



3<sup>rd</sup> Sec Final Revision  
Unit By Unit

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# Unit 1

## READ ALL ABOUT

### Key Vocabulary

<b>broadsheet</b>	صحيفة رسمية (جريدة كبيرة الورق)
<b>tabloid</b>	صحيفة شعبية (جريدة صغيرة مع الصور)
<b>announce</b>	يعلن
<b>apprenticeship</b>	تدريب مهني
<b>authority</b>	سلطة-هيئة
<b>balance</b>	متوازن - عادل
<b>bias</b>	ينحاز - انحياز
<b>biased</b>	متحيز/مغرض
<b>block</b>	يسد/يمنع/يعيق
<b>bookseller</b>	بائع الكتب
<b>businesses</b>	أعمال تجارية
<b>casualty</b>	حالة وفاة - خسارة
<b>celebrity</b>	شخص مشهور
<b>cheat</b>	يفش - غشاش
<b>claim</b>	يزعم - يدعي
<b>compensate</b>	يعوض
<b>consequently</b>	بناءً على ذلك
<b>constant</b>	متواصل - دائم
<b>content</b>	محتوي - مسرور
<b>covict</b>	شخص مدان
<b>copy</b>	ينسخ
<b>copyright</b>	حقوق النشر
<b>criminal</b>	مجرم-جنائي
<b>deathly</b>	بشكل مميت
<b>demand</b>	يطالب-مطلب
<b>editor</b>	محرر/رئيس تحرير
<b>emotional</b>	عاطفي-وجداني
<b>ethical</b>	اخلاقي
<b>exaggerate</b>	يبالغ
<b>excitement</b>	اثارة

<b>experience</b>	خبرة - يمر بتجربه
<b>factual</b>	حقيقي - واقعي
<b>fans</b>	مشجعون - أنصار
<b>financially</b>	ماليا
<b>formal</b>	رسمي
<b>former</b>	السابق
<b>grumpy</b>	حاد بالطبع
<b>guidebook</b>	كتاب ارشادي
<b>headlines</b>	عناوين الجريدة
<b>highlight</b>	يوضح - يبرز - شيء مشرق
<b>illegal</b>	غير قانوني
<b>impact</b>	يؤثر في / تأثير
<b>incident</b>	حدث - واقعه
<b>lane</b>	ممر/طريق / زقاق
<b>include=evolve</b>	يشمل
<b>investigate</b>	يتحرى - يستقصي
<b>likely</b>	من المحتمل
<b>mostly</b>	غالبا
<b>long-awaited</b>	شيء طال انتظاره
<b>long-term</b>	طويل المدي
<b>mislead-misled</b>	يضل - يخدع
<b>nevertheless</b>	وبرغم ذلك
<b>nosy</b>	فضولي
<b>objective</b>	هدف - موضوعي
<b>obtain</b>	يحصل علي-يكتسب
<b>obviously</b>	بشكل واضح
<b>occur</b>	يحدث
<b>omit-ted</b>	يحذف
<b>omission</b>	حذف-اغفال
<b>permission</b>	إذن-تصريح

<b>exist</b>	يوجد
<b>piracy</b>	قرصنة - انتحال
<b>pirated</b>	مقرصن (مسروق)
<b>placement</b>	المكان - الوضع
<b>prove</b>	يثبت - يبرهن
<b>publisher</b>	ناشر / دار نشر
<b>remove</b>	يزيل - ينقل
<b>reporter</b>	صحفي - مراسل
<b>require</b>	يتطلب - يستلزم
<b>rescuer</b>	منقذ- مسعف
<b>route</b>	طريق - مسار
<b>ruin</b>	يفسد
<b>sandstorm</b>	عاصفه رملية
<b>shocked</b>	مصدوم
<b>source</b>	مصدر
<b>spade</b>	جاروف
<b>spin - spun</b>	يدور/ يلف / يتلائم
<b>spread</b>	ينتشر
<b>strict</b>	حاسم
<b>sum</b>	مبلغ - مسأله حسابيه
<b>survey</b>	دراسة - بحث
<b>thankfully</b>	بفضل الله - لحسن الحظ
<b>tonne=ton</b>	طن (الف كيلو جرام)
<b>trainee</b>	متدرب
<b>violate</b>	ينتهك
<b>voluntary</b>	تطوعي
<b>well-known</b>	معروف
<b>whilst=whereas</b>	بينما
<b>wait with bated breath</b>	ينتظر بفارغ الصبر



## Expressions , Prepositions and Idioms.

(rely-depend) on	يعتمد علي	give up	يتخلي عن - يستسلم	put in place	يضع الشيء في مكانه
at a lower price	بسعر منخفض	type up	ينسخ	rather than	بدلا من
by law	بالقانون	to conclude,	ختاما	get trapped	يحصار - يحتجز
Look out over	يطل علي	rhyme (with)	قافيه - يتناغم مع	car hire	تأجير السيارات
make an effort	ي بذل مجهود	return to normal	يعود لطبيعته	digital version	نسخه رقميه
Leave out	يففل - يترك	point of view	وجهه نظر	current affairs	الشئون الحاليه
In summary	باختصار	Print version	نسخه ورقيه	city centre	مركز المدينه
sum up	باختصار	thankful-grateful (to)	ممتن ل	dig out	يحفر - ينقب عن
Internet access	الوصول للنت	artistic content	محتوي فني		

## Synonyms and Antonyms

Word	Meaning	Synonyms	Antonyms
cheat	يفش - يحتال	trick / deceive	keep / preserve
claim	يدعي - يزعم	pretend / allege	deny / disclaim
common	شائع	popular / well-known	unpopular / unknown
demand	يطلب - يحتاج	request / require	offer / present / grant
different	مختلف	various / diverse	same / similar
factual	واقعي	real / actual	fictional / fictitious
formal	رسمي	official	informal / unofficial
huge	ضخم	massive / enormous	tiny / small
nosy	فضولي - متطفل	curious / inquisitive	unconcerned / uninterested
piracy	قرصنه	copying / stealing	honesty / preservation
ruin	يتلف - يفسد	destroy / spoil	mend / heal / protect
shown	معروض	displayed	hidden
simple	بسيط	easy / plain	complex / difficult
successful	ناجح	prosperous / flourishing	unsuccessful

## Exercises on Vocabulary

### Exercises on Vocabulary (from Set Books)

- 1** Tarek often won running races at school, but we all knew he was a .....He did not follow the correct route and did not run as far as other students.  
 (A) beggar (B) piracy (C) cheat (D) pirate
- 2** The family picnic was..... when there was a sandstorm and everyone had to wait inside.  
 (A) ruined (B) spun (C) balanced (D) included
- 3** The police have closed the train station because there has been a/ an.....  
 (A) news (B) incident (C) information (D) instrument
- 4** Workers at the factory have.....better pay and shorter working hours.  
 (A) provided (B) gave (C) shocked (D) demanded
- 5** Downloading music from some websites on the internet without paying is an example of .....and people should not do it.  
 (A) honesty (B) beauty (C) piracy (D) privacy

### Exercises from Longman

- 6** A..... newspaper has small pages and large photos.  
 (A) broadcast (B) tabloid (C) blog (D) poster
- 7** It is..... that some people were typing up copies of the book to share it illegally.  
 (A) comfortable (B) appeared (C) climbed (D) claimed
- 8** A..... newspaper is a more formal newspaper with large pages.  
 (A) broadsheet (B) poster (C) blog (D) tabloid
- 9** It is not easy for young writers to.....their new books.  
 (A) write (B) publish (C) come out (D) appear
- 10** The accident.....despite the carefulness of the driver because there was a sudden leak in the brake oil.  
 (A) claimed (B) caused (C) excused (D) occurred
- 11** I applied for the new job and I am waiting for the answer to my application with bated breath. This means that I.....  
 (A) no longer expect that I will get the new job.  
 (B) am waiting hopelessly to get promoted.  
 (C) am in a nervous and excited state anticipating what will happen.  
 (D) am sure I will get the new job.
- 12** ..... is one of the behaviours that you must stop practising.  
 (A) Cheating (B) Checking (C) Charity (D) Chatting
- 13** I was..... to hear that my car had been stolen.  
 (A) cheered (B) checked (C) Chocked (D) shocked
- 14** A successful journalist must be nosy and interested in people. This means that he/she has to be.....  
 (A) not curious and ambitious (C) cheerful and forgiving  
 (B) curious and inquisitive (D) unenthusiastically دون حماس waiting for good news

- 15** The giant ship had broken down and ..... navigation in the Suez Canal for seven days.  
 (A) allowed (B) eased (C) blocked (D) refused
- 16** The Prime Minister..... that there was a severe penalty against those who build illegally.  
 (A) advertised (B) announced (C) refused (D) decreased
- 17** The captain said that a strong wind .....the ship so that both its front and back hit the sides of the canal.  
 (A) stopped (B) robbed (C) begun (D) spun
- 18** The police officers are..... the cause of the crime to arrest the criminal.  
 (A) announcing (B) hiding (C) investigating (D) refusing
- 19** Unfortunately, the collapse of the house has caused tens of..... and a lot of injuries.  
 (A) casualties (B) abilities (C) facilities (D) impurities
- 20** After the accident, the injured people were.....financially.  
 (A) regulated (B) fined (C) compensated (D) freed
- 21** The journalist was biased by .....; he put the story at the top of the page to show it was interesting.  
 (A) repetition (B) placement (C) omission (D) spin
- 22** The police were able to rescue the people who were ..... inside the house during the fire.  
 (A) typed (B) tripped (C) wrapped (D) trapped

## Confusing Vocabulary

- 23** The story ..... in the newspaper, despite the actor's objections.  
 (A) published (B) was published (C) was come out (D) typed
- 24** The story ..... in the newspaper, despite the actor's objections.  
 (A) came out (B) published (C) appeared (D) both a & c
- 25** The story ..... in the newspaper last Friday was so interesting.  
 (A) was published (B) published (C) came out (D) appeared
- 26** He wrote his most famous poem "Suffering" which ..... in his last collection of verse during his illness which led to his death.  
 (A) seemed (B) appeared (C) told (D) discovered
- 27** There will be a full ..... to work out what caused the accident.  
 (A) investigator (B) investigate (C) investigation (D) investigatory
- 28** Police accident ..... were yesterday examining the lorry to try to establish the cause of the brake failure.  
 (A) investigators (B) investigates (C) investigations (D) investigatory
- 29** The government sent some policemen to..... the problem of inner city violence.  
 (A) investigator (B) investigate (C) investigation (D) investigatory

**30** The ..... by the government that it is to sell off a million housing units to low- income youth is welcome.

- (A) announce (B) announcement (C) advertisements (D) advertise

**31** My sister surprised everyone by..... she was leaving her job.

- (A) announcing (B) announcement (C) advertisements (D) advertising

**32** We all appreciate his thoughts as they are sensible and.....not old.

- (A) old-fashioned (B) out-of-date (C) up-to-date (D) update

**33** He didn't contact his parents, but he posted..... on his Facebook page so they would know he was safe.

- (A) old-fashioned (B) out-of-date (C) up-to-date (D) updates

**34** The next meeting is due to..... held in three months' time.

- (A) be (B) being (C) have (D) having

**35** A number of medical conditions are due to..... overweight.

- (A) be (B) being (C) have (D) having

**36** A fallen tree is..... the road.

- (A) closing (B) blocking (C) deleting (D) locking

**37** ..... your eyes - I've got a surprise for you.

- (A) Close (B) Block (C) Delete (D) Lock

**38** You really should..... your car or it'll get stolen.

- (A) close (B) block (C) delete (D) lock

## Vocabulary with other meanings and uses ?

**39** That wonderful idea .....to me during our discussion.

- (A) occurred (B) took place (C) happened (D) claimed

**40** The referee .....him in the first half for a tussle مشاجرة with the goalkeeper.

- (A) deserved (B) emailed (C) reserved (D) booked

**41** When people....., they make thread by twisting together pieces of a fibre such as wool or cotton using a device or machine.

- (A) orbit (B) spin (C) scare (D) omit

**42** I'm not sure what I would do if I were in your.....

- (A) location (B) job (C) position (D) site

**43** In the UK it is illegal to drive..... holding a mobile phone.

- (A) whilst (B) during (C) consequently (D) A & B

**44** The police successfully cut down the drug.....

- (A) traffic (B) tree (C) tram (D) terrific

**45** Reducing the number of road..... is a priority for the government.

- (A) investigations (B) casualties (C) donations (D) conversations

**46** She had.....a story that was too silly to be believed.

- (A) spun (B) persuaded (C) misled (D) contained



## GRAMMAR



1

The past simple tense زمن الماضي البسيط

Form

الشكل

Affirmative في الجمل المثبتة

فعل في التصريف الثاني + فاعل

They played a tennis game last Friday.

Mr Hany Sabry explained the lesson last week.

Negative في النفي

فعل في المصدر + didn't + فاعل

The actor didn't want to answer my questions!

فعل في التصريف الثاني + never + فاعل

He never lent me any money.

Interrogative في الاستفهام

..... ؟ فعل في المصدر + Inf + فاعل + did + كلمة استفهام

Where did you meet Ali?/ Did your father buy you a birthday present?

Passive في المبنى للمجهول

was / were + تائب فاعل

The email was sent more than an hour ago.

The children were given pocket money before leaving for school.

2

The past continuous tense زمن الماضي المستمر

Form

الشكل

Affirmative في

was / were + V.ing + فاعل

I was doing my homework at 8 yesterday.



## Negative في النفي

فاعل + wasn't / weren't + V.ing

They weren't waiting for the bus at that time.

## Interrogative في الاستفهام

Was / Were + فاعل + V+ing.....? (كلمة استفهام)

Were you sleeping when your father arrived?

What was Ali doing when you saw the boss?

## Passive في المبني للمجهول

was / were + being + p.p. + نائب فاعل

The shirt was being ironed when you came.

The babies were being bathed when the lights went out.

## ملاحظات هامة على الماضي البسيط والمستمر



He **studied** and **watched** TV.

Amr was watching TV **while/when/as/just as** his dad was reading a novel.

While/When/As/Just as Amr was watching TV, his dad was reading a novel.

Amr was studying **when** his friend visited him.

استخدام الماضي البسيط يعني انها احداث متتالية  
استخدام الماضي المستمر في كلا الجملتين معناه ان الحدثين  
حدثا ف نفس الوقت

استخدام الماضي البسيط مع الماضي المستمر يعني أن  
الحدث في الماضي البسيط حدث اثناء الماضي المستمر  
(أي أن الماضي المستمر هو الحدث الاقدم)



## used to

Adel used to **smoke**. Now, he **doesn't**.

Adel used to **be** late. now, he **isn't**.

Adel didn't **use to** smoke. (never used to)

(فاعل) **be/get** used to **ing - noun** = accustomed to

Heba gets used to playing chess.

(be) used to + noun غير عاقل

The knife **is used to** cut food.

للتعبير عن عادة ماضية غير موجودة الآن.

