

Egypt's Heritage



Learning Outcomes

• Reading

- Identify gist in a text about Egypt's heritage
- Recognize specific detail in a text about Egypt's heritage

• Listening

- Identify the main ideas from audio texts about cultural heritage and its preservation

• Language

- Use the past simple for completed past actions

- Use the past continuous to show that an action was in progress

• Writing

- Write a short narrative paragraph about "a strange day in my life" using past simple and past continuous

• Speaking

- Describe a longer, ongoing action in the past using the Past Continuous and a shorter action in past simple



SB pages 12 : 16

**PART
ONE**

Lessons

1 & 2

▶ Taking Pride in our Beloved Egypt
▶ Moments That Shaped Us

I VOCABULARY

1 Key Vocabulary المفردات الرئيسية

ancestor (n)	سلف - جذ	inspiration (n)	إلهام - تشجيع
attraction (n)	معلم جذب سياحي	inspire(d) (v)	يلهم - يشجع
awareness (n)	الوعي	legacy (n)	إرث / ميراث
contribute (d) (v)	يساهم	neighborhood (n)	حي - مجاورة
determination (n)	عزم - إصرار	preservation (n)	حفاظ - صيانة
gather(ed) (v)	يجمع - يجمع	preserve(d)(v)	يحفظ - يصون
greatness (n)	الغظفة	privilege (n)	شرف - امتياز - ميزة
hieroglyphs (n)	الرموز الهيروغليفية	progress(ed) (v-n)	يتقدم - التقدم
honor (ed) (v-n)	يكرم - شرف / مجد	restore(d) (v)	يستعيد - يترمم
national identity (n)	القومية الوطنية	sacrifice(d) (n-v)	ضحية - يضحي

2 Important Vocabulary المفردات الهامة

archaeologist (n)	عالم آثار	era (n)	عصر
architect (n)	مهندس معماري	event (n)	حدث (هام)
balance(d)(v-n)	توازن - توازن	exchange (d) (v)	يتبادل - يتبادل
beat-beat-beaten (v)	يبض/ يخبث - يضرب - يهزم	export (ed) (v)	يصدّر
beauty (n)	الجمال	funding (n)	تمويل
beloved(adj)	محبوب	generation (n)	جيل
capable (adj)	قادر	grain (n)	حبوب - علال
carve(d)(v)	يحت	growth (n)	نمو
challenge(d) (n-v)	تحدّي - يتحدى	harmony (n)	وئام/ تناغم
citizen (n)	فواطن	historical (adj)	تاريخي
compare(d)(v)	يقارن	home (n)	فيل - فوطن
connection (n)	اتصال - ترابط	homeland (n)	وطن
continent (n)	قارة	immense (adj)	هايل / ضخم
core (n)	جوهر - لب	import(ed)(v)	يستورد
courage (n)	شجاعة	lack (ed) (v) (n)	ينقصه/ يعوزه - نقص
crossroads (n)	مفتق طرق	lead-led-led (v)	يقود
develop(ed)(v)	يتطور	mission (n)	فهمة - بعثة
duty (n)	واجب	papyrus (n)	ورق البردي
economy (n)	اقتصاد	possess(ed)(v)	يمتلك
effect (n)	تأثير	powerful (adj)	قوي
encourage(d) (v)	يشجع	pride (n)	فخر - كبرياء

profession (n)	مهنة	shape(d) (n-v)	شكّل - يتشكّل
protect(ed)(v)	يُحمي	significant (adj)	هامّ
protector (n)	حامٍ/ فدايع	source (n)	مصدر - منبع
proud (adj)	فخور - فتكبر	technique (n)	تقنية
realize(d) (v)	يُذكر/ يفهم	trade(d) (n-v)	إجازة - جرفة - بناجر
reconnect(ed)(v)	يُعيد الإتصال - يلمّ الشمل	treasure (n)	كنز
record(ed) (v-n)	يُسجّل - يسجل	united (adj)	متّحد
remind(ed)(v)	يُذكّر	urban (adj)	خضريّ
require(d)(v)	يُطلّب	valuable (adj)	قيّم/ ذو قيمة
responsibility (n)	مسؤولية	value(d) (v) (n)	يُذكر قيمة - يقيّم
rise-rose-risen (n) (v)	ارتفاع/ زيادة - يرتفع	youth (n)	الشباب

3 Extra Vocabulary المفردات الرئيسية

across (prep)	غير - بغرض	parallel (adj)	فوارٍ
art (n)	فنّ	prepare(d)(v)	يُحضّر
author (n)	مؤلف	recently (adv)	مؤخراً
central (adj)	مركزيّ	role (n)	دور
change(d) (n-v)	تغيير - يتغير	shooting star (n)	ينهاب
climate change (n)	تغيّر المناخ	show - showed - shown (v)	يُظهر
disagree(d)(v)	يختلف	site (n)	موقع
fix(ed)(v)	يُصلح	spices (n)	بهارات - نوابل
flood (n)	فيضان	symbol (n)	رمز
interview (n)	مقابلة	take pride	يفخر
Islamic (adj)	إسلاميّ	temple (n)	معبد
medicine (n)	الطب - دواء	Upper Egypt (n)	ضعيد مصر

Exercise On Vocabulary

• Understand

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

1 Key Vocabulary

- Amal found in the story of a young inventor who solved a local problem.
a. responsibility b. harmony c. inspiration d. economy
- Ancient monuments are part of our national that attracts tourists.
a. legacy b. effect c. courage d. grain
- Archaeologists damaged monuments.
a. import b. rise c. restore d. carve

4. At our school, students to community support
 a. gather b. trade c. contribute d. export
5. Egypt has made clear in public transportation.
 a. knowledge b. progress c. courage d. era
6. Egypt's past is part of our national as citizens.
 a. continent b. identity c. growth d. trade
7. For the family tree project, Ayman traced his great-grandfather as the
 a. architect b. citizen c. merchant d. ancestor
8. It was a to interview Sir Magdi Yacoub.
 a. privilege b. challenge c. treasure d. event
9. Museums play an important role in the of historical documents.
 a. funding b. profession c. preservation d. generation
10. Museums play an important role to historical documents.
 a. develop b. export c. trade d. preserve
11. Parents everything, so their children can have better life.
 a. compare b. reconnect c. encourage d. sacrifice
12. Rodayna showed real to finish the science project.
 a. pride b. value c. source d. determination
13. Salah's success story us to face difficult challenges.
 a. exchanges b. requires c. preserves d. inspires
14. Students under trees, away from the sun.
 a. gather b. import c. lead d. record
15. The coach reminded the team that true comes from hard work and fairness.
 a. trade b. greatness c. source d. mission
16. The guide read the on the walls of the temple.
 a. monuments b. papyrus c. treasure d. hieroglyphs
17. The new museum quickly became a major tourist
 a. attraction b. heritage c. era d. grain
18. The new park in the is where we meet on weekends.
 a. homeland b. neighborhood c. continent d. foreign land
19. This programme increases people's about plastic waste.
 a. pride b. awareness c. funding d. harmony
20. We should the volunteers who help keep the town clean.
 a. honor b. protect c. preserve d. compare

2 Important Vocabulary

21. After years abroad, Walid wanted to with old friends.
 a. export b. preserve c. require d. reconnect

22. After years abroad, Youssef returned to his again.
 a. neighborhood b. homeland c. monuments d. trade
23. Clean water is a basic for life.
 a. profession b. treasure c. grain d. source
24. Every has the right to speak at the town meeting.
 a. merchant b. citizen c. archaeologist d. architect
25. Every citizen has a to help keep the river clean.
 a. privilege b. mission c. profession d. responsibility
26. Every citizen is a/an of our great homeland.
 a. protector b. architect c. archaeologist d. merchant
27. Good education will the future of our country.
 a. record b. shape c. export d. inspire
28. Her natural and kindness make her admired by everyone.
 a. beauty b. mission c. lack d. core
29. I am ready to do anything for my family.
 a. capable b. beloved c. urban d. valuable
30. I felt after seeing the nice garden we planted.
 a. united b. proud c. valuable d. urban
31. It's our to keep public spaces clean.
 a. era b. knowledge c. duty d. grain
32. My in life is to help people in need.
 a. mission b. economy c. identity d. technique
33. My heart loudly when I am nervous.
 a. leads b. rises c. trades d. beats
34. Our great past fills us with
 a. harmony b. pride c. event d. growth
35. Teaching is a great
 a. growth b. event c. profession d. core
36. The engineer used a new to restore the roof.
 a. technique b. heritage c. identity d. harmony
37. The High Dam required a/an amount of engineering work.
 a. capable b. united c. immense d. beloved
38. The project team faced a hard
 a. challenge b. profession c. harmony d. source
39. The school needs new to renew the bathrooms.
 a. identity b. harmony c. funding d. courage
40. The story explains the of reading in building a strong mind.
 a. courage b. affect c. value d. pride

41. The teacher asked a student to what we do on a tablet
 a. record b. shape c. inspire d. value
42. There is a/an link between sleep and good health.
 a. urban b. proud c. significant d. united
43. There should be between your earnings and spending.
 a. pride b. funding c. balance d. duty
44. There was a of clean water in some villages.
 a. value b. lack c. courage d. heritage
45. This town is a/an area that needs more green spaces.
 a. urban b. beloved c. valuable d. significant
46. Tourism is an important part of the national
 a. harmony b. courage c. core d. economy
47. Training gives us skills for future jobs.
 a. urban b. valuable c. proud d. united
48. With training, Mariam is of becoming a professional nurse.
 a. proud b. powerful c. capable d. significant

II VOCABULARY STUDY

هذا الجزء هام جداً سواء على مستوى تعلم اللغة الإنجليزية أو التميز في الامتحانات

تنويه

1 Definitions التعريفات

Memorise	Understand
ancestor (n) سلف - جد	a person in your family who lived long ago and from whom you are descended بجد
attraction (n) فَعْلَمٌ جَدْبٌ سِيَاحِي	a place or thing that many people want to visit because it is interesting or enjoyable
awareness (n) الوَعْي	knowing that something exists يوجد or is happening-knowledge or understanding of a situation
determination (n) عَزْمٌ - إِصْرَارٌ	the firm decision and effort جُهْدٌ to keep trying until a goal is reached
hieroglyphs (n) الرَّمُوزُ الِهِيْرُوغْلِيْفِيَّة	the picture symbols used in ancient Egyptian writing to show words or sounds
honor (v) يُكْرِمُ	to show great respect to someone or something, especially in a public way
inspiration (n) الْهَامُ	a strong idea or feeling that encourages you to create, act, or try harder

legacy (n) إرث	something that is passed down from the past – ideas, achievements, or property ترابه – that still affects the present
national identity (n) الهوية الوطنية	the shared sense of who a nation's people are, shaped by common history, culture, and values
neighborhood (n) جاري - مجاورة	a small area of a town or city where people live and interact يتفاعل
preservation (n) حفاظ - صيانة	the act of keeping something in good or original condition حالة أصلية and preventing damage
privilege (n) شرف - امتياز - ميزة	a special right or advantage that only some people or groups have
progress (n) تقدم / يتطور	to move forward or improve towards a goal over time
restore (v) يستعيد / يرفم	to return something to a former سابق good condition حالة by repairing or cleaning it
sacrifice (n) تضحية	the act of giving up something valuable for someone or something more important

Mini Test 1 Definitions

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

- is firmness of purpose that keeps someone working toward a goal despite obstacles.
a. Heritage b. National identity c. Legacy d. Determination
- is something handed down from earlier generations that continues to affect the present
a. Legacy b. Heritage c. Preservation d. Ancestor
- is the act of giving up something valuable for a more important purpose.
a. Legacy b. Determination c. Heritage d. Sacrifice
- is the shared sense of belonging to a country, formed by its history, culture, and values.
a. Neighborhood b. National identity c. Awareness d. Determination
- is the state of knowing about or noticing a fact, problem, or situation.
a. Legacy b. Heritage c. Awareness d. Preservation
- A motivating influence that sparks creative thoughts or actions is called
a. awareness b. legacy c. privilege d. inspiration
- A/An is a person from whom you are descended, especially from many generations ago.
a. ancestor b. heritage c. legacy d. neighborhood

8. A/An is a site or feature that draws many visitors because it is interesting or enjoyable.
 a. heritage b. attraction c. awareness d. determination
9. A/An is a local residential سكي community within a town or city.
 a. heritage b. privilege c. neighborhood d. attraction
10. A/An is a special right or advantage available to a particular person or group.
 a. privilege b. heritage c. legacy d. awareness
11. The act or process of keeping something in good condition and preventing damage is called
 a. awareness b. legacy c. heritage d. preservation
12. The picture-writing characters used in ancient Egypt is known as
 a. ancestor b. hieroglyphs c. neighborhood d. attraction
13. To is to move forward or improve toward a goal.
 a. restore b. progress c. honor d. sacrifice
14. To is to return something to its earlier, better condition by repairing or cleaning.
 a. progress b. sacrifice c. restore d. honor
15. To is to show deep respect publicly or formally, especially in a ceremony.
 a. progress b. restore c. honor d. sacrifice

2 Derivatives المشتقات

attraction		
attract (ed) (v)	يُجذب	- The new museum attracts many visitors.
attraction (n)	مُجذب / جذب سياحي	- The new museum is a major attraction to visitors.
attractive (adj)	جذاب	- The new museum has attractive things.
attractiveness (n)	جاذبية	- The new museum is a source of attractiveness to visitors.
awareness		
aware (adj)	واع	- Be aware of online safety rules.
awareness (n)	وعي	- You should have awareness of online safety rules.
unaware (adj)	غير واع	- It is unsafe to be unaware of online safety rules.
contribute		
contribute (d) (n)	يساهم	- We contribute ideas to the project.
contribution (n)	مساهمة	- We make contributions to the project.
contributor (n)	مساهم	- We are contributors to the project.
contributory (adj)	مساعدة	- We provide contributory ideas to the project.

determination		
determine (d) (v)	يُحدِّد / يُخَيِّم	- We will determine the best option.
determination (n)	عزم / إصرار	- With determination , Rodayna finished the model.
determined (adj)	مُصِرٌّ / عازِم	- Adam is determined to improve his marks.
gather		
gather (ed) (v)	يُجْمَعُ / يَتَجَمَّعُ	- They will gather at 5 p.m.
gathering (n)	تَجْمُّع	- The gathering starts at 5 p.m.
gathered (adj)	فَتَجْمَعُ	- The teacher checked the gathered students.
greatness		
great (adj)	عَظِيم	- Sama had a great idea.
greatly (adv)	جَدًّا / خَيْرًا	- The new idea greatly helps us.
greatness (n)	عَظَمَة	- The greatness of the new idea is clear.
hieroglyphs		
hieroglyphs (n, pl)	رَمُوزُ هِيروغليفية	- The guide read the hieroglyphs on the wall.
hieroglyphic (adj)	هِيروغليفي	- We studied hieroglyphic signs in class.
hieroglyphics (n)	الخطابَةُ الهِيروغليفية	- Hieroglyphics were used for temple records.
honor		
honor (ed) (v)	يُكْرَمُ	- The school will honor the toppers.
honor (n)	شَرَفٌ / فَخْرٌ	- It is an honor to welcome you.
honorable (adj)	شَرِيفٌ	- He made an honorable decision.
honored (adj)	مُكْرَمٌ	- The honored guests sat in front.
dishonor (n/v)	إِهَانَةٌ / يُهَيِّنُ	- Cheating would dishonor you.
inspiration		
inspire (d) (v)	يُلْهِمُ / يَحْفِزُ	- Good teachers inspire curiosity.
inspiration (n)	إِلْهَامٌ / تَحْفِيزٌ	- The Nile is an inspiration for poets.
inspirational (adj)	إِلْهَامِيٌّ	- She shared an inspirational image.
inspired (adj)	مُلْهِمٌ	- The team felt inspired by the story.
inspiring (adj)	مُلْهِمٌ / مُشَجِّعٌ	- It was an inspiring story.
neighborhood		
neighbor (n)	جَارٌ	- Our neighbor visited us.
neighborhood (n)	خَرْيٌ	- The neighborhood has a small park.
neighboring (adj)	مُجَاوِرٌ	- We visited a neighboring village.
neighborly (adj)	وُدِّيٌّ - وُدُودٌ	- He is neighborly .

preservation		
preserve (d) (v)	يُحافظ / يَصون	- Trees preserve soil from wind.
preservation (n)	حفاظ / صيانة	- Preservation keeps old things safe.
preserved (adj)	مُصان / محفوظ	- The temple is well preserved .
preservative (n/adj)	مادة حافظة - واق - صان	- This jam has no preservative .
privilege		
privilege (n)	الشرف / إفتياز	- It's a privilege to represent my country.
privileged (adj)	مُتفَعِّع يافتياز	- I feel privileged to represent my country.
privilege (d) (v)	يُغطي إفتيازاً / يُفَضِّل	- The law should not privilege any group.
progress		
progress (ed) (v)	يُتقدَّم	- The team will progress each week.
progress (n)	تقدُّم	- The report shows clear progress .
progressive (adj)	تقدُّمي	- They support progressive ideas.
restore		
restore (d) (v)	يُرمِّم / يَسْتعيد	- Engineers will restore the building.
restoration (n)	رَمِّيم / إستيعاده	- The restoration took six months.
sacrifice		
sacrifice (n)	تضحية	- Parents make sacrifice for their children.
sacrifice (d) (v)	يُضحي	- Ali will sacrifice time to help me.

Mini Test 2 Derivatives

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

- Ayman's to finish the project on time made us admire him.
a. determined b. determination c. determining d. determinate
- Many tourists visit the pyramids because of their historical
a. attract b. attractive c. attraction d. attracted
- Mariam was proud to live in a peaceful and clean
a. neighborhooded b. neighboring c. neighborhood d. neighborhoodly

4. Our national is expressed through its language and traditions.
 a. identity b. identified c. identical d. identifying
5. Reem shared a post to the memory of her aunt.
 a. honorary b. honor c. honored d. honoring
6. Role models are a great source of for young people.
 a. inspiration b. inspiring c. inspirative d. inspired
7. The broken monuments were by the museum experts.
 a. restoring b. restoration c. restored d. restorer
8. The leader made a huge to protect his people from danger.
 a. sacrificing b. sacrifice c. sacrificial d. sacrificed
9. The school organized a program to increase about climate change.
 a. aware b. awareness c. awarery d. awaring
10. We must work to complete the of cultural sites.
 a. preservation b. preserve c. preserving d. preservative

3 Verbal Collocations متلازمات لفظية

build	a strong future	ينبئ مستقبلًا قويًا	gather	knowledge	يُجمعُ المعرفة
	new neighborhoods	تنبئ أحياءً جديدة	honor	history	تُعطي التاريخ حقه
	new roads	تنبئ طرقًا جديدة	leave	a legacy	يتروك إرثًا
contribute	knowledge	يساهم بالمعرفة	play	a role	تبلغ دورًا
do	the shopping	يقوم بالتسوق	serve	lunch	تقدم الغداء
exchange	ideas	يتبادل الأفكار	shape	the future	يشكل المستقبل
fall	asleep	يعفو	share	culture	يشارك الثقافة
feel	pride	يشعر بالفخر	take	pride (in)	يظهر فخرًا / يفخر بـ
give	examples	يُعطي أمثلة	make	a plan	يخطط
give	knowledge	يُقدم معرفة	agree on	a plan	يتفق على الخطة

Mini Test 3 Collocations

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

- The school invited experts to knowledge about how ancient Egypt influenced modern science.
 a. honor b. contribute c. say d. stare
- In the cultural festival, students were encouraged to culture with visitors and pride in our history.
 a. fail b. take c. agree d. play

3. They met last night to a plan for the city's environmental program.
a. build b. care c. make d. honor
4. The architects worked together to build in New Aswan.
a. history b. new roads c. culture d. examples
5. Volunteers help children every day.
a. shape the future b. honor history
c. share culture with d. build neighborhoods
6. Mariam offered to the shopping while her mother prepared lunch.
a. do b. take c. give d. agree
7. Our school is raising funds to roads in the rural area next year.
a. honor b. gather c. share d. build
8. The charity group wants to knowledge to help improve education in poor areas.
a. contribute b. feel c. take d. build
9. The government is investing in projects to the future for the next generation.
a. agree b. take c. build d. feel
10. The lecturer will knowledge about how climate change affects ancient monuments.
a. agree b. gather c. give d. shape

4 Synonyms مترادفات

Word		Synonym (= Meaning)
ancestor (n)	سلف - جد	forefather, predecessor, progenitor
attraction (n)	معلم جذب سياحي	appeal, charm
awareness (n)	الوعي	consciousness, perception
contribute(d)(v)	يساهم	donate, give, provide
determination (n)	عزم - إصرار	perseverance, firmness
gather(v)	يجمع - يجمع	collect, assemble, accumulate
inspiration (n)	إلهام	motivation, encouragement, stimulation
inspire (v)	يلهم	motivate, encourage, stimulate
heritage (n)	تراث / إرث / ميراث	inheritance, bequest, legacy
neighborhood (n)	حي - مجاورة	district, community
preservation (n)	حفاظ - صيانة	protection, conservation
privilege (n)	شرف - امتياز	advantage, benefit, honor
progress (v)	يتقدم	advance, improve, develop
restore (v)	يُرْمم	repair, renovate
sacrifice (n)	تضحية	offering, surrender, giving up

5 Antonyms المتضادات

Word		Antonym (= Opposite)	
ancestor (n)	سلف - جد	descendant, successor	نسل، خلف
attraction (n)	جذب / فَعْلَمَ جَدْبَ سِيَّاحِي	repulsion, ugliness	تافه / إشمزاز
awareness (n)	الوعي	ignorance, unawareness	جهل، عدم الوعي
contribute (d) (v)	يساهم	withhold, take	يقتبِع، يأخذ
determination (n)	عزم - إصرار	indecision, hesitation	تَرَدُّد، تَحْيِر
gather (v)	يَجْمَع - يَجْمَع	scatter, disperse	يَتَدَد - يُفْرَق
honor (v)	يُكْرَم	dishonor, disgrace	يُهين
inspiration (n)	الإلهام	discouragement, depression	إحباط - تيبط
inspire (v)	يُلهم	discourage, deter	يُخيط - يُثبي
preserve (v)	يحفظ / يَصون	harm, neglect, destroy	يُهمل / يدمر / يُلغ
preservation (n)	حفاظ - صيانة	neglect, destruction	إهمال - تدمير
privilege (n)	امتياز	disadvantage, hardship	ضُرر - مُشَقَّة
progress (v)	يَتقدَّم	regress, decline	تراجُع - انجطاط
restore (v)	يُرُفِّم	damage, ruin	يُلغ - يُدَمِّر
sacrifice (n)	تضحية - يضحي	selfishness	أنانية

Mini Test 4 Synonyms & Antonyms

• Choose the TWO correct answers out of the FIVE options given:

- "We are proud of our ancestors." Which TWO words have the closest meaning to "ancestor"?
 a. descendant b. forefather c. progenitor d. successor e. child
- The Great Pyramid is a popular attraction for tourists." The antonyms of 'attraction' are and
 a. repulsion b. ugliness c. charm d. appeal e. sadness
- "Leen showed determination when preparing for the competition." Both and are closest in meaning to "determination".
 a. hesitation b. firmness c. perseverance d. indecision e. doubt
- "They decided to preserve the ancient building." Two antonyms of 'preserve' are and
 a. protect b. safeguard c. neglect d. destroy e. conserve
- "Mr Rasheedy wanted to inspire students to read more." Which TWO words have the closest meaning to "inspire"?
 a. motivate b. encourage c. discourage d. deter e. stop

6. "The economic problems made the country progress slowly." Which TWO words are opposite in meaning to "progress"?

- a. regress b. decline c. advance d. improve e. develop

7. "Our heritage is reflected in our traditions." Both and are closest in meaning to "heritage".

- a. loss b. legacy c. inheritance d. dispossession e. damage

8. "The country plans to restore the old building." Two antonyms of 'restore' are and

- a. repair b. renovate c. damage d. ruin e. fix

6 Expressions & Idioms تعبيرات و مصطلحات

among our youth	بين شبابنا	make Egypt a center of learning	يجعل مصر مركزاً للتعليم
a living part of our story	جزء حي من قصتنا	stand with pride	يفخر بفخر
crossroads for trade	مفترق طرق للتجارة	source of inspiration	مصدر الإلهام
carved into temple	مقوشة داخل المعبد	take pride in	يفتخر بـ
agree on a plan	تتفق على خطة	use lessons from the past	تستفيد من دروس الماضي
feel the connection	يشعر بالارتباط	way to record	طريق للتسجيل أو التدوين
lack of awareness	نقص الوعي		

7 Verb + Preposition فعل + حرف جر

agree on	تتفق على	read about	يقرأ عن
connect with	يتصل بـ - يرتبط بـ	share with	يشارك مع
contribute to + (inf. + ing)	يساهم في	speak about	يتحدث عن
depend on	يعتمد على	talk about	يتكلم عن
focus on	يركز على	travel across / through	يسافر عبر / خلال
lead to + (inf. + ing)	يؤدي إلى	travel along	يسافر على طول
learn from	يتعلم من	work on	يعمل على
protect from	يحمي من	write about	يكتب عن

Mini Test 5 Expressions, Idioms & Prepositions

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

- Making good plans to achieving great success.
a. manages b. causes c. leads d. listens
- Your true achievements is what makes you
a. stand with pride b. to be proud c. stand into pride d. stand with proud
- Before starting the group project, the students had to on the design first.
a. do b. focus c. read d. share
- The science club decided to building a model of the solar system.
a. travel across b. contribute to c. learn from d. write about

5. In their speeches, the students were asked to about their favorite historical leader.
a. speak about b. lead to c. protect from d. connect with
6. The geography lesson explained how traders used to travel the Sahara Desert.
a. across b. on c. of d. with
7. We should always try to our mistakes to improve ourselves.
a. agree with b. learn from c. lead to d. protect from
8. I had the chance to a partner school abroad.
a. connect with b. lead to c. protect from d. talk about
9. The High Dam is designed to protect Egypt flooding.
a. on b. from c. with d. of
10. Hossam knew that a healthy diet could lead improving his sports performance.
a. to b. with c. along d. on
11. During the zoom meeting, students will connect experts in the field of science.
a. on b. across c. from d. with
12. Many scientists contribute improving technology to fight climate change.
a. on b. along c. to d. from
13. During the interview, Mariam will speak her experience as a volunteer nurse.
a. about b. on c. to d. with
14. This device can depend solar power to operate efficiently.
a. in b. on c. from d. across
15. In his presentation, Adam will talk the benefits of recycling.
a. to b. on c. about d. along
16. Merchants used to travel deserts to reach other cities.
a. with b. from c. across d. until
17. The Monorail will the coast for more than 900 kilometers.
a. travel along b. read about c. share with d. focus on

8 Clear the confusion لاحظ الفرق

able to - capable of

• (be) able to (+ inf.)

- She is **able to solve** the problem.

هابز على

• (be) capable of (+ n/gerund)

- He is **capable of leading** the team.

هابز على

agree on - agree to - agree with - agree about

• agree on / about (v)

- They **agreed on** the price.

تفق على / بنفق حول

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • agree to (+ inf.) (v) - She agreed to help me. • agree with (someone) (v) - I agree with you. 	<p>يوافقُ على</p> <p>يوافقُ شخصاً أو يتفقُ مع زأبه</p>
--	--

along - across - through

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • along (prep/adv) - We walked along the river. • across (prep/adv) - She ran across / through the street. 	<p>على طول - بمحاذاة</p> <p>عبر</p>
---	-------------------------------------

be proud to - be proud of - take pride in

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • be proud to + inf. - I am proud to represent my school. • be proud of + (n/inf. + ing) - She is proud of her son. • take pride in + (n/inf. + ing) - He takes pride in his work. 	<p>يفتخرُ أن</p> <p>يفتخرُ بـ</p> <p>يفتخرُ بـ / يفتخرُ بـ</p>
--	--

go shopping - do the shopping

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • go shopping - We went shopping for clothes. • do the shopping - I will do the shopping this afternoon. 	<p>يذهبُ للتسوق</p> <p>يهوم بالتسوق</p>
---	---

mission - job - work

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • mission (n) - The rescue mission was dangerous. • job (n) - I have several jobs to do. • job (n) - My job is to teach English. - I have too many jobs to do. • work (n) - I have too much work to do. 	<p>مُهَيِّمَةٌ (تشمَل الذهاب والقيام بعمل ما)</p> <p>مُهَيِّمَةٌ (عمل يجب القيام به)</p> <p>وُضَيْفَةٌ / عَمَلٌ (كلمة تُعَد)</p> <p>وُضَيْفَةٌ / عَمَلٌ (كلمة لا تُعَد)</p>
---	---

• **work (n)**

- Egypt has great **works** of engineering.

عمل أدبي أو فني أو هندسي (كلمة تُغذ)

• **work (n)**

- I go to **work** by bus.

مكان العمل (كلمة لا تُغذ)

remember - remind

• **remember (v)**

- I sometimes **remember** my wife's birthday.

تُذَكِّر (من تلقاء نفسه)

• **remind (v)**

- Please, **remind** me to call my mother.

يُذَكِّر (شخص آخر يذكره)

Mini Test 6 Clear the confusion

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

1. Don't forget to me to send the email before the deadline.
a. remember b. remind c. mission d. job
2. I will shopping this afternoon because we need food for the week.
a. go b. do the c. do d. a & b
3. Karim is solve the problem without any help.
a. capable of b. able to c. be proud of d. agree to
4. Omar is represent his school in the competition.
a. proud of b. take pride in c. proud to d. capable of
5. She is her daughter for winning first place in the race.
a. proud to b. proud of c. take pride in d. capable of
6. She refused to agree their proposal because it was not clear enough.
a. in b. onto c. to d. for
7. The children ran the street after looking right and left.
a. along b. in c. of d. across
8. The new manager is leading a large team effectively.
a. capable of b. agree with c. be proud to d. able to
9. The two companies will agree a new price for the project before signing the contract.
a. to b. on c. about d. b & c
10. We walked the beach enjoying the sunset with the sea on our right.
a. along b. across c. of d. in

III READING & LISTENING

1 Reading Text

اهم نقاط على
نصوص الاستماع
والقراءة في نهاية
الوحدة

On Lesson 1 SB page 12

Egypt is a land with a heart that has been **beating**⁽¹⁾ for thousands of years. We are **proud**⁽²⁾ to call it our **home**⁽³⁾. It is a place where the past and the present meet in **harmony**⁽⁴⁾.

Egypt has always played an important **role**⁽⁵⁾ in the world. Our **ancestors**⁽⁶⁾ built one of the greatest **civilizations**⁽⁷⁾ in history. They gave the world **knowledge**⁽⁸⁾ in writing, mathematics, and **medicine**⁽⁹⁾. The **hieroglyphs**⁽¹⁰⁾ **carved**⁽¹¹⁾ into **temple**⁽¹²⁾ walls were not just beautiful **art**⁽¹³⁾; they were a way to **record**⁽¹⁴⁾ history. The Library of Alexandria once **gathered**⁽¹⁵⁾



knowledge from all over the world, making Egypt a center of learning.

Egypt was also a **crossroads**⁽¹⁶⁾ for **trade**⁽¹⁷⁾. **Merchants**⁽¹⁸⁾ traveled along the Nile and **across**⁽¹⁹⁾ the deserts, carrying goods such as gold, **spices**⁽²⁰⁾, **papyrus**⁽²¹⁾, and **grain**⁽²²⁾. Our land was a bridge where people met and **exchanged**⁽²³⁾ ideas, making Egypt a **source**⁽²⁴⁾ of **inspiration**⁽²⁵⁾ for many civilizations.

Today, Egypt continues to grow. Our cities **rise**⁽²⁶⁾ with modern buildings, while our **historical**⁽²⁷⁾ **monuments**⁽²⁸⁾ still stand with **pride**⁽²⁹⁾.

We are building new roads, bridges, and **neighborhoods**⁽³⁰⁾ that show the world our **determination**⁽³¹⁾ to **progress**⁽³²⁾. From the Pyramids of Giza to the **Grand Egyptian Museum**⁽³³⁾, we continue to **honor**⁽³⁴⁾ our history while shaping our future. We **take pride**⁽³⁵⁾ in our country, not only for its **beauty**⁽³⁶⁾, but also because we understand the **sacrifices**⁽³⁷⁾ of our ancestors.

- (1) تَبِيض
- (2) فُحُور
- (3) وَطَن
- (4) وَتَام / اسْجَام
- (5) ذَوْر
- (6) سَنَاف
- (7) حَضَارَات
- (8) فَعْرِفَة
- (9) طِبِّب
- (10) الرَّمُور الهِيَرُوغْلِيْفِيَّة
- (11) نَحَت
- (12) مَعْبَد
- (13) فَن
- (14) تَبَسَّجَل
- (15) جَمَع
- (16) فَمَلْرُق طَرَق
- (17) بَجَارَة
- (18) تِجَار
- (19) غَيْر
- (20) وَابِر
- (21) لَرِيْبِي
- (22) حُوب
- (23) يَبَادَل
- (24) فَصْر
- (25) إْلَام
- (26) يَرْتَفِع
- (27) لَرِيْبِي
- (28) الَر
- (29) فُحْر
- (30) أْحْيَاء
- (31) عِلْم
- (32) يَهْتَم
- (33) المَلْتَف المِصْرِي الكَبِيْر
- (34) يَكْرَم
- (35) يَفَاخِر
- (36) جَمَال
- (37) اَتْضَحِيَّات

We work hard to make it greater for **generations**⁽³⁸⁾ to come. Every **citizen**⁽³⁹⁾ has a role to play – **protecting**⁽⁴⁰⁾ our **heritage**⁽⁴¹⁾, **contributing**⁽⁴²⁾ to our **economy**⁽⁴³⁾, and sharing our culture with the world.

- (38) اجيال
- (39) مواطن
- (40) يحمي
- (41) تراث
- (42) يساهم
- (43) الاقتصاد

2 Listening Text

On Lesson 2 SB page 15

Host : Welcome back to “Our Story”. Today, we’re talking to Dr. Mona Hassan, an **archaeologist**⁽¹⁾ who **recently**⁽²⁾ **led**⁽³⁾ a team to **restore**⁽⁴⁾ parts of the Philae Temple. Dr. Mona, thank you for joining us.

Dr. Mona : Thank you. It’s a **privilege**⁽⁵⁾ to be here.

Host : Your work on Philae is a **powerful**⁽⁶⁾ **symbol**⁽⁷⁾. Can you tell us why **preserving**⁽⁸⁾ our heritage is so important?

Dr. Mona : Of course. When we restore a **historical**⁽⁹⁾ site, we’re not just **fixing**⁽¹⁰⁾ old stones. We’re **reconnecting**⁽¹¹⁾ with our past. Our ancestors left us a rich **legacy**⁽¹²⁾—from the pyramids to the temples of **Upper Egypt**⁽¹³⁾. This heritage is the core of our national identity. It reminds us of who we are, where we came from, and the **greatness**⁽¹⁴⁾ we are **capable**⁽¹⁵⁾ of. It’s a source of **immense**⁽¹⁶⁾ pride for every Egyptian.

Host : It sounds like more than a job; it’s a **mission**⁽¹⁷⁾. What do you think is the biggest **challenge**⁽¹⁸⁾ to preserving our heritage today?

Dr. Mona : The challenges are many, from **urban**⁽¹⁹⁾ development to climate change. But perhaps the biggest is a **lack**⁽²⁰⁾ of **awareness**⁽²¹⁾ among our **youth**⁽²²⁾. Many young people don’t **realize**⁽²³⁾ the **value**⁽²⁴⁾ of these **treasures**⁽²⁵⁾. Our job is to **inspire**⁽²⁶⁾ them, to make them see that a thousand-year-old temple is not just a tourist attraction—it’s a living part of our story. We need to encourage them to visit these sites, to learn the stories, and to feel the connection.

Host : That’s a great point. You’re inspiring them to become the next generation of **protectors**⁽²⁷⁾. Thank you, for your **valuable**⁽²⁸⁾ work, Dr. Mona.



- (1) عالم الآثار
- (2) مؤخرًا
- (3) يقود
- (4) يرمم / يستعيد
- (5) شرف / ميزة
- (6) شوي
- (7) رمز
- (8) يحفظ
- (9) التاريخي
- (10) يصلح
- (11) يعيد الاتصال
- (12) إرث
- (13) ضعيد مصر
- (14) عظمة
- (15) قادر
- (16) هائل
- (17) مهمة
- (18) تحد
- (19) حضري
- (20) نقص
- (21) وعي
- (22) شباب
- (23) يدرك
- (24) قيمة
- (25) خاوير
- (26) ياهم
- (27) الحماة
- (28) قيم



SB pages 17 & 18

PART TWO

Lesson

3

Now Starts Long Ago

I LISTENING

On Lesson 3 SB page 17

Long ago, people lived in **ways**⁽¹⁾ very different from today. They **depended mainly on**⁽²⁾ the land, **growing crops**⁽³⁾, and **raising animals**⁽⁴⁾ for **survival**⁽⁵⁾. Families lived close to nature, often using simple tools and working together to produce what they needed. Communities were small, and traditions were **passed down**⁽⁶⁾ through stories, songs, and **daily practices**⁽⁷⁾.

As time moved forward, inventions began to change human life. The discovery of writing allowed people to record knowledge and history. The use of **metal tools**⁽⁸⁾ made farming and building easier. Great civilizations rose, building cities, temples, and **trade routes**⁽⁹⁾ that connected **distant**⁽¹⁰⁾ lands.

While our ancestors were struggling hard to survive, their minds never stopped thinking till progress happened step by step.

Now, life has become much faster and more **complex**⁽¹¹⁾. Technology allows us to communicate across the world in seconds, travel long distances in hours, and **access information**⁽¹²⁾ **with a single click**⁽¹³⁾. Yet, the **wisdom**⁽¹⁴⁾ and lessons from long ago still shape who we are. By remembering the past and learning from it, we can build a future that respects history while embracing progress.

اهم نقاط على
نصوص الاستماع
والقراءة في نهاية
الوحدة

- (1) طرق
- (2) اعتمد اساسا على
- (3) زراعة المحاصيل
- (4) تربية الحيوانات
- (5) بناء
- (6) يثقل / يورث
- (7) ممارسات يومية
- (8) أدوات معدنية
- (9) طرق التجارة
- (10) بعيد
- (11) معقد
- (12) يصل إلى المعلومات
- (13) بضغطة واحدة
- (14) حكمة

II LANGUAGE

Modal Verbs

1 The Past Simple Tense :

زمن الماضي البسيط :

١ يتكون الماضي البسيط في الجمل الخبرية المبنية للمعلوم من :

Subject فاعل + التصريف الثاني للفعل

ex. - Ahmed **visited** his friends yesterday. - They **saw** a show last night.

٢ عند النفي :

Subject فاعل + **did not / didn't** + inf.

ex. - Ahmed **did not (didn't)** visit his friends yesterday.
- They **did not (didn't)** see a show last night.

٣ عند الاستفهام بـ «هل»:

Did + subject فاعل + inf. ?

- ex. - Did you tidy your room ? - Yes, I did.
- Did Omar do his homework ? - No, he didn't

٤ عند السؤال بـ «كلمة استفهام»:

Question word أداة استفهام + did/didn't + subject + inf. ?

- ex. - Where did you watch the match ? - Why didn't you stay at a hotel ?

٥ يتحول زمن الماضي البسيط لصيغة المبني للمجهول باستخدام الصيغة التالية:

Object مفعول + was/were + P.P التصريف الثالث

- ex. - They watched a film last night (معلوم)
- A film was watched last night (by them). (مجهول)

٦ كلمات وتعابير زمنية تستخدم في الجمل لتشير إلى الماضي:

yesterday أمس	last ... الماضي ...	ago منذ
once مرة	once upon a time ذات مرة	the other day مؤخرًا
in the past في الماضي	in ancient times قديمًا	previously فيما سبق
	in 2011 ... etc	

- ex. - I met some old friends in the club the other day.
- Mr Mohammed moved to his new house two weeks ago.

تستخدم ظروف التكرار التالية مع عادات الماضي البسيط:

always – usually – sometimes – never ... etc.

- ex. - Sama always got up early when she was a student.

Mini Test 1

Apply

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

- A week ago, I an apple tree in my garden.
a. plant b. have planted c. planted d. had planted
- A week ago, an apple tree in my garden.
a. plant b. were planted c. planted d. was planted
- They their animals yesterday.
a. didn't feed b. haven't fed c. don't feed d. hadn't fed
- Their animals yesterday.
a. didn't feed b. weren't fed c. don't feed d. aren't fed
- Ahmed read an interesting story
a. everyday b. ago c. now d. the other day

Important Notes ملاحظات هامة

١ لاحظ استخدام (was / were) في الماضي البسيط:

- He **was** at school yesterday. (إثبات)
- He **wasn't** at school yesterday. (نفي)
- **Was** he at school yesterday? (سؤال بـهل)
- Where **was** he yesterday? (سؤال بـأداة إستفهام)

٢ لاحظ استخدام (had) في الماضي البسيط:

- She **had** lunch at two o'clock. (إثبات)
- She **didn't have** lunch at two o'clock. (Not : hadn't) (نفي)
- **Did** she **have** lunch at two o'clock? (Not : Had she) (سؤال بـهل)
- When **did** she **have** lunch? (Not : When had) (سؤال بـأداة إستفهام)

Mini Test 2

Apply

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

- Hassan at school yesterday.
a. isn't b. doesn't be c. wasn't d. didn't be
- at school yesterday?
a. Was Hassan b. Did Hassan be c. Had Hassan d. Did Hassan have
- Where yesterday?
a. did Hassan be b. does Hassan be c. were Hassan d. was Hassan
- I lunch at home yesterday.
a. haven't b. hadn't c. don't have d. didn't have
- lunch at home yesterday?
a. Had you b. Did you have c. You had d. Do you have

Uses استخدامات

١ يُستخدم الماضي البسيط في حالات كثيرة منها :

التعبير عن حدث بدأ وانتهى في الماضي (عادة مع تعبير زمني ماضي) :

- ex. - I **visited** my grandmother **last Friday**.
- My father **built** this house ten years **ago**.

٢ سرد مواقف أو قصص وقعت في الماضي:

- ex. The baby **was called** Oliver Twist. He **was sent** to the orphanage.

٣ بعد (If) في الحالة الشرطية الثانية:

- ex. - If I **studied** hard, I'd **pass** this exam.

2 Past Habits :

عادات الماضي :

١ يمكن استخدام الصيغ التالية للتعبير عن عادات الماضي التي لم تعد موجودة في الحاضر :

1. Subj. + used to + inf.

ex. - He used to swim in the sea. - She didn't use to wear glasses.

2. It was + someone's / صفة ملكية + habit + to + inf.

ex. - It was his habit to swim in the sea.

٢ الصيغة التالية للتعبير عن شيء كان معتاد في الماضي :

Subj. + was / were + used to + n / (inf. + ing)

ex. - They were used to working in the sun.

- I was used to (eating) salty food.

٣ للتعبير عن التعود على القيام بشيء في الماضي نستخدم :

Subj. + got / became / grew + used to + n / (inf. + ing)

ex. - I got used to the (freezing) weather in Canada.

- I grew used to working on a farm.

Mini Test 3

Apply

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

1. If we by the sea, we'd go swimming every day.

a. live

b. lived

c. is lived

d. was lived

2. When I was a student, I up early.

a. get

b. used to getting

c. was used to get

d. was used to getting

3. go for a walk every week?

a. Was he used to

b. Did he use

c. Did he use to

d. He used to

Notes for Advanced level ملاحظات المتقدمين

١ يمكن استخدام (did + inf.) في الجمل المثبتة للتوكيد :

- You saw who stole the money yesterday.

= You did see who stole the money yesterday.

٢ لاحظ استخدام جملة الماضي البسيط في الصيغ التالية للتعبير عن شيء غير متحقق في المضارع :

1. I wish + subject + past simple

- I wish Sama had enough time to help me.

= Salma can't help me because she doesn't have enough time.

2. It is + (about/almost/high) + time + subject + past simple .

- It is high time you returned home. = You are still out

3. Subj. فاعل + would + rather/sooner + فاعل مختلف عن الفاعل الأول + past simple .

- I'd rather you arrived on time. = You don't arrive on time.

في حالة عدم وجود فاعل بعد (would rather / sooner) فيأتي بعدها الفعل في المصدر ويكون هذا أسلوب تعبير عن التفضيل :

Subj. فاعل + would + rather/sooner + inf. .

- I'd rather go shopping in the afternoon.

يستخدم الماضي التام وليس الماضي البسيط في حالة وجود تعبير زمني يدل على الماضي بعد

(I wish / I'd rather / It's (about / almost) time)

- I'd rather she had arrived home earlier yesterday.

Exercises On Language

Apply

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

1 Getting started: Check what you have learnt

- I prep 3 exams two months ago.
a. take b. took c. have taken d. was taken
- Salah Liverpool and won Player of the Year Award.
a. joined b. was joined c. joins d. was joining
- I have many friends at my first school.
a. don't b. doesn't c. didn't d. never
- I had many friends at my first school.
a. don't b. doesn't c. didn't d. never
- Rokaya didn't the mobile ringing.
a. hears b. hear c. heard d. hearing
- Did Sama mum with the housework ?
a. was helping b. helps c. helped d. help
- What Karim do when he cut his finger?
a. did b. do c. does d. has
- Why did Rahma look tired when she the door?
a. shuts b. shut c. was shut d. shutting
- well yesterday!
a. Did you play b. You played c. Do you play d. How did you play

10. well yesterday?
 a. Did you play b. You played c. Do you play d. How did you play
11. **A:** yesterday? **B:** Quite well.
 a. Did you play b. You played c. Do you play d. How did you play
12. I off my tablet and I went out.
 a. turn b. turned c. was turned d. was turning
13. My tablet off and I went out.
 a. turn b. turned c. was turned d. was turning
14. I tired, so I went to bed.
 a. was b. wasn't c. didn't be d. b & c
15. I tired, so I worked for three more hours.
 a. was b. wasn't c. didn't be d. b & c
16. the best students at your first school.
 a. They were b. Were they c. Did they be d. Are they
17. her lunch.
 a. Did she have b. Had she c. She hadn't d. She didn't have
18. her lunch?
 a. Did she have b. Had she c. She hadn't d. She didn't have
19. Why millions of people go to America in the 19th century?
 a. did b. do c. does d. have
20. We can't go home by bus. The last bus thirty seconds ago.
 a. left b. has left c. have left d. will leave

2 Special cases

21. He to sit down until he had apologised.
 a. didn't allow b. don't allow c. wasn't allowed d. was allowed
22. Who ?
 a. were the complaints made by? b. did you make the complaints?
 c. were you made the complaints? d. was the complaint made?
23. My grandfather always to work when he was young.
 a. walk b. walks c. walked d. has walked
24. He got used to in an office.
 a. work b. works c. worked d. working
25. Before joining the university, I living away from my family.
 a. used b. didn't use to c. used to d. wasn't used to
26. I a car which cost me only 100,000 pounds.
 a. offer b. offered c. was offered d. was offering

27. The door and we went in.
 a. opened b. was opened c. a & b d. opens
28. I the door and we went in.
 a. opened b. was opened c. a & b d. opens
29. At the age of five, I to swim.
 a. learned b. learn c. have learned d. was learned
30. As a boy, Mr Mohammed for his good behavior.
 a. used to be praised b. was praising c. used to praise d. praised
31. He used to be calm, but now he
 a. doesn't b. isn't c. is d. does
32. She the money she needed.
 a. wasn't given b. didn't give c. gave d. gives
33. I'd rather you out alone late at night.
 a. haven't gone b. not to go c. didn't go d. not going
34. People used to be helpful but now they
 a. don't b. haven't c. won't d. aren't

3 Check your understanding

35. He doesn't smoke any longer. This means that he smoke.
 a. used to b. still c. any more d. didn't
36. Which of the following is correctly structured?
 a. I used to studying hard. b. I was used to study hard.
 c. I got used to study hard. d. I became used to studying hard.
37. I don't have enough time for hobbies. I wish I enough time for hobbies.
 a. had b. have had c. had had d. didn't have
38. I didn't have enough time for hobbies when I was a child. I wish I enough time for hobbies when I was a child.
 a. had b. have had c. had had d. didn't have
39. "She wishes she were tall." What does this mean?
 a. She was tall. b. She wasn't tall. c. She isn't tall. d. She is tall.
40. "I'd rather you didn't use my mobile." This means that my mobile.
 a. I wanted you to use b. I didn't want you to use
 c. I want you to use d. I don't want you to use

Stop Here !

تدريب تلقائى على القواعد اللغوية

- Rewrite the following sentences using the word(s) in brackets to give the same meaning :

1. He was in the habit of smoking when he was young. (habitually)
2. How long ago did you start playing squash? (When)

3. I always studied hard when I was a student. (used to)
 4. I first met Mr Ashraf in 2014. (ago)
 5. I have a friend who was in the habit of smoking but he doesn't smoke now. (used)
 6. I never saw my great grandfather. (didn't)
 7. I was never late for my first school. (didn't)
 8. My mother didn't travel abroad at all. (never)
 9. My uncle used to smoke. (no longer)
 10. My wife studied engineering from 1999 to 2004. (for)
 11. Omar doesn't watch football matches any more. (used)
 12. Rodayna no longer goes to primary school. (used)
 13. Soha was in the habit of getting up late. (used)
 14. Were you home from school when the eater pipe broke ? (Did)
 15. When did you start playing the guitar ? (How long)
 16. When I was young, I swam in the sea. (used)

3 The Past Continuous Tense :

زمن الماضي المستمر :

١ في الجملة المثبتة :

Subject فاعل + was / were + (inf. + ing)

- ex. - Ahmed **was reading** a story.
 - Rodayna and Heba **were cooking** lunch.

٢ في الجملة المنفية :

Subject فاعل + was not (wasn't)/were not (weren't) + (inf. + ing)

- ex. - Ahmed **was not (wasn't)** reading a story.
 - Rodayna and Heba **were not (weren't)** cooking lunch.

٣ في السؤال الذي يبدأ بفعل مساعد بمعنى «هل» :

Was/ Were + subject فاعل + (inf. + ing) ?

- ex. - **Was** Ahmed reading a book? - **Were** you eating a cake?

٤ في السؤال بـ «أداة استفهام» :

Question word أداة استفهام + was/were + subject فاعل + (inf. + ing) ?

- ex. - What **was** Ahmed reading ?

٥ في صيغة المبني للمجهول :

Object مفعول + was/were + being + p.p

- ex. - A story **was being read** by Ahmed.

Mini Test 1**Apply**

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

- Some people on the farm from morning to afternoon that day.
a. was worked b. were worked c. was working d. were working
- It was not polite of him to interrupt what I
a. was doing b. did c. had done d. was done
- What you doing when I called ?
a. are b. were c. did d. had
- Some boys when the teacher entered the classroom.
a. fought b. were fought c. was fighting d. were fighting

Uses of the past continuous استخدامات زمن الماضي المستمر

١ يستخدم الماضي المستمر للتعبير عن حدث كان مستمرا في وقت معين في الماضي :

ex. - I **was playing** on the beach **last Friday afternoon**.

٢ يستخدم للتعبير عن حدثين كانا مستمرين في نفس الوقت في الماضي:

جملة ماضى مستمر + جملة ماضى مستمر + While / As / When

ex. - While I **was reading** a story, Ali **was watching** TV.

٣ يستخدم للتعبير عن حدث كان مستمرا في الماضي عندما وقع حدث آخر:

جملة ماضى بسيط + جملة ماضى مستمر + While / As / When / Just as

ex. - While he **was playing** a tennis match, he **broke** his arm.
= He **broke** his arm while he **was playing** a tennis match.

جملة ماضى بسيط + inf. + ing + While

ex. - While **playing** a tennis match, he **broke** his arm. (Not : While a tennis ...)

جملة ماضى بسيط + اسم noun + During

ex. - During **a tennis match**, he **broke** his arm. (Not : During watching ...)

جملة ماضى مستمر + جملة ماضى بسيط + When

ex. - When I **arrived**, Shahd **was watching** a cartoon.

لاحظ أنه يمكن أن يأتي (inf. + ing) بعد (during) عندما تكون صفة :

ex. - During **studying hours**, I didn't waste any time.

On + noun / (inf. + ing) + جملة ماضى بسيط / جملة ماضى مستمر

ex. - On my arrival at my office, the secretary was checking emails.

While + حرف جر + اسم

ex. - While in Alexandria, I ate fish for lunch every day.

⚡ لاحظ استخدام المبني للمجهول في الصيغة التالية:

While / On + being + p.p.

ex. - While the food was being cooked, it smelled nice.

= While / On being cooked, the food smelled nice.

في المثال السابق استخدمنا (being cooked) وليس (cooking) لأن الجملة الثانية بدأت بـ (the food) الذي يُعتبر مفعول الجملة الأولى.

⚡ يُستخدم الماضي البسيط بدلا من الماضي المستمر مع الأفعال التالية:

ex. - **Feelings** المشاعر : like, dislike, love, hate, prefer, enjoy, want, wish ... etc.

- **Senses** الحواس : hear, see, smell, feel, sound, taste, appear, seem, look ... etc.

- **Mental state** الإدراك : realise, understand, know, mean, think =
believe, imagine, recognise, remember, forget ... etc.

- I was hearing a noise outside. ❌

- I heard a noise outside. ✅

لكن يمكن استخدام الماضي المستمر مع بعض الأفعال السابقة في حالة استخدامها بمعاني أخرى غير معانيها الأصلية:

ex. - I was seeing an old friend when you called. (= was meeting)

- I was having some pizza when the phone rang. (= was eating)

تذكر أن الماضي المستمر لا يُستخدم مع الأفعال اللحظية (التي لا تستغرق مدة زمنية):

ex. - My car broke down. تعطل. (Not: was breaking down)

كما أن (being) لا تُستخدم كفعل أساسي في الماضي المستمر:

ex. - While we were in the park, our children were playing around us. (Not: were being)

Mini Test 2

• Apply

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

1. My car down suddenly as I was driving to work.
a. breaks b. broke c. was breaking d. was being broken
2. While I at the club, I played tennis.
a. was b. was being c. am d. am being

3. Nada when I rang the doorbell. I felt sorry for waking her up.
 a. slept b. was slept c. has slept d. was sleeping
4. the film, I ate popcorn فشار and drank juice.
 a. As b. While c. During d. When
5. watching the film, I ate popcorn فشار and drank juice.
 a. As b. While c. During d. As soon as
6. During yesterday's match, most players fit.
 a. hadn't been b. were c. were being d. have been
7. I my toys when I was young.
 a. was loving b. am loving c. was being loved d. loved

Exercises On Language

Apply

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

1 Getting started: Check what you have learnt

1. From 9 to 12 last Friday, I an important meeting.
 a. had attended b. was attended c. was attending d. was being attended
2. From 9 to 12 last Friday, an important meeting
 a. had attended b. was attended c. was attending d. was being attended
3. doing when I called you?
 a. Were you b. You were c. What you were d. What were you
4. doing homework when I called you?
 a. Were you b. You were c. What you were d. What were you
5. I my room when Mariam came to see me, so she offered to help me.
 a. decorated b. was decorating c. had decorated d. was decorated
6. On seeing the fire, the man the fire brigade.
 a. had called b. was called c. was calling d. called
7. While the experiment, Ahmed fell and injured his hand.
 a. were doing b. was doing c. doing d. do
8. I out of the boat when I dropped my camera.
 a. was leaning b. have leant c. lean d. am leaning
9. she was a little girl, she wanted to be an actress.
 a. Before b. After c. When d. On
10. my sleep, I had a nightmare كابوس.
 a. While b. As c. When d. During

11. The police arrested him as he..... the scene of the crime.
 a. had left b. was leaving c. was left d. has left
12. When Mariam was young, she used to in London.
 a. lives b. living c. live d. lived
13. On the monkey, my baby was frightened.
 a. was seeing b. had seen c. he was seeing d. seeing

2 Special cases

14. While I at home, my uncle suddenly knocked on the door.
 a. was b. am c. was being d. will be
15. While, the baby was laughing to the doctor.
 a. examining b. was examining c. being examined d. examined
16. While, I was staying in another room.
 a. my room was being decorated b. my room was decorating
 c. decorated my room d. was my room being decorated
17. Alex, I met my friend by chance.
 a. While b. During c. While in d. Just as
18. I didn't hear the telephone I was having a shower.
 a. so b. since c. at d. but
19. working hours, employees mustn't use mobiles.
 a. While b. When c. During d. Why
20. I into a good family in the south of Egypt.
 a. bore b. was born c. was bearing d. have been born
21. Amira well yesterday.
 a. doesn't look b. didn't look c. wasn't looked d. wasn't looking
22. I ready to take the exam, so I postponed it.
 a. didn't be b. don't be c. wasn't d. wasn't being
23. Everybody was at the office at 08:30 yesterday. The meeting at nine o'clock.
 a. starts b. has started c. was starting d. started
24. I wish I a better time.
 a. have b. had had c. was had d. had

25. I wish I a better time last year.
 a. have b. had had c. was had d. had
26. It's time you back my camera.
 a. gave b. give c. is given d. was given
27. I'd rather here than in Cairo.
 a. live b. lives c. lived d. had lived
28. I'd rather my grandma here than in Cairo before she died.
 a. live b. lives c. lived d. had lived
29. Rokaya always to her first school on foot.
 a. goes b. went c. was gone d. is gone
30. Every day, I my uncle when he was ill.
 a. am visited b. visit c. was visited d. visited
31. touching the hot pan, Sama cried in pain.
 a. While b. On c. When d. During

Stop Here !

تدريب تلقائى على القواعد اللفظية

Rewrite the following sentences using the word(s) in brackets to give the same meaning :

- I was writing an email to my friend when the telephone rang. (While)
- I was asleep and I heard a loud cry. (While)
- My friend visited us during our lunch. (having)
- As I was watching TV, the telephone rang. (when)
- When I saw Ali, he was running. (as)
- When I saw him, he was playing tennis. (On)
- While it was raining, I didn't go out. (during)
- The boys were in the middle of a football game when the bell rang. (playing)
- Ayman met with an old friend during a holiday in Aswan. (while)
- I was reading a story and my brother was doing his homework. (while)
- I was returning home and suddenly I saw an old friend. (just as)
- Mr Ahmed was carried to hospital after he was injured in a motorbike accident. (On)



I VOCABULARY

1 Key Vocabulary المفردات الرئيسية

achieve(d)(v)	يُحقِّق - ينجح	inherit(ed)(v)	يُورث
achievement(n)	إنجاز - نجاح	leading (adj)	بارز - هام
admiration (n)	إعجاب - إختيارام	merchant (n)	تاجر
admire(d)(v)	يُعجب - يُقدِّر	monuments (n)	آثار
advance(d)(v)	يُقدِّم - يتقدَّم	responsibility (n)	مسئولية
civilization (n)	حضارة	root (n)	جذر - أصل
heritage (n)	التراث	valuable (adj)	قيِّم - نفيس
pride (n)	فخر	value (n)	قيِّفة - فينذا

2 Important Vocabulary المفردات الهامة

advice (n)	نصيحة	insight (n)	فهم واضح - تمييزه
article (n)	فقال	knowledge (n)	معرفة - علم
amaze (d) (v)	يدهش / يذهل	magnificent (adj)	فخم / رائع
author (n)	مؤلف	mighty(adj)	ضخم / هائل
background (n)	خلفية - معلومة أساسية	non-fiction (adj)	غير خيالي - واقعي
benefit (n)	فائدة - منفعة	phrase (n)	عبارة - تعبير
challenge (n)	تحدي - صعوبة	pleasure (n)	متعة - سرور
communication (n)	تواصل	poet (n)	شاعر
conclusion (n)	خاتمة - استنتاج	point (n)	نقطة - فوضع
context (n)	سياق - فقام	regular (adj)	منتظم - دوري
convenient (adj)	فاسبب - فلائم	relax(ed) (v)	يسترخي - يهدأ
create(d)(v)	يُصنع - يُبتدئ	rephrase(d)(v)	يُعيد صياغة
creative (adj)	فبدع - إبداع	respect (n)	إختيارام - تقدير
determination(n)	عزم / تفصيم	run-ran-run (v)	يُجري - يدير
display(ed)(v)	يُعرض - يُبرز	scene (n)	مشهد
elsewhere (adv)	في مكان آخر	shared (adj)	مُشترك
entire (adj)	كامل - كُلِّي	single (adj)	وحيد - مُنفرد
evidence (n)	دليل - برهان	statement (n)	بيان - تصريح
express(ed)(v)	يُعبِّر - يُفصح عن	thesis (n)	مُكِّرة زيبئية - أطروحة

figure (n)	شخصية - زخم	thinker (n)	مفكر
gift (n)	هدية - عطية	thinking (n)	التفكير
habit (n)	عادة	tradition (n)	تقليد - عرف
hook (n)	خفاة جائزة - مقدمة مشوقة	treasures (n)	كوز
imagine (d)(v)	تخيل	visualize(d)(v)	يُضوّر - يُضوّر
impressive (adj)	مثير للإعجاب / مؤثر	vision (n)	رؤية
improve(d)(v)	يُحسّن - يُحسّن	wisdom (n)	حكمة
		wise (adj)	حكيم

Exercise On Vocabulary

• Understand

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

1 Key Vocabulary

- After his father died, Omar the family farms.
a. admired b. respected c. inherited d. removed
- Ancient Egypt was one of the greatest in history.
a. achievements b. traditions c. civilizations d. benefits
- Books are one of the most sources of information.
a. wise b. regular c. valuable d. entire
- Honesty is an important in a leader.
a. value b. tradition c. hook d. root
- I really Sama's honesty in telling the truth.
a. improve b. admire c. relax d. express
- Mrs Nagah worked hard to her goal on time.
a. achieve b. create c. imagine d. rephrase
- Rodayna is a/an expert in the field of medicine.
a. entire b. regular c. leading d. regular
- Scientists have greatly in medicine in the last century.
a. respected b. advanced c. rephrased d. created
- The of the problem is poor planning.
a. heritage b. gift c. root d. thesis
- The sold silk and spices in the market.
a. merchant b. singer c. gardener d. poet
- The Pyramids are part of Egypt's rich
a. heritage b. thesis c. habit d. hook
- The winning national team returned home to the of their fans.
a. heritage b. admiration c. tradition d. benefit
- Tourists came from all over the world to see the ancient Egyptian
a. achievements b. monuments c. articles d. points

14. Winning the gold medal was Karam's greatest
a. heritage b. achievement c. tradition d. gift

2 Important Vocabulary

15. "Better late than never" is a common in English.
a. point b. thesis c. habit d. phrase
16. Abdulsasset has the of his classmates because of his honesty.
a. respect b. heritage c. benefit d. habit
17. Artists beautiful works from simple materials.
a. rephrase b. inherit c. imagine d. create
18. Climbing Mount Everest is a great for any climber.
a. gift b. challenge c. charge d. habit
19. Cooking for the family is a for my wife.
a. benefit b. habit c. pleasure d. point
20. Good can lead to better solutions.
a. thinking b. habit c. point d. thesis
21. Good is important for positive relationships.
a. laughter b. heritage c. communication d. respect
22. Our grandpa is a very man who gives good advice.
a. wise b. regular c. single d. shared
23. I'll give you some information before you decide.
a. thesis b. background c. hook d. benefit
24. In the, a writer restates his main points.
a. heritage b. background c. achievement d. conclusion
25. Leaders must the trust of the people they lead.
a. create b. earn c. value d. inherit
26. Mr Ayman reads every word in the text carefully.
a. regular b. wise c. single d. shared
27. Mr Samuel has great of ancient history.
a. knowledge b. habit c. tradition d. thesis
28. Mr Walid gave us some good before the exam.
a. benefit b. heritage c. advice d. thesis
29. One of learning English is that you can travel more easily.
a. achievement b. benefit c. habit d. point
30. One can guess the meaning of a word from the of the sentence.
a. thesis b. context c. point d. habit
31. Online shopping is more to busy people than going to the store.
a. convenient b. regular c. wise d. leading
32. Please, your sentence to make it clearer.
a. admire b. rephrase c. address d. create

33. Reading is a good that can last a lifetime.
 a. habit b. trade c. thesis d. hook
34. She read the book in just one day. What a fast reader!
 a. shared b. entire c. creative d. convenient
35. Students their opinions in the class debate.
 a. move b. inherit c. admire d. express
36. The on the coin was from the Roman Empire.
 a. figure b. habit c. root d. thesis
37. The resources are available to the whole community.
 a. creative b. wise c. shared d. valuable
38. The student found a new way to solve the problem.
 a. valuable b. creative c. unwise d. shared
39. The children enjoyed the of the story.
 a. pleasure b. evidence c. tradition d. heritage
40. The final of the film was very emotional.
 a. scene b. hook c. thesis d. gift
41. The lawyer had strong to support his case.
 a. root b. benefit c. value d. evidence
42. The lost keys might be in the kitchen or in the house.
 a. elsewhere b. entire c. regular d. wise
43. The museum will the new paintings next week.
 a. inherit b. display c. rephrase d. run
44. The professional writer helped me the main character's home.
 a. create b. admire c. visualize d. gain
45. The river will through the valley for many kilometers.
 a. admire b. inherit c. run d. create
46. The story began with a funny to catch attention.
 a. benefit b. hook c. habit d. thesis
47. The teacher made a good about how to start the project.
 a. thesis b. root c. hook d. point
48. The teacher's comment gave me an important about my essay.
 a. insight b. evidence c. thesis d. conclusion
49. The trains arrive at times every day.
 a. creative b. regular c. wise d. shared
50. The watch was a from Leen's grandmother.
 a. gift b. benefit c. tradition d. point
51. Try to the picture in your mind as you read the description.
 a. admire b. imagine c. inherit d. run

52. Zamzam enjoys reading because it's based on real events.
 a. scene b. hook c. phrase d. non-fiction
53. Zein read an interesting about climate change yesterday.
 a. article b. phrase c. scene d. thesis

II VOCABULARY STUDY

هذا الجزء هام جداً سواء على مستوى تعلم اللغة الإنجليزية أو التميز في الامتحانات

ثانوية

1 Definitions التعريفات

Memorise	Understand
achievement (n) إجاز - نجاح	something important or successful that you do after trying hard
admire (d)(v) يُعجب - يُقدّر	to like and respect someone or something for their good qualities or skills
advance (d)(v) يُقدّم - يتقدم	to move forward or make progress in something
civilization (n) حضارة	a society with its own culture and way of life, especially in the past
heritage (n) التراث	receiving money, property, or traditions from someone after they die
inherit (ed)(v) يرث	to receive money, property, or traditions from someone after they die
leading (adj) بارز - هام	most important or successful in a particular area
merchant (n) تاجر	a person whose job is to buy and sell goods in large amounts
monuments (n) آثار	a building, statue, or other structure built to remind people of an event or person
root (n) جذر - أصل	- the part of a plant that grows under the ground - the cause or origin of something
value (n) قيمة - فائدة	the worth or usefulness of something; the beliefs that are important to a person or group

Mini Test 1 Definitions

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

1. is cultural traditions, monuments, and practices handed down within a nation or group.

