

Unit 7

The Daily Beat of Different Lands



Learning Outcomes

Reading - Identify main ideas and supporting details in texts about daily routines and cultural habits.
- Interpret vocabulary related to routines, habits, and cultural practices.
- Analyze short texts to infer meaning about cultural values, social norms, and lifestyle.

Listening - Listen for specific information in conversations about daily routines and healthy habits.
- Identify key details such as frequency, duration, and purpose of actions.

Language - Distinguish between the past simple and the past perfect in context.
- Rewrite sentences to convey the same meaning using tense transformations (e.g., "after," "by the time," "before").

Writing - Write clear and coherent paragraphs about personal routines, habits, and experiences.
- Reflect on personal growth, habits, or volunteering experiences in a structured written format.

Speaking - Discuss personal routines, cultural habits, and healthy lifestyles using guided questions.
- Express opinions and make comparisons between personal experiences and those of others.

A

Vocabulary

Key Vocabulary

المفردات الرئيسية

bow (v) (ed) (n)	ينحني / انحناء	last (v) (ed)	يدوم / يستمر	routine (n)	روتين
energetic (adj)	نشط / حيوي	punctuality (n)	انضباط / التزام بالمواعيد	schedule (n)	جدول زمني
fitness (n)	لياقة بدنية	refresh (v) (ed)	يُنعش	single (adj)	منفرد / وحيد / أعزب
junk food (n)	طعام سريع	respect (n) (v) (ed)	احترام / يحترم		

Vocabulary on Reading & Listening Texts

مفردات نصوص القراءة والاستماع

app (n)	تطبيق	gym (n)	صالة ألعاب رياضية	reopen (v) (ed)	يعيد فتح
balanced (adj)	متوازن	habit (n)	عادة	reward (n) (v) (ed)	مكافأة / يكافئ
beat (n) (v)	نبض / ينبض	healthy (adj)	صحي	rhythm (n)	إيقاع
climate (n)	مناخ	improve (v) (d)	يحسن	screen time (n)	وقت الشاشة
community (n)	مجتمع	include (v) (d)	يشمل	serve (v) (d)	يخدم / يقدم طعامًا
connected (adj)	متصل	lifestyle (n)	أسلوب حياة	social (adj)	اجتماعي
continue (v) (d)	يستمر	light (adj)	خفيف	stress (n)	توتر
croissant (n)	كرواسون	manage (v) (d)	يدير	teamwork (n)	عمل جماعي
culture (n)	ثقافة	meal (n)	وجبة	teen (n)	مراهق
differ (v) (ed)	يختلف	meeting (n)	مقابلة / اجتماع	timetable (n)	جدول زمني
digital (adj)	رقمي	mental (adj)	عقلي / نفسي	track (v) (ed)	يتتبع / مسار
event (n)	حدث	midday (n)	منتصف النهار	tradition (n)	تقليد
fit (v) (ted) (adj)	يناسب / لائق بدنيًا	mood (n)	مزاج / حالة نفسية	unique (adj)	فريد / متميز
gather (v) (ed)	يتجمع	outdoors (adv)	في الخارج	weather (n)	طقس
greet (v) (ed)	يحيي / يرحب بـ	provide (v) (d)	يوفر	workout (n)	تمرين / تدريب

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

1. In Japanese culture, people often as a sign of greeting and respect.
a) serve b) bow c) jump d) fit
2. A short walk in the park will help you your mind before the exam.
a) confuse b) burden c) refresh d) gather
3. It's important to have a lifestyle between work and personal time.
a) balanced b) messy c) wealthy d) strict
4. The company needs someone experienced to the new department.
a) succeed b) prove c) reply d) manage
5. Most people prefer morning sessions because they have more energy then.
a) schedule b) routine c) workout d) laziness
6. Salwa is very, so she can work for long hours without getting tired.
a) single b) energetic c) mental d) slow
7. The manager decided to change the meetings' because some members were absent.
a) schedule b) result c) rule d) promise
8. The building has a design that attracts many visitors from different countries.
a) mental b) balanced c) connected d) unique

Phrases, Expressions & Idioms

التعبيرات والمصطلحات

have a positive effect له تأثير إيجابي	no matter where حيثما كنت	stay motivated تحافظ على حماسك
in small ways بطرق بسيطة	set clear goals يضع أهدافاً واضحة	stay organized تحافظ على تنظيمك
look different يبدو مختلفاً	show respect for يظهر الاحترام لـ	take evening walks يقوم بتمشية مسائية
make a difference يحدث فرقاً	stay connected يبقى متصلاً	take the train يستقل القطار

Prepositions

حروف الجر

agree on	يتفق على	full of	ملىء بـ	share ... with	يشارك ... مع
begin ... with	يبدأ ... بـ	last up to	يدوم حتى	talk about	يتحدث عن
depend on	يعتمد على	part of	جزء من		

Derivatives

Verb		Noun		Adjective	
balance	يوازن	balance	توازن	balanced	متوازن
gather	يجمع	gathering	تجمع	gathered	مُجمَع
manage	يدير	management manager	إدارة مدير	managerial	إداري
provide	يُوفّر	provider provision	مُورّد توفير	-----	-----
refresh	يُنعش	refreshment	انتعاش/مرطبات	refreshing	منعش
respect	يحترم	respect	احترام	respectful respectable	محترم/موقر لغيره جدير بالاحترام
reward	يكافئ	reward	مكافأة	rewarding	مُجزٍ/مرضٍ

Examples

تعلم أن تستخدم ما تحفظ، لاحظ الأمثلة التالية:

- ▶ It can be difficult to **balance** a full-time job with university studies. (v)
- ▶ To stay healthy, you must maintain a good **balance** between work and rest. (n)
- ▶ Eating a **balanced** diet with plenty of vegetables is key to good health. (adj)

Words, Synonyms & Antonyms

Word	الكلمة	Synonym	المترادف	Antonym	المضاد
balanced	متوازن	equal/stable/healthy		unbalanced/unhealthy	غير متوازن/ غير صحي
energetic	نشط/حيوي	active/lively/enthusiastic		lazy/tired/weak	كسول/متعب/ضعيف
gather	يجمع	collect/bring together		scatter/separate/divide	يشتت/يفصل/يقسم
last	يدوم/يستمر	continue/remain		end/finish/stop	نهاية/إنهاء/توقف
schedule	جدول زمني	timetable/program		disorder/chaos	اضطراب/فوضى
serve	يقدم/يخدم	provide/offer/support		neglect/ignore	إهمال/تجاهل
single	فردى	alone/individual		double/multiple	مزدوج/متعدد
track	يتبع	follow/monitor		lose/ignore	فقدان/تجاهل
workout	تمرين	exercise/training		rest/relaxation	استراحة/استرخاء

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

1. Volunteering at the local charity really helped me a difference in my community.

a) make	b) do
c) design	d) track
2. Before starting any project, it's important to, so everyone knows what to achieve.

a) break the ice	b) look different
c) set clear goals	d) stay connected
3. The battery in this laptop can last to 10 hours on a single charge.

a) away	b) for
c) on	d) up
4. The swimming pool provided a lovely on that hot summer day.

a) refreshes	b) refreshment
c) refreshing	d) refreshed
5. Mr. Hossam managed a team of 20 employees at the marketing firm. The adjective of the verb "manage" is

a) manages	b) management
c) manager	d) managerial
6. Your success in life often on the choices and the efforts you make.

a) depends	b) replies
c) avoids	d) misses
7. Reading success stories of others can help you motivated when working toward your own dreams.

a) stay	b) lose
c) quit	d) give
8. It's important to share your concerns someone you trust.

a) out	b) for
c) on	d) with

Reading Text



Every culture has its own daily rhythm. While our **routines**⁽¹⁾ may look different, they all help people stay organized, healthy, and connected. The way people plan their days often depends on climate, lifestyle, and tradition.



In Japan, mornings start early. Many workers and students take the train before 7 a.m. They **bow**⁽²⁾ politely to each other and begin the day with a short meeting called chorei which builds teamwork and **respect**⁽³⁾. **Punctuality**⁽⁴⁾ is very important, so people try not to be late. Lunch is often rice, fish, and vegetables served neatly in lunch boxes called bento. After a long day, evenings usually end with a relaxing hot bath, a moment to **refresh**⁽⁵⁾ body and mind before sleeping.

(1) روتین

(2) یئحنی

(3) احترام

(4) انضباط

(5) یئعش

(6) یستمرحتی

(7) منفرد

In France, students usually start school around 8:30 a.m. They often enjoy a light breakfast of bread and jam or croissants with hot chocolate. Lessons continue until midday, when students have a long lunch break—often **lasting up to**⁽⁶⁾ two hours. Many schools provide healthy meals that include meat, vegetables, cheese, and fruit. After school ends around 4:30 p.m., students might go to clubs, play sports, or spend time **with family**. Dinner is a social event where everyone gathers to share food and talk about their day. French families usually eat dinner around 7:30 or 8 p.m.

In Spain, people follow a very different schedule. Many shops close in the afternoon for a short rest called siesta and reopen in the evening. Dinner is eaten late—around 9 or 10 p.m.—and families often take evening walks, enjoying music or conversation outdoors.

Even though daily routines differ, they all show respect for time, family, and health. Understanding these habits reminds us that there is no **single**⁽⁷⁾ “right” routine—only what best fits the people and the place.

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

1. French students enjoy a long lunch break because
 - a) it allows them to rest and eat well
 - b) schools close early
 - c) the weather is too hot
 - d) lunch is not important
2. In Spain, a siesta means
 - a) a late dinner
 - b) a short rest
 - c) a family walk
 - d) a morning exercise
3. The writer's main message is that
 - a) everyone should follow the same routine
 - b) different cultures have unique routines
 - c) people work too much
 - d) mornings are always important

Listening Text



Scan & listen



Nader : Hey Omar, you look great! Have you been exercising lately?

Omar : Thanks. Yes, I've started going to the gym three times a week and stopped eating **junk food**⁽¹⁾. It hasn't been easy, but I've already lost almost five kilos since March.

Nader : That's **awesome**⁽²⁾! I've been waking up early and walking before work for the past three weeks — it really helps me feel more **energetic**⁽³⁾.