لاحظ النفي النفي هنا مختلف لان الفعل الرئيسي للجملة be  
هذه طريقة النفي

هنا مستخدمة كصفة بمعنى معتاد على

هنا مستخدمة كمبني للمجهول ( يستخدم لكي ... )

## Check Points ?

- 1 The door opened and someone..... in .  
 (A) come (B) comes (C) has come (D) came
- 2 I finished work, walked to the beach and..... my friends yesterday.  
 (A) have met (B) met (C) was met (D) was meeting
- 3 I.....smoke, but now I don't.  
 (A) got used (B) was used to (C) used to (D) didn't use to
- 4 Fatma visited her uncle two days.....  
 (A) ago (B) for (C) lately (D) last
- 5 I.....an email from the bank two hours ago.  
 (A) was receiving (B) had received (C) received (D) have received
- 6 When I was on holiday in Alex, I always..... my meals at Gad Restaurant.  
 (A) had had (B) am having (C) have (D) had
- 7 When my friend Ali arrived, we .....our lunch. I asked him to eat with us, but he refused.  
 (A) had had (B) were having (C) are having (D) have had
- 8 This time last night, I.....to Mansura to visit my uncle.  
 (A) was driving (B) will drive (C) am driving (D) have driven

## 3 Present Perfect Tense زمن المضارع التام

### Form الشكل

#### Affirmative في الجمل المثبتة

فاعل + have/has + p.p

It has rained a lot this year.

#### Negative في النفي

فاعل + haven't / hasn't + p.p

I have not eaten breakfast today.

كما يمكن استخدام never: ←

We have never been abroad.

#### Interrogative في الاستفهام

p.p.. + فاعل + have/has + (كلمة استفهام)

Has she finished eating?

What has she cooked for dinner?

## في المبني للمجهول Passive

have/has + been + p.p... + نائب الفاعل

Dinner has been cooked by me.

The flowers have been picked by the girls.

تستخدم معه تعبيرات عامة. فلاحظ جيدا كيف تستخدم هذه التعبيرات :

He has **just** arrived.  
He has **already** arrived.  
He has arrived **already**.  
He **hasn't** arrived **yet**.

Has he arrived **yet**?

He has travelled to London three times **so far**.  
I have written three emails **up till now**. (until now)

It is the **first time** I have played squash.

He has arrived **lately** / **recently**.  
**Lately**, / **Recently**, he has arrived.  
He **hasn't ever** played squash.  
Has he **ever** played squash?  
He has **never** played = He **hasn't ever** played.

The **best** film I have **ever** watched.  
He has improved **in the last** few years.

I have gained experience **over the years**.

→ **Since** ( يأتي بعدها ) بداية المدة فقط

→ **For** يأتي بعدها المدة الزمنية

He has gone since **3 o'clock**. ساعة  
He has gone since **sunday**. اسم يوم  
He has gone since **March**. اسم شهر  
He has gone since **2012**. سنة  
He has gone since **graduation**. اسم  
He has travelled since **last week**. فترة زمنية + last

He has gone for **3 hours**.  
He has gone for **4 days**.  
He has gone for **two weeks**.  
He has gone for **three months**.  
He has gone for **5 years**.  
He has travelled for **the last week**.

Since when.....?  
For how long.....?

← يأتي بعدها جملة في الماضي البسيط  
I haven't seen him **since** I was young.  
He has joined our club **since** he was young.

I have lived here **ever since** I was a child.  
I haven't met him **since**. (since then)

## الفرق بين المضارع التام والماضي البسيط

The Present Perfect tense	The Past Simple tense
للتعبير عن حدث بدأ في الماضي ولازال مستمرا في الحاضر. Hoda <b>has lived</b> in Ismailia for eight years. (She still lives there.)	يعبر عن حدث وقع وانتهى في الماضي Hoda <b>lived</b> in Ismailia from 2000 to 2008. (She no longer lives there.)
للتعبير عما انجزه شخص وقابل للزيادة والتكرار ( عندما يكون الشخص لازال على قيد الحياة ) Farouk Gwida <b>has written</b> many poems.	للتعبير عما انجزه شخص في الماضي ولكنه غير قابل للزيادة والتكرار (لوفاه الشخص مثلاً) Ahmed Shawqi <b>wrote</b> many poems.
عندما يكون توقيت وقوع الحدث غير معلوم Atef <b>has bought</b> a toy car. (We don't know when.)	عندما يكون توقيت وقوع الحدث معروفا Alef <b>bought</b> a toy car last week. (We know this is a fact.)
للتعبير عن حدث وقع في الماضي وله نتيجة في الحاضر I <b>have lost</b> my keys. I can't get into my house now.	للتعبير عن حدث وقع في الماضي وليس له نتيجة في الحاضر ولا مرتبط به I <b>lost</b> my keys yesterday, so I <b>bought</b> new keys.

## Check Points ?

- 9 We haven't seen him.....over a year.  
 (A) since (B) for (C) from (D) ago
- 10 She.....Cairo. This means that she is still there.  
 (A) has been to (B) hasn't gone to (C) has gone (D) didn't go to
- 11 We ..... our old friends for a year because we are too busy.  
 (A) hadn't met (B) weren't met (C) haven't met (D) haven't been met
- 12 Why..... on holiday last weekend?  
 (A) didn't you go (B) won't you go (C) are you going (D) haven't you gone
- 13 They..... a cup of tea for you. It is on the table.  
 (A) am making (B) had made (C) have made (D) make
- 14 I..... my arm three times.  
 (A) was broken (B) has broken (C) broken (D) have broken
- 15 We have worked very hard.....  
 (A) last week (B) this week (C) two weeks ago (D) yesterday

## Exercises on Grammar ? (from Set Books) ?

- 16 What sport did you use to do.....you were a child?  
 (A) when (B) since (C) for (D) ago
- 17 I hadn't visited Sharm El-Sheikh for years, so a month ago, I ..... there with my family.  
 (A) have gone (B) had gone (C) went (D) would go
- 18 Sherif has lived in London .....his childhood.  
 (A) while (B) when (C) for (D) since
- 19 One morning, while we..... on the beach, I was surprised to see one of my best friends.  
 (A) walked (B) were walking (C) had walked (D) have walked
- 20 Amgad has practised swimming..... he was six years old.  
 (A) since (B) for (C) when (D) already
- 21 .....you ever been to a football match?  
 (A) Do (B) Did (C) Would (D) Have
- 22 I haven't been to Aswan .....years.  
 (A) yet (B) when (C) for (D) since
- 23 Two weeks....., my grandmother was seriously ill, but she is better now.  
 (A) when (B) for (C) since (D) ago
- 24 .....I was waiting for the bus, my mother phoned me.  
 (A) When (B) On (C) During (D) As soon as
- 25 When .....you last see your grandparents?  
 (A) have (B) did (C) do (D) had



## Exercises from Longman



- 26 It's been two months since we last .....our uncle in the village.  
 (A) had visited (B) visited (C) have visited (D) visit
- 27 My friend..... a health problem since he lived in that highly-polluted area.  
 (A) has had (B) had had (C) had (D) has been
- 28 I..... dinner when Adel arrived, so I warmly asked him to share the meal with me.  
 (A) would have (B) am having (C) was having (D) had had
- 29 Sorry for being late, Sir. Please, let me in; I .....trapped in very bad traffic.  
 (A) have been (B) have gone (C) was gone (D) had been
- 30 My sister .....her university degree in 2018.  
 (A) don't (B) am not (C) has got (D) got
- 31 I used to play football when I was young, but now I.....  
 (A) published (B) was published (C) didn't (D) wasn't
- 32 What .....at 7 pm yesterday?  
 (A) you were doing (B) have you done (C) were you doing (D) will you be doing
- 33 The government.....a lot of villages recently.  
 (A) has modernized (B) had modernised (C) was modernizing (D) was modernized
- 34 Rami is very happy; he..... a medal for writing poetry.  
 (A) is winning (B) won (C) has won (D) had won
- 35 A terrible accident..... place on the Cairo-Alexandria desert road. There were a lot of deaths.  
 (A) was taken (B) has taken (C) has been taken (D) is taking
- 36 You needn't make food. I.....a good meal already.  
 (A) was cooking (B) had cooked (C) was cooked (D) have cooked
- 37 She..... dinner when we returned home.  
 (A) doesn't make (B) wasn't made (C) isn't making (D) wasn't making

