

Final Revision

Sec one

مراجعة نهائية اولي ثانوي ترم ثاني

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دروس انجليزي اون لاين
قناة اليوتيوب



ترم تانى

مراجعة منهج الأول الثانوي

Unit 7

allergy	حساسية	soil	تربه
allergic	حساس	a cut	جرح
disease	مرض	CPR	انعاش القلب
dust	تراب / غبار	danger (s)	خطر / مخاطر
wrap	يلف / يغلف	emergency	خدمات الطوارئ
evacuate	يغادر / يخلي	first aid	الاسعافات الأولية
possibility	امكانية	breathe	يتنفس /
soapy	صابوني	deep cuts	جروح عميقة
expert (in - on)	خبير	chopping	لوحة تقطيع
furniture	اثاث	properly	بطريقة مناسبة
cough	يكح	a tissue	منديل ورقي
separate	يفصل	regularly	بانتظام
cleaners	منظفات	extra	اضافى
replace	يستبدل	warm	أماكن دافئة
pets	حيوانات أليفة	plaster	دهان / لصقة
more often	مرات عديدة	mild burns	حروق متوسطة

1- Choose the correct answer:

1- People evacuated the building before collapsing.

The antonyms of "evacuate" are

a) emit b) travel c) construct d) hold e) occupy

2. Before leaving the train, take all your things with you. The antonym of "leaving" is.....

a) reaching b) arriving c) departing
d) abandoning e) clarifying

3. The word "realise" means

a) cover b) understand c) misunderstand d) remain e) grasp

4. Addiction is a serious problem. The antonym of "serious" is...

a) hazardous b) safe c) dangerous d) secure e) empty

5. The interviewee answered the question immediately.

The synonym of "immediately" is.....

a) at once b) later c) unseriously d) fairly e) instantly

6- On feasts most clothes are available in shops.

The synonyms of "available" are

a) affordable b) obtainable c) agreeable

d) incredible e) accessible

7- Students should read the questions clearly to answer them correctly. "Answer" means

a) avoided b) replied c) responded

d) insulted e) rejected

8- The bully's behavior is messy. The synonyms of "messy" are

a) tidy b) clean c) untidy d) disordered e) disappeared

9- Don't complete the pointless argument. The opposites of "argument" are

a) disagreement b) agreement c) development

d) disappointment e) harmony

10. The journalist asked the the minister to interpret what he means. The synonym of "interpret" is.....

a) clarify b) confuse c) show d) understand e) explain

11. The environment is in danger due to global warming The antonym of "danger" is.....

a) hazard b) freedom c) safety d) difficulty e) security

12. Youth should avoid making friends with bad people. The synonym of "avoid" is.....

a) avert b) face c) confuse d) evade e) alter

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unit 7 (Vocabulary)

Choose the two correct answers:

1. We no longer have confidence in the quality of the air we....

a. breath b. breeze c. breathe d. breathing

2. You should put your rubbish in the..... and clean it as there is a lot of bacteria inside.

a-pin b- bin c- ban d-bit

3. Most people nowadays are aware of some of the rules of healthy living.

a. basic b. base c. boss d. please

4. It's illegal to use the fire alarm except in case of

a. fluency b. allergy c. frequency d. emergency

5. A few years ago, she a serious lung disease.

a. improved b. develop c. provided d. supply

6. A team of scientists are doinginto the connection between cancer and smoking.

a. recommendations b. decisions c. research d. suggestions

7. To grow well, plants need sunlight, water and good

a) tile b) soil c) earth d) floor

8. Because of heavy smoke, people suffering from ancan't breathe well

a- allergy b-allergic c- alley d-allergens

9. Because of the earthquake, the town is cut off fromwith the outside world.

a-contact b-contract c- connect d- communicate

10. If there is a foreign visitor, the president gets an.....to translate their speech .

a- translate b- translator c-transfer d-interpret

11.The..... forbids smoking in public places.

a.luck b. lawyer c. law d. low

12. People who have allergies.....when they smell the smoke.

a. sneeze b. freeze c breeze d. tweeze

13. We should change the on our beds once a week.

a. carpet b. curtain c bedding d. towel

14. Schools should teach students what they should do in the times of.....

a- urgent b-emergent c-dangerous d-emergency

15- Doctors use plaster on our cuts to stop.....from polluting them.

a) bacteria b) hygiene c)pets d) birds

16. Students should throw the rubbish in theto avoid bacteria inside the school.

a-pins b- bins c- bans d-bits

17. If we didn't clean our house daily , there would be a layer ofon all the surfaces.

a) mud b) soil c) dust d) wind

18. When my father's breathing stopped, I did him.....to make him breathe again.

- a) CRC b) CBC c) CPR d) MBC

19- We can avoid a lot of diseases by following the rules of.....

- a) allergy b) hygiene c) clearance d) saving

20- To avoid infectious diseases in summer , we should bathe once a day.

- a) at least b) at last c) later d) little

21- If the patient doesn'tto the treatment, the doctor should change it.

- a) grow b) agree c) respond d) carry

22. We should prevent our children from the places of.....not to be hurt.

- a- danger b- dangerous c- generosity d- generous

23- Most fruits grow better in desert.....

- a) soil b) floor c) dust d) dirt

24 . Most people cover themselves with twoor more because of the severe cold .

- a. banks b. blinks c blankets d. blanks

25.....are a very small living things, some of which cause illness or disease.

- a. Diseases b. Bacterium c. Medicines d. Bacteria

26- Plants best in direct sunlight.

- a) grow b) agree c) plant d) enlarge

27-Poor.....and sanitation in the restaurant keeps many customers away.

- a) vitamin b) clearance c) clean d) hygiene

28- Physical exercise can us against heart disease.

- a-provide b-prevent c-produce d-protect

unit 7 grammar

ندم وعتاب. **should + inf.** نصيحة / **should have + p.p.**

(١) تُستخدم **should (not) / ought (not) to + inf.** لتقديم النصيحة

🕒 You **should wash** your hands before eating.

🕒 You **ought not to stay** up late .

(٢) تُستخدم **should / ought to + inf.** لطلب النصيحة

💡 What **should** we do about pollution?

(٣) تُستخدم **should / ought to + inf.** لعمل إقتراحات

💡 You **should travel** by plane. It's much faster.

(٤) مع القوانين الرسمية تُستخدم **should** بدلاً من **must** لإعطاء التعليمات (أكثر أدباً)

💡 On hearing the alarm bell, guests **should leave** rooms.

(٥) تُستخدم **should / ought to + inf.** للتعبير عن احتمال حدوث شيء في المضارع أو المستقبل لأنه شيء منطقي أو طبيعي حدوثه

💡 It's 10 o'clock. He **should be** at work.

(٦) تُستخدم **should (not) / ought (not) to + inf.** للتعبير عن التنبؤ

💡 Next week's exam **should be** easy.

(٧) تُستخدم **should / ought to + have P.P.** للتعبير عن شيء كان ضروري حدوثه , لكنه لم يحدث (ضرورة لم تتحقق في الماضي)

💡 You **should have told** me you were coming.

(٨) تُستخدم **should not / ought not to + have P.P.**

شيء كان من الخطأ حدوثه

💡 She **ought not to have wasted** here time. Now she failed.

(٩) يُمكن استخدام **(ought)** بدون **(to)** في النفي والسؤال , تُحذف **(to)** في السؤال المذيل

💡 He **oughtn't bother** her today. 2) **Ought** she **call** him?

💡 This picture **ought to be** hung somewhere, **oughtn't** it?

Restriction /

(١) نستخدم **mustn't/can't** عندما نأمر شخص بعدم فعل شيء غير مسموح

(٢) نستخدم **mustn't** للتعبير عن المنع والحظر

💡 You **mustn't forget** your railcard.

💡 You **mustn't tell** anyone about it. It's a secret.

طرق مختلفة لتقديم النصيحة :

المصدر + should	المصدر + shouldn't
It's important to + inf	It's important not to + inf
It's better to + inf	It's better not to + inf
It's good for you to + inf	It's not good for you to + inf
It's a good idea to + inf	It's not a good idea to + inf
It's desirable to + inf	It's undesirable to + inf
It's advisable (for+obj) to	It's inadvisable to + inf
I advise you to + inf	I advise you not to + inf
You ought to + inf	You ought not to + inf
The best thing to do is to	The best thing to do is not to + inf
My advice to you is to + inf	My advice to you is not to + inf
You had better + inf	You had better not + inf
If I were you, I'd + inf	If I were you, I wouldn't + inf
It would be better if + فاعل - ماضى بسيط	
I suggest + V.ing	I suggest not + V.ing

Obligation and necessity الإلزام و الضرورة

Present

(1) تُعبر عن إلزام خارجي يفرضه قانون/موقف / شخص.

♦ Ali **has to** be at work early as his boss strict. ليس للفاعل إختيار.(2) لاحظ إختلاف تكوين السؤال بـ **have/has got to & have/has to**♦ **Do** policemen **have to** wear a uniform?♦ **Have** you **got to** catch the bus at 6.30 every morning?(3) تُعبر **must** عن إلزام داخلي ; للفاعل إختيار بفعل او عدم فعل الشئ♦ I **must repair** the roof before winter comes.♦ I really **must stop** eating so many biscuits.(4) لاحظ الفرق في المعنى بين **must & have to** في الإثبات أو السؤال♦ I **must finish** the report by tomorrow. الشخص يعلم انه الصواب♦ I **have to finish** the report by tomorrow. مضطر ان يفعل ذلك

استخدام must

1- تُعبر عن إلزام داخلي ; للفاعل إختيار.

2- تُستخدم عند إعطاء أوامر أو تعليمات مستقبلية.

3- تُعبر عن قاعدة أو قانون ; نص القانون والتعليمات المكتوبة في أماكن العمل :

♦ Drivers **must follow** traffic rules. قانون للجميع

4- تُستخدم لتقديم نصيحة وتذكيرة قوية ; شئ مهم :

♦ You **must study** hard to get high marks. (advice)

5- تُستخدم لتقديم إقتراحات ودعوات مؤكدة ومشاعر صادقة ; شئ ضروري لأنه ممتع :

♦ It's a great book. You **really must** read it.6- تُعبر **need** عن الضرورة7- تُستخدم (**need + n / ...ing**) كفعل أساسي في (الإثبات -النفي - السؤال)♦ I **need** new clothes. (Do I need new clothes?)♦ The room **needs painting**. (Does the room need painting?)8- تُستخدم **need to + inf** كفعل أساسي في (الإثبات - النفي - السؤال)♦ I **need to** buy new clothes. (Do I need to buy ...?)♦ She **needs to** buy new clothes. (Does she need to buy...?)9- تُستخدم **need** كفعل مساعد في السؤال والنفي1) **Need I** fill in a form? 2) **Need I** come in tomorrow?

Future

1- تُستخدم **must** عند إعطاء أوامر أو تعليمات مستقبلية♦ You **must get up** earlier in the morning.♦ We **must book** our holiday this weekend.2- يُفضل إستخدام (مصدر + فاعل **Need**) & **have / has (got) to**

للتعبير عن إلزام أو ضرورة في المستقبل القريب ; عند وجود ترتيبات

♦ I've **got to** go for a job interview tomorrow.♦ **Need I** book a room in advance? مُقدماً3- نستخدم **will have to & will need to** للتعبير عن إلزام أو ضرورة

في المستقبل سواء كان إلزام داخلي أو خارجي ; إعطاء أوامر أو تعليمات

♦ You'll **have to** work harder if you want to pass the exam.عند الضرورة في المستقبل (**to+inf.** مفعول **It will be necessary for**)♦ It **will be necessary for** you **to get** up early in the morning

Past

لوصف ضرورة كانت موجودة في الماضي

(١) الماضي هو **had to** وتستخدم للتعبير عن إلزام في الماضي سواء كان إلزام داخلي أو خارجي ؛ شئ كان ضروري وتم فعله

♦ He **had to leave** earlier yesterday.

♦ Ali isn't in his office. He **had to go** home.

(٢) نستخدم **needed to** للتعبير عن ضرورة في الماضي ؛ شئ كان ضروري وتم فعله

♦ We **needed to** buy more bread. There wasn't any at home.

(٣) نستخدم **to inf** (مفعول **It was necessary for**) للضرورة في الماضي

♦ It was necessary for him to leave earlier yesterday.

Absence of Obligation

عدم وجود ضرورة لفعل شئ

نستخدم الأساليب التالية للتعبير عن عدم الإلزام في المضارع أو المستقبل.

شئ غير ضروري , ولكن يمكن أن تفعله (ليس هناك داعي)

♦ **haven't got to + inf**

♦ **don't need to + inf**

♦ **don't have to + inf**

♦ **needn't** (بدون to)

♦ **It isn't necessary** for مفعول to + inf

Choose the correct answer

1- There is a "No Smoking " sign. We..... smoke here.

a-shouldn't b-should c-mustn't d-must

2 Driver..... stop their cars when the traffic lights are red .

a-shouldn't b-should c-mustn't d-must

3. Children.....play with matches. It's dangerous.

a. must b. mustn't c. should d.shoudn't

4- It is really a good film. You.....to see it.

a) must b) should c) had better d) ought

5- He suggested that we.....go to the park to have fun.

a) should b) must c) needn't d)mustn't

6- Every student...waste their time before the exams.

a)must b) needn't c) mustn't d) should

7- When you come to Cairo again, you.....come and see us.

a) should b) must c) has to d) ought

8- No one is.....to smoke in public places. It is forbidden.

a) prevented b) banned c) necessary d) allowed

9- You.....forget what I have told you. It is very important.

a) don't have to b) mustn't c) should d) needn't

10-I.....arrive to school on time. It is a rule.

a) should b) don't have to c) mustn't d) must

11-You....drive fast in the city centre. It is really dangerous.

a) must b) have to c) don't have to d) mustn't

12.You drive a car without holding a driving licence .

It's against the law.

a. shouldn't b. mustn't c must d. should

13. You take photos here; it's a military area.

a must b mustn't c needn't d shouldn't

14.You try my sister's cake now. It's really delicious!

a needn't b should to c must d mustn't

15- Is it a/an to take this medicine?

a advice b unnecessary c necessary d must

16.When driving, you stop at the red light

a-shouldn't b-should c-mustn't d-must

17- To drive a car, oneget a license first .

a-shouldn't b-should c-mustn't d-must

18. Youtalk when the teacher is explaining things to you.

a must b mustn't c should d. mightn't

19. You wash your hands after working in the garden.

a. ought b. mustn't c. should d. shoudn't

20. You eat food after it falls on the floor.

a must b mustn't c can't d. can't

21- You.....to take part in the conference.

a- should b- 'd better c- ought d- must

22-You..... look at the sun. It is bad for your eyes!

a-wouldn't b. mustn't c. should d. must

23-It is inadvisable to watch too much TV. You do so.

a-shouldn't b-should c-mustn't d-must

24. You.....park here. It's forbidden.

a-shouldn't b-should c-mustn't d-must

25. It's.....to study hard for exams.

a. necessary b. necessity c must d. a must

26-You.....revise for the exam. it's my advice.

a. must b. should c. mustn't d. shouldn't

27-You.....spend much time watching TV. It's too bad.

a. should b. must c. can d. shouldn't

28-Look after your possessions. You.....leave them on a bus.

a. should b. must c. have to d. shouldn't

29-You read this new story; it's recommended.

a. should b. must c. ought d. mustn't

30. You.....run next to the swimming pool. You might fall over.

a) mustn't b) must c) should d) oughtn't

31. This shirt is very tight, you.....to try another one.

a) should b) must c) ought d) oughtn't

32. You take some cash with us . The restaurant may not accept credit cards.

a) mustn't b) should c) has to d) needn't

33. This is a dangerous tour. Children.....be accompanied by us.

a) shouldn't b) should c) mustn't d) must

34.We haven't got much time. We hurry.

a) should to b) must c) don't have to d) has to

35.No one.....break the law.

a.should b. shouldn't c. must d mustn't

36-We.....to have bins everywhere for food waste.

a) should b) must c) ought d) mustn't

41-You'd better a first class ticket to travel by train.

a) get b) getting c) to get d) gets

42- It isn't to walk on the grass. Never do it.

a) banned b) forbidden c) prohibited d) allowed

43-I advise you so many sweets.

a) to eat b) eating c) not to eat d) not eating

44- Near schools, you.....drive very carefully.

a) must b) need c) shouldn't d) mustn't

Unit 8

invention	اختراع	get around	يتجول
comment	تعليق	go out	يخرج
below	أسفل	robot	إنسان إلي
click	نقرة	control	يتحكم
button	زر	together	معاً
global	عالمي	steam	بخار
position	موقع	possible	ممکن
system	نظام	probable	محتمل
navigation	ملاحة	unlikely	غير محتمل
familiar	مألوف	grade	درجة
exactly	بالضبط	consequence	نتيجة
vehicle	مركبة	result	نتيجة
benefit	فائدة	column	عمود
Hybrid car	سيارة كهربائية	translation	ترجمة
electric	كهربائي	an app	تطبيق
distance	مسافة	a quiz	لغز
reason	سبب	a chat	دردشة
find out	يكشف	feedback	مردود
luxury	ترف	hyberdisation	تهجين
nearly	تقريباً	specific	محدد

unit 8 Vocabulary

1 Choose two correct answers out of the five options given:

1. I found that the boat was difficult to steer. The synonyms of steer are..... and

a) learn b) direct c) lose d) control e) mislead

2. The voice on the phone sounded familiar.

The antonyms of familiar are and

a) unknown b) clear c) beloved d) strong e) strange

3. The bully admitted attacking the old man. The synonym of the word "admitted" is.....

a) denied b) confessed c) disagreed d) argued e) acknowledge

4. I was worried when my father fell ill. The antonym of the word "worried" is.....

a) anxious b) astonishing c) cautious d) relaxed e) calm

5. The advantages of practicing sports are a lot. The synonym of the word "advantage" is.....

a) merit b) demerit c) pros d) cons e) disadvantage

6. The old men find their entertainment on watching TV. The synonym of the word "entertainment" is.....

a) navigation b) dissatisfaction c) amusement
d) discovery e) enjoyment

7. Students can succeed easily as they study hard.

The antonym of the word "easily" is

a) absolutely b) inexactly c) difficultly d) simply e) hard

8. When my friend insulted me, it was so annoying.

The synonym of the word "annoying" is

a) relaxing b) disturbing c) pleasant
d) troublesome e) horrible

9. He failed to get high marks. The antonym of "failed" is

a) passed b) broke down c) declined
d) attended e) succeeded

10. I completely forgot that it was his birthday yesterday.

The antonym of the word "Completely" is.....

a) totally b) partially c) usually d) calmly e) incompletely

11. In such a small town it was surprising to find so many good restaurants. The synonym of "surprising" is

a) astonishing b) amazing c) anxious d) cautious e) severe

12- We passed stressful time last week. The antonyms of "stressful" are

a) confusing b) relaxing c) ambiguous d) tough e) easy

13- When we saw a snake, we ran with extreme fear.

The synonyms of "extreme" are

a) ordinary b) limited c) moderate
d) excessive e) exaggerated

14- To be online, you should use a strong connection.

The antonyms of "online" are

a) connected b) moderate c) offline
d) contacted e) disconnected

14- The consequence of the economic crisis is clear. Other words for "consequence" are ...

a) result b) reason c) show d) effect e) cause

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

1. Do you agree that the internet is the best?

a. recovery b. discovery c. invention d. exploration

2. GPS enables you to...your journey from one place to another

a. navigate b. lose c. arrive d. drive

3. I'm sure you will solve this problem your own.

a. by b. with c. from d. on

4. The policemen.....at the terrorists to stop them.

a. frightened b. fired c. feared d. terrified

5. I don't know who will.....the next match; the two teams have efficient players.

a. earn b. gain c. beat d. win

6. A/An is a large hill from which fire and rocks sometimes come out.

a. storm b. volcano c. earthquake d. well

7. The internet makes life easier. You can buy things online with a/an of a button.

a. attack b. push c. click d. delete

8. A..... is a machine that is controlled by a computer.

a.raise b. radio c. robot d. rabbit

9. Facebook and Twitter are useful.....

a. vehicles b. feedback c.GPS d.apps

10.At the beginning of the lesson , our teacher always asks us to do a quick

a. quiz b. suggestion c. mistake d. comment

11.3.On feasts, most youth likeand having fun.

a. benefiting from b. finding out

c. going out d. writing down

12.GPS is short for Global..... System.

a. Population b. Positioning c. Press d. Philosophy

13.Most friends spend their free timetogether online .

a. cycling b. printing c. benefiting d. chatting

14. Scientists do a lot of research to....what causes dangerous diseases.

a. benefit from b. find out c. go out d. write down

15.We hope that people.....from the new technology in a useful way, not to use the worst of it.

a. benefit b. click c. offer d. leave

16. If you don't know which road to take, you should use.....

a-vehicle b-app c-translation d- GPS

17. Old.....can cause more pollution because their engines don't burn petrol well.

a. vehicles b. software c. GPS d. Technology

18.Tourists like...through the places to see every thing naturally.

a. admitting b. recommending

c. getting around d. finding out

19. Criticism and advice are kinds of.....

a. buttons b. robots c. philosophy d. feedback

20. My childrensome qualities. They both are intelligent, and helpful.

a-share b-cycle c-communicate d-save

41.We all are proud of the achievement that our athletes hasin the Olympics.

a. made b. done c. taken d. pressed

42. When I went home , I found.....that I had forgotten my bag in the car.

a. about b. out c. in d. off

43. Egypt has a worldwide superstar.....Mohammed Salah.

a. is called b. he is called c. called d. calling

44. The teacher asked us to write.....some important notes.

a. down b. on c. off d. with

45. The front door locks with a low.....

a. progress b. invention c. app d. click

46.I use my YouTube channel as a/an.....for my ideas in life

a. robot b. online c. vehicle d. tip

47. in some cars.....is needed to drive the engine.

a-electric b-electrical c-electricity d-electronics

48. He.....this story. It has nothing to do with what happened

a. invented b. noticed c. navigated d. shared

49. We.....the responsibility for the children.

a. share b. shorten c signal d comment

50. He looks really.....His appearance is attractive.

a. interested b. amazed c. awful d. smart

unit 8 (grammar)

Conditionals

Zero conditional الحالة الصفرية

حقائق علمية ثابتة	
عادات واحداث متكررة	مضارع بسيط , مضارع بسيط
If	

١- تستخدم للتعبير عن حقائق مثل قوانين الطبيعة أو الفيزياء أو الفلك

♦ If plants **don't** get enough water, they **die**.

♦ If you **heat** ice, it **melts**.

📖 تستخدم للتعبير عن مواقف لها نتيجة تلقائية أو معتادة ; مؤكدة

♦ If you **frighten** the birds, they **fly** away.

♦ I **get** a headache if I **spend** too long on the computer.

📖 تستخدم لإعطاء توجيهات وإرشادات

♦ If you **miss** the train, **take** the bus.

📖 في الحالة الصفرية يمكن استخدام When / Whenever بدلاً من If

لاحظ الصيغة التالية : (إذا كانت جملة الشرط مبنية للمجهول)

If / When + **it is** + p.p = If / When + p.p

♦ Water **evaporates** if it is boiled.

= Water **evaporates** if boiled.

📖 مع الحقيقة التي تخص موقف معين أو محددة بوقت معين نستخدم الحالة الأولى

1) If you **drop** glass, it **breaks**. (حقيقة عامة = حالة صفرية)

2) If you **drop** this glass, it **will break**. (موقف محدد = حالة أولى)

3) If you water **this** plant **tomorrow**, it **will grow**.

(موقف محدد بوقت معين - يوجد بالجملة اسم إشارة = حالة أولى)

📖 في السؤال نستخدم (مضارع بسيط + if / when + مصدر + فاعل + Do / Does)

1) Do plants **die** if they **don't get** enough water?

2) Does ice **melt** if you **heat** it?

First Conditional

الحالة الأولى

If when	مضارع بسيط	,	will	+ inf
			might	
			can	
			have to	
			must	
			should	
			had better	

♦ If she **works** hard, she will **pass** the test. (إحتمال / إمكانية)

♦ If you **finish** your homework, you **can go** out. (إمكانية / إذن)

♦ If we **aren't** busy, we **might come** with you. (إحتمال)

♦ We **can go** for a walk if you **like**. (إقتراح)

♦ If I **am ill**, I must **take** my medicine. (ضرورة)

♦ If you **aren't** well, you (must/should/had better) see a doctor

♦ If you're **going out**, could you **buy** me a newspaper (طلب)

♦ If you **are going out**, **take** your key. (أمر / تعليمات)

📖 تستخدم للتعبير عن (وعد - توقع - تحذير - تهديد - عرض)

♦ If you **get** high marks, I **will give** you a reward. (promise)

♦ If you **aren't** careful, you **will hurt** yourself. (warn)

♦ If you **don't** leave immediately, I'll **call** the police. (threat)

♦ If I **win** the prize, I'll **share** it with you. (offer)

في جملة الشرط يمكن استخدام

😊 المضارع البسيط أو 😊 المضارع المستمر أو 😊 المضارع التام

أو (would like/would love/would prefer to + inf)

♦ If you **are looking** for Tom, you'll **find** him upstairs.

♦ If you **have finished** dinner, I'll **ask** the waiter for the bill.

→ If + **فاعل** + be + p.p أو صفة = If + p.p

♦ I'll **work** late tonight if it **is necessary**.

♦ If **necessary**, I'll **work** late tonight.

* في السؤال نستخدم (مضارع بسيط + if + مصدر + فاعل + Will/ Can)

♦ Will you go to school if you feel better tomorrow?

→ What will he do if he has a lot of money?

→ What will happen if he has a lot of money?

* (جملة مثبتة + Unless/Except if) = (جملة منفية + If) في جميع الحالات

نستخدم Unless محل If المنفية وتحويل النفي بعد If الى إثبات كالتالي :

♦ If you don't leave now, you won't arrive in time. (Unless)

♦ Unless you leave now, you won't arrive in time.

* نستخدم Unless محل If المثبتة وتحويل جواب الشرط من إثبات إلى نفي أو العكس:

♦ If you study hard, you will succeed. (Unless)

Unless you study hard, you won't succeed.

* استخدام (Without + noun/...ing) بدلاً من If المنفية أو Unless

= استخدام (But for + noun)

♦ If he doesn't work hard, he won't succeed.

= Unless he works hard, he won't succeed.

= Without / But for hard work, he won't succeed

In (the)case of
In the event of
With
By

+ noun \ ...ing

♦ In case of a fire, please leave the building.

♦ With hard work, you will earn a lot of money.

* في الحالة الأولى والثانية (مصدر + فاعل + Should)

Should you have money , buy a bigger flat .

* نستخدم التعبيرات التالية بدلاً من If المثبتة

- provided (that)
- as long as
- even if
- providing (that)
- on condition (that)
- only if
- Suppose / Supposing ... ?

♦ I'll water the plants provided (that) I have time.

المضارع (a present meaning) الحالة الثانية Second Conditional

If	ماضي بسيط	,	would	+inf
If	ماضي بسيط	,	might	+inf
If	ماضي بسيط	,	could	+inf

حدث غير محتمل وقوعه في المستقبل

♦ If I won a lot of money, I would travel round the world.

♦ شيء غير حقيقي أو موقف مستحيل حدوثه الآن (إفتراض عكس الواقع)

♦ If Ali was/were taller, he could be a basketball player.

♦ إعطاء نصيحة (If I were you, I would / should + inf.)

♦ If I were you, I would / should buy a new car.

نستخدم were بدلاً من was مع جميع الضمائر , ويمكن استخدام If I was you

عندما لا نتوقع حدوث فعل جملة الشرط

♦ If I saw a snake , I'd scream. يصرخ

♦ في السؤال (ماضي بسيط + if + مصدر + فاعل + Would/Could)

♦ Would you take a lot of photos if you had a camera?

♦ يمكن استخدام الماضي المستمر في جملة If

♦ If my car was working, I would / could drive you.

♦ (جملة مثبتة + Unless/Except if) = (جملة منفية + If)

♦ نستخدم Unless محل If المنفية وتحويل النفي بعد If الى إثبات:

♦ If they didn't play well, they wouldn't win the match.

♦ Unless they played well, they wouldn't win the match

♦ في الحالة الثانية نبدأ جملة الشرط ب (اسم + فاعل + Had)

♦ Had I enough money, I would lend you.

♦ في الحالة الثانية نبدأ جملة الشرط ب (صفة / اسم + فاعل + Were)

أو (مصدر + فاعل + Were)

لكن لا يُستخدم هذا التركيب مع (be / know)

♦ Were he taller, he could join the army.

♦ Were it to rain, the match would be postponed

Third Conditional (a past meaning) للماضي الحالة الثالثة

جملة الشرط		جملة جواب الشرط	
If	ماضي تام	would	have p.p
		might	
		could	

مواقف من المستحيل تغييرها لأنها في الماضي

If it **had continued** raining, the town **would have flooded**.

If he **hadn't wasted** his time, he **would have passed**.

الندم على شيء حدث أو لم يحدث في الماضي ، والانتقاد

If she **had come** early, she **would have seen** the show.

يمكن استخدام الماضي التام المستمر في جملة فعل الشرط

If I **hadn't been wearing** the seat belt, I **d have been** injured.

في السؤال نستخدم (ماضي تام + if + have p.p + فاعل + Would / Could)

Would you **have bought** a car **if** you **had had** enough money?

لاحظ استخدام would / might / could في جملة جواب الشرط

If the weather **hadn't been** bad, we **could have gone** out.

إستخدام (But for + noun)

= إستخدام (If it hadn't been for + noun) فقط في الحالة الثالثة

Without / But for his **advice**, I **would have got** lost.

If it **hadn't been** for his advice, I **would have got** lost.

نستخدم في الحالة الثالثة نبدأ جملة الشرط بـ (Had + فاعل + p.p)

Had the guests **not complained**, nothing **would have been** done.

إستخدام السببية Causative في جملة الشرط

السببية (مبني للمجهول) + اسم غير عاقل + Have (had) + p.p

If I **had** my **lunch** prepared, I **would be** **thankful** to you.

Choose the correct answer:

1. I would be working in Italy if I Italian well.

a. have spoken b. speak c. would speak d. spoke

2- If you red and green paint, you get brown paint.

a. mixed b. will mix c. had mixed d. mix

3. If you see an accident, the police at once.

a. telephone b. will telephone
c. should telephone d. must telephone

4. If I were you, I in a different way.

a. have behaved b. would behave
c. behaved d. will behave

5. Which mobile phone if you had enough money?

a. will you have bought b. would you buy
c. will you buy d. you would buy

6. If he cut his finger with that knife, it terribly.

a. hurts b. will hurt c. would hurt d. hurt

7. If I wasn't busy, I would come your party. This means that I..... busy.

a. am not b. am c. was not d. was

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

a. if b. unless c. because d. in case of

9. I would travel to Alexandria tomorrow if my car

a. was repairing b. would repair c. repaired
d. was repaired

10- If you watch too much television, you.....your eyes.

a. will damage b. would damage c. won't damage
d. would have damaged

11- If Ahmed had read that book, he..... what happened.

a. knew b. will know c. would know d. would have known

12- If I went to London, I..... my English every day!

a. practise b. will practise c. would practise
d. would have practised

13- I won't go to the park if you..... with me.

a. not come b. don't come c. didn't come d. hadn't come

14- I'll be surprised if that clever student

a. doesn't pass b. isn't passing c. hadn't passed d. won't pass

15- If I went to Australia, I..... the famous opera.

a. will see b. saw c. would see d. had seen

16- Adel.....bought that phone if it hadn't been so expensive.

a. might b. might have c. will have d. had

17- I would have that mobile if I enough money.

a. had had b. had c. have had d. would have

18- What..... If you got lost in a big city?

a. you would do b. did you do c. would you do d. you did

19- What if your passport? - Surely, I'd inform the police.

a. had stolen b. had been stolen c. stole d. was stolen

20- Iron if you leave it in the open air.

a. rust b. will rust c. rusts d. would rust

21 Contact the ambulance if there.....an accident.

a. was b. is c. were d. will be

22- If my friend.....supportive, I wouldn't have been able to solve the problem.

a. hadn't done b. had done c. had been d. hadn't been

23- If Aliall his money, he would have to borrow.

a-spends b- spent c- had spent d-was spending

24- help me if I were in trouble?

a. Will you b. Would you c. Did you d. Can you

25-If you...more careful, you would have reduced your mistakes.

a. had been b. were c. had d. had had

26- If she read the news, sheshocked to read about the terrible accident.

a. is b. will be c. would be d. were

27- If the problem.....well, we would reach a reasonable solution.

a. discussed b. was discussed c. had discussed
d had been discussed

28- Amira always stays inside if itvery hot outside.

a. is b. be c. was d. would be

29- If Basel reallyto become an engineer, he would study harder.

a. had wanted b. wants c. wanted d. has wanted

30-If it is cold this month , our plants

a-die b-will die c-would die d-had died

31-If it cold, our plants would die.

a-is b-had been c-was d-had

32- If those goats eat the roots on my trees, the trees....

a-die b- would die c- have died d- will die

Unit 9

education	تعليم	importance	أهمية
author	مؤلف	housekeeper	مديرة منزل
orphan	يتيم	instead of	بدلاً من
orphanage	دار ايتام	care about	يهتم بـ
cousins	أبناء عم	success	النجاح
wealthy	ثري	fail	يفشل
owner	مالك	failure	فشل - فشل
governess	مربية	later life	حياة أخرى
cruel	قاسي	lose touch	يفقد اتصال
cruelty	قسوة	contact with	اتصال بـ
employ	يوظف	friendship	صداقة
lovely	جميل	upset	يزعج
save	ينقذ	discuss	يناقش
servant	خادم	solve	يحل
lose	يفقد	solution	حل
secret	سر	solver	الحلال
summary	ملخص	angry with	غاضب من
kindness	طيبة	argue with	يجادل مع
honesty	أمانة	get on well	ينسجم
century	قرن	do a course	يأخذ دورة

1) Choose two correct answers out of the five options:

1. Don't be cruel to animals. "Cruel" is similar in meaning to.....

- a. tolerant b. harsh c. cooperative
d. effective e. severe

2. The child jumped into the shallow water. The antonym of shallow is

- a. deep b. airy c. rocky d. frozen e. profound

3. There's a clear increase in the number of successful students. The word 'increase' is the synonym of.....

- a. grew b. growth c. decrease d. reduced e. develop

4. The synonyms of servant are.....

- a. master b. attendant c. maid d. mistress e. owner

5. A boarding school is a school where children

- a. study b. teach c. learn d. die e. play

6. My uncle has a lot of money, cars and flats. He is.....

- a. wealthy b. poor c. exhausted d. ugly e. rich

7. Which of the following works in a house?

- a. a teacher b. a stranger c. a servant
d. a housekeeper e. an orphan

8. My father asked a..... to teach me at home.

- a. baker b. tutor c. thief d. professor e. governess

9. the accident, he stopped the car at once.

- a. On seeing b. While seeing c. After seeing
d. During seeing e. When seeing

10- Which of the following is an antonym of 'cruel'?.....

- a. Merciful b. Fetal c. Brutal d. Savage e. kind

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

1. The government plans to provide a good system to develop global citizens.

a. cultivation b. education c. civilization d. exploration

2. In the past, rich families employed to teach their children at home.

- a. governesses b. servants
c. housewives d. housekeepers

3. Can you... this high shelf to bring down the dictionary?

- a. get b. arrive c. reach d. go

4. The child's parents died when he was five. He is an.....

- a. teacher b. widow c. governess d. orphan

5. The young man tried to the small boat alone.

- a. paddle b. float c. drive d. dive

6. Ashraf that he was mistaken, so he apologized.

- a. convinced b. recognized c. realized d. told

7. The assistant climbed up onto the of the ship.

- a. desk b. deck c. duck d. date

8. I am sure this ointment will help heal your

- a. wound b. wind c. wing d. whale

9- A lot of young people like for jobs at banks.

- a. -applying b. advertising c. replying d. graduating

10- We shouldn't ... with our parents. We should obey them.

- a) bully b) argue c) encourage d) change

11. A lot of rich families have..... to clean their houses.

- a) scientists b) criminals c) lawyers d) servants

12- The new furniture factory in our town more than a hundred workers.

- a- allows b- offers c- employs d- develops

13. As a / an..... she is responsible for looking after the whole house

- a. expert b. housekeeper c. author d. orphan

14 -Dr. Gamal Hemdan is the.....of famous book.

a) photographer b) actor c) author d) electrician

15- It's.....to keep animals in cages all the time. They should live in their habitats.

a) merciful b) cruel c) strong d) kind

16- All parents want their children to get a good.....

a) wealthy b) unemployment c) cruelty d) education

17. Thein the number of students in a class makes it difficult the teacher to control them.

a. increase b. decrease c. Reduction d. variety

18- Fortunately, Ramez Galal's programme was not a this year. MBC channel is going to stop it.

a) successful b) success c) succession d) succeed

19 . The manager ordered us not to tell the press about the financial position of the company. It is a.....

a. experience b. experiment c. public d. secret

20- England conquered Egypt in the 19th.....

a) year b) millennium c) century d) decade

21- Prisoners suffer a lot after getting out of the prison as no one wanted to.....them.

a) employ b) rent c) imply d) apply

22-Some parents prefer to marry their children from women to help them in their lives

a) cruel b) wealthy c) comfortable d) huge

23- the rescue team were happy to find that no one of the the passengers were.....

a) served b) helped c) hurt d) hoped

24-Despite the dangers of smoking, many people.....to smoke.

a) stop b) attend c) leave d) continue

Unit 9

Past Simple الماضي البسيط

بإضافة d - ed - ied لمصدر الفعل المنتظم والفعل غير المنتظم

didn't + مصدر

ماضي بسيط منفي

was, were + pp مفعول

ماضي بسيط مبني للمجهول

حدث وقع في الماضي وانتهى

♦ I bought my car in 2015.

♦ موقف دائم في الماضي

♦ Dina lived in Giza for 15 years.

♦ عادة في الماضي

♦ He travelled a lot when he was young.

♦ حدثين متتابعين في الماضي

♦ I wrote the message. Then, I sent it.

♦ سرد أحداث في قصة

♦ Once upon a time there was a king ...

♦ في الحالة الثانية بعد If (جملة الشرط)

♦ If he studied hard, he would succeed.

♦ تستخدم (the last time - last) كالتالي :

♦ The last time I travelled abroad was in 2000.

♦ I last saw him two weeks ago .

♦ تستخدم ظروف التكرار (always-usually-often-seldom-never- every)

للعادات التي كانت في الماضي مع وجود كلمة تدل على الماضي

♦ When Adel was younger, he often went fishing.

♦ تستخدم (المصدر + used to) للتعبير عن عادة في الماضي

ونفيها never used to + inf / didn't use to + inf

♦ He used to enjoy playing on the beach, but now he doesn't.

لاحظ أن no longer فعلها مثبت , لكن الفعل منفي مع any more / any longer

♦ We used to be good friends, but we aren't any more.

يمكن استخدام المصدر + did في الإثبات للتوكيد (معلومة مهمة خذ بالك)

Ali did eat the chocolate cake.

لاحظ تغير تكوين الجملة عندما تبدأ بظرف التكرار الدال على النفي (نجعلها إستفهامية)

مصدر + فاعل + did (Never/Rarely/Seldom/Scarcely/Little)

Rarely did she get up late.

بعد If only - I wish للتعبير عن التمني في المضارع أو المستقبل

I wish I knew his address.

If only we met Mohamed salah !

(معلومة مهمة بتاعت الناس الشاطرة) ماضي بسيط مثبت + فاعل I'd rather

I'd rather you attended my party.

It's time father arrived.

→ Suppose / Supposing / What if + ماضي بسيط

للتعبير عن مواقف خيالية (افتراض غير موجود في الحاضر)

→ Suppose we were rich. (We aren't rich)

الماضي التام The past perfect tense

التكوين : had + p.p.

السؤال : p.p ? فاعل Had

المبني للمجهول : فاعل + had been + p.p + by

للتعبير عن حدث وقع قبل حدث آخر في الماضي،

الحدث الأول ماضي تام والثاني ماضي بسيط

When he had finished speaking, the audience clapped.

I found the watch which I had lost.

للتعبير عن حدث وقع قبل وقت محدد في الماضي

By 7 o'clock, I had already got dressed.

للتعبير عن حدث انتهى في الماضي ونتيجته كانت واضحة في الماضي

Reem was upset because her friend hadn't phoned her.

مع صيغة التفضيل و (the first, the second, the only, the last)

It was the best story I had ever read.

That was the first time I had been to Paris.

مع الحالة الثالثة لـ if و I wish - If only - I'd rather

للتعبير عن التمني و الندم في الماضي

I wish you had told me the truth.

If only I hadn't spent so much money. ندم

I'd rather you hadn't borrowed my dictionary.

لا بد من إختلاف الفاعلين

ماضي بسيط	ماضي تام	After - As soon as
ماضي تام	after - as soon as	ماضي بسيط

When the manager had arrived, the meeting began.

ماضي تام	ماضي بسيط	Before - By the time
ماضي بسيط	before - by the time	ماضي تام

After the manager arrived, the meeting had begun.

ماضي بسيط	ماضي بسيط	When - After -
		As soon as - Before

نستخدم بعد الروابط حدثين ماضي بسيط

وتشير الى عدم وجود فاصل زمني طويل بين الحدثين

As soon as we arrived at school, the first lesson began.

After he bought the ticket, he entered the cinema.

ماضي تام	till - until	ماضي بسيط منفي
(الحدث الأول)		(الحدث الثاني)

I didn't buy the computer until I had compared the prices.

الحدث الثاني مع until/till يمكن أن يكون ماضي مثبت أو منفي

Ali had forgotten about the party until he saw the invitation

✽ يمكن إستخدام الماضي التام أو البسيط بعد until / till

We didn't leave until he arrived / had arrived home.

The match **didn't start** until nine. (تعبير زمني+until) حرف جر=

✽ جملة ماضي تام + (فترة زمنية في الماضي) + Before - بحلول

By yesterday, he had reached Paris.

By 1913, the Titanic had shipwrecked.

Before 2013, he had written five short stories.

✽ يستخدم الماضي التام مع روابط

١- السبب ٢- والنتيجة ٣- والتناقض (مع الحدث الأول)

♦ We didn't eat because we had eaten already.

♦ The play had hardly begun when the lights went out.

♦ I had no sooner closed the door than somebody knocked.

♦ Hardly had I started work when I felt a pain in my back.

♦ No sooner had we heard the noise than we rushed there.

♦ It wasn't until he had finished work that he helped me.

♦ It was only when I had revised that I did my homework.

✽ جملة ماضي بسيط + (noun) + Immediately on / Shortly after

♦ Immediately on his arrival, the phone rang.

فى حالة عدم وجود فاعل بعد الرابط يأتى (v +ing) بشرط الفاعل في الجملتين يكون واحد

♦ After doing my homework, I watched TV.

✽ تستخدم (Having + P.P ...) بدلاً من (After / As soon as)

♦ Having lost her necklace, Amira was very upset.

♦ Having been checked, the email was sent to customers.

✽ تستخدم (On + v.ing / noun) بدلاً من When (تعاقب سريع للأحداث)

• On my arrival at the station, the train had left.

• On getting to the station, the bus left.

✽ يأتى بعد After that ماضي بسيط , وبعد Before that ماضي تام

• I watched TV before that I had tidied my room

الماضي التام في المبني للمجهول

• As soon as the photo had been taken, they left.

إذا بدأت الجملة بـ

(Not until - Not since - Only when - Only after - Only by)

يتقدم الفعل المساعد على الفاعل في الجملة الرئيسية

Not until I had checked my email, did I go to bed.

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

1. As soon as I met my friend, I... him about the latest news.

a. had told b. told c. will tell d. was told

2. I didn't leave the house until my friend me.

a. had telephoned b. was telephoning

c. will telephone d. has telephoned

3. I had done my homework, I watched TV.

a. By the time b. While c. After d. Before

4. Have you sent the email? - Yes, I it an hour ago.

a. have sent b. was sending c. sent d. will send

5. I read the novel you me; You can take it back now.

a. had lent b. will lend c. hadn't lent d. was lent

6. you hit her car on purpose or by accident?

a. will b. Did c. had d. Do

7. I was able to answer that question when I the lesson again.

a. have revised b. will revise c. am revising d. had revised

8. Having the good news, I hurried to tell my family.

a. receiving b. received c. had received d. have received

9- When she went out to play, she her homework.

a) had already done b) has already done

c) was already doing d) does

10- My brother ate all of the cake that our mum

a) will make b) has made c) had made d) used to make

11-The doctor took off the plaster that heon weeks before.

- a) puts b) had put c) is putting d) has put

12-The waiter a drink that I had ordered.

- a) had brought b) was bringing c) will bring d) brought

13-.....he phone Dalia before he went to see her in London?

- a) Did b) Had c) Has d) Can

14-No soonerthe sun risen than the fog disappeared.

- a) has b) had c) did d) does

15-Did you write poems when you were young?

- a) use to b) used to c) used d) get used to

16-When she went back to school, she found she the wrong composition the day before

- a) wrote b) had written c) has written d) had been written

17-She.....a magazine when somebody knocked at the door.

- a) read b) reads c) was reading d) had read

18- They couldn't go swimming because they....their swimsuits.

- a) forget b) have forgotten c) had forgotten d) will forget

19-Before for London, he had paid off his debts.

- a) leaving b) left c) had left d) leave

20 Hany couldn't answer the phone because he..... a shower.

- a) had b) was having c) had d) had had

21-By the time he reached the bus stop, the bus

- a) leave b) leaves c) will leave d) had left

22-..... seeing the accident, the motorists drove carefully.

- a) On b) Without c) Despite d) Over

23-No sooner he seen the police than he ran away.

- a) do b) does c) had d) did

Unit 10

profession	مهنة	scientist	عالم
professional	محترف	laboratory	معمل
casualty	اصابة	chemist	صيدلي
department	قسم	chemistry	كيمياء
despite	بالرغم من	contract	عقد
rewarding	مجزي	practical	عملي
qualifications	مؤهلات	improve	يحسن
incredibly	لا يصدق	products	منتجات
apply for	يقدم بطلب	challenge	تحدي
college	كلية	variety	تنوع
training	تدريب	several	عديد
stressful	مجهد	deadline	موعد أخير
successful	ناجح	obviously	بوضوح
communicator	لبق	apprenticeship	تدريب مهني
worries	قلق	construction	إنشاء
eligible	مؤهل	industry	الصناعة
popular with	شعبي	actually	في الواقع
legal	شرعي	reassure	يطمئن
compassion	شفقة	reassurance	اطمئنان
The public	جمهور	involve	يتضمن

Choose two correct answers out of the five options:

1.Doctors have a.....job as they make a lot of money.

- a. frustrating b. streeful c. challenging
d. rewarding e. profitable

2. We shouldthe truth to be honest.

a. admit b. deny c. tell d. promise e. have

3. We should be loyal. The antonym of ' loyal' is.....

a. honest b. helpful c. kind

d. dishonest e. treasonable

4. The nurse is a caring person. Caring means.....

a. interested b. unconcerned c. unkind

d. loving e. cruel

5. Working as a teacher is a stressful job. The antonym of the word " stressful " is

a. demanding b. easy c. worried d. relaxing

e. challenging

6. We should encourage industry to increase our exports.

The synonym of ' industry " is.....

a. manufacture b. factory c. mall d. company

e. business

7. The pyramids are great.....

a. buildings b. construction c. departments

d. compassion e. destruction

8. We trust our army as it is.....

a. rewarding b. dependable c. disloyal d. reliable

e. false

9. A-An means learning skills you need for a job.

a. apprenticeship b. training c. teaching

d. helping e. punctual

10. The good qualities are like.....

a. punctual b. caring c. awarded d. stressful e. cruel

Choose the right answers:

1. A \ An.....is a qualification you receive when you finish university.

a. grade b. degree c. contract d. agree

2- People who want to speak English fluently, should have more.....

a practical b practice c. practice d. practiced

3. My brother is aman as he can change his mind if he is wrong.

a. stubborn b. tough c. hard d. flexible

4. A.....is the person who examines animals if they are ill.

a. plumber b. baker c. vet d. teacher

5. If our parents speak, we should give them all of our.....

a. intention b. attention c. prediction d. production

6. We all should be.....to our great country.

a. player b. flexible c. loyal d. confident

7. Someone who thinks that they can do things well is....

a. player b. flexible c. loyal d. confident

8. Someone who can explain their ideas is a good.....

a. player b. communicator c. actor d. vet

9. All the employees should be They should attend their offices on time.

a. punctual b. honest c. flexible d. loyal

10. Our bath is full of water. We need a.....to examine it.

a. vet b. farmer c. police officer d. plumber

11. A \ An.....is a particular type of business that produces a particular type of goods or services.

a. industry b. degree c. contract d. casualty

Unit 10

Reported speech

في الكلام المباشر الكلمات الأصلية تُوضع بين أقواس "....."
في الغير مباشر لا نضع الكلام بين أقواس "....."

Reporting statements الجملّة الخبرية

الجملّة الخبرية تبدأ ب فاعل ثم فعل وعند تحويلها إلى غير المباشر يتغير فعل: -

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

نُستخدم say

عندما لا يوجد
بعدها مفعول
في المباشر وغير
المباشر

ونستخدم tell

عند وجود مفعول
نذكر بعدها اسم
المخاطب
في جملة غير مباشر
فقط

"I'm leaving," she said.

She said that she was leaving.

"I'm leaving, Tom," she said.

She told Tom that she was leaving.

الأقواس تُحذف ونستخدم that للربط ويمكن حذفها مع

(say - tell - promise - think - suggest)

لكن لا يمكن حذف that مع أفعال مُعينة خاصة إذا كانت أفعالاً لازمة مثل:-

(admit - complain - explain - answer - reply - object - protest - shout - inform)

تتغير الضمائر داخل الأقواس (ضمائر الفاعل أو المفعول

المتكلم (I - We) يعود على المتكلم قبل say.

المخاطب (you) يعود على المخاطب بعد say to.

الضمائر (he - she - it - they) والأسماء لا تتغير.

إذا وجدت (you) داخل الأقواس ولم تجد مفعول فالكلام موجه لك (I-me)

إذا كان المخاطب داخل الأقواس يُصبح بعد فعل القول

تتغير الأزمنة والتعبيرات الزمنية عندما:-

أ- يكون فعل القول ماضي said / said to

ب- تُنقل الجملة في وقت مختلف عن الوقت التي قيلت فيه

Direct	Indirect	Direct	Indirect
today	that day	now	then /at that time
tonight	that night	tomorrow	the following day
come	go	the day after tomorrow	in two days' time
here	there	the day before yesterday	two days before

→ "I come from Egypt," said Ali.

● Ali said that he came from Egypt.

→ "My sister wants to buy a book," said Ahmed.

● Ahmed said that his sister wanted to buy a book.

→ I said to him, "It is my first job."

● I told him that it was my first job.

→ "English is our favourite subject," Ali told me.

● Ali told me that English was/is their favorite subject.

Choose the right answers:

1. Ali said that she.....visit her aunt the following day.

a. will visit b. would visit c. visited d. visits

2. Ola.....the nurse that she was feeling ill.

a. asked b. said c. made d. told

3. Ola.....the nurse was feeling exhausted.

a. asked b. said c. made d. told

5. Nada said a moment ago that she.....very hungry.

a. was b. is c. had been d. be

6. The doctor.....the family that their child will be OK.

- a. asked b. said c. told d. said to

7. I told Nada that Ito the cinema the day before.

- a. had been b. has been c. went d. did she go

8. Our science teacher told us that water.....at 100 c.

- a. boiled b. had boiled c. boils d. would boil

9. Ali told Rami that if he.....hard, he would succeed.

- a. had studied b. studies c. studied d. study

10. Omar...that the service in that restaurant was not good.

- a. advised b. complained c. told d. offered

11. Ola told Shams.....walk alone in dark streets.

- a. to b. didn't c. don't d. not to

Soha said that she had gone to bed early.....

- a) tonight b) that nigh c) today d) now

He told her that she was the most beautiful girl he.....ever seen.

- a) had b) has c) is a) did

Ali to go to France on holiday.

- a) told b) admitted c) decided d) said

Ghada apologized for to my party because she was going away for the weekend.

- a) not to come b) not coming c) came d) coming

Nada her parents to study really hard for her exam.

- a) suggested b) persuade c) claimed d) promised

She said they.....them there the following Saturday.

- a) were meeting b) are going to meet c) will meet d) met

He admitted that he had arrived late the night.....

- a) before b) after c) then d) next

37-Hany he would phone me that evening.

- a-asked b- wondered c - promised d - wanted

38-She asked me, "..... the match between El Ahli and Zamalik?"

- a-Have you watched b - You watched
c - You are watching d- You watch

Unit 11

weights	موازين	positive	ايجابي
race	سباق	marketing	تسويق
podcast	تسجيل صوتي	equal	مساوي
metal	معدن	equality	مساواة
Disc	قرص	media	إعلام
Paralympics	أولمبياد المعاقين	activist	ناشط
lifter	رافع	campaign	حملة
competition	منافسة	campaign	يناصر
Take part in	يشارك	sign off	يخرج
bronze	برونز	ramp	مطلع كراسي
Polio	شلل أطفال	assign	يحدد
paralympian	لاعب اولمبي	community	جالية
share	يشارك	charity	إحسان
racer	متسابق	possibility	إمكانية
athletics	ألعاب	a lift	مصعد
events	أحداث	celebrities	مشاهير
organisation	منظمة	complaint	شكوى
sociology	علم اجتماع	respond	يستجيب

1 Choose two correct answers out of the five options:

1. We should stop making.....

- a. rewards b. noise c. happiness d. complaints e. friends

2. He is good at He won many awards.

- a. cycling b. completing c. weightlifting d. crying e. stealing

3. He won a gold medal in the 2021.....

- a. Races b. World Cup c. Paralympics d. Achievements
e. Olympics

4. He worked hard and was able to..... great success.

- a. arrived b. reached c. activated d. achieved e. did

5. Physical and mental are.....

- a. antonyms b. synonyms c. opposites d. idioms
e. collocations

6. Hospitals should be provided with.....for the disabled

- a. ladders b. stairs c. ramps d. lifts e. steps

7. Athletes can.....records to be champions.

- a. break b. receive c. hold d. mess e. do

8. A-Anis something good that you have made or got.

- a. department b. achievement c. movement
d. prize e. punishment

Choose the correct words to complete the sentences.

1. Hospitals haveto facilitate the movement of the disabled in them

- a. ripes b. lamps c. camps d. ramps

2- The athlete felt that the medal he had in the Olympics is his greatest.....

- a. achievement b. attainment c. agreement
d. disagreement

3. A community in our neighborhood is going to start a\an.....to stop people leaving rubbish in the streets.

- a. company b. campaign c. copain d. activist

4. I want to be a\an.....so I help save the environment in our the world.

- a. vet b. mechanic c. activist d. actor

5. Athletesto win medals and get gold medals in thr international competitions.

- a. complete b. compete c. complement d. compliment

6. After the accident, the player couldn't walk and he had to use a\an.....

- a. wheelchair b. armchair c. pair of glasses d. muscle

7. A ramp is a....surface joining two places of different levels

- a. sleeping b. slapping c. sloping d. slipping

8-.....is a serious disease which makes people unable to use their legs.

- a. Allergy b. Polio c. Measles d. Earache

9. To campaign means to work in an organized way to.....things.

- a. repair b. change c. exchange d. fix

10- Students should set goals toby the end of the year.

- a. shave b. carry c. achieve d. gain

11. My brother.....for a job in the sales department.

- a. applied b. applauded c. approved d. played

12. My.....are wonderful. They help me when I need them.

- a. colleges b. collages c. cottages d. colleagues

13. When I asked the manager for a sick leave , he.....to it positively.

- a. responded b. adapted c. looked d. booked

14. Some films are not.....for young children. They are full of violence

- a. sitable b. suitable c. capable d. drinkable

15. We should help people.....disabilities.

- a. of b. in c. to d. with

16. He is disabled so he can play tennis.....a wheelchair.

- a. at b. to c. on d. in

17. The company decided to promote people who have done.....work.

- a. outstanding b. understanding c. standing d. evil

18. Good players dedicate their time to.....their skills.

- a. promote b. defy c. reduce d. prove

19- She has overcome her to become an artist.

- a. ability b. disability c. unable d. disabled

20. We have to honour our great.....like Mahmoud Youssef

d. athletically b. athletes c. athletic a. athletics

21. Ali wants to be able to..... his own Olympic gold medal

a. beat b. gain c. earn d. win

22. Technology can blind and deaf people's lives

c. improve d. strove b. approve a. prove

23. Students should have strong wills andto achieve their goals

a. reduction b. achievement c. improvement d. determination

24. Charities help to lead a good life

a. the rich b. poverty c. the poor d. barren

25. She is an Egyptian Paralympic power athlete who won a bronze medal

d. lifting c. lifter b. lift a. lifts

26. Tonight's programme looks back at the main...of the year

d. incidents a. happenings b. events c. accidents

27- The website has a variety of interactive exercises matching games.

d. consisting c. consist b. including a. include

28- The best part of being a charity is the possibility of improving things.

d. activist c. activity a. active b. activate

29- Some people think that working for a charity is a.....of time.

d. waste c. wasteful b. wastes a. waist

30- Working for charities can really.....a difference in your life.

d. make c. do b. give a. get

31- Mo Salah is a that all people like.

d. celebrity b. famous c. popular a. celebration

32- Mustafa was very happy when he.....his goal.

a. checked b. competed c. achieved d. shaved










33. He left his job as a lawyer and he became a political.....

a. active b. activist c. actor d. activated

34. Police have launched a.....to crack down on drug dealers.

a. company b. compare c. cinema d. campaign

Relative Clauses

 who	for people	فاعل أو مفعول عاقل
 whom	for people	مفعول عاقل
 which	for things or animals	فاعل أو مفعول غير عاقل
 that	for people or things	فاعل أو مفعول عاقل أو غير عاقل
 whose	possessive	ملكية عاقل وغير عاقل
 what		بمعنى (ما) لا يسبقها اسم
 where	for places	للمكان
 when	a period of time	فترة أو مدة زمنية
 why	for reasons	لإعطاء السبب

وهناك نوعان من عبارات الوصل

عبرة الوصل غير المحددة Non-defining clauses	عبرة الوصل المحددة أو المعرفة Defining relative clauses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> تعطي معلومة غير مهمة تأتي في منتصف الجملة يكون قبلها وبعدها (,) يمكن حذف العبارة الموصولة لا تحل (that) محل (who / which) لا يمكن حذف ضمير الوصل 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> تعطي معلومة أساسية للإسم . تأتي في منتصف الجملة . لا يكون قبلها أو بعدها (,) لا يمكن حذف العبارة الموصولة تحل (that) محل (who / which) يمكن حذف ضمير الوصل

Defining relative clauses

- 1) Students **who** cheat should be punished.
- 2) I can't find the book **which** I was reading.
- 3) The **man whose** car was damaged was angry.
- 4) The **shop where** I bought this shirt is near my house.

كيفية الإجابة على سؤال الاختيارات

١	للفاعل العاقل	نختار who ويأتي بعدها فعل
٢	للمفعول العاقل	نختار who أو whom ويأتي بعدها جملة (فاعل)
٣	لفاعل غير عاقل	نختار which ويأتي بعدها فعل
٤	المفعول غير عاقل	نختار which ويأتي بعدها جملة
٥	للملكية	نختار whose ويأتي بعدها الاسم المُمْتَلَك
٦	المكان	يحدث شيء بداخله نختار where ويأتي بعدها جملة مع عدم وجود حرف الجر قبله أو مع فعل الجملة ، وفي حالة وجود حرف الجر نختار which
٧	المكان	لم يذكر حدث يتم داخله نختار which ويأتي بعدها حرف جر أو وصف للمكان أو معلومة عن المكان .
٩	الزمن	يحدث فيه شيء نختار when ويأتي بعدها جملة مع عدم وجود حرف الجر قبله أو مع فعل الجملة ، وفي حالة وجود حرف الجر نختار which

تستخدم التعبيرات التالية قبل whom / which / whose

none of	neither of	any of	either of	all of	+ whom
some of	many of	much of	a few of	most of	+ which
both of	half of	each of	-one of	two of	+ whose

♦ He invited a lot of people, **all of whom** were his friends.♦ Mai has a lot of friends, **many of whom** she was at school with.

بعد الأعداد الترتيبية يمكن إستبدال to + inf. بعبارة وصل

♦ **The last** person **to leave** will have to turn out the lights.

حالات حذف ضمير الوصل

إذا حل محل مفعول عاقل أو غير عاقل

♦ That is the camera. **I bought** it yesterday.That is the camera (**which / that**) **I bought** yesterday.

إذا كان بعد ضمير الوصل مبني للمجهول نحذفه و v-to be ويبقى التصريف الثالث

He sat at a table covered with papers. (**which was covered**)

إذا كان بعد ضمير الوصل مبني للمعلوم نحذفه ويُضاف v.ing لمصدر الفعل

♦ Who's the boy playing with your brother? (**who is playing**)

Choose the right answers:

1. Fatma won the prize,surprised me a lot.

a) where b) whom c) which d) who

2. The children..... were playing football broke the windows.

a) which b) who c) whom d) when

3. The house I was born has just been demolished.

a) whose b) in where c) in that d) in which

4. Fadi is the man he lives next door.

a) where b) which c) who d) whom

5. The books are on the table are mine.

a) where b) who c) which d) whom

6. I can't remember the name of the person

I borrowed this pen.

a) from where b) from which c) to whom d) from whom

7. The sun is a star.....is 93 million miles from the earth

a) which b) whom c) who d) when

7. John Kennedy a very famous American

President died in 1963.

a) who b) that c) who was d) who is

8. He has a beautiful sister..... name I have forgotten.

a) whose b) which c) whom d) that

9. The 1992 Olympics were held in Barcelona,is in the north-east of Spain.

a) which b) that c) who d) where

10. This is the box I had put my English books.

a) which b) who c) whom d) where

11. This is the box I had put my English books in.

a) which b) who c) whom d) where

12. The man..... she had lunch yesterday is her boss.

a) who b) whose c) with whom d) whom

13. The knife you are cutting the meat belonged to me.

a) where b) which c) with whom d) with which

14. The company he works has gone bankrupt.

a) for which b) in that c) in where d) which

15. We didn't recognize the people we were looking.

a) at which b) in whom c) at that d) at whom

16. I can't remember the person I took the money.

a) from whom b) whom c) who d) whose

17. The professor..... has recently received an award.

a) respect b) I respect c) whom respect d) which I respect

18. I know the person you are talking about.

a) whose b) where c) whom d) when

19. The bookstore did not have the book

a) wanting b) that wanted c) which wanted d) I wanted

20. This is the house I lived when I was younger.

a) in which b) which c) that d) in where

21. This is the house I lived in when I was younger.

a) which in b) which c) in that d) where

22. A manmobile was ringing did not know what to do.

a) whose b) which c) whom d) that

23. I still remember the day..... I received my first paycheck.

a) where b) which c) in which d) when

24. At last, the officer.....we were desperately waiting arrived.

a) for whom b) whom c) who d) at whom

25. That was the place I'd seen you before.

a) who b) whose c) which d) where

Unit 12

weaver	نساج	fireplace	مدفأة
alone	بمفرده	surprised	مندعش
engaged	مخطوب	return	يعود
engagement	خطوبة	prove	يثبت
take care of	يعتني	unpleasant	كروه
disappear	يختفي	stay up	يسهر
rather than	ليس	character	شخصية
other than	غير	pace	سرعة الاحداث
abandon	يهاجر	page turner	كتاب مثير
warehouse	مستودع	plot	حبكة رواية

Choose the correct words to complete the sentences.

1. The police are trying to solve the.....of the disappearance of the young boy.

a. moisture b. mystery c. chemistry d. misty

2. I left my mobile somewhere . It.....

a. disappeared b. disapproved c. appeared d. disappointed

3. It was a difficult math problem, but we managed to.....it.

a. engage b. absorb c. solve d. dissolve

4. The police knew that the man was.....because some people saw him taking the money.

a. guilty b. innocent c. goal d. nobility

5. Manual carpet are made by.....Theu take a long time.

a. savers b. vets c. weavers d. mechanics

6. The.....of this book is how life in a village is changing.

- a. persons b. theme c. pace d. character

7. The.....of the story is fantastic. we all liked it

- a. plot b. rhyme c. pace d. character

8. My favouritein this story is a police officer.

- a. plot b. theme c. pace d. character

9. I enjoyed that novel because the.....was very exciting.

- a. plot b. background c. pace d. character

10. The police found himas he acted against the law.

- a. innocent b. good c. guilty d. fast

11. My brother.....his cousin Sara last week. They are going to marry in a year.

- a. woven b. disappeared c. engaged d. solved

12. I'm sure the police will solve the.....and arrest the criminal.

- a. riddle b. mystery c. myth d. puzzle

13. All jobsthe ability to use the computer.

- a. inquire b. request c. require d. acquire

14. When her husband died, she felt.....

- a. only b. alone c. lonely d. one

15. Heba haven't eaten anything for two days so she looks...

- a. ball b. plot c. pole d. pale

16. These tapestries were made by a clever.....

- a. weaver b. builder c. vet d. mechanic

17. The criminal was found.....and he was sent to prison.

- a. nobility b. guilty c. casualty d. innocent

18. A.....is a small house in the country.

- a. cottage b. palace c. villa d. cattle

19. Ali and Olaa young boy as they didn't have children.

- a. adapted b. adopted c. killed d. borrowed

20. If there are clouds in the sky, the sun.....behind them.

- a. disappear b. beard c. disapprove d. disappoint

21. The of life in the countryside is slower.

- a. space b. peace c. pace d. plot

22. During the war, people.....their town as it was attacked.

- a. banned b. abandoned c. inhibited d. bounded

23. My mother always keep the unnecessary things in the.....

- a. warehouse b. ghosthouse c. lighthouse d. wirehouse

24. When I opened the bag, it was.....Nothing was inside it.

- a. full b. empty c. complete d. crowded

25. The ancient Egyptian history is full of.....

- a. mystery b. crimes c. legends d. agendas

26. A weaver always use a.....to weave his threads .

- a. mall b. moat c. mool d. meal

27-The synonym of the word "engaged" is

- a. available b. free c. involved d. busy e. uninvolved

28-The synonym of the word "mystery" is.....

- a. known b. puzzle c. clear d. fact e. secret

29-The antonym of the word "disappear" is.....

- a. fade b. dissolve c. end d. appear e. exist

30-The synonym of the word "abandon" is

- a. leave b. arrive c. depart d. continue e. leave off

31-The antonym of the word "guilty" is.....

- a. proud b. innocent c. criminal d. busy e. clear

32-The antonym of the word "prove" is.....

- a. negate b. improve c. disprove d. clear e. escape

Deduction الاستنتاج

Present في المضارع		Past في الماضي	
must + inf.	معلوم	must have + P.P.	معلوم
must be + P.P.	مجهول	must have been + P.P.	مجهول
أكد أنه كذا		استنتاج مثبت في الماضي (أكد أنه كان)	

1- Must + inf. = I am sure لابد أنه

- يستخدم (Must) للتعبير عن الاستنتاج المثبت القائم على دليل في المضارع

♦ You must speak good Arabic if you've lived here .

لابد أنه حرف جر / صفة / اسم Must + be

♦ He must be English. He speaks English well.

♦ Ali must be happy. He has just won a gold medal.

2- Must have + (p.p) الاستنتاج المثبت القائم على دليل في الماضي

♦ It must have been cold there. There is snow on the ground in the photo.

♦ Passing his driving test must have made Ahmed very happy

3- Can't / Couldn't + (inf) لا يمكن أن يكون

يعبر عن الاستنتاج المنفي القائم على دليل في المضارع

♦ He can't be Egyptian He doesn't speak Arabic.

♦ That can't be Kamal. He looks too old.

4- Can't / Couldn't (have + pp) الاستنتاج المنفي القائم على دليل في الماضي

♦ Ali can't have forgotten. He's got a very good memory.

5- Might / May / could + (inf) من المحتمل

للتعبير عن عدم التأكد (الاحتمال) في المضارع عندما لا يوجد دليل

♦ He might be French, but he is probably Italian.

6- Might / may (have + pp) احتمال وقوع شيء في الماضي دون دليل

♦ My mother might have gone to the market . I'm not sure where she is.

Choose the correct answer:

1- I can't find my book. I it on the bus.

- a) can't have left b) must leave c) may leave
d) may have left

2-Shegone to school today. It's Friday.

- a) must have b) can't have c) may have d) should have

3-A: Can I have some sweets? I am hungry.

B: Yoube hungry. You have just had dinner.

- a) can't b) must c) should d) may

4- Tom written this, because it is in French and he doesn't know French.

- a) might have b) may have c) can't have d) must have

5- He looks so tired. He worked very hard.

- a) can't have b) should have c) must have d) might have

6-He be a clever boy. He has entered the university.

- a) may b) can't c) must d) should

7-John went to the movies last night, but he at home and revised his lessons.

- a) might stay b) might have stayed
c) shouldn't have stayed d) could have stayed

8-She teaches maths at the university. Shebe stupid.

- a) may b) must c) should d) can't

9-Sally looks sad. Shea problem with something.

- a) must have b) can't have c) may have had d) should have

10-Bob.....at school because I haven't seen him there today.

- a) must have been b) can't have been
c) may have been d) shouldn't be

11-Adel hasn't come to work yet. He has never been late for work. He the bus.

- a) might miss b) must have missed
c) can't have missed d) should miss

Chapter 7

12-Tamer is a very good boy, so he.....that window.

- a) mustn't break b) shouldn't break
c) may have broken d) can't have broken

13-I'm sure that I dropped my key in the car. Itbe there.

- a) must b) should c) might d) can't

14- The street is wet this morning. I'm not sure but it
rained last night.

- a) must have b) can't have c) may have d) should have

15- A: I talked to your science teacher at school yesterday.

B: You to her because she wasn't at school yesterday.

- a) can't have talked b) shouldn't have talked
c) could have talked d) must have talked

16- The man was being taken to hospital. He an accident.

- a) must have b) can't have had
c) must have had d) should have had

17-She knew everything about our plans.

Sheto our conversation.

- a) should listen b) can't have listened
c) mustn't have listen d) must have listened

18-Hethe beef when we were out. He is a vegetarian.

- a) shouldn't eat b) shouldn't have eaten
c) can't have eaten d) must have eaten

19- He spends all day sitting at cafés. Hebe out of job.

- a) will b) should c) must d) can't

20- John said he would ring, but he hasn't. He
forgotten all about it.

- a) mustn't have b) can't have c) may have d) should have

21-They are asking the way to the city center.

They.....be tourists.

- a) can't b) may c) shouldn't d) couldn't

22- If you've been trying to lose weight, then you really
..... have eaten all that ice cream.

- a) shouldn't b) might c) can't d) must

Questions and answers:

1.Why do you think Captain Smollett put up a flag earlier on the fort?

- To tell the pirates that he controlled the fort.

2. Why do you think Ben Gun refused to go inside the fort? Or Ben Gun was a careful person?

- He did not know if he could trust the people inside it.

3. Why do you think Ben Gun seemed a little crazy?

- As he lived alone on the island for three years.

4.How do you think Jim knew that the pirates controlled the ship?

- The ship had the pirates' flag.

5. Why do you think Jim and the men wish that the pirates would leave with the ship?

- They thought that if they left with the ship, they could wait for help to arrive.

6. Silver's truce had two offers and one threat. What were they?

- He said he would take them home or somewhere safe if they gave him the map, or they could stay on the island and wait for help. His threat was the sound of guns .

7.Why do you think Silver came to the fort with a white flag?

- To show that they wanted a truce.

8. If you were Captain Smollett, would you accept the truce ? Why?

- I wouldn't accept it as Silver wanted to deceive them.

9. Do you think Silver really wanted a truce?

Yes, he wanted a truce but only if they agreed to his offer.

10.Captain Smollett killed two birds with one stone when he gave everyone in the fort a job to do. Explain.

Chapter 8

1. Do you think Captain Smollett was a good captain?

Why/Why not ?

Yes, because he made good decisions in the fight with the pirates.

2. Why do you think the north was the weakest side in the fort?

- As Captain Smollett asked two men to attack it.

3- The pirates tried to enter the fort . Was that right? Why?

- No as it would be easy for the men inside it to kill them

4. Why did Captain Smollett say, "I know that we can win after the fight" ?

There were fewer pirates now because some of them died in the fight.

5. What was Jim's plan when he saw the little boat ? was his plan successful till the end?

- He planned to cut the rope of the anchor to make the ship float away. This plan was a success until his boat was carried in the waves.

6. Jim was brave. Explain.

- He left the fort alone and went to the ship to cut the rope of the anchor.

7. Was Jim right to cut the rope on the Hispaniola? Why?

He wasn't right as the wind led his boat large waves and he waited to die

8. Why did Jim expect a "terrible end" ?

- He thought that his boat was going to sink.

9. Jim was lucky. Why do you think that?

- As he didn't die when he couldn't control the boat.

10 . Why do you think Dr Livesy wanted to find Ben Gun?

- He wanted to ask him about the place of the treasure.

Chapter 9

1. Why do you think Jim wanted to take the pirates' flag down from the ship?

- To tell others he controlled the ship and became the captain.

2. In what way did Hands help Jim on the Hispaniola?

- He showed Jim how to sail the ship.

3. The flag is very important to any ship. How?

- It shows who controls or owns it.

4. Why do you think Jim decided to sail the ship to the north of the island?

- He wanted to keep the ship safe away from the pirates.

5." Of course,I'll sail the ship wherever you want to go" Did Hands really help him? How?

- He showed him how to sail the ship, at the same time he wanted to deceive him to kill him.

6.Jim was a clever boy. How?

- He could cut the ship's rope to make the pirates lose it.

- He watched Hands and knew he was dishonest.

7. What's your opinion of Hands?

- He was a criminal as he wanted to kill Jim.

8. Why do you think Jim asked Hans to call him "Captain"? What was Hands' reaction?

- To make Hands know that he took control of the ship.

9. Hands was a strong pirate. Explain.

- he tried to attack Jim to kill him although he was injured.

10. Why do you think Jim climbed up the mast of the ship during his fight with Hans?

- To escape from Hands as he thought hands couldn't catch him as he was injured.

11. How do you think Jim was kind?

- he gave Hands some food and a bandage.

Chapter 10

1. When Jim arrived at the fort, he was sad, then he was very happy but worried. Explain.

- He was sad because at first he thought his friends were dead. He was happy when he knew they were alive, but worried because he did not know where they were.

2. Jim was in trouble but he could turn things upside down. Explain.

- Although he was with the pirates and in trouble he could use his knowledge of the ship was to have power over Silver.

4. Do you think Jim was right to offer to help Silver in his trial ?

- As he wanted to protect himself from Silver so he offered to help him in the trial.

5. Do you think Jim was right that he told Silver he was not frightened of him in front of his men ?

- No because the men were angry with him and Silver as Jim was right.

6. Silver had two offers and both were surprising, to Jim. Illustrate.

- First, he asked Jim to join the pirates, then he asked him to help him, perhaps against the pirates.

7. Why do you think Silver wanted Jim to join the pirates ?

- Because Jim clever and reminded Silver to himself when he was a boy.

Chapter 11

1. Why does Jim think that Silver would do or say anything to stay safe?

- Because he has seen him do this many times.

2. Why do you think Dr Livesy agree to let Silver look for the treasure?

- I think he probably has a plan.

3. Why do you think George was still angry after Silver answered the pirates' questions?

- Because he wanted to be the captain instead of Silver. He probably thinks Silver and Jim are planning something too.

4. Why do you think the pirates wanted Jim to be the leader?

- As he had the ship.

5. Why did Dr livesy think that Silver was frightened?

- He he lost the ship and the pirates wouldn't follow him.

6. Why do you think Jim decided to stay with the pirates?

- As Silver trusted him so it would be useful to stay with them.

7. Silver decided to keep Jim safe. Why?

- To help each other until they find the treasure.

Chapter 12

1. What do you think of Silver?

- He was a bad man.

2. How do you think Jim felt while staying with the pirates?

- He was frightened as they were bad people.

3. Why do you think Silver gave Jim a gun?

- He perhaps thought the pirates would attack them because there was no treasure

4. Why do you think Morgan said, "Flint was a terrible man"?

- They found the skeleton of a man. It was pointing north and they thought Flint did this to the man as a game. He was not a good man.

5. Why do you think Ben Gun pretended to be Flint?

- I think he wanted to frighten the pirates and slow them down.

6. Why do you think Livesy gave the map to silver?

- As he knew Ben Gun hid the treasure.

Best wishes