Omar : Good for you! My brother has also started using a **fitness**⁽⁴⁾ app to track his steps every day.

Nader : I've heard those apps help people **stay motivated**⁽⁵⁾. I'm using one to record my meals, and I've learned to eat more **balanced**⁽⁶⁾ food.

Omar : It seems everyone is trying to live healthier these days.

Nader : True! We've been spending less time online and more time outside—it feels so **refreshing**⁽⁷⁾.

Omar : I agree—small changes can make a big difference.



- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| (1) الطعام السريع | (2) رائع |
| (3) نشيط | (4) لياقة بدنية |
| (5) البقاء متحمسين | (6) متوازن |
| (7) منعش | |

Definitions

energetic	نشيط / حيوي	full of energy and ready to be active
fitness	لياقة بدنية	being healthy, strong, and able to exercise
junk food	الطعام السريع	food that is unhealthy and high in fat, salt, or sugar
make a difference	يحدث فرقاً	to have a positive effect on people or your community
stay motivated	تحافظ على حماسك	to keep working hard and not give up

Notes

on Vocabulary

لاحظ الفرق بين الكلمات التالية:

1

track

- ١- يتتبع / يراقب (متابعة تقدم شيء أو شخص ما على مدى الوقت).
- ٢- مسار / طريق (مسار محدد للسير أو السباق).
- ٣- أغنية / تسجيل صوتي (في ألبوم موسيقي).

- The teacher **tracks** students' progress throughout the term.
- The runners competed on the school's running **track**.
- My favorite **track** on the album is the last one.

monitor

- ١- يراقب / يتابع (التحقق من شيء للتأكد من سيره بشكل صحيح).
- ٢- شاشة عرض / جهاز مراقبة (لمتابعة البيانات أو الصور).

- The nurse **monitors** the patient's heart rate carefully.
- The teacher looked at the computer **monitor** to check the students' work.

2

punctuality

- ١- الالتزام بالمواعيد (القدرة على الوصول في الوقت المحدد دائماً).

- **Punctuality** is important for students and teachers alike.
- The clerk's **punctuality** impressed his new boss.

discipline

- ١- انضباط (القدرة على التحكم في نفسك والالتزام بالقواعد).

- **Discipline** is necessary to succeed in school.
- The teacher praised the class for their **discipline** during the trip.

3

habit

- ١- عادة (شيء تقوم به بانتظام، غالباً دون التفكير فيه).

- Drinking water every morning is a healthy **habit**.
- He has a **habit** of arriving early to school.

routine

- ١- عادة / نظام يومي (الطريقة المعتادة لفعل الأشياء يومياً).

My morning **routine** includes exercise and breakfast.

custom

- ١- عادة / عرف (طريقة معتادة للتصرف في مكان أو موقف معين).

It's a **custom** to shake hands when meeting someone.

reward

مكافأة (مقابل عمل جيد أو جهد بذله / لتحفيز سلوك إيجابي).

- She received a **reward** for helping clean the park.
- Good grades are often a **reward** for hard work.

award

جائزة / منحة (شيء رسمي يُعطى لشخص لتمييزه أو إنجازته في مجال معين).

He won an **award** for his excellent science project.

prize

جائزة (شيء يُعطى لشخص فائز في مسابقة أو يحقق هدفاً معيناً).

She got a **prize** for winning the art competition.

trophy

كأس / درع (شيء مادي يُمنح للفائز في مسابقة أو بطولة).

The football team received a **trophy** after winning the championship.

Vocabulary Checkpoint 3

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

1. can be defined as being healthy, strong, and able to exercise.
 - a) Fairness
 - b) Illness
 - c) Business
 - d) Fitness
2. To is to keep working hard and not give up.
 - a) set goals
 - b) make a difference
 - c) stay motivated
 - d) stay awake
3. The teacher promised a/an to students who finished their work on time.
 - a) reward
 - b) award
 - c) price
 - d) trophy
4. Shaking hands when meeting someone is a widespread in many cultures.
 - a) habit
 - b) custom
 - c) routine
 - d) work
5. The police used dogs to the missing person through the forest.
 - a) watch
 - b) monitor
 - c) track
 - d) reserve
6. The army is known for its strict and hard training programs.
 - a) routine
 - b) discipline
 - c) custom
 - d) habit

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

Key Vocabulary, Reading & Listening

1. Many people find it difficult to follow a strict for their daily activities.
a) schedule b) presentation c) assignment d) permission
2. Experts warn us that some restaurants provide cheap food that is unhealthy for regular consumption.
a) traditional b) junk c) balanced d) artificial
3. It's important for tourists to show for different cultural traditions when traveling abroad.
a) curiosity b) enthusiasm c) respect d) intention
4. Psychologists say that every child has a personality that makes them special.
a) regular b) gradual c) common d) unique
5. Our teachers always advise us that good is essential for completing complex projects successfully.
a) search b) stress c) teamwork d) graduation
6. The tour guide always reminds us that the places we visit significantly in their customs from our own country.
a) differ b) agree c) match d) compare
7. Most Egyptian families often to celebrate special occasions such as Eid El Fitr and Al Adha.
a) separate b) gather c) connect d) track
8. The clothes shop near our house will next week after its redecorations are complete.
a) retire b) expand c) close d) reopen
9. Due to global warming, the hot and dry of some countries makes life difficult for farmers.
a) climate b) system c) economy d) population
10. Regular exercise can help your overall health and wellbeing.
a) treat b) reduce c) improve d) monitor
11. After a long day at school, we usually have a healthy together as a family.
a) game b) meal c) ticket d) tour
12. The revolution represented in computer systems has changed how we communicate and work.
a) agricultural b) cultural c) industrial d) digital
13. Learning about different helps us understand people better and also spread tolerance .
a) cultures b) geographies c) profiles d) devices
14. The writer described the of different lands through people's daily lives and habits.
a) journey b) beat c) lesson d) place
15. My close friend, Karma, enjoys activities like parties and clubs.
a) educational b) mental c) social d) foreign

- ▶ 16. Doing exercise every day and eating healthy food helps improve your and keeps you active.
 a) culture b) fairness c) weakness d) fitness
17. Mazen booked a room because he traveled alone.
 a) double b) free c) single d) local
18. Nowadays, most folk songs have a fast than they were in the past.
 a) rhythm b) voice c) sound d) system
19. The charity plans to poor families with food and new clothes.
 a) prevent b) provide c) refuse d) create
20. Parents try to limit their children's so they spend more time reading.
 a) screen time b) bed time c) exam time d) show time

Expressions, Idioms, Prepositions, Derivatives, Synonyms & Antonyms

21. Reading useful books can a positive effect on students' thinking.
 a) monitor b) have c) take d) give
22. Students should always their teachers and classmates inside the school.
 a) stay away from b) look down on c) look different from d) show respect for
23. My grandparents like to evening walks after dinner to stay healthy.
 a) replay b) play c) take d) make
24. During the lesson, the teacher asked us to talk the importance of determination in our new project.
 a) for b) about c) to d) of
25. After a long discussion, the family managed to agree a plan for the weekend.
 a) on b) with c) for d) out

Choose the TWO (2) correct answers from the FIVE (5) options:

26. A **balanced** lifestyle involves eating healthy food and getting enough sleep. The synonyms of "balanced" are and
 a) stable b) double c) individual d) healthy e) unhealthy
27. Young children are usually very energetic and love to play outdoors. The antonyms of "energetic" are and
 a) relative b) active c) lazy d) alone e) tired
28. I need to check my schedule before I can confirm our meeting. The noun "schedule" is similar to and
 a) reward b) chaos c) timetable d) program e) trophy
29. This cafe serves breakfast in the morning. The verb "serve" can be replaced by or
 a) discourage b) provide c) offer d) neglect e) deny
30. A morning workout is a great way to start your day with a positive mood. The opposites of "workout" are and
 a) exercise b) training c) relaxation d) rest e) division

B

Language

1 The Past Simple Tense

زمن الماضي البسيط

FORM التكوين

Affirmative الإثبات	<p style="text-align: center;">Subject التصريف الثاني للفاعل + فاعل</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I/He/They liked the movie yesterday.
Negative النفى	<p style="text-align: center;">Subject + didn't + inf. مصدر الفعل + فاعل</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I/He/They didn't like the movie yesterday. <p style="text-align: center;">Subject + never + التصريف الثاني للفاعل</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> He never played tennis when he was young.
Question السؤال	<p style="text-align: center;">Did + subject + inf. مصدر الفعل?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Did you buy the bike last week? When did you buy the bike?
Passive المبنى للمجهول	<p style="text-align: center;">Object مفعول + was/were + P.P. التصريف الثالث للفعل</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The bike was bought last week.

USAGE الاستخدام

1	<p>For an action that started and ended in the past: للتعبير عن حدث بدأ وانتهى في الماضي.</p> <p>She finished her homework early yesterday.</p>
2	<p>For actions that happened one after another in the past: للأحداث التي وقعت بالتتابع واحدًا بعد الآخر في الماضي.</p> <p>He opened the door, turned on the lights, and sat down quietly.</p>
3	<p>For past habits that are no longer true (We can also use: <i>used to</i>): للعادات التي كانت موجودة في الماضي ولم تعد موجودة الآن.</p> <p>Children played/used to play in the streets after school years ago.</p>
4	<p>For retelling stories or past events: لسرد أحداث القصص والمواقف التي حدثت في الماضي.</p> <p>When the storm hit the village, people ran for shelter, and finally help arrived at night.</p>

لاحظ:

١- يستخدم الماضي البسيط مع التعبيرات الزمنية التالية:

الكلمات الدالة Key words

yesterday	أمس	in the ancient times	في العصور القديمة
from ... to ...	من عام ... إلى ...	once upon a time	كان يا ما كان (ذات مرة)
How long ago ...?	منذ متى ...؟	the other day	منذ فترة قريبة / في ذلك اليوم / اليوم السابق
ago	منذ	last	السابق
just now	توًّا / حاليًّا	in the past	في الماضي
once	ذات مرة	in ... 2015	في عام ... ٢٠١٥

Examples

- ▶ We met our teacher last Friday.
- ▶ She moved to Cairo three years ago.

٢- يستخدم الماضي البسيط بدون تعبيرات زمنية إذا كان الحدث واضحًا من السياق أن الحدث ماضٍ.

- ▶ The ancient Egyptians built the Pyramids and many other monuments.
- ٣- يعبر الماضي البسيط عن الأحداث التاريخية.
- ▶ Alexander the Great established one of the largest empires in history.

The Past Simple: (verb to be)

I/He/She/It	was	young	I/He/She/It	wasn't	young
They/We/You	were	in 2015.	They/We/You	weren't	in 2025.

٤- لا يأتي بعد v. to be فعل في الماضي البسيط، ولكن اسم أو صفة.

- ▶ Ali was a taxi driver ten years ago. (was + noun)
- ▶ Ali was ill last week. (was + adjective)

Language Checkpoint 4

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

- Cleopatra ruled Egypt and magnificent temples.
 - a) was building
 - b) had built
 - c) build
 - d) built
- The soup delicious, so I asked for more.
 - a) smelled
 - b) was smelling
 - c) smells
 - d) had smelled
- In the 19th century, people traveled by airplane.
 - a) didn't
 - b) weren't
 - c) never
 - d) always
- Sara enjoy the party because she had a headache.
 - a) doesn't
 - b) didn't
 - c) wasn't
 - d) hasn't
- Most of the players exhausted after the match last Friday.
 - a) didn't
 - b) haven't
 - c) are
 - d) were

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

1. My brother didn't play chess when he was young. (never)
.....
2. Osama was well after taking the medicine. (not)
.....
3. Leila cooked a very delicious meal last Friday. (was)
.....
4. When was the car repaired? (did)
.....
5. Omar has just arrived at the party. (just now)
.....

Expressing past habits using *used to*:

التعبير عن العادات في الماضي:

used to

Usage

الاستخدام

- ▶ For habits and situations in the past that don't exist in the present.
عادات ومواقف كانت تحدث في الماضي ولم تعد تحدث في الحاضر.

Affirmative

الإثبات

- Subj. فاعل + **used to** + inf. مصدر
▶ He **used to smoke**, but now he cares about his health.

Question

السؤال

- Did + subj. فاعل + **use to** + inf.?
Wh- word أداة الاستفهام + did + subj. فاعل + **use to** + inf.?
▶ A: Did he **use to smoke**?
B: Yes, he **did**./B: No, he **didn't**.
▶ A: What **did** he **use to do**?
B: He **used to smoke**.

Negative

النفي

- Subj. فاعل + **didn't** + **use to** + inf.
▶ He **didn't use to smoke**, but now he does.
Subj. فاعل + **never** + **used to** + inf.
▶ He **never used to smoke**, but now he does.

لاحظ:

لا نستخدم صيغة **used to + inf.** عندما يكون الحدث في الماضي القريب أو إذا ذكر عدد مرات الحدوث.

- ▶ He **used to visit** his uncle two times last week.
▶ He **visited** his uncle two times last week.

Other ways to express past habits:

طرق أخرى للتعبير عن العادات التي لم تعد تحدث:

1 Subj. فاعل + **no longer** + present simple

▶ He **no longer smokes** a lot.

تستخدم هذه الصيغة بمعنى لم يعد.
لم يعد يدخن بكثرة.

2 Subj. فاعل + negative form + **any longer/anymore**

▶ He **doesn't smoke** a lot **any longer/anymore**.

تستخدم هذه الصيغة بمعنى لم يعد يحدث ثانية/بعد.
لم يعد يدخن بكثرة ثانية.

3 It was + (someone's/ملكية + صفة) + habit to + inf.

▶ It was **his habit to smoke** a lot.

تستخدم هذه الصيغة بمعنى كانت عادة شخص أنه يفعل كذا.
كانت عادته أن يدخن كثيرًا.

4 Subj. فاعل + (was/were) + in the habit of + (v-ing) ...

▶ He **was in the habit of smoking** a lot.

تستخدم هذه الصيغة بمعنى أن شخصًا كانت له عادة.
كان منخرطًا في عادة التدخين.

5 Subj. فاعل + got into the habit of + (v-ing)

▶ He **got into the habit of smoking** a lot.

تستخدم هذه الصيغة بمعنى أن شخصًا انخرط في عادة ما.
اعتاد على التدخين بكثرة.

كيفية حل سؤال الـ Rewrite والتحويل بين القواعد المختلفة.

Past simple = used to + inf.

▶ When I was young, I **was** slim.

(used)

▶ When I was young, I **used to be** slim.

no longer + present simple = used to + inf.

▶ We **no longer write** letters to each other.

(used)

▶ We **used to write** letters to each other.

don't/doesn't + inf. + any longer/anymore = used to

▶ We **used to study** biology at school.

(any longer)

▶ We **don't study** biology at school **any longer**.

didn't + inf. = never + past simple

▶ When I was young, I **didn't visit** my relatives in Aswan.

(never)

▶ When I was young, I **never visited** my relatives in Aswan.

التكوين FORM

Affirmative الإثبات	Subject فاعل + had + P.P. • By ten o'clock, the chef had prepared all the meals.
Negative النفي	Subject فاعل + hadn't + P.P. • The children hadn't slept before their father came home.
Question السؤال	Had + subject فاعل + P.P.? • Had she cooked dinner by five o'clock yesterday? Wh- word had + subject فاعل + P.P.? • Where had they lived before they bought this house?
Passive المبنى للمجهول	Object مفعول + had been + P.P. التصريف الثالث • By yesterday, the report had been written .

الاستخدام USAGE

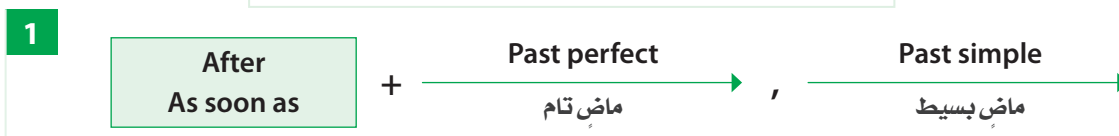
- 1 An event that occurred before another past event or before a specific time in the past.
يعبر عن حدث تم قبل حدث ماضٍ آخر أو قبل وقت محدد في الماضي: الحدث الأقدم ماضٍ تام والتالي ماضٍ بسيط.
▶ She **told** me the secret that she **had hidden** for years.
- 2 An event that ended in the past and its result was clear in the past.
يستخدم لحدث انتهى في الماضي ونتيجته كانت واضحة في الماضي.
▶ The children **were** happy because their father **had bought** them presents.
- 3 An event that was happening for a period in the past before another event (with verbs that are not used to continue).
يستخدم لحدث كان مستمرًا لفترة في الماضي قبل حدث آخر مع الأفعال التي لا تستخدم في الاستمرار.
▶ We **had known** each other for a long time before we **became** partners.

لاحظ:

The past perfect is used with the following time expressions:

يستخدم الماضي التام مع الكلمات الزمنية الآتية:

before, after, when, by, by the time, as soon as



2

Before
By the time



Examples

- ▶ After/As soon as my parents **had locked** all the windows, they **left** the house.
- ▶ Before my parents **left** the house, they **had locked** all the windows.

3

By + ماض تام + فترة في الماضي

- ▶ **By yesterday** بحلول أمس , he **had applied** for the job.

4

When

لاحظ الفرق بين جمل **When** الآتية:

When + Past simple , Past perfect

- ▶ **When** I **reached** the station, the train **had left**. غادرا القطار قبل وصولي (لم ألق به).

When + Past simple , Past simple

- ▶ **When** I **reached** the station, the train **left**. غادرا القطار عند وصوله (ربما لحقه أو آه).

When + Past perfect , Past simple

- ▶ **When** I **had reached** the station, the train **left**. وصلت المحطة قبل مغادرة القطار (لحقته).

Language Checkpoint 6

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

- After he the report, he handed it to the boss.
 - writes
 - had written
 - was writing
 - has written
- The street was dirty because the collectors the trash.
 - hadn't removed
 - haven't removed
 - can't remove
 - don't remove
- I my keys, so I couldn't open the door.
 - lose
 - am losing
 - have lost
 - had lost
- By the time they reached the stadium, the match
 - starts
 - was starting
 - had started
 - has started
- I my cell phone for three years before it stopped working.
 - had had
 - was having
 - have had
 - had been having

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

- First, she cooked dinner. Then, she watched TV. (After)
- First, they finished the exam. Then, they left the room. (Before)
- When the lesson ended, the students went out. (As soon as)
- When she finished her homework, she went to bed. (Before)
- The boys had lunch. After that, they visited the museum. (After the boys ...)

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

1. Last summer, we a lot of historic places in Upper Egypt.
a) visited b) have visited c) are visiting d) visit
2. Many students absent in class yesterday.
a) used to b) had been c) aren't d) were
3. In the past, people believe the Earth was flat.
a) use to b) used to c) were using d) are
4. They went on a vacation they had saved enough money.
a) before b) by the time c) while d) after
5. My dad on business trips to Japan four times last year.
a) went b) was going c) had gone d) used to go
6. The waiter apologized because he the wrong dish.
a) brings b) has brought c) had brought d) was bringing
7. When I was young, we in a small village near the river.
a) live b) lived c) have lived d) are living
8. Did you notice how quickly he the problem?
a) solves b) has solved c) is solving d) solved
9. As soon as they the results, they celebrated.
a) had heard b) have heard c) were hearing d) hear
10. He went to bed after he the book.
a) finishes b) was finishing c) had finished d) has finished
11. Fifty years ago, people used cell phones.
a) always b) weren't c) didn't d) never
12. My mother made me a cake. It of lemons.
a) had tasted b) tasted c) was tasting d) is tasting
13. She missed the flight because she her ticket.
a) hadn't booked b) hasn't booked c) books d) was booking
14. How long ago they arrive at the station?
a) do b) did c) were d) have
15. By 5 p.m., the workers the bridge.
a) repaired b) were repairing c) had repaired d) have repaired
16. Before he the promotion, he had worked in several departments.
a) gets b) was getting c) had got d) got
17. The thief tried to escape, but he by the police.
a) arrested b) was arrested c) had been arrested d) has arrested