## Exercises from Previous Exams



- 38 Not only .....the reports, but he also leaked them to the press. ( علمي دور ( 2021 )  
 (A) he had stolen (B) did he steal (C) he has stolen (D) does he steal
- 39 It's a month..... Hind last visited her uncle (ث. ع 2011)  
 (A) for (B) since (C) when (D) ago
- 40 For centuries, the wind..... to sail ships. It's still used in some places (ث. ع 2011)  
 (A) was used (B) is used (C) has been used (D) had been used
- 41 After the car ....., we will travel at once. دور ثاني 2021  
 (A) has been repaired (B) had been repaired (C) had repaired (D) has repaired
- 42 Ahmed's car was hit by a driver who..... at mad speed. دور أول 2016  
 (A) has driven (B) was driven (C) was driving (D) was being driven

43 While..... home, the car's tyres burst.

ث.ع دور ثان 2021

- (A) I am driving (B) I was driving (C) driven (D) was driving

44 They..... to spend the feast with us every year until we moved.

ث.ع 2010

- (A) use (B) are used (C) have used (D) used

45 Dr Tamer .....four patients so far this morning.

أزهر 2019

- (A) has seen (B) had seen (C) was seen (D) had been seen

## Exercises for Top-notch Students

46 "Atef used to study 12 hours a day." This means: .....

- (A) Atef still studies 12 hours a day. (C) Atef never studied 12 hours a day.  
(B) Atef no longer studies 12 hours a day. (D) B & C

47 Which of the following sentences is structurally INCORRECT?

- (A) I didn't use to be good at football. (C) I used not to be good at football.  
(B) I never used to be so good at football. (D) I wouldn't be good at football.

48 The phone was engaged when I called. Who..... to when I called?

- (A) did you talk (B) were you talking (C) have you talked (D) do you talk

49 Which of the following sentences is structurally CORRECT?

- (A) Last year, I was going to the cinema every weekend.  
(B) About four years ago, I was deciding to become a chef.  
(C) While I practised the trumpet late last night, a neighbour come to complain.  
(D) About four years ago, I decided to become a chef.

50 Which of the following sentences is structurally INCORRECT?

- (A) While driving to work, Omar witnessed a car accident on the highway.  
(B) While driving to work, a car accident was witnessed on the highway.  
(C) While Omar was driving to work, he witnessed a car accident on the highway.  
(D) Omar witnessed a car accident on the highway while he was driving to work.

51 I..... pizza for a really long time. Now I love it!

- (A) didn't like (B) haven't liked (C) wasn't liked (D) won't like

52 This is the first time she has ever eaten Italian food. This means.....

- (A) She ate Italian food before. (C) She is eating Italian food for the first time.  
(B) She has never eaten Italian food before (D) B & C

53 Omnia last went shopping a week ago. This means: .....

- (A) She hasn't gone shopping since last week.  
(B) The last time she went shopping was a week ago.  
(C) It's a week since she last went shopping.  
(D) A & B & C are OK.

54 A: You went to Chile, didn't you?

B: No, but I..... to Peru, which is right next door."

- (A) had gone (B) was going (C) was gone (D) did go



## Great Expectations

- تحليل الشخصيات و موضوعات القصة .
- ملخص لكل فصل مع ترجمته إلى اللغة العربية .
- أسئلة التفكير النقدي بإجاباتها .
- أسئلة على كل فصل بدون إجابات .





## Pip (Philip Pirrip) بيب (فيليب بيريب)

- Pip was an orphan and brought up by his sister, Mrs. Joe who was cruel as she treated him badly and always complained about him. By contrast, her husband, Joe, the blacksmith, was kind and Pip's friend.
- كان بيب يتيمًا وتربى على يد أخته، السيدة جو، التي كانت قاسية حيث كانت تعامله بشكل سيء ودائمًا ما كانت تشكو منه. بالمقابل، كان زوجها، جو، الحداد، طيبًا وصديقًا لبيب.
- Pip is ambitious as his ambitions were to become a gentleman to improve his social position and win the heart of Estella.
- بيب طموح حيث كانت طموحاته أن يصبح رجلًا من السادة لتحسين موقعه الاجتماعي وكسب قلب إستيلا.
- Pip was a sympathetic character as he helped Magwitch and helped Herbert.
- كان بيب شخصية متعاطفة حيث ساعد ماجويتش وساعد هربرت.
- Pip wasn't a loyal friend as he felt ashamed of himself and his relatives.
- لم يكن بيب صديقًا وافيًا حيث شعر بالخجل من نفسه وأقاربه.
- Pip loved Estella and was attracted by her beauty although she treated him rudely.
- أحب بيب إستيلا وجذبته جمالها على الرغم من معاملتها الفظة له.
- He feels sorry for Havisham and helps Herbert to set up in business.
- يشعر بالأسف تجاه هافيشام ويساعد هربرت على إنشاء عمل تجاري.
- When he was a gentleman, he treated Joe proudly and avoided meeting them.
- عندما أصبح رجلًا من السادة، عامل جو بفخر وتجنب لقاءه.
- He seeks fortune and fame although those things can't make him happy.
- يسعى وراء الثروة والشهرة على الرغم من أن هذه الأشياء لا يمكن أن تجعله سعيدًا.
- Pip didn't achieve his goals although he became a gentleman for a time; he ended up with no money and did not marry Estella.
- لم يحقق بيب أهدافه على الرغم من أنه أصبح رجلًا من السادة لفترة؛ انتهى به الأمر بدون مال ولم يتزوج إستيلا.



## Miss Havisham السيدة هافيشام

- Miss Havisham is a rich woman who has destroyed her own life.
- السيدة هافيشام امرأة ثرية دمرت حياتها بنفسها.
- She loves a gentleman called Compeyson and they got engaged.
- تحب رجلًا يدعى كومبيسون وقد خُطبا.
- She gives her fiancé too much of her fortune. On their wedding day, he deserted her.
- أعطت خطيبها الكثير من ثروتها. في يوم زفافهما، تخلى عنها.
- Miss Havisham's life has stopped since that day.
- توقفت حياة السيدة هافيشام منذ ذلك اليوم.
- She keeps everything in the house as it; even the clocks are stopped at 08:40.
- تحتفظ بكل شيء في البيت كما هو؛ حتى الساعات متوقفة عند الساعة 08:40.
- She never takes off her wedding dress.
- لم تخلع فستان زفافها أبدًا.
- She adopts and raises Estella to try to take revenge on men for her broken heart.
- تتبنى وتربي إستيلا لمحاولة الانتقام من الرجال بسبب قلبها المكسور.
- She teaches Estella how to be cruel and cold hearted to break men's hearts.
- تعلم إستيلا كيف تكون قاسية وباردة القلب لكسر قلوب الرجال.
- She misleads Pip by making him love Estella to break his heart.
- تضلل بيب بجعله يحب إستيلا لكسر قلبه.
- Finally, she suffers from Estella's cruelty.
- وأخيرًا، تعاني من قسوة إستيلا.
- She regrets what she has done and asks Pip to forgive her.
- تندم على ما فعلته وتطلب من بيب أن يسامحها.





## Estella إستيلا

- Estella is the daughter of Magwitch (Provis) and Molly.  
● إستيلا هي ابنة ماجويتش (بروفيس) ومولي.
- She is a beautiful young lady around Pip's age.  
● هي فتاة جميلة في سن بيب تقريباً.
- She was adopted and raised by Miss Havisham.  
● تم تبنيها وتربيتها من قبل السيدة هافيشام.
- She treats Pip with only contempt and cruelty.  
● تعامل بيب بالازدراء والقسوة فقط.
- Miss Havisham turned her into a cruel, proud, and cold-hearted young lady.  
● حولتها السيدة هافيشام إلى سيدة شابة قاسية، متكبرة، وباردة القلب.
- She is cruel and cold. She has no heart.  
● هي قاسية وباردة. لا قلب لها.
- She isn't interested in Pip's love. Even after he has become a rich gentleman, she doesn't admire him.  
● ليست مهتمة بحب بيب، حتى بعد أن أصبح رجلاً من السادة ثرياً، لا تعجبها شخصيته.
- Miss Havisham makes her marry Bentley Drummle, not Pip.  
● السيدة هافيشام تجعلها تتزوج بنتلي درومل، لا بيب.
- She is unhappy with Drummle.  
● هي غير سعيدة مع درومل.
- At the end of the novel, she promises Pip to be friends forever.  
● في نهاية الرواية، تعد بيب بأن يكونوا أصدقاء إلى الأبد.



## Joe Gargery جو غارجري

- He is the husband of Pip's older sister, Mrs. Joe.  
● هو زوج أخت بيب الأكبر، السيدة جو.
- He is a blacksmith.  
● هو يعمل حداد.
- He is uneducated which makes him of lower class.  
● غير متعلم مما يجعله من الطبقة الأدنى.
- Unlike his wife, Joe was kind to Pip.  
● بخلاف زوجته، كان جو لطيفاً مع بيب.
- He is honest, satisfied, forgiving and faithful.  
● هو شخص صادق، راضٍ، مسامح، ومخلص.
- He has considered Pip to be his best friend.  
● كان يعتبر بيب أفضل صديق له.
- When Pip is very ill and heavily in debt, Joe looks after him and pays all his debts.  
● عندما يكون بيب مريضاً جداً ومديناً بشدة، يعتني جو به ويسدد كل ديونه.
- Joe marries Biddy, the kind-hearted girl and they have two children.  
● يتزوج جو ببدي، الفتاة ذات القلب الطيب، وينجبان طفلين.
- Joe represents kindness and love in the novel.  
● جو يمثل الطيبة والحب في الرواية.



## Mrs. Joe السيدة جو

- Pip's older sister and Joe's wife.

● أخت بيب الأكبر وزوجة جو.

● She is cruel.

● هي قاسية.

● She always complains about Pip.

● دائماً ما تشتكي من بيب.

● She doesn't want to look after him.

● لا ترغب في الاعتناء به.



## Magwitch (Provis)

### ماغويتش (بروفيس)

- Magwitch (Provis) (the convict) is a fearsome criminal who escapes from prison. ● ماغويتش (بروفيس) (السجين) هو مجرم مخيف يهرب من السجن.
- He is also Estella's father and Molly's husband.

● هو أيضاً والد إستيلا وزوج موللي.

● He is grateful as he uses his fortune to lift Pip into a higher position.

● هو ممتن حيث يستخدم ثروته لرفع بيب إلى مرتبة أعلى.

● He is Pip's secret benefactor. He decides to give Pip his wealth and make him a gentleman.

● هو المحسن السري لبيب. يقرر أن يمنح بيب ثروته ويجعله رجلاً من السادة.

● Magwitch has a lonely childhood. He has to beg and steal to survive.

● ماغويتش يعيش طفولة وحيدة. يضطر للتسول والسرقة للبقاء على قيد الحياة.

● Compeyson makes Magwitch steal for him.

● كومبيسون يجعل ماغويتش يسرق له.

● When they were arrested, Compeyson tells the court that Magwitch did all the crimes so Magwitch is given a life sentence.

● عندما تم اعتقالهما، يخبر كومبيسون المحكمة بأن ماغويتش ارتكب جميع الجرائم، لذا يحكم على ماغويتش بالسجن مدى الحياة.

● Magwitch escapes from the prison ship and meets Pip who brings him food and a file.

● ماغويتش يهرب من سفينة السجن ويقابل بيب الذي يحضر له طعاماً وملفاً.

● He is sent to Australia where he becomes a successful sheep farmer and makes a fortune.

● يتم إرساله إلى أستراليا حيث يصبح مزارع غنم ناجحاً ويكسب ثروة.

● He returns to England to see Pip, the gentleman he has made.

● يعود إلى إنجلترا ليرى بيب، الرجل الذي صنعه.

● He is arrested and dies in the prison hospital.

● يتم اعتقاله ويموت في مستشفى السجن.



## Mr. Jaggers السيد جاجرز

- He is the lawyer of both Miss Havisham and Magwitch.  
● هو محامي كل من السيدة هافيشام وماغويتش.
- He was hired by Magwitch to supervise Pip's elevation to the high class.  
● تم تعيينه من قبل ماغويتش للإشراف على ترقية بيب إلى الطبقة العليا.
- He is secretive as he never tells anyone more than he needs.  
● هو سرّي (غامض) حيث لا يخبر أحد أكثر مما يحتاج.
- He succeeds in making Molly be acquitted by the court.  
● نجح في تبرئة مولي أمام المحكمة.
- He takes Molly's daughter, Estella, to be adopted by Miss Havisham.  
● يأخذ ابنة مولي، إستيلا، لتبناها السيدة هافيشام.



## Biddy بيدي

- Biddy is a simple girl of the same social class as Pip.  
● بيدي هي فتاة بسيطة من نفس الطبقة الاجتماعية كيبب.
- She is helpful, simple and kindhearted.  
● إنها مفيدة، بسيطة، وطيبة القلب.
- She helps Pip with his education.  
● تساعد بيب في تعليمه.
- She moves into his home to take care of Mrs. Joe after she becomes disabled.  
● تنتقل إلى منزله لتعتني بالسيدة جو بعد أن تعطلت.
- Biddy refuses Pip's offer to help her with money.  
● ترفض بيدي عرض بيب لمساعدتها بالمال.
- Finally, she marries Joe and they have two children.  
● أخيرًا، تتزوج بيدي جو وينجبان طفلين.
- Biddy represents the opposite of Estella. She is kind and plain.  
● بيدي تمثل العكس تمامًا لإستيلا. إنها لطيفة وبسيطة.



## Matthew Pocket ماثيو بوكيت

- Miss Havisham's cousin; father of Herbert Pocket.  
● ابن عم السيدة هافيشام؛ والد هربرت بوكيت.
- He is a teacher.  
● هو معلم (مدرس).
- He is an intelligent and kind man.  
● هو رجل ذكي ولطيف.
- He is the only one who truly cared for Miss Havisham and warned her about Compeyson.  
● هو الوحيد الذي فعل حقًا يهتم بالسيدة هافيشام وحذرها من كومبيسون.



## Herbert Pocket هربرت بوكيت

- He is the son of Mr Matthew Pocket. He is a relative of Miss Havisham.  
هو ابن السيد ماثيو بوكيت. إنه قريب من السيدة هافيشام.
- He is the same age as Pip.  
هو من نفس عمر بيب.
- He was supposed to be adopted by Havisham, but that did not happen.  
كان من المفترض أن يتم تبنيه من قبل هافيشام، ولكن ذلك لم يحدث.
- Pip met him in Havisham's house where they fought. Pip called him "the pale young gentleman".  
التقى به في منزل هافيشام حيث تشاجرا. صفا بـ "الشاب الشاحب".
- He becomes Pip's close friend. He helps and supports Pip.  
يصبح صديقًا مقربًا لبيب. يساعد ويدعم بيب.
- Pip and Havisham helped him get a job in Egypt with Mr Clarriker.  
ساعده هافيشام وبيب في الحصول على وظيفة في مصر مع السيد كلاريكر.
- Herbert represents the good example of true friendship in the novel.  
هربرت يمثل مثال جيد للصداقة الحقيقية في الرواية.



## Orlick أورليك

- He was Joe's workman. He attacks Mrs. Joe and left her disabled.  
كان يعمل لدى جو. هاجم السيدة جو وتركها معاقة.
- When he worked for Miss Havisham, Pip didn't like it and Mr Jaggers fired him.  
عندما عمل لدى السيدة هافيشام، لم يعجب بيب ذلك، وأقاله السيد جاجرز.
- He tried to take revenge on Pip in the old house, but Herbert rescued him.  
حاول الانتقام من بيب في البيت القديم، لكن هربرت أنقذه.
- He broke into Mr Pumblechook's house but he was arrested and sent to prison.  
اقتحم منزل السيد بامبلتشوك لكن تم القبض عليه وأرسل إلى السجن.
- Orlick represents one of the evil characters in the novel.  
أورليك يمثل أحد الشخصيات الشريرة في الرواية.