- a. Heritage b. Conservation c. Preservation d. Privilege

2. A result that you work hard for and finally manage to get is called
- a. achievement b. admiration c. advance d. inheritance
3. To respect and think well of someone or something is to
- a. admire b. achieve c. lead d. inherit
4. To means to go forward or make progress in something.
- a. retire b. admire c. advance d. inherit
5. A society that has its own culture and way of life is a
- a. merchant b. heritage c. civilization d. monument
6. To means to receive money, property, or qualities from someone after they die.
- a. lead b. achieve c. inherit d. admire
7. means most important or successful in a particular area.
- a. Leading b. Valuable c. Shared d. Single
8. A person who buys and sells goods is called a/an
- a. merchant b. plumber c. engineer d. protector
9. Large statues or buildings that are built to remind people of an important person or event are called
- a. civilizations b. merchants c. monuments d. achievements
10. is the cause or origin of something.
- a. Heritage b. Root c. Value d. Monument
11. The importance or usefulness of something is called its
- a. value b. achievement c. root d. heritage

2 Derivatives مشتقات

achieve		
achieve (v)	يُحَقِّق - يُنْجِز	- Mohammed works hard to achieve his goals.
achievement (n)	إنجاز	- Mohammed works hard to reach a great achievement .
achiever (n)	ناجح - مُنْجِز	- Mohammed is a high achiever in school.
achievable (adj)	قابل للتحقيق	- Mohammed's goal is difficult but achievable .
admire		
admire (v)	يُعْجِب - يُقَدِّر	- Sama admires green spaces.
admiration (n)	إعجاب	- Sama shows admiration to green spaces.
admirable (adv)	خدير بالإعجاب	- To Sama, green spaces are admirable .
admiringly (adv)	بإعجاب	- Sama looks admiringly at green spaces.

advance		
advance (adj)	تقدّم - يتقدّم	- Technology began to advance .
advancement (n)	تقدّم	- Technology began to make rapid advancement .
advanced (adj)	متقدّم	- We have advanced technology.
civilization		
civilized (adj)	متحضّر	- A civilized society respects all people.
civilization (n)	حضارة	- Ancient Egypt is one of the oldest civilizations .
civilize (v)	يحضر / ينهف	- Education helps civilize people.
heritage		
heritage (n)	تراث	- Cairo has a rich cultural heritage .
inherit (v)	يرث	- Omar will inherit his uncle's villa.
inheritance (n)	وراثة	- Rodayna received a large inheritance .
inherited (adj)	فوريث	- Our society has a lot of inherited customs.
leading		
leading (adj)	بارز - هام / قيادي	- He is a leading scientist.
lead (v)	يقود	- Good teachers lead students to success.
leader (n)	قائد	- The leader encouraged his team.
leadership (n)	قيادة	- Leadership skills are important.
merchant		
merchant (v)	تاجر	- This merchant sells cloth.
merchandise (n)	سلع - بضاعة	- Big shops display their merchandise .
value		
value (n)	قيمة - فائدة	- Honesty is a great value .
valuable (adj)	قيم - عال	- Honesty is very valuable .
valueless (adj)	تدوم القيمة	- Bad people are valueless .
evaluate (v)	يقوم	- Teachers evaluate students' projects.
evaluation (v)	تقييم	- The manager has a good evaluation for the situation.

Mini Test 2 Derivatives

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

1. The team hopes to great success in the competition.

- a. achievement b. achiever c. achieve d. achievable

2. Winning the first place was a big for Reem.
a. achieve b. achievement c. achiever d. achievable
3. Yara is a high who always meets her goals.
a. achieve b. achievement c. achievable d. achiever
4. My goal is challenging but
a. achievable b. achiever c. achievement d. achieve
5. People often those who show great courage.
a. admirable b. admiration c. admire d. admiringly
6. The children looked at the famous doctor with
a. admire b. admiration c. admirable d. admiringly
7. Her patience in helping others is truly
a. admirable b. admiration c. admire d. admiringly
8. Rapid medical have saved millions of lives.
a. advance b. advanced c. advancing d. advancements
9. The company now offers training courses in technology.
a. advance b. advancement c. advanced d. advancing
10. Ancient Egypt is one of the most important in history.
a. civilize b. civilizations c. civilized d. civilizing
11. The shop is owned by a local who sells spices.
a. merchandise b. merchant c. merchants d. merchanting
12. The shop window was full of colourful
a. merchant b. merchants c. merchanting d. merchandise
13. We should always respect and protect our cultural
a. heritage b. inherited c. inheritance d. inherit
14. Karim will his father's business when he grows up.
a. inheritance b. inherited c. inherit d. inheriting
15. Dr Omar is a scientist in the field of medicine.
a. lead b. leader c. leadership d. leading
16. Good skills help managers guide their teams.
a. leadership b. leader c. lead d. leading
17. Honesty is a moral that we should all respect.
a. value b. values c. valued d. valuable

3 Verbal Collocations متلازمات لفظية

build	monuments	تَبْنِي الأَثَار	gain	admiration	يُخْتَبِئُ الإِعْجَاب
build	tomorrow	تَبْنِي للمستقبل	gain	respect	يُخْتَبِئُ الإِحْتِرَام
connect	continents	تَبْزِطُ القَارَات	honor	the past	يَهْتَفِرُ بالقَاضِي
develop	mathematics	تَطَوَّرَ عِلْمُ الرِیَاضِيَات	make	progress	يُخْرِزُ التَّقَدُّمَ

display	treasures	يُعرضُ الكنُوزَ	prepare	ideas	يُخضِرُ الأفكارَ
do	revision	يُراجِعُ	protect	treasures	يُحفظُ الكنُوزَ
face	challenges	يُواجهُ التَّحدِّياتَ	prove	greatness	يُثبِتُ العَظَمَةَ
give	advice	يُقدِّمُ النُّصِيحَةَ			

Mini Test 3 Collocations

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

- Ancient Egyptians worked hard to monuments that are still admired today.
a. develop b. gain c. build d. face
- Egypt's location helps it continents through trade and culture.
a. display b. connect c. build d. prepare
- Great scientists mathematics to solve real-world problems.
a. prepare b. develop c. advance d. face
- Museums treasures from our history for the world to see.
a. display b. gain c. prove d. build
- We must the past to keep our history alive.
a. face b. honor c. connect d. gain
- Countries work hard to progress in science and technology.
a. protect b. make c. display d. build
- We must tomorrow by working together for a better future.
a. build b. honor c. prepare d. prove
- Before the test, students should revision to remember the material.
a. face b. do c. connect d. prove
- Brave people challenge instead of avoiding it.
a. face b. connect c. gain d. honor
- Famous leaders admiration by showing fairness and courage.
a. protect b. build c. prove d. gain
- Honesty and kindness can help you respect from others.
a. connect b. build c. gain d. prove
- Teachers advice to students about choosing their career paths.
a. display b. give c. make d. prove

4 Synonyms مترادفات

Word	Synonym (= Meaning)
achieve (d)(v)	يُجزِّئُ / ينجحُ في
achievement (n)	إنجاز - نجاح
	accomplish, attain, reach, realize
	accomplishment, success, triumph

admiration (n)	إعجاب - إخترام	appreciation, esteem, respect
admire(d)(v)	يُعجب - يُقدّر	appreciate, respect, praise
advance(d)(v)	يُقدّم - يتقدّم	progress, improve, develop
civilization (n)	حضارة	culture, society, advancement
heritage (n)	التراث	legacy, tradition, inheritance
inherit(ed)(v)	يُورث	receive, acquire, obtain
leading (adj)	بارز - هام	top, main, principal
merchant (n)	تاجر	trader, dealer
root (n)	جذر - أصل	origin, source, base
valuable (adj)	قيّم - نفيس	precious, important, priceless
value (n)	قيمة - فائدة	worth, importance, principle
wise (adj)	حكيم	intelligent, sensible, clever

5 Antonyms المتضادات

Word	Antonym (= Opposite)		
achievement(n)	إلحاق - نجاح	failure, defeat, loss	فشل - هزيمة - خسارة
admiration (n)	إعجاب - إخترام	dislike, disapproval, contempt	كراهية - استنكار - إختار
admire(d)(v)	يُعجب - يُقدّر	dislike, criticize, despise, hate	يكره - يتقذّر - يفتقر
advance(d)(v)	يُقدّم - يتقدّم	retreat, regress, decline	يتراجع - يتخسر - يتدهور
civilization (n)	حضارة	barbarism, primitiveness, savagery	البربرية - البدايئة
inherit(ed)(v)	يُورث	lose, forfeit, disinherit	يخسر - يفقد الميراث
leading (adj)	بارز - هام	minor, unimportant, insignificant	ثانوي - غير هام - تافه
merchant (n)	تاجر	customer, buyer, consumer	زبون - مُشتري - مُستهلك
root (n)	جذر - أصل	branch, leaf, surface	عُضن - وُرقة - سطح
valuable (adj)	قيّم - نفيس	worthless, cheap, valueless	تافه - زخيف - عديم القيمة
value (n)	قيمة - فائدة	worthlessness, insignificance, triviality	انعدام القيمة - تافهة
wise (adj)	حكيم	foolish, silly, unwise	غير حكيم / احمق

Mini Test 4 Synonyms & Antonyms

• Choose the TWO correct answers out of the FIVE options given:

- “Ancient Egypt is known for its rich civilization.” The word “civilization” here is an antonym of
 a. barbarism b. culture c. society d. savagery e. nation
- “Many merchants travelled the Silk Road.” The word “merchant” here is an antonym of
 a. customer b. trader c. buyer d. seller e. shopkeeper

3. "Scientists worked to advance medical research." The word "advance" here is a synonym of
- a. develop b. stop c. progress d. delay e. block
4. "She is the leading expert in environmental science." The word "leading" here is a synonym of
- a. top b. last c. principal d. bottom e. minor
5. "Suzy will inherit her grandfather's house." The word "inherit" here is antonymous with
- a. lose b. gain c. receive d. forfeit e. obtain
6. "The audience showed great admiration for the show." The word "admiration" here can be replaced by
- a. respect b. hate c. esteem d. dislike e. insult
7. "The tourists admire the ancient temples." The word "admire" here is antonymous with
- a. despise b. love c. appreciate d. hate e. like
8. "The victory of the team was a great achievement." The word "achievement" here is an antonym of
- a. failure b. loss c. victory d. success e. win
9. The word that means "to hold someone in high regard" is ".....".
- a. Dislike b. Admire c. Respect d. Criticize e. Despise

6 Expressions & Idioms تعبيرات و مصطلحات

answer ... in character	يجيب على ... بلسان الشخصية	ready to move forward	مُستَعدون للتقدم
balance between old and new	توازن بين القديم والجديد	roots run deep	الجذور عميقة
call to action	دعوة للعقل	stand where pride begins	في موضع جدير بالفخر
gifts to the world	هذايا للعالم	work hard for the future	يعمل بجد للمستقبل
meeting point	نقطة تلاقي		

7 Verb + Preposition فعل + حرف جر

admire ... for	تعجب ... بسبب	pick up	تلقظ - تناول
believe in	يؤمن بـ	prepare for	يُحضّر لـ
connect ... to	تربط ... بـ	take part in	تشارك في
move forward	تقدم - تفضي قدما	think about	تفكر في
pass on (heritage)	تُقل (التراث)	work for	يعمل للأجل

Mini Test 5 Expressions, Idioms & Prepositions

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

- The new museum shows ancient artifacts beside modern art, creating a that visitors admire.
a. readiness to move forward b. balance between old and new
c. gift to the world d. hard work for the future
- Egypt is a for Africa, Asia and Europe.
a. meeting point b. stand where pride begins
c. call to action d. roots run deep
- During the school play, Omar managed to and made the audience believe he was the real king.
a. balance between old and new b. gift to the world
c. answer in character d. work hard for the future
- After years of study, Fatma graduated and felt in her career.
a. ready to move forward b. a meeting point
c. roots run deep d. gifted to the world
- The charity's video was a, asking people to donate to help rebuild homes.
a. gift to the world b. call to action
c. meeting points d. stand where pride begins
- Our culture has traditions that go back thousands of years; in Egypt, the in history and heritage.
a. ready to move forward b. stand where pride begins
c. roots run deep d. gifts to the world
- Tourists can take part local traditions during cultural festivals.
a. by b. in c. at d. on
- People often admire their parents teaching them valuable lessons.
a. for b. from c. about d. with
- To improve teamwork, we should believe the importance of cooperation.
a. about b. with c. for d. in
- Students should prepare their exams by reviewing their notes daily.
a. on b. at c. for d. with
- This bridge will connect the island the mainland.
a. to b. with c. for d. at
- We must pass our traditions to future generations.
a. to b. towards c. by d. on
- Successful workers move to their goals despite difficulties.
a. forward b. by c. with d. from

8 Clear the confusion لاحظ الفرق

advise - advice

- **advise (v)**
 - The teacher **advised** me to study harder.
- **advice (n)**
 - I need your **advice** about my career.
- **piece/pieces of advice**
 - Let me give you one **piece of advice**.

بفدّم نصيحة لشخصٍ ما

نصيحة، رأي لفتاغذه شخص (اسم غير معدود)

نصيحة / نصائح (العدد حسب لفظ التجرئة)

challenge - problem

- **challenge (n)**
 - Climbing the mountain was a big **challenge**.
- **problem (n)**
 - Traffic is a big **problem** in the city.

مُهْمَة ضعيفة تَنْطَلَب جُهْدًا وفِهازة (تعطي معنى إيجابي)

مشكلة أو فوضيع ضَعُوفَة يجب حلّه (تعطي معنى سلبي)

evidence - clue

- **evidence (n)**
 - The police found **evidence** of the crime.
- **clue (n)**
 - The detective found a **clue** in the letter.

أدلة أو مَعْلُوفات تُثَبِّت صِحَّة شَيْءٍ ما (اسم غير معدود)

ذليل أو فَوْشُر يُسَاعِد في حُلِّ لُغْزٍ (اسم معدود)

figure - number

- **figure (n)**
 - The sales **figures** have increased this year.
 - I saw a strange **figure** behind the glass window.
- **number (n)**
 - Write your phone **number** here.

رقم - شكل

عدد أو رقم

scene - scenery

- **scene (n)**
 - The last **scene** of the movie was sad.
 - The police examined the crime **scene**.
- **scenery (n)**
 - The mountain **scenery** is wonderful.