- ▶ **18.** When the teacher entered the class, the students silent.
 a) become b) have become c) had become d) became
- 19.** She nervous when she spoke in front of the audience.
 a) felt b) has felt c) is feeling d) feels
- 20.** The old bridge in 1890 and it is still in use today
 a) is built b) was built
 c) has been built d) had been built
- 21.** Kamal no longer his hometown in upper Egypt.
 a) used to visit b) visited c) visits d) visit
- 22.** The email by mistake and caused a serious problem.
 a) is sent b) sent c) had sent d) was sent
- 23.** I my friend twice last week.
 a) was phoning b) never phoned c) used to phone d) phoned
- 24.** In the past, students depend on the internet for research.
 a) weren't b) didn't c) hadn't d) never
- 25.** Alexander the Great conquered many lands and Greek culture.
 a) was spreading b) spreads c) spread d) had spread
- 26.** He his ankle during the match, so he couldn't play the last match.
 a) had hurt b) had been hurt c) has hurt d) was hurting
- 27.** As soon as the sun came out, the ground dry.
 a) had got b) got c) has got d) gets
- 28.** The lost ring was found after it for months.
 a) had hidden b) was hiding
 c) had been hidden d) has been hiding
- 29.** When I reached the station, I on the train.
 a) got b) had got c) was getting d) have got
- 30.** The match because of the heavy rain.
 a) had been canceled b) was canceled c) is canceling d) has canceled

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

- ▶ **1.** Fatma used to visit her grandfather in his village. (no longer)

- 2.** First, she cleaned her room. Then, she went out. (After)

- 3.** When he finished his homework, he watched TV. (Before)

- 4.** When the bell rang, the students left the classroom. (As soon as)

- 5.** The boy opened the box and took the books. (The box ...)

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

Vocabulary

1. Following a daily helps students manage their time better and feel organized.
a) journey b) event c) routine d) trip
2. The school organized a special to celebrate the end of the academic year.
a) mood b) rule c) habit d) event
3. Listening to stories often affects my and helps me relax after a long day.
a) mood b) weather c) system d) plan
4. Eating healthy food and exercising regularly are parts of a good
a) qualification b) lifestyle c) uniform d) hobby
5. All need guidance and support from family and secondary school teachers.
a) leaders b) babies c) scholars d) teens
6. The hot made it difficult to play football in the afternoon, so we played video games.
a) race b) weather c) climate d) atmosphere
7. My grandparents always advise me that helping others makes the whole stronger and more united.
a) community b) crowd c) audience d) crew
8. Teachers students' progress to help them improve their performance.
a) hide b) miss c) trick d) track
9. Drinking enough water every day is a healthy everyone should follow.
a) habit b) accident c) custom d) exercise
10. Even when your task is difficult, you should working hard until you succeed.
a) avoid b) stop c) continue d) receive
11. Setting clear goals can help students motivated and achieve success.
a) fall b) stay c) give d) slow
12. This painkiller can up to eight hours, so you don't need to take it again too soon.
a) last b) break c) list d) end
13. is important because arriving on time shows respect for others.
a) Laziness b) Cleverness c) Punctuality d) Freedom
14. Students feel a lot of before exams, but taking breaks can help them stay calm.
a) excitement b) joy c) energy d) stress
15. A regular not only strengthens your muscles but also improves your mood and focus.
a) workout b) meal c) schedule d) habit

Language

16. I like the movie on TV last night.
 a) don't b) was not c) didn't d) never
17. He felt unwell because he to eat breakfast.
 a) forgets b) was forgetting c) has forgotten d) had forgotten
18. The researchers a new medicine two years ago.
 a) have discovered b) were discovering
 c) discovered d) had discovered
19. She admitted that she to her parents more than once.
 a) lying b) had lied c) has lied d) lies
20. Ahmed the report and then sent it by email earlier this morning.
 a) read b) used to read c) reads d) has read
21. We our essays before the teacher collected them.
 a) will finish b) had been finishing
 c) had finished d) had been finished
22. The fire had spread before the firemen to help.
 a) arriving b) had arrived c) arrive d) arrived
23. My dog in the forest last week and we haven't found it yet.
 a) disappeared b) disappears
 c) had disappeared d) was disappeared
24. My father me much money when I was young, but now he does.
 a) used to give b) gave
 c) had given d) didn't use to give
25. When the waiter served the coffee, all the guests their meals.
 a) has finished b) had finished c) will finish d) finishes
26. When we were children, we football after school.
 a) are used to playing b) always play
 c) were playing d) usually played
27. As soon as the students the bell, they started leaving the class.
 a) had heard b) has heard c) hears d) will hear
28. She is in the habit coffee in the evening.
 a) to drink b) of drinking c) drink d) drinking
29. you at school yesterday? I want to know what the homework is.
 a) Was b) Did c) Had d) Were
30. I used to read many books every summer. This means
 a) I no longer read books b) I never read books
 c) I read books every summer d) I didn't read books

A Vocabulary

Key Vocabulary

المفردات الرئيسية

appreciate (v) (d)	يُقَدَّر	root (n)	جذر/أصل
artifacts (n)	تحف / مصنوعات أثرية	shape (n) (v) (d)	شكل / حالة / يشكل
culture (n)	ثقافة	treasure (n)	كنز
identity (n)	هوية	unity (n)	وحدة / اتحاد
proud (adj)	فخور		

Vocabulary on Reading & Listening Texts

مفردات نصوص القراءة والاستماع

ancestors (n)	أجداد	explore (v) (d)	يستكشف	object (n)	شيء
art (n)	فن / رسم	festival (n)	مهرجان	online (adj)	عبر الإنترنت
attentive (adj)	منتبه / متيقظ	gadget (n)	أداة	progress (n) (v) (ed)	تقدم / يتقدم
brief (adj)	موجز	globalized (adj)	عالمي	remind (v) (ed)	يُذَكِّر
celebration (n)	احتفال	influence (n) (v) (d)	تأثير / يؤثر على	site (n)	موقع
collection (n)	مجموعة	inspire (v) (d)	يلهم / يوحي بـ	tone (n)	نعمة / نبرة
cultural (adj)	ثقافي	jot down (v) (ted)	يُدوّن	unique (adj)	فريد / متميز
daily (adj)	يومي	kimonos (n)	الكيمونو (زى ياباني تقليدي)	vacation (n)	إجازة
display (n) (v) (ed)	عرض / يعرض	meaningful (adj)	ذو مغزى	valuable (adj)	قيّم
experience (n) (v) (d)	تجربة / يمر بتجربة	memories (n)	ذكريات	value (n) (v) (d)	قيمة / يقدر

Vocabulary Checkpoint 1

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

- Parents feel when their children work hard and achieve their goals.
 - proud
 - impressive
 - stressed
 - jealous
- Thousands of ancient are displayed in the museum. SB
 - rules
 - cultures
 - temples
 - treasures
- Honesty and kindness are more than money or expensive gifts.
 - attentive
 - defensive
 - valuable
 - useless

- 4. Every year Rio de Janeiro, the Brazilian city, holds a big with music, food, and traditional dances.
a) organization b) festival c) funeral d) site
5. Teachers can students' behavior in a positive way through guidance and support.
a) appear b) punish c) ignore d) influence
6. I really your help in solving this problem.
a) ignore b) appreciate c) refuse d) remind
7. The passport is an official document that proves a person's
a) opinion b) progress c) identity d) hobby
8. He wants to do something that can help people and improve society.
a) meaningful b) attentive c) careless d) expensive

Phrases, Expressions & Idioms

التعابير والمصطلحات

become part of يصبح جزءاً من	keep habits يحافظ على عاداته	make progress يحقق التقدم
bring people together يجمع الناس معاً	make you different يجعلك مختلفاً/مميزاً	sense of identity شعور بالهوية
feel connected to يشعر بالانتماء لـ/يشعر بالارتباط بـ	make money يكسب مالا	value your heritage تقدّر تراثك

Prepositions

حروف الجر

according to وفقاً لـ	passed from ممر/منقول من	show off يتباهى بـ
instead of بدلاً من	reflection about تأمل حول	write about يكتب عن

Derivatives

المشتقات

Verb		Noun		Adjective	
appreciate	يُقدّر	appreciation	تقدير	appreciative appreciable	مُقدّر جدير بالتقدير
attend	يحضر	attention	انتباه	attentive	منتبه
celebrate	يحتفل	celebration celebrant	احتفال محتفل	celebratory celebrated	احتفالي مُحتفى به
collect	يجمع	collection collector	مجموعة جامع	collective collected	جماعي مُجمع

explore	يستكشف	exploration explorer	استكشاف مستكشف	exploratory	استكشافي
identify	يُحدِّد	identity identification	هوية تحديد الهوية	identical identifiable	مُطابق قابل للتحديد
inspire	يلهم	inspiration	إلهام	inspiring inspired	مُلهم مُلهم
progress	يتقدّم	progress	تقدم	progressive	تقدمي/تصاعدي
unite	يُوحد	unity union	وحدة اتحاد	united	متحد
value	يُثمن/يقدر	value	قيمة	valuable	قيّم

Examples

تعلم أن تستخدم ما تحفظ، لاحظ الأمثلة التالية:

- ▶ Great leaders **inspire** others to work together. (v)
- ▶ Nature is a great source of **inspiration** for artists. (n)
- ▶ The coach's words were truly **inspiring**. (adj)

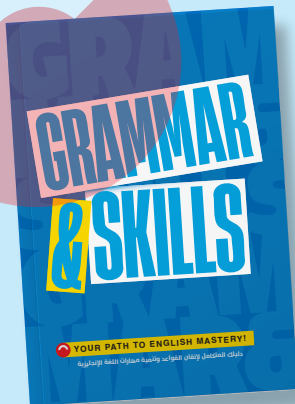
Words, Synonyms & Antonyms

Word	الكلمة	Synonym	المترادف	Antonym	المضاد
appreciate	يقدر	value/admire		underestimate/disrespect	يستهين / لا يحترم
attentive	منتبه	alert/focused		distracted/inattentive	مشتت الذهن / غير منتبه
celebration	احتفال	festival/ceremony		mourning/sorrow	حزن / أسى
display	يعرض	show/exhibit		cover/conceal	يغطي / يخفي
globalized	عالمي	worldwide/international		local/regional	محلي / إقليمي
meaningful	ذو مغزى	significant/valuable		meaningless/pointless	بلا معنى / بلا مغزى
progress	تقدم	development/advancement		decline/setback	تراجع / انتكاسة
unity	وحدة	coherence/solidarity		separation/disagreement	انفصال / خلاف

Vocabulary Checkpoint 2

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

- Community festivals bring people to meet and interact.
a) together b) away c) off d) on
- Many freelance writers use their blogs to money from advertising and sponsored content.
a) waste b) lose c) make d) spend
- Learning about one's cultural heritage can help develop a strong of identity.
a) lack b) sense c) scene d) delay
- He always wears expensive clothes to show
a) away b) out c) for d) off
- People around the world celebrate New Year's Eve with fireworks and parties. The adjective of the verb "celebrate" is
a) celebrates b) celebration
c) celebratory d) celebrant
- After joining the school team, Ahmed began to feel to his classmates.
a) celebrated b) connected
c) reflected d) contacted
- Knowledge is often passed experienced teachers to young learners.
a) about b) out
c) into d) from



يمكنك اقتناء كتاب

GRAMMAR & SKILLS

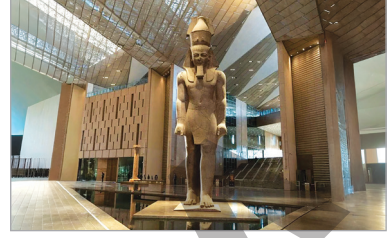
دليلك المتكامل في المراحل الثانوية
لإتقان القواعد والمهارات الأساسية للغة
الإنجليزية بطريقة بسيطة وشيقة!

Reading Text



اقرأ القطعة ثم أجب عن الأسئلة للتدريب على أسئلة قطعة الفهم.

Hi everyone! I'm Omar, a 17-year-old from Egypt, and I've been so proud⁽¹⁾ recently because our country has finally opened the Grand Egyptian Museum near the Pyramids of Giza! For years, people have been talking about this project, and now it's real.



Visiting the museum has become part of my routine. Every weekend, I have been going with my family to explore the artifacts⁽²⁾ and learn more about Egypt's past. I have already seen thousands of treasures⁽³⁾, including King Tutankhamun's collection. Seeing them has helped me understand my identity⁽⁴⁾ as an Egyptian and appreciate⁽⁵⁾ our culture even more.

Many young Egyptians have been sharing their museum experiences online. We have felt proud to connect our daily lives with history. This museum has reminded us that learning about our heritage⁽⁶⁾ can become a meaningful part of our routines and shapes⁽⁷⁾ who we are today.

(1) فخور

(2) تحف / مصنوعات أثرية

(3) كنوز

(4) هوية

(5) يقدر

(6) تراث

(7) يشكل

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

- Omar feels proud because Egypt has opened
 - a library
 - the Grand Egyptian Museum
 - a new school
 - a park
- The museum visit has become part of Omar's
 - weekend routine
 - school schedule
 - work life
 - vacation plan
- Seeing the artifacts helps Omar
 - understand his identity
 - relax only
 - learn math
 - travel abroad
- Young Egyptians have been sharing museum experiences to
 - show off
 - feel connected to history
 - make money
 - play games
- The museum shows
 - modern art only
 - King Tutankhamun's treasures
 - technology gadgets
 - sports history



Listening Text



Cultural **identity**⁽¹⁾ is shaped by the language we speak, the food we enjoy, and the **traditions**⁽²⁾ we follow. Each country expresses its identity in a **unique**⁽³⁾ way.

Italy: People **celebrated**⁽⁴⁾ family through traditional pasta dishes that their grandparents had cooked for many years, keeping **memories**⁽⁵⁾ alive at every meal.

Egypt: Traditional music was played during weddings, and families had shared stories that strengthened the connection between **generations**⁽⁶⁾.

Japan: People wore kimonos during festivals, and they had learned early in life to respect nature through ancient customs that guided their behavior.

India: Colorful **celebrations**⁽⁷⁾ like Holi brought families and neighbors together, and reminded them of the importance of unity.

Today, young people around the world try to understand their **cultural**⁽⁸⁾ roots while also living in modern societies.

By **appreciating**⁽⁹⁾ these traditions, they discover who they are and how their culture adds beauty to the world.



- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| (1) هوية | (2) تقاليد |
| (3) فريد | (4) يحتفل |
| (5) ذكريات | (6) أجيال |
| (7) احتفالات | (8) ثقافي |
| (9) تقدير | |

Definitions

التعريفات

appreciate	يقدر	to understand the value and importance of something
artifacts	تحف	objects made or used long ago, often found in museums
heritage	تراث	the culture, history, and traditions passed from the past
identity	هوية	who you are and what makes you different
proud	فخور	a feeling of happiness because of something good
shape	يشكل	to help form or influence something
treasure	كنز	something very special or valuable

Notes on Vocabulary

لاحظ الفرق بين الكلمات التالية:

1	<p>appreciate</p> <p>١- يُقدَّر/يُثمَّن (إدراك قيمة شيء أو شخص).</p> <p>٢- يزداد في القيمة (يرتفع سعر شيء بمرور الوقت).</p>	<p>- I really appreciate your help with the project.</p> <p>- We appreciate the importance of preserving our heritage.</p> <p>- The property has appreciated by 20% in the last five years.</p>
	<p>estimate</p> <p>١- يُقدَّر/يُخمَّن (حساب قيمة أو كمية شيء تقريبيًا).</p> <p>٢- تقدير (حساب تقريبي لقيمة أو حجم شيء).</p>	<p>- The builder will estimate the cost of repairs.</p> <p>- Scientists estimate that the monument is 3,000 years old.</p> <p>- According to my estimate, the project will take three months.</p>
2	<p>site</p> <p>١- موقع (مكان محدد لحدث أو بناء أو نشاط معين).</p> <p>٢- موقع إلكتروني (على الإنترنت).</p>	<p>- The construction site is closed for safety reasons.</p> <p>- Archaeologists are excavating an ancient burial site.</p> <p>- Have you visited our company's website?</p>
	<p>scene</p> <p>١- مشهد (منظر أو صورة لمكان معين).</p> <p>٢- مكان الحادث (المكان الذي وقع فيه).</p> <p>٣- مشهد (جزء من فيلم أو مسرحية).</p>	<p>- The sunset created a beautiful scene over the ocean.</p> <p>- The police arrived at the scene of the accident quickly.</p> <p>- That was the most emotional scene in the movie.</p>
	<p>venue</p> <p>مكان إقامة فعالية (مكان محدد لإقامة حفل أو مؤتمر أو حدث رياضي).</p>	<p>- The wedding venue was beautifully decorated.</p> <p>- They're looking for a suitable venue for the conference.</p>
	<p>sight</p> <p>١- منظر/مشهد (شيء تراه بعينيك).</p> <p>٢- معلم سياحي (مكان مهم يستحق الزيارة).</p> <p>٣- البصر/الرؤية (حاسة النظر).</p>	<p>- The mountain peaks are an amazing sight.</p> <p>- The Pyramids are one of Egypt's most famous sights.</p> <p>- He lost his sight in the accident.</p>

Vocabulary Checkpoint 3

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

- The culture, history, and traditions passed from the past are called
 a) education b) schedule c) heritage d) transport
- are objects made or used long ago, often found in museums.
 a) Decorations b) Sites c) Devices d) Artifacts
- Experts that the painting is worth over one million dollars.
 a) appreciate b) estimate c) celebrate d) thank
- The organization decided on a suitable to host the coming meeting.
 a) scene b) distance c) topic d) venue

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

Key Vocabulary, Reading & Listening

1. Honesty is the of trust that helps build strong and healthy relationships.
a) branch b) site c) root d) limit
2. During important ceremonies and festivals, the Japanese often wear beautiful
a) kimonos b) galabeyas c) pajamas d) uniforms
3. Doing sports regularly helps people stay in good for a long time.
a) value b) shape c) height d) size
4. The students showed great when they worked together to clean the school.
a) argument b) shape c) unity d) separation
5. The teacher was pleased because the students were very and listened carefully to the lesson.
a) identical b) reflexive c) globalized d) attentive
6. We should respect our because they worked hard to build the country.
a) enemies b) neighbors c) ancestors d) descendants
7. There was a joyful in the town after the team won the national championship.
a) agreement b) celebration c) argument d) punishment
8. My friend, Zain, has an interesting of old coins that he keeps safely.
a) collection b) promise c) competition d) correction
9. The success story of the scientist helped many people to work harder.
a) value b) inspire c) confuse d) punish
10. Helping people in need can make life more and rewarding.
a) expensive b) empty c) simple d) meaningful
11. My family usually travels to the countryside during the summer to relax.
a) vacation b) vocation c) display d) argument
12. The teacher spoke in a calm and friendly that made students feel free to ask questions.
a) noise b) tone c) object d) silence
13. By practicing every day, you can make great in learning English.
a) delay b) trouble c) progress d) excuse
14. Please, me to bring my book tomorrow because I often forget it at home.
a) show b) remember c) pay d) remind
15. We should honesty and teamwork because they help build strong relationships.
a) miss b) shape c) value d) respire

- ▶ **16.** Visiting historic places was an unforgettable learning for the students.
 a) experience b) experiment c) mistake d) plan
- 17.** The museum plans to rare ancient tools and paintings for the public.
 a) replay b) influence c) display d) inspire
- 18.** Seeing the helps Omar understand his identity as an Egyptian. SB
 a) inventions b) artifacts c) decorations d) models
- 19.** The museum teaches visitors about Egypt's SB
 a) state b) rule c) culture d) opinion
- 20.** We the culture of our ancestors. SB
 a) appreciate b) complain c) ignore d) delay

Expressions, Idioms, Prepositions, Derivatives, Synonyms & Antonyms

- 21.** Learning about history helps students connected to their country from an early age.
 a) feel b) deny c) drive d) declare
- 22.** Schools should teach students to our heritage and respect traditions.
 a) change b) value c) shape d) display
- 23.** Traditions are often passed parents to children and not written down.
 a) by b) against c) from d) into
- 24.** Many secondary school students got used to reading e-books instead printed books on their tablets.
 a) at b) on c) of d) to
- 25.** Experts say that teamwork creates a sense of responsibility among team members.
 a) collected b) collection c) collector d) collective

Choose the TWO (2) correct answers from the FIVE (5) options:

- 26.** To be a good student, you need to be attentive in class. The synonyms of "attentive" are and
 a) hurried b) alert c) distracted d) focused e) absent
- 27.** We appreciate the hard work of our teachers. The antonyms of "appreciate" are and
 a) value b) underestimate c) display d) disrespect e) admire
- 28.** The museum will display the new paintings starting next week. The synonyms of "display" are and
 a) discard b) exhibit c) show d) create e) store
- 29.** The team's success depended on their unity and cooperation. The opposites of "unity" are and
 a) harmony b) agreement c) separation d) disagreement e) solidarity
- 30.** The globalized economy means that events in one country can affect markets all over the world. The synonyms of "globalized" are and
 a) shrinking b) localized c) international d) isolated e) worldwide

1 Important notes on the past simple

ملاحظات هامة على الماضي البسيط

1 يستخدم الماضي البسيط وليس المضارع التام مع **for** للتعبير عن سيرة ذاتية لشخص، أو أحداث استمرت لعدد من السنين أو الشهور في الماضي وانتهت.