## Compeyson كومبيسون

- He is a criminal and a former partner of Magwitch. He is Miss Havisham's ex-fiancé.  
هو مجرم وشريك سابق لماجويتش، وكان خطيب السيدة هافيشام.
- He is a dishonest gentleman who makes Miss Havisham love him then takes too much of her fortune, he leaves her on their wedding day.  
هو رجل لا أخلاقي يجعل السيدة هافيشام تحبه ثم يأخذ الكثير من ثروتها، ويتركها في يوم زفافهما.
- He destroyed the lives of both Miss Havisham and Magwitch.  
هو أفسد حياة كل من السيدة هافيشام وماجويتش.
- He makes Magwitch steal for him.  
يجعل ماجويتش يسرق له.
- When they are arrested, he says that it is Magwitch who has committed all the crimes.  
عندما يتم اعتقالهم، يقول أن ماجويتش هو من ارتكب جميع الجرائم.
- When Magwitch returns to England to see Pip, he watches him and tells the police.  
عندما يعود ماجويتش إلى إنجلترا لرؤية بيب، يراقبه ويخبر الشرطة.
- Compeyson represents the evil symbols in the novel.  
كومبيسون يمثل رموز الشر في الرواية.



## Themes of the novel موضوعات الرواية

### 1 Ambition

#### الطموح

Pip has ambitions. He wants to be a gentleman, well-educated, wealthy, and marry Estella.

لدي بيب طموحات. يريد أن يكون رجلاً نبيلًا ، ومتعلماً جيداً ، و ثريا ، ويتزوج من إستيلا.

Estella is ambitious to be rich and an elegant lady.

تطمح إستيلا في أن تكون غنية وأنيقة.

### 2 Class and society

#### الطبقة والمجتمع

When Pip first goes to Miss Havisham's house as a child, there is a clear contrast between Pip and Miss Havisham in class.

عندما يذهب بيب لأول مرة إلى منزل الانسة هافيشام في طفولته، كان هناك تناقض واضح بين بيب والانسة هافيشام في الطبقة الإجتماعية.

Pip starts off as a blacksmith and then he becomes a gentleman.

يبدأ بيب كحداد، ثم أصبح رجل نبيل فيما بعد.

### 3 Love

#### الحب

Pip loves Estella at the first sight.

يحب بيب إستيلا من النظرة الأولى.

Magwitch loves and cares for Pip.

يحب ماجويتش ويهتم بيب.

Estella is ambitious to be rich and an elegant lady.

تطمح إستيلا في أن تكون غنية وأنيقة.

### 4 Friendship

#### الصداقة

Joe is a loyal friend to Pip. He helped him with his debts and looked after him when he was ill.

جو صديق مخلص لبيب. ساعده في ديونه ورعايته عندما كان مريضاً.

Pip and Herbert Pocket have a strong friendship. They help each other and Herbert saves Pip's life when he is attacked.

ترتبط بيب و هيربرت بوكيت صداقة قوية. يساعدون بعضهم البعض ، وينقذ هيربرت حياة بيب عندما يتعرض للهجوم.

### 5 Deceit

#### الخداع

Pip is deceived by Miss Havisham when he finds out that she is not his benefactor so he cannot marry Estella.

تم خداع بيب عن طريق الانسة هافيشام عندما اكتشف أنها ليست متبرعة له لذلك لا يمكنه الزواج من إستيلا.

Compeyson and Arthur deceived Miss Havisham by plotting to steal her money.

قام كومبيسون وأرثر بخداع الانسة هافيشام بالتآمر لسرقة أموالها

## 6 Revenge

### الانتقام

Miss Havisham used Estella to take revenge on men and break their hearts.

استخدام الأنسة هافيشام إستيلا للانتقام من الرجال وكسر قلوبهم.

Orlick wants to kill Pip as he thinks that Pip ruins his life.

يريد أورليك قتل بيب لأنه يعتقد أن بيب يدمر حياته.

Magwitch wants to take revenge on Compeyson as he ruins his life.

يريد ماجويتش الانتقام من كومبيسون لأنه يدمر حياته.

## 7 Guilt

### الشعور بالذنب

Miss Havisham feels guilty after she deceives Pip and makes him love Estella to break his heart.

تشعر الأنسة هافيشام بالذنب بعد أن خدعت بيب وجعلته يحب إستيلا حتى تكسر قلبه.

Estella feels guilty and asks Pip to forgive her and be her friend at the end of the story.

تشعر إستيلا بالذنب وطلبت من بيب أن يسامحها وأن يكون صديقها في نهاية القصة.

Pip feels guilty after he treats Joe badly at the inn.

يشعر بيب بالذنب بعد معاملته السيء لجو في الحانة

## CHAPTER ONE

afterwards	بعد ذلك	guilty×innocent	مذنب × بريء	edge	حافة
except for	باستثناء	handcuffs	أصفاد (كلايش)	bedtime	وقت النوم
blacksmith	حداد	leg-irons	سلاسل حول القدم	pie	فطيرة
commit a crime	يرتكب جريمة	marsh	مستنقع	mist	شبورة
file	آلة لتنعيم الحديد (مبرد)	previous	السابق	grave	خاطر
get away from	يبتعد عن	prison ship	سفينة تستخدم كسجن	fate	القدر
grave-graveyard	قبر - أرض مقابر	shake-shook-shaker	يرتعد - يهتز	set off	ينطلق - يغادر
jumped out of my skin	تفاجأت	got my breath back	استعدت أنفاسي	barren	قاحل - أجدب

### Summary

Philip Pirrip (Pip) was 7 years old. He was an orphan. When he was very young, he lived with his sister Mrs. Joe and her husband, Joe Gargrey. Who was Pip's friend, Joe, was a blacksmith. On cold afternoon in winter, Pip sat alone in the marshes crying. He went to the graveyard and sat by his Parents' grave. A man with leg-irons appeared and asked Pip for a file to take off the leg-irons. The next day was the Christmas Day. Pip took Joe's file and some food and gave them to the man. Pip feared to tell Joe about the matter. The guests arrived home. Mrs Joe discovered that the meat pie disappeared. The guests forgot about the pie when some soldiers entered asking Joe to mend some handcuffs. They were looking for two convicts. The soldiers went to the marshes. Joe and Pip hoped they couldn't find the convicts, suddenly they heard angry shouts.

كان فيلب بيريب "بيب"، ولد يبلغ من العمر ٧ سنوات، كان يتيمًا. عندما كان صغيراً جداً، بعد أن توفي والديه، عاش بيب مع أخته السيدة "جو" وزوجها، جو جارجي، الذي كان صديقاً لـ "بيب". وكان جو يعمل حداداً. بعد ظهر أحد الأيام الباردة في الشتاء، جلس "بيب" بجوار قبر والديه، ظهر رجل بأصفاً جديدة في قدميه وطلب من بيب مبرد لكي يتخلص من الأصفاً. وفي اليوم التالي، كان عيد الميلاد. أخذ "بيب" مبرد جو وبعض الطعام وأعطاهم للرجل. خاف بيب أن يخبر جو عن الأمر. وصل الضيوف إلى منزل جو. اكتشفت السيدة "جو" أن فطيرة اللحم قد اختفت. نسي الضيوف أمر الفطيرة عندما دخل عليهم جنود يطلبون من "جو" أن يصلح لهم بعض الأصفاً وكانوا يبحثون عن إثنيين من السجناء المحكوم عليهم). ذهب الجنود بعدها إلى المستنقعات. كان "جو" و"بيب: يأملان ألا يستطيع الجنود العثور على المحكوم عليهم، فجأة سمعا صرخات غاضبة.

## Critical thinking

? **Do you think that Pip's being an orphan affected his life? Why? Give your answer in three sentences at most.**

في رأيك هل كون بيب يتيماً أثر في حياته ولماذا ؟ اجب في ثلاث جمل على الأكثر.

👉 **Yes, he was sad and missed his parents' kindness. Even his sister didn't compensate him. She was cruel and unkind to him**

نعم لقد كان حزينا ومفتقدا لوالديه حتى اخته لم تعوضه وكانت قاسية وغير طيبة معه.

? **.If you were in Pip's place, would you bring the file and food to the stranger? Why?**

لو كنت مكان بيب هل كنت ستحضر المبرد والطعام لشخص غريب ولماذا ؟

👉 **Yes, because I would feel sorry for this stranger. OR No, because he seemed to be a dangerous man and I would tell my family.**

نعم لانني كنت سأشعر بالاسف من اجله .. أو .. لا لانه كان يبدو شخصا خطيرا وكنت سأخبر اسرتي

? **Do you think that Pip's older sister led a happy life with her husband? Why?**

في اعتقادك هل اخت بيب كانت تعيش حياة سعيدة مع زوجها ولماذا ؟

👉 **No, because she was always grumpy and cross. Plus, she had no children.**

لا ، لأنها كانت دائماً غاضبة ، بالإضافة إلى ذلك ، لم يكن لديها أطفال.

? **What do you think would have happened if Pip had told his sister about his behaviour with the convict?**

في اعتقادك ماذا كان سيحدث لو ان بيب اخبر اخته عن سلوكه مع المجرم الهارب ؟

👉 **I think she would have hit him cruelly for stealing food.**

اعتقد انها كانت ستضربه بقسوة لسرقة الطعام.

? **"Suddenly, we heard angry shouts nearby. I was afraid of what was about to happen."**

**What do you think was about to happen?**

"وفجأة سمعنا صرخات غاضبة قريبة وكنت خائفاً مما هو على وشك الحدوث. " في اعتقادك ما الذي كان على وشك الحدوث ؟

👉 **Pip was afraid that people would know that he helped a bad man (The escaped convict).**

ان بيب كان خائفاً ان يعرف الناس انه قام بمساعدة رجل سيئ المحكوم عليه الهارب.

? **Should Pip have told the soldiers about the convict? Why?**

هل كان يجب على بيب ان يخبر الجنود عن المجرم الهارب ولماذا؟

👉 **Of course he should have done because the convict was a dangerous man.**

بالطبع كان يجب عليه ذلك لأن المجرم كان رجلاً خطيراً.

## Test yourself

- 1 If you were Pip, what would you do with the escaped convict?  
.....
- 2 Do you think that Pip is a thief and why?  
.....
- 3 Is there a connection between the environment and Pip's life and why?  
.....
- 4 Is Pip's sister the suitable wife for Joe and why?  
.....
- 5 Being orphan make a person weak and coward. Do you agree and why?  
.....

## Questions for Al-Azhar Chapter 1

! ? Answer the following question:

- 1 Who confronted Pip in the graveyard?
- 2 Whose graves was Pip visiting at the graveyard?
- 3 Who was raising Pip?
- 4 What did the convict demand pip to bring him?
- 5 What was Joe Gargery's occupation?
- 6 How did Pip feel when he stole the food and the file? Why?

! ? Answer the following question:

- 1 What job did Pip's brother-in-law have?  
 (A) Butcher (B) Blacksmith (C) Farmer (D) Goldsmith
- 2 How much older than Pip was his sister?  
 (A) 15 years (B) 10 years (C) 25 years (D) 20 years
- 3 What is a blacksmith's file?  
 (A) A set of papers that contain information about a blacksmith.  
 (B) A metal tool with a rough surface and cutting edge.  
 (C) Information about a blacksmith on a computer.  
 (D) A piece of folded card where a blacksmith stores his papers
- 4 Whom did Pip come across first when he returned to the marshes?  
 (A) A second convict (B) The first convict he met (C) His Uncle Joe (D) His sister, Mrs. Joe
- 5 ..... jumped out and frightened Pip in the graveyard.  
 (A) Joe Gargery (B) The escaped convict (C) Philip Pirrip (D) Mr. Pumblechook
- 6 "I nearly jumped out of my skin." This means.....  
 (A) I felt something rub against my skin (C) something suddenly frightened me  
 (B) I left my skin and jumped away (D) the sun tanned my skin



## Test on Unit 1

### 1 Choose the correct answer from

- 1 Tabloid newspapers often focus on sensational or..... news.  
 (A) necessity (B) Celebrity (C) Obesity (D) public
- 2 I waited impatiently while my father .....on.  
 (A) was operating (B) was being operated (C) is being operated (D) will be operated
- 3 He..... that she return the books she borrowed from him.  
 (A) demanded (B) asked for (C) commanded (D) looked for
- 4 I would rather you .....a chocolate cake for my birthday. I prefer vanilla.  
 (A) not to make (B) hadn't been made (C) didn't make (D) don't make
- 5 Don't pretend you can't afford to pay me that money back you're nothing but a.....  
 (A) reliable (B) honest (C) sheet (D) cheat
- 6 My friend arrived at Cairo Airport a moment ago. This means that he.....  
 (A) has just arrived (B) just has arrived (C) hasn't arrived (D) will arrive
- 7 Samy .....that he was with friends at the time of his wife's murder.  
 (A) denied (B) operated (C) claimed (D) suggested
- 8 ..... I was driving my car, I saw a terrible accident because of the thick fog early in the morning.  
 (A) During (B) Just as (C) Before (D) On
- 9 Victims of the crash will be..... for their injuries.  
 (A) compensated (B) complicated (C) communicated (D) operated
- 10 A: Where is Samir?  
 B: He .....to the neighbouring supermarket.  
 (A) was gone (B) had been (C) has gone (D) had gone
- 11 The study..... the impact of violent TV programming on children.  
 (A) increases (B) investigates (C) compensates (D) analyze
- 12 First, I..... all the preparations for the party. Then, I started inviting my friends.  
 (A) had finished (B) have finished (C) finished (D) finish
- 13 In Britain, the..... are generally believed to be more serious than the other papers.  
 (A) radios (B) broadsheets (C) tabloids (D) paper
- 14 An argumentative essay.....  
 (A) recounts an incident you experienced (C) requires you to investigate an idea.  
 (B) tells readers a story (D) is a form of comedy writing.

## 2 Reading comprehension

Read the following passage, then answer the questions:

Tourism is the act of traveling to a place for pleasure or business. It is a major industry that generates income for many countries around the world. People travel for various reasons, such as to experience different cultures, to relax and unwind, or to explore new places.

One of the main benefits of tourism is economic growth. Tourists spend money on accommodation, food, transportation, and souvenirs, which creates jobs and boosts local businesses. In addition, it can also help preserve cultural heritage sites and natural resources by providing funds for their maintenance and protection.

However, tourism can also have negative impacts on the environment and local communities. Overcrowding in popular tourist destinations can lead to environmental degradation and strain on resources. In addition, some tourists may engage in activities that harm wildlife or disrespect local customs.

To address these issues, sustainable tourism practices have been developed. These practices aim to minimize negative impacts while maximizing benefits for both tourists and locals. Examples include eco-tourism, which focuses on preserving natural environments and supporting local communities, and cultural tourism, which promotes understanding and appreciation of different cultures.

In conclusion, tourism is a complex industry with both positive and negative impacts. By promoting sustainable practices and responsible travel behavior, we can ensure that tourism continues to benefit both travelers and host communities.

15 What is the suitable title for this passage?

- A The Benefits of Traveling
- B The Negative Impacts of Tourism
- C Sustainable Tourism Practices
- D The Complex Industry of Tourism

16 What does the underlined pronoun "it" refer to?

- A Economic growth
- B Tourism
- C Income generation
- D Traveling to a place

17 What is the main focus of cultural tourism?

- A Supporting local communities
- B Preserving natural environments
- C Promoting understanding and appreciation of different cultures
- D Minimizing negative impacts on resources

18 Which of the following is NOT a negative impact of tourism mentioned in this passage?

- A Environmental degradation
- B Strain on resources
- C Disrespect for local customs
- D Increased job opportunities

19 What can be inferred about the impact of tourism on local businesses?

- A Tourism has no impact on local businesses.
- B Tourism boosts the economy but does not create jobs.
- C Tourists' spending supports and benefits local businesses.
- D Local businesses are negatively affected by tourism.

20 How can sustainable tourism practices address the negative impacts of tourism?

- A By increasing overcrowding in popular tourist destinations.
- B By focusing solely on economic growth and disregarding the environment.
- C By minimizing negative impacts and maximizing benefits for tourists and locals.
- D By promoting activities that harm wildlife and disrespect local customs.

21 What is the word that has the closest meaning to "degradation" in the context of the comprehension?

- A Enhancement
- B Conservation
- C Deterioration
- D Improvement

22 The main idea of the passage is .....

- A The economic benefits of tourism for countries around the world.
- B The negative impacts of tourism on the environment and local communities.
- C The diverse reasons why people engage in tourism.
- D The importance of promoting sustainable practices in the tourism industry.

## 3 Reading comprehension

Read the following passage, then answer the questions:

The internet has revolutionized the way we live, work, and communicate. It has made our lives easier and more convenient in many ways. However, it has also given rise to a new form of crime known as e-piracy. E-piracy refers to the illegal copying and distribution of digital content such as music, movies, software, and books. It is a serious problem that affects not only the creators and owners of these works but also consumers who unwittingly purchase pirated products.

The main reason behind e-piracy is the ease with which digital content can be copied and distributed over the internet. With just a few clicks, anyone can download or share copyrighted material without paying for it. This has led to huge losses for the entertainment industry, which relies heavily on copyright protection to earn revenue.

Moreover, e-piracy has also created a market for counterfeit products that are often of poor quality and may even contain malware or viruses that can harm your computer or mobile device.

The impact of e-piracy is not limited to financial losses alone. It also undermines creativity and innovation by discouraging artists and creators from investing time and resources in developing new works. If they cannot earn a living from their creations due to piracy, they may be forced to abandon their careers altogether.

To combat e-piracy, various measures have been taken by governments and industry associations around the world. These include stricter copyright laws, anti-piracy campaigns, digital rights management technologies, and legal action against pirates.

However, despite these efforts, e-piracy continues to thrive in many parts of the world due to lax enforcement of laws and lack of awareness among consumers about the harms caused by piracy.

In conclusion, e-piracy is a serious problem that poses a threat not only to the entertainment industry but also to consumers who may unknowingly purchase pirated products. It is important for all of us to be aware of the harms caused by piracy and to support efforts to combat it.

23 What is the most suitable title for this passage?

- A The Benefits of the Internet
- B The Importance of Copyright Protection
- C The Dark Side of Digital Content
- D The Impact of E-Piracy on Creativity

24 What is the main idea of this passage?

- A E-piracy is a serious problem that affects both creators and consumers.
- B The internet has made our lives easier and more convenient.
- C Governments and industry associations are taking measures to combat e-piracy.
- D Copyright protection is essential for the entertainment industry to earn revenue

25 What does the underlined pronoun "it" refer to?

- A E-piracy
- B Digital content
- C Illegal copying
- D Distribution over the internet

26 What is the word which is closest in meaning to "counterfeit" in paragraph 3?

- A Genuine
- B Authentic
- C Fake
- D Original

27 What can be inferred about the impact of e-piracy on artists and creators?

- A E-piracy encourages creativity and innovation.
- B Artists and creators benefit financially from e-piracy.
- C E-piracy discourages artists and creators from developing new works.
- D Artists and creators are unaffected by e-piracy.

28 How can e-piracy harm consumers who purchase pirated products?

- A Pirated products are of higher quality than legally purchased products.
- B Consumers may unknowingly support the entertainment industry through piracy.
- C Pirated products often contain malware or viruses that can damage devices.
- D Consumers can save money by purchasing pirated products instead of legal copies.

29 What is the antonym of the word "undermines"?

- A prevents
- B Weakens
- C supports
- D discourages

**30** Which of the following statements is directly supported by the information in the comprehension?

- A E-piracy has no impact on the entertainment industry's revenue.
- B Consumers are fully aware of the harms caused by e-piracy.
- C E-piracy is a problem that can be easily eradicated.
- D Stricter copyright laws and legal action help combat e-piracy.

## 4 Translation

**Choose the correct translation:**

**31** Harry Potter has captivated millions of readers worldwide with its compelling story, magical elements, and relatable characters.

- A لقد استحوذت رواية هاري بوتر على ملايين الكتاب في جميع أنحاء العالم بقصتها الجذابة وعناصرها السحرية وشخصياتها التي يمكن الارتباط بها.
- B تستحوذ روايته هاري بوتر على ملايين القراء في جميع أنحاء العالم بقصتها الجذابة وعناصرها السحرية وشخصياتها التي يمكن الارتباط بها.
- C لقد استحوذت رواية هاري بوتر على مليارات القراء في جميع أنحاء العالم بقصتها الجذابة وعناصرها الساحرة وشخصياتها التي يمكن الارتباط بها.
- D لقد استحوذت رواية هاري بوتر على ملايين القراء في جميع أنحاء العالم بقصتها الجذابة وعناصرها السحرية وشخصياتها التي يمكن الارتباط بها.

**32** Copyright laws and international agreements are in place to protect authors from book piracy and ensure fair compensation.

- A توجد قوانين حقوق الطبع والنشر والاتفاقيات الدولية لحماية المؤلفين من قرصنة الكتب وضمان التعويض العادل.
- B توجد قوانين حقوق الطبع والنشر والاتفاقيات الدولية لحماية المؤلفين من قرصنة الكتب وضمان التعويض العادل.
- C توجد قوانين حقوق الطبع والنشر والاتفاقيات الدولية لحماية المؤلفين من قرصنة الكتب وضمان التعويض العادل.
- D توجد قوانين حقوق الطبع والنشر والاتفاقيات الدولية لحماية المؤلفين من قرصنة الكتب وضمان التعويض العادل.

**33** يمكن أن يؤثر التحيز الإعلامي على الرأي العام من خلال تقديم المعلومات بطريقة تدعم رواية أو أيديولوجية معينة.

- A Media bias can impact public opinion by representing information on a way that supports a specific narrative or ideology.
- B Media bias can effect public opinion by presenting information in a way that supports a specific narrative or ideology.
- C Media bias can impact public opinion by presenting information in a way that supports a specific narrative or ideology.
- D Media bias can impact public opinion by presenting information on a way that supports a specific narrative or psychology.

**34** سلطت أزمة قناة السويس في عام ٢٠٢١ الضوء على أهمية القناة والتأثير المحتمل لاضطرابات التجارة العالمية.

- A The Suez Canal crisis in 2021 highlighted the canal's importance and the potential impact of disruptions to global trade.
- B The Suez Canal crisis in 2021 highlighted the canal's important and the potential impact of disruptions to world trade.
- C The Suez Canal crises in 2021 highlighted the canal's importance and the potential impact of disruptions to world trade.
- D The Suez Canal crisis in 2021 highlighted the canal's importance and the potential impact of distributions to global trade.

## 6 The Reader

**Answer the following questions:**

**35** How does the fact of being orphan affect Pip's behaviour?

**36** Why do you think the atmosphere of Havisham's house is gloomy?

## 7 Writing

**Write SIX (6) lines on the following topic:**

Social Media