      **b. become dirty**                      **c. went dark**                      **d. got**  
**powerful**
88. The manager told us to ..... the building because there was a fire.  
**a. desire**                      **b. interfere**                      **c. burn**                      **d. evacuate**

- 

- ## Your best choice

## GRAMMAR

## Reported Statements

## الجملة الخبرية الغير مباشرة

## Direct Speech الكلام المباشر

- ✓ The actual words of the speaker without any change.

❖ الكلام الفعلي للمتحدث دون تغيير ودون وسيط.

- ✓ commas Marks - inverted Quotation

يكون بين علامات تنصيص

- He **says**, "I like playing football."

## Indirect Speech = Reported Speech الكلام الغير مباشر

❖ هو كلام منقول لشخص آخر لم يكن موجوداً في المحادثة الأولى ويأتي بدون علامات تنصيص.

- He **says** that he likes playing football.

❖ نلاحظ أن جملة الكلام المباشر تأت في زمنها دون تحويل وتأتي بين علامات تنصيص

- He said to me, "I ..... My home work Yesterday."

**a) finish      b) will finish      c) finished      d) have finished**

❖ هنا **yesterday** تدل على الماضي البسيط فنضع جملة المباشر و التي تأتي بين علامات تنصيص في زمنها الأصلي

- Omar Said to me, "I ..... Jana with her homework **now**."

**a) was helping      b) am helping      c) helped      d) have helped**

❖ هنا **now** تدل على زمن المضارع المستمر والجملة بين علامات التنصيص لذلك توضع في زمنها الأصلي.

❖ تتكون الجملة الخبرية في الكلام الغير مباشر من :

جملة الغير مباشر + ( **that** ) و يمكن حذفها + فعل القول + المتحدث

## أولاً تحويل فعل القول

Direct	Indirect
say	say
says	says
said	said
say to	tell
says to	tells
said to	told

❖ لا يتحول فعل القول إلا إذا كان متبوعاً بـ **to** (أي متبوعاً بمخاطب)

## ثانياً

نحذف الفاصلة وعلامات التنصيص ونربط بـ **that** ويجوز حذفها

- She **said** to me, "I **am studying** English now."

- She **told** me (**that**) she **was studying** English then.

..... + say – says – said + (that) + subject + verb

..... + tell – tells – told + object + (that) + subject + verb

- Jana ..... the film had already started.

a) said

b) tell

c) tells

d) told

❖ هنا الإجابة said لأن الجملة ليس بها مفعول

- Merna ..... me that the Film had already started.

a) said

b) says

c) told

d) tell

❖ هنا الإجابة told لأن جاء بعد فعل القول مفعول

### ثالثاً تتحول الضمائر داخل الأقواس حسب الضمائر خارجه

❖ ضمائر متكلم I – we – my – our – me – us تتحول حسب المتكلم خارج الأقواس

❖ ضمائر مخاطب you – your تتحول حسب المخاطب خارج الأقواس

❖ ضمائر الغائب He – She – They – her – his – their – him – her – them تبقى كما هي

Direct	Indirect	Direct	Indirect
I	he / she	We	they
me	him / her	us	them
my	his / her	our	their
mine	his / her	ours	them
You (فاعل)	I / he/ she/ they / we / you	you (مفعول)	me / him / her / them / us
your	my / his / her / their / our	yours	mine / his / hers / theirs / ours

❖ لاحظ المثال التالي

- "I am late for my school."

- Omar says that **he** is late for **his** school.

- Rana says that **she** is late for **her** school.

- Ali **said to** Ola, "I have told my father that you can use his car." (*direct*)

= Ali **told** Ola **that** he **had told** his father that she **could** use his car. (*indirect*)

### رابعاً الأزمنة تتحول من المضارع الي الماضي:

Direct	Indirect
present simple مضارع بسيط (play – plays)	past simple ماضي بسيط (played)
present continuous مضارع مستمر (am – is – are) + V-ing	past continuous ماضي مستمر (was – were) + v-ing

Direct	Indirect
present perfect مضارع تام (have – has) + P.P.	past perfect ماضي تام (had) + P.P.
past simple ماضي بسيط (played – went)	past perfect ماضي تام (had played – had gone)
will – can – may	would – could – might
shall	should (نصيحة) / would (مستقبل)
was – were	had been
have – has	had
must	had to الزام / must have + p.p. استنتاج
needn't + inf.	didn't have to + inf.

الأفعال و التعبيرات الآتية لا تتغير مثل

ملحوظة هامة

(should, would, could, might, ought to, would rather, had better, had to, used to)

- Ali said to Mai, "I **used to** get up early." (direct)
- Ali told Mai that he **used to** get up early. (indirect)

ظروف الزمان و المكان و ضمائر الإشارة تتحول كما يلي

خامسا

Direct	Indirect
tomorrow	the next day / the following day / the day after
next.....	the following ..... / the next ....
yesterday	the day before / the previous day / the last day
last .....	the .... before / the previous .....
..... ago	..... before / earlier
today / tonight	that day / that night
this	that
these	those
here	there
now	then / at that time (moment)
the day before yesterday	two days before
the day after tomorrow	in two days' time
didn't have to	needn't + inf
mustn't + inf	mustn't + inf

## Examples

- Mona said, "I like computer games."  
= Mona **said that she liked** computer games.
- He said to me, "I visited my uncle yesterday."  
= He **told me that he had visited** his uncle the day before.
- She said to him, "You must come with us now."  
= She **told him that he had to** come with us then.
- He said, "I **am studying** English now."  
= He said that **he was studying** English then.

## تحويل ظروف الزمان والمكان وضمائر الإشارة

سادسا

Indirect	Direct
that	this
these	these
that day	today
that night	tonight
then – at that time	now
the day before - the previous day	yesterday - ago
the مدة + before - the previous مدة	last – ago
the following day – the next day – the day after	tomorrow
at the moment – at the time	at the moment
go	come
there	here
so	thus

- Omar said to me, "I will travel to Alex tomorrow."  
➤ Omar told<sup>(1)</sup> me (that)<sup>(2)</sup> he<sup>(3)</sup> would<sup>(4)</sup> travel to Alex the following day<sup>(5)</sup>.

## Important Notes

1

(١) إذا كان فعل القول في زمن المضارع او المستقبل فإن زمن الجملة لا يتحول

- She Says, "I **am travelling** to London next week."
- She says that **is travelling** to London next week.

(٢) إذا كان فعل القول ماضي وبه أحد الكلمات الآتية فإن زمن الجملة لا يتحول

*a moment ago – a short time ago – now – just – just now*

- He said **just now**, "I **have finished** my homework."
- He said **just now** that he **has finished** his homework.

(٣) إذا كانت الجملة في الكلام المباشر أو الجملة بين علامات التنصيص تعبر عن حقيقة علمية ثابتة فإن الزمن لا يتحول حتى لو كان فعل القول ماضي

- The teacher said, "Water boils at 100° "
- The teacher said that water boils at 100° .

(٤) لا تتغير الأزمنة في حالتي if الثانية والثالثة و بعد I wish , If only

- Hend said, "If I had a lot of time, I would visit my uncle."
- Hend said If she had a lot of time, she would visit her uncle.

(٥) إذا لم يتم تصعيد الظرف فإن الزمن لا يتحول ويبقى في زمنه الأصلي

- He told me that he **will** come **tomorrow**

(٦) لا يتم تغيير الزمن إذا كان الزمن مازال قائماً أو مناسباً

- Jana **said to** us, "my father is a teacher."
- Jana **told** us that her father is a teacher.

(٧) الأفعال والتعبيرات الآتية لا يتغير زمنها

*used to – should – would rather – had better – would –  
could – might – I wish – it's time*

- Aya said, "I **used to get** up early."
- Aya said that she **used to get** up early.

(٨) زمن الماضي التام لا يتحول ولكن يبقى كما هو

- Rana said, "I **had watched** the match before I slept".
- Rana said that she **had watched** the match before she slept.

2

من الممكن استخدام بعض الافعال بدلا من say او tell حسب معني الجملة و من الممكن ان تنقسم كما يلي

❖ افعال يأتي معها **that** و بعدها جملة مثل

– ادعي **claimed** – اشتكى **complained** – أبلغ **reported**  
/ ذكر **mentioned** – شرح **explained** – وافق **agreed**  
أكد **asserted** / صاح **shout** / أوضح **indicated**

- She said, "The computer was broken when I bought it."  
= She **complained** that the computer **had been broken** when she **bought** it.

❖ افعال يأتي بعدها **to + inf**. مثل

(**offered – agreed – promised – threatened – refused – decided –  
advised – allowed – asked – warned – reminded**)

❖ مع العلم أن (advise / allow / encourage / recommend) لابد أن يأتي بعدهم مفعول به ثم  
(.to + inf). ولكن في حالة وجود مفعول به بعد هذه الأفعال نضع الفعل مضاف إليه ing

- Mona said, "I will help you with your housework."  
= Mona **offered to help** me with my housework.
- - Mr. Ali said to me, "You should study hard to get high marks."  
= Mr. Ali **advised me to study** hard to get high marks.
- - Mr. Ali said, "You should study hard to get high marks."  
= Mr. Ali **advised studying** hard to get high marks.
- - He said, "I will buy you a toy if you succeed."  
= He **promised** that he **would buy** me a phone if I **succeeded**.  
= He **promised to buy** me a phone if I **succeeded**.

❖ أفعال يأتي بعدها Gerund (v-ing) مثل

(deny – admit – suggest – apologise for – insisted on –  
thank for – object to)

- He said, "Let's go to the cinema today."  
= He **suggested going** to the cinema **that** day.

❖ **لاحظ أن** الفعل (deny / admit) يمكن أن يأتي بعدهم جملة كاملة مع مراعاة أن الفعل في الجملة بعد (deny) يكون مثبت.

- The criminal said, "I didn't commit this crime."  
= The criminal **denied committing** that crime.  
= The criminal **denied that he had committed** that crime.

3

الماضي البسيط يبقى كما هو أو يتحول إلى ماضي تام مع وجود فعل القول في الماضي

- He **said** that he **played / had played** a wonderful match.  
ولكن عند تحويل الظروف الزمنية لابد من أن يتحول إلى ماضي تام
- He **said** that he **had played** a wonderful match **the week before**.

4

من الممكن أن يتحول الماضي المستمر إلى ماضي تام مستمر أو يبقى كما هو حسب الكلمة الموجودة و للحفاظ على وحدة الزمن

- Saad said that he **had been doing** a research **for a long time** the day before.
- Saad said that the lights went off **while he was doing** research.

5

مع وجود جملتان داخل الأقواس (في المباشر) يتم الربط بينهما بـ  
(and that / and added that) عند التحويل إلى الغير مباشر

- Adam said to me, "I have finished my lessons. I will watch the match on TV."  
= Adam **told** me **that** he **had finished** his lessons **and that / and added that**  
he **would watch** the match on TV.

## Note the following

- ❖ جملة + said that + فاعل
- ❖ جملة + said + فاعل
- ❖ جملة + that + مفعول + told + فاعل
- ❖ مفعول + جملة + told + فاعل

- ❖ مع وجود كلمة the following نستخدم would + inf أو was – were + v-ing
- ❖ مع وجود كلمة then نستخدم الماضي المستمر was – were + v-ing
- ❖ مع وجود كلمة the previous – before نستخدم الماضي التام had + p.p.

## GRAMMAR in points

1-Omar **says** that he ..... tired.

a) is

b) was

c) has

d) had

« فعل القول مضارع فالزمن لم يتحول »

2-Omar **said** that he ..... tired .

a) is

b) was

c) has

d) had

« فعل القول ماضي لذلك زمن الجملة في الماضي »

3-Jana said **just now** that she ..... go to the supermarket.

a) hadn't

b) wouldn't

c) won't

d) hasn't

« فعل القول به just now فالزمن لم يتحول »

4-Our teacher said water ..... at 100° .

a) boiled

b) boil

c) boils

d) had boiled

« هنا الجملة تعبر عن حقيقة علمية فالزمن مضارع بسيط »

5-Alaa **promised** she ..... us **next week**.

a) had visited

b) visits

c) will visit

d) would visit

6-Alaa **promised** she ..... us the **following week**.

a) had visited

b) visits

c) will visit

d) would visit

7-Sara said she ..... a new mobile **last week**.

buy

b) bought

c) had bought

d) has bought

« هنا الظرف لم يتحول لذلك لم يتم تحويل الزمن »

8-Sara said she ..... a new mobile **the week before**.

a) buy

b) boughtc) had bought

d) has bought

« هنا الظرف تم تحويله لذلك تم تحويل الزمن مع مراعاة ان الماضي البسيط قد يبقى كما هو بدون تحويل ولكن في حالة وجود ظرف تم تحويله لابد ان يتغير زمن الجملة الى الماضي التام »

9-Donia said she ..... to a new song **now**.

a) listen

b) listens

c) is listening

d) was listening

« هنا لم يتحول الظرف now لذلك لم يتم تحويل الزمن »

10- Donia said she ..... to a new song **then**.

a) listen

b) listens

c) is listening

d) was listening

« هنا تم تحويل الظرف الى then فتم تحويل الزمن الى ماضي مستمر »

11-He **promised** that he ..... help me.

a) will

b) would

c) can

d) may

« فعل القول في الماضي لذلك اخترنا would »

12-He **promised** ..... me .

- a) **will help**                      b) **would help**                      c) **to help**                      d) **helping**

« لا يوجد فاعل بالجملة لذلك وضعنا to + inf »

13-Mona **promised** that she ..... me as soon as the plane **lands**.

- a) **will phone**                      b) **would phone**                      c) **phoned**                      d) **phones**

« هنا فعل القول في الماضي والطبيعي هنا أن نضع would phone و لكن هنا الفعل بعد as soon as لم يتحول فطبقة القاعدة نضع will phone as »

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

1-He said he ..... the meal very much.

- a- **enjoy**                      b- **had enjoyed**                      c- **has enjoyed**                      d- **is enjoying**

2-He tells us he ..... to do something more interesting.

- a- **wants**                      b- **want**                      c- **wanted**                      d- **will want**

3-Noha told me that I ..... see a doctor as I was so ill.

- a- **must**                      b- **have to**                      c- **had to**                      d- **has to**

4-Mona told me that orange juice ..... her favourite drink.

- a- **is**                      b- **has been**                      c- **be**                      d- **was**

5-I ..... my daughter not to waste her time and do her best.

- a- **said**                      b- **advised**                      c- **inquired**                      d- **suggested**

6-I told my father that I ..... all my previous tests successfully.

- a- **pass**                      b- **was passed**                      c- **would pass**                      d- **had passed**

7-The man ..... that he'd travel the following week.

- a- **says**                      b- **tells**                      c- **said**                      d- **told**

8-Mona says that she ..... revising for her tests tomorrow.

- a- **would be**                      b- **is**                      c- **was**                      d- **had been**

9-Ali said to me, " I ..... a nice film now."

- a- **was watching**                      b- **am watching**                      c- **have watched**                      d- **had watched**

10- Ali told me that he ..... a nice film then.

- a- **was watching**                      b- **is watching**                      c- **has watched**                      d- **had watched**

11- The student denied ..... his friend during the lesson.

- a- **to hit**                      b- **hitting**                      c- **hit**                      d- **had hit**

12- My wife said that she ..... well the night before.

- a- **didn't sleep**                      b- **hasn't slept**                      c- **hadn't slept**                      d- **wouldn't sleep**

13- Adam ..... that he watched the match with his friends.

- a- **told**                      b- **promised**                      c- **asked**                      d- **said**

14- Adam ..... his father he watched the match with his friends.

- a- **told**                      b- **promised**                      c- **asked**                      d- **said**

15- Adam ..... his father watched the match with his friends.

- a- **told**                      b- **promised**                      c- **asked**                      d- **said**

16-Eman told me just now that she ..... to Alexandria tomorrow.

- a- **would travel**                      b- **will travel**                      c- **was travelling**                      d- **had travelled**

17- He claimed that someone ..... him of his wallet.

- a- **has robbed**                      b- **is robbing**                      c- **had robbed**                      d- **should rob**

- 18- They explained that they had arranged for the party two days .....  
**a- ago**                      **b- after**                      **c- last**                      **d- before**
- 19- My mother ..... when you came, I would tell you everything.  
**a- said**                      **b- told**                      **c- asked**                      **d- admitted**
- 20- Kamal told me that if I ..... a car, we could go to Tanta to meet them.  
**a- had had**                      **b- was having**                      **c- had**                      **d- have**
- 21- Our teacher told us that we ..... the school rules in order not to be punished.  
**a- have to follow**                      **b- must follow**                      **c- may follow**                      **d- had followed**
- 22- Osama ..... that he is very happy today.  
**a- said**                      **b- told**                      **c- says**                      **d- tells**
- 23- Safaa said that she ..... the washing-up then.  
**a- did**                      **b- was doing**                      **c- had done**                      **d- is doing**
- 24- He complained that it rained while he ..... football.  
**a- was playing**                      **b- had played**                      **c- played**                      **d- has been playing**
- 25- She said that she ..... to Luxor the next week as arranged.  
**a- would travel**                      **b- was going to travel**  
**c- travelled**                      **d- was travelling**
- 26- The Greeks thought that the sun ..... round the earth.  
**a- goes**                      **b- has gone**                      **c- went**                      **d- is going**
- 27- She ..... that she couldn't take the job until January.  
**a- reminded**                      **b- explained**                      **c- told**                      **d- suggested**
- 28- He told us that he couldn't concentrate as he ..... English at that moment.  
**a- studied**                      **b- had studied**                      **c- was studying**                      **d- would study**
- 29- She ..... that it would be safer to buy a car than a motorbike.  
**a- promised**                      **b- suggested**                      **c- complained**                      **d- agreed**
- 30- He ..... that he was hungry.  
**a- promised**                      **b- suggested**                      **c- complained**                      **d- agreed**
- 31- They promised that they ..... to the party.  
**a- would go**                      **b- were going**                      **c- were going to go**                      **d- went**
- 32- A recent survey has shown us that Spain ..... the favourite destination for British holiday makers.  
**a- is**                      **b- was**                      **c- had been**                      **d- was being**
- 33- She ..... to me that she stole Shaimaa's ring.  
**a- suggested**                      **b- admitted**                      **c- recommended**                      **d- encouraged**
- 34- Mary said just now that she ..... how to eat with chopsticks when she was in Hong Kong.  
**a- had learnt**                      **b- learnt**                      **c- learns**                      **d- has learnt**
- 35- He ..... that he had been spending a lot more time with his children.  
**a- mentioned**                      **b- told**                      **c- suggested**                      **d- reminded**

36- She said that Jim was arriving later .....

- a- today                      b- tonight                      c- tomorrow                      d- that day

37- The company ..... to create 300 new jobs in the next six months.

- a- suggested                      b- promised                      c- allowed                      d- recommended

38- She told me that my face was pale and I ..... ill.

- a- must be                      b- had to be  
c- would have been                      d- must have been

He said that Malek would get his licence .....

- a- the Tuesday before                      b- the Tuesday after  
c- next Tuesday                      d- last Tuesday

39- The pilot ..... that the plane would land in half an hour.

- a- told                      b- asked                      c- announced                      d- suggested

### Reported Questions الجمل الاستفهامية

الجملة الاستفهامية نوعان:

١- تبدأ بأداة استفهام Wh-questions

- **Why** did you sleep late last night?
- **How long** will you stay in Cairo?

٢- تبدأ بفعل مساعد Yes or No questions

- **Do you** study English with your friends?
- **Are you** clever at drawing?

لتحويل الجملة الإستفهامية من المباشر الى الغير مباشر نتبع ما يلي:

نتبع نفس القاعدة في الجملة الخبرية من حيث

١- تتحول الأزمنة من المضارع إلى الماضي مع وجود فعل القول في الماضي.

- Ali said to me, "What are you doing?"  
= Ali asked me what I was doing.

٢- تتحول الضمائر داخل الأقواس حسب الضمائر خارجه

- ضمائر متكلم I - we - my - our - me - us تتحول حسب المتكلم خارج الأقواس
  - ضمائر مخاطب you - your تتحول حسب المخاطب خارج الأقواس
  - ضمائر الغائب He - She - They - her - his - their - him - her - them تتبقي كما هي
  - you - your تتحول حسب المخاطب خارج الأقواس
- إذا كانت فاعل I - He - She - they you
- إذا كانت مفعول me - him - her - them you
- your my - his - her - their

- Mona said to me, "How much did you pay for your new car?"  
= Noha asked me how much I had paid for my new car.

٣ - تتحول العبارات الزمنية و الدالة علي المكان و كلمات الاشارة كما سبق.

- She said to her son, "Are you watching the film now?"  
= She **asked** her son **if / whether he was** watching the film then.

و لكن تختلف الجملة الاستفهامية عن الخبرية في ما يلي

أولاً فعل القول يتحول الي

Direct	Indirect
say	ask – want to know – wonder ....
says	asks – wants to know – wonders
said	asked – wanted to know – wondered ..
say to	ask
says to	asks
said to	asked

- لاحظ أن **asked** من الممكن أن يأتي بعدها مفعول او لا يأتي.
- اما **wanted to know – wondered – inquired** لا يأتي بعدها مفعول.

ثانياً

حذف الاقواس و علامة الاستفهام واستخدام ما يلي

1- نفس أداة الاستفهام كرابط و من هنا يأتي بعدها **فاعل ثم فعل**.

- She said, "Why will you travel tomorrow?"  
= She **asked (wanted to know) why I would** travel **the following day**.
- 2- نربط ب **if – whether** إذا كان السؤال يبدأ بفعل مساعد
- Noha said, "Have you seen my wallet, Ali?"  
= Noha **asked** Ali **if / whether he had seen** her wallet
- 3- إذا وجدت كلمة **or not** في منتصف الجملة لابد من استخدام **whether** وليس **if**.
- He **asked** me **whether or not** I had travelled to Luxor.

### Important Notes

(١) الازمنة داخل الاقواس لا تتحول و تبقي كما هي في الاحوال التالية

- إذا كان فعل القول مضارع (**say – says – ask – asks**)
- إذا كان هناك كلمة تدل علي حدوث الكلام منذ فترة قصيرة مع (**just now – a moment ago**)
- إذا كانت الجملة تعبر عن حقيقة علمية ثابتة
- الحالة الصفريّة و الثانية و الثالثة من **If**

- He **asks** me when I **will travel** to Alexandria..
- She **asked** me **a moment ago** if I **have finished** my work..
- Eman **asked** me **what happens** if we **boil water**.

(٢) من الممكن استخدام بعض الأفعال بدلا من **ask** في حالة عدم وجود مخاطب بعدها.

- inquire – wonder – want to know

(٣) مع وجود جملتان داخل الأقواس (في المباشر) يتم الربط بينهما بـ (**and asked**) عند التحويل الي الغير مباشر

- He said to me, "Where will you travel? Who will be with you?"  
= He **asked** me **where** I **would** travel **and asked who** would be with me.

(٤) عندما يكون الفعل المساعد في السؤال (**do / does**) تحذف و يحول فعل الجملة الأساسي إلي الماضي البسيط (التصريف الثاني) إذا كان فعل القول ماضي.

- He said to her, "How **do** you go to school?"  
= He **asked** her **how she went** to school.

أما اذا كان الفعل المساعد (**did**) تحذف و يحول فعل الجملة الاساسي الي ماضي تام (**had + P.P**)

- He said to her, "How **did** you go to school?"  
= He **asked** her **how she had gone** to school.

(٥) لاحظ عند وجود أداة الإستفهام أو **if** أو **whether** في منتصف جملة مسبقة بسؤال نضع بعدهم فاعل متبوع فعل (جملة خبرية) و في هذه الحالة لا نحذف علامة الإستفهام.

.....? فعل + فاعل + (أداة الاستفهام / **if / whether**) + ..... + فعل + فاعل + فعل مساعد

- **Can/ Could you tell me where the museum is?**

(٦) تتحول (**shall**) في الإقتراح و طلب النصيحة إلي (**should**) و لكن عندما تعبر عن حدوث شئ في المستقبل تتحول إلي (**would**)

- "**Shall** we go now?" (*suggestion*)  
= He asked me **if / whether** we **should** go now.
- Hala said, "When **shall** we travel to Alexandria?" (*future*)  
= Hala asked when they **would** travel to Alexandria.

### Note the following

- فعل + فاعل + **if / whether** + أداة الاستفهام + **asked – wanted to know** فاعل
- فعل + فاعل + **if / whether** / مفعول + أداة الاستفهام + **asked** فاعل
- مع وجود كلمة **the following** نستخدم **would + inf.** أو **was – were + v-ing**
- مع وجود كلمة **then** نستخدم الماضي المستمر **was – were + v-ing**
- مع وجود كلمة **the previous – before** نستخدم الماضي التام **had + p.p**.

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

1-I asked the headmaster if ..... go out for a while.

a- can I

b- I can

c- could I

d- I could

2-Nada wanted to know whether I ..... anything interesting at the weekend.

a- was doing

b- am doing

c- will do

d- have done

- 3- Adam asked me where I ..... then.  
**a- had gone**      **b- would go**      **c- was going**      **d- am going**
- 4- Adam asked me where I ..... the following week.  
**a- had gone**      **b- would go**      **c- were going**      **d- am going**
- 5- Adam asked me where I ..... the week before.  
**a- had gone**      **b- would go**      **c- was going**      **d- am going**
- 6- Hala ..... if I was ill yesterday.  
**a- told**      **b- wanted**      **c- said**      **d- asked**
- 7- My mother asked me ..... I could help her with the housework.  
**a- weather**      **b- that**      **c- whether**      **d- for**
- 8- She wanted to know if ..... brought my grandmother a present.  
**a- I have**      **b- I had**      **c- had I**      **d- have I**
- 9- They ..... her if she knew about yesterday's problems.  
**a- wanted to know**      **b- wondered**  
**c- explained**      **d- asked**
- 10- He asks his sister how she ..... to Cairo tomorrow .  
**a- would travel**      **b- has travelled**      **c- will travel**      **d- had travelled**
- 11- He asked his sister how she ..... to Cairo the next day.  
**a- would travel**      **b- has travelled**      **c- will travel**      **d- had travelled**
- 12- A tourist asked me how ..... get to the hotel.  
**a- he can**      **b- he could**      **c- can he**      **d- could he**
- 13- Ali inquired if the weather was good .....  
**a- today**      **b- this day**      **c- that day**      **d- these days**
- 14- She wanted to know ..... she would be having breakfast or not.  
**a- whether**      **b- how**      **c- when**      **d- that**
- 15- Can you tell me where .....?  
**a- is the school master**      **c- was the school master**  
**c- the school master is**      **d- the school master was being**
- 16- Kholoud wondered when ..... singing with the band.  
**a- do I begin**      **b- did I begin**      **c- had I begun**      **d- I had begun**
- 17- The headmaster inquired ..... so many boys were absent that day.  
**a- when**      **b- where**      **c- why**      **d- who**
- 18- The teacher asked Ahmed why he hadn't gone to school .....  
**a- the week after**      **b- the following week**  
**c- the week last**      **d- the week before**
- 19- Mona asked me what I ..... since yesterday.  
**a- have done**      **b- had doing**      **c- was doing**      **d- had been doing**
- 20- Noha has just asked me where .....  
**a- I am**      **b- I had been**      **c- Had I been**      **d- am I**
- 21- The teacher asks her where ..... been.  
**a- she has**      **b- you have**      **c- has she**      **d- she had**

- 22- The teacher asked her where ..... been.  
**a- she has**                      **b- you have**                      **c- has she**                      **d- she had**
- 23- I want to know ..... opened the door and left it.  
**a- what**                      **b- where**                      **c- who**                      **d- why**
- 24- My father always asks me ..... my best to get the best marks.  
**a- if do**                      **b- did**                      **c- had done**                      **d- to do**
- 25- He wanted to know ..... the price of my new mobile phone.  
**a- what**                      **b- how much**                      **c- no word**                      **d- if**
- 26- The interviewer asked Andy ..... he could tell me about his career.  
**a- where**                      **b- that**                      **c- if**                      **d- unless**
- 27- I asked Andy what he ..... as an ambassador to the United States.  
**a- had done**                      **b- does**                      **c- is doing**                      **d- has done**
- 28- I asked Ali what he had done .....  
**a- yesterday**                      **b- the day after**                      **c- last day**                      **d- the day before**
- 29- She asked him where he ..... the following week.  
**a- will go**                      **b- went**                      **c- would go**                      **d- had gone**
- 30- She ..... me if I had a pencil.  
**a- said**                      **b- asked**                      **c- told**                      **d- wanted to know**
- 31- Hany asked Fady ..... he could go to the museum the next day.  
**a- whether**                      **b- that**                      **c- unless**                      **d- where**
- 32- Leila ..... if we should go to the park.  
**a- said that**                      **b- told**                      **c- wondered**                      **d- explained**
- 33- Rawia asked Kholoud what ..... the evening before.  
**a- was she doing**                      **b- had she done**                      **c- would she do**                      **d- she had done**
- 34- We wanted to know what they ..... of his idea.  
**a- thinking**                      **b- thought**                      **c- were thinking**                      **d- have thought**
- 35- Amir wondered what Munir ..... in English at that moment.  
**a- is studying**                      **b- had studying**                      **c- was studying**                      **d- will study**
- 36- He asked me which subjects I ..... the following year.  
**a- was studying**                      **b- had studied**                      **c- will study**                      **d- have studied**
- 37- Imad wanted to know where ..... go to university.  
**a- will Hisham**                      **b- Hisham would**                      **c- did Hisham**                      **d- Hisham was**
- 38- Can you tell me where .....?  
**a- the Egyptian museum was**                      **b- is the Egyptian museum**  
**c- was the Egyptian museum**                      **d- the Egyptian museum is**
- 39- She asked me ..... there at that time.  
**a- if I am living**                      **b- if I was living**  
**c- where was I living**                      **d- where am I living**
- 40- He wanted to know ..... your bag.  
**a- what he should carry**                      **b- what should he carry**  
**c- if he should carry**                      **d- if should he carry**

## Reported Imperative, Suggestion and Advice

الجملة الأمرية والاقتراح والنصيحة

## أولاً: الجملة الأمرية:

◀ هي الجملة التي تبدأ بالفعل في المصدر او تكون (نهى) و تبدأ ب Don't + inf.

- Clean your room regularly.
- Don't sleep late again.

◀ لتحويل الجملة الأمرية من مباشر إلى غير مباشر تتبع الآتي:

١ - يتحول فعل القول كما يلي

Indirect	Direct
ordered – told – commanded	said (to)

٢ - نحذف الأقواس و نربط :

- إذا كانت الجملة أمرية مثبتة to + inf.
- إذا كانت الجملة أمرية منفية not to + inf.

- He said to me, "Clean your room."  
He told (ordered) me to clean my room.
- Mother said to her son, "Don't do this again."  
Mother ordered her son not to do that again.

## ثانياً: جمل الاقتراح:

- Let's + inf. ....
- Shall we + inf. ....?
- How (What) about + v-ing ....?
- Why don't you + inf. ....?
- I suggest + v-ing ....

◀ لتحويل جملة الاقتراح من مباشر إلى غير مباشر تتبع الآتي:

١ - يتحول فعل القول الي

Indirect	Direct
suggested	said to

٢ - نحذف الأقواس و نستخدم ما يلي بعد suggest

- فاعل + suggest + v-ing.....
- فاعل + suggest that + فاعل + inf.
- فاعل + suggest that + فاعل + should + inf.

- Noha said, "Let's go to the theater together."  
= Noha suggested going to the theater together.
- He said, "What about playing a football match?"  
= He suggested that we play a football match.
- Ashraf said to me, "Why don't you come with us?"  
= Ashraf suggested that I should go with them.

• لاحظ في الجملة الأخيرة تحويل come الى go لكي يستقيم المعنى.

### ثالثاً جمل النصيحة:

- should (not) + inf. .... فاعل
- had better (not) + inf. .... فاعل
- I advise you to (not to) + inf. ....
- If I were you, I would (not) + inf. ....

◀ لتحويل النصيحة من المباشر الى الغير مباشر نتبع التالي :  
١ - يتحول فعل القول الي

Indirect	Direct
advised – encouraged – recommended	said to

٢ - نحذف الاقواس و نربط بـ to + inf. في الاثبات و not to + inf. في النفي بشرط وجود مفعول بعدهم.

- He said to me, "You should sleep early to get up early."  
He advised me to sleep early to get up early.
- She said to him, "If I were you, I would come early."  
She recommended that he come early.

لاحظ أن

- بدون مفعول بعدهم recommend / advise / encourage + v-ing. + فاعل
- recommend that + فاعل + inf.

### Important Notes

١ من الممكن تحويل فعل القول الي asked - begged إذا كان ما بداخل الاقواس جملة طلب او من الممكن ان تصل الي التوصل.

- Hana said to me, "Open the door, please."  
= Hana asked me to open the door.
- My mother said to me, "Can you clean your room, please?"  
= My mother asked me to clean my room.

- My son **said to me**, "Let me go on this trip with my friends, **please**."  
= My son **begged me to let** him go on that trip with his friends.

(٢) من الممكن ان يتحول فعل القول الي **warned** في حالة التحذير.

- She **said to me**, "Don't move near the lion."  
= She **warned me not to** move near the lion.

مع ملاحظة حذف كلمة **please** في الكلام الغير مباشر.

(٣) تتحول الضمانر داخل الاقواس حسب الضمانر خارجه

- **ضمائر متكلم** **I - we - my - our - me - us** تتحول حسب المتكلم خارج الاقواس
- **ضمائر مخاطب** **you - your** تتحول حسب المخاطب خارج الاقواس
- **ضمائر الغائب** **He - She - They - her - his - their - him - her - them** تبقي كما هي
- **you - your** تتحول حسب المخاطب خارج الاقواس
- إذا كانت فاعل **you** ----- **I - He - She - they**
- إذا كانت مفعول **you** ----- **me - him - her - them**
- **your** ----- **my - his - her - their**

- Ali **said to me**, "Why don't you play football with **me**?"  
= Ali **suggested** that I play football with **him**.  
= Ali **suggested playing** football with **him**.

(٤) تتحول العبارات الزمنية و الدالة علي المكان و كلمات الاشارة كما سبق.

- Khlood **said to me**, "You **should** make a record **now**"  
= Khlood **advised me to** make a record **then**.

(٥) مع وجود جملتان داخل الاقواس (في المباشر) يتم الربط بينهما بـ

عند التحويل الي الغير مباشر (**and told - and ordered - and advised** / .... / .....

- He **said to me**, "What about going on holiday? You **had better take** a rest."  
= He **suggested that I go** on holiday **and advised me to** take a rest.

### Note the following

- |  |                     |
|--|---------------------|
| • <b>ordered - told</b> + مفعول + <b>to / not to</b> + inf.        | الجملة الأمرية      |
| • <b>advised</b> + مفعول + <b>to / not to</b> + inf.               | جملة النصيحة        |
| • <b>inf.</b> + فاعل + <b>that</b> او <b>suggested + v-ing</b> ... | جملة الاقتراح       |
| • <b>asked - begged</b> + مفعول + <b>to / not to</b> + inf.        | جملة الطلب و التوسل |
| • <b>warned</b> + مفعول + <b>not to/ to</b> + inf.                 | جملة التحذير        |
| • <b>encouraged</b> + مفعول + <b>to</b> + inf.                     | جملة التشجيع        |

## GENERAL Exercises

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

- 1- A friend warned me ..... apply for the same kind of job.  
a- that                      b- to                      c- not to                      d- if
- 2- My friend told me ..... apply for a different kind of job.  
a- that                      b- to                      c- don't                      d- not
- 3- My husband suggested that I ..... languages.  
a- study                      b- studying                      c- studied                      d- studies
- 4- My father advised me ..... waste my time.  
a- to                      b- not to                      c- that                      d- don't
- 5- It was cold outside so my mother recommended that we ..... coats.  
a- wearing                      b- wore                      c- wear                      d- wears
- 6- The referee ..... the player to stop the game.  
a- said                      b- encouraged                      c- warned                      d- ordered
- 7- We were hungry, so my father suggested ..... to the restaurant for lunch.  
a- going                      b- to go                      c- that go                      d- not to go
- 8- Ahmed is good at football, so Mr. Othman ..... him to join the school team.  
a- warned                      b- stopped                      c- said                      d- encouraged
- 9- The tour guide ..... the tourists not to go into the desert on their own.  
a- encouraged                      b- recommended                      c- warned                      d- said
- 10- Maya ..... Ola to start revising for the test.  
a- warned                      b- asked                      c- inquired                      d- decided
- 11- Sawsan asked Rana ..... she had applied for the job at the bank.  
a- that                      b- where                      c- if                      d- not to
- 12- The teacher warned the students ..... and listen before they cross the road.  
a- to look                      b- not to look                      c- that they look                      d- looking
- 13- The doctor asked me ..... off my jacket.  
a- taking                      b- that I take                      c- to take                      d- if take
- 14- My friend told me ..... on the wall.  
a- that I sit                      b- sit                      c- sitting                      d- not to sit
- 15- The teacher told the class ..... their best in the test.  
a- that do                      b- that they do                      c- to doing                      d- to do
- 16- I ..... having a picnic.  
a- told                      b- asked                      c- suggested                      d- decided
- 17- Tarek ..... me to see the film as it was great.  
a- said                      b- denied                      c- commanded                      d- encouraged
- 18- I was told ..... for the shirt over there.  
a- that to pay                      b- to pay                      c- paying                      d- that I pay
- 19- Before I went away to college, my mother reminded me ..... her a letter at least once a week.  
a- write                      b- writing                      c- not to write                      d- to write
- 20- Mrs. Sara warned her young son ..... the hot stove.  
a- touch                      b- to touch                      c- not to touch                      d- touching

- 21- The judge ..... me to pay a fine.  
**a- begged**                      **b- said**                      **c- suggested**                      **d- ordered**
- 22- The teacher warned Mostafa ..... his eyes on his own paper during the test.  
**a- keep**                      **b- to keep**                      **c- not to keep**                      **d- keeping**
- 23- The teacher warned Mostafa ..... at his neighbour's paper during the test.  
**a- look**                      **b- to look**                      **c- not to look**                      **d- looking**
- 24- Mr. Tharwat told his students ..... quiet.  
**a- be**                      **b- to be**                      **c- being**                      **d- not to be**
- 25- The hijackers ..... the pilot to land the plane.  
**a- suggested**                      **b- made**                      **c- let**                      **d- forced**
- 26- The general ..... the soldiers to surround the enemy.  
**a- begged**                      **b- let**                      **c- ordered**                      **d- offered**
- Ali encouraged me ..... singing lessons.  
**a- take**                      **b- to take**                      **c- taking**                      **d- to be taken**
- 27- Ali encouraged ..... singing lessons.  
**a- take**                      **b- to take**                      **c- taking**                      **d- to be taken**
- 28- I was encouraged ..... singing lessons.  
**a- take**                      **b- to take**                      **c- taking**                      **d- to be taken**
- 29- Singing lessons were encouraged .....  
**a- take**                      **b- to take**                      **c- taking**                      **d- to be taken**
- 30- His secretary was instructed ..... all his engagements.  
**a- cancel**                      **b- to cancel**                      **c- to be cancelled**                      **d- canceling**
- 31- The government ..... other countries to participate in the project.  
**a- invited**                      **b- ordered**                      **c- warned**                      **d- threatened**
- 32- He suggested ..... serviced.  
**a- my car being service**                      **b- my car to be**  
**c- that my car should be**                      **d- my car servicing**
- 33- Ali asked Osama ..... his plans.  
**a- mention**                      **b- not to mention**  
**c- mentioning**                      **d- not to be mentioned**
- 34- The policeman said to me, "..... park your car here."  
**a- To**                      **b- Not to**                      **c- Don't**                      **d- Shouldn't**
- 35- I knew they ..... even though they wouldn't say it to my face.  
**a- warned me leave**                      **b- wanted me to leave**  
**c- wanted me leaving**                      **d- warned me to leave**
- 36- He ..... had stolen his bicycle, but I denied it.  
**a- accused me of**                      **b- said that I**                      **c- told me**                      **d- said to I**
- 37- The teacher instructed his students ..... their hands if they want to answer  
**a- not to rise**                      **b- to rise**                      **c- not to raise**                      **d- to raise**
- 38- The officer ordered the soldiers .....  
**a- fire**                      **b- firing**                      **c- to fire**                      **d- that they fire**
- 39- He threatened the thief ..... or he would shoot him.  
**a- not moving**                      **b- not move**                      **c- not to move**                      **d- to move**

### GENERAL Exercises on Direct and Indirect

- 1- He explained that his uncle ..... him to find another job.  
a- was encouraging                      b- is encouraging  
c- has encouraged                        d- encourages
- 2- He ..... that his uncle had sold our products for many years.  
a- told                                  b- wondered                      c- said                                  d- says
- 3- I promised that I ..... him on Saturday morning.  
a- will contact                      b- has contacted                      c- can contact                      d- would contact
- 4- He said that he was a sociable person and so he ..... enjoy talking to customers.  
a- would                              b- will                              c- had                              d- was
- 5- Mona shouted that the animal ..... dangerous.  
a- is                                  b- has been                      c- was been                      d- was
- 6- The doctor ..... me not to smoke as it is very bad for my health.  
a- said                              b- advised                      c- denied                      d- promised
- 7- Mr. Farag said he ..... his driving test the previous year.  
a- was passing                      b- has passed                      c- would pass                      d- had passed
- 8- She ..... me what I was doing the following day.  
a- inquired                      b- wanted to know                      c- wondered                      d- asked
- 9- She asked me ..... I had ever seen The Lord of the Rings or not.  
a- that                              b- what                              c- whether                      d- when
- 10- He ..... me that he had been working as a sales assistant.  
a- said                              b- told                              c- asked                              d- inquired
- 11- He ..... the best player was.  
a- wandered whom                      b- wandered who  
c- wondered what                      d- wondered who
- 12- She asked what .....  
a- the time was                      b- the time is                      c- is the time                      d- was the time
- 13- Mr. Waheed asked his students whether ..... or not.  
a- they had done                      b- the homework had done  
c- they had been doing                      d- the homework had been done
- 14- My son begged me ..... him some more money for his pocket money.  
a- that give                      b- if I give                      c- to give                      d- should give
- 15- Mai said to Ali, "How long ago ..... to Luxor?"  
a- you travelled                      b- does you travel  
c- had you travelled                      d- did you travel
- 16- She warned her child ..... with matches.  
a- to play                      b- not to play                      c- that play                      d- they play
- 17- He asked Mariem if she ..... what she had to do then.  
a- was knowing                      b- is knowing                      c- knew                      d- had known
- 18- He asked his brother ..... their friends to the party they will give the following week.  
a- to invite                      b- that they invite                      c- if they invite                      d- inviting

- 19- Mr Aydi enquired if I ..... get up early the following day.  
 a- have to                      b- had to                      c- hadn't had to                      d- would have to
- 20- He advised his friend ..... hesitate to tell the truth.  
 a- not that                      b- that he                      c- not to                      d- not that
- 21- He asked Eman ..... since she left university.  
 a- whether had she been doing                      b- what she had been doing  
 c- if she had been doing                      d- what had she been doing
- 22- He told me .....  
 a- to let him to go                      b- to allow him go  
 c- to permit him go                      d- to let him go
- 23- I didn't know ..... Tom was coming.  
 a- or not                      b- or not                      c- whether or not                      d- what
- 24- My parents encouraged me ..... my lessons seriously.  
 a- not to study                      b- that I studied                      c- studying                      d- to study
- 25- The teacher commanded his students ..... the class as a punishment.  
 a- that clean                      b- to clean                      c- to be cleaning                      d- clean
- 26- My elder brother warned me never ..... my money or time.  
 a- waste                      b- not to waste                      c- have wasted                      d- to waste
- 27- Eman suggested ..... a suit for the wedding party.  
 a- to wear                      b- not to wear                      c- that I wear                      d- that wearing
- 28- As his father was asleep, he asked me ..... noise.  
 a- not to make                      b- to make                      c- that I make                      d- not making
- 29- She ..... me to sleep early as it is useful for me.  
 a- warned                      b- denied                      c- advised                      d- avoided
- 30- My mother recommended ..... meat for our lunch that day.  
 a- that make                      b- making                      c- that made                      d- made
- 31- I suggest that she ..... her lessons at home.  
 a- has                      b- had                      c- having                      d- have
- 32- He said to me, "..... park your car her."  
 a- Not to                      b- To                      c- Don't                      d- Mustn't
- 33- He said he was working then. - ".....," he said.  
 a- I was working yesterday                      b- I was working now  
 c- I am working now                      d- I was working then
- 34- "I must give my homework in tomorrow." - I said .....  
 a- I had to give my homework in the next day.  
 b- I must have given my homework in the next day  
 c- I had given my homework in the next day.  
 d- Both a & c
- 35- A moment ago, my father said to me, "I will buy a new mobile next week."  
 - A moment ago, my father said .....  
 a- He would buy a new mobile next week  
 b- He will buy a new mobile next week  
 c- He will buy a new mobile the next week  
 d- He would buy a new mobile next week