▶ My grandfather **lived** in Italy **for** 5 years.

2 يستخدم الماضي البسيط مع نفس ظروف التكرار أو العادة في المضارع البسيط ليبدل على العادة في الماضي.

▶ When he was a child, he **always walked** to school.

3 نستخدم الماضي البسيط بعد تعبيرات وروابط معينة ليعبر عن المضارع أو المستقبل ويسمى **unreal past**، ومن هذه التعبيرات والروابط:

١- بعد **would rather = 'd rather** بشرط أن يأتي فاعل بعد **'d rather**.

- ▶ I'd rather **you stayed** at home.
- ▶ She'd rather **he didn't come** late.

٢- بعد **wish** لتمنى عكس ما هو موجود (تمنى في الحاضر) ويوجد فاعل بعد **wish**.

- ▶ I wish I **knew** the truth.
- ▶ She wishes she **lived** nearer.

٣- بعد **It's time/It's high time** لبيان شيء يفترض أنه تم، ويوجد فاعل بعدهما أيضًا.

- ▶ It's time **we left**.
- ▶ It's high time **he studied** seriously.

٤- الحالة الثانية من **if** ليعبر عن افتراض شيء.

- ▶ If I **had** more money, I **would buy** a car.
- ▶ If she **knew** the answer, she **would help** us.

٥- بعد **as if/as though** بمعنى «كما لو» لافتراض شيء.

- ▶ He talks **as if he knew** everything.
- ▶ She looks **as though she was** tired.

مع ملاحظة أنه لو لم نستخدم فاعلاً بعد **It's time/wish** نستخدم **to + inf.**

- ▶ I **wish to visit** Alexandria.
- ▶ **It's time** (for me) **to go** out.

2

Important notes on used to/be (get) used to

be/get used to + v-ing

(Be used to) means 'be accustomed to', 'be in the habit of'.

تعبر **be (get) + used to + v-ing/noun/pronoun** عن عادة بدأت في الماضي وما زالت تحدث الآن.

- ▶ My father is very active. He **is used to getting** up early.
- ▶ I didn't like my job at first, but I **get used to it** now.
- ▶ She **isn't used to living** in hot climates.

Object + (be + used to) + inf. = passive

إذا جاء قبل **(be) used to** مفعول يأتي بعدها المصدر، وفي هذه الحالة يكون المعنى يُستخدم (مبنى للمجهول) وليس يعتاد.

- ▶ This knife **is used to cut** onions.

Object + (be + used for) + inf.

وتستخدم **be used for + v-ing** للإشارة إلى الاستخدام العام للأشياء:

- ▶ Knives **are used for cutting** things.
- ▶ Pens **are used for writing**.

كلمة **used** تستخدم صفة بمعنى (مستعمل) وهي من الفعل **use** بمعنى يستخدم.

لاحظ

- ▶ **Used** cars are always much cheaper than the new ones.

Language Checkpoint 4

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

- When I was young, I football every evening.
 - am playing
 - was playing
 - played
 - have played
- It's high time we serious about our future.
 - are
 - have been
 - will be
 - were
- My father is used to up early.
 - get
 - getting
 - got
 - to get
- This machine is used bottles.
 - to fill
 - to be filled
 - filling
 - filled
- It is cheaper to buy cars than new ones.
 - use
 - using
 - used
 - useful

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

1. My father lived in Italy from 2020 to 2025, then he returned home. (for)
.....
2. I prefer that you stay at home tonight. ('d rather)
.....
3. He should stop wasting his time. (It's time)
.....
4. I don't know the answer, so I can't help you. (If)
.....
5. She is accustomed to getting up early. (used to)
.....

3 Important notes on the past perfect

ملاحظات هامة على الماضي التام

On + (v-ing) = When + Clause

1

- ▶ On opening the gift, the child screamed with joy. = When the child opened ...

Having + P.P. = After + Past perfect

2

- ▶ Having saved enough money, Ola bought a new laptop.
= After Ola had saved ...

3

ماضٍ بسيط

didn't + inf.

wasn't/weren't + adj/P.P.

couldn't + inf.

till/until

ماضٍ تام

had + P.P.

- ▶ She didn't leave the office until she had finished the report.
▶ I wasn't happy until I had passed my exams.
▶ He wasn't allowed to enter the room until he had shown his ID.
▶ She couldn't bake the cake until she had bought the eggs.

It was only when إنه فقط عندما + ماضٍ تام + ماضٍ بسيط that

It wasn't until لم يكن حتى + ماضٍ تام + ماضٍ بسيط that +

- ▶ It was only when the teacher had finished the lesson that we started to ask the questions.
- ▶ It wasn't until the teacher had finished the lesson that we started to ask the questions.

لاحظ

- 1 إذا وجد أكثر من حدثين في الجملة فالحدث الأول ماضٍ تام والأحداث الباقية إما ماضيًا بسيطًا وإما ماضيًا مستمرًا حسب المعنى.
- ▶ As soon as I saw the old photograph, I remembered the party we had attended years ago.

لم نضع الماضي التام بعد As soon as مباشرة لأنه ليس الحدث الأول، والحدث الأول هو (حضور الحفلة).

- ▶ After she got to school, she realized that she had done the wrong homework.

لم نضع الماضي التام بعد After مباشرة لأنه ليس الحدث الأول، والحدث الأول هو (عمل الواجب الخطأ).

- 2 يجب ملاحظة المبني للمجهول جيدًا إذا بدأت الجملة بالمفعول وهنا نستخدم **had been + P.P.** للماضي التام و **was/were + P.P.** للماضي البسيط.

- ▶ After the food had been cooked, it was eaten.

- ▶ Before the email was sent, it had been written.

3 يمكن استخدام الاسم بعد **after/before/until** وليس جملة كاملة.

- ▶ My friends visited me after lunch yesterday.

- ▶ Before the war, the two countries had threatened each other.

4 مع الروابط التي بعدها **(verb + ing)** في المجهول نستخدم **being + P.P.** بشرط أن يكون فاعل الجملة الثانية هو فاعل الجملة الأولى.

- ▶ After arresting the criminal, the police sent him to prison.

- ▶ After being arrested, the criminal was sent to prison.

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

1. Thirty years ago, people little about the internet and its benefits.
a) had known b) have known c) should know d) knew
2. the money, she bought the kitchen machine.
a) Having saved b) After had saved c) Having been saved d) After saved
3. Ali always to work when he was young.
a) walks b) walked c) is walking d) was walking
4. When I the strange noise, I immediately called the guard.
a) had heard b) hear c) heard d) was hearing
5. The old tree during the storm last night.
a) fallen b) felled c) has fallen d) fell
6. On his name called, he walked up to receive his certificate.
a) hearing b) heard c) had heard d) he had heard
7. The company was in 2005.
a) founding b) founded c) finding d) found
8. Hardly had I finished my coffee the waitress asked if I wanted another one.
a) than b) that c) when d) then
9. He accidentally his arm while playing football.
a) injures b) injuring c) injured d) had injured
10. When I got to school, the first lesson We missed the start.
a) had already begun b) has already begun
c) began d) hadn't begun
11. My uncle lived in France ten years and then returned home.
a) during b) for c) since d) while
12. When she was a child, she afraid of the dark.
a) is being b) has always been c) was always d) always was
13. Did you know that Hady behind because of his bad behavior?
a) has left b) had left
c) had been left d) had been leaving
14. I never that online shopping would become so popular.
a) am thinking b) thought c) think d) have thought
15. Before a decision, the manager reviewed all the applications.
a) making b) having made c) makes d) made

- ▶ **16.** I'd rather you the truth now.
 a) telling b) have told c) tell d) told
- 17.** No sooner the goal than the fans started cheering loudly.
 a) did he scored b) had he scored
 c) he had scored d) was he scored
- 18.** I wish I more free time these days.
 a) had b) having c) have d) will have
- 19.** If I rich, I would help the poor.
 a) would be b) have been c) am d) were
- 20.** The writer the Nobel Prize until he had written 100 novels.
 a) awarded b) hadn't awarded c) wasn't awarded d) didn't award
- 21.** She wasn't used to alone at night.
 a) walk b) walking c) walked d) to walk
- 22.** In the past, people travel by plane so often, but now they do.
 a) used to b) aren't used to c) don't use to d) didn't use to
- 23.** seen the movie, they went out for dinner.
 a) Having b) After c) Being d) As soon as
- 24.** After....., the food was served on the table .
 a) cooking b) had cooked c) been cooked d) being cooked
- 25.** He didn't know the answer until he the secret document.
 a) had read b) has read c) was reading d) read
- 26.** As soon as I the email, I realized I had sent it to the wrong person.
 a) send b) was sending c) sent d) have sent
- 27.** All my friends
 a) are in the habit of walk to school every day
 b) are accustomed to walking to school every day
 c) are used to walk to school every day
 d) used to walking to school every day

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

1. My grandfather spent five years living in Italy. (for)
 2. When he was a child, he used to walk to school. (always)
 3. I want you to stay at home. (rather)
 4. My father wakes up early every day, and this is normal for him. (used)
 5. As soon as the sun had risen, we set off for our journey. (No sooner)
 6. After the teacher had explained the lesson, I understood it. (until)
 7. After he had fixed the car, he took it for a test drive. (After the car ...)

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

Vocabulary

1. Wearing traditional clothes during national events helps people keep their cultural and feel proud of their history.
a) identity b) habit c) rule d) mistake
2. Teachers have a strong on their students' behaviors.
a) distance b) display c) influence d) chance
3. The city becomes crowded and lively during the annual cultural held in the main square.
a) factor b) festival c) journey d) lecture
4. Adel's parents felt very when they saw his name at the top of the winners' list.
a) ashamed b) worried c) globalized d) proud
5. The scientist used a microscope to examine the tiny under the lens.
a) habit b) object c) tool d) subject
6. The manager gave a presentation that lasted for only ten minutes.
a) detailed b) complex c) researched d) brief
7. This new kitchen can slice vegetables in just a few seconds.
a) treasure b) artifact c) gadget d) system
8. Scientists continue to the ocean's depths to discover new species.
a) explore b) exclude c) invent d) inhabit
9. In our class, each student's writing style is and different from others.
a) expected b) unique c) ordinary d) styled
10. You can register for all language courses through the university's website.
a) uniquely b) offline c) online d) briefly
11. Nehal is progress in mathematics after attending extra sessions.
a) caring b) losing c) wasting d) making
12. It's difficult to good habits when you're constantly busy and stressed.
a) explore b) stay c) keep d) include
13. The police arrived at the of the crime to collect evidence.
a) venue b) scene c) sight d) location
14. Learning about food, music, and traditions helps students understand other people's
a) culture b) science c) weather d) climate
15. The gallery has a special section for classical from around the Arab world.
a) literature b) music c) philosophy d) art

Language

16. During his childhood, he football every afternoon.
a) played b) had playing c) has played d) is playing
17. Samy somewhere to live when his friend offered him a room.
a) found b) had already found
c) has already found d) had been finding
18. My father worked in the bank ten years and then retired.
a) since b) during c) for d) while
19. Did you know that their plans?
a) change b) have changed
c) had been changing d) had been changed
20. My grandfather lived in Greece for five years. This means he there now.
a) doesn't live b) didn't live c) has lived d) lives
21. He refused to go home until he his work.
a) finishes b) had finished c) finishing d) has finished
22. It's high time we seriously for the exam.
a) studying b) will study c) studied d) study
23. After the speech, the professor answered questions.
a) give b) giving c) gave d) had given
24. She isn't used to up early in the morning every day.
a) getting b) gets c) got d) get
25. On the letter, she smiled happily.
a) he had received b) receive c) had received d) receiving
26. At first, I didn't like the job, but now I it.
a) was used to b) used to c) am used to d) use to
27. This machine is used plastic.
a) for cutting b) cutting c) cut d) to cutting
28. No sooner the key in the lock than the alarm rang.
a) he had turned b) he turns
c) he was turning d) had he turned
29. People buy things online in the past.
a) weren't use to b) don't use to
c) didn't use to d) wasn't used to
30. We didn't start the task we got manager's approval.
a) since b) until c) before d) after



Writing Skill

المزيد من الشرح والتدريبات يرجى الرجوع للملحق المهارات.

Writing

tips

A personal journal دفتر يوميات شخصي

هو دفتر ملاحظات خاص أو مساحة رقمية تكتب فيها عن تجاربك اليومية، ومشاعرك، وأهدافك، أو الدروس التي تعلمتها. وهو ليس كالمقال، بل هو غير رسمي وصادق. يمكنك البدء بـ "Dear Journal"، أو كتابة أفكارك ببساطة.

STEPS FOR WRITING A PERSONAL JOURNAL

- Decide what to write about.	حدد ما تريد الكتابة عنه - فكر في يومك أو مشاعرك أو تجاربك.
- Set a regular time.	حدد وقتًا منتظمًا - حاول الكتابة في دفتر يومياتك يوميًا أو أسبوعيًا.
- Include details.	أضف التفاصيل - صف الأحداث والأشخاص والأماكن لتذكرها بوضوح.
- Reflect on your experiences.	تأمل في تجاربك - فكر فيما تعلمته أو كيف شعرت.
- Be honest with yourself.	كن صادقًا مع نفسك - اكتب أفكارك ومشاعرك الحقيقية.
- End with a positive note.	اختم بملاحظة إيجابية - اكتب شيئًا تشعر بالامتنان تجاهه أو هدفًا ليوم الغد.

MODEL JOURNAL ENTRY

Monday 8th Dec.

My Blog

Dear Journal,

Today was amazing. I went to the Museum of Egyptian Civilization in Cairo. It was so interesting!

Walking into the big hall made me feel small, but in a good way—like I was part of something really old and important. When I saw the royal mummies of the pharaohs, my heart started racing. They looked so peaceful, yet so powerful.

I also saw jewelry, pots, clothes, and tools from a long, long time ago. Looking at a beautiful necklace worn by an Egyptian princess made me value patience and skill.

I learned that Egypt isn't just about pharaohs and Pyramids—it's about people: how they lived, what they believed, and how creative they were. It made me feel proud.

I left feeling calm and inspired. I want to be someone who creates, who respects the past, and who remembers that even small things can be precious.

Maybe one day I'll come back.

(A) Reading Comprehension

قاموس بالكلمات الجديدة في
قطع الفهم نهاية الكتاب.

1 Read the following passage, then answer the questions:

Every culture has its own daily schedule. While everyone needs to eat, sleep, and talk to friends, the timing of these activities changes depending on where you live. These habits are shaped by the weather, history, and what people value most.

In Japan, life is very **organized**. The day starts early, and being on time is extremely important. Many people take the train before 7:00 a.m. To build teamwork, they start work with a short meeting called *chōrei*. Even their lunch is neat; they eat bento boxes filled with healthy food like fish and rice. At night, they relax in a hot bath to wash away the stress of the day.

In France, the day focuses on food and family. Students have a very long lunch break—sometimes two hours! This is because the French believe eating is a time to learn and talk, not just to get full. In the **evening**, families sit together for a long dinner to share stories about their day.

In Spain, the weather changes everything. Because it is very hot in the afternoon, many people take a break called a *siesta*. This means they stay awake much later at night. In Spain, it is normal to eat dinner at 10:00 p.m. and go for a walk when the air is cool. These different routines show us that there is no "right" way to live—only the way that works best for your home.

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

- The main idea of the passage is
 - people should follow the same daily routine everywhere
 - weather is the only factor that affects daily life
 - daily schedules differ among cultures for various reasons
 - modern life is better than traditional life
- According to the passage, mainly shapes daily habits in different cultures.
 - weather, history, and values
 - technology and fashion
 - money and population
 - education systems only
- Many people in Japan start their day very early as
 - they enjoy waking up early
 - schools open very early
 - trains stop later in the day
 - being organized and on time is important
- What can be inferred about French family life from the passage?
 - Families rarely eat together.
 - Family conversations are important.
 - Dinner time is short and quiet.
 - Children eat alone.
- Why do people in Spain eat dinner very late?
 - Restaurants open late.
 - They work longer hours.
 - The afternoon heat changes daily routines.
 - They prefer nightlife.

- ▶ **6. The statement best shows that there is no single “right” way to live is**
- a) everyone eats and sleeps
 - b) Japan is very organized
 - c) Spain eats dinner at night
 - d) different routines work best in different places
- 7. The closest meaning of the underlined word “organized” is**
- a) relaxed
 - b) careful and well-planned
 - c) slow
 - d) unimportant

2 Read the following passage, then answer the questions:

How often do you use the internet for school projects and to help with your homework? Some students don't think about where information comes from online. This can be risky because there is a lot of false information on the internet. It is important to remember to use websites that you can trust.

You should also think about when the information on a website was written. When you are researching history, the information can be old, but it can still be accurate. However, if you are looking for something about science and technology or the latest news, you should check the date on the website.

It is important to look for the most recent information. Paying attention to the website address is also helpful. If the site is from the government or somewhere like a university, the address ends with “gov.” or “edu.” You can trust these sites. Finally, good websites usually include links to other sites on similar topics. This means you can check the information in more than one place.

The most important thing to remember is to think critically. Don't believe everything you read; don't stop at the first website you find, and always search for more websites until you make sure that the information has been approved by many people. It's important not to spread false information as well.

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

- 1. Trusted websites don't**
- a) provide links to related websites
 - b) include the symbol of an organization
 - c) ask you to provide personal information
 - d) provide information from different sources
- 2. Links to other sites are helpful because**
- a) you can find more information
 - b) other sites are usually better
 - c) comparing the information is a good way to check
 - d) both a & c

3. Social changes in modern Egypt reflect progress and shape the nation's future through innovation and development.

- (a) التغييرات الاجتماعية في مصر القديمة تعكس التقدم وتغير مستقبل الأمة عبر التقليد والتنمية.
 (b) التغييرات الاجتماعية في مصر الحديثة تعكس التقدم وتشكل مستقبل الأمة عبر الابتكار والتنمية.
 (c) التغييرات الشخصية في مصر الحديثة تخفى التقدم وتشكل ماضى الأمة عبر الابتكار والتوظيف.
 (d) التغييرات الاجتماعية في مصر الحديثة تعكس التأخر وتمنع مستقبل الأمة عبر التقليد والمتابعة.

(B) Choose the correct English translation from a, b, c, or d:

4. لابد أن يكون للوالدين عادات صحية سليمة وقواعد للنظافة الشخصية حتى يتعلم الأطفال هذه العادات؛ حيث إن الأطفال يقلدون آباءهم.

- a) Parents must have good healthy habits and the rules of public cleanliness so that children can learn these habits as they repeat their parents.
 b) Parents should to have high healthy habits and the roles of personal cleanliness so that children can learn these habits as children follow their parents.
 c) Parents must have proper healthy habits and personal hygiene roles in order for the children to learn them as they imitate their parents.
 d) Parents should have good healthy habits and the rules of personnel cleanliness so that children might learn these habits as children imitate their parents.

5. يضم المتحف المصرى الكبير مجموعة كاملة من كنوز الملك توت عنخ آمون، بالإضافة إلى تماثيل ضخمة ومومياءات ملكية تُعرض باستخدام أحدث التقنيات.

- a) The Grand Egyptian Museum house a complete collection of King Tutankhamun treasure in addition to massive statue and royal mummy that is displayed using the ancient technology.
 b) The Grand Egyptian Museum houses a complete collection of King Tutankhamun's treasures in addition to massive statues and royal mummies that are displayed using the latest technologies.
 c) The Great Egyptian Museum houses a complete collections of King Tutankhamun's treasures in addition to massive statues and loyal mummies that displays using the latest technologies.
 d) The Grand Egyptian Museum houses a complete collection of King Tutankhamun's treasures in addition for massive states and royal mummies that are displayed using the latest technology.

6. بعد أن أكملت ابنتى تعليمها الجامعى، بدأت العمل فى شركة كبرى وساهمت فى تطوير المشاريع الهامة.

- a) After my daughter completed her university education , she starts working in a major company and contributed to developing important projects.
 b) After my daughter had completed her university education, she started working in a major company and contributed to developing important projects.
 c) After my daughter had complete her university education, she had started working in a major company and contribute to developing important projects.
 d) After my daughter was completing her university education , she started working in a major company and contributed to develop important projects.

(C) Writing Skills

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

1. What is the best tone to use when writing in a personal journal?
 - a) Formal and academic.
 - b) Persuasive and strong.
 - c) Humorous and exaggerated.
 - d) Informal and honest.
2. How can you start a personal journal entry?
 - a) "To whom it may concern,"
 - b) "Dear Journal,"
 - c) "Hello, Mr. President,"
 - d) "Ladies and gentlemen,"
3. Which of the following is NOT typically included in a personal journal?
 - a) Daily experiences and feelings.
 - b) Private thoughts and reflections.
 - c) A formal argument with evidence.
 - d) Goals and lessons learned.
4. What kind of language should you use in a journal?
 - a) Complex and difficult vocabulary.
 - b) Simple, clear, and conversational language.
 - c) Only facts and numbers.
 - d) Rhyming words and poetry only.
5. Which of these sentences sounds like it's from a personal journal?
 - a) "The findings indicate a significant increase in performance metrics."
 - b) "Customers are advised to submit their feedback through the online portal."
 - c) "Today I felt really proud after helping my little sister with her homework."
 - d) "Hypothetically, if one were to consider the implications..."
6. If you are writing about a new habit in your journal, which opening is best?
 - a) "This paper will analyse the benefits of waking up early."
 - b) "To all readers, waking up early is highly recommended."
 - c) "Studies show that 70% of people who wake up early are more productive."
 - d) "I've been trying to wake up earlier, and wow, it's harder than I thought!"

5 Write ONE HUNDRED and FIFTY (150) words on the following topic:

"A personal journal about your week talking about a visit to a place you admired so much"

.....

.....

Enrich your vocabulary

reinforce	يعزز	innovation	ابتكار	collection	مجموعة
maintaining	الحفاظ على	imitate	يقلد	contribute	يساهم



(A) Vocabulary & Structure

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

- After hearing the good news, Nadeen felt more
 a) energetic b) refreshing c) single d) mental
- Ahmed noticed a big in his grades after studying daily.
 a) punctuality b) routine c) variety d) difference
- Joury the support she receives from her friends.
 a) appreciates b) inspires c) shapes d) reflects

(B) Translation

2 (A) Choose the correct Arabic translation from a, b, c, or d:

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

- (a) من المؤكد أنك تعلم أن السياحة البيئية هي نوع من السياحة التي تجلب الكثير من المال.
 (b) من المؤكد أنك تعلم أن السياحة البيئية تعتبر نوعًا من السياحة التي تهتم بالبيئة إلى حد ما.
 (c) من المؤكد أنك تعلم أن السياحة المستدامة هي نوع من السياحة التي تهتم اهتمامًا كبيرًا بالبيئة.
 (d) من المؤكد أنك تعلم أن السياحة البيئية هي نوع من السياحة التي تهتم اهتمامًا كبيرًا بالبيئة.

(B) Choose the correct English translation from a, b, c, or d:

- مما لا شك فيه أن التلوث آثارًا 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.

(C) Writing

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

- Sama didn't travel to Cairo. (never)

- As soon as I had arrived at the airport, I called my mom. (until)



1 Finish the following dialog:

Islam : What is your favorite hobby, Waleed?

Waleed : (1).....

Islam : How long have you been playing chess?

Waleed : Since I was a child.

Islam : Really! (2).....?

Waleed : My father; he was a grandmaster.

Islam : (3).....?

Waleed : It is a title awarded to chess players by the world chess organization.

Islam : (4).....?

Waleed : Yes, sure.

2 Rewrite the following using the word(s) in brackets without changing the meaning:

1. I locked the door. Then, I remembered I had left the keys inside. (After)

.....

2. After the plane had taken off, we arrived at the airport. (By the time)

.....

A Glimpse of Revelation

3 (A) Choose the correct answer:

1. The Sunnah is the interpretation of the Qur'an.

- a) practical b) semantical c) clinical d) rhetorical

2. There are clear and sources used in setting the rulings for Sharia.

- a) rulers b) methodologies c) means d) tools

(B) Write [T] for true and [F] for false:

3. All rulings must be deduced from the Sunna. []

4. Consensus of jurists can be held before the Prophet's death. []

4 (A) Translate into Arabic:

Did you know that the bottoms of your shoes can carry a lot of bacteria into your house?

.....

(B) Translate into English:

– علينا أن نحافظ على هويتنا الثقافية ونورثها للأجيال القادمة لأنها جديرة بالفخر والاعتزاز.

.....

- ▶ **12. When writing about a problem in your journal, you should**
- a) describe your feeling and think about solutions
 - b) blame others and complain angrily
 - c) write only one word
 - d) ignore your feelings and just state facts

3 Read the following passage, then answer the questions:

While Robert was walking, he saw a crowd. His curiosity made him cross the road to see what was happening. He saw an old man with a performing monkey whose performance wasn't remarkable. So, after throwing a few pennies into the dirty hat which the man had placed on the pavement, Robert began to move off, along with other members of the crowd. At this point, the man suddenly let out a loud cry.

The man was bending over his monkey, which now **lay quite still** on the pavement. He picked up the lifeless body and, holding it close to him, began to weep. A young man stepped forward from the crowd and took some money from his pocket and dropped it into the hat. Robert and several other people did likewise. Meanwhile, the man continued to hold the dead monkey in his arms and seemed to take no notice of what was going on around him. A few months later, Robert came across the old man again in another part of the city. The man had a monkey, bought no doubt with the money which the crowd had given him. It did not, however, seem any better at its tricks than the previous one. Robert was pleased to see that the old man was still able to earn a living, though on this occasion, having partly paid for the monkey out of his own pocket, he did not feel inclined to throw any money into the hat.

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

1. The writer saw the performance of the man and the monkey

 - a) thrice
 - b) once
 - c) twice
 - d) one time

2. The phrase "**lay quite still**" meant that

 - a) stayed without looking
 - b) stayed without breathing
 - c) stayed without smelling
 - d) stayed without moving

3. The **crowd began to move off** when

 - a) the man began his performance
 - b) the monkey fell to the ground
 - c) the man and the monkey finished their performance
 - d) the man cried loudly for help

4. The **underlined pronoun "it"** refers to

 - a) the owner of the monkey
 - b) the dirty hat
 - c) the money in the hat
 - d) the monkey

5. The monkey's owner was

 - a) a trickster
 - b) honest
 - c) insincere
 - d) greedy

6. Robert did not throw any money into the hat the second time because

 - a) there was enough money in it already
 - b) he had seen the monkey's tricks before
 - c) the monkey's tricks were not very good
 - d) he shared in buying this monkey

7. What was the old man doing while the crowd threw money into his hat?

- He was holding the dead monkey in his arms.
- He was collecting the money from his hat.
- He was sitting on the floor trying to save the monkey.
- He was calling for help.

4 A) Choose the correct English translation from a, b, c, or d:

- يُعد معبد أبو سمبل أحد أعظم المعالم الأثرية في مصر؛ حيث بناه الملك رمسيس الثاني ليُظهر قوته ويُخلد ذكراه للأجيال القادمة.
- Abu Simbel Temple is one of the greatest archaeological scenes in Egypt as King Ramses II was building it for showing his power and immortalizing his memory for future cultures.
 - Abu Simbel Temples is one of the greatest archaeologist landmines in Egypt as King Ramses II built it to show his wealth and immortalize his memory for future generations.
 - Abu Simbel Temple is one of the greatest archaeological landmarks in Egypt as King Ramses II built it to show his power and immortalize his memory for future generations.
 - Abu Simbel Temple is one of the greatest archaeological landmark in Cairo as King Ramses the Second built it to be shown his power and immortalize his memory for future generation.

B) Choose the correct Arabic translation from a, b, c, or d:

- Family gatherings are important because they bring the family members together and create happy memories. They help strengthen love and understanding among relatives.

- التجمعات العائلية مهمة لأنها تجمع أفراد العائلة معًا وتخلق أحداث سعيدة، كما أنها تساعد على تعزيز التعاون والتفاهم بين الأقارب.
- التجمعات الفردية مهمة لأنها تجمع أفراد العائلة معًا وتخلق ذكريات سعيدة، كما أنها تساعد على تعزيز الحب والتفاهم بين الجيران.
- التجمعات العائلية مهمة لأنها تجمع أفراد العائلة معًا وتخلق ذكريات سعيدة، كما أنها تساعد على تعزيز الحب والتفاهم بين الأقارب.
- التجمعات العائلية مهمة لأنها تجمع أفراد العائلة معًا وتخلق ذكريات سعيدة، كما أنها تساعد على تعزيز الحب والتفاهم بين السكان.

5 Answer the following questions: The Novel (The Old Man and the Sea)

- In your opinion, why does Santiago choose sleep over food or thought?
- Why do you think Santiago is proud even though he lost most of the fish to sharks?

6 Rewrite the following sentences using the words in brackets to give the same meaning:

- I sent the report. Then, I discovered a serious mistake. (After)
- We use this knife to cut onions. (used)

7 Write ONE HUNDRED and FIFTY (150) words on the following topic:

"A cultural activity you included in your daily routine that helped you connect with your identity"