مَشْهُد في فَنسْرَجِيَّة أو فيلم - مكان حدث

مَنَاطِر طَبِيعِيَّة

valuable - available

- **valuable (adj)**
 - This necklace is very **valuable**.
- **available (adj)**
 - The manager is not **available** now.

قِيم أو عَال أو هَام

مُنَاح أو جَاهِز للإسْتِغْمال

(-our BrE) - (-or AmE)

نستخدم (-or) هي الإنجليزية الأميركية بدلاً من (-our) هي الإنجليزية البريطانية، دون تغيير الفغنى.

(-our)		(-or)
colour	لون	color
favour	معروف	favor
flavour	نكهة	flavor
honour	مجد - شرف	honor
labour	عمل	labor
neighbour	جار	neighbor

Mini Test 6 Clear the confusion

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

- My teachers me to study harder for the test.
a. advice b. advise c. piece of advice d. advising
- Mr Ayman gave me helpful before my interview.
a. piece of advice b. advise c. advises d. advice
- Mr Ayman gave me a helpful before my interview.
a. piece of advice b. advise c. advising d. advice
- Climbing the mountain was a real for the team.
a. problem b. challenge c. challenges d. challenging
- Losing his job created a big for his poor family.
a. problem b. challenge c. challenging d. problems
- The police found clear that proved the suspect's guilt.
a. clue b. evidence c. evidences d. clues
- The police found a clear that proved the suspect's guilt.
a. clue b. evidence c. evidences d. clues
- The teacher wrote some on the board for the students to solve.
a. figure b. number c. numbers d. figures
- Our sales for this year are very high.
a. figures b. numbers c. numbering d. number
- The play had an exciting at the end.
a. scene b. scenery c. scenes d. sceneries
- The forest green took our breath away.
a. scenery b. scene c. scenes d. scenary

III READING

أهم نقاط على
نصوص الاستماع
والقراءة في نهاية
الوحدة

Reading Texts

On Lesson 4 SB pages 19 & 20

Pride is not something that appears in a **single**⁽¹⁾ day. It grows slowly, like a tree, from strong **roots**⁽²⁾ of history, culture, and **shared**⁽³⁾ **values**⁽⁴⁾. For Egyptians, these roots **run deep**⁽⁵⁾ and continue to give us strength. Our country is one of the oldest and greatest civilizations in the world, and its story continues to inspire not only Egyptians, but people everywhere. True pride is built through connection to the past and responsibility for the future.



- (1) وحيد - مفرد
- (2) جنور - أصول
- (3) مشترك
- (4) قيم - مبادئ
- (5) يمتد عميقاً
- (6) قائد / رعيم
- (7) رافع
- (8) مشدّم / مططور
- (9) طبي
- (10) إجازات
- (11) هدايا
- (12) كامل - فني
- (13) مؤلفين
- (14) معرفة
- (15) أثار على
- (16) يترك
- (17) يبتدئ - يبتدئ

In ancient times, Egypt was a **leader**⁽⁶⁾ in human progress and knowledge. Our ancestors built the mighty pyramids and the **magnificent**⁽⁷⁾ temples along the Nile - monuments that still amaze the world today. They developed writing systems, **advanced**⁽⁸⁾ mathematics, and important **medical**⁽⁹⁾ knowledge. These **achievements**⁽¹⁰⁾ were not only for Egypt; they became **gifts**⁽¹¹⁾ to the **entire**⁽¹²⁾ world, proving the greatness and creativity of our people.

Their heritage shows that Egyptians have always worked with vision and determination.

Egypt was also a center for culture and learning. Great **authors**⁽¹³⁾, poets, and thinkers shared their ideas and recorded their **knowledge**⁽¹⁴⁾ in writing.

Their works reflected the values, traditions, and beliefs of the Egyptian society and **influenced**⁽¹⁵⁾ people for generations. Through stories, wisdom, and art, Egypt became a place where culture was preserved and celebrated. This role, as a home for creativity and expression, gave our nation respect and admiration from other civilizations.

True pride begins when we understand our history, protect our culture, and work hard for the future. It is not only about what we have **inherited**⁽¹⁶⁾, but also about what we **create**⁽¹⁷⁾ for the generations to come. When we honor our past, stay united, and build our tomorrow with determination, we stand exactly where pride begins.



On Lesson 5 SB page 23

Reading is one of the most **valuable**⁽¹⁾ habits a person can develop. It gives us knowledge, helps us **relax**⁽²⁾, and even **improves**⁽³⁾ our **communication**⁽⁴⁾ skills. People who read regularly often find it easier to **express**⁽⁵⁾ themselves and understand others.

First, reading improves our vocabulary and grammar. When we read books, magazines, or even **articles**⁽⁶⁾ online, we see new words in **context**⁽⁷⁾. This helps us understand their meanings and how to use them correctly. **Over time**⁽⁸⁾, this can make our speaking and writing skills much stronger.

Another important **benefit**⁽⁹⁾ is that reading develops our **thinking**⁽¹⁰⁾ skills. Stories make us **imagine**⁽¹¹⁾ and **visualize**⁽¹²⁾ **scenes**⁽¹³⁾ in our minds. **Non-fiction**⁽¹⁴⁾ books teach us **facts**⁽¹⁵⁾ and ideas we may not learn **elsewhere**⁽¹⁶⁾. Both types of reading help us become more **creative**⁽¹⁷⁾ and better at solving problems.

In conclusion⁽¹⁸⁾, reading is not just a way to spend time; it is a tool that shapes our minds, improves our language, and connects us to the world. Whether for **study**⁽¹⁹⁾ or **pleasure**⁽²⁰⁾, **picking up**⁽²¹⁾ a book can open new doors. Everyone should try to make reading a **regular**⁽²²⁾ **habit**⁽²³⁾ in their life.

- (1) قيم - نيبس
- (2) يسترخي - بهذا
- (3) يحسن - يتحسن
- (4) تواصل
- (5) يعبر - يفصح عن
- (6) مقالات
- (7) سياق - فقام
- (8) بمرور الوقت
- (9) فائدة - منفعة
- (10) التفكير
- (11) يتخيل
- (12) يتصور - يتصور
- (13) مشاهد
- (14) غير خيالي
- (15) حقائق
- (16) في مكان آخر
- (17) فبدع - إبداع
- (18) في الختام
- (19) دراسة
- (20) فتنعة - سترور
- (21) يتفحص - يتناول
- (22) فتنظيم - نوري
- (23) عادة



احرص على اقتناء

EL-MOASSER كتاب

في اللغة الإنجليزية



SKILLS

للمزيد من إتقان المهارات اللغوية في الملحق

تثويته

WRITING SKILL

• What is an essay ? ما هو المقال ؟

– An essay is a short piece of writing on a particular topic. It presents ideas in an organized way, with a clear introduction, body paragraphs, and a conclusion.

– المقال هُوَ بِلِطْعَةٍ قَصِيرَةٍ مِنَ الْكِتَابَةِ عَنْ فَوْضُوعٍ مُعَيَّنٍ، وَهُوَ يَعْرِضُ الْأَفْكَارَ بِطَرِيقَةٍ مُنْتَظِمَةٍ، فَعَمَّ قَدْ تُقَدِّمُ وَأَضْحَى، وَفَهْرَابِ الْفَنِّ، وَخَاتِمَةٍ.

Main parts of an essay الأجزاء الرئيسية للمقال

– An essay has three main parts: Introduction, Body Paragraphs, and Conclusion.

– يتكوّن المقال من ثلاثة أجزاء رئيسية هي: المُقدِّمة، فقرات الموضوع، والخاتمة.

1 Introduction : The opening paragraph

المقدمة

Purpose	الغرض منها	To introduce the topic, grab the reader's attention, and present the thesis statement (main idea). تُقدِّمُ الفَوْضُوعَ، وَتُجَدِّدُ إِتْيَابَ الْقَارِئِ، وَتُطْرَحُ الْكَلِمَةُ الْأَسَاسِيَّةُ (الفكرة الرئيسية).
Includes	تتضمن	Hook (interesting fact / question / quote), background information, thesis statement جُفْلَةُ الْجَذِبِ (حقيفة / سؤال / مهولة مُبَيَّرَةٌ)، فَعْلُومَاتٌ خَلْفِيَّةٌ، الفكرة الأساسية.

2 Body paragraphs : The main part

فقرات الموضوع (الفنن)

Purpose	الغرض منها	To explain and support the thesis with details, examples, and evidence. تُفَسِّرُ وَتُدْعِمُ الفكرة الرئيسية بالتفاصيل والأمثلة والأدلة.
Includes	تتضمن	Topic sentence (main idea of the paragraph), supporting details, examples and a closing sentence linking back to the main topic. جُمْلَةُ الْمَوْضُوعِ (الفكرة الرئيسية للفقرة)، تفاصيل داعمة، أمثلة، جملة خاتمية ترتبط بالموضوع الرئيسي.

3 Conclusion : The final paragraph

Purpose	الغرض سها	To summarize the main points, restate the thesis in new words, and give a final thought or call to action. تلخّص النّهاض الرّئيسيّة، وتعيّد صياغة الجفلة الأساسيّة (تذكرك بالفكرة الرئيسيّة) بكلمات جديدة، وتقدّم فكرةً نهائيّةً أو نغوّةً للغفل.
Includes	تتضمن	Summary of ideas, rephrased thesis or final insight ملخّص الأفكار، إعادة صياغة الفكرة الأساسيّة، أو الرؤية النهائيّة.

Essay writing terminology مصطلحات كتابة المقال

Term	Definition
essay (n) مقال	- A short piece of writing about a certain topic. قبضة قصيرة من الكتابة عن موضوع معين.
introduction (n) مقدّمة	The opening paragraph of an essay. الفقرة الافتتاحيّة في المقال.
body paragraphs (n) فقرات الموضوع	- The main paragraphs explaining and supporting the main idea. الفقرات الرئيسيّة التي تُفسّر وتدعم الفكرة الرئيسيّة.
conclusion (n) خاتمة	- The final paragraph that summarizes and ends the essay. الفقرة النّجيزّة التي تلخّص وتنتهي المقال.
hook (n) جفلة الجذب	- An interesting first sentence to grab attention. (= attention grabber) جفلة مُبيرةٍ يجذب الانتباه.
thesis statement (n) الجفلة الأساسيّة (الأطروحة)	- The main idea or argument of the essay. الفكرة الرئيسيّة أو الأطروحة في المقال.
topic sentence (n) جفلة الموضوع	- The first sentence of a body paragraph that introduces its idea. أول جفلة في كل فقرة من فقرات الموضوع تُقدّم فكرتها الرئيسيّة.
supporting details (n) تفاصيل داعية	- Facts, examples, or reasons that explain the topic sentence. خبايق أو أمثلة أو أسباب تُفسّر جفلة الموضوع.
closing sentence (n) جفلة اختتام	- The last sentence of a paragraph that wraps up its idea. أخر جفلة في الفقرة تُغلق فكرتها.
background information (n) معلّومات الخلفيّة	- Facts or context that help explain the topic. معلّومات أو سياقٍ يُساعد على شرح الموضوع.

Model Essay

1. Write a 4-paragraph essay of about (120 - 150) words on “Why Learning English is Important Today”.

Why Learning English is Important Today

We all know that English is the most widely used language in the world today. It is spoken in many countries and it is often used as a common language between people from different backgrounds. Learning English opens doors to communication, education, and opportunities.

Better communication is one important reason to learn English. It is the main language of international business, science, and technology. People who speak English can connect with others more easily across the world.

English is also the key to knowledge. Many books, research papers, and online resources are written in English. By learning it, students can access a wide range of information and improve their education.

In conclusion, learning English is essential for success in today's global world. It helps us communicate, learn, and build a better future. Everyone should make learning English a priority.

2. Write an essay of about (120 - 150) words on “A meeting with a figure from our history”.

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General Exercises

I READING SKILL

Read the following passage, then answer the questions:

Recycling is the process of converting waste materials into reusable materials to reduce the consumption of new raw materials and **minimize** the amount of waste sent to landfills. It plays a vital role in preserving our environment and promoting sustainability. Recycling offers numerous benefits both for individuals and for the planet.

Firstly, recycling helps conserve valuable resources. By reusing materials like paper, plastics, glass, and metals, we can decrease the demand for virgin materials extracted from nature. This

leads to the conservation of energy and the reduction of water consumption, air pollution and greenhouse gas emissions.

Secondly, recycling reduces landfill waste. Landfills are rapidly filling up, and open dumping of waste poses environmental risks. By diverting recyclable item from the normal waste stream, we can significantly reduce the amount of waste that ends up in landfills, preventing soil and water contamination and minimizing the release of harmful gases.

Moreover, recycling conserves energy. Producing goods from recycled materials requires less energy compared to manufacturing from scratch. For instance, recycling aluminum cans uses 95% less energy than producing new ones. By harnessing these energy savings, we can reduce our reliance on fossil fuels and mitigate the negative impacts of resource extraction. Furthermore, recycling helps create job opportunities and stimulates local economies.

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

1. Recycling is used to raw materials to be used again.
a. converse b. convert c. convey d. contact
2. We need to reduce the amount of waste sent to
a. landfall b. rainfall c. landfill d. handful
3. We the demand for virgin material from nature if we do not recycle waste materials.
a. decrease b. increase c. defend d. lead
4. The opposite of the underlined word "minimize" is
a. decrease b. maximize c. optimize d. disguise
5. The underlined word "It" refers to
a. consumption b. amount c. recycling d. material
6. Energy can be from some recycled materials.
a. introduced b. interacted c. deduced d. produced
7. Recycling leads to of pollution.
a. deduction b. reduction c. introduction d. induction

II WRITING SKILL

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

1. "Background information" means ".....".
a. relating facts b. an attractive title c. advice d. the summary
2. A "hook" is/an
a. last sentence b. attention grabber c. topic sentence d. summary
3. A/An is part of the introduction.
a. hook b. closing sentence c. call to action d. advice
4. A/An is Not a main part of an essay.
a. introduction b. conclusion c. hook d. body
5. An essay is
a. letter b. a conversation c. a poem d. a short piece of writing

6. Body paragraphs should
- a. give examples b. end the essay c. last facts d. contain a thesis
7. Each develops one main idea.
- a. introduction b. body paragraph c. hook d. closing sentence
8. In the conclusion, you should
- a. give a summary b. write a question c. list examples d. present a diagram
9. The first sentence of a body paragraph is the
- a. topic sentence b. summary c. hook d. advice
10. The last part of an essay is called a/an
- a. introduction b. conclusion c. body d. title
11. The last sentence of a paragraph is called a/an
- a. introduction b. thesis c. closing sentence d. title
12. The main purpose of the conclusion is to
- a. attract b. summarize c. explain d. argue
13. The purpose of the introduction is to
- a. end the essay b. summarize c. introduce the topic d. give advice
14. The thesis statement is
- a. a question b. the main idea c. a summary d. a title
15. There are main parts in an essay
- a. two b. three c. four d. one
16. What comes after the introduction ?
- a. title b. conclusion c. body paragraphs d. summary
17. Which sentence would be found in the introduction ?
- a. Recycling is an everlasting treasure. b. For example, recycling saves energy.
c. In conclusion, recycling is useful. d. Reselling is popular.

III TRANSLATION

● A. Choose the correct Arabic translation from a, b, c or d :

1. Sports protect people, especially the youth, from many social and psychological diseases.

- a. تحمي الرياضيات الناس وخصوصاً الشباب من الأمراض الاجتماعية والنفسية.
b. تحمي الرياضة الناس وخصوصاً الكهول من الكثير من الأمراض الاجتماعية والنفسية.
c. تحمي الرياضة الناس وخصوصاً الشباب من الكثير من الأمراض الاجتماعية والنفسية.
d. تحمي الرياضة الناس وخصوصاً الشباب من الكثير من الأمراض الاجتماعية والعصبية.

2. Practicing activities at school is important. Such activities help students learn some values like, cooperation, respect for others, self-confidence and perseverance.

- a. إن ممارسة الأنشطة في المدرسة أمر هام، فهذه الأنشطة تساعد الطلاب على تعلم بعض القيم مثل التعاون واحترام الآخرين والثقة بالنفس والمثابرة.
b. إن ممارسة الأنشطة في المدرسة أمر غير ذي شأن، فهذه الأنشطة تساعد الطلاب على تعلم بعض القيم مثل التعاون واحترام الآخرين والثقة بالنفس والمثابرة.

- c. إن مشاهدة الأنشطة في المدرسة أمر هام، فهذه الأنشطة تساعد الطلاب على تعلّم بعض القيم مثل التعاون واحترام الآخرين والأثّة بالنفس والمثابرة.
- d. إن ممارسة الأنشطة في المدرسة أمر هام، فهذه الأنشطة تساعد الطلاب على تعلّم بعض القيم مثل التعاون واحترام الآخرين واستعادة الأثّة بالنفس والصيانة.

3. It is certain that you know that eco-tourism is a type of tourism that pays great attention to the environment

- a. من المؤكّد أنك تعلم أن السياحة البيئية هي نوع من السياحة التي تجلب الكثير من المال.
- b. من المؤكّد أنك تعلم أن السياحة البيئية تعتبر نوع من السياحة التي تهتمّ بالبيئة إلى حد ما.
- c. من المؤكّد أنك تعلم أن السياحة المستدامة هي نوع من السياحة التي تهتمّ اهتماماً كبيراً بالبيئة.
- d. من المؤكّد أنك تعلم أن السياحة البيئية هي نوع من السياحة التي تهتمّ اهتماماً كبيراً بالبيئة.

● B. Choose the correct English translation from a, b, c or d :

١. تُعتبر السياحة البيئية مصدراً مباشراً من مصادر الدخل القومي في مصر، فمصر تمتلك الكثير من الأماكن الطبيعية المعزولة التي يرغب السياح في زيارتها.

- a. Ecotourism is considered a direct source of international income in Egypt as Egypt plenty of more isolated natural places that tourists desire to visit.
- b. Ecotourism is considered a direct source of national income in Egypt as Egypt has plenty of isolated artificial places that tourists desire to visit.
- c. Ecotourism is considered a direct source of national income in Egypt as Egypt has plenty of isolated natural places that tourists desire to visit.
- d. Ecotourism is considered indirect source of national income in Egypt as Egypt has plenty of isolated natural places that tourists desire to visit.

٢. معاً لا شك فيه أن التلوث آثار سيئة على البيئة، سواء كان ذلك للإنسان أو الحيوان أو النبات.

- a. Doubtless, pollution has nice effects on the environment whether it is on man, animal or plant.
- b. Doubtless, pollution has bad affection on the environment, whether it is on man, animal or plant
- c. Doubtless, pollution has bad effects on the environment, weather it is on man, animal or plant.
- d. Doubtless, pollution has bad effects on the environment whether it is on man, animal or plant.

٣. إن ممارسة الرياضة تمكنا من مقاومة الأمراض والتمتع بحياة سعيدة، ولقد أثبتت أحدث الدراسات أن الشخص الرياضي تكون لديه القدرة على العمل لفترات طويلة دون تعب أو ملل.

- a. Doing sport makes us enable to resist diseases and enjoy happiness life. The latest studies have proven that an athlete has the ability to work for long periods without fatigue or boredom.
- b. Doing sport enables us to cure diseases and enjoy life somehow. The latest studies have proven that an athlete has the ability to work for long periods without fatigue or boredom.
- c. Practising sport enables us to resist diseases and enjoy a happy life. The latest studies have proven that an athlete has the ability to work for long periods without fatigue or boredom.
- d. Practising sport enable us to resist diseases and enjoy happy life. The latest studies have proven that an athlete has the ability to work for long periods without fatigue or boredom.



Main points on Reading & Listening Texts

on Lesson 1 SB page 12

1. Egypt is a land where the past and present meet in harmony
2. Our ancestors built one of the greatest civilizations, giving the world knowledge in writing, mathematics, and medicine.
3. Hieroglyphs carved into temple walls were not just art but a way to record history.
4. Egypt was a crossroads for trade, connecting people and exchanging ideas.
5. Today, Egypt continues to grow, with our determination and pride in our heritage shaping our future.

on Lesson 2 SB page 15

1. Dr. Mona Hassan is an archaeologist who led a team to restore parts of the Philae Temple.
2. She considers her work a privilege and emphasizes that preserving our heritage is a powerful symbol of our identity.
3. Our heritage reminds us of our national identity and where we come from.
4. The biggest challenge in preserving heritage is the lack of awareness among young people.
5. Dr. Mona wants to inspire young people by encouraging them to visit historical sites.

* Egypt's heritage

* Taking pride in our beloved Egypt

on Lesson 3 SB page 17

1. Long ago, people depended mainly on the land for survival by growing crops and raising animals.
2. Traditions, stories, and songs were passed down through generations.
3. Writing and the use of metal tools helped civilizations grow and record history.
4. Technology allows for quick communication and access to information with a single click.
5. By remembering the past, we can build a future that respects history while embracing progress.

on Lesson 4 SB pages 19 & 20

1. Pride is something that grows slowly and has deep roots in a nation's history, culture, and shared values.
2. Ancient Egyptians were leaders in human progress, building magnificent pyramids and temples.
3. They developed advanced systems of writing, mathematics, and medicine.
4. Their achievements became gifts to the entire world, demonstrating the greatness of the Egyptian people.
5. Honoring our history and working hard are essential to create a united and prosperous future.

تلوبه : العمل السابقه تساعدك على التعامل أو كتابة فقرات إرشادية أخرى :

* Technology and civilization

General Exercises | on Unit 1

• Understand

• Apply

• Create

1. Choose the TWO(2) correct answers out of the FIVE(5) options given:

1. "They are working for the preservation of the city's main square." Which TWO words are opposite in meaning to "preservation"?
a. conservation b. neglect c. destruction d. safeguarding e. protection
2. "Amal's teacher praised her awareness of environmental issues." Which TWO words are closest in meaning to "awareness"?
a. consciousness b. mindfulness c. ignorance d. unawareness e. neglect

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

1. The Grand Egyptian Museum will help protect Egypt's
a. attraction b. preservation c. neighborhood d. heritage
2. The guide explained that ancient symbols on the temple walls were
a. hieroglyphs b. legacy c. identity d. neighborhood
3. The school will the toppers.
a. restore b. honor c. inspire d. preserve
4. Zamzam found in a story about a young inventor who became rich and famous.
a. determination b. awareness c. legacy d. inspiration
5. Do you think it is a/an to have a selfie with famous people?
a. identity b. privilege c. heritage d. preservation
6. The doctor says there's a lot of in your health.
a. awareness b. legacy c. progress d. greatness
7. Parents make so that their children can be happy and successful.
a. heritages b. privileges c. identities d. sacrifices
8. My uncle as a shop assistant for years. He is now a worker in a factory.
a. have worked b. has worked c. worked d. had work
9. I to work every morning; it's my habit.
a. am used to walking b. use to walk
c. walked d. used to walk
10. Nasser to leave until he had apologized.
a. wasn't allowed b. was allowed c. didn't allow d. doesn't allow
11. I on a picnic with my family two days ago.
a. go b. goes c. went d. was going
12. I'd rather you this car. It's a bargain.
a. buy b. to buy c. bought d. will buy
13. What comes after the introduction?
a. title b. conclusion c. body paragraphs d. summary

14. Which sentence would be found in the introduction ?

- a. Recycling is an everlasting treasure.
- b. For example, recycling saves energy.
- c. In conclusion, recycling is useful.
- d. Reselling is popular.

3. Read the following passage, then answer the questions :

One day we say, "I wouldn't be seen dead in it," and the next day we're wearing it! The big fashion houses in London, Paris and Milan decide what we should wear from year to year. For a time, it is **fashionable** for men to wear narrow trousers and wide ties until baggy trousers and narrow ties take their place.

Fashion is a term used to describe the creation of clothing, footwear, accessories, cosmetics and jewellery.

Fashion decides how we should appear; not only the clothes we wear but shoes, hair, handbags and jewellery. Even if we think we can ignore fashions, we have to buy the clothes that designers think we should wear.

Following fashion is important to the extent that it is part of who you are and where you are going. You can follow fashion, relate it to your personal life but not necessarily "be in it" or have a closet full of innovative designs. For example, you might follow trends and trendsetters, know what designers are doing for the following season but stick to your regular jeans and T-shirt attire but have that special bag that keeps your look sharp and smart. I would consider that fashion.

1. What is meant by "I wouldn't be seen dead in it"?

- a. I love it, and I advise everyone to wear it
- b. It is impossible for me to die because I wear it
- c. I hate it, and I'd never die.
- d. I hate it, and I'd never want to wear it.

2. According to the text, the big fashion houses

- a. are in all the big cities of the world
- b. are for people who think they can ignore fashions
- c. change fashions from one year to the next
- d. are concerned only with clothes

3. As used in the first paragraph, the underlined word "**fashionable**" is similar in meaning to

- a. dated
- b. unfashionable
- c. stylish
- d. cheap

4. What is a suitable title for the passage?

- a. Baggy trousers and narrow ties
- b. I can ignore fashion
- c. Cosmetics and jewellery
- d. Changing fashions

5. According to the passage, people

- a. always buy unfashionable clothes
- b. are not interested in fashionable clothes
- c. cannot really ignore fashions
- d. always wear unfashionable clothes

6. This passage could be part of a/an
- a. novel b. article c. interview d. poem
7. The underlined word “**it**” in the final paragraph refers to
- a. fashion b. personal life c. closet d. extent

4. a. Choose the correct Arabic translation from a, b, c or d :

Peace leads to prosperity whereas wars lead to destruction. Wars destroy the civilization man has made.

- a. يؤدي السلام إلى الازدهار بينما تؤدي الحروب إلى التخلف، فالحروب تدمر الحضارة التي صنعها الإنسان.
 b. يؤدي السلام إلى الازدهار بينما تؤدي الحروب إلى الاستعمار، فالحروب تدمر الحضارة التي صنعها الإنسان.
 c. السلام يؤدي إلى الازهار بينما تؤدي الحروب إلى الدمار، فالحروب تدمر الحضارة التي صنعها الإنسان.
 d. يؤدي السلام إلى الازدهار بينما تؤدي الحروب إلى الدمار، فالحروب تدمر الحضارة التي صنعها الإنسان.

b. Choose the correct English translation from a, b, c or d :

إن الطفولة هي مرحلة المرح، لذا يجب أن تشجع الأطفال على ممارسة الألعاب اللامعة التي تهمي قدراتهم وشواهيهم وتمنحهم الطاقة والقوة.

- a. Childhood is the stage of fun, so we should encourage children to play safely games. This develop their abilities and talents and give them energy and strength.
 b. Childhood is the stage of fun, so we should encourage children to play safe games that develop their abilities and talents and give them energy and strength.
 c. Childhood is the stage of funny, so we should encourage children to play safety games that develop their abilities and talents and give energy and strength.
 d. Childhood is the stage of fun as we should encourage children to play safe games that develop their abilities and talents and give energy and strength.

5. Rewrite the following sentences using the word(s) in brackets to give the same meaning:

1. During swimming courses, I sometimes lost balance. (While)
 2. As I was paying a visit to my grandma, she showed me some very old photos. (shown)

6. Answer the following questions :

1. Do you think luck or skill is more important for success? Why?

2. In what way does Santiago's hut reflect his personality?

7. Write an essay of about (120 - 150) words on the following topic :

“Egypt's Heritage”

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