- 36- He said to me, "I sent the letter two days ago." This means .....
- a- He told me (that) he had sent the letter two days before.
  - b- He told me (that) he had sent the letter two days earlier.
  - c- He told me (that) he had sent the letter two days after.
  - d- Both a & b
- 37- He said to me, "I didn't see the robbers last night."
- a- He told me he hadn't seen the robbers the night before.
  - b- He told me he hadn't seen the robbers the previous night.
  - c- He told me he hadn't seen the robbers the following night.
  - d- Both a & b
- 38- He said, "I used to clean my room every day."
- a- He said he used to clean his room every day.
  - b- He said he had used to clean his room every day.
  - c- He said he used to cleaned his room every day.
  - d- Both a & b
- 39- My father-in-law said to me, "My house was broken into last week." My father-in-law told me that .....
- a- His house was broken into last week
  - b- His house had been broken into the week before
  - c- His house had been broken into the previous week
  - d- Both b & c
- 40- Adam said, "I could read when I was three." – Adam said that .....
- a- He can read when he was three
  - b- I could read when he was three
  - c- He could read when he was three
  - d- He could read when I was three
- 41- John asked me if I would go to his party the next day. He said to me .....
- a- "Will you come to my party tomorrow?"
  - b- "Will you be coming to my party tomorrow?"
  - c- "Do you come to my party tomorrow?"
  - d- Both A & B
- 42- I asked Ali what he had done the day before. This means that I said .....
- a- "What did you do yesterday, Ali?"
  - b- "What had you done yesterday, Ali?"
  - c- "What were you doing yesterday, Ali?"
  - d- A & B
- 43- "Shall we go to the cinema?" Tom asked .....
- a- If we will go to the cinema
  - b- If we should go to the cinema
  - c- If they will go to the cinema
  - d) A & B

44- Celen said, "Which exams have you passed, Retaj?"

*The correct reported speech of the sentence above is .....*

- a- Celen wondered Retaj which exams she had passed.
- b- Celen asked Retaj which exams she had passed.
- c- Celen asked Retaj which exams had she passed.
- d- Celen asked Retaj which exams did she passed.

45- "Did you see the accident?" the policeman asked.

*The correct reported speech of the sentence above is .....*

- a- The policeman asked whether I had seen the accident.
- b- The policeman asked if I had seen the accident.
- c- The policeman asked whether had I seen the accident.
- d- A & B

46- "Do you want to insure your luggage or not?"

*The correct reported speech of the sentence above is .....*

- a- He asked whether or not I wanted to insure my luggage
- b- He asked if I wanted to insure my luggage or not.
- c- He asked whether I wanted to insure my luggage or not.
- d- All answers are correct

47- "He asked if I would like to live in New York". This means .....

- a- He asked "Will you like to live in New York?"
- b- He said "Will you like to live in New York?"
- c- He said to me "Would like you to live in New York?"
- d- He asked "Would you like to live in New York?"

48- "Which subjects are you studying next year?" This means .....

- a- She wanted to know which subjects was I studying the following year.
- b- She wanted to know which subjects I was studying the following year.
- c- She wanted to know which subjects I had been studying the following year.
- d- She wanted to know which subjects have I studied the following year.

49- Shrouk wants to know the depth of the Nile. -What's Shrouk's Question?

- a- What depth is the Nile?
- b- How deep is the Nile?
- c- How deep the Nile is?
- d- A&B are correct

50- Eyad told me that he was coming to visit me the next day. Eyad said to me,  
"....."

- a- You are coming to visit me tomorrow
- b- You were coming to visit me tomorrow
- c- I was coming to visit you the next day.
- d- I'm coming to visit you tomorrow.

## WRITING

## The structure of a paragraph

- A **Paragraph** is a group of sentences that talk about a specific subject.  
- الفقرة الإنشائية: مجموعة من الجمل التي تتحدث عن موضوع واحد
- A **paragraph** starts on an **indented** line.  
- تبدأ الفقرة الإنشائية بسطر به مسافة (A Space about five letters).
- There is **no set length** to a paragraph but a good paragraph should nearly be **5 to 7 sentences**.  
- لا يوجد طول محدد للفقرة ولكن الفقرة الجيدة يجب أن تكون تقريبًا من ٥ إلى ٧ جمل.

## The structure of a paragraph

## 1- The topic sentence

1. It is usually the first sentence in a paragraph.  
١. عادة ما تكون الجملة الأولى في الفقرة.
2. It shouldn't include details.  
٢. لا يجب أن تحتوي على تفاصيل.
3. It should introduce the main idea which will be supported by the rest of the paragraph.  
٣. يجب أن تقدم الفكرة الرئيسية التي ستدعمها بقية الفقرة.

## 2- The supporting sentences (evidence)

1. They support the main idea in the topic sentence.  
١. يدعمون الفكرة الرئيسية في الجملة الافتتاحية.
2. This is where we use transitions.  
٢. هذا هو المكان الذي نستخدم فيه التحولات.
3. They support the main point of the essay.  
٣. يدعم النقطة الرئيسية للمقال.
4. They should have facts, examples, reasons and results.  
٤. يجب أن يكون لديهم حقائق وأمثلة وأسباب ونتائج.

## 3- The concluding sentence

1. It should be similar to the topic sentence and (tells-emphasize) the main idea again.  
١. يجب أن تكون مشابهة لجملة الموضوع الرئيسية و (تخبر وتؤكد) الفكرة الرئيسية مرة أخرى.
2. It is the last sentence in the paragraph.  
٢. وهي الجملة الأخيرة في الفقرة.
3. It doesn't have any new ideas.  
٣. لا تحتوي على أفكار جديدة.
4. It May include words like: (Finally – To conclude – Briefly –In brief – To sum up.)  
٤. قد تتضمن كلمات مثل: (أخيرًا - خاتمة - موجز - موجز - خلاصة).

Note 1	<b>A good paragraph should have</b>	يجب أن تحتوي الفقرة الانشائية الجيدة على
	1. unity	وحدة الموضوع
	2. development	تطوير الفكرة
	3. cohesion (ordering sentences in a logical manner)	الترابط التسلسلي للجمل (ترتيب الجمل بطريقة منطقية)
	4. coherence (ordering ideas in a logical manner)	الترابط التسلسلي للأفكار (ترتيب الأفكار بطريقة منطقية)
	5. correctness (correct structure, spelling, punctuation, .....etc.)	الصواب (البنية الصحيحة، الإملاء، علامات الترقيم، ..... إلخ.)

Note 2	<b>A good paragraph should avoid</b>	يجب أن تتجنب الفقرة الإنشائية الجيدة هذه الأشياء
	1. brevity	الإيجاز
	2. slang	عامية
	3. personal touch	لمسة شخصية

### The structure of an essay

#### 1- The introduction

1. It gives a very brief summary of your essay. تعطي ملخصاً موجزاً جداً لمقالك.
2. It shouldn't be long (about 4-6 lines). ألا تكون طويلة (حوالي 4-6 أسطر).
3. It attracts attention with a quote, a proverb or a question. (hooks) تجذب الانتباه باقتباس أو مثل أو سؤال. (جمل افتتاحية جاذبة للانتباه)
4. It includes a thesis statement (claim / topic) statement, which is the road map for the whole essay. (It should be short, general and clear one side view.) يتضمن بيان الأطروحة (المطالبة / الموضوع)، وهي عبارة عن خارطة الطريق للمقال بأكمله. (يجب أن تكون قصيرة وعامة وواضحة من جانب واحد).

#### 2- Body paragraphs (the bulk)

1. It supports the thesis statement and gives details to the main idea. يدعم بيان الأطروحة ويعطي تفاصيل الفكرة الرئيسية.
2. It can be one or more paragraphs. يمكن أن تكون فقرة واحدة أو أكثر.
3. It uses transition words or sentences like (next, however, first, in addition to, in other words). يستخدم كلمات أو جمل انتقالية مثل (التالي، ومع ذلك، أولاً، بالإضافة إلى، بمعنى آخر).

### 3- The conclusion

1. It summarizes (restates) the thesis and the supporting ideas of the essay.  
١- تلخص (تعيد صياغة) الأطروحة والأفكار الداعمة للمقال.
2. It makes a final comment about the essay's main idea.  
٢- تقدم تعليقاً أخيراً على الفكرة الرئيسية للمقال.
3. It May include words like: (Finally – To conclude – Briefly – In brief – To sum up.)  
٣- قد تتضمن كلمات مثل: (أخيراً - خاتمة - موجز - موجز - تلخيص).

Note 1

A good essay should have يجب أن يحتوي المقال علي

(focus, development, unity, cohesion, coherence, spelling, punctuation, ...etc.)

Note 2

A good essay should avoid يجب أن يتجنب المقال

brevity, slang and personal touch. الإيجاز والعامية واللمسة الشخصية.

### Pre-writing Strategies

استراتيجيات ما قبل الكتابة

#### 1- Brainstorming العصف الذهني

- Group discussion to produce ideas or solve problems.  
نقاش جماعي لإنتاج أفكار أو لحل المشكلات.

#### 2- Listing الإدراج في قائمة

- **Listing** is a process of generating a lot of information within a short time by generating some broad ideas and then building on those associations for more detail. Listing is particularly useful if your starting topic is very broad and you need to narrow it down.

الإدراج في قائمة هو عملية توليد الكثير من المعلومات في وقت قصير عن طريق توليد بعض الأفكار العامة ثم البناء على تلك الارتباطات لمزيد من التفاصيل. يعتبر الإدراج في قائمة مفيد بشكل خاص إذا كان موضوع البداية واسعاً جداً وتحتاج إلى تضيقه.

#### 3- Free writing الكتابة الحرة

Free write on the assignment or general topic for five to ten minutes non-stop.

Force yourself to continue writing even if nothing specific comes to mind.

اكتب كتابة حرة عن المهمة أو الموضوع العام لمدة خمس إلى عشر دقائق بدون توقف. اجبر نفسك على مواصلة الكتابة حتى لو لم يخطر ببالك شيء محدد

After you have finished free writing, look back over what you have written and highlight the most prominent and interesting ideas. You will narrow your topic and generate several relevant points about the topic.

بعد الانتهاء من الكتابة الحرة، راجع ما كتبته وحدد أبرز الأفكار وأكثرها إثارة للاهتمام. سوف تقوم بتضييق نطاق موضوعك وتولد عدة نقاط ذات صلة بالموضوع

## 4- Looping التكرار

- **Loop** your free writing as many times as necessary, circling another interesting topic, idea, phrase, or sentence each time. When you have finished four or five rounds of looping, you will begin to have specific information that indicates what you are thinking about a particular topic.

قم بتكرار كتابتك الحرة عدة مرات حسب الضرورة، ودور حول موضوع آخر مثير للاهتمام، أو فكرة، أو عبارة أو جملة في كل مرة. عندما تنتهي من أربع أو خمس جولات من التكرار، ستبدأ في الحصول على معلومات محددة تشير إلى ما تفكر فيه حول موضوع معين.

## 5- Clustering / Mapping العنقودية - التجميع / إعداد الخرائط

- **Clustering**, also called **mind mapping** or **idea mapping**, is a strategy that allows you to explore the relationships between ideas.

التجميع ، يُطلق عليه أيضاً تخطيط العقل أو تخطيط الأفكار، وهي إستراتيجية تسمح لك باستكشاف العلاقات بين الأفكار

- **Put the subject in the center of a page. Circle or underline it.**

ضع الموضوع في وسط الصفحة. ضع دائرة أو ضع خطاً تحتها

- **As you think of other ideas, write them on the page surrounding the central idea. Link the new ideas to the central circle with lines.**

عندما تفكر في أفكار أخرى، اكتبها على الصفحة المحيطة بالفكرة المركزية. اربط الأفكار الجديدة بالدائرة المركزية بالخطوط.

- **As you think of ideas that relate to the new ideas, add to those in the same way.**

عندما تفكر في الأفكار التي تتعلق بالأفكار الجديدة، أضف إليها بنفس الطريقة.

- **The result will look like a web on your page. Locate clusters of interest to you, and use the terms you attached to the key ideas as departure points for your paper.**

ستبدو النتيجة مثل الشبكة على صفحتك. حدد موقع المجموعات التي تهتمك، واستخدم ملف المصطلحات التي أرفقتها بالأفكار الرئيسية كنقاط انطلاق لورقتك البحثية.

## Types of an essay

## 1- Descriptive essay (painting picture) مقال وصفي (صورة لوحة)

- **It usually describes the topic using the five senses (it's more artistic).**

- عادة ما يصف الموضوع باستخدام الحواس الخمس (إنه فني أكثر).

## 2- Narrative essay مقال سردي

- **It narrates / tells a story (a mini short story)** - يروي قصة (قصة قصيرة قصيرة)

## 3- Expository essay (facts- how to) المقال التفسيري (الحقائق- كيفية)

- **It defines (explains) something or gives instructions.** - يعرف (يشرح) شيئاً ما أو يعطي التعليمات.

## 4- Persuasive (argumentative) essay مقال اقناعي

- **It seeks to make the readers admit a writer's point of view.**

- يسعى إلى جعل القراء يعترفون بوجهة نظر الكاتب.

## Persuasive Essay

- A Persuasive essay seeks to convince the reader to adopt the writer's point of view.
  - مقال مقنع يسعى لإقناع القارئ بتبني وجهة نظر الكاتب.
- The writer explains his point of view about a topic by using reasons, evidence, examples and facts to support his point of view.
  - يشرح الكاتب وجهة نظره حول موضوع ما باستخدام الأسباب والأدلة والأمثلة والحقائق لدعم وجهة نظره.

## Parts of persuasive Essay

### Introduction

1. **Introduction:** The writer should decide on his opinion about the subject or the topic. He should discuss the idea briefly.

١. المقدمة: على الكاتب أن يقرر رأيه في الموضوع أو الموضوع. يجب أن يناقش الفكرة لفترة وجيزة.

### Social Media has a negative impact on news and society

Social media has become the main source of news. These days sixty-eight percent of people who have internet access get their news from social media. *Although* this means that we can find news easily and get regular updates on our phones, *in my view* I think that social media has a negative impact on news and society.

### Introduction

- Introduce topic
- Present both opinions briefly
- State your position clearly

• تقديم الموضوع

• عرض كلا الرأيين بإيجاز

• اذكر موقفك بوضوح

### Body

2. **Body:** the writer should write at least two paragraphs to support his point of view. Each paragraph should have a different proof. The Writer should show the opposing points of view and explain why he agrees with them. presenting facts will make the reader trust the writer.

٢. الجسم: على الكاتب أن يكتب فقرتين على الأقل لدعم وجهة نظره. يجب أن يكون لكل فقرة دليل مختلف. يجب على الكاتب إظهار وجهات النظر المتعارضة وشرح سبب موافقته عليها. تقديم الحقائق سيجعل القارئ يثق بالكاتب.

*To begin with*, this constant cycle of news, which is mostly bad, can make people stressed and worried. A recent survey found that more than half of Americans say they get anxious and sleep badly *because of* the news.

*Next*, not everything we read or see on social media is true and factual. If we share it, before checking the facts, we might spread false information. *In turn*, this means that the public stop trusting journalists and news in general.

*Lastly*, social media starts to control what news we see and don't see. Our social media 'friends' become the 'managing editors'. They share news stories they like and agree with, so the news we see is not balanced or objective.

**Main body give three reasons to support your opinion**

Paragraph 1 / Paragraph 2 / Paragraph 3

تحتوي كل فقرة إنشائية من الثلاث فقرات علي

- Topic sentence جملة الموضوع
- Example / supporting statement مثال / بيان داعم

**3. Conclusion:** the writer should summarise his opinion and other opinions from the article. The conclusion should attract the reader and impose the writer's opinion. It aims to convince the reader to accept the writer's point of view.

٣- الخاتمة: على الكاتب أن يلخص رأيه وآراء أخرى من المقال. يجب أن تجذب الخاتمة القارئ وتفرض رأي الكاتب. يهدف إلى إقناع القارئ بقبول وجهة نظر الكاتب.

Conclusion

*In summary*, whilst it is a good thing that we have so much news available and it is easy to keep up-to-date with current affairs, we need to avoid the negative effects. It's important to be careful about where we get our news and how often we check it. We also have a social responsibility to make every effort not to spread inaccurate or misleading news.

**Conclusion**

- Sum up, re-stating your opinion in different words لخص، وأعد إبداء رأيك بكلمات مختلفة
- Suggest a solution or action. اقترح حلاً أو إجراءً.

**Another model of "persuasive Essay"**

**We still need guidebooks because we cannot rely on the opinion of people online.**

With today's social media, it is possible to find online reviews of everything from a local park or café to a famous restaurant or museum. Before you book a holiday, you can read what other people think of a hotel or car hire company and what they recommend you do when you get there. Although this means you can get information very easily, in my view, this is not as useful information as you can get from a guidebook.

*To begin with*, we need to ask ourselves why people write reviews online. Whilst it is sometimes because people like writing their opinions, at other times they have a reason for writing it. Perhaps they know the owners of the café, or perhaps they are the owners of the café! That is why they give it a good review.

*Secondly*, who are the people writing the reviews? It is difficult to know this information. If they are 50-year-old Europeans, will they have the same opinion as you? It is very hard to know if you are going to like the same places that they like.

*Lastly*, we need to remember that guidebook writers are usually experts. You can trust them for accurate information and a balanced point of view. They also know who is using their books, so if the book is intended to be for young people, they will recommend places that young people will like.

*To conclude*, online reviews are useful, but it's important to remember that they are just people's opinions. If you want to know what experts think, personally I think you should buy a guidebook.

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

1. What is an essay?
  - a. A paraphrase of a poem.
  - b. A group of sentences about one topic.
  - c. Some incohesive paragraphs with a topic.
  - d. A group of paragraphs about one main idea.
2. A ..... is a sentence or two that grabs the readers' attention, so that they are encouraged to read more.
  - a. free writing
  - b. brainstorm
  - c. hook
  - d. thesis statement
3. The introduction paragraph includes .....
  - a. in depth details
  - b. detailed explanation
  - c. A thesis statement and hook
  - d. a lot of examples
4. Persuasive writing text structure includes which of the following components?
  - a. Begin with an opening statement that tells readers what is being argued or what the topic is about.
  - b. Provide reasons or arguments to support the given stance.
  - c. Support with facts and opinions.
  - d. all of the above
5. The first sentence of the introduction paragraph should be .....
  - a. general and uncreative
  - b. supporting a lot of details
  - c. exciting and interesting
  - d. supporting to the conclusion
6. The first paragraph in an essay includes .....
  - a. supporting ideas
  - b. in depth detail
  - c. thesis statement
  - d. the body
7. The goal of the ..... is to convince the reader to accept the writer's point of view or recommendation.
  - a. descriptive essay
  - b. expository essay
  - c. persuasive essay
  - d. narrative essay
8. A/An ..... sums up ideas or gives a piece of advice.
  - a. conclusion
  - b. supporting sentence
  - c. topic sentence
  - d. Introduction
9. The smooth, logical flow of ideas within a paragraph is called .....
  - a. cause and effect
  - b. flooding
  - c. road map
  - d. coherence
10. .... can help get your thoughts flowing.
  - a. Publishing
  - b. Brainstorming
  - c. Phishing
  - d. Proofreading

## The important transition words

- They are used to show the connection between two sentences or paragraphs.

- تستخدم الكلمات الانتقالية لتوضيح العلاقة بين جملتين أو فقرتين

Although	على الرغم من	=	Whilst	بينما
because of	بسبب	=	due to	بسبب
in my view	في تصوري	=	personally	شخصيا
In summary	في تلخيص	=	To conclude	ليستنتج
In turn	بالمقابل	=	Consequently	بالتالي
Lastly	أخيرا	=	Finally	أخيرا
Next	التالي	=	Secondly	ثانيا
To begin with	لنبدء بـ	=	Firstly	أولا

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

- ..... I agree that boxing is dangerous, I also believe that it would be wrong to ban it.  
a. Wheel      b. Whilst      c. When      d. Whether
- They've increased the number of staff and ..... the service is better.  
a. whilst      b. however      c. consequently      d. although
- The bus was delayed ..... heavy snow.  
a. due to      b. because      c. while      d. personally
- To ....., I'd like to express my thanks to my family.  
a. include      b. exclude      c. subclade      d. conclude
- They wash their hands, arms and faces, and ....., they wash their feet.  
a. last      b. at the end      c. lastly      d. final
- I want two things from my boss - firstly, a pay rise, and ....., a longer contract.  
a. consequent      b. to begin with      c. secondly      d. personally
- ....., I think we should stick with our original plan.  
a. Although      b. Personally      c. In conclude      d. Final
- "Why were you annoyed?" "Well, ....., I missed my train."  
a. secondly      b. lastly      c. to begin with      d. to conclude
- ....., nobody knows where the disease originated.  
a. In summary      b. To exclude      c. Personal      d. In last
- The company went bankrupt ..... its poor management.  
a. because of      b. since      c. despite      d. although
- "Personally" is closest in meaning to the word .....  
a. Whilst      b. Next      c. Secondly      d. In my view



## READING

Read the passage. Then answer the questions below.

Although not the longest river in America, the Rio Grande is one of the most important. But, unlike other significant rivers, it is not used for shipping. In fact, oceangoing ships cannot navigate the waters. No, what makes the Rio Grande so important is its location. Since 1846, it has been the official border of Texas and Mexico.

The Rio Grande is either the fourth or fifth longest river system in North America. It all depends on how it is measured. Because the river twists so much, it occasionally changes course. And these course shifts can cause it to be longer or shorter. At its last official measure, the Rio Grande clocked in at 1,896 miles. The river starts in Colorado and extends downward to the Gulf of Mexico. *Downward is the best way of describing it too.* Not only does the river extend south, but it also starts in the mountains and gets lower and lower in elevation as it extends to the Gulf. Its name is Spanish for the “Big River,” but the Rio Grande is actually known as Rio Bravo in Mexico. “Bravo” translates as “*furious*,” so the name makes sense. Because of its twists and turns, it certainly does seem to be angrier than most rivers!

The Rio Grande today is mostly used as a source of drinking water. Sadly, much of the water has been *drained* from the river. Parts of the river are almost dry! This is because people use more water from the river than the river can get back from rain and other sources. Experts are working to correct this, though, with hopes of restoring the river to its past strength. Today, the river is important as a source of water for Texans and Mexicans. More important, it is a symbol of cooperation between two nations. Though borders like the Rio Grande separate nations, they are also shared spaces. The Rio Grande is therefore a symbol of friendship and peace between two peoples.

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

- According to the passage, why is the Rio Grande so important?
  - It is a source of drinking water for most of the United States.**
  - It is the border of Texas and Mexico.**
  - It is the longest river system in the United States.**
  - It is known by two different names.**
- In paragraph 1, the author most likely writes that “*downward is the best way of describing it too*” to .....
  - prove that the Rio Grande’s water levels have gone down recently**
  - argue that the Rio Grande has changed shape over the years**
  - highlight the fact that the Rio Grande flows south and from high elevations**
  - explain why the Rio Grande is known as the Rio Bravo down in Mexico**
- Based on its use in paragraph 1, the word *furious* most nearly means .....
  - angry**
  - large**
  - twisted**
  - dry**

4. According to the passage, the Rio Grande has endpoints in .....  
**a. Texas and the Gulf of Mexico** **b. New Mexico and Colorado**  
**c. Texas and Mexico** **d. Colorado and the Gulf of Mexico**
5. The source of the Rio Grande is in .....  
**a. Colorado** **b. the Gulf of Mexico**  
**c. Spain** **d. Texans**
6. The synonym of the word "drained" is .....  
**a. lively** **b. large** **c. full** **d. used-up**
7. The Rio Grande today is mostly used as a source of .....  
**a. drained water** **b. drinking water**  
**c. Texans and Mexicans** **d. past strength**
8. Texas and Mexico are separated by .....  
**a. borders except the Rio Grande** **b. shared spaces**  
**c. borders** **d. downward**
9. The Rio Grande is therefore a symbol of friendship and peace between .....  
**a. borders like the Rio Grande** **b. Texans and Mexicans**  
**c. rain and other sources** **d. three peoples**
10. Experts are working to correct .....  
**a. The balance between consuming more water from the river and supplying it with rain water**  
**b. cooperation between two nations , Texans and Mexicans,**  
**c. getting back drained rain water and other sources**  
**d. restoring the river to its coming strength**



## TRANSLATION

## A Choose the correct Arabic translation.

1. Space holidays are currently too costly and out of reach. However, the more the people going to space for their holidays, the cheaper these space holidays will be.

- a.** تعتبر عطلات الفضاء حاليًا مكلفة للغاية وبعيدة عن متناول اليد. ومع ذلك، فكلما زاد عدد الأشخاص الذين يذهبون إلى الفضاء لقضاء عطلاتهم، ستكون هذه العطلات الفضائية أرخص.
- b.** تعتبر عطلات الفضاء حاليًا مكلفة للغاية وبعيدة عن متناول اليد. لذلك، فكلما زاد عدد الأشخاص الذين يذهبون إلى الفضاء لضياع وقتهم، ستكون هذه العطلات الفضائية أرخص.
- c.** تعتبر عطلات الفضاء حاليًا مكلفة للغاية و في متناول اليد. ومع ذلك، فكلما زاد عدد الأشخاص الذين يذهبون إلى الفضاء لقضاء عطلاتهم، ستكون هذه العطلات الفضائية أرخص.
- d.** تعتبر عطلات الفضاء حاليًا مكلفة للغاية وبعيدة عن متناول اليد. ومع ذلك ، فكلما قل عدد الأشخاص الذين يذهبون إلى الفضاء لقضاء عطلاتهم ، ستكون هذه العطلات الفضائية أرخص.

2. The experiences a writer has and his travels greatly affect his writings and his attitudes. That is because man is part and parcel of the environment.

- a.** إن الخبرات التي يتعرض لها الشاعر و كذلك أسفاره تؤثر بشكل كبير على كتاباته ومواقفه. ذلك لأن الإنسان جزء لا يتجزأ من البيئة.

- b. إن خبرة العمل التي يتعرض لها الكاتب و كذلك أسفاره تؤثر بشكل كبير على كتاباته ومواقفه. ذلك لأن الإنسان جزء لا يتجزأ من البيئة.
- c. إن الخبرات التي يتعرض لها الكاتب و كذلك أسفاره تؤثر بشكل كبير على كتاباته ومواقفه. ذلك لأن الإنسان جزء لا يتجزأ من البيئة.
- d. إن الخبرات التي يتعرض لها الكاتب و كذلك أسفاره تؤثر بشكل سطحي على كتاباته ومواقفه. ذلك لأن الإنسان جزء لا يتجزأ من البيئة.

### B Choose the correct English translation.

١. مهما اختلفت المعتقدات فكلنا يجمعنا وطن واحد في ظل الاديان السماوية.
- a. Regardless of different of belief, we have one homeland that holds us all under the heavenly religions.
- b. Regardless of differences of belief, we have one homeland that holds us all under the heaven religions.
- c. Regardless of differences of belief, we have one homeland that hinders us all under the heavenly religions.
- d. Regardless of differences of belief, we have one homeland that holds us all under the heavenly religions.
٢. وسائل الاعلام المسموعة والمرئية والمقروءة خير وسائل لنشر الاخبار.
- a. Audio, visual and print media are the best means of spreading news.
- b. Audio, visual and printing media are the best means of spreading news.
- c. Audio, vision and print media are the best means of spreading news.
- d. Audio, visual and print media are the best means of publishing news.

### GENERAL Exercises on UNIT 1

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

- Hi, Hala. Did I ..... that I'm going to the park after school?  
a. intention      b. extension      c. tension      d. mention
- The students ..... how to work out the maths problem.  
a. accused      b. wanted to know      c. told      d. denied
- That boy has been ..... of dropping litter on the street.  
a. accused      b. complained      c. deleted      d. evacuated
- The children ..... how to work out the maths problem.  
a. enquired whither      b. acquired whether  
c. enquired whether      d. inquired weather
- This chicken is not cooked very well. I'm going to ..... to the waiter.  
a. tell      b. accuse      c. complain      d. deny
- Yaseen asked me ..... I had finished reading the book he had lent me the week before.  
a. that      b. if      c. whether      d. B & C are correct

7. Ali ..... that Tarek broke the window, but I saw Ali do it!  
**a. begged**      **b. claimed**      **c. told**      **d. contained**
8. My father asked, "Why .....more money now?"  
**a. You needn't**      **b. you needed**      **c. do you need**      **d. you need**
9. All the children ..... eating the cake, but there is none left!  
**a. accused**      **b. agreed**      **c. refused**      **d. denied**
10. The policeman instructed the people ..... so fast.  
**a. to drive**      **b. that they drive**      **c. not to drive**      **d. driving**
11. The fire fighters told the people to ..... the building.  
**a. delete**      **b. complain**      **c. evacuate**      **d. accuse**
12. Nahed asked Hoda whether Maha had watered the plants .....  
**a. the previous day**      **b. at that moment**  
**c. the next day**      **d. then**
13. After we saw the hotel room, we complained that there was not a .....  
of the gardens.  
**a. view**      **b. review**      **c. revision**      **d. scene**
14. The teacher promised he ..... everyone who got the full mark the  
following month.  
**a. will reward**      **b. would reward**      **c. had rewarded**      **d. was rewarding**
15. In India many of the roads went along cliffs. They were so dangerous that he  
felt .....!  
**a. scared for death**      **b. scared to death**  
**c. scaring to death**      **d. scared to die**
16. Manal told her friend that her brother ..... her with her homework that afternoon.  
**a. was helping**      **b. is helping**      **c. has helped**      **d. helps**
17. The police have closed the train station because there has been an .....  
**a. intention**      **b. incident**      **c. index**      **d. event**
18. "Let's do some more quizzes on the rule," said the teacher.  
*The teacher ..... more quizzes on the new rule.*  
**a. suggested to do**      **b. suggested we do**  
**c. suggested to doing**      **d. suggested we to do**
19. There have been ..... temperatures in north America, which has  
brought snow and travel delays.  
**a. froze**      **b. freezes**      **c. freezing**      **d. frozen**
20. The teacher ..... when water or any liquid boils, it turns into gas.  
**a. asked**      **b. told**      **c. said**      **d. inquired**
21. Scientists hope to develop a/an ..... that uses solar energy to fly.  
**a. aircraft**      **b. flea**      **c. coach**      **d. plan**

22. Her mother asked her why she ..... there by 3 o'clock.  
**a. wasn't** **b. hadn't been**  
**c. didn't be** **d. hadn't been being**
23. Look! They are ..... into the water to catch fish.  
**a. blocking** **b. evacuating** **c. belonging** **d. plunging**
24. He asked me ..... to school that morning.  
**a. how I had come** **b. where I had come** **c. if had I come** **d. how I came**
25. Hatem is ..... of spiders. He always screams when he sees one.  
**a. terrifying** **b. petrified** **c. scaring** **d. fond**
26. Can you recommend me a book ..... in my spare time.  
**a. read** **b. reading** **c. to read** **d. that read**
27. All our relatives love visiting us as our house is in a beautiful country .....  
**a. sitting** **b. set** **c. setting** **d. sit**
28. He asked me where I ..... football at 5 o'clock the day before.  
**a. were playing** **b. had played** **c. had been playing** **d. am playing**
29. People complain ..... how children spend so much time on computer games.  
**a. about** **b. that** **c. with** **d. from**
30. My friend recommended that ..... my lessons regularly.  
**a. revising** **b. I revise** **c. revise** **d. to revise**

## TEST on UNIT 1

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

1. The museum has a stunning collection of Egyptian ..... made from clay.  
a. poetry                      b. poem                      c. pot                      d. pottery
2. The teacher wants us ..... quiet.  
a. to keep                      b. not to keep                      c. to keeping                      d. keeping
3. I only go to the cinema to watch films that have favourable .....  
a. renews                      b. reviews                      c. revisions                      d. decisions
4. She explained that she ..... to visit me the following week.  
a. will hope                      b. is hoping                      c. had hoped                      d. was hoping
5. Archaeologists dig for hours, looking for ..... treasures.  
a. bunted                      b. pained                      c. buried                      d. burnt
6. My brother ..... me to visit him the following week.  
a. suggested                      b. expected                      c. said                      d. warned
7. Nature ..... is an area of land where wild animals or plants are officially protected.  
a. serve                      b. reserve                      c. observe                      d. deserve
8. I suggested that Ali ..... that matter with his friend.  
a. discusses                      b. had discussed                      c. discuss                      d. discussing
9. I heard a woman in the house opposite ..... for help.  
a. ridiculing                      b. smiling                      c. laughing                      d. screaming
10. Ahmed told us that his father ..... a doctor.  
a. had                      b. was being                      c. is                      d. has
11. I live on a bus ..... so I can easily get to work.  
a. route                      b. root                      c. street                      d. road
12. We asked if we ..... them do that to us.  
a. are going to let                      b. were going to let  
c. were going to be allowed                      d. were going to allow
13. Rescue crews have been digging people ..... of collapsed buildings.  
a. out                      b. in                      c. off                      d. with
14. Ali said to me, "What ....."  
a. are you doing now                      b. you are doing  
c. are you doing now?                      d. you were doing
15. Long ..... are predicted on the motorway because of the accident.  
a. flows                      b. tides                      c. delays                      d. rainbows
16. Tarek ..... that he had lost the pen I had lent him.  
a. promised                      b. agreed                      c. admitted                      d. suggested



## B. READING

**Read the passage. Then answer the questions below.**

When we are young, we learn that tigers and sharks are dangerous animals. We might be scared of them because they are big and powerful. As we get older, however, we learn that sometimes the most dangerous animals are also the smallest animals. In fact, the animal that kills the most people every year is one that you have probably killed yourself many times: the mosquito.

While it may seem that all mosquitoes are biters, this is not actually the case. Male mosquitoes eat plant nectar. On the other hand, female mosquitoes feed on animal blood. They need this blood to live and produce eggs. When a female mosquito bites a human being, it transmits a small amount of saliva into the blood. **This saliva may or may not contain a deadly disease.** The result of the bite can be as **minor** as an itchy bump or as serious as death.

Because a mosquito can bite many people in the course of its life, it can carry diseases from one person to another very easily. Two of the most deadly diseases carried by mosquitoes are malaria and yellow fever. More than 700 million people become sick from these diseases every year. At least 2 million of these people will die from these diseases.

Many scientists are working on safer and better ways to kill mosquitoes, but so far, there is no sure way to protect everyone in the world from their deadly bites. Mosquito nets can be placed over beds to protect people against being bitten. These nets help people stay safe at night, but they do not kill any mosquitoes. Mosquitoes have many natural enemies like bats, birds, dragonflies, and certain kinds of fish. Bringing more of these animals into places where mosquitoes live might help to cut down the amount of mosquitoes in that area. This is a natural solution, but it does not always work very well. Mosquitoes can also be killed with poisons or sprays. Even though these sprays kill mosquitoes, they may also harm other plants or animals.

Although mosquitoes may not seem as **scary** as larger, more powerful animals, they are far more dangerous to human beings. But things are changing. It is highly likely that one day scientists will find a way to keep everyone safe from mosquitoes and the diseases they carry.

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

**1-** According to the author, some people are more afraid of tigers and sharks than mosquitoes because tigers and sharks .....

- a. kill more people than mosquitoes**      **b. are big and powerful**  
**c. are found all over the world**      **d. have no natural enemies**

**2-** Based on the information in paragraph 2, we can understand that .....

- I. male mosquitoes and female mosquitoes have different eating habits**  
**II. male mosquitoes are harmless to humans**  
**III. female mosquitoes are responsible for transmitting diseases to humans**

- a. I only**      **b. I and II only**      **c. II and III only**      **d. I, II, and III**

- 3-In paragraph 2 the author writes, "This saliva may or may not contain a deadly disease." The purpose of this statement is to .....
- a. oppose a previous argument      b. question an upcoming conclusion  
c. confirm a hypothesis      d. support a later statement
- 4-As used in paragraph 2, minor most nearly means .....
- a. insignificant      b. deadly      c. frustrating      d. dangerous
- 5-Based on information in paragraph 3, it can be understood that if you get sick with malaria or yellow fever, your chances of survival are .....
- a. terrible      b. mediocre      c. good      d. excellent
- 6-It can be understood that the introduction of dragonflies might reduce the number of flies in a given area because dragonflies .....
- a. work together with mosquitoes      b. kill mosquitoes  
c. cannot be killed by poisons or sprays      d. attract bats
- 7-Which of the following best summarizes the information in paragraph 4?
- a. Mosquito nets provide adequate protection from deadly mosquitoes.  
b. Poisons and sprays provide adequate protection from deadly mosquitoes.  
c. The introduction of the mosquito's natural enemies provides adequate protection from deadly mosquitoes.  
d. There is no perfect solution to the mosquito problem.
- 8-Which of the following words best describes the author's overall attitude towards the prospect of solving the mosquito problem?
- a. despondent, meaning hopeless or dejected  
b. exasperated, meaning extremely irritated or annoyed  
c. equivocal, meaning doubtful or uncertain  
d. optimistic, meaning hopeful or taking a favorable view
- 9-Sprays used in getting rid of mosquitoes have pros and cons as they .....
- a. reproduce mosquitoes, but they might harm other plants or animals  
b. destroy mosquitoes and they can assist other plants or animals  
c. kill mosquitoes, but they may harm other plants or animals  
d. kill dragonflies, so mosquitoes may also be lessened
- 10-The synonym of the word "scary" is .....
- a. soothing      b. encouraging      c. calming      d. horrifying

**Read the passage. Then answer the questions below.**

When you imagine the desert, you probably think of a very hot place covered with sand. Although this is a good description for many deserts, Earth's largest desert is actually a very cold place covered with ice: Antarctica.

In order for an area to be considered a desert, it must receive very little rainfall. More specifically, it must receive an average of less than ten inches of **precipitation**—which can be rain, sleet, hail, or snow—on the ground every year. Antarctica, the coldest place on earth, has an average temperature that usually falls below the freezing point. **And because cold air holds less moisture than warm air, the air in Antarctica does not hold much moisture at all.** This is evident in the low precipitation statistics recorded

for Antarctica. For example, the central part of Antarctica receives an average of less than 2 inches of snow every year. The coastline of Antarctica receives a little bit more—between seven and eight inches a year. Because Antarctica gets so little precipitation every year, it is considered a desert.

When precipitation falls in hot deserts, it quickly evaporates back into the atmosphere. The air over Antarctica is too cold to hold water vapor, so there is very little evaporation. Due to this low rate of evaporation, most of the snow that falls to the ground remains there permanently, eventually building up into thick ice sheets. Any snow that does not freeze into ice sheets becomes caught up in the strong winds that constantly blow over Antarctica. These snow-filled winds can make it look as if it is snowing. Even though snowfall is very rare there, blizzards are actually very **common** on Antarctica.

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

1. The main purpose of paragraph 1 is to .....
  - a. accept a conclusion
  - b. introduce an argument
  - c. provide a brief history
  - d. deny a common belief
2. The best title for this passage would be .....
  - a. Earth's Many Deserts
  - b. Antarctica: The Coldest Place on Earth
  - c. A Desert of Ice
  - d. Unusual Blizzards
3. Africa's Sahara Desert is the second-largest desert on earth. Based on the information in the passage, what characteristic must the Sahara share with Antarctica?
  - a. low temperatures
  - b. high temperatures
  - c. frequent blizzards
  - d. low precipitation
4. As used in paragraph 2, which is the best definition for precipitation?
  - a. moisture in the air that falls to the ground
  - b. any type of weather event
  - c. weather events that only happen in very cold areas
  - d. a blizzard that occurs in areas with limited snowfall
5. In paragraph 2 the author writes, "And because cold air holds less moisture than warm air, the air in Antarctica does not hold much moisture at all." Using this information, it can be understood that .....
  - a. air in Africa holds more moisture than the air in Antarctica
  - b. air surrounding a tropical island holds less moisture than the air in Antarctica
  - c. air in the second floor of a house is typically warmer than air on the first floor
  - d. air at the mountains is typically colder than the air at the beach
6. According to the final paragraph, any snow that falls over Antarctica .....
  - I. becomes part of the Antarctic ice sheet
  - II. is blown around by strong winds
  - III. evaporates back into the atmosphere
  - a. I only
  - b. I and II only
  - c. II and III only
  - d. I, II, and III

7. Based on the information in the final paragraph, it can be understood that blizzards in Antarctica are mainly the result of ..... .
- a. freezing cold temperatures**                      **b. large amounts of snowfall**  
**c. low amounts of precipitation**                      **d. strong winds**
8. Antarctica, the coldest place on earth, has an average temperature that ..... .
- a. holds much moisture**                      **b. falls below the boiling point**  
**c. is usually subzero**                      **d. has high precipitation statistics recorded**
9. Based on its use in the last line, the word **common** most nearly means ..... .
- a. familiar**                      **b. abnormal**                      **c. irregular**                      **d. rare**
- 10 Antarctica is considered a desert because ..... .
- a. most of the snow that falls to the ground remains there permanently**  
**b. it gets so little precipitation every year.**  
**c. it is the coldest place on earth**  
**d. blizzards are very rare there**



## C. WRITING

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

1. Which of the following sentences has the correct punctuation?
- a. Would they make it on time? she wondered?**  
**b. Would they make it on time., she wondered!**  
**c. Would they make it on time? she wondered.**  
**d. Would they make it on time?, she wondered.**
2. What is the first sentence of a paragraph?
- a. The topic sentence**  
**b. The introduction sentence**  
**c. The subordinate sentence**  
**d. The closing sentence**
3. When you express the meaning of using different words, especially to achieve greater clarity. You ..... them.
- a. summarise**                      **b. paraphrase**                      **c. conclude**                      **d. punctuate**
4. A ..... essay tells a story. In most cases, this is a story about a personal experience you had.
- a. narrative**                      **b. descriptive**                      **c. persuasive**                      **d. expository**



## D. TRANSLATION

**A** Choose the correct Arabic translation.

1. **Lack of a teacher's communication skills will only end up with students either not understanding the subject matter at all, or understanding it incorrectly.**
- a-** إن افتقار المعلم لمهارات التواصل سيؤدي بالطلاب في نهاية المطاف إما إلى عدم فهم الموضوع على الإطلاق، أو إلى فهم الموضوع بطريقة غير صحيحة.

- b-** إن افتقار المعلم لمهارات التواصل سيؤدي بالطلاب في نهاية المطاف إما إلى عدم فهم الموضوع على الإطلاق, أو إلى فهم الموضوع بطريقة غير خاطئة.
- c-** إن افتقار المعلم لمهارات التواصل سيؤدي بالطلاب في نهاية المطاف إما إلى فهم الموضوع على الإطلاق, أو إلى فهم الموضوع بطريقة غير صحيحة.
- d-** إن افتقار المعلم لمهارات التجميع سيؤدي بالطلاب في نهاية المطاف إما إلى عدم فهم الموضوع على الإطلاق, أو إلى فهم الموضوع بطريقة غير صحيحة.

## 2. Libraries are essential in a process of giving citizens access to knowledge. In digital times they are needed more than ever before.

- a-** المكتبات ضرورية في اطار عملية منح المواطنين الوصول إلى المعرفة. في عصر المحتويات الرقمية و لم يكن إليها حاجة أكثر من أي وقت مضى.
- b-** المكتبات ضرورية في اطار عملية منع المواطنين الوصول إلى المعرفة. في عصر المحتويات الرقمية هناك حاجة إليها أكثر من أي وقت مضى.
- c-** المكتبات ضرورية في اطار عملية منح المواطنين الوصول إلى المعرفة. في عصر المحتويات الرقمية هناك حاجة إليها أكثر من أي وقت مضى.
- d-** المكتبات ضرورية في اطار عملية منح الموظفين الوصول إلى المعرفة. في عصر المحتويات الرقمية هناك حاجة إليها أكثر من أي وقت مضى.

### B Choose the correct English translation.

١- لقد أحدثت أجهزة الكمبيوتر و شبكات الأقمار الصناعية ثورة تكنولوجية في المعلومات و الاتصالات

- A.** Computers and satellite networks have brought about a technological revolution in information and communication
- B.** Computers and satellite networks have brought out a technological revolution in information and communication
- C.** Computers and satellite networks have brought about a technical revolution in information and communication
- D.** Computers and satellite networks have made about a technological revolution in information and communication.

٢- يجب على الآباء أن يطمئنوا الأطفال بأن مسؤولي الصحة والمدارس يعملون بجد لضمان بقاء الناس في جميع أنحاء البلاد بصحة جيدة في حالة انتشار فيروس كورونا.

- a.** Parents should reassure children that healthy officials and schools are working hard to ensure that people across the country remain healthy in the event of the spread of the Coronavirus.
- b.** Parents should reassure children that health officials and schools are working hardly to ensure that people across the country remain healthy in the event of the spread of the Coronavirus.
- c.** Parents should reassure children that health officials and schools are working hard to ensure that people across the country remain healthy in the event of the spread of the Coronavirus.
- d.** Parents should reassure children that health officials and schools are working hard to ensure that people cross the country remain healthy in the event of the spread of the Coronavirus.