



# M elite

# Aim High④

first secondary

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# **elite** b o o k

## **AIM HIGH 4**

**2nd Term**

**1st Sec.**

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<b>(As you like it &amp; Twelfth Night)</b>		



## New Vocabulary

Word	Meaning	Definition and Examples
● in business	في مجال الأعمال التجارية	to be involved in business activities ➤ The company has been <u>in business</u> for 30 years.
● do business	القيام بأعمال تجارية	➤ A lot of companies are keen to <u>do business</u> in China
● set up/start a business	إقامة مشاريع تجارية	➤ The bank gave me money to help me <u>set up a business</u> .
● have/own a business	تملك الأعمال التجارية	➤ Nick <u>owned</u> a computer <u>business</u> in India.
● venture into something	مخاطرة/مجازفة يقوم	To do a risk ➤ He has <u>ventured</u> into a new field. ➤ Nothing <u>ventured</u> nothing gained.
● Nothing ventured nothing gained.	إذا لم تقوم بمخاطرة لن تكسب شيئاً	You cannot achieve anything unless you take risks.
● be/ get involved in	أن تشارك في	To take part in an activity or event ➤ More than 20 companies <u>are involved in</u> the project.
● recipe (countable)	وصفة طعام	A set of instructions for cooking a particular type of food. ➤ Do you a <u>recipe</u> for a cake?
● come up with something (phrasal verb)	التوصل إلى	To think of an idea or answer ➤ I have to <u>come up with</u> new ideas to increase the sales.
● flavour (countable)	نكهة	The particular taste of food or drink ➤ Which <u>flavour</u> do you want, chocolate or vanilla?
● neighbourhood (countable)	حي/منطقة	An area of town or city where people live ➤ She grew up in a quiet <u>neighbourhood</u> .



Word	Meaning	Definition and Examples
● <b>lucrative (adj)</b> = profitable	مربح	Earning a lot of money ➤ Jam-making was a <u>lucrative</u> business as he earned one million a year.
● <b>various (adj)</b>	مختلف / متنوع	Many different types of something ➤ There are <u>various</u> ways to answer your question.
● <b>manufacture (verb)</b> = produce = make	صنع / أنتج	To use machines to produce goods or materials in large numbers. ➤ Our company <u>manufactures</u> car parts.
● <b>manufacture (noun)</b> (uncountable) = industry = production	صناعة / إنتاج	The process of producing goods or materials using machines in large numbers ➤ The company employed 120 people <u>in the manufacture of</u> frozen food.
● <b>manufacturer (noun)</b> (countable)	الصانع / الشركة	A person or factory that produce goods in large numbers ➤ Read <u>the manufacturer's</u> instructions before using the new dish washer.
● <b>capital (noun)</b> (uncountable)	رأس المال	Money which is used to start a business ➤ Ramy started a computer business with 1000 pounds in <u>capital</u> .
● <b>raise capital</b>	زيادة رأس المال	➤ Our company has been trying to <u>raise capital</u> by selling a new product.
● <b>invest capital in</b>	استثمار رأس المال في	➤ He decided to <u>invest his capital in</u> a grocery business.
● <b>proposition (noun)</b> (countable)	اقتراح	Suggestion or offer ➤ The offer of two tickets for the price of one is <u>an attractive proposition</u> .
● <b>put a proposition to (someone)</b>	يقدم اقتراح الي	➤ I <u>put a business proposition to</u> the manager and he'll consider it.
● <b>make (someone) a proposition</b>		➤ I'm going to <u>make you a practical proposition</u> .
● <b>persist (verb)</b>	استمر / اتمسك برأيه	To continue doing something which is difficult ➤ The child persisted and kept asking questions.

Word	Meaning	Definition and Examples
● persist in (doing) something	يصر على فعل شيء	➤ He <u>persisted in</u> refusing her offer.
● persist with		➤ She <u>persisted with</u> her studies despite her health problems.
● pay off (phrasal verb)	تؤتي ثمارها	Something is successful or has a good result ➤ His efforts <u>paid off</u> and he earned a lot of money.
● donate (something) to (someone/something)	يتبرع لـ	To give something or money to a person or an organization to help them ➤ I <u>donated</u> 100 pounds <u>to</u> cancer research.
● charity (noun) (pl: charities)	مؤسسة خيرية	An organization that gives money, goods, or help to people who are poor or sick etc. ➤ Many <u>Charities</u> send aids to the flood victims.
● charity (noun) (uncountable)	صدقة	Money or goods given to people who are poor or sick etc. ➤ He didn't <u>accept charity</u> because of his pride.
● give/donate (something) to charity	تعطي /التبرع بـ(شيء) للأعمال الخيرية	➤ She <u>donated/gave</u> her old toys <u>to charity</u> .
● go to charity		➤ All the money raised by the concert will <u>go to charity</u> .
● elderly (adj)	كبار السن	A polite way to say that someone is old ➤ A well-dressed <u>elderly</u> woman went to the party.
● the mainstream media	وسائل الإعلام	Television, newspapers etc that most people are able to see or read ➤ Few of these events were reported in <u>the mainstream media</u> .
● as far as (someone) is concerned	بقدر ما (شخص) يشعر بالقلق	To show what someone's opinion on a subject is ➤ <u>As far as I'm concerned</u> , the film was boring.
● edit	يصحح / يحرر كتب	To prepare a book or a film by removing mistakes or unacceptable parts ➤ She used to <u>edit</u> her school magazine.



Word	Meaning	Definition and Examples
● <b>edition (noun)</b> (countable)	طبعة / إصدار	The copies of a book, newspaper or magazine that are printed at the same time ➤ <u>The first edition</u> was printed in 1986.
● <b>publish</b>	ينشر كتاب	To prepare a book or a magazine to be written, printed and sold ➤ My poem was <u>published</u> in the magazine.
● <b>publisher (noun)</b> (countable)	ناشر / دار النشر	A person or a company who prepares a book or a magazine to be written, printed and sold ➤ He has been the <u>publisher</u> of the daily newspaper for ten years.
● <b>aim (something) at</b> (someone)	تستهدف	To say or do something that is intended for a particular person or a group of people. ➤ Animation films are <u>aimed at</u> children.
● <b>contributor (noun)</b> (countable)	مشارك في	Someone who writes a song, story or speech for a newspaper or a magazine. ➤ I'm a regular <u>contributor to</u> Teens magazine.
● <b>graphic designer (noun)</b> (countable)	مصمم جرافيك	A person whose job is to combine pictures, words and decoration in the production of books, magazines etc. ➤ We cannot create our website without a <u>graphic designer</u> .
● <b>role</b>	دور / وظيفة	The way in which someone or something is involved in and their influence ➤ No one can deny the women's <u>role in</u> society.
● <b>play/have/take a role in</b>	لعب / تولى / أخذ دورا في	➤ He <u>played a major role in</u> the company's success.
● <b>important/ major/ significant/ vital/ key/ leading role</b>	المهم / الرئيسي / هام / حيوي / دورا قياديا	➤ Every member of the team has a <u>vital role</u> to play.
● <b>satisfactory (adj) X</b> unsatisfactory	مرضيا	Something that is good enough for you or a particular situation. ➤ His marks this term are <u>satisfactory</u> .

Word	Meaning	Definition and Examples
● <b>vet = veterinarian</b>	طبيب بيطري	A doctor who treats animals and gives them medical care ➤ We took the sick cat to the <u>vet</u> .
● <b>website</b>	موقع على الانترنت	A place on the internet where you can find information about something ➤ For more information about Elite Book, <u>visit</u> our <u>website</u> .
● <b>launch a website</b>	بدء موقع على شبكة الانترنت	To start a website ➤ The company <u>launched</u> its own <u>website</u> to sell its products online.
● <b>create/ design a website</b>	تصميم / إنشاء موقع على شبكة الانترنت	➤ Students learned how to <u>design</u> their own <u>website</u> .
● <b>consultancy (pl: consultancies)</b>	شركة استشارية	A company that gives advice on a particular subject ➤ I asked <u>a management consultancy</u> for advice before launching a new product.
● <b>firm (noun) (countable)</b>	شركة	A small business or company ➤ She works for an advertising firm.
● <b>client = customer</b>	زبون عميل	Someone who gets services or advice from a professional person or a company ➤ He's one of the company's oldest <u>clients</u> . We don't want to lose him.
● <b>recruit (verb)</b>	توظيف	To find new people to work in a company ➤ It's difficult to <u>recruit</u> experienced staff.
● <b>chief executive officer = CEO</b>	المدير التنفيذي	The person with the most authority in a company ➤ The <u>chief executive officer</u> chooses the manager of the company.
● <b>applicant</b>	طالب وظيفة	Someone who has asked for a job ➤ There are 30 <u>applicants for</u> the engineer's job.
● <b>qualification</b>	مؤهل دراسي / كفاءة	A skill or a type of experience that make you suitable for a job ➤ The two-year course leads to <u>a teaching qualification</u> .



Word	Meaning	Definition and Examples
● qualifications for	متطلبات لـ	➤ Health and fitness <u>qualifications</u> are needed <u>for</u> your job
● have qualifications	يحصل على شهادات	➤ You don't need to have any <u>qualifications</u> for this job.
● get/ gain qualifications	يحصل على شهادات	➤ I want to get/gain the <u>qualifications</u> to become a doctor.
● enthusiasm = eagerness	حماس	A strong feeling of interest about something ➤ The audience greeted the actors <u>with great/ little enthusiasm</u> .
● show/ have enthusiasm	يبدى حماس لـ	➤ The children <u>showed/had little enthusiasm</u> for the game.
● eagerness	حماس	➤ They showed no <u>eagerness</u> to watch the film.
● in (somebody's) eagerness		➤ Mum forgot to add salt to lunch <u>in her eagerness</u> to finish it.
● branch	فرع	A local business or a shop that is a part of a larger business etc ➤ They're planning to <u>open a branch</u> in Alex.
● vote	ينتخب	To show which person do you want by marking a paper or raising your hand ➤ I <u>voted for/ against</u> the new law.
● World Economic Forum	المنتدى الاقتصادي العالمي	➤ Egypt attended the <u>World Economic Forum</u> last year to find new solutions for its financial problems.

## Workbook

● intensive ( <i>adj</i> )	مكثف	Involving a lot of activity or effort in a short period of time ➤ He took one-week <u>intensive</u> course in English.
● potential ( <i>noun</i> ) ( <i>uncountable</i> )	إمكانية	The qualities that someone or something have that could be developed to make them very good ➤ She <u>has/shows the potential</u> to become a singer. ➤ He is a young player <u>with great potential</u> .
● have/show potential		
● with potential		
● strategy ( <i>noun</i> ) ( <i>pl: strategies</i> )	تخطيط	A plan that you use to achieve something ➤ The company has a successful <u>business strategy</u> .
● market ( <i>verb</i> )	باع/اسوق	To sell a product with the help of advertising ➤ They plan to <u>market</u> the toy for children aged 3 to 8.
● collaborate ( <i>verb</i> )	تعاون	To work with other people to create or produce something ➤ Scientists <u>collaborated in creating</u> new inventions. ➤ I <u>collaborate with my classmate to edit</u> a school magazine.
● collaborate in doing ( <i>something</i> )	التعاون في القيام	
● collaborate with ( <i>someone</i> ) to do ( <i>something</i> )	التعاون مع شخص للقيام بشئ ما	



## Exercises

### Choose the correct word(s) in brackets:

- 1) "Nothing (paid – ventured – did – made) nothing gained" is my favorite saying.
- 2) A businesswoman (raised – made – detonated – donated) one million dollars to the poor.
- 3) A lot of firms are keen to (start – make – venture – perform) a business in Egypt.
- 4) A person who persists never stops (carrying on – trying – continuing – going on).
- 5) A well-dressed (elderly – aged – orderly – ancient) woman went to the party. She was about 70 years old/
- 6) Adam was a/an (manufacturer – rival – entrepreneur – contributor) as he bought an old house, redecorated and sold it for \$one million.
- 7) After the accident in his last match, he lost his (potential – enthusiasm – interest – concern) for the sport.
- 8) An (ancient – aged – orderly – elderly) Englishman was seated next to me on the plane. He was in his sixties.
- 9) Animation films are (aimed at – taken on – set up – got ahead) children.
- 10) As far as I'm (concerned – involved – ventured – persisted), the film was boring.
- 11) Carl began in the music (business – manufacture – consultancy – proposition) by running a recording studio.
- 12) Do you a (flavor – recipe – instruction – ingredient) for a chocolate cake?
- 13) Every member of the team has a vital branch – role – business – proposition) to play.
- 14) For more information about healthy food, (launch – download – save – visit) our website.
- 15) Germany is home to some of the world's most famous car (manufacture – manufacturing – manufacturer – manufactured).
- 16) He (consisted – assisted – persisted – subsisted) in refusing his uncle's offer.
- 17) He didn't accept (loan – charity – fund – capital) because of his pride.
- 18) He has inherited a (financial – lucrative – economic – unprofitable) business from his father.
- 19) He is a young player with great (proposition – potential – strategy – qualification).
- 20) He plans to (make – set up – set off – venture) his own business and buy a restaurant.
- 21) He played a major (capital – proposition – strategy – role) in the company's success.
- 22) He runs a (multinational – cooperative – franchise – consultancy) that gives expert advice to top athletes on how to improve their performance.
- 23) He took one-week (intensive – potential – lucrative – satisfactory) course in English before travelling abroad.
- 24) He's one of the company's oldest (clients – manufacturer – publisher – entrepreneur). We don't want to lose him.
- 25) Health and fitness (contributions – propositions – qualifications – prescriptions) are needed for your job.
- 26) His marks this term are (satisfactory – profitable – lucrative – potential). He has got high marks.



- 27) His monthly (wage – income – fund – loan) is over 1000 pounds.
- 28) How many (subscribers – entrepreneurs – contributors – applicants) do you have for the job?
- 29) I (collaborated – purchased – sold – donated) some new clothes online by Visa card.
- 30) I (donated – invested – earned – detonated) 100 pounds to cancer research.
- 31) I asked a management (firm – business – consultancy – manufacture) for advice before launching a new product.
- 32) I didn't earn any money from my first job, so I had no (wage – salary – income – fund)!
- 33) I put a business (capital – agreement – contract – proposition) to the manager and he'll consider it.
- 34) I voted (for – on – to – in) the new law.
- 35) I'm a regular (contributor – subscriber – entrepreneur – publisher) to Teens magazine. I like writing poems.
- 36) I'm afraid your son has got (ventured – launched – consulted – involved) in an accident.
- 37) I'm not a great cook, but I can follow a (instruction – ingredient – recipe – flavour) pretty well.
- 38) If you don't (assisted – persist – subsisted – desisted), you won't achieve your goals.
- 39) If you have a role in a company, you have a/an (salary – promotion – job – office).
- 40) If you want advice on something, you should speak to a (consultancy – firm – franchise – manufacturer).
- 41) It's a (profitable – potential – lucrative – unprofitable) profession as he doesn't make much money.
- 42) It's difficult to (launch – recruit – collaborate – take over) experienced staff.
- 43) Jane will take her kitten to the (vet – paramedic – specialist – surgeon) next Friday.
- 44) Janet (published – edited – contributed – subscribed) books for a variety of publishers.
- 45) Many (charities – societies – parties – donations) send aids to the flood victims.
- 46) Medicine can be (donated – sold – purchased – marketed) from the chemist's.
- 47) More than 20 companies are (involved – ventured – launched – consulted) into the project.
- 48) Most computer (manufacturers – manufactured – manufacture – manufactures) have their bases in the USA.
- 49) Mum add some herbs to bring out the (recipe – flavor – ingredient – spices) of the meat.
- 50) Mum has the (taste – flavor – instruction – recipe) for a delicious cheesecake.
- 51) My father didn't accept the manager's (agreement – proposition – contract – consultancy) to move him abroad.
- 52) My poem was (published – written – read – reported) in the magazine last week.
- 53) My uncle has borrowed some (debit – capital – credit – fund) from the bank.
- 54) My uncle's business was so (lucrative – unprofitable – various – economic) that he was able to retire on his 50<sup>th</sup> birthday.
- 55) No one can deny the women's (branch – role – business – proposition) in society.
- 56) Oil is used in the (manufactured – manufacture – manufactures – manufacturers) of a number of fabrics.
- 57) Our company (manufactures – manufacture – manufacturing – manufacturers) car parts.



- 58) Oxford and Cambridge Universities have always been great (cooperative – rivals – partners – companions).
- 59) Profitable is a synonym for (income – lucrative – fixed cost – unprofitable).
- 60) Ramy started a computer business with \$1000 in (capital – fund – market – loan).
- 61) Rania has just had an article (written – subscribed – contributed – published) in the daily newspaper.
- 62) Sara leaves her (loan – debit – capital – stock) untouched in the bank and lives off the interest.
- 63) Scientists (subscribed – purchased – collaborated – discovered) in creating new inventions.
- 64) Selling music CDs is no longer (potential – profitable – intensive – unprofitable). People prefer to listen to music online.
- 65) She didn't need much (fund – debit – credit – capital) to start, but she still had to get a loan from the bank.
- 66) She does a lot of work for (society – party – charity – donation) to help homeless people.
- 67) She donated her old toys to (charity – society – party – funds).
- 68) She grew up in a quiet (district – neighbourhood – region – local).
- 69) She left her job and worked for a (rival – entrepreneur – manufacturer – cooperative) company which has always been a serious competitor.
- 70) She shows the (strategy – potential – qualification – proposition) to become a singer.
- 71) She used to (subscribe – contribute – edit – venture) her school magazine.
- 72) She was too young to (launch – set up – vote – venture) in the national elections. She was only 15 years old.
- 73) She works for an advertizing (franchise – firm – business – manufacture).
- 74) Some nursing experience is a necessary (qualifications – prescriptions – subscriptions – donations) for that job.
- 75) Students on the course learn all about computer (capital – business – proposition – firm).
- 76) The (market research – review – obituary – classified ad) shows that some customers like to shop online.
- 77) The (rival – entrepreneur – manufacturer – cooperative) team's fans were on the other part of the playground.
- 78) The (willingness – eagerness – potential – strategy) of the new staff has improved sales figures dramatically.
- 79) The actors did a (capital – charity – debit – fund) performance on the first night to raise money for cancer research.
- 80) The airline will (launch – set off – branch – involve) its new service next month.
- 81) The article should be (published – edited – contributed – subscribed) before printing it.
- 82) The audience greeted the actors with great (potential – enthusiasm – interest – concern).
- 83) The author gave (kinds – various – types – sorts) reasons for writing his last book about the end of the world.
- 84) The bank has over 500 (firms – multinational – franchises – branches) in 14 different countries.
- 85) The bank is planning to open a (franchise – firm – cooperative – branch) in Alex.



- 86) The **CEO** is hoping to (launch – recruit – come up with – take over) four new staff members.
- 87) The child (persisted – insisted – resisted – desisted) and kept asking questions about the long absence of his father.
- 88) The children showed little (concern – potential – interest – enthusiasm) for the game.
- 89) The company has (manufacture – manufacturing – manufacturer – manufactured) a new drug for cancer.
- 90) The company has (turned down – branched out – recruited – launched) six new salespeople.
- 91) The company has a successful business (strategy – potential – qualification – proposition).
- 92) The company has been (on – at – in – under) business for 30 years.
- 93) The company has just completed (classified ad – review – market research – supplement) on organic toothpaste.
- 94) The company launched its own (manufacture – website – firm – franchise) to sell its products online.
- 95) The jam-making project proved to be (unprofitable – various – lucrative – financial).
- 96) The money that someone has to start a business is (loan – fund – salary – credit).
- 97) The new adverts (turned down – came up – aimed at – took over) young costumers.
- 98) The newspaper (reports – publishes – writes – reads) her articles every month.
- 99) The offer of two tickets for the price of one is an attractive (proposition – proportion – preposition – promotion).
- 100) The offices are in London so the (incomes – overheads – earnings – capitals) are very high. We have to pay \$ 3000 for rent!
- 101) The question has been (lucrative – potential – satisfactory – intensive) answered by the teacher.
- 102) The result of the match was highly (lucrative – potential – satisfactory – intensive).
- 103) The Teens magazine is written, (edited – contributed – read – contributed) and published by senior students.
- 104) The two-year course leads to a teaching (contribution – donation – qualification – subscription).
- 105) There are (various – a lot – a little – much) ways to answer your question.
- 106) There are 30 (entrepreneurs – contributors – applicants – subscribers) for the engineer's job.
- 107) There were lots of kids in my (harbor – zone – neighbourhood – capital) when I was growing up.
- 108) There weren't experienced (rivals– applicants – contributors – competitors) for the new firm.
- 109) There's a special offer on some products for our best (rivals – competitors – entrepreneurs – clients).
- 110) They are going to (involve – launch – branch – set off) a new range of products in the summer.
- 111) They have a highly (unprofitable – profitable – potential – satisfactory) business. They have earned a lot of money.



- 112) They have founded and (edited – contributed – reported – contributed) a magazine in the UK lately.
- 113) They live in a wealthy (harbor – zone – neighbourhood – capital). Most inhabitants are businessmen.
- 114) They plan to (purchase – market – buy – collaborate) the toy for children aged 3 to 8.
- 115) They showed no (eagerness – potential – willingness – concern) to watch the film.
- 116) They've offered me the job, but I still don't know what my exact (role – branch – capital – qualification) will be.
- 117) This jacket is available in (much – lots – little – various) colours.
- 118) We (branched – set off – launched – involved) the new product a month ago and it's been a big success.
- 119) We (do – make – manufacture – venture) business with a number of Italian companies.
- 120) We always aim to give our (clients – manufacturer – publisher – entrepreneur) personal attention.
- 121) We are working on a new (proposition – potential – strategy – qualification) to raise our sales.
- 122) We had (lots – much – little – various) problems on our journey, including supplies.
- 123) We receive a/an (income – salary – wage – debit) of 20,000 a year.
- 124) We sell 32 different (recipes – ingredients – spices – flavours) of ice cream every day.
- 125) We took the sick cat to the (surgeon – vet – paramedic – specialist) to examine it.
- 126) We'd like to put a/an (contract – proposition – consultancy – preposition) to you. We want to offer you the position of **CEO** in the company.
- 127) Which (recipe – ingredient – flavour – taste) do you want, chocolate or vanilla?
- 128) You need a lot of finance to complete the purchase and (venture – manufacture – make – start up) a business.



## EXTEND

### ♦ Phrasal Verbs: Business:

Phrasal verbs related to Business	Meaning	Definitions & Examples
*branch out = expand	وسع نشاطه	To start a business activity that you haven't done before ➤ The company is <b>branching out</b> into Europe.
*cut back on = reduce	خفض	To reduce the amount, size, cost etc. of something ➤ Many companies are <b>cutting back on</b> staff.
*come up with something	التوصل إلى	To think of an idea or answer ➤ I have to <b>come up with</b> new ideas to increase the sales.
*get ahead = succeed = do well	المضي قدما	To be successful and do better than others in a job or work ➤ It wasn't easy for her to <b>get ahead</b> in the movie business.
*pull out of = withdraw	ينسحب من	To stop doing or being involved in an activity ➤ They were trying to <b>pull out of</b> the agreement.
*take (someone) on = hire	يوظف	To start to employ someone ➤ We are <b>taking on</b> 50 new staff this year.
*take over	تولى الامر / إستولى على السلطة	To take control of something ➤ His only reason for investing in the company was to <b>take it over</b> .
*turn (someone/something) down = refuse	رفض	To refuse an offer, request or invitation ➤ They offered her a job but she <b>turned it down</b> .





## ◆ Newspapers & Magazines:

Newspapers & Magazines	Meaning	Definitions & Examples
☀ article	مقالة	A piece of writing about a particular subject in a newspaper or a magazine. ➤ I've read an <u>article about/on</u> business in the newspaper.
☀ caption	التعليق على الصورة	Words printed above or below a picture in a book or newspaper to explain what the picture is showing. ➤
☀ column	عمود في صحيفة	An article on a particular subject written regularly by a particular writer in a newspaper or magazine. ➤ He writes a weekly <u>science/music/sports column</u> for 'Al Ahram'.
☀ classified ad	الإعلانات المربوبة	A small advertisement you put in a newspaper to sell or buy something ➤ I read <u>classified ads</u> every day to buy a second-hand car.
☀ headline	عنوان رئيسي	The title of a newspaper report that is printed in large letters above the report ➤ Akhbar Elyoum <u>had/carried the headline</u> '7.6 Earthquake hits New York'
☀ obituary (pl: obituaries)	نعي	An article in the newspaper about the life of someone who has died ➤ I felt sorry to read <u>an obituary</u> of John who died three weeks ago.
☀ review	نقد	An article in the newspaper or magazine that gives an opinion about a new book, play, film etc ➤ The newspaper published <u>a good review of</u> her new book.
☀ supplement	ملحق	A magazine added to the newspaper ➤ He always reads the sports <u>supplement</u> .
☀ editorial	مقال بقلم رئيس التحرير	An article in the newspaper that gives the editor's opinion about something ➤ I can't stand reading <u>editorials</u> because they don't report facts.



## Exercises

### Choose the correct word(s) in brackets:

1. A lot of newspapers have lost (contributors – publishers – subscribers – editors) because you can read their online editions for free.
2. A multinational company wants to (take over – turn down – branch out – set up) the local factory.
3. Andy's (fixed costs – earnings – capital – overheads) go up if he sells more computers.
4. Cables television companies try to increase their number of (entrepreneurs – subscribers – contributors – audience).
5. He always reads the sports (editorial – review – obituary – supplement).
6. He was (taken over – got ahead – paid off – taken on) as a lab assistant.
7. His efforts (paid off – got ahead – branched out – turned down) and he earned a lot of money.
8. His hard work and dedication (turned down – paid off – cut back – got ahead) when his idea was accepted by a well-known brand.
9. His only reason for investing in the company was to take it (over – on – up – in).
10. I can't believe he (pulled out of – take on – cut back – came out with) the deal at the last moment.
11. I felt sorry to read a/an (obituary – classified ad – article – headline) of John who died three weeks ago.
12. I had an interview and they offered me the job, but I turned it (on – over – in – down) because of the long hours.
13. I have to (branch out – set up – come up with – start up) new ideas to increase the sales.
14. I normally only glance at the (headlines – classified ads. – obituary – review) when I pick up a newspaper.
15. I offered him \$ 100 for his bicycle but he turned it (out – over – down – on).
16. I'd like to read that book because the (review – headline – caption – editorial) in the paper said it was good.
17. I've read a/an (article – review – obituary – classified ad) about business in the newspaper.
18. If sales fall, we'll have to (pull out – turn down – cut back – aim at) on spending.
19. If you are successful, we say your hard word has (taken over – paid off – set up – branched out).
20. If you come up with something, you think of a/an (problem – idea – appointment – trouble).
21. Is that the best excuse that you can (come up with – pull out of – branch out – pay off)?
22. It wasn't easy for her to (pull out off – cut back – turn down – get ahead) in the movie business.
23. It's difficult for young people to (turn down – get ahead – take on – cut back) when they start in business.
24. My manager died three days ago. His (headline – review – edition – obituary) included some interesting information on his childhood.



25. My sister wants to (get ahead – branch out – set up – start up) in her career.
26. Now she is planning to (take on – launch – get ahead – branch out) into other areas of Internet business.
27. Our young chef has (set up – come up with – taken on – turned down) some great new recipes.
28. Researchers have (taken over – paid off – set up – come up with) an idea for a new product.
29. She (branched out – turned down – came up with – got ahead) an idea for web page designs.
30. She (turned down – aimed at – paid off – took on) the job offered by the manager.
31. Someone who regularly pays for a product is a (contributor – entrepreneur – purchaser – subscriber).
32. The (supplement – headline – review – obituary) that comes with the newspaper this week has got an interesting article on food.
33. The advert said that firm wanted to (turn down – aim at – pay off – take on) ten new cashiers.
34. The company is going to involve – launch – branch out – set off) into selling accessories.
35. The company wants to diversify and (take over – branch out – turn down – cut back) into electronic products.
36. The new policy didn't (pull out – set up – take on – pay off) and they went bankrupt.
37. The newspaper published a good (review – article – column – editorial) of her new film.
38. They (took over – got ahead – turned down – took on) the trip to Australia because they didn't have enough money.
39. They were trying to (take over – turn down – cut back – pull out) of the agreement and go out of business.
40. We are (taking on – taking over – turning down – getting ahead) 50 new staff this year.
41. We have to (cut back – come up with – pull out of – take over) on staff expenses and reduce overheads.



**GRAMMAR**

**Reported Speech**

الكلام المسموع والكلام المنقول

Direct speech is told face to face speech while indirect speech is reported by another person.

♦ Reported Statements

الجملة الخبرية

- \* Change "Say to / Said to" → "tell / told"
- \* In case we have "say / said", don't change. "Say / Said " → "say / said"
- \* Remove the quotation marks "...", and use "that" as a link.
- \* If verbs (say, tell) are in present, the direct statements are reported in present without any changes.

- Kamal says, "I like swimming, very much." (Direct)
- Kamal says (that) he likes swimming very much. (Indirect)

- \* If verbs (say, tell) are in past, the direct statements are reported in past.

- Kamal said, "I like swimming, very much." (Direct)
- Kamal said (that) he liked swimming very much. (Indirect)

- \* Don't change the tense in the following cases; even if you have "said"

\* Scientific facts

- The teacher said, "The earth is round."
- The teacher said (that) the earth is round.

\* Habits

- He said, "My brother is always using my tools."
- He said that his brother is always using his tools.

\* Future events that haven't taken place yet

- He said, "I'm going to study medicine."
- He said that he is going to study medicine.



- Change the pronouns according to the speakers.

Notice the following changes in tenses:

لاحظ التغيرات الآتية في الأزمنة

Direct Speech	Indirect speech
am, is, are	was, were
was, were	had been
has, have	had
will, can, shall, may	would, could, should, might
have to, has to	had to
don't, doesn't	didn't
didn't + inf.	hadn't + P.P.
present simple	past simple
past simple	past perfect (had + P.P.)
present continuous	past continuous (was / were + v-ing)
present perfect	past perfect (had + P.P.)

Examples:

- Adel said, "I'm feeling ill." (Direct)
- Adel said that he was feeling ill. (Indirect)
- "I went to the cinema." Mira said to Rasha. (Direct)
- Mira told Rasha that she had gone to the cinema. (Indirect)

Notice the changes of adverbs and verbs :

Direct	Indirect	Direct	Indirect
now	then, immediately	thus	so
here	there	tomorrow	the next day
this	that	next	the following
these	those	yesterday	the day before
today	that day, the same day	last week	the week before
tonight	that night, the same night	last month	the month before
come	go	last year	the year before
bring	take	ago	before

Examples:

- Radwa said to me, "I'm leaving for school now." (Direct)
- Radwa told me that she was leaving for school then. (Indirect)
- "We will visit our cousins tomorrow." Nader and Rana said. (Direct)
- Nader and Rana said that they would visit their cousins the following day (the next day). (Indirect)



♦ **These model verbs don't change in turning from direct into indirect.**

الأفعال الناقصة التالية لا يتغير شكلها عند التحويل من المباشر إلى غير المباشر .

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

- Hadeer said, "I'd like to be a doctor." (Direct)
- Hadeer said that she would like to be a doctor. (Indirect)
- Dad said to me, "You ought to go to bed early." (Direct)
- Dad told me that I ought to go to bed early. (Indirect)

♦ **OLEARN THIS!**

We can use other reporting verbs apart from "say" / "tell". These verbs add an opinion or state an intention and follow different structures. Some verbs are used with more than one structure.

Structure	Verbs
* Verb + to + V.stem	a Agree / decide / offer / promise / refuse. ✓ Julia said, "I will help you." ✓ Julia <u>offered to help</u> me.
* Verb + object + to + v.stem	a advise / encourage / invite / remind / warn. ✓ Julia said, "Don't forget to post the letter." ✓ Julia <u>reminded me to post</u> the letter.
* Verb + that + جملة كاملة	a Admit / agree / claim / decide / deny / explain / insist / promise / recommend / suggest / warn ✓ Julia said, "I'll bring you a present." ✓ Julia <u>promised that</u> she would bring me a present.
* Verb + object + that + جملة كاملة	a Assure / convince / inform / promise. ✓ Julia said, "Sally and Ahmed got married last week." ✓ Julia <u>informed me that</u> sally and Ahmed got married the previous week.
* Verb + - ing	a Deny / recommend / suggest / admit ✓ Julia said, "Read this book because it is really fantastic." ✓ Julia <u>recommended reading</u> that book.
* Verb + object + preposition + - ing	a Accused sb of / blame sb for / congratulate sb on / warn sb about ✓ Julia said, "Read this book because it is really fantastic." ✓ Julia <u>recommended</u> reading that book.
* Verb + preposition + - ing	a Admit to / apologize for / insist on / persist in / accuse of / confess to ✓ Julia said, "I have broken the vase." ✓ Julia <u>confessed to breaking</u> the vase.



## Exercises

Choose the correct answer between brackets:

- 1) The boss (denied – informed – recommended – wanted) me that I have move to another office.
- 2) My sister (denied – recommended – informed – wanted) going to see the film.
- 3) My parents (denied – recommended – informed – congratulated) me on passing the exams and on my excellent results.
- 4) The police (denied – recommended – informed – wanted) to know the criminal's identity.
- 5) He (denied – informed – recommended – wanted) stealing the money from my desk.
- 6) My teacher (agreed – recommended – confessed – denied) to give me another week to finish my project.
- 7) The soldiers (agreed – ordered – promised – congratulated) us not to move.
- 8) The man denied (to take – to taking – taking – take) the money.
- 9) They admitted (turning down – to turn down – to turning down – turn down) the offer of funding from the bank.
- 10) The security guard (agreed – promised – warned – congratulated) us not to touch the exhibits.
- 11) Sara (agreed – refused – promised – convinced) me to applying for the job.
- 12) Wesam (recommended – blamed – explained – accused) going to see the new play at the theatre.
- 13) My brother (congratulated – encouraged – explained – informed) me to study medicine.
- 14) Everyone congratulated the team (in – on – to – at) winning the championship.
- 15) The teacher (congratulated – admitted – refused – informed) Alice that she had to study hard.
- 16) Mum (insisted – invited – apologized – reminded) me to return the library books.
- 17) Lisa insisted (on – in – at – to) travelling by boat.
- 18) The newspaper (recommended – congratulated – promised – claimed) that the company had already closed down.
- 19) The children (apologized – congratulated – promised – claimed) for breaking the window.
- 20) My teacher (insisted – offered – invited – blamed) to help me with my project.
- 21) He suggested (to eat – eating – to eating – eat) pizza for lunch.
- 22) They blamed me (in – on – at – for) losing the match.
- 23) The businessman (apologized – congratulated – promised – explained) that he would sell English football club souvenirs on the internet.
- 24) The teacher congratulated me (in – on – at – for) my wonderful idea.
- 25) He (apologized – congratulated – invited – assured) us that he had made all arrangements for our holiday.
- 26) Nader says that he (had been – was – is – were) tired.
- 27) All the doctors (say – says – tell – told) there is nothing wrong with me.
- 28) Do you know if there (is – was – had been – will) a public phone in the building?
- 29) She insisted (in – on – at – for) on driving us to the airport.



- 30) Samir said that he (lost– had lost– was lost– has lost) his book the night before.
- 31) The man explained that breeding a lion at home (was – had been – is being– has) a dangerous thing.
- 32) Wasn't it *Eid* who said had he (wants– wanted– has wanted– will want) to be alone?
- 33) She told the boy that he (will– may– can– could) leave his bag with her.
- 34) She said that she (doesn't–didn't–hasn't–hadn't) like to stay at home during the weekend.
- 35) The teacher told the boys that he (had corrected– has corrected– was corrected– corrected) their workbooks the day before.
- 36) He told them that he (may– can– might– will) leave his keys at home.
- 37) The teacher told his pupils that the ocean (was– is– had been– will be) much deeper than the sea.
- 38) The traffic policemen told the bus driver that he (has to–is to– must– had to) park his car somewhere else.
- 39) Ali told his mother that he (should be waiting– should wait– should have waited– shall wait) for her at the airport but he was busy.
- 40) The doctor explained to the audience that smoking (could– would– can– should) cause cancer.
- 41) The police said that the murderer (had been arrested– had arrested–arrested– was arrested) the night before.
- 42) Judy said her favourite drink (has been – was – was being – are) apple juice.
- 43) I wondered if he (will score – has scored – would score – scores) many points.
- 44) He said he (hadn't let – wasn't leaving – hasn't left – doesn't leave) his job the previous week.
- 45) She was interested (on – at – in – for) working for a modern company.
- 46) Judy likes the people she works (with – at – from – on)
- 47) He said that (his – hers – me – my) favourite drink was orange juice.
- 48) He (said – told – asked – ordered) us that he would spend his weekend in the countryside.
- 49) They said that Ali (have – has – had – 'll have) just left. She said she (is being – will be – is – was) revising for the test next Tuesday.
- 50) He said that the first thing he (do – does – did – done) when he got there was to turn on the ovens.
- 51) He said he (had been – had – have – has) never been badly injured.
- 52) He said the first thing his grandfather had (taught – teaches – teaching – was taught) him had been how to cut wood.
- 53) Judy said (not to – to – if – that) she really loved her job.
- 54) He said that he (were – is – was – is being) working for a TV repair company.
- 55) They said that they ('ve – 'll – 'd – 's) leave for Canada the next day.
- 56) She (said to – said – tells – told) me that she had passed the school tests.
- 57) Hassan told his friend that that (was – were – are – is) his new mobile phone.
- 58) Samar told Hagar that (hers – my – his – her) new dress was expensive.
- 59) Amr says that baby elephants (are – were – had been) called calves.
- 60) Judy told me that she (likes – liked – has liked) watching cartoons.



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

- 1) Ann said she was sorry for arriving late. (apologize)
- 2) George said he didn't take the money. (deny)
- 3) Dad said we had to be at home at 7 o'clock. (remind)
- 4) Judy said that Rachel had taken her bag. (accuse)
- 5) The reporter said the school was going to close. (claim)
- 6) They said that the road was closed. (inform)
- 7) The teacher said we had to arrive on time. (advise)
- 8) The manufacturer said he wouldn't take on more workers. (refuse)
- 9) Mike said he would pay for everybody. (insist)
- 10) My uncle said I should play the piano. (encourage)
- 11) Dalia said, 'I'm sorry I forgot your book.' (apologized)
- 12) Julia said, 'I'll help you.' (offered)
- 13) Yousef said, 'Well done on winning the final!' (congratulate)
- 14) The police officer said, 'You took the money.' (accused)
- 15) Lina said, 'Visit the exhibition because it's fantastic.' (recommend)
- 16) Paula said, 'No, I'm not helping them!' (refused)
- 17) Andy said, 'I took the money.' (confessed)
- 18) Judy said, 'You broke the computer.' (accused)
- 19) My parents said, 'Please return our DVDs!' (reminded)
- 20) Judy said, 'Don't touch the cooker. It's hot.' (warned)
- 21) Hala said, 'Take your umbrella with you.' (recommended)



- 22) The teacher said to Noha, "Don't forget to bring your book." (reminded)
- 23) Tom said, "Let's go for a walk." (suggested)
- 24) Judy said, "How about watching a film?" (suggested)
- 25) Habiba said, "Shall we visit our sick friend Omar?" (suggested)
- 26) Adel said, "I'll help you carry this heavy box." (offered)
- 27) Father said, "Karim made this mess. Let him clear it up." (ordered)
- 28) The teacher said, "You should make a proper study plan." (advised)
- 29) Mum said, "Remember to do your homework Salah." (reminded)
- 30) Nabil said to Heba, "What about selling our old house." (suggested)
- 31) "Write your answers clearly." (The teacher advised us ....)
- 32) "Remember to finish your homework." (Mum reminded me to ...)
- 33) "Don't go near the lion cage, Samir." (The teacher warned Samir)
- 34) He said to me, "Please, give me some food to eat." (He asked me)
- 35) "Stay in bed for a few days." the doctor said to me. (advised)
- 36) "I bet Ali won't be on time". (she predicted)
- 37) "I can't see the stage clearly". (The man complained)
- 38) "I'll pick you up at 5.00". (she promised)
- 39) "The freezer will be delivered tomorrow." (They assured)
- 40) "The exam will be different this year". (We expected)
- 41) "I didn't hear the police warnings". (He denied....)
- 42) "I saw bright flashing lights in the sky". (She informed us)
- 43) "I'm sorry, I'm late for work today". (I apologized)



- 44) Hany said to her "I'm sure you can pass this test." (Hany told)
- 45) She said to us, "Something must be done to save this man." (she told)
- 46) "If it rained, they wouldn't play the match". (He explained)
- 47) The guard told me that he had seen someone going out of the company the night before. (The guard said to)
- 48) The teacher told his pupils that they had to take down some notes. (have to)
- 49) Ali told me that if I played well, I'd join the first team. (Aziz said,.....)
- 50) He said, "Shall we go out for dinner?". (He suggested)
- 51) "Would you like me to fix the computer for you?" (He offered)
- 52) "Why don't we organize a party for Judy's party?" (Rasha suggested)
- 53) He said, "My sister is always making noise." (said)
- 54) He told us he had bought a new car the previous day. (Said to)
- 55) "I phoned you last night, but you weren't at home," said my boss. (informed)
- 56) He said to me, "I didn't send her any letters." (He told me)
- 57) "There is no place for you among us." (apologized)
- 58) The doctor said, "I'm sorry, but I won't be able to treat you until tomorrow." (The doctor apologized)
- 59) It was her own fault that she failed in the examination. (to blame)
- 60) "Let's go to the cinema," he said to his girlfriend. (He suggested)
- 61) He said I had stolen his books. (accused)
- 62) I am sorry I offended you the other day. (I apologize)
- 63) The manager promised to see to our complaint. (The manager assured)
- 64) The customer demanded to see the manager. (insisted)

65) He advised me to give up smoking. (He suggested that)

66) He said I had stolen his wallet. (He accused)

**Change the sentences into DIRECT SPEECH.**

1. Freddy says that he hates spiders.  
.....
2. The teacher told me that my work wasn't good enough.  
.....
3. Mother said that there was no milk in the fridge.  
.....
4. Sara said that she was busy doing her homework.  
.....
5. Karim said that the train would arrive late.  
.....
6. She often says that she feels hungry.  
.....
7. Nahla told me that she liked playing tennis.  
.....
8. Tom said that he didn't like maths.  
.....
9. Sue told his friend that he needed some help.  
.....



## ♦ Reported Questions:

- 1) said, said to → asked, enquired, wanted to know, wondered.
- 2) Use "whether / if" as a link in case of "Yes or No question".
- 3) Use the word order of a statement. = change the question into a statement.
- 4) When we report a question made with a question word, we repeat the question word as a link.

## ♦ Examples:

- 1 - "Are you going on holiday?" said she.  
▶ She wanted to know if he was going on holiday.
- 2 - "Do you enjoy holidays?" she asked.  
▶ She asked if he enjoyed holidays.
- 3 - "Have you ever been to Syria, Mona?" said Hagar.  
▶ Hagar wondered if she had ever been to Syria.
- 4 - "Can you help me with my homework, Sue?" asked Helen.  
▶ Helen asked Sue if she could help her with her homework.
- 5 - "Where are you going on holiday?" She said to him.  
▶ She asked him where he was going on holiday.
- 6 - "When are you leaving?" said she.  
▶ She asked him when he was leaving.
- 7 - "What do you like doing on holiday?" said she.  
▶ She asked him what he liked doing on holiday.
- 8 - "Where did you spend your summer holiday, Hani?" said Dina.  
▶ Dina wondered where Hani had spent his summer holiday.
- 9 - Nada said to Sue, "How much are you going to pay for a new car?"  
▶ Nada enquired how much Sue was going to pay for a new car.



**Change the sentences into DIRECT SPEECH:**

1. Tom asked me if I had a passport.
2. The tourist asked the policeman where the Egyptian Museum was.
3. The policeman asked me whether I had seen the thief.
4. We asked the builder when the house would be finished.
5. The teacher asked me why I wanted to learn English.
6. Judy asked Sue how many sleeping pills she had taken.
7. The operator wanted to know who I wanted to speak to.
8. The teacher asked John where his homework was.
9. Joe asked what time it was.
10. Judy asked me what my name was.
11. Dad asked how many oceans there were.
12. The teacher asked Judy why she needed a dictionary.
13. She asked who could name three oceans.
14. Tom asked when the lesson finished.

**Rewrite the sentences using the words in brackets.**

1. "What are you doing now?" (She asked me ....)
2. "What time do you get up?" (Freddy wanted to know..)
3. "Have you finished your homework?" (Mum wondered)
4. "How many pens did you buy, Judy?" (Dad asked Judy....)
5. "Do you help your mother at home?" (Tom asked Sue ....)
6. "Can you lift this heavy box, Freddy?" (Omar asked Freddy ....)



7. "Did you eat your sandwiches?" (Mother wanted to know ....)
8. "Were you absent from school yesterday?" (Hazem asked Rania ...)
9. "Can you read the last line on the chart?" (The oculist asked me)
10. "Did you understand the lesson?" (The teacher asked the pupils)
11. "What are you doing now, Karim?" (Maher asked Karim ....)
12. "Who left the banana skin on the floor?" (Mum wanted to know)
13. "Have you been to Matrouh before?" (Judy asked Helen ....)
14. "Why aren't you happy, Rami?" (Dad asked Tom ....)
15. "Were you in Port Said yesterday?" (Hatem wanted to know)
16. "How much did you pay for your bike?" (Freddy asked Tom ....)
17. "Did you see the accident?" (The policeman asked a passer-by ..)
18. "Would you like a lift?" (The porter asked me ....)
19. "Did you enjoy the film last night, Huda?" (Dad asked Huda ....)
20. "Can you speak Chinese fluently?" (She asked)
21. "Will it cost much to repair this T.V set?" (He inquired)
22. "How many films have you starred in?" (She wanted to know)
23. "When can you come and see us?" (He asked them)
24. "Why didn't you open the window?" (I asked her)
25. "Can you open the door for me, please?" (He asked)
26. "Were they ready to attend the conference?" (He'd like to know)
27. "Would you like to come to dinner on Friday?" They said to us. (They inquired)
28. "Why are you making such mistakes?" (Judy wanted to know)

29. She said to him, "Will you help me to decorate this cake?" (She asked him)
30. "What are your plans for the weekend?" (He asked me about)
31. "Have you heard that Leila is in hospital?" Asked Tom. (Tom asked me if)
32. "Are you for this idea, Sue?" asked Hatem. (whether)
33. "How long have you been waiting for us?" (They wondered how long..)



## Skills P.52

### • Young Entrepreneur:

● entrepreneur (noun) (countable)	رجل اعمال	Someone who starts a new business in a way involves risks ➢ Any <u>entrepreneur</u> should take lots of risks to achieve a great success.
● market research (noun) (uncountable)	دراسة السوق	Collecting information about what goods people buy and why ➢ <u>The market research</u> shows that some customers like to shop online.
● rival = competitor	منافس	A person, group or organization that you compete in sports, business etc ➢ She left her job and worked for a <u>rival company/firm</u> .
● rival for		➢ He has no serious <u>rival for</u> the job.
● profitable = lucrative X unprofitable	مربح	Earning a lot of money ➢ They have a <u>highly profitable</u> business.
● purchase = buy	يشترى	➢ I <u>purchased</u> some new clothes online.
● purchase from		➢ Medicine can be <u>purchased from</u> the chemist's.
● income = earnings	الدخل ارباح	The money that you earn from your work ➢ His monthly <u>income</u> is over 1000 pounds.
● have/receive an income		➢ We <u>have/ receive an income</u> of 20,000 a year.
● the national income	الدخل القومي	The income of a country ➢ Tourism increases <u>the national income</u> of Egypt.
● overheads = fixed costs	المصروفات التكاليف	Money spent regularly on rent, electricity and other things that are needed to keep a business going ➢ The offices are in London so the <u>overheads</u> are very high.

## ♦ Synonyms:

Word	Synonym
Rivals	Competitors
Profitable	Lucrative
Buy	Purchase
Customer	Client
Income	Earnings
Overheads	Fixed costs



## Dictionary Corner

### Synonyms with get

Word	Synonym	Example
*get	arrive	➤ What time will we get to Paris?
	catch an illness	➤ I'm getting a cold.
	receive	➤ She's got lots of presents on her birthday.
	become	➤ Eat your dinner before it gets cold.
	move	➤ I couldn't get the CD out of the computer.
	hit	➤ Mum hit me for broking the window with my ball.

### Types of Business

Word	Meaning	Definitions & Examples
☀ cooperative	جمعية تعاونية	A business owned equally by all the people there ➤
☀ firm	شركة	A small business or company that provides services ➤ She works for an adverting <u>firm</u> .
☀ franchise	توكيل	A business, shop etc that is run under a permission given by a company to sell its goods or services ➤ The city is full of fast-food <u>franchises</u> .
☀ multinational	شركة متعددة الجنسيات	A large company that has offices factories in many different countries ➤ <u>Multinationals</u> have made large investments in Egypt.
☀ partnership	شراكة	A business owned by two or more people ➤ They decided to <u>form a partnership</u> start their own business.



## Exercises

Choose the correct word(s) in brackets:

- 1) (Multinationals - franchises - cooperatives - partnerships) have made large investments in Egypt. They have factories in different countries.
- 2) Adam has built a (chain - branch - multinational - franchise) of 180 bookstores across the country.
- 3) Adam was a/an (manufacturer - rival - entrepreneur - contributor) as he bought an old house, redecorated and sold it for Sone million.
- 4) Andy's (fixed costs - earnings - capital - overheads) go up if he sells more computers.
- 5) By the time I got home, he had cooked dinner. 'Get' is a synonym for (arrive - move - hit - become)
- 6) Few of these events were reported in the (mainstream - business - neighbourhood - capital) media.
- 7) His monthly (wage - income - fund - loan) is over 1000 pounds.
- 8) I (collaborated - purchased - sold - donated) some new clothes online by Visa card.
- 9) I didn't earn any money from my first job, so I had no (wage - salary - income - fund)!
- 10) I got a crick in my neck from painting the ceiling. 'Get' is a synonym for (move - become - catch - receive)
- 11) I got a telephone call from him last night. 'Get' is a synonym for (receive - arrive - catch - hit).
- 12) I'm getting a cold. 'Get' is a synonym for (catch - receive - arrive - move).
- 13) I've been a (subscriber - entrepreneur - presenter - spectator) to the magazine for over thirty years.
- 14) Income is a synonym for (overheads - clients - purchase - earnings).
- 15) Jane and Karen decided to form a (cooperative - partnership - franchise - multinational) and start their own business.
- 16) Mum got me for broking the window with my ball. 'Get' is a synonym for (move - hit - receive - catch)
- 17) My company remains (intensive - unprofitable - profitable - potential), but it's not making as much money as it should.
- 18) My dad is a (competitor - subscribers - rival - entrepreneur) to two newspapers and three magazines.
- 19) Overheads are synonym for (fixed costs - earnings - customers - purchase).
- 20) Oxford and Cambridge Universities have always been great (cooperative - rivals - partners - companions).
- 21) Profitable is a synonym for (income - lucrative - fixed cost - unprofitable).
- 22) Purchase is a synonym for (income - profitable - sell - buy).
- 23) Rival is a synonym for (fixed cost - earning - competitor - customer).
- 24) Selling music CDs is no longer (potential - profitable - intensive - unprofitable). People prefer to listen to music online.
- 25) She left her job and worked for a (rival - entrepreneur - manufacturer - cooperative) company which has always been a serious competitor.



- 26) She's got lots of presents on her birthday. 'Get' is a synonym for (catch – receive – hit – move).
- 27) Someone who regularly pays for a product is a (contributor – entrepreneur – purchaser – subscriber).
- 28) The (market research – review – obituary – classified ad) shows that some customers like to shop online.
- 29) The (rival – entrepreneur – manufacturer – cooperative) team's fans were on the other part of the playground.
- 30) The advertising campaign proved very (potential – profitable – intensive – unprofitable). Lots of people buy their products.
- 31) The bullet got him in his leg. 'Get' is a synonym for (catch – move – hit – become).
- 32) The company has just completed (classified ad – review – market research – supplement) on organic toothpaste.
- 33) The company's (entrepreneurs – competitors – manufacturers – publishers) know nothing about the product launch.
- 34) The offices are in London so the (incomes – overheads – earnings – capitals) are very high. We have to pay \$ 3000 for rent!
- 35) The rent for the office and electricity are just two of the (earnings – loan – fixed costs – capital) we have to pay every month.
- 36) They have gone into (partnership – multinational – cooperative – franchise) with their rivals company to cut back their overheads.
- 37) We cannot create our website without a (publisher – graphic designer – subscriber – entrepreneur).
- 38) What time will we get to Paris? 'Get' is a synonym for (catch – become – arrive – move).
- 39) You don't have the right to sell a company's products without (franchise – multinational – cooperative – partnership).
- 40) We only (turn down – pull out of – deal with – take on) companies which has a good credit record.
- 41) The shop makes a 20% (profit – capital – loan – fund) on the price of every mobile phone it sells.
- 42) Enthusiasm is a synonym for (qualification – proposition – eagerness – consultancy).
- 43) Elderly is a synonym for (old – ancient – young – modern).
- 44) Proposition is a synonym for (capital – business – suggestion – charity).
- 45) Eat your dinner before it gets cold. 'Get' is a synonym for (catch – move – hit – become).





**Model Test on Unit 6**

♦ **First Paper:**

**A- Writing: (7 Marks)**

- 1) Write two paragraphs of not less than 18 lines on ONE only of the following:  
a- Your favourite hobby.  
b- Merits and demerits of the internet.

**B- Language Functions: (6 Marks)**

- 2) Write a dialogue of at least SIX EXCHANGES on the following situation:  
"Greetings are not included"

Nahla is calling Pizza Hut restaurant to order a meal.

**C- Reading Comprehension: (8 Marks)**

- 3) Read the following passage and answer the questions:

People have made medicines from plants for thousands of years. In fact, they were the only medicines until a company called Bayer produced Aspirin in 1899. Millions of people buy herbal medicines to treat all types of illnesses, but how good are they? "It depends on which herbal medicines you take," says Professor Martin Burns. "Many modern drugs come from plants and some herbal medicines are very good, but others may not help you. You should always ask a doctor before you take them."

Acupuncture started in China over 3,500 years ago. Acupuncturists put needles into special points called "energy points" on your body. They often use these energy points to treat problems like backache or sports injuries. You shouldn't worry about the needles – they don't hurt because they're very small. Many scientists don't believe in energy points, but people wouldn't have acupuncture if it didn't help them.

This modern treatment is becoming more and more popular. People put mud on their faces or bodies and then they lie down and relax! You should leave the mud on your body for about half an hour and then take it off. Some people even go to mud baths! The mud feels very strange. Sometimes it doesn't smell very nice, but it has lots of important minerals in it. These minerals may help your skin to look better and lying in a mud bath is very relaxing, too!

Hypnotherapy started in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. In hypnotherapy, you sit or lie and a hypnotist talks to you. You start to feel relaxed and very sleepy. The hypnotist can help you to feel happier or stop a bad habit like biting your nails. Some doctors even give people hypnosis instead of anaesthetic when they have surgery. The hypnotist tells the people that they don't feel pain ... and they don't!

Scientists don't know if these alternative treatments work, but they know that when people believe they are going to feel better, they often do.

**A. Answer the following question:**

1. From your own words give a suitable idea for the passage above.
2. Which diseases can acupuncture cure?
3. To what extent mud treatment is very useful?
4. How can hypnotherapy help in surgeries?

**B. Choose the correct answer:**

**5- Herbal medicine treats .....**

- A. some kinds of illnesses.
- B. few kinds of illnesses.
- C. all kinds of illnesses.
- D. a lot of kinds of illnesses.

**6- Anaesthetic is a substance which makes you.....**

- A. conscious.
- B. unconscious.
- C. aware.
- D. awake.

**7- Hypnotherapy prevents us from.....**

- A. feeling stupid.
- B. being proud.
- C. bad habits.
- D. unimportant habits.

**D- Literature:**

**Poetry: (4 Marks)**

**4) Answer the following questions:**

Shall I compare thee to a summer's day?  
Thou art more lovely and more temperate:  
Rough winds do shake the darling buds of May,  
And summer's lease hath all too short a date:

Sometimes too hot the eye of heaven shines,  
And often is his gold complexion dimm'd ;  
And every fair from fair sometime declines,  
By chance, or nature's changing course, untrimm'd

- 1- Paraphrase the above quatrains mentioning what's meant by a sonnet and the difference between the Italian and this Shakespearean sonnet.
- 2- Find out two figures of speech.



## • Second paper:

### A- Vocabulary & Structure:

#### • Choose the correct word(s) in brackets: (8 Marks):

1. The offices are in London so the (incomes – overheads – earnings – capitals) are very high. We have to pay \$ 3000 for rent!
2. The rent for the office and electricity are just two of the (earnings – loan – fixed costs – capital) we have to pay every month.
3. The bullet got him in his leg. 'Get' is a synonym for (catch – move – hit – become)
4. They said that Ali (have – has – had – 'll have) just left. She said she (is being – will be – is – was) revising for the test next Tuesday
5. He said that (his – hers – me – my) favourite drink was orange juice.
6. Judy said (not to – to – if – that) she really loved her job.
7. She (said to – said – tells – told) me that she had passed the school tests.
8. Samar told Hagar that (hers – my – his – her) new dress was expensive.
9. He said he (hadn't let – wasn't leaving – hasn't left – doesn't leave) his job the previous week.
10. The police said that the murderer (had been arrested – had arrested – arrested – was arrested) the night before.
11. He (denied – informed – recommended – wanted) stealing the money from my desk.
12. The new policy didn't (pull out – set up – take on – pay off) and they went bankrupt.
13. The newspaper published a good (review – article – column – editorial) of her new film.
14. They (took over – got ahead – turned down – took on) the trip to Australia because they didn't have enough money.
15. They were trying to (take over – turn down – cut back – pull out) of the agreement and go out of business.
16. We are (taking on – taking over – turning down – getting ahead) 50 new staff this year.

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

17. She is too young to get married. (enough)  
.....
18. If you have a part-time job, you will be able to study in the evening. (enable)  
.....
19. We have arranged to spend our honeymoon in Turkey. (spending)  
.....
20. There is no rain in the desert. (rarely)  
.....
21. I play the piano from time to time. (occasionally)  
.....

**B- Literature: (6 Marks)**

The play (Macbeth):

A-Answer TWO quotations only:

1. "My sons and I will visit you and your lady in Inverness."
2. "He must stay only one night, but he mustn't leave tomorrow."
3. "This is a terrible sight. One laughed in his sleep and the other cried 'Murder!'."

B-Answer THREE questions only:

1. What title is given to Macbeth for bravery in the battle?
2. How do the witches greet Macbeth after the battle?
3. Lady Macbeth was an evil woman. Discuss
4. Macbeth was good by nature. Illustrate



## 7

## Intelligence

### New Vocabulary

Word		Definitions & Examples
● <b>intelligence</b> ( <i>noun</i> ) (uncountable) X stupidity	ذكاء	The ability to learn, understand and think ➤ <b>Intelligence</b> can't be measured just by exam results.
● <b>high/average/low intelligence</b>	عالي   متوسط   منخفض الذكاء	➤ She showed <b>high/average/low intelligence</b> at the age of two.
● <b>intelligence quotient = IQ</b>	اختبار قياس مستوي الذكاء	Your level of intelligence measured by a special test. ➤ He has an <b>IQ</b> of 100. This is an average result.
● <b>intelligent</b> ( <i>adj</i> ) = clever = smart X stupid/unintelligent	شخص ذكي	Being good at understanding ideas and thinking clearly ➤ Some scientists think that dolphins are more <b>intelligent</b> than other sea animals.
● <b>highly intelligent</b> = very intelligent	شديد الذكاء	➤ We are looking for <b>highly intelligent</b> young men for our project.
● <b>pioneer</b> ( <i>noun</i> ) (countable)	رائد	Someone who is important in the early development of something ➤ He was a <b>pioneer</b> of graphic design. After his death, his ideas was developed by other graphic designers
● <b>pioneer in the field of</b>	رائد في مجال	➤ Bill Gates is a <b>pioneer in the field of</b> computers.
● <b>exam</b> ( <i>noun</i> ) (countable) = test	امتحان   اختبار	An important test that you do at the end of a course, a study or a school year ➤ At the end of each term, there's an <b>exam</b> .
● <b>do/take/sit/carry out an exam</b>	يقوم   يخضع لامتحان	➤ Students <b>do/take/sit exams</b> every month.

● pass an exam X fail an exam	يجتاز / يفشل في امتحان	➤ I <u>passed</u> my English <u>exam</u> , but I <u>failed</u> my computer <u>exam</u> .
● do well/badly in an exam		➤ He <u>did well/badly in</u> his mid-term <u>exams</u> .
● century (noun) (pl: centuries)	قرن = مئة عام	100 years ➤ The boat was built in the last <u>century</u> .
● nature (noun) (uncountable)	طبيعة الشخصية	The qualities or ways of behaving that are common to most people ➤ This novel shows the best of human <u>nature</u> .
● nurture (noun) (uncountable)	تنشئة	The education and care that you are given as a child
● hereditary (adj)	وراثي	A quality or an illness that is passed from a parent a child before the child is born ➤ Her illness was <u>hereditary</u> because her father had the same illness.
● product (noun) (countable)	نتاج / نتيجة	The result of an experience, situation or a process ➤ This research was the product of four-year hard work.
● conclude that (verb)	نستنتج أن	To decide that something is true after considering all the information that you have ➤ The judge <u>concluded that</u> the man was guilty.
● gene (noun) (countable)	وحدة وراثية	A part of a cell that controls what a living thing looks like and how it grows ➤ Identical twins have the same <u>genes</u> .
● surroundings (noun) (plural)	محيط	The objects, buildings, natural things that are around a person or a thing ➤ The house is set in beautiful <u>surroundings</u> near the lake.
● theory (noun) (pl: theories)	نظرية	Set of ideas that explain something about life or the world; these ideas haven't been proved to be true yet ➤ There are different <u>theories</u> <u>about/on</u> how the brain works.
● theory about/ on		



● theory of		<p>➤ Einstein's <u>theory of</u> relativity changed the world.</p>
● dominate (verb)	سيطر / هيمن	<p>To control someone or something / to have more importance than other people or things</p> <p>➤ Her husband completely <u>dominated</u> her.</p>
● identical (adj)	متطابق	<p>Very similar / exactly the same</p> <p>➤ The tables were identical in size, shape and colour.</p>
● identical twins (noun)	التوائم المتماثلة	<p>A pair of brothers or sisters born at the same time.</p> <p>➤ There are identical twins, but they don't look like each other.</p>
● succeed in doing something X fail	النجاح في القيام بشيء	<p>To do what you wanted to do</p> <p>➤ Some scientists <u>succeeded in finding</u> a cure for cancer.</p>
● reinforce (verb)	دعم	<p>To give support to an opinion, idea or feeling and make it stronger</p> <p>➤ The film <u>reinforces</u> the idea that women should work.</p>
● separate (verb)	الفصل / تفرق	<p>To move apart / to stop living together</p> <p>➤ We <u>separated</u> for three months, but we are now together again.</p>
● adopt (verb)	تبنى	<p>To take someone else's child into your home and become its parents</p> <p>➤ Sally was <u>adopted</u> when she was four.</p>
● adoptive (adj) (only before noun)	بالتبني	<p>Someone who has adopted a child</p> <p>➤ The <u>adoptive</u> parents send the children to school.</p>
● interview (verb)	يجري مقابلة مع	<p>To ask someone questions during a meeting</p> <p>➤ We have <u>interviewed</u> her for the job.</p>
● adulthood X childhood (noun) (uncountable)	الطفولة X سن الرشد	<p>The time that you are an adult</p> <p>➤ He had left home as soon as he reached <u>adulthood</u> to depend on himself.</p>
● similar (adj) X different	متشابه	<p>Almost the same</p> <p>➤ I know how you feel, because I have a <u>similar</u> problem.</p>

● similar to		<p>➤ Her house is <u>similar to</u> mine as we have the same decorations.</p>
● similar in		<p>➤ The two cars are <u>similar in</u> size.</p>
● proof = evidence (noun) (uncountable)	دليل	<p>Facts, information etc that show something is true</p> <p>➤ Do you have any <u>proof</u> that he stole your bag?</p>
● pass on (phrasal verb)	نقل	<p>To give something to someone else after you has been given it</p> <p>➤ She <u>passed</u> the message <u>on</u> other students.</p>
● generation (noun) (countable)	جيل	<p>All people of about the same age</p> <p>➤ Like most of my father's <u>generation</u>, they have problems with computers.</p>
● psychology (noun) (uncountable)	علم النفس	<p>The study of the mind and how it affects people's behaviour</p> <p>➤ He is a professor of <u>psychology</u>.</p>
● convince = persuade (verb)	يقنع	<p>To make someone feel certain that something is true</p> <p>➤ I have <u>convinced</u> my manager that my idea is brilliant.</p>
● adhere to (phrasal verb)	يلتزم   يتمسك بـ	<p>To continue to behave according to a particular rule, agreement or belief</p> <p>➤ I have <u>adhered to</u> the rules.</p>
● cerebral (adj) (only before noun)	عقلي	<p>Relating or affecting your brain</p> <p>➤ Most of our cerebral skills</p>
● lack of (noun) (uncountable) = shortage	نقص في	<p>When there is not enough of something</p> <p>➤ He is treated with <u>lack of</u> respect by his friends.</p>
● inherit (verb)	يرث	<p>To receive money, property etc from someone that they have died</p> <p>➤ She has <u>inherited</u> lots of money.</p>
● flaw = defect = fault = mistake (noun) (countable)	عيب / خطأ	<p>A mistake or weakness that makes something imperfect</p> <p>➤ There is a <u>flaw</u> in the new software, because it isn't working well.</p>
● background (noun) (countable)	خلفية   معلومات أساسية	<p>Someone's family, education, previous work etc</p> <p>➤ Students with <u>background</u> in chemistry will find the course easier.</p>



● provide (somebody) with (something) = supply	يوفر الزود ب	To give something to someone that they need or want it ➤ The government will <u>provide</u> the school <u>with</u> new computers.
● provide (something) for (somebody)	يوفر شيء لشخص ما	➤ The hotel provides a shoe - cleaning service for guests.
● set of	مجموعة من	A group of similar things ➤ We face a new <u>set of</u> problems.
● bring (someone) up = raise (phrasal verb) (past: brought up)	تربى / ينشئ	To look after a child until he/she grows up ➤ After the death of his parents, he was <u>brought up</u> by his uncle.
● confirm (verb) X deny	أكد	To show that something is definitely true/to make an arrangement, date or meeting certain, often by telephone or writing ➤ The doctors <u>confirmed</u> he had cancer. ➤ I'll call the hotel to <u>confirm</u> the booking of a single room.
● average (adj) = ordinary	متوسط / عادي	Having qualities that are typical of most people or things ➤ The <u>average</u> family spends about \$50 a week on food.
● access (noun) (uncountable)	طريقة الوصول الى	The right to enter a place, use something, see someone etc ➤ Poor children don't <u>have access to</u> education.
● have access to		
● ancestor X descendent (noun) (countable)	السلف / السليل / الجد	A member of your family who lived a long time ago ➤ My <u>ancestors</u> were Turkish but they came to live in Egypt hundreds of years ago.
● intellect (noun) (uncountable)	فطنة / حكمة	The ability to understand things and think clearly ➤ Her energy and <u>intellect</u> are respected all over the world.
● influence (noun) (uncountable)	تأثير / نفوذ	The power to affect the way someone or something behaves or thinks without direct ➤ Action films <u>have influence over/on</u> young people.
● have influence over/on		

● potential (noun) (uncountable)	إمكانية	The qualities that someone or something have that could be developed to make them very good ➤ She <u>has/shows the potential</u> to become a singer. ➤ He is a young player <u>with great potential</u> .
● have/show potential		
● with potential		
● be aware of	يكون على علم	To realize or know that something exists ▪ The children should <u>be aware of</u> the danger of drugs.
● innate (adj)	فطري	A quality or ability that someone was born with ▪ Kids have <u>innate</u> ability to learn language.

## Workbook

● prodigy (noun) (pl: prodigies) = genius	طفل عبقري / معجزة	A child who is unusually good at something ▪ He was a musical <u>prodigy</u> as he played the piano at the age of three.
● virtuoso (noun) (pl: virtuosos)	فنان مبدع	A person who is unusually good at playing a musical instrument ▪ She's a <u>virtuoso</u> pianist.
● pushy (adj)	انتهازي	Making someone do something by force ▪ He is a <u>pushy</u> salesman who wants me to buy his goods by force.
● pressurize (verb)	يمارس الضغط على	To use force to make someone do something ▪ Parents <u>pressurize</u> their children to study hard from an early age.
● outstanding (adj)	ممتاز / بارز / رائع	Extremely good ▪ Abou Traka is an <u>outstanding</u> football player.
● frustrating (adj)	محبط / مخيب الأمل	Making you feel angry, upset or annoyed because you can't do what you want to do ▪ It's so <u>frustrating</u> when you are in hurry and the traffic isn't moving.



## Exercises

### Choose the correct word(s) in brackets:

- 1) (Lack – Lick – Luck – Lock) of sleep has made him nervous.
- 2) (Luck – Lick – Lock – Lack) of attention in class meant that I failed to learn French.
- 3) A particular (gen – genie – gene – genre) is responsible for the eye colour.
- 4) A teacher saw his (prenuptial – partial – preferential – potential) to be a great athlete.
- 5) *Abou Treka* is an (outdistancing – outstanding – outflanking – outlasting) football player.
- 6) According to the (theory – therapy – thingy – theology) of relativity, nothing can travel faster than light.
- 7) As a child he was (decimated – dedicated – dominated – delegated) by his father.
- 8) At school, they always tried to (isolate – segregate – separate – divide) Adam and John because they were troublemakers.
- 9) Bill Gates is a/an (ancestor – pioneer – prodigy – virtuoso) in the field of computers.
- 10) By the close of this (armory – century – treasury – mercury), another two million people will have been born.
- 11) Can you use your (influence – indolence – inference – incidence) with the director to get me a part in the film?
- 12) Cats should always have (excess – abscess – process – access) access to fresh, clean water.
- 13) Charity (provides – reinforces – concludes – confirm) food and shelter for refugees and the homeless.
- 14) Children with very low Intelligence (Quantity – Quotation – Quality – Quotient) often have problems at school.
- 15) Chinese babies are the favourite choice of Americans (adjusting – adopting – adapting – admitting) children from abroad.
- 16) Could you (provide – conclude – pressurize – reinforce) us with a list of hotels in the area?
- 17) David has the (preferential – prenuptial – potential – partial) to be a great football player.
- 18) Despite her problems, she never loses her (ornate – cognate – innate – pinnate) sense of fun.
- 19) Despite his worries, he (failed – set – passed – carried) his final exams.
- 20) Do you have any (spoof – goof – proof – hoof) that he stole your bag?
- 21) Do you know anything about his (underground – background – battleground – fairground)?
- 22) Doctors have discovered that his disease is (hereditary – commentary – sanitary – elementary) because his father died out of the same disease.
- 23) Einstein's theory (in – of – for – from) relativity changed the world.
- 24) He (awarded – divided – gave – provided) us with a lot of useful information in his latest book.



- 25) He (passed – succeeded – achieved – failed) his physics exam because he had got five out of twenty.
- 26) He believes that all children are born with equal (intellectuality – intelligibility – intransigence – intelligence).
- 27) He didn't have the (potential – intelligence – nurture – mind) to call for the ambulance when his sister fell off the tree.
- 28) He had left home as soon as he reached (childhood – babyhood – manhood – adulthood) to depend on himself.
- 29) He has (inherited – merited – spirited – spirited) his father's patience.
- 30) He has a (theology – theory – therapy – thingy) about why dogs walk in circles before going to sleep.
- 31) He is a (bushy – cushy – pushy – mushy) salesman who wants me to buy his goods by force.
- 32) He is a young player with great (potential – partial – prenuptial – preferential).
- 33) He refuses to let others speak and (dominate – delegate – decimate – dedicate) every meeting.
- 34) He should (give – provide – conclude – award) his ideas with a proof.
- 35) He speaks Italian well because most of his (animators – abductors – applicators – ancestors) came from Italy.
- 36) He was (concerned – convinced – concluded – confirmed) that with his talent and hard work he would succeed.
- 37) He was a/an (prodigy – virtuoso – pioneer – ancestor) of graphic design. After his death, his ideas were developed by other graphic designers.
- 38) He was born and brought (out – off – in – up) in Cairo but he got a job in Alex.
- 39) He was well (dare – bare – care – aware) of the problem, but he couldn't solve it.
- 40) He's a tennis (miracle – genius – prodigy – brainy) as he never loses a match.
- 41) He's one of the early (mutineers – sneers – pioneers – veneers) in plastic surgery.
- 42) Her confidence is the (cause – reason – excuse – product) of her happy childhood.
- 43) Her house is (singular – stellar – similar – scalar) to mine as we have the same decorations.
- 44) Her husband completely (decimated – dedicated – dominated – delegated) her.
- 45) Her reports are full of (claws – flaws – flows – slaws). She had to rewrite them.
- 46) Her work shows great (potential – partial – prenuptial – preferential).
- 47) His (innate – pinnate – cognate – ornate) ability to survive helped him to escape from the fire.
- 48) His stories are very (cerebral – emotional – sensual – passionate) as you need to concentrate in order to follow the events.
- 49) His work increasingly (discriminates – dominates – detonates – designates) his life.
- 50) How many pupils are (taking – making – setting – carrying) the geography exam this term?
- 51) I (carried out – sit – took – did) badly in the mock exam which is a practice exam that we do before the real one.
- 52) I bought a villa with easy (access – process – abscess – excess) to the sea.



- 53) I bought some new shoes which are very (similar – scalar – stellar – singular) to a pair I had before.
- 54) I did some research to (convince – concern – confirm – conclude) my theory.
- 55) I got (segregated – isolated – divided – separated) from my mother in the rush to get out of the building.
- 56) I know how you feel, because I have a (similar – scalar – stellar – singular) problem.
- 57) I think there's a (truth – right – flaw – fact) in your plan. The project cannot be finished within a week.
- 58) I tried to discuss the matter with her only (exceeded – succeeded – glanced – proceeded) in making her angry.
- 59) I've got three (identical – dissimilar – diverse – assorted) blue suits for work. They are the same.
- 60) I've lost those skills through (drudgery – lack – chore – formula) of practice.
- 61) I've studied child (physiology – pathology – phonology – psychology) at university.
- 62) Identical twins have the same (genes – genies – gens – genres).
- 63) If anyone needs a/an (proof – goof – hoof – spoof) of his intelligence, this IQ test is it.
- 64) Intelligence (Quotient – Quantity – Quality – Quotation) is just one measure of intelligence.
- 65) It hasn't rained for a long time, so there is a (luck – lick – lock – lack) of water.
- 66) It took me a long time to find a (truth – right – flaw – fact) in her theory.
- 67) It's better to work in pleasant (smallholding – sounding – surrounding – surroundings).
- 68) It's claimed that depression is (elementary – hereditary – military – commentary).
- 69) It's important to understand people from different (backbenches – backboards – backgrounds – backpacks).
- 70) It's possible to (pass on – pass up – pass off – pass down) the virus to others through blood.
- 71) It's so (operating – liberating – frustrating – penetrating) when you are in hurry and the traffic isn't moving.
- 72) It's the (intelligent – intellectual – intelligence – cerebral) of her writing that impresses me.
- 73) It's useless to (conceive – confirm – convince – conclude) her that she doesn't need to lose any weight.
- 74) Keep your receipt as a (spoof – goof – proof – hoof) of your purchase.
- 75) Like most of my father's (gravitation – generalization – generation – globalization), they have problems with computers.
- 76) Magdy Yakoub is a (pioneer – veneer – sneer – mutineer) heart surgeon.
- 77) Man is far more (intelligent – intellect – intelligible – intelligence) than the cleverest robot.
- 78) Many kids lack a stable family (backpack – backbench – backbone – background) because of divorce.
- 79) Most of our (passionate – emotional – cerebral – sensual) cells are inherited.
- 80) Most people of (average – high – medium – middle) intelligence would find this task quite difficult.



- 53) I bought some new shoes which are very (similar – scalar – stellar – singular) to a pair I had before.
- 54) I did some research to (convince – concern – confirm – conclude) my theory.
- 55) I got (segregated – isolated – divided – separated) from my mother in the rush to get out of the building.
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- 80) Most people of (average – high – medium – middle) intelligence would find this task quite difficult.



- 81) My (abductors – applicators – ancestors – animators) were Turkish but they came to live in Egypt hundreds of years ago.
- 82) My (adjective – addictive – adoptive – adaptive) parents send me to the best school in the country.
- 83) My (generation – gravitation – globalization – generalization) has grown up without the experience of a world war.
- 84) My grandma is ninety, but she has an amazing (intellectual – intellect – intelligent – intelligible).
- 85) My grandparents (brought up – brought out – brought in – brought off) her when she was a child.
- 86) My husband bought me a necklace with a matching (sit – site – sat – set) of earrings.
- 87) **Naguib Mahfouz's** works have had an (incidence – influence – inference – indolence) on many modern writers.
- 88) New students may be asked to (pass – fail – succeed – make) a language exam before joining the school.
- 89) Next week, I'll be (reviewing – previewing – viewing – interviewing) the prime minister about the latest events.
- 90) Our teacher (confirmed – concerned – concluded – convinced) the date of the exam yesterday.
- 91) Pass the book (down – on – off – up) me when you've finished with it.
- 92) People in Egypt legally reach (adulthood – motherhood – babyhood – childhood) at the age of 18.
- 93) Police have (divided – separated – segregated – isolated) the two men who were fighting in the street.
- 94) Poor children don't have (access – process – abscess – excess) to education.
- 95) Psychology – Phonology – Physiology – Pathology) is the study of the mind and how it affects people's behaviour
- 96) Sally was (adapted – adjusted – admitted – adopted) when she was four.
- 97) Scientists have discovered a (genie – gene – genre – gen) that may protect Chinese people from some types of cancer.
- 98) Scientists try to stop hereditary illnesses from being (passed down – passed up – passed on – passed off) from one generation to the next.
- 99) She (cohered – adhered – compered – revered) to her principals throughout her life.
- 100) She (glanced – proceeded – exceeded – succeeded) in getting a place in the art school.
- 101) She (spirited – disinherited – merited – inherited) a passion for music from her grandfather.
- 102) She brought (in – off – up – out) her children exactly the same way her mother did.
- 103) She completely (dominates – designates – discriminates – detonates) the conversation in any party.
- 104) She had to (do – make – fail – set) an exam before she got the job.
- 105) She said she would pass the message (up – down – off – on) to other students.
- 106) She was (pressurized – preserved – presumed – presupposed) into accepting the job by her mother.



- 107) Some scientists (proceeded – exceeded – succeeded – glanced) in finding a cure for cancer.
- 108) Some scientists think that dolphins are more (narrow – minded – pea – brained – empty – headed – intelligent) than other sea animals.
- 109) Students should (adjust – adduce – adjoin – adhere) to the school rules, they shouldn't break them.
- 110) Students with (background – playground – fairground – underground) in chemistry will find the course easier.
- 111) The (adoptive – adaptive – addictive – adjective) parents brought him up in very pleasant surroundings.
- 112) The (barrage – average – forage – overage) family spends about \$50 a week on food.
- 113) The actual number of human (genres – genies – genes – gens) is still unknown.
- 114) The boat was built in the last (mercury – armory – century – treasury).
- 115) The book (reinforced – reinstated – reinvented – enforced) the stereotype that blondes have no brains.
- 116) The cars were being sold at a/an (average – overage – barrage – forage) price of \$11,000.
- 117) The children displayed high (wise – intelligence – smart – brainy) in the project.
- 118) The children should be (bare – aware – care – dare) of the danger of drugs.
- 119) The clerks are here to (provide – conclude – pressurize – reinforce) the public with a good service.
- 120) The couple was unable to have children of their own, but they hoped to (admit – adjust – adopt – adapt).
- 121) The doctor tried to (convince – conclude – confirm – conceive) him that he wasn't ill.
- 122) The film (reinvents – reindeers – reinstates – reinforces) the idea that women should work.
- 123) The government is studying a new economic (therapy – theology – theory – thingy) to increase the national income.
- 124) The government is worried about the (incidence – influence – inference – indolence) of western films and TV programs on children.
- 125) The government will be able to (pressurize – confirm – provide – reinforce) social services for poor families.
- 126) The house is set in beautiful (standings – surroundings – soundings – smallholdings) near the lake.
- 127) The intelligence could be (voluntary – sanitary – documentary – hereditary).
- 128) The internet's (inference – incidence – indolence – influence) on the youth is growing every day.
- 129) The judge (convinced – concluded – conceived – concerned) that the man was guilty after reviewing the case.
- 130) The local manger refused to make changes and has decided to adhere (with – for – to – against) the plan to reduce staff.
- 131) The new evidence supports his (thingy – theology – theory – therapy) that she has been killed.
- 132) The police (succeeded – glaced – exceeded – proceeded) in arresting the killer.



- 133) The police are waiting to (overview – preview – interview – review) the injured man.
- 134) The police have no (goof – spoof – hoof – proof) of her guilt, so she was set free.
- 135) The report (concerned – convinced – concluded – conceived) that the cheapest option was to close the laboratory.
- 136) The research (concluded – conceived – convinced – concerned) that people's behavior is influenced by what they see on TV.
- 137) The situation became worse because of (luck – lick – lock – lack) of communication.
- 138) The tables were (assorted – diverse – identical – dissimilar) in size, shape and colour. There is no difference between them.
- 139) The tests are (diverse – identical – dissimilar – assorted) to those carried out last year. They are the same.
- 140) The trip was cancelled through (proof – draft – lack – theory) of interest.
- 141) The two cars are similar in size.
- 142) There are (dissimilar – assorted – diverse – identical) twins, but they don't look like each other.
- 143) There are different theories (in – on – for – to) how the brain works.
- 144) There is a (flaw – claw – slaw – flow) in the new software, because it isn't working well.
- 145) There's a campaign to encourage childless couples to (adjust – adopt – adapt – admit) homeless and orphan children.
- 146) There's a major (flaw – claw – slaw – flow) in their plans.
- 147) These plants will need careful (nurture – nature – mature – future) or they will die soon.
- 148) They discovered that some dinosaurs were large – brained and more (minded – headed – intelligent – cerebral) than the others.
- 149) They failed to (adhere – adduce – adjoin – adjust) to the terms of the agreement.
- 150) They gave a (virtuosi – virtuous – virtuoso – vitreous) display of Spanish dancing.
- 151) They have a complete (set – sit – sat – site) of the author's novels.
- 152) They have no children of their own but they are hoping to (adopt – adapt – admit – adjust).
- 153) They were born in comfortable (surroundings – standings – surrounding – sounding).
- 154) They work as a group. No one is allowed to (detonate – designate – discriminate – dominate) the other.
- 155) This booklet (provides – reinforces – concludes – confirm) scientific information about the earth.
- 156) This novel shows the best of human (feature – nurture – nature – culture).
- 157) This painting has been in the family for (generalizations – generations – globalizations – gravitations).
- 158) This research was the (conduct – product – viaduct – induct) of four – year hard work.
- 159) Unfortunately, there are a number of (flows – slaws – flaws – claws) in your theory.
- 160) Unfortunately, this plate has a slight (flow – flaw – claw – slaw) in it.
- 161) We (separated – divided – segregated – isolated) for three months, but we are now together again.
- 162) We are trying to improve (abscess – access – excess – process) for disabled visitors.

- 163) We had 200 applicants for the job, but we planned to (interview – preview – review – overview) about 20 of them.
- 164) We try to (pressurize – confirm – provide – reinforce) the best possible medical care for children.
- 165) We were surprised when he invited us for lunch. It isn't his (nature – nurture – culture – feature) to be kind.
- 166) We won't be going on holiday this year because of (drudgery – lack – chore – formula) of money.
- 167) Who's the most famous person you've ever (viewed – interviewed – previewed – reviewed) on TV?
- 168) You haven't provided any (hoof – proof – goof – spoof) that supports your ideas.
- 169) You shouldn't talk while you are (passing – doing – failing – setting) an exam.





## Extend P. 60

### Exams:

Word	Meaning	Definitions & Examples
*first draft (noun) (countable)	المسودة الأولى	A piece of writing or plan that is not yet in its final form ▪ He wrote the <u>first draft</u> of his novel.
*formula (noun) (pl: formulae/formulas)	صيغة	A series of numbers or letters that represent a mathematical or scientific rule ▪ I forgot the <u>formula</u> for calculating distance.
*knowledge (noun) (uncountable)	معرفة	The information, skills, and understanding that you have gained through learning or experience ▪ We need to increase the <u>knowledge of/about</u> American history.
*knowledge of/about		
*legible (adj) X illegible	سهولة القراءة	Written or printed clearly enough for you to read ▪ Your handwriting should be <u>legible</u> in exams.
*plagiarize *plagiarism (noun)	يسرق أعمال أدبية	To take words or ideas from another person's work and use them in your work ▪ You shouldn't <u>plagiarize</u> other people's work.
*quotation = quote (noun) (countable)	اقتباس	A sentence or phrase from a book, speech etc which you repeat because it's interesting ▪ The next <u>quotation</u> is taken from the novel.
*rote – learning	التعليم القائم على التذكر والحفظ	When you learn something by repeating it many times without understanding it ▪ Most students are used <u>rote – learning</u> to study history.
*sit an exam	يجري امتحان	To take an exam ▪ After I have finished my course, I <u>sit an exam</u> .



## ♦ Exam Advice:

Phrasal verb	Meaning	Definition & Examples
☀ come up = arise	يأتي	A problem or difficulty starts to affect you ▪
☀ get through	نجح	To be successful in a test or competition ▪ I finally managed to <u>get through</u> my driving test.
☀ leave out	يستبعد	To not include someone or something ▪ She tries not to <u>leave out</u> important lessons.
☀ pick up	تعلم عن طريق الاستماع أو مشاهدة الآخرين	To learn something by watching or listening to other people.
☀ swot up on	يكدح	To learn as much as you can about a subject, especially to prepare for an exam ▪ I spend all last night <u>swotting up on</u> English.
☀ work out = plan	يخطط	To think carefully about how you are going to do something and plan a good way of doing it ▪ We need to <u>work out</u> a revision timetable.

## ♦ Intelligent or Stupid:

Word	Meaning	Definitions & Examples
*accomplished (adj)	بارع	Good and skilled at something ▪ He is a <u>highly accomplished</u> designer.
*ignorant (adj)	جاهل	Not knowing many facts or information that you have to know ▪ She is an <u>ignorant</u> because she doesn't know how to use a computer.
*ignorant of/about		▪ He is <u>ignorant about</u> cooking.
*witty (adj)	ظريف / سريع الخاطر	Using words in a funny and clever way ▪ The article is full of his <u>witty</u> remarks.
*scatterbrained (adj)	سريع التسيان	Forgetting things easily ▪ He is <u>scatterbrained</u> as he always forgets what he had studied.



*wise (adj)	حكيم / فطن	Someone who makes good decisions because they have a lot of experience ▪ After he had grown up, he became <u>wise</u> .
*incompetent (adj) X competent	غير كفؤ / غير مهمل	Not having the ability or the skill to do a job properly ▪ He was fired because he was <u>incompetent</u> .

## Exercises

### Choose the correct word(s) in brackets:

- After I had (set – carried – sat – wrote) my exams, I went on holiday.
- Ahmed Zewail is a / an (accomplished – ignorant – scatterbrained – incompetent) scientist.
- At work people think I'm very (wise – witty – wily – wispy) because I've got lots of experience.
- Don't rely only on the information you've (left out – picked up – got through – worked out) during the course. You have to study hard before exams.
- He has a wide (foreknowledge – knowledge – cartridge – acknowledge) of painting and music.
- He has to memorize some (curricula – scapulae – formulae – primulas) for the exam.
- He needs to (work out – get through – pick up – leave out) an exam timetable.
- He pointed out that the latest chapter was only the first (drift – draft – graft – craft) and not the final version.
- He was accused of (pasteurizing – pressurizing – popularizing – plagiarizing) his colleague's results at university.
- His secretary is (witty – scatterbrained – incompetent – accomplished) as she can't type reports.
- I can't stand (sitting – making – carrying – setting) exams.
- I dislike (rote – learning – e – learning – distance learning – learning curve) and trying to memorize historical facts.
- I find (sitting – making – carrying – setting) exams more exhausting than running a marathon!
- I hope I (get through – pick up – work out – swot up) my exams.
- I need to (swot up – pick up – get through – work out) on dates for the history exam.
- I showed the first (drift – draft – graft – craft) of my story to my teacher.
- I'm quite (incompetent – scatterbrained – accomplished – ignorant) about these sorts of things. It was an easy password but I can't remember it.
- I've got a terrible handwriting, so I always make sure my exam paper is (legible – legal – illegible – illegal).
- If your handwriting is (illegal – legible – legal – illegible), you can lose marks in exams.



- 20) In exams, I usually write a first (draft – craft – drift – graft) of my essay before witting up the final version.
- 21) It's against the law to (plagiarize – pasteurize – popularize – pressurize) other people's work.
- 22) It's the way he says things that makes me laugh. He's really (wise – witty – wispy – wily) when he's in good form.
- 23) Mathematical and scientific (formulae – primulas – scapulae – curricula) are hard to learn.
- 24) Presenting other people's work as your own is (pluralism – pragmatism – plagiarism – populism).
- 25) She (worked out – left out – picked up – got through) the first question because she couldn't remember the answer.
- 26) She demonstrated her (acknowledge – foreknowledge – knowledge – cartridge) about poverty in her speech.
- 27) She has to (sit – write – set – carry) an English exam on Wednesday morning.
- 28) She is (incompetent – scatterbrained – accomplished – ignorant) and won't remember you.
- 29) She's a/ an (incompetent – scatterbrained – accomplished – ignorant) actress as she's been acting for years.
- 30) Some of the magazine articles are very (wily – wise – wispy – witty).
- 31) Spend more time (get through – pick up – work out – swot up) on English verbs.
- 32) Students have to revise all mathematical (scapulae – formulas – curricular – primulas) before exams.
- 33) The document is clear and (illegible – legal – illegal – legible).
- 34) The waiter was totally (incompetent – scatterbrained – accomplished – ignorant)! He spilt water on mum's dress and dropped a plate of salad on dad's shoulder.
- 35) They are (ignorant – accomplished – scatterbrained – literate) as they have never been to school.
- 36) They know well what will (leave out – pick up – come up – swot up) in the exams.
- 37) We (worked out – left out – picked up – got through) a lot of exam tips during the workshop.
- 38) We have to (carry – write – set – sit) two exams next week.
- 39) You can (work out – get through – pick up – leave out) the lessons that aren't important.
- 40) You can use (quotations – quotients – quantities – qualifications) to support your ideas.
- 41) You have a chance to demonstrate you (cartridge – knowledge – foreknowledge – acknowledge) of a subject when you write an essay.
- 42) You should never (pressurize – popularize – plagiarize – pasteurize) other people's work and present it as your own.
- 43) You should support your ideas and theories with (Quotient – Quantity – Quality – Quotation) from experts.



## GRAMMAR

### Question tag

السؤال المذيّل

#### ♦ Form:

**auxiliary / modal verb + personal pronoun ?**

- We use question tags to ask for confirmation of what we have said.
- When the main verb in the statement is affirmative the question tag is negative.
- When the main verb in the statement is negative the question tag is positive.

#### ♦ The helping verbs and Modals are:

- (Be) am / is / are / was / were
- do / does / did
- have / has / had
- can / could / will / would / shall / should / may / might / must / ought to

#### ♦ Examples:

- Omnia is happy, isn't she?
- They came by car, didn't they?
- Mohamed plays football well, doesn't he?
- Judy has phoned me, hasn't she?
- Helen has a car, doesn't she?
- We won't let him leave, will we?
- It's got wings, hasn't it?
- It's nice, isn't it?
- We'd better choose another pair of shoes, hadn't we?
- We'd rather drink tea, wouldn't we?
- The boys don't enjoy reading, do they?

\* التعليمات الآتية تعبر عن النفي ولذلك يكون السؤال المذيل مثبتاً:

Few / little / never / seldom / hardly / rarely

No longer / neither / no / nothing / nobody / none

- I have never met a famous person, have I?

- He rarely buys Chinese products, did they?

\* نستخدم they بدلاً من:

someone	somebody	everyone	everybody	no one
nobody	anyone	anybody	these	those

- Everyone admires the Egyptian Revolution, don't they?

- Nobody went to school last week, did they?

\* نستخدم it بدلاً من:

this	that	something	nothing	everything
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- This is my dress, isn't it?

\* لاحظ الشواذ الآتية:

- 1 - I am a teacher, aren't I?
- 2 - I am not late, am I?
- 3 - Let's go shopping, shall we?
- 4 - Let us go to the cinema, will (won't) you?
- 5 - Raise your voice, will (can/could/would/won't) you?
- 6 - Don't make noise, will you?
- 7 - You need to study hard, don't you?
- 8 - You needn't buy a new car, need you?
- 9 - There is a lot of mess, isn't there?
- 10 - Nice day, isn't it?

\* لاحظ الاختصارات الآتية:

'S → is + noun / v + ing / adj.  
has + p.p.

\* It's dark, isn't it?

\* He's bought a villa, hasn't he?



'd → would + inf. / rater / like / prefer / love  
 → had + p.p. / better

- \* You'd win, wouldn't you?
- \* You'd eaten lunch, hadn't you?
- \* You'd better get me a cold drink, hadn't you?
- \* I'd rather watch TV, wouldn't I?

\* في حالة وجود فعلين في الجملة فإن السؤال المذيل يكون تابعاً للجملة الثانية.

– I believe it's hot, isn't it?

\* في حالة وجود أداة ربط فإن السؤال المذيل يتبع الجملة التي لا تحتوي على أداة الربط.

– I always help you when you are in trouble, don't I?

## Exercises

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

1. He started writing in his mid- twenties, ..... he?  
 a) didn't                      b) isn't                      c) wasn't                      d) hadn't
2. You'd like to grow things, ..... ?  
 a) hadn't you                      b) wouldn't you                      c) didn't you                      d) won't you
3. Give me a hand, ..... ?  
 a) didn't you                      b) will you                      c) have you                      d) shall we
4. It must be nice to be a cat , ..... ?  
 a) must it                      b) don't it                      c) mustn't it                      d) can't it
5. You seldom work on Saturdays, .....?  
 a) don't you                      b) will you                      c) did you                      d) do you
6. She never smiled, .....?  
 a) did she                      b) hasn't she                      c) didn't she                      d) can't she
7. There's little point in doing anything about it, .....?  
 a) isn't there                      b) hasn't there                      c) is there                      d) is it
8. He has few reasons for staying, .....?  
 a) was he                      b) did he                      c) has he                      d) does he
9. We ought to visit him, .....?  
 a) oughtn't we                      b) didn't we                      c) should we                      d) didn't we
10. I don't suppose you could give me a light, .....?  
 a) do I                      b) couldn't you                      c) can you                      d) could you

11. I am a clever student .....?  
a) am I                      b) do I                      c) aren't I                      d) don't I
12. Hala rarely studies English, .....?  
a) does she                      b) doesn't she                      c) has she                      d) isn't she
13. Everyone respects you, .....?  
a) don't they                      b) do they                      c) does he                      d) doesn't he
14. I have the right to choose, .....?  
a) have I                      b) haven't I                      c) do I                      d) don't I
15. Noha and I study hard, .....?  
a) do we                      b) do they                      c) don't we                      d) do they
16. I'd better see a doctor, .....?  
a) don't I                      b) wouldn't I                      c) hadn't I                      d) had I
17. I'd rather drink tea, .....?  
a) don't I                      b) wouldn't I                      c) hadn't I                      d) would I
18. Let's go for a walk, .....?  
a) will you                      b) won't you                      c) shall we                      d) don't we
19. It's gone, .....?  
a) doesn't it                      b) hasn't it                      c) isn't it                      d) has it
20. It's nice today, .....?  
a) doesn't it                      b) hasn't it                      c) isn't it                      d) is it
21. No one refused our invitation, .....?  
a) did they                      b) didn't they                      c) did he                      d) didn't he
22. Mona read the lesson alone, .....?  
a) doesn't she                      b) didn't she                      c) hasn't she                      d) hadn't she
23. We couldn't live without food and water, .....?  
a) can we                      b) could we                      c) can't we                      d) did we
24. It's very important that we eat healthy food, .....?  
a) isn't it                      b) don't we                      c) hasn't it                      d) can't it
25. Some pesticides are more dangerous than others, .....?  
a) don't they                      b) weren't they                      c) isn't it                      d) aren't they
26. We should wash vegetables before we eat them, .....?  
a) hadn't we                      b) should we                      c) shouldn't we                      d) do we
27. Food grown with chemicals costs less than organic food, .....?  
a) doesn't it                      b) hasn't it                      c) does it                      d) do we
28. You've never tried growing fruit or vegetables, .....?  
a) don't you                      b) haven't you                      c) will you                      d) have you
29. You'd like to grow things, .....?  
a) could you                      b) had you                      c) haven't you                      d) wouldn't you
30. Mohamed scored an exciting goal, .....?  
a) didn't                      b) doesn't                      c) did                      d) won't
31. He won't go abroad for many reasons, ..... he?



- 8 Rewrite using the words in brackets with no change in meaning.**

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11. Come early, won't you?

(late)

12. The pyramids are very old, aren't they?

(new)





## Emphatic do

We sometimes add the auxiliary "do" to a sentence to emphasize **ياكد** what we are saying. Emphatic "do" is used to:

- \* Add emphasis on a sentence: *You do look well!*
- \* Contradict a negative statement:  
*'You didn't bring ant bread.' 'No, I did buy some! Here it is!'*

## Artificial Intelligence P.62

Word	Meaning	Definitions & Examples
*artificial (adj) = false X natural	صناعي غير طبيعي	Not made or natural things, but to be like something real or natural ▪ I like <u>artificial</u> flowers because they last for a long time.
*artificial intelligence = AI (noun) (uncountable)	الذكاء الصناعي	The study of how to make computers do intelligent things that people can do ▪ Computer scientists study <u>artificial intelligence</u> in order to develop robots.
*housework (noun) (uncountable) = chore	الأعمال المنزلية	Work that you do to take care of a house (washing, cleaning etc.) ▪ I spent all morning <u>doing the housework</u> .
*do (the) housework	يقوم بالأعمال المنزلية	
*chore (noun) (countable)	عمل روتيني	A small job that you have to do regularly and it's very boring. ▪ I stayed at home and did the <u>chores</u> around the house/
*errand (noun) (countable)	مأمورية مهمة مشوار	A short journey to do something for someone ▪ Sarah is going to <u>do an errand</u> for her grandparents on Friday.
*send (someone) on an errand	يرسل شخص لاداء مأمورية	▪ My mum <u>sent me on an errand</u> to buy some milk from the shop.
*task = job (noun) (countable)	مهمة أعمل شاق	A piece of work that must be done and it's difficult ▪ Our first <u>task</u> is to gather information.
*workload (noun) (countable)	عبء العمل	The amount of work that a person or an organization has to do ▪ I've much bigger <u>workload</u> in my new job.
*drudgery (noun) (uncountable)	عمل شاق ومل	Hard boring work ▪ He hopes to get rid of <u>drudgery</u> household tasks.



● <b>appliance</b> (noun) (countable)	جهاز كهربائي	A piece of electrical equipment (dishwasher, fridge etc.) ▪ Don't plug in an electrical <u>appliance</u> with wet hands.
● <b>office work</b> (noun)	الأعمال المكتبية	Work that you must do at your workplace while you're sitting on a desk and using a computer ▪ We usually need a desk and a computer to do <u>office work</u> .
● <b>repetitive</b> (adj)	متكرر	Done many times in the same way and boring ▪ A lot of the housework that we have to do is ( <u>repetitive</u> ).
● <b>function</b> (noun) (countable)	وظيفة	The job that someone or something does ▪ My phone is very old; it hasn't got many <u>functions</u> .
● <b>exploration</b> (noun) (countable)	استكشاف	Travelling through a place in order to discover it ▪ We are undertaking a new project into space <u>exploration</u> .
● <b>articulated</b> (adj)	مفصلي	Something that has two parts joined together to make it easier to turn ▪ This <u>articulated</u> robot is very lifelike. It moves like humans.



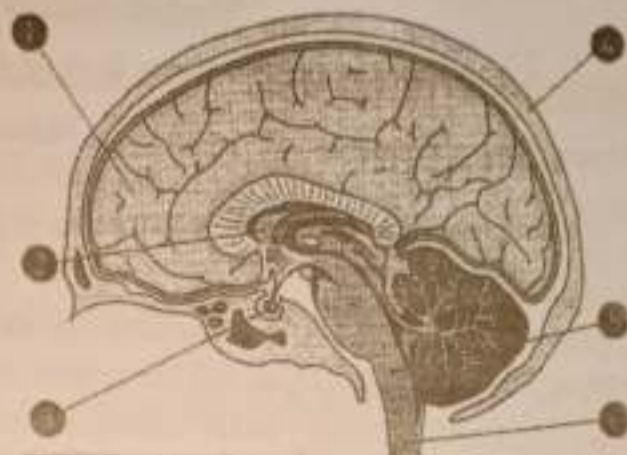
## Dictionary Corner P.65

### Words related to 'brain'

Word	Meaning	Definitions & Examples
☼ <b>cerebrum</b>	المخ	The front part of the brain which is involved with decision, thought and emotion
☼ <b>cranium</b> (noun) (pl: craniums/ crania)	الجمجمة	The hard bone case which gives the head its shape and protects the brain
☼ <b>medulla oblongata</b> (noun) (pl: medulla oblongatas/ medulla oblongatae)	النخاع المستطيل	The lowest part of the brain which controls the heart beat, blood pressure and breathing
☼ <b>pituitary gland</b>	الغدة النخامية	A small organ at the base of the brain which controls the growth and hormones
☼ <b>spinal cord</b>	الحبل الشوكي	The set of nerves inside the spine that connects the brain to other nerves in the body
☼ <b>thalamus</b>	المهاد	One of the two oval - shaped parts of the brain which controls feelings and the senses



- 1- Cerebrum
- 2- Thalamus
- 3- Pituitary gland
- 4- Cranium
- 5- Medulla oblongata
- 6- Spinal cord



## Expressions with the word 'brain'

Words	Meaning	Definitions & Examples
☼ the brains (noun) (singular)	العقل المدبر	A person who plans what the group will do because he/she is the cleverest one ▪ Ann is <u>the brains</u> behind the business.
☼ have (something) on the brain	مهروس	To not be able to stop thinking or talking about a particular thing ▪ He has got football <u>on the brain</u> .
☼ brain drain	هجرة الكفاءات	When a large number of educated and very skilled people leave their country to live and work in another one where conditions are better ▪ Egypt has suffered <u>brain drain</u> recently.
☼ brainchild	بنات أفكار	A clever and original idea, plan or invention ▪ The plan was Sally's <u>brainchild</u> .
☼ brainwave	الفكرة الرائعة	A sudden clever idea ▪ I have just has a <u>brainwave</u> .
☼ brainy	شديد الذكاء	Clever, smart or intelligent ▪ Omnia is a <u>brainy</u> girl.

## Exercises

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

- 1) (Housework – Homework – Office work – Network) has to be done before the guests arrived.
- 2) A lot of the housework that we have to do is (reflective – repetitive – reactive – receptive).
- 3) Alex must do his (chores – scores – snores – spores) before he goes out with his friends.
- 4) Although he is 18 years old, he still has cartoon on the (mind – head – brain – skull).
- 5) Ann is the (brains – minds – heads – skulls) behind the business.
- 6) At the moment, robots can only do a few simple (masks – casks – tasks – flasks).
- 7) Computer scientists study (artificial – innate – natural – hereditary) intelligence in order to develop robots.
- 8) Dad sent me on a/an (errand – brand – grand – strand) to the supermarket.
- 9) Doing the dishes was a daily (snore – chore – spore – score).
- 10) Don't plug in an electrical (appliances – apprentices – appearances – appurtenances) with wet hands.
- 11) Egypt has suffered (brain drain – brainwave – brain death – brainchild) for a long time because of poor working conditions.
- 12) Grandma is always sending me on (grand – strands – errands – brands) to the chemist's.
- 13) He hopes to get rid of (doddery – delivery – drapery – drudgery) household tasks.
- 14) He spent all morning running (errands – brands – grand – strands) for people.
- 15) He's got football on the (mind – head – brain – skull). He watches all the football matches.
- 16) Helen hates her job, she says it's just (drapery – doddery – drudgery – delivery).
- 17) Her last song was boring and (reactive – receptive – repetitive – reflective).
- 18) His (payload – overload – caseload – workload) was too heavy, so he took on more staff.
- 19) I can't stand the (drudgery – delivery – doddery – drapery) of housework. It's hard and very boring.
- 20) I find writing reports a real (chore – score – snore – spore).
- 21) I haven't used all the (functions – fractions – fruitions – formations) of my computer yet.
- 22) I stayed at home and did the (spores – scores – chores – snores) around the house.
- 23) I'll need a year to understand all the different (functions – fractions – fruitions – formations) that my new mobile can perform.
- 24) I've much bigger (overload – workload – payload – caseload) in my new job.
- 25) James was the (heads – minds – brains – skulls) behind the latest robberies.



- 26) Mum has cooking on the (head – skull – brain – mind). She spends the whole day cooking in the kitchen or reading cookery books.
- 27) My grandpa's always been the (skulls – minds – heads – brains) of our family. He's the cleverest one.
- 28) My husband and I share the household (spores – scores – chores – snores).
- 29) My mum sent me on a/an (strand – errand – brand – grand) to buy some milk from the shop.
- 30) My phone is very old; it hasn't got many (formations – fractions – fruitions – functions).
- 31) Our first (task – flask – mask – cask) is to gather information.
- 32) People are spending more of their income on goods such as cars and (appurtenances – appearances – appliances – apprentices).
- 33) Press these buttons to control the (remotely – reasonably – recently – relatively) operated vehicles.
- 34) Scientists have built a robot that can do sea (exploitation – exportation – exploration – explanation) under the sea.
- 35) The (annihilated – assimilated – articulated – accumulated) robots move like humans.
- 36) The brain surgeon looked at the patient's (masala – medulla – mozzarella – manila) oblongata.
- 37) The country has suffered (brain drain) in recent years.
- 38) The great (brainy – briny – broody – breezy) apes arrived in the last 20 million years.
- 39) The inhumane working conditions have caused (brain death – brain drain – brainwave – brainchild) in many countries.
- 40) The manager has hired another secretary to handle the increased (overload – workload – payload – caseload).
- 41) The new computer system is the (brainchild – brain drain – brain death – brain trust) of Bill gates.
- 42) The pituitary (gariand – gland – grassland – greenland) influences growth hormones.
- 43) The plan was Omar's (brainwave – brain drain – brain death – brainchild). No one has thought about it before.
- 44) The project was the (brain death – brain drain – brainwave – brainchild) of one of my students. He's the first one to think of it.
- 45) The spinal (accord – cord – chord – concord) has been damaged in the fall.
- 46) The store sells kitchen (appliances – apprentices – appearances – appurtenances) such as fridges, dishwashers and toasters.
- 47) The teacher said that they would be studying (cerebrum – cambium – calcium – cesium) of the human brain in biology that day.
- 48) The TV program was the (brainchild – brain drain – brain death – brain trust) of the director.

- 49) There's usually a (brainwave – brainchild – brain death – brain drain) to the USA as better conditions are provided there.
- 50) This (articulated – assimilated – accumulated – annihilated) robot is very lifelike. It moves like humans.
- 51) To return unwanted purchases, you have to save the original packaging of household (apprentices – appearances – appurtenances – appliances).
- 52) We should help mum with the (housework – office work – homework – network), so I wash the dishes every evening.
- 53) We usually need a desk and a computer to do (office work – housework – firework – overwork).
- 54) Why couldn't I have been born to be successful and (breezy – briny – brainy – broody)?
- 55) Why don't you ask Mohamed to help you with the homework? He's incredibly (broody – brainy – breezy – briny).
- 56) You have cars on the (skull – brain – mind – head). Can't we talk about something else for change?





◆ **First Paper:**

1) Write two paragraphs of not less than 18 lines on ONE only of the following:  
a- Life fifty years on. b- Merits and demerits of modern technology.

2) Write a dialogue of at least six exchanges on the following situation:  
Omnia is calling Pizza Hut restaurant to order a meal.

3) Read the following passage and answer the questions:

Dr Andrew Malting, an American psychologist, believes that internet addiction is real and should be recognized as a mental illness. He says it is a growing problem, especially among teenagers, and is just as serious as eating disorders and other compulsive behaviours. In a recent article, he mentions the case of South Korea, which has the greatest use of broadband in the world. The average teenager there spends 23 hours a week online, mostly playing games. This is affecting students' performance at school, and teachers are worried that there has been an alarming rise in the number of teenagers dropping out of school in order to spend more time on their computers. In China, there are special camps where parents can send their teenagers to wean them off the internet.

So, what are the symptoms of internet addiction? According to Dr Malting, addicts find it hard to limit their internet use. They often stay online longer than they had intended, and they become stressed or anxious if they cannot get online when they want to. They think about the internet when they are not near their computer, and look forward to their next online session. They also neglect other important aspects of their lives, such as work or study, in order to spend more time online.

However, not everyone agrees that internet addiction exists. Some psychologists believe that the real problem may lie elsewhere and that people who spend a lot of time online have other problems, such as depression or lack of self-confidence. They may be using the internet to avoid facing up to these problems. Whether internet addiction exists or not, doctors agree that it isn't a good idea to spend too much time online.

**A-Answer the following question:**

1. Mention some of the symptoms of the internet addiction.
2. How does the internet affect the performance of students at school?
3. Internet addiction has a lot of bad effects on teenagers. Discuss
4. What does the underlined word "symptoms" mean?

**B-Choose the correct answer:**

**5- Dr Andrew Malting believes that**

- a internet addiction exists.
- b internet addiction is linked to eating disorders.
- c internet addiction is not a real mental illness.
- d internet addiction is very serious in America.

**6- In South Korea,**

- a broadband is cheaper than in other countries.
- b broadband is faster than in other countries.
- c more people use broadband than in other countries.
- d only teenagers use broadband.

**7- Teachers in South Korea are worried**

- a because students are not doing well at school.
- b because students don't spend much time gaming.
- c because a lot of children are leaving school.
- d because children are often tired at school.

**D- Literature:**

**Poetry: (4 Marks)**

**4) Answer the following questions:**

Nature to all things fix'd the Limits fit,  
And wisely curb'd proud Man's pretending Wit:  
As on the Land while here the Ocean gains,  
In other Parts it leaves wide sandy Plains;

**1- Paraphrase the above stanza.**

**2- Find out two figures of speech.**



## ♦ Second paper:

### E- Vocabulary & Structure:

#### Choose the correct word(s) in brackets: (8 Marks):

- 1) According to the (theory – therapy – thingy – theology) of relativity, nothing can travel faster than light.
- 2) By the close of this (armory – century – treasury – mercury), another two million people will have been born.
- 3) Can you use your (influence – indolence – inference – incidence) with the director to get me a part in the film?
- 4) Cats should always have (excess – abscess – process – access) access to fresh, clean water.
- 5) She (worked out – left out – picked up – got through) the first question because she couldn't remember the answer.
- 6) She demonstrated her (acknowledge – foreknowledge – knowledge – cartridge) about poverty in her speech.
- 7) She has to (sit – write – set – carry) an English exam on Wednesday morning.
- 8) She is (incompetent – scatterbrained – accomplished – ignorant) and won't remember you.
- 9) He has few reasons for staying, (was he – did he – has he – does he)?
- 10) We ought to visit him, (oughtn't we – didn't we – should we – didn't we)?
- 11) I don't suppose you could give me a light, (do I – couldn't you – can you – could you)?
- 12) I am a clever student (am I – do I – aren't I – don't I)?
- 13) Hala rarely studies English, (does she – doesn't she – has she – isn't she)?
- 14) Everyone respects you, (aren't they – are they – do they – don't they)?
- 15) No one refused our invitation, (did they – didn't they – did he – didn't he)?
- 16) Mona read the lesson alone, (doesn't she – didn't she – hasn't she – hadn't she)?

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

- 1- Only a fool would do such a thing. (Nobody)  
.....
- 2- I will have nothing to do with that fellow. (anything)  
.....
- 3- I am sorry for answering your last letter so late. (replying)  
.....
- 4- I'm very patient, aren't I? (impatient)  
.....
- 5- Don't drive carelessly, will you? (carefully)  
.....



**F- Literature: (12 Marks):****The play: (6 Marks):****3-A-Answer TWO quotations only:**

- 1- "You know of my love for the Countess Olivia. I want you to go to her. Be not denied access, stand at her doors and tell them there you shall remain until you have an audience with the lady."
- 2- "She was only showing favour to the page to stir up your valour, sir. I think you should challenge the youth to a duel."
- 3- "Would you pardon me? I could be in danger if I walk these streets. I was in a sea fight against the Count and his men."

**B-Answer THREE questions only:**

- 1-What happened to the twins at sea?
- 2-How did the captain comfort Viola after losing her brother at sea?
- 3-What did Viola and the captain know about Orsino?
- 4-Why was not Orsino happy?



### New Vocabulary

Word	Meaning	Definitions & Examples
● price (noun) (singular)	الثمن	Something unpleasant that you must suffer in order to be successful, free etc ➤ He cannot go out without bodyguards. That's the <u>price</u> of success.
● pay a high/heavy/small price for = suffer	دفع ثمن غاليا ضئيل	➤ The country will <u>pay a heavy price</u> for the government's failure.
● daydream (verb)	إستغرق في أحلام اليقظة	To think about something pleasant when this makes you forget what you should be doing ➤ He began to <u>daydream</u> and he didn't hear the teacher's question.
● trophy (noun) (pl: trophies)	كأس	A large object that someone receives as a prize for winning a competition ➤ The winner of the match went to receive the <u>trophy</u> .
● medal (noun) (countable)	ميدالية	A flat piece of metal, shaped like a coin that is given to someone who has won a competition or has done something brave ➤ The two boys were awarded <u>medals</u> for bravery.
● win/take a medal	يربح ميدالية	➤ She won/took a gold <u>medal</u> at the last Olympics.
● get/receive a medal		➤ He got/received a <u>medal</u> from the society of Arts.
● appeal to (verb)	يجذب	Someone or something that seems attractive or interesting ➤ The TV program <u>appeals to</u> young children.
● admiration (noun) (uncountable)	إعجاب	A feeling of great respect and liking for someone or something
● win (someone)'s admiration of	يفوز باعجاب	➤ His films have <u>won the admiration</u> of his fans.



● <b>determination</b> (noun) (uncountable)	تصميم الصبر والعزم	The quality of trying to do something even when it's difficult ➤ He showed great <b>determination</b> to learn English.
● <b>champion</b> (noun) (countable)	بطل رياضي	Someone who has won a competition, especially in sports ➤ She's an Olympic <b>champion</b> .
● <b>championship</b> (noun) (countable)	بطولة رياضية	A competition to find which player, team etc is the best in a particular sport ➤ Greece won the European <b>championship</b> twice.
● <b>underneath</b> (preposition)	أسفل	Directly under another object or covered by it ➤ He got out of the car and looked <b>underneath</b> .
● <b>be a dream come true</b>	حلم أصبح حقيقة	Something happens after you have wanted it to happen for a long time ➤ <b>Her dream came true</b> as she offered a chance to study in America.
● <b>compete</b> (verb)	ينافس	To try to gain something and stop someone else from having it ➤ I had to <b>compete</b> against other 19 people for the job.
● <b>compete with/against</b>	ينافس مع / ضد	
● <b>backfire</b> (verb)	أعطى نتائج عكسية	A plan or action has the opposite effect to the one you intended ➤ His plan to get promotion <b>backfired</b> and he lost his job.
● <b>podium</b> (noun) (countable)	منصة	A small raised area for a speaker or performer to stand on ➤ The winners stood on the <b>podium</b> at the end of all the competitions.
● <b>winning streak</b>	متتالية الانتصارات / الفوز	A period of time during which you continue to be successful or to fail ➤ He was a <b>winning streak</b> , so his coach sent him to compete against older boys.
● <b>represent</b> (verb)	يمثل	You take part in a sports event for a country, school, town etc ➤ His great ambition was to <b>represent</b> Egypt at the Olympics.
● <b>exceptional</b> (adj) = outstanding	رائع / ممتاز / فريد	Unusually good *Firefighters showed <b>exceptional</b> bravery.
● <b>participate in</b> (verb) = take part in	يشترك في	To do an activity together with other people ➤ He always participates in classroom activities.



● <b>consequently (adv)</b>	بناءً على ذلك	As a result ➤ There was no fighting and <u>consequently</u> no one was hurt.
● <b>overnight (adj)</b>	بين عشية وضحاها / فجأة	Happening surprisingly quickly ➤ The show was an <u>overnight</u> success.
● <b>fortunately (adv) = luckily</b>	لحسن الحظ	Happening because of good luck ➤ We were late getting to the airport, but <u>fortunately</u> our plane was delayed.
● <b>down - to - earth (adj)</b>	واقعي	Practical, sensible and realistic ➤ He thought that it was good to be <u>down - to - earth</u> and accept the job.
● <b>routine (noun) (uncountable)</b>	روتين	The usual order in which you do things ➤ I'm looking for a way out of the boring <u>routine</u> at the factory.
● <b>limelight (noun) (singular)</b>	تحت الاضواء / مركز الاهتمام	A situation in which someone receives a lot of attention from newspapers or TV
● <b>in/out the limelight</b>	في / خارج مركز الاهتمام	➤ She wanted to stay <u>out of the limelight</u> to protect her privacy.
● <b>steal the limelight</b>	يسرق الاضواء / الاهتمام	➤ She's afraid this new singer will <u>steal the limelight</u> from her.
● <b>cover (verb)</b>	يغطي الاخبار	To report the details of an event for a newspaper, television or a radio program ➤ I was sent to <u>cover</u> the car crash in Alex.
● <b>jealousy (noun) (uncountable)</b>	غيرة	Feeling unhappy because someone has something you wish you had ➤ She doesn't know how to deal with her son who feels <u>jealousy of</u> her newly born baby.
● <b>provoke (verb)</b>	يستفز / يحدث	To cause a reaction or feeling, especially a sudden one ➤ His comments <u>provoked</u> laughter from the audience.
● <b>victim (noun) (countable)</b>	ضحية	Someone who suffers because of something bad happens ➤ They donated money to the volcano <u>victims</u> .
● <b>victim of</b>		➤ Sea animals are <u>victim of</u> water pollution.
● <b>bullying (noun) (uncountable)</b>	البطجة / التمر	Threatening to hurt someone or frightening them, especially someone who is smaller or weaker ➤ He was a victim of <u>bullying</u> at school as he was forced to give his money to the bully.



● <b>bully</b> (pl: bullies)	باطلي / متعمر	A person who uses his strength and power to frighten or hurt someone who is smaller or weaker ➤ He was the school <b>bully</b> as he forced the younger children to do the homework for him.
● <b>worsen</b> (verb) X improve	يزداد سوءاً	To become worse or to make something worse than before ➤ The weather <b>worsened</b> during the night when it started to rain heavily.
● <b>escalate</b> (verb)	يتصاعد / يزداد حدة	To become higher or increase / something becomes much worse ➤ Gas prices are expected to continue to <b>escalate</b> in a short time.
● <b>threat</b> (noun) (countable)	تهديد	A statement in which you tell someone that you will cause them harm or trouble if they don't do what you want ➤ The family received phone <b>threats</b> from the killer.
● <b>violence</b> (noun) (uncountable)	عنف	Behavior that is intended to hurt someone physically ➤ There is too much physical <b>violence</b> on TV these days.
● <b>combat</b> (verb)	يقاوم	To start to stop something bad from happening or getting worse ➤ They are trying to <b>combat</b> pollution of the oceans.
● <b>Childline</b>	منظمة بريطانية لمساعدة الأطفال الذين يتعرضون للابuse	A British organization that has a telephone line for children who are treated badly ➤ <b>Childline</b> helped him to combat bullies at school.
● <b>celebrity</b> (noun) (pl: celebrities) = star	شخص مشهور	A famous living person ➤ I went to the film festival to see my favourite <b>celebrities</b> .
● <b>fame</b> (noun) (uncountable) X obscurity	الشهرة	The state of being known about by most people because of your achievements ➤ He never achieved the <b>fame</b> that he dreamt of.
● <b>demonstrate that</b> (verb)	يثبت / يبرهن	To show or prove something clearly ➤ The study <b>demonstrates that</b> there's a link between smoking and heart diseases.



● call (someone) bad names	يهين / يشتم	Use a bad word or name to describe someone ➤ When other kids <u>call me bad names</u> , I start to ignore them.
● talent (noun) (countable)	موهبة	A natural ability to do something well ➤ He showed a <u>talent</u> for acting at early age.
● victory (noun) (pl: victories) X defeat	نصر	A situation in which you win a battle, game etc ➤ She led her team to <u>victory</u> in the finals.

## Workbook

● timid (adj) = shy X confident	خجول / اجبان	Not having courage or confidence ➤ <u>Timid</u> children need careful handling to build up their confidence.
● attribute (noun) (countable)	سمة / صفة	A quality or feature which is considered to be good or useful ➤ I probably didn't have all the <u>attributes</u> to succeed at the highest level.
● combat (noun) (countable)	قتال / معركة	A fight or battle ➤ After the match, a <u>combat</u> broke out between the fans.
● tormenter/tormentor (noun) (countable)	مضايق / معذب	A person who treats you cruelly by annoying or hurting you ➤ Some boys learn karate to attack their <u>tormenters</u> .
● self-assured (adj) X hesitant	واثق بنفسه	Believing that you can succeed at doing something as you are calm and confident ➤ Having done this too many times, she was <u>self-assured</u> and spoke without notes.
● insecurities (noun) (countable)	مخاوف / عدم الامان	fears about your qualities and abilities ➤ Bullies hide their <u>insecurities</u> by choosing people who lack self-confidence.
● pick on (phrasal verb)	يمسئ / معاملة شخص	To treat someone badly ➤ I was <u>picked on</u> by bullies at school because of being timid.
● posture (noun) (uncountable)	وضعة الجسم / أثناء الوقوف أو المشي	The way that a person stands, walks, etc ➤ Before learning karate, they had had poor <u>posture</u> .

## Exercises

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

- 1) (Turpid - Timid - Torrid - Tepid) children need careful handling to build up their confidence.
- 2) (Unfortunately - Hopelessly - Fortunately - Unluckily), we got home before it started to rain.
- 3) A lot of viewers complained that there was too much (valance - vengeance - violence - virulence) in the film.
- 4) After the match, a (compact - combat - argument - victory) broke out between the fans.
- 5) After this concert she was firmly on the road to (flame - flume - fame - frame) and fortune.
- 6) ~~Alachy~~ achieved an easy (history - victory - factory - rectory) over *Alzamlek* in yesterday's match.
- 7) All the nations of the world will be (presented - acted - represented - stood for) at the conference.
- 8) All the shops were closed and (consequently - eloquently - frequently - subsequently) we couldn't buy any food.
- 9) ~~Almasry~~ opened the season by scoring an impressive 6/1 (history - victory - factory - rectory) over *Somouha*.
- 10) Anyone who does this job deserves a (pedal - scandal - medal - vandal).
- 11) As a child he was very shy. He never (anticipates - participates - emancipates - dissipates) in the games other children played.
- 12) As the company financial problems (weakened - worsened - whitened - widened), several directors resigned.
- 13) At the age of five, she showed an (emotional - directional - fictional - exceptional) talent as a musician.
- 14) Back pains can be the result of bad (puncture - posture - picture - portraiture).
- 15) Bags of all visitors to the museum are searched as a matter of (routine - nicotine - libertine - dentine).
- 16) Before learning karate, they had had poor (portraiture - picture - puncture - posture).
- 17) Being recognized in the street is part and parcel of being (celerity - circularity - calamity - celebrity).
- 18) Being well - dressed whenever you go is the (device - price - advice - sacrifice) you pay for being famous.
- 19) Both girls (complete - compute - complicate - compete) for their father's attention all the time.
- 20) Bullies ~~hide~~ their (insensibilities - insecurities - infelicities - incongruities) by choosing people who lack self - confidence.
- 21) Dairy products may (provoke - invoke - revoke - evoke) allergic reactions in some people.



- 22) Despite her success, she was a very (downtown – down – to – earth – downturn – downward) person.
- 23) Drunken drivers are a serious (thrust – throat – thrift – threat) to other road users.
- 24) Firefighters showed (additional – exceptional – conditional – irrational) bravery.
- 25) Flags of the (participating – dissipating – emancipating – anticipating) countries are flying outside the stadium.
- 26) Gas prices are expected to continue to (escalate – electroplate – emasculate – expostulate) in a short time.
- 27) Giving up her job was a small (price – cost – value – expense) to pay for his children's happiness.
- 28) Having done this too many times, she was (self-absorbed – self-addressed – self-assured – self-appointed) and spoke without notes.
- 29) He always participates (at – on – in – into) classroom activities.
- 30) He became a star (fortnight – overnight – tonight – midnight) after his latest film.
- 31) He began to (ream – mainstream – daydream – mainstream) and he didn't hear the teacher's question.
- 32) He broke his brother's bike out of (apostasy – jealousy – courtesy – ecstasy).
- 33) He cannot go out without bodyguards. That's the (expense – value – price – cost) of success.
- 34) He checks under the car for bombs as a matter of (libertine – dentine – nicotine – routine).
- 35) He doesn't like being in the (highlight – twilight – limelight – skylight) and he tries to avoid appearing in the media.
- 36) He fought the illness with courage and (determination – decontamination – denomination – destination).
- 37) He got out of the car and looked (underworld – underhand – underneath – underground).
- 38) He has a strong character, but don't let him (buoy – bray – bury – bully) you.
- 39) He has been play (censorship – chancellorship – chairmanship – championship) tennis for five years.
- 40) He never lost the (admiration – admonition – adulation – adaptation) of his students.
- 41) He picked up a/an (atrophy – calligraphy – trophy – biography) for best news editor.
- 42) He received a (vandal – scandal – pedal – medal) for his service in the war.
- 43) He showed a (torrent – talent – trident – tangent) for acting at early age.
- 44) He thought that it was good to be (downtown – down – to – earth – downturn – downward) and accept the job.
- 45) He was (tepid – torpid – tepid – timid) in public, but he was completely different at home with his family.
- 46) He was a man of (additional – exceptional – conditional – irrational) personal warmth charm.
- 47) He was a victim of (bullying – betraying – braying – buoying) at school as he was forced to give his money to the bully.
- 48) He was a winning (squeak – streak – steak – sneak), so his coach sent him to compete against older boys.



- 49) He was the (chignon – chaperon – chevron – champion) of the poor all her life.
- 50) He was wearing a garish T – shirt (underhand – underneath – underground – underworld) his jacket.
- 51) He's a chef with a (down – to – earth – downturn – downward – downtown) approach to cooking.
- 52) He's an excellent goalkeeper, but he's never won a major (biography – atrophy – calligraphy – trophy).
- 53) Her latest book should (appeal – repeal – repeal – anneal) to a large audience.
- 54) Her plans to make him jealous (backdated – backfired – backcombed – backtracked) on her when he went off with her best friend.
- 55) His comments (evoked – provoked – invoked – revoked) laughs from the audience.
- 56) His parents accused him of wasting his (tangent – trident – torrent – talent) and abilities when he refused to participate in the new film.
- 57) His plan to get promotion (backcombed – backtracked – backdated – backfired) and he lost his job.
- 58) How many people have died at the hands of terrorist organizations since the (violence – valance – vengeance – virulence) began?
- 59) I didn't expect that the play will be a/an (midnight – fortnight – tonight – overnight) success.
- 60) I have (gazed – imagined – started – daydreamed) about writing my own bestseller.
- 61) I have been a (chevron – champion – chaperon – chignon) of the disabled.
- 62) I have nothing but (adaptation – admiration – admonition – adulation) for the way he combated his bullies.
- 63) I probably didn't have all the (attributes – tributes – distributes – contributes) to succeed at the highest level.
- 64) I spent most of my money in the first week and (frequently – subsequently – eloquently – consequently) had very little to eat by the end of the holiday.
- 65) I think what (repeals – conceal – anneal – appeals) to me about his paintings is the colours he uses.
- 66) I wanted to stay out of the (highlight – twilight – limelight – skylight) to protect her privacy.
- 67) I was sent to (coat – cover – gild – bury) the car crash in Alex.
- 68) I went to the film festival to see my favourite (calamity – celerity – celebrity – circularity).
- 69) I won a gold (scandals – medals – pedals – vandals) in 100 metres.
- 70) I've got lots of (adaptation – admiration – admonition – adulation) for the people who do that sort of job.
- 71) In the newspaper article, teenagers talk about their experience of playground (bullying – betraying – braying – buoying).
- 72) It's difficult for a small grocery to (compete – complicate – compute – complete) against a big supermarket.
- 73) It's important that you report it to your teacher you see anyone being (bullied – buoyed – brayed – buried).



- 74) Men and women should be able to (complicate – complete – compete – compute) for jobs on an equal footing.
- 75) Mum carried out her (throat – threat – thrift – thrust) to throw away any clothes that were left on the floor.
- 76) My ambition and (destination – denomination – determination – decontamination) ensured that I rose to the top of my profession.
- 77) Our local hospital has become the latest (sacrifice – patsy – prey – victim) of the cuts in the government spending.
- 78) Our study (demonstrates – decelerates – degenerates – denigrates) that the play was written by Shakespeare.
- 79) Research has (denigrated – demonstrated – degenerated – decelerated) that babies can recognize their mothers' voice soon after birth.
- 80) She doesn't know how to deal with her son who feels (apostasy – jealousy – courtesy – ecstasy) of her newly born baby.
- 81) She first rose to (flume – fame – frame – flame) as a singer at the age of 17.
- 82) She has been trying to (evoke – provoke – invoke – revoke) her sister into argument.
- 83) She is the world (chevron – champion – chaperon – chignon) for the fourth year in succession.
- 84) She led her team to (rectory – history – victory – factory) in the finals.
- 85) She moved to London in search of (frame – flame – flume – fame) and fortune.
- 86) She never (anticipates – participates – emancipates – dissipates) in any of our discussions, doesn't she?
- 87) She spent hours (staring – daydreaming – gazing – imagining) about a house of her own.
- 88) She was eaten up with (ecstasy – courtesy – apostasy – jealousy) when she heard that I was given a promotion.
- 89) She was full of (decontamination – destination – denomination – determination) to achieve her goals.
- 90) She won our (adulation – admonition – adaptation – admiration) for her courage.
- 91) She's afraid this new singer will steal the (limelight – skylight – twilight – highlight) from her.
- 92) Some boys learn karate to attack their (experimenters – tormenters – mentors – encounters).
- 93) Sometimes the older girls (buried – brayed – bullied – buoyed) us and made us give them our sweets.
- 94) Stop (daydreaming – mainstreaming – gleaming – reaming) and get on with your work or you will be fired.
- 95) Tears ran down her face as she stood on the winner's (pogrom – possum – podium – populism).
- 96) The (Childline – Airline – Online – Outline) takes calls from child – abuse victims.
- 97) The band started touring again after two years out of the (highlight – twilight – limelight – skylight).
- 98) The BBC will (gild – bury – coat – cover) all the major games of the tournament.



- 99) The Childline takes calls from child - abuse (victims - sacrifices - accused - suspected).
- 100) The children are the innocent (preys - sacrifice - victims - patsies) of the fighting.
- 101) The club hasn't won a major (trophy - biography - atrophy - calligraphy) for the past three seasons.
- 102) The company is trying to reduce its costs; (despite - although - consequently - however), staff that leave aren't being replaced.
- 103) The company's new policy (backdated - backfired - backcombed - backtracked) when a number of employees threatened to quit.
- 104) The conflict between the two countries could rapidly (expostulate - emasculate - escalate - electroplate) into a war.
- 105) The Davis Cup is an important international tennis (championship - chancellorship - chairmanship - censorship).
- 106) The England football team has tasted (rectory - history - victory - factory) for the first time this season.
- 107) The family received phone (thrifts - thrusts - threats - throats) from the killer.
- 108) The film explores the (combat - similarity - admiration - victory) between the good and evil in life.
- 109) The film tells the story of his rise to (frame - flame - flume - fame) and power.
- 110) The government is spending millions of dollars to (combine - combat - appeal - admire) drug abuse.
- 111) The interview showed him as a (self - assured - self - addressed - self - absorbed - self - appointed) and mature student.
- 112) The new drug might help save the lives of cancer (patsies - victims - preys - sacrifices).
- 113) The police announced new measures to combat crime in inner cities.
- 114) The president sat on the viewing (populism - podium - pogrom - possum) watching the military parade.
- 115) The president was (stood for - represented - presented - acted) at the ceremony by the vice - president.
- 116) The president's wife wanted to stay out of the (limelight - skylight - twilight - highlight).
- 117) The prime minister's speech (revoked - evoked - provoked - invoked) an angry response from the people.
- 118) The problems between his parents (escalated - electroplated - emasculated - expostulated) into divorce and he had to choose who he would live with.
- 119) The show was a/an (fortnight - overnight - tonight - midnight) success.
- 120) The study (denigrate - demonstrate - degenerate - decelerate) that there's a link between smoking and heart diseases.
- 121) The success of her book has given her unexpected (calamity - celerity - celebrity - circularity) status.
- 122) The team has been a winning (steak - sneak - squeak - streak) since it won against Brazil.
- 123) The TV program (anneal - conceal - appeals - repeal) to young children.



- 124) The two boys were awarded (scandals – medals – pedals – vandals) for bravery.
- 125) The two top athletes have been disqualified from the (chairmanship – chancellorship – championship – censorship) after positive drug test.
- 126) The weather (weakened – worsened – whitened – widened) during the night when it started to rain heavily.
- 127) The winners stood on the (pogrom – possum – podium – populism) at the end of all the competitions.
- 128) The world (chairmanship – chancellorship – championship – censorship) will be held in Scotland next year.
- 129) There is no fixed (dentine – routine – nicotine – libertine) at work. Every day is different.
- 130) There was no fighting and (despite – although – consequently – however) no one was hurt.
- 131) There's a spare set of keys (underneath – underground – underhand – underworld) the flowerpot.
- 132) They are competing for the gold (medal – vandal – pedal – scandal).
- 133) They are trying to (combat – appeal – combine – admire) pollution of the oceans.
- 134) They decided to sue their (tormenters – encounters – experimenters – mentors) who had annoyed them for a long time.
- 135) They won the (atrophy – calligraphy – trophy – biography) for the third year running.
- 136) This incident brought back childhood (incongruities – infelicities – insensibilities – insecurities).
- 137) This week program is a report on victims of domestic (valance – vengeance – violence – virulence).
- 138) To win the elections he needs to (anneal – conceal – appeals – repeal) to the typical man in the street.
- 139) We are only a small business and we don't have the capital to (compete – complicate – compute – complete) with other big companies.
- 140) We want to encourage members to (dissipate – anticipate – participate – emancipate) fully in the running of the club.
- 141) We were late getting to the airport, but (fortunately – unfortunately – unluckily – hopelessly) our plane was delayed.
- 142) When other kids call me bad (games – names – dames – shames), I start to ignore them.
- 143) Winning all that money was a (nightmare – hope – dream – fantasy) come true.
- 144) With the (widening – weakening – worsening – whitening) economic conditions we can expect more unemployment.
- 145) You've got to appear calm even if you are terrified (underhand – underneath – underground – underworld).

امراتي الطالبه و الطالبات ...

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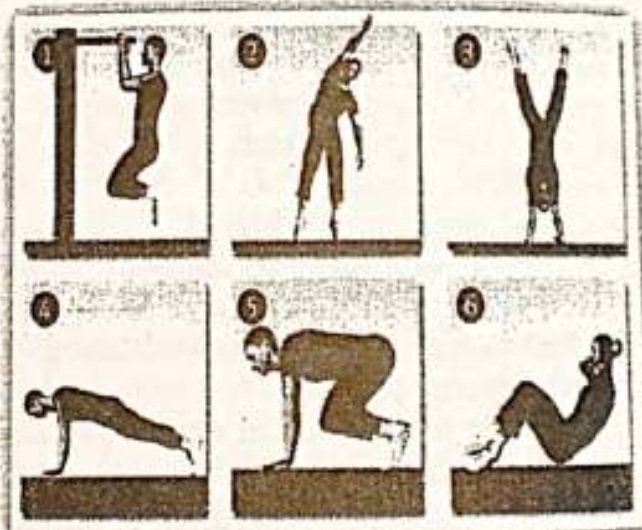
## Extend P. 68

### ♦ Winners & Losers:

Word	Meaning	Definitions & Examples
• <b>runner-up</b> (noun) (countable)	المركز الثاني	The person or team that come second in a race or competition ➤ The <b>runner-up</b> will receive the silver trophy.
• <b>the world number one</b>	اللاعب الاول على مستوى العالم	The current best player of a sport ➤ Messi is <b>the world number one</b> in football.
• <b>front-runner</b> (noun) (countable)	اللاعب الاوفر حظا	A person who is most likely to succeed in a competition ➤ He was the <b>front-runner</b> in the Olympics.
• <b>victor</b> (noun) (countable)	منتصر	The winner of a game or a competition ➤ After the game, the <b>victor</b> receive a golden medal.

### ♦ Physical Exercise:

- 1- Pull-up
- 2- Stretching
- 3- Handstand
- 4- Press-up
- 5- Squat thrust
- 6- Sit-up





## \* Athletics:

Word	Meaning	Definitions & Examples
*coach (verb)	يُدرِّب	To teach a person or team the skills they need for a sport ➤ He <u>coached</u> tennis in his spare time.
*train (verb)	يُتدرَّب / يُدرِّب	To prepare for a sports events or tell someone how to prepare for it ➤ I'm not as fit as you because I don't <u>train</u> enough. ➤ Firefighters <u>train</u> people to protect themselves from fires.
*warm up (noun) (countable)	تسخين في الرياضة	A set of gentle exercises you do to prepare your body for sport ➤ A <u>warm-up</u> is important before the run in order not to strain any muscle.
*practise/learn/use a technique	يُمارِس / يُتعلَّم / يُستخدَم تقنية / أسلوب	To practice/learn/use a special way of doing something ➤ They <u>practice/learn/use the basic techniques</u> in self-defense.
*track event (noun) (countable)	مُسابقة جري	A running race ➤ The club takes part in <u>track events</u> every weekend.
*season (noun) (singular)	موسم	A period of time in a year when a particular activity takes place ➤ We are doing well this football <u>season</u> .
*beat (verb) = defeat (beat/beat/beaten)	يُهْزِم / يُغْلِب	To get the most points in a game, race or a competition ➤ Brazil was <u>beaten</u> 2-1 in the last football match.
*break/beat a record	سجَّل رقم قياسي جديد	To do better or to be greater than an existing record (the best result that has ever been achieved) ➤ I <u>broke/beat</u> the club <u>record</u> in 800-metre race.
*trial (noun) (countable) → test	اختبار	A special sports competition to find the best players ➤ He is invited for a <u>trial</u> for the national athletics team.

## + Sports Idioms:

Word	Meaning	Definitions & Examples
● on the ball	على نحو يقظ	Able to think quickly and intelligently ➤ You'll have to be <u>on the ball</u> in the meeting.
● on that score	بشأن الموضوع السالف ذكره	Concerning the particular thing that you have mentioned ➤ As for the food, you don't need to worry <u>on that score</u> .
● sail through	ينجح بسهولة	To pass easily ➤ The exam wasn't very difficult and we all <u>sailed through</u> .
● do (something) off (somebody's) own bat	يقوم بعمل شيء من تلقاء نفسه	To do something without being told to do it ➤ He started his business <u>off his own bat</u> when he was only 17.
● give the game away	يفسد مفاجأة إفشي سر	To spoil a surprise or secret by telling others about it ➤ It was meant to be a surprise but my brother <u>gave the game away</u> .
● level playing field	تكافؤ الفرص	To be honest, fair and legal ➤ It's not a <u>level playing field</u> and we don't have the same chance.



## Exercises

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

- 1) A (backup - warm-up - call-up - fellow-up) is important before the run in order not to strain any muscle.
- 2) After (treadmills - trolls - trails - trials), I was chosen to take part in the Olympics.
- 3) After the game, the (vector - victor - vibrator - violator) receive a golden medal.
- 4) All the teams will be on a (level playing field - off my own bat - on the ball - on that score) during the tournament.
- 5) Andy (record - accord - concord - discord) the school record in the 100 metres at the last sports day.
- 6) As for the food, you don't need to worry (on that score - on the ball - off your own bat - level playing field).
- 7) Being a former athlete, he (approached - broached - coached - poached) her daughter for the Olympic.
- 8) Brazil was (lost - beaten - wasted - won) 2-1 in the last football match.
- 9) Firefighters (attain - bargain - captain - train) people to protect themselves from fires.
- 10) He (coached - broached - poached - approached) tennis in his spare time.
- 11) He had to (train - captain - bargain - attain) himself to be more assertive at work.
- 12) He is invited for a (trail - trial - troll - treadmill) for the national athletics team.
- 13) He started his business (on that score - level playing field - off his own bat - on the ball) when he was only 17.
- 14) He swam ten length of the swimming pool as a (fellow-up - back-up - backup - warm-up).
- 15) He was the (front-runner - incompetent - underachiever - loser) in the Olympics as he was likely to win the completion.
- 16) He won in all (tack - track - trick - trick) events in the Olympics last year.
- 17) I broke the club (discord - accord - record - concord) in 800-metre race.
- 18) I didn't ask her to buy presents for them. She did it (on that score - on the ball - off her own bat - level playing field).
- 19) I didn't sleep well last night and I'm not really (level playing field - off my own bat - on the ball - on that score) today.
- 20) I don't think we can compete on a (on that score - on the ball - off our own bat - level playing field). I wanted a promotion but the boss gave it to his son.
- 21) I wish I could (attain - bargain - captain - train) the children to leave their dirty shoes at the door.
- 22) I'll let you have the money, so there's nothing to worry (level playing field - off my own bat - on the ball - on that score).
- 23) I'm not as fit as you because I don't (train - captain - bargain - attain) enough.
- 24) I'm not very good at keeping secrets and I give the game (off - up - away - out).
- 25) If we aren't (off their own bat - on that score - level playing field - on the ball), we can miss something important in this job.

- 26) It was meant to be a surprise but my brother gave the game (away – in – out – off).
- 27) It was supposed to be a secret, but his comment gives the game (off – up – away – out).
- 28) It wasn't exactly easy, but I'd studied a lot so I sailed (in – through – to – for).
- 29) It's not a (level playing field – off my own bat – on the ball – on that score) and we don't have the same chance.
- 30) It's not a (on that score – off our own bat – level playing field – on the ball) and some of our rivals have an unfair advantage.
- 31) Mark started the team worry (off his own bat – on that score – level playing field – on the ball) without any help.
- 32) Muhammad Ali was the (victor – vector – violator – vibrator) in 56 of his fights, he only lost on five occasions.
- 33) My best friend gave the game (out – away – in – up), so I wasn't surprised by my birthday party.
- 34) Nobody helped him. He did it (off his own bat – on that score – level playing field – on the ball).
- 35) Paul wasn't (off his own bat – on that score – level playing field – on the ball) during the relay race and he dropped the baton.
- 36) Security will be tight, so athletes needn't worry (on that score – on the ball – off your own bat – level playing field).
- 37) She (trained – captained – bargained – attained) as a doctor before becoming an actress.
- 38) She has beaten her own (record – accord – concord – discord) three minutes ten seconds.
- 39) Teachers learn various (critiques – mystiques – techniques – antiques) for dealing with the students' problems.
- 40) The British football (crimson – season – arson – frisson) begins in August and ends in July.
- 41) The club takes part in (trick – truck – track – tack) events every weekend.
- 42) The exam wasn't very difficult and we all sailed (for – to – in – through).
- 43) They practice the basic (techniques – antiques – mystiques – critiques) in self-defense.
- 44) Transport? Don't worry (off your own bat – on that score – level playing field – on the ball). I've called the taxi.
- 45) We are doing well this football (arson – crimson – frisson – season).
- 46) We sailed (in – through – to – for) the competition until we got to the final, where we lost.
- 47) We swotted up on Arabic as a result we sailed (through – for – to – in).
- 48) We will (cheat – beat – heat – seat) our competitors with our new product.
- 49) You'll have to be (on that score – on the ball – off your own bat – level playing field) in the meeting.
- 50) You've got to be (on that score – on the ball – off your own bat – level playing field) when you're dealing with these customers.



## Grammar

### Mixed Conditionals

#### ♦ We use mixed Conditionals:

- > To talk about unreal situations that happen at different times.
- > We have to forms of mixed conditionals:

#### Third Conditional

Unreal past (had + P.P.)

#### Second Conditional

Unreal Present (would/might + inf.)

#### ♦ Examples:

- ✓ If I had done my homework, the teacher wouldn't be angry.  
(He didn't do his homework yesterday, so his teacher is angry now.)
- ✓ If we had bought the tickets on the internet, we would be at the match now.  
(We didn't buy the tickets, so we are not at the match now.)

#### Second Conditional

Unreal Present (past simple)

#### Third Conditional

Unreal past (would/might have + P.P.)

#### ♦ Examples:

- ✓ If he was physically stronger, he would have won the race.  
(He is not physically stronger, so didn't win the race.)
- ✓ If they were not on holiday these days, we would have invited them to dinner last night.  
(They are on holiday these days, so we didn't invite them yesterday.)



## Exercises

### Choose the correct answer between brackets:

- 1) If Sally had been more careful with her money, she (won't have to – wouldn't have to – wouldn't have had to – don't have to) ask for a bank loan now.
- 2) If I had a car, I (will pick – would pick – would have picked – pick) you from the airport last night.
- 3) If you (take – is taking – took – had taken) the medicine yesterday, you would feel better now.
- 4) If you hadn't gone on that shopping yesterday, you (would have had – could have – would have – could have had) enough money to pay the landlord when he comes round tonight.
- 5) If you took some time to watch the news, you (would have heard – would hear – heard – should hear) about the bombing that took place on the metro yesterday.
- 6) If I hadn't spent all my money, I (would have lain – would be lying – could have lain – lie) on a crystal clear beach now instead of sitting in this boring meeting.
- 7) If he wasn't a friend, I (wouldn't have invited – hadn't invited – won't invite – should invite) him.
- 8) His car (mightn't break – mightn't have broken – won't break – might break) down last night if it wasn't so old.
- 9) If the coach (wasn't – been – hadn't been – isn't) so good, we would have lost last weekend's game.
- 10) If they had listened more carefully, they (might be – might have known – might know – will know) what to do now.
- 11) If he (trained – had trained – trains – is training) harder on the previous days, he would be fitter now.
- 12) John (might have – might win – might have won – will win) the first prize in the last competition if he was stronger.
- 13) If Eric (can – could – will be able to – would be able to) speak Italian, we wouldn't have been able to ask for directions.
- 14) If he had played in all the games, he (will feel – felt – had felt – would feel) more confident now.
- 15) Angela (will win – would win – wins – would have won) her race today if she didn't have a foot injury.
- 16) If we weren't friends, we (wouldn't form – wouldn't have formed – won't form – wouldn't be formed) the band last year.
- 17) If I had counted the laps correctly, I (wouldn't get – wouldn't have got – won't get – would get) confused at yesterday's race.
- 18) If my sprint was better, I (wouldn't be lost – wouldn't lose – wouldn't have lost – won't lose) the last champion.
- 19) If I (win – won – had won – had been won) my last tennis match, I would be in the final tomorrow.



- 20) I (were – would have been – would be – might have been) now if I had taken my coaching sessions more seriously.
- 21) If you (be fitter – were fitter – are fitter – had been fitter) these days, you would have played better in yesterday's match.
- 22) I wouldn't be a tennis player if my mother (doesn't take – didn't take – hadn't taken – wasn't taken) me to lessons when I was five.
- 23) I wouldn't play for the school team if the coach (doesn't give – hadn't given – didn't give – hadn't been given) me a trial.
- 24) If he (warms – warmed – had warmed – would warm) up before the race, he wouldn't have an injury now.
- 25) If I (weren't – am not – were – hadn't been) so short, I would have been a great basketball player.
- 26) If he (had – have – had had – have had) some money, he wouldn't be asking for any now.
- 27) If I (had – have – had had – have had) enough money these days, I would have bought her a present yesterday.
- 28) If they had arrived on time, the teacher (might not be – might be – might not have been – couldn't have been) so angry now.
- 29) If *Wesam* was a better goalkeeper, he (might save – might not save – might have saved – could save) the penalty in yesterday's match.
- 30) If we had bought a map with us, we (might know – might not know – might have known – could have known) where we are now.
- 31) If Katie wasn't so shy, she (will perform – would perform – might perform – might have performed) better in last week's school play.
- 32) If you had asked for a tablet earlier, you (might not have – might have – might not have had – couldn't have had) such a bad headache now.
- 33) If you were more interested, the chess teacher (will choose – would choose – might choose – might have chosen) you for the school team last term.
- 34) If we had asked somebody, we (might not be – might be – might have been – might not have been) lost now.
- 35) If we (don't like – liked – didn't like – hadn't liked) Japanese food, we wouldn't have gone to the Tokyo restaurant last night.
- 36) If you (don't live – live – lived – didn't live) in France for two years, you wouldn't speak such good French.
- 37) If Jack (isn't – hadn't been – had been – wasn't) so fast, he wouldn't have caught the bus.
- 38) If we were in London these days, we (will go – would go – would have gone – might go) to the match last night.
- 39) If David had left earlier, he (will be – might be – might have been – would have been) at home now.
- 40) If Julie (meets – had met – met – has met) Frank, she would know what he was like.
- 41) If they (practice – practiced – had practiced – are practicing) at home regularly, they would have played better in the chess championship.



- 42) If we had taken the train, you (do not have to – didn't have to – wouldn't have to – wouldn't have had to) drive now.
- 43) If Ray had bought some sunglasses, his eyes (won't hurt – wouldn't hurt – wouldn't have hurt – might not have hurt) now.
- 44) If Alan (learns – had learnt – learnt – has learnt) Spanish, he would be able to live in Madrid now.
- 45) If Susan lived in London, we (will stay – would stay – might stay – would have stayed) with her during our holiday last month.

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

- 1) I didn't do my homework so the teacher is angry with me. (If)
- 2) He isn't a fast runner so he never won a race. (If)
- 3) Anne has to look after her sister after school so she didn't come shopping with us. (If)
- 4) Sam lost his mobile phone so he has use his dad's old one. (If)
- 5) Mike gets tired quickly so he didn't run in the marathon. (If)
- 6) We didn't see the match so we don't know what happened. (If)
- 7) Maria goes to French lessons on Wednesdays so she didn't stay to watch our match. (If)
- 8) They played badly so the trainer wants them to do extra practice this week. (If)
- 9) He doesn't know her. That's why he didn't speak to her. (might)
- 10) He lost his job. He is unemployed now. (If)
- 11) His pet died. That's why he is not happy now. (If)
- 12) She doesn't have a mobile phone. That's why she couldn't be contacted yesterday. (If)
- 13) She didn't see the boss earlier. She is waiting for him now. (If)
- 14) He is allergic to seafood. That's why he didn't eat prawns last night. (If)
- 15) I lost my map. That's why I am asking for directions now. (If)
- 16) She doesn't speak French. She didn't have a good time in Paris. (If)
- 17) He lost the race. He is not a champion now. (If)



- 18) She didn't go to the bank yesterday. That's why she hasn't got any money now. (If)
- 19) They went to the party last night. That's why they are tired now. (If)
- 20) I crashed my car. That's why I am taking the bus today. (If)
- 21) I didn't get up early this morning. That's why I am late now. (If)
- 22) She doesn't speak English. That's why she didn't get the job. (If)
- 23) Our best player is injured. We couldn't possibly have won the match. (might)
- 24) They didn't eat pasta this morning. They haven't got any energy now. (If)
- 25) I'm not a good climber so I didn't go on the expedition. (If)
- 26) We didn't see the programme so we don't know what you are talking about. (If)
- 27) I would possibly be the leading scorer if I had played in Sunday's match. (might)
- 28) If I wasn't so frightened of heights, I would possibly have been able to do the parachute jump. (might)
- 29) Perhaps we would be home now if we hadn't missed the bus. (might)
- 30) Perhaps he would have become a good jockey if he wasn't so overweight. (might)
- 31) If you had asked him, he would possibly have helped you. (might)
- 32) Omnia would possibly still be on the pitch if he hadn't argued with the referee. (might)
- 33) I am not in the final match because I got an injury in the semi-final. (If)
- 34) He hasn't got new trainers because he spent all his money on a tracksuit. (If)
- 35) We won the match and we are having a pizza to celebrate it. (If)
- 36) They can't swim so they didn't go on the sailing course. (If)
- 37) We didn't see the game because we haven't got a TV. (If)
- 38) I can't print the email because the internet broke down this morning. (If)
- 39) I can't take photos because my camera broke down yesterday. (If)
- 40) Omnia knows the manager of this hotel. That's why she stayed at that hotel. (If)



## Skills P. 70

### ♦ The Sports Business:

Word	Meaning	Definitions & Examples
☀ <b>sponsorship</b> (noun) (uncountable)	رعاية مادية	Financial support for an activity or event (sport) ➤ The team is looking for a <u>sponsorship</u> from one of the major companies.
☀ <b>endorse</b> (verb)	تأييد منتج عن طريق شخص مشهور	A famous person says in an advertisement that they use or like a product or a service ➤ <b>Ablaa Kamel endorses</b> Persil washing powder these days.
☀ <b>endorsement</b> (noun) (countable)	جملة دعائية يقولها شخص مشهور	A statement made in an advertisement by a famous person saying that they like or use a product or service. ➤ His products won <u>endorsements</u> from famous actors.
☀ <b>slogan</b> (noun) (countable)	شعار	A short phrase that is easy to remember and is used in advertisement ➤ The company was looking for a catchy <u>slogan</u> .
☀ <b>commercial</b> (noun) (countable)	إعلان تجاري	An advertisement on TV or radio ➤ Have you seen the new Vodafone <u>commercials</u> ?
☀ <b>target audience</b>	الجمهور المستهدف	The type of people a program aims to ➤ The <u>target audience</u> for this program is mostly children aged 6 to 12.
☀ <b>media coverage</b>	تغطية إعلامية	When a subject or event is reported on TV, radio or in newspaper ➤ The private lives of celebrities get a lot of <u>media coverage</u> .



## Dictionary Corner

### Verb Patterns:

Transitive فعل لازم	Intransitive فعل متعدي	Transitive & Intransitive
<p>A verb that is always followed by an object (beat – defeat)</p> <p>➤ He always <b>beats</b> me at chess.</p>	<p>A verb that is NOT followed by an object (win – lose)</p> <p>➤ I have never won.</p>	<p>A verb that can be followed by an object or cannot be followed by an object (win – lose – draw)</p> <p>➤ She loses because she doesn't practice well</p> <p>➤ She loses every match.</p>

## Exercises

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

- 1) "Just do it!" is probably one of the best-known (slogans – mantras – headlines – mottoes) that a company has ever created.
- 2) A well-known airline has offered (championship – partnership – sponsorship – sportsmanship) to the national team who will have the company's name on their T-shirts.
- 3) **Ablaa Kamel** (endorses – endangers – endears – endures) **Persil** washing powder these days.
- 4) And now it's time for some (flyers – leaflets – billboards – commercials) before we continue the second half of the film.
- 5) Any event attended by this actor is received widespread media (leverage – courage – average – coverage).
- 6) Football gets much more media (average – coverage – courage – leverage) than any other sport.
- 7) Have you seen the new Vodafone (provincials – commercials – facials – officials)?
- 8) Have you seen their new MP4 player's (provincials – commercials – facials – officials) that was endorsed by a famous actor?
- 9) His products won (enactments – endowments – endorsements – endearments) from famous actors.
- 10) I don't watch films on TV anymore because I can't stand the constant interruptions for (commercials – leaflets – billboards – flyers).
- 11) I like their (motto – headline – slogan – mantra) "Cool trainers for tomorrow's stars!"
- 12) I wonder how many celebrities actually use the products they (endure – endanger – endear – endorse).
- 13) If teenagers are your target (spectators – viewers – audience – observers), then sport is a great way of reaching them.



- 14) Just because a famous football player gives an (enactment – endowment – endorsement – endearment) to a product doesn't mean you have to buy it.
- 15) Media (average – coverage – courage – leverage) of sport has increased dramatically over the years.
- 16) Most sports couldn't survive without (sportsmanship – sponsorship – championship – partnership) these days.
- 17) Most sports wouldn't survive without the money they receive from (sportsmanship – sponsorship – championship – partnership).
- 18) She always buys products which carry an (endearment – endowment – enactment – endorsement) from a famous person.
- 19) Sporting events are mainly financed by championship – partnership – sponsorship – sportsmanship).
- 20) Sports stars often give (endearment – endowment – enactment – endorsement) to products that appeal to young people.
- 21) The (audience – participants – crowd – alliance) for the computer game advert is male teenagers.
- 22) The (slogan – mantra – headline – motto) they used in the radio adverts was "Yes, you can with Eagle sportswear".
- 23) The company was looking for a catchy (motto – headline – slogan – mantra).
- 24) The private lives of celebrities get a lot of media (average – coverage – courage – leverage).
- 25) The target (audience – participants – crowd – alliance) for this advertisement is merely teenagers.
- 26) The target (spectators – viewers – audience – observers) for the magazine is girls between the ages of 14 and 18.
- 27) The target (spectators – viewers – audience – observers) for this radio program is mostly children aged 6 to 12.
- 28) The team is looking for a (championship – partnership – sponsorship – sportsmanship) from one of the major companies.
- 29) They paid \$2 million thousand for the world champion to (endure – endanger – endorse – endear) their new aftershave.
- 30) This channel is going to give 24-hour media (leverage – courage – average – coverage) of the Olympic Games for the next two weeks.
- 31) We need a new (motto – headline – slogan – mantra) for our advertising campaign.
- 32) When there is a break in a match, TV screens are suddenly filled with (flyers – leaflets – billboards – commercials).





## Grammar

### Wish / If only

- We use the verb wish and the expression if only to express a wish. If only is more emphatic than I wish.
- We use wish / if only + past simple for the present when we want to say that we would like something to be different.
  - I wish / If only I had a lot of money. (But I don't have a lot of money).
- We use wish / if only + past perfect to express regret that something happened or did not happen in the past.
  - I wish I had come to party last night. (But I didn't come to your party).
  - If only I had listened to your advice. (But I didn't listen to your advice).
- We use wish / if only + would for a polite imperative and to express our wish for a change in a situation or someone's behaviour because we are annoyed by it.
  - I wish you would put your things away
  - I wish it would stop raining. (wish for a change in situation).
  - If only Susan would stop playing the music so loud. (wish for a change in someone's behaviour).

### ★ Look out!

- a) We can use were instead of was with (I / He / she / It) after wish or if only. However, were is more often used in formal English.
- I wish I were taller. (formal English)
  - I wish I was taller. (everyday English)

- b) After the subject pronouns (I and we), we use (could) instead of (would).
- I wish I could help you. ✓
  - (Not: I wish I would help you) ✗

### ★ Look out!

We can use (Should have + P.P.) to say what would have been the right thing to do in a past situation.

- I've hurt my leg. I should have warmed up before playing.
- He told his sister she was stupid. He shouldn't have said that to her.



## Exercises

**Choose the correct answer between brackets:**

1. I wish I (can play - could play - will play - would) in the final match.
2. Omnia wishes she (lives - will live - lived - had lived) in the countryside.
3. Reem wishes she (had - has - can have - has had) a radio.
4. Harry wishes he (is - was - was being - had been) a sailor.
5. I wish I (don't have - could have - didn't have - wouldn't have) spots on my suit.
6. Tom wishes she (joins - is joining - would join - could join) the basketball team.
7. We don't have enough desks in our class. We wish we (have - can have - had - would have) enough desks.
8. I'm very young. I wish I (were - had been - would be - am) old.
9. Freddy didn't pass the exam. She wishes she (would get - had passed - passed - could pass) it.
10. Jana was in a hurry. She was hit by a car. She wishes she (hasn't been - hadn't been - weren't - wasn't) in a hurry.
11. I won't be able to work out this sum. I wish I (could work it out - worked it out - had worked it out - would work it out).
12. I hope to see this film tomorrow evening. I wish I (had seen - saw - could see - would see) it.
13. Nada didn't go to school yesterday. She wishes she (could go - went - had gone - would go) there.
14. They came very late. They wish they (hadn't come - didn't come - wouldn't come - could come) very late.
15. I wish I (could be - had been - were - would be) clever to join the competition.
16. I didn't phone my uncle yesterday. I wish I (phoned - had phoned - could phone - would phone) him.
17. Rana hopes to meet her cousin tonight. Rana wishes she (had met - would meet - met - could meet) her.
18. Laura doesn't have straight hair. She wishes she (had had - would have - had - could have) straight hair.
19. I want to be an artist. I wish I (could be - were - had been - would be) an artist.
20. Omnia doesn't have any sweets. He wishes he (would have - had - had had - could have) some sweets.
21. Sarah won't buy a new skirt. She wishes she (bought - would buy - had bought - could buy) a new one.
22. Fred lives in the country. Fred wishes he (had lived - would live - lived - will live) in the city.



- 23) It was a stupid thing to say. I wish I (would say – hadn't said – could say – didn't say) it.
- 24) I wish I (hadn't spent – didn't spend – wouldn't spend – couldn't spend) so much time watching TV last weekend.
- 25) If only you (been – could – were – will) able to train more often!
- 26) I really wish we (defended – had defended – would defend – could defend) better last match.
- 27) If only the exam (will be – would be – could be – had been) easy tomorrow. I haven't studied anything!
- 28) I'm fed up with this rain. I wish it (stops – stopped – had stopped – could stop).
- 29) It's a difficult question. I wish I (knew – would know – know – had known) the answer.
- 30) I should have listened to you. I wish I (had taken – would take – could take – take) your advice.
- 31) You are lucky to be going away. I wish I (had gone – could go – would go – gone) with you.
- 32) I have no energy at the moment. I wish I (would not be – won't be – am not being – weren't) so tired.
- 33) Aren't they ready yet? I wish they (could hurry – had hurried – hurry – hurried) up.
- 34) It would be nice to stay here longer. I wish we (do not have – wouldn't have – didn't have – could have) to leave now.
- 35) When we were in London last year, we didn't have time to see all the things we wanted to see. We wish we (could stay – would stay – stayed – had stayed) longer.
- 36) It's freezing today. I wish it (couldn't be – won't be – weren't – isn't) so cold. I hate cold weather.
- 37) Omnia still doesn't know what he wants to do. I wish he (had decided – could decide – decided – will decide).
- 38) We really didn't enjoy the party. I wish we (did not go – hadn't gone – couldn't go – wouldn't go).
- 39) Leila does not have a pair of jeans. She wishes she (will have – had – had had – could have) a new pair.
- 40) Wesam is very short. He wishes he (could be – were – had been – is) tall.
- 41) I'm looking forward to getting the highest mark in the final exam.
- 42) I wish I (would get – got – have got – could get) the highest mark in the final exam.
- 43) Coco, the clown, had big feet. He wishes he (could have – had – had had – has had) small feet.
- 44) Wesam failed the driving test. He wishes he (did not fail – hadn't failed – wouldn't fail – couldn't fail) it.
- 45) I want to visit London. I wish I (could visit – would visit – visited – had visited) London one day.
- 46) Wesam doesn't have a motorbike. He (could have – had – had had – has had) one.

- 47) I dream to fly a plane. I wish I (could fly – flew – had flew – would fly) a plane.  
 48) My ambition is to be a pilot. I wish I (would be – had been – was – could be) a pilot.  
 49) I'm very poor. I wish I (could be – would be – had been – were) rich.  
 50) Dad doesn't have a car. He wishes he (could have – had had – had – has) one.  
 51) We went to Alexandria in winter. We wish we (would go – could go – went – had gone) there in summer.  
 52) I didn't wait for him at the airport. I wish I (could wait – would wait – had waited) for him there.  
 53) I dream of a yacht. I wish I (could buy – bought – had bought – would buy) one day.  
 54) They don't live in the city. They wish they (could live – lived – had lived – live) in the city.  
 55) Dina wishes she (could join – joined – had joined – would join) the faculty of Arts next year.

**2. Rewrite the sentences using the words in brackets:**

1. Tom has spots in his face. (Tom wishes)
2. I don't have any money. (I wish)
3. She can't join the team. (She wishes)
4. Salma doesn't live in Cairo. (Salma wishes)
5. Freddy doesn't have a radio. (Freddy wishes)
6. We came late last night. (We wish)
7. I didn't go to the party last Friday. (I wish)
8. She has curly hair. (She wishes)
9. I didn't ask the teacher to help me with the homework. (I wish)
10. Sally doesn't play chess. (Sally wishes)
11. I cannot speak a foreign language. (I wish)
12. We don't have a pet. (We wish)
13. It is very cold today. (I wish)
14. Yesterday homework was very hard. (I wish)
15. It won't stop raining. (We wish)



16. She didn't go on holiday to Alexandria last summer. (She wishes)
17. I'm not a good climber so I didn't go on the expedition. (wish)
18. We didn't see the programme so we don't know what you are talking about. (If)
19. Sally told me her email address but I have forgotten it. (should have)
20. Anne left home in a hurry this morning and she forgot to take her racket for the match. (should have)
21. Omnia fell out with the trainer and now she is not playing in the next game. (argue)
22. Our football team hasn't won the cup and they have lost their sponsor. (play better)
23. Wesam hasn't got any money because he bought the new Liverpool shirt. (should have)
24. I missed the race. (wish)
25. Alice is not patient so she didn't wait. (If)
26. We missed the plane because we didn't arrive on time. (wish)
27. It snowed all night. (wish)
28. Omnia wants to go to the university so he studied hard. (If)
29. I like chocolate so much. (wish)
30. They won the match and they are in the final. (If)
31. I don't know the answer. (if only)
32. You don't record the film so we can't see it now. (If)
33. I missed the bus taking the team to the game. (wish)
34. I'm not fit. (wish)
35. The player didn't pass the ball. (should)
36. We didn't win a medal. (If only)

37. The water is cold. I wore a wetsuit in yesterday's race.

(wasn't)

38. Mark tried to score, which was a mistake.

(shouldn't)

39. We were late for the match.

(If only)

40. I've got an incompetent coach.

(wish)

41. I can't swim.

(wish)





**Model Test Unit Eight**

♦ **First Paper:**

**A- Writing: (7 Marks)**

1) Write two paragraphs of not less than 18 lines on ONE only of the following:

a- E-Learning

b- The importance of being green.

**B- Language Functions: (6 Marks)**

2) Write a dialogue of at least six exchanges on the following situation:

A policeman is investigating a suspect for a murder.

**C- Reading Comprehension: (8 Marks)**

3) Read the following passage and answer the questions:

According to the dictionary, a "*whodunit*" is a story about a crime in which you don't know the identity of the criminal until the end. Many authors have written this type of story, but there is no doubt that the most famous "*whodunit*" author is Agatha Christie.

In a typical Agatha Christie "*whodunit*" one of the main characters committed a serious crime. There aren't often any eye witnesses and if there are, they can never identify the criminal, who sometimes comes across them. Then a top detective starts looking into the case. When the detective questions the main characters, they often accuse each other of the crime and give reasons why the person they have accused is guilty. This is the part in which the reader is given clues to the identity of the criminal, but some of the clues are false. These fake clues are called "red herrings" and sometimes an innocent character ends up in prison because of them.

It is such a successful type of story in which the readers try, along with the detective, to discover who the real criminal is.

**A. Answer the following questions:**

1. Give a suitable title for the passage above.
2. Give two definitions of "*Whodunit*"?
3. What does the underlined word "red herrings" mean?
4. Why do you think this type of stories are successful?

**B. Choose the correct answer:**

1. The detective questions the main characters to know the ..... criminal.  
a) innocent      b) guilty      c) fake      d) truthful
2. The underlined word "fake" means .....  
a) true      b) false      c) clear      d) actual
3. The underlined word "them" refers to .....  
a) crimes      b) stories      c) true clues      d) fake clues
4. To "identify the criminal" means to.....the criminal.  
a) find out      b) find across      c) come across      d) familiarize

**D- Literature:**

**Poetry: (4 Marks)**

**4) Answer the following questions:**

Thus in the Soul while Memory prevails,  
The solid Pow'r of Understanding fails;  
Where Beams of warm Imagination play,  
The Memory's soft Figures melt away.

**1- Paraphrase the above stanza.**

**2- Find out two figures of speech.**



## \* Second paper:

### A- Vocabulary & Structure:

#### Choose the correct word(s) in brackets: (5 Marks):

- 1) Before learning karate, they had had poor (portraiture – picture – puncture – posture).
- 2) Bullies hide their (insensibilities – insecurities – infelicities – incongruities) by choosing people who lack self – confidence.
- 3) Dairy products may (provoke – invoke – revoke – evoke) allergic reactions in some people.
- 4) Despite her success, she was a very (downtown – down – to – earth – downturn – downward) person.
- 5) I'm not very good at keeping secrets and I give the game (off – up – away – out).
- 6) It was meant to be a surprise but my brother gave the game (away – in – out – off).
- 7) If Sally had been more careful with her money, she (won't have to – wouldn't have to – wouldn't have had to – don't have to) ask for a bank loan now.
- 8) If I had a car, I (will pick – would pick – would have picked – pick) you from the airport last night.
- 9) If you (take – is taking – took – had taken) the medicine yesterday, you would feel better now.
- 10) If you hadn't gone on that shopping yesterday, you (would have had – could have – would have – could have had) enough money to pay the landlord when he comes round tonight.
- 11) I like their (motto – headline – slogan – mantra) "Cool trainers for tomorrow's stars!"
- 12) If teenagers are your target (spectators – viewers – audience – observers), then sport is a great way of reaching them.
- 13) Jana was in a hurry. She was hit by a car. She wishes she (hasn't been – hadn't been – weren't – wasn't) in a hurry.
- 14) I won't be able to work out this sum. I wish I (could work it out – worked it out – had worked it out – would work it out).
- 15) I hope to see this film tomorrow evening. I wish I (had seen – saw – could see – would see) it.
- 16) Nada didn't go to school yesterday. She wishes she (could go – went – had gone – would go) there.

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

- 1) I didn't do my homework so the teacher is angry with me. (If)  
.....
- 2) Sam lost his mobile phone so he has use his dad's old one. (If)  
.....
- 3) We didn't see the match so we don't know what happened. (If)  
.....
- 4) It is very cold today. (I wish)  
.....
- 5) Sally told me her email address but I have forgotten it. (should have)  
.....

**B- Literature: (12 Marks):**

**The play: (6 Marks):**

**3-A-Answer TWO quotations only:**

1. "Don't blame me for this haste of mine. Now go with me and this holy man and we shall be married."
2. "How can that be? Have you forgotten yourself? Is it so long? Cesario, husband, stay!"
3. "One face, one voice, one habit and two persons."

**B-Answer THREE questions only:**

1. Why did Olivia send a servant after Cesario with a diamond ring?
2. How did Viola feel when the man wanted to fight her?
3. How was Viola saved from the man who attacked her?
4. Why was Cesario (Viola) surprised when the stranger asked her to give him his bag of money back?



## New Vocabulary

Words	Meaning	Definitions & Examples
● literature (noun) (uncountable)	الادب	Books, plays, poems etc that people think are important and good ➤ I'm studying the American <u>literature</u> at university.
● read through/over (phrasal verb)	تصفح	To read something carefully from beginning to end to check details ➤ I <u>read through</u> the article to understand its meaning.
● digital (adj)	رقمي	Using a system in which information is recorded or sent in the form of numbers ➤ He had a <u>digital</u> camera.
● advance (noun) (countable) = development/ progress	تقدم	A change, discovery or invention that brings progress ➤ Mobile phone is one of the major <u>advances</u> of the 20 <sup>th</sup> century.
● make an advance in/on		➤ Lots of technological <u>advances</u> are <u>made</u> in science these days.
● communication (noun) (uncountable)	اتصالات   نقل معلومات	The process by which people exchange information or express their thoughts and feelings ➤ In our company, there is good <u>communication</u> between various departments.
● dramatically (adv)	بشكل كبير	Great and suddenly ➤ Computers have changed <u>dramatically</u> the workplace.
● epic (noun) (countable)	ملحمة	A book, poem or film that tells a long story about brave actions and exciting events ➤ The film was about the <u>epic</u> poem "Beowulf".
● Sumerian (noun) (countable)	سومري	A person who is from Sumer (southern Iraq) ➤ The epic was engraved on a stone by the <u>Sumerians</u> .

● engrave (verb)	نقش   حفر	To cut words or designs on metal, wood, glass etc ➤ Their names are <u>engraved</u> on a stone.
● theme (noun) (countable)	فكرة رئيسة	The main subject or idea in a piece of writing, film etc ➤ The main <u>theme</u> of the book is the importance of honesty.
● heroism (noun) (uncountable) = (bravery/ courage) X Cowardice	بطولة   شجاعة	Very great courage ➤ He was awarded because of his <u>heroism</u> .
● quest (noun) (countable)	بحث   سعي	A long search for something that is difficult to find ➤ My research is on the <u>quest</u> for human happiness.
● eternal (adj) = everlasting/ never ending	أبدي	Continuing forever and having no end ➤ You are always the <u>eternal</u> optimist.
● recital (noun) (countable)	عزف منفرد   تلاوة القراء كلمة أو شعر	A performance of music or poetry, usually given by one person ➤ He gave a <u>recital</u> of his favourite poems at the party.
● memorize (verb)	يحفظ عن ظهر قلب	To learn facts, words, music etc, so that you can remember them later ➤ The poem was easy to <u>memorize</u> because of its repeated phrases.
● record (verb)	يسجل   يقيّد   يدون	To write information down or to store it in a computer, so that it can be looked at in the future ➤ Make sure you <u>record</u> the date you bought the tickets.
● device (noun) (countable)	جهاز   أداة	A special way of doing something that makes it easier to do ➤ <u>Testing</u> yourself with information on cards is a useful device for studying.
● experiment with (verb)	يقوم بتجربة شيء	To try using various ideas, methods etc to find out how good they are ➤ The students freely <u>experimented</u> with paints.
● philosophy (noun) (uncountable)	علم الفلسفة	The study of nature, truth, evil etc ➤ Plato's writing made <u>philosophy</u> available to the public.
● literary criticism	النقد الأدبي	The study of the methods used in writing literature ➤ Poetics is a work of <u>literary</u> criticism which is still studied all over the world.



● <b>screenwriter (noun)</b> (countable)	كاتب سيناريو	A person who writes the story for a film or TV ➤ Three <u>screenwriters</u> work on that show.
● <b>limit (yourself) to (something) (verb)</b>	يقيّد نفسه	To stop yourself from doing what you want or from developing ➤ I <u>limit</u> myself to two cups of coffee a day.
● <b>degenerate into (verb) = get worse</b>	ينحط / يفسد	To become worse ➤ Relations between the two countries have <u>degenerated into</u> war.
● <b>stagnation (noun)</b> (uncountable)	ركود / جمود	The state of not making progress ➤ He suffered a period of <u>stagnation</u> in his job as he wasn't promoted.
● <b>flourished (adj) = thriving</b>	مزدهر	Developed in a successful way ➤ The business started slowly, but it soon <u>flourished</u> as sales increased.
● <b>caliph (noun)</b> (countable)	خليفة	A Muslim ruler in the past ➤ The House of Wisdom was set up under the <u>caliph</u> Harun Al-Rashid.
● <b>set up (phrasal verb)</b>	ينشئ	To place or build something somewhere ➤ A new hospital was <u>set up</u> in the town.
● <b>empire (noun)</b> (countable)	امبرطورية	A group of countries that are controlled by one ruler or government ➤ The book describes the growth of the <u>empire</u> of Alexander the Great.
● <b>scholar (noun)</b> (countable)	عالم / باحث	An intelligent, well-educated person who knows a lot about a particular subject ➤ Arab <u>scholars</u> translated Greek texts into Arabic.
● <b>accumulate (verb) = amass</b>	تكتسب / تراكم	To get more and more money, knowledge etc over a period of time ➤ Children gradually <u>accumulate</u> knowledge as they grow up.
● <b>investigation (noun)</b> (countable) = enquiry	تحقيق / بحث / استقصاء	An official try to find out the truth about something such as a crime, accident or scientific problem ➤ We carried out an <u>investigation</u> into the habits of teenagers.
● <b>preserve (verb)</b>	يحافظ على شيء من التلف أو الضياع	To save something or someone from being harmed or destroyed ➤ They encourage the planting of new trees to <u>preserve</u> our forests.



● destruction (noun) (uncountable) = destroy	تدمير   تخريب	The act of destroying something ➤ The war brought death and <u>destruction</u> to the country.
● natural disaster (noun) (countable) = catastrophe	كارثة طبيعية	A sudden event such as a flood, storm etc which is caused by nature ➤ Thousands of people died out of <u>natural</u> disaster.
● fade (verb)	يتلاشى   يتضاءل	To gradually disappear ➤ The Islamic Golden Age <u>faded</u> a long time ago.
● undergo (verb)	يخضع   يتحمل   يعانى	A change, unpleasant experience etc happens to you ➤ The country has <u>undergone</u> lots of changes recently.
● revival (noun) (countable)	احياء   التبعث	When something becomes popular again ➤ Egyptian food is enjoying a <u>revival</u> at the moment all over the world.
● Renaissance	عصر النهضة	The period in Europe when people became interested in the Greek and Roman literature
● Dark Ages	العصور المظلمة	The period in Europe after the end of the Roman Empire
● renewed (adj) (only before noun)	متجدد	Starting again with increased interest ➤ There was a <u>renewed</u> interest in the works of the Greeks.
● aristocracy (noun) (pl: aristocracies) = upper class	طبقة راقية   استقراطية	The people in the highest social class who have a lot of land, money and power ➤ Her family belongs to the old <u>aristocracy</u> of London.
● literate (adj) X illiterate	متعلم   متقف	Able to read and write/ well educated ➤ People have become more <u>literate</u> and more educated recently.
● wealthy (adj) = rich	غني	Having a lot of money ➤ We aren't one of the <u>wealthy</u> nations of the world.
● thanks to (someone/something) (noun) (plural)	بفضل	Because of someone or something ➤ <u>Thanks to</u> a lot of hard work, the project was a great success.
● printing press (noun) (countable) = printing machine	ماكينة الطباعة	A machine that prints newspapers, books etc ➤ The <u>printing press</u> was invented by Johann Gutenberg.
● immediate (adj)	فوري	Happening or done at one without delay ➤ They promised <u>immediate</u> action to help the homeless.



● <b>impact (noun)</b> (countable) = effect/influence	تأثير	The effect or influence that an event, situation etc has on someone or something ➤ We should consider the major <u>impacts</u> of air pollution.
● <b>privileged (adj)</b>	متميز	Having advantages because of your wealth, social position etc ➤ Only a <u>privileged</u> few can afford private education.
● <b>legend (noun)</b> (countable)	أسطورة	An old well-known story about brave people, adventures or magical events ➤ I've read a book about Greek <u>legends</u> .
● <b>folk tales</b>	حكايات شعبية	They are traditional and typical of the ordinary people who live in a particular area ➤ Collections of popular <u>folk tales</u> were published.
● <b>prose (noun)</b> (uncountable)	نثر	Written language in its usual form unlike poetry ➤ Poets write easily about love than <u>prose</u> writers. Elite Book
● <b>revolution (noun)</b> (countable)	ثورة	A complete change in ways of thinking, methods of working etc ➤ In the last ten years, there has been a <u>revolution</u> in education.
● <b>essential for (adj)</b>	ضروري أساسي	Extremely important and necessary ➤ A good diet is <u>essential</u> for everyone.
<b>Workbook</b>		
● <b>genre</b>	نوع	A particular type of book, film etc ➤ What <u>genre</u> is the book, comedy or tragedy?
● <b>would-be</b>		Hoping to do something ➤ He gave great help to <u>would-be</u> novelists.
● <b>plot</b>	حبكة درامية	The events in a story and how they develop ➤ The <u>plot</u> of the novel was a bit confusing.
● <b>turning point</b>	نقطة تحول	A time when an important change happens ➤ Meeting her was a <u>turning point</u> in his life.

● climax	ذروة الأحداث	The most important and exciting part of a book ➤ The film reaches its <b>climax</b> in its final scene.
● redeeming	يصلح	Stopping something or someone from being completely bad ➤ The system failed and there was no way to <b>redeem</b> it.
● manuscript	نسخة تجريبية للتفويض	➤ A typed or hand-written copy of a book that hasn't been printed yet ➤ I read his novel in <b>manuscript</b> .
● draft	مسودة	a first copy of a piece of writing ➤ It's better to make a <b>draft</b> when you write a paragraph or an essay.

## Extend P. 78

### ♦ Reading & Types of books:

Words	Meaning	Definitions & Examples
☼ bestseller (noun) (countable)	أكثر الكتب مبيعا	A popular book that many people buy ➤ The book is already a <b>bestseller</b> in America.
☼ bookworm (noun) (countable)	محب للقراءة	Someone who likes reading very much ➤ I used to be a <b>bookworm</b> when I was younger.
☼ browse (verb)	يتصفح	To look through the pages of a book, magazine etc to find out the most interesting parts ➤ She likes <b>browsing</b> in the bookshops and looking at novels.
☼ flick through (phrasal verb)	يتصفح سريعا	To look at a book, magazine etc quickly without reading everything ➤ They <b>flicked through</b> the fashion magazine.
☼ from cover to cover	من الغلاف الى الغلاف	To read a whole book, magazine etc ➤ I read the magazine <b>from cover to cover</b> .



☀ look up (phrasal verb)	يبحث عن شيء في كتاب	To try to find information in a book, on a computer etc ➤ My teacher tells us to <b>look up</b> difficult words in the dictionary.
☀ pore over (phrasal verb)	تأمل	To read or look at something very carefully for a long time ➤ She has been <b>poring over</b> a book for hours.
☀ take out (phrasal verb)	يستعير كتاب	To borrow books from library ➤ You can't <b>take out</b> six books at a time.
☺ reference book	كتاب مرجعي	A book such as a dictionary that you look at to find information ➤ You need lots of <b>reference</b> book for your research.
☺ travel guide	دليل السفر / دليل سياحي	A book for tourists that gives information about interesting places ➤ Buy yourself a <b>travel guide</b> before going to Paris.
☺ novel	قصة طويلة / رواية	A long written story in which the characters and events are usually imaginary; not real ➤ I've read a <b>novel</b> by Charles Dickens.
☺ textbook	الكتاب المدرسي	A book that contains information about a subject people study at school or university ➤ She has lost her biology <b>textbook</b> before exams.
☺ biography (noun) (pl: biographies)	سيرة / قصة حياة شخص كُتبت عن طريق شخص آخر	A book about a real person's life written by another person ➤ He wrote an outstanding <b>biography</b> of Gamal Abdel-Nasser.
☺ autobiography (noun) (pl: autobiographies)	سيرة ذاتية	A book that someone has written about their own life ➤ In <b>Taha Hussein's autobiography</b> , he mentioned how he became blind.

● <b>anthology (noun) (pl: anthologies) = collection</b>	مقطعات   مجموعة مختارات أدبية	A set of stories, poems, song etc. written by different people, collected together in one book ➤ We studied an <b>anthology</b> of American literature.
● <b>encyclopedia</b>	موسوعة   دائرة معارف	A book or CD containing facts about many different subjects or containing many detailed facts about one subject ➤ I looked up the Gulf war in the <b>encyclopedia</b> .

## • The parts of a book:

Words	Meaning	Definitions & Examples
● <b>bibliography (noun) (pl: bibliographies)</b>	قائمة المراجع	A list of the books the writer has referred to when writing their own book
● <b>appendix (noun) (pl: appendices)</b>	ملحق	A part at the end of the book containing extra information
● <b>index (noun) (pl: indexes)</b>	فهرس	An alphabetical list of all the people and subjects that appear in a book
● <b>glossary (noun) (pl: glossaries)</b>	قاموس مصطلحات   كلمات	A list of difficult words and their meanings, often at the back of a book
● <b>footnote</b>	ملاحظة مكتوبة في نهاية الصفحة	A note at the bottom of the page in a book, which gives more information about something
● <b>content page</b>	صفحة المحتويات	A list of the units or chapters in a book with the number of the page they begin on
● <b>blurb</b>	دعاية عن الكتاب مكتوبة على ظهر الكتاب	A short description on the back of a book giving information about it to make people buy it
● <b>acknowledgements</b>	شكر وتقدير	A short piece of writing at the beginning or end of a book in which the writer thanks all the people who have helped him or her



## Exercises

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

1. (Acknowledgements – Blurb – glossary – bibliography) is a short description on the back of a book giving information about it to make people buy it.
2. (Anthology – Ornithology – pathology – mythology) is a set of stories, poems, song etc that are written by different people, and collected together in one book.
3. (Appendix – Bibliography – glossary – content page) is a list of the books the writer has referred to when writing their own book.
4. (Banknote – Keynote – Footnote – Cover note) a note at the bottom of the page in a book, which gives more information about something
5. (Bibliographies – Glossaries – Acknowledgements – Blurbs) are the short piece of writing at the beginning or end of a book in which the writer thanks all the people who have helped him or her.
6. (Contrary – Literary – Arbitrary – Library) criticism is the study of the methods used in writing literature.
7. (Digital – Manual – Automatic – Analogue) camera are less wasteful because you can select the photos before you get them printed.
8. (Index – Appendix – Codex – Content page) is an alphabetical list of all the people and subjects that appear in a book.
9. (Index – Footnote – Bibliography – Appendix) is a part at the end of the book containing extra information.
10. (Screenwriter – Author – Novelist – Playwright) is a person who writes the story for a film or TV.
11. (Travel guide – Textbook – Autobiography – Biography) is a book that someone has written about their own life.
12. (Travel guide – Textbook – Autobiography – Biography) is the story of a person's life written by someone else.
13. "Wuthering Heights" is a classic of English (legislature – ligature – lecturer – literature).
14. A (biography – textbook – travel guide – reference book) is a book that contains information about a subject people study at school or university.
15. A (biography – textbook – travel guide – reference book) is a long written story about invented characters and events.
16. A (textbook – novel – reference book – travel guide) is a book for tourists that gives information about interesting places.
17. A (textbook – novel – reference book – travel guide) is a book such as a dictionary that you look at to find information.
18. A good diet is (exponential – existential – experiential – essential) for everyone.
19. A lot of people are tired of pop music and there has been a (rival – revival – survival – arrival) of interest in traditional music.
20. A new hospital was set (back – out – up – down) in the town for the poor.



21. A well-designed sports shoe should absorb the (artifact – compact – impact – abstract) on the 28 bones in each foot.
22. After the fall of Roman, Britain degenerated (in – of – into – up) the Dark Ages.
23. Air bags are designed to soften the (impact – compact – abstract – artifact) of crash victims.
24. Always read (into – out – up – through) your work when you've finished.
25. Andy spent ages poring (on – in – over – for) the details in the contract.
26. Arab (scalars – scholars – collars – cellars) translated Greek texts into Arabic.
27. As a (breathy – earthy – wealthy – healthy) businessman, he couldn't even imagine real poverty.
28. As a musical prodigy, he played solo (talks – speeches – conversations – recitals) by the age of 12.
29. Athletes must (undergo – undercook – undercut – underline) drugs test before competing in championships.
30. Book prices fell because of the invention of the (printing – writing – copying – photocopying) press.
31. Buy yourself a (biography – textbook – travel guide – reference book) before going to Paris.
32. Children gradually (emulate – accumulate – simulate – formulate) knowledge as they grow up.
33. Computer literacy becomes an (essential – existential – exponential – experiential) as the ability to drive a car.
34. Computers have changed (didactically – dramatically – domestically – diplomatically) the workplace.
35. Death and rebirth is a common (genre – theme – event – character) in Eliot's poetry.
36. Dirt and dust soon (formulate – simulate – emulate – accumulate) if a house isn't cleaned regularly.
37. Does it have a/an (Acknowledgements – Blurb – glossary – bibliography) at the back that explains any technical words?
38. Don't write down your password, (memorize – materialize – memorize – minimize) it.
39. During a successful business career, she (emulated – accumulated – simulated – formulated) a great amount of wealth.
40. During the emergency, people stocked up on (exponential – existential – experiential – essential) items like medicine and food tins.
41. Each night I tried to (memorize – materialize – memorize – minimize) long lists of verbs.
42. Educational standards are (degenerating – incinerating – degenerating – generating) year after year because of lack of funds.
43. Egyptian food is enjoying a (survival – arrival – revival – rival) at the moment all over the world.
44. Europe degenerated into the Dark Ages while the Islamic Empire (flourished – cherished – perished – impoverished).
45. Every year I (renew – reboot – react – rewrite) my membership of the sports club.
46. For most people, the desire to study (legislature – ligature – lecturer – literature) begins with a love of reading.



47. Green plants help to (react - renew - reapply - reboot) the earth's oxygen supply.
48. Having so little money to spend on a car does (omit - admit - limit - permit) you in your choice.
49. He (accords - affords - records - rewords) everything that happens in his life in his diary.
50. He (simulated - formulated - accumulated - emulated) a lot of wealth from his investments in oil but then lost it all.
51. He called for (investigation - invocation - invitation - invalidation) into the hospital's management.
52. He checked the (appendix - glossary - index - bibliography) for further information.
53. He developed quickly as a writer, but there are now signs of (stagnation - progress - development - advance) and he's repeating the same ideas.
54. He feels very (reneged - underprivileged - privileged - alleged) to have received such a prize from the president.
55. He gave a (speech - recital - talk - conversation) of his favourite poems at the party.
56. He had a (analogue - manual - digital - automatic) camera which is connected to his computer.
57. He had made health care the center (character - event - genre - theme) of his campaign.
58. He suffered a period of (progress - advance - development - stagnation) in his job as he wasn't promoted.
59. He was a distinguished (scholar - cellar - scalar - collar) of Russian history.
60. He was awarded because of his (heroism - hedonism - humanism - holism).
61. He wrote an outstanding (autobiography - biography - textbook - travel guide) of Gamal Abdel-Nasser.
62. He's a (bestseller - bookworm - bookmark - bookcase) as he's always got his head in a book.
63. Her cool manner is just a (novice - crevice - advice - device) to avoid having to talk to people.
64. Her family belongs to the old aristocracy of London.
65. Her health (generated - regenerated - degenerated - incinerated) quickly and she died.
66. Her health has improved (didactically - dramatically - domestically - diplomatically) since she has started on this new diet.
67. Her husband made her (record - reword - afford - accord) every penny she spent.
68. His first book became a (bestseller - bookworm - bookmark - bookcase) and was latter made into a film.
69. His name was (braved - depraved - engraved - raved) on the silver cup.
70. Hope is (invading - grading - evading - fading) that the missing child is still alive.
71. I (limit - admit - permit - omit) myself to two cups of coffee a day.
72. I can (browse - pore over - take out - look up) for hours in the local bookshop before I finally decide which book I want to buy.
73. I found the article while I was (browsing - poring over - taking out - looking up) some old magazines.
74. I got that job thanks (to - for - of - from) her recommendation.



75. I have (emulated – accumulated – simulated – formulated) a large amount of books since starting university.
76. I have been (alleged – privileged – underprivileged – reneged) to work with *Ahmed Zewail*.
77. I look (up – out – on – in) information in an online encyclopedia when I'm doing my homework.
78. I read (out – through – up – into) the article to understand its meaning.
79. I read the (glossary – blurb – bibliography – acknowledgements) on the back of the book before deciding to buy it.
80. I read the magazine from (cover to cover – age to page – index to index – chapter to chapter) to find a new hairstyle.
81. I read your proposal (up – into – through – out) last night and I think we'll agree to it.
82. I spent my time browsing the bestseller books in bookshops. I've always preferred reading (hose – expose – dose – prose) to poetry.
83. I take (on – off – out – in) three books from the library, but now I don't think I'll have time to read them.
84. I used to be a (bookmark – bookcase – bookworm – bestseller) when I was younger.
85. I was flicking (through – on – out – off) a magazine at the dentists and I saw a picture of Diane's dad.
86. I'm studying the American (lecture – literature – ligature – legislature) at university.
87. I've been asked to (limit – admit – permit – omit) my speech to 10 minutes maximum.
88. I've only time to flick (through – on – out – off) your report but it seems to be fine.
89. I've read a (reference book – travel guide – textbook – novel) by Charles Dickens.
90. If your eyes are affected by the shampoo, seek (immediate – associate – collegiate – intermediate) medical attention.
91. In our company, there is good (communication – classification – complication – certification) between various departments.
92. In *Taha Hussein's* (autobiography – biography – textbook – travel guide), he mentioned how he became blind.
93. In the last ten years, there has been a (evolution – revolution – convolution – devolution) in education.
94. It's our duty to (observe – conserve – preserve – reserve) our planet for the future generations.
95. Lots of technological (observances – irrelevances – connivances – advances) are made in science these days.
96. Make sure you (accord – afford – record – reword) the date you bought the tickets.
97. Many people are concerned about the (destruction – obstruction – construction – instruction) of rainforests.
98. Mobile phone is one of the major (connivances – advances – observance – irrelevances) of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.
99. Mum (underlined – undercut – underwent – undercooked) a major surgery last year.
100. My dad read the newspaper from (index to index – chapter to chapter – cover to cover – page to page) every morning to know all the current events.
101. My memory of childhood (grades – fades – invades – evades) as time goes by.



102. My own (pathology – phonology – philosophy – psychology) is to take all the opportunities you can in life.
103. My research is on the (quilt – quest – quart – quiet) for human happiness.
104. My teacher advised me to spend a couple of minutes just reading (into – out – up – through) my essay.
105. My teacher tells us to look (in – on – up – out) difficult words in the dictionary.
106. *Naguib Mahfouz* was awarded the Nobel Prize for (Lecture – Literature – Ligature – Legislature).
107. Nothing will stop them in their (quart – quilt – quiet – quest) for truth.
108. Only a (alleged – privileged – underprivileged – reneged) few can afford private education.
109. Only have of the population is (uneducated – literate – ignorant – illiterate), so lots of reading classes are needed.
110. Over the years her beauty had (evaded – faded – graded – invaded) a little.
111. People have become more (illiterate – ignorant – literate – uneducated) and more educated recently.
112. Plato's writing made (philosophy – psychology – phonology – pathology) available to the public.
113. Poetics is a work of (library – arbitrary – contrary – literary) criticism which is still studied all over the world.
114. Poets write easily about love than (dose – prose – expose – hose) writers.
115. Prices have increased (diplomatically – domestically – didactically – dramatically) in the last few years.
116. Radio was the pilot's only means of (certification – communication – complication – classification).
117. Read the contract (up – into – through – out) carefully before you sign it.
118. Recent (observances – irrelevances – connivances – advances) in medical science mean that this illness can be cured.
119. Relations between the two countries have (generated – regenerated – degenerated – incinerated) into war.
120. Sending advertising by email is very successful as a marketing (advice – device – crevice – novice).
121. She does aerobics four times a week in her (quest – quilt – quiet – quart) to achieve the perfect body.
122. She gave a (speech – recital – talk – conversation) of her new poem in the theatre.
123. She has (omitted – admitted – limited – permitted) herself to 1000 calories a day to lose weight.
124. She has been poring (on – in – over – for) textbooks for hours to get high marks in exams.
125. She has lost her biology (bookworm – textbook – travel guide – novel) before exams.
126. She likes (taking out – browsing – looking up – poring over) in the bookshops and looking at novels.
127. Some children (undercook – underline – undercut – undergo) a complete transformation when they become teenagers.



128. Speech is the fastest method of (communication – classification – complication – certification) between people.
129. Testing yourself with information on cards is a useful (advice – device – crevice – novice) for studying.
130. Thanks (of – from – to – for) a lot of hard work, the project was a great success.
131. The (appendix – glossary – index – bibliography) is a list of difficult words and their meanings, often at the back of a book.
132. The (epic – aspic – biopic – topic) was engraved on a stone by the Sumerians.
133. The (genre – theme – event – character) of freedom runs through most of his novels.
134. The (index – appendix – codex – content page) is a list of the units or chapters in a book with the number of the page they begin on.
135. The (photocopying – printing – copying – writing) press was invented by Johann Gutenberg.
136. The "Iliad" is perhaps the most studied (topic – aspic – epic – biopic) of all time.
137. The anti-smoking campaign had quite a/an (artefact – compact – impact – abstract) on young people.
138. The army left a trail of (construction – destruction – instruction – obstruction) behind them.
139. The audience waited in silence for the poet to begin his (talks – speeches – conversations – recitals).
140. The author made sure he had included everyone in his (Glossary – blurb – bibliography – acknowledgements).
141. The book describes the growth of the (spire – empire – umpire – vampire) of Alexander the Great.
142. The book is already a (bookworm – bestseller – bookcase – bookmark) in America. More than two million copies have been sold.
143. The bookshop was full of people (taking out – browsing – looking up – poring over) the bestsellers.
144. The bracelet was (engraved – depraved – raved – braved) with her name and date of birth.
145. The Britain ruled a/an (vampire – umpire – empire – spire) on which the sun would never set.
146. The business started slowly, but it soon (impoverished – perished – flourished – cherished) as sales increased.
147. The champion's name was (raved – engraved – depraved – braved) on the trophy.
148. The collection of poems in the (mythology – anthology – pathology – ornithology) was outstanding.
149. The company doesn't make any profits because of (stagnation – progress – development – advance).
150. The company is engaged in the (fraternal – internal – external – eternal) search for a product that will lead the market. Their research is endless.
151. The country has (undergone – undercooked – undercut – underlined) lots of changes recently.



52. The earthquake caused loss of life and property (destruction – obstruction – construction – instruction).
53. The electronics industry has (flourished – cherished – perished – impoverished) in the last decade.
54. The exam results get worse every year because the educational standards at this school are (degenerating – incinerating – degenerating – generating).
55. The film was about the (epic – aspic – biopic – topic) poem "Beowulf".
56. The House of Wisdom was set (up – down – out – back) under the caliph Harun Al-Rashid.
57. The iron coins are poorly (observed – conserved – preserved – reserved) and have rusted.
58. The Islamic Golden Age (invaded – graded – evaded – faded) a long time ago.
59. The jeweler skillfully (raved – engraved – depraved – braved) the initials on the wedding ring.



## Grammar

### Defining Relative Clauses

- Relative Pronouns: (who / which / that / where / whose / when / why)
- Defining relative clauses come immediately after a noun and give important information about that noun.
  - He is a doctor. (Which doctor?)
  - He is the doctor who helped my grandma.
- They can go in the middle or at the end of the sentences.
  - The man who told me about the way was quite old.
  - She is the vet who looks after my cat.
- Defining relative pronouns are different. Look at the chart below.

who (that)	people
which (that)	things
where = in which / at which	places
When = on which / in which	time
Why = for which	reason
whose	possessions ملكيه

- 21<sup>st</sup> march is the day on which / when we give presents to mothers.
- The reason why / for which I wrote *Elite Book* is to help students.

#### • Reduced Relative Clauses:

- *Who* or *Which* can replace the subject or object of a sentence. When they replace the object, you can omit or remove them.

- She is the girl who works in this office.
- She is the girl (who) I met.
- She is the girl I met.
- She is the girl I saw on the bus.

(subject)  
(object)  
(omitted)  
(omitted)

- We can sometimes remove the relative pronouns (*who, which, that + the verb to 'be'*) in SUBJECT relative clause. These clauses are called reduced relative clauses.
  - Only the writers (who are) on the list have to be studied.
  - Online encyclopedias are perfect for someone (that is) trying to save space on their computers.
  - I bought an old book (which was) written in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.
  - Charles Dickens, (who was) the author of *Hard Times*, was a famous writer.



- \* We can't reduce object relative clauses in this way.
- > Only the writers which I spoke about must be studied.

- \* We can use reduced relative clauses after (there is / there are / there was / there were)
- > There are some people (who are) listening to an audio book.
- > There was a car (which was) parked in front of the shop.

- \* We often use that instead of Who or Which.
- > Here's the book which / that you wanted.
- > Did you thank the person who / that saved you?

## Non-Defining Relative Clauses

### ♦ Non-defining Relative Pronouns: (who / which / where / whose)

- \* Non-Defining relative clauses come immediately after a noun and give extra information about that noun.

- ♣ Adel Imam is a famous actor.  
Anything else?

- ♣ Adel Imam, who comes from Egypt, is a famous actor.

- ♣ Charlotte Bronte wrote Jane Eyre.  
Anything else?

- ♣ Charlotte Bronte, (who was) born in 1816, wrote Jane Eyre.

- \* Non-Defining relative clauses start with a comma and end with a comma.

- ♣ Charles Dickens, who wrote Oliver Twist, is the most famous English novelist.

- \* We can't omit / remove Non-Defining relative clauses, and we can't replace Who / Which with That.

- ♣ Abraham Lincoln, (who was) the president of the USA in the 19th century, was shot while he was attending a play. ✓

- ♣ ~~Abraham Lincoln, that was the president of the USA in the 19th century, was shot while he was attending a play.~~ ✗



## Exercises

### Choose the correct word(s) in brackets:

- The magazine (which – it – which it – in which) serialized *Geogry Zeiden's* historical novels was *al-hilal*.
- What was the name of the writer (who – which you – you – on which) write your essay about?
- The bookshop (which – that – that I – where) always go to is closing down.
- The character (who he – who – which – which he) goes abroad to look for work is based on the author.
- The teacher (we – who – which – that) liked the most, taught English.
- The publisher is looking for writers (who are – who they are – are – that they are) speakers of Arabic and English.
- There are a few rules (which can – which you can – that can – by which can) follow if you want to write an essay.
- I met some friends (that live – that they live – which they live – where live) in London.
- Have you read the play (when will – when we will – that will – that we will) be studying next year.
- I want to write an email to the bookshop (where sent – in which sent – that sent – that they sent) me the wrong books.
- It was a play (who will – who we will – that will – that we will) never forget.
- You have to take these books to the library (where borrowed – where you borrowed – that borrowed – that you borrowed) them from.
- The purpose (in – on – at – for) which this machine was invented was to increase production.
- The 23<sup>rd</sup> April is the day (which – who – in which – on which) both Miguel Cervantes and William Shakespeare died.
- The recital (in – on – to – by) which we were invited was cancelled.
- Shorditch is a neighbourhood (by which – in which – on which – to which) Shakespeare built his theatre.
- That's the university (by which – in which – on which – to which) *Naguib Mahfouz* studied.
- There are some poets (to read – read – reading – to reading) their own work.
- There is a book shop (selling – sold – to selling – sell) books at half price.
- There were some CDs (producing – are produced – produced – were produced) by local singers.
- There was a bag (was left – left – leaving – was leaving) on the train.
- There were two robbers (to try – trying – to trying – were tried) to steal the shop.
- There were some boys (waiting – waited – wait – to waiting) to see the accident.
- There was some food (was prepared – prepared – preparing – prepare) for us.
- There is a concert (arranging – is arranging – arranged – is arranged) for next Friday.
- There were a few people (asking – asked – are asked – were asked) for help.



27. The reason (which – for which – by which – in which) I wrote Elite Book is to help my dear students.
28. Books (are sold – sold – which sold – to sell) on the internet are usually cheaper than books for sale in bookshops.
29. George Eliot, (wrote – who wrote – had written – writes) the *Mill*, was born in England.
30. The poems (were printed – printed – that printed – which printed) in the 17<sup>th</sup> century were much longer than today's poems.
31. There are over two million free e-books (which available – that available – are available – available) on the internet.
32. It seems a good reason (which – on which – by which – for which) the makers of the e-books think they will be successful.
33. E-books can give you the chance to read titles (written – have been written – which written – have written) in other languages.
34. My mobile phone was very modern in the year (which – in which – on which – for which) I bought it.
35. There are some people (are standing – were standing – standing – stand) outside the door.
36. They gave me a collection of poem (that written – which written – has written – written) by William Wordsworth.
37. I didn't like the film (saw – I saw – that saw – which saw) last week.
38. That was the day (for which – by which – in which – on which) I started the university.
39. That's the reason (for – to – by – on) which I decided to study law.
40. There was a girl (who sitting – was sitting – that sitting – sitting) alone on the bench.
41. The town in (where – that – who – which) we spend the summer is on the coast.
42. I met the teacher (which is going – is going – who is going – where is going) to take our translation classes.
43. The novel (that won – won – that was won – winning) the prize was written by a computer!
44. The day (on – at – by – for) which my book was published we had a big celebration.
45. I only enjoy novels (which written – written – that written – were written) in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.
46. There are lots of people (who have read – read – have read – had read) all of his books.
47. The reporter (who – no relative – that he – who he) wants to interview you has arrived.
48. The reason (in – by – on – for) which we didn't buy the book was that it was sold out.
49. He has a collection of books (signed – which are – are signed – were signed) by their authors.
50. There is a bookshop (books – sells books – which sells books – sold) on our university reading list.
51. The stories (who – when – no relative – why) I was told in my childhood are still fresh in my memory.
52. There were about 500 people (were waiting – waiting – are waiting – who waiting) to greet the winner of the Nobel Prize.
53. There were some homeless people (were living – are living – who living – living) on the underground.



54. I prefer books (are published – were published – published – that published) in hardback.
55. There are hundreds of novels (are stored – were stored – stored – has stored) on this e-book.
56. Maths, English and science are subjects (are studied – that studied – which are studied – which have studied) by all British school children.
57. The teacher asked us about the woman (where – who – whose – which) became the first female crew manager of firefighters.
58. He is the man (which – who – whom – where) interviewed me for the new job.
59. Students (where – that – which – whose) eat a good breakfast often do better at school.
60. A building site is a place (which – whose – where – that) houses are built.
61. Supermarkets are using RFID tags (whose – that – who – where) can be read at a distance.
62. A comedy is a film (that – who – whom – whose) makes you laugh.
63. An orphan is a child (that – who – whose – where) parents are dead.
64. Unskilled work is work (who – which – whose – where) requires no training.
65. Flip-flops are sandals (which – where – whose – who) you wear on the beach.
66. A zebra crossing is a place (in which – that – when – in where) we cross the road.
67. A widower is a man (which – who – whom – whose) wife is dead.
68. A lifeguard is a person (whom – who – whose – why) watchers to make sure that the swimmers are safe.
69. That's the hospital (whose – which – where – who) my sister works.
70. She works as part of a team (where – which – who – whose) is in Paris.

**28 Rewrite the following sentences using the word(s) in brackets:**

1. A scarf is a piece of clothing worn in the winter. (which)  
.....
2. In the past, philosophy was a subject taught in schools all around the world. (that)  
.....
3. The customers in the bookshop all wanted to buy the same book. (who)  
.....
4. Students studying ancient literature have an extra lecture this afternoon. (who)  
.....
5. The new magazine, available only on the internet, is for teenage readers. (which)  
.....
6. People waiting for the author to sign their books are wasting their time. (who)  
.....
7. Jane Austen, an English author, wrote many novels about English society. (who)  
.....
8. My new Rayton e-book, voted the best e-book on the market, has a long-lasting battery. (which)  
.....
9. Some people on the underground last night were involved in an accident. (who)  
.....



10. This novel is perfect for someone looking for an entertaining detective story. (who)
11. The man sitting in the office is a police officer. (who)
12. Robinson Crusoe, based on a real story, was created by Daniel Defoe. (which)
13. Paris, visited by 5 million tourists last year, is the most popular tourist destination in the world. (that)
14. The dictionaries in the library cannot be borrowed. (which)
15. The purpose for which this book was published was to read it, not write in it. (why)
16. The students speaking in class were sent to see the headmaster. (who)
17. There were a lot of people waiting to buy tickets. (who)
18. The e-books in the library last week have already been borrowed. (which)
19. Barcelona, the host city for the 1992 Olympic Games, is home to some great artists. (which)
20. Spain, the centre of the Islamic Renaissance in the past, is the most famous monumental place. (which)
21. There is a mobile phone recharging on your desk. (which)
22. Someone interested in Arabic poetry will find this webpage useful. (who)
23. Emily Bronte, the author of Wuthering Heights, had only one brother. (who)
24. There is some bread made by my grandmother. (which)
25. We met some of the people acting in the play. (who)
26. This is the book. We found it in the classroom. (which)
27. The man was a novelist. He wrote detective stories. (who)
28. Jane's bought a new e-book. It's got a great screen. (which)
29. Max is the writer. He wrote a book of a poem. (who)
30. Japanese is a language. People find it very difficult. (which)



31. The biography of President Sadat was very interesting. I read it last summer. (that)
32. The new bookshop we went to has a lot of comics. (where)
33. The owner of the bookshop was very friendly. I spoke to him. (whom)
34. Mahfouz's novel Midaq Alley was made into a film. It was first serialized in a magazine. (which)
35. Young authors should try this website. They are looking for publishers. (who)
36. Only lucky readers will meet the author. They have been given an invitation. (who)
37. The year when Shakespeare arrived in London, Elizabeth I was Queen of England. (which)
38. One of reasons why I studied medicine was to help sick people. (which)
39. I was given this present the day when I won the competition. (which)
40. The industrial Revolution was the reason why a lot of writers wrote about its bad effects on the English society. (which)
41. Sally went to a concert. It was held in her school. (which)
42. The tourists hired a guide. He spoke perfect English. (who)
43. I can see two men. They are planting a tree. (who)
44. A man was murdered last night. His photo is on the news. (whose)
45. I picked up a leaflet. It gave me a lot of information. (that)
46. We watched an interesting film. (The film)
47. I went to France. I studied engineering there. (where)
48. I read the story. You told me about. (that)
49. I bought a new mobile last week. It was rather expensive. (which)
50. The girl with blonde hair is my cousin. (whose)
51. Sally went to school. She met her classmates there. (where)



52. I met the writer. His works got the first prize. (whose)
53. This is the medicine. You asked me for it. (which)
54. I have a cat with a long tail. (whose)
55. They took me on a tour. It was so boring. (which)
56. Sama went to the park with a girl. The girl is her best friend. (who)
57. I tried the wedding cake. It had a lot of fruit in it. (which)
58. I took a photo of Sama. She was looking very happy. (who)
59. Macy's department store is one of the largest shops in the world. It's in New York. (which)
60. Charles Dickens lived in the 17th century. He wrote *Hard Times*. (who)
61. Mr. Walter is a very rich man. He works as a ticket inspector on a train. (who)
62. The Ferrari 550 can go at 400 km/h. It has a 5.5 litre engine. (whose)
63. Her son works in a factory. He lives in Italy. (who)
64. Last summer, I visited Matrouh. My grandparents were born there (where)
65. Ali speaks fluent English. His mother is from England. (whose)
66. Edison was born in America. He invented the light bulb. (who)
67. We are spending the summer in Alex. My uncle lives there. (where)
68. The White House is in America. It has 132 rooms and 35 bathrooms. (which)
69. Feta cheese is produced in Greece. It is delicious in salads. (which)
70. My cat's vet is clever. Her surgery عيادة is very near. (whose)
71. My sister works in the local hospital. She is a nurse. (who)
72. Shakespeare was born in Stratford upon Avon. He wrote Hamlet. (who)
73. We watched an interesting film. (The film)



74. Ahmed Zaki made about 30 films. He was born in Sharkeya.  
..... (who)
75. Kofi Annan had a twin sister. He used to be Secretary General of the UN.  
..... (who)
76. Rigoberta Menchu comes from Guatemala. She won the Nobel Peace Prize in 1992.  
..... (who)
77. Samira likes the prawns = shrimps. They serve them in the fish restaurant.  
..... (which)
78. A parka is a type of coat. It's worn in cold places.  
..... (which)
79. Madagascar is an island off the coast of Africa. 5 % of the world's plants and animals live there.  
..... (where)
80. Jane Austen had seven brothers and sisters. Her best known novel is Pride and Prejudice.  
..... (whose)
81. I bought a car last year. It is Mercedes S3.  
..... (My car)





## Skills P. 80

### ♦ E-Books:

Words	Meaning	Definitions & Examples
*audio book	كتاب صوتي	A book which is recorded on a CD, so you can listen to it instead of reading
*comic book	كتاب فكاهي   مصور	A book which tells stories with pictures.
*e-book = electronic book	كتاب اليكتروني	A book that you can read on a computer screen and that's not printed on paper
*hardback	كتاب بغلاف مقوي	A book that has a strong stiff cover
*leaflet	منشور دعائي	A small book or piece of paper advertising something or giving information on a particular subject
*paperback	كتاب ورقي الغلاف	A book with a soft paper cover
*scroll	لفافة من الورق أو الجلد أو البردي للكتابة	A long piece of paper that can be rolled up and that is used as an official document
*tablet	لوح للكتابة	A thin flat square piece of hard material such as wood or stone ➤ The poem was engraved on a <u>tablet</u> of stone.

### ♦ Dictionary Corner: P. 83

Writing Style	
Word	Synonym
● agony	*extreme pain
● ecstasy	*extreme happiness
● flourish	*develop well
● hideous	*extremely ugly
● linger	*stay longer than usual
● melancholy	*extreme sadness
● quest	*long search
● stunning	*extremely attractive



## Connection between words

<p> acquaintance معرفة شخصية</p>	<p> colleague زميل في العمل</p>	<p> mate زميل / رفيق</p>	<p> neighbour جار</p>
<p>Someone you know, but not a close friend</p> <p>➤ He was just an <u>acquaintance</u> of my family.</p>	<p>Someone you work with in the same place</p> <p>➤ She is a <u>colleague</u> of mine from the bank.</p>	<p>Someone you work with, do an activity or share something</p> <p>➤ We are flat <u>mates</u> as we share the same flat.</p>	<p>Someone who lives next to you or near you</p> <p>➤ My <u>neighbour</u> looks after my cat when I go out.</p>
<p> ballad قصيدة شعرية</p>	<p> company فرقة فنية</p>	<p> gig فرقة فنية للموسيقى الحديثة</p>	<p> recital لقاء شعر</p>
<p>A short story in the form of a poem or song</p> <p>➤ Her latest poem is a <u>ballad</u> about a knight and a princess.</p>	<p>A group of dancers, actors or singers who works together</p> <p>➤ The play will be performed by a theatre <u>company</u>.</p>	<p>A performance of a musician or a group of musicians playing modern music</p> <p>➤ The band is playing a <u>gig</u> next month.</p>	<p>A performance of music or poetry, usually given by one person</p> <p>➤ He gave a <u>recital</u> of his favourite poems at the party.</p>
<p> appliance جهاز كهربائي</p>	<p> device جهاز إلكتروني</p>	<p> gadget أداة صغيرة مفيدة</p>	<p> utensil أدوات الطبخ</p>
<p>A piece of electrical equipment (cooker – washing machine etc)</p> <p>➤ The store sells household <u>appliances</u> such as fridges.</p>	<p>A small electronic piece of equipment that does a job</p> <p>➤ Cars have better alarms and security <u>devices</u> today.</p>	<p>A small, useful, and cleverly designed tool or machine</p> <p>➤ She has a clever <u>gadget</u> which you can use to cut vegetables into attractive shapes.</p>	<p>A thing such as a knife, spoon etc which you use when you are cooking</p> <p>➤ I found the fork in the <u>utensils</u> drawer.</p>
<p> account تقرير</p>	<p> anecdote حكاية لطيفة</p>	<p> tale حكاية قصة خيالية</p>	<p> yarn قصة عن المغامرات</p>
<p>A written or spoken description that says what happens in an event or process</p> <p>➤ The newspaper printed a detailed <u>account</u> of the accident.</p>	<p>A short story based on your personal experience</p> <p>➤ The book is full of amazing <u>anecdote</u> about his life in Japan.</p>	<p>A story about strange imaginary events in the past</p> <p>➤ "Treasure Island" is a <u>tale</u> of pirates and adventures.</p>	<p>A story of adventures or travels which isn't completely true</p> <p>➤ Grandpa always tells us a <u>yarn</u> about life in the forest.</p>



## Exercises

### Choose the correct word(s) in brackets:

- 1) (Hardback – Paperback – Feedback – payback) is a book that has a strong stiff cover.
- 2) (Payback – Paperback – Hardback – Feedback) is a book with a soft paper cover.
- 3) “*Treasure Island*” is a (tail – tale – tile – tulle) of pirates and adventures.
- 4) A (bankroll – roll – scroll – payroll) is a long piece of paper that can be rolled up and that is used as an official document.
- 5) A/An (comic book – e-book – audio book – leaflet) is a book which is recorded on a CD, so you can listen to it instead of reading.
- 6) A/An (leaflet – audio book – e-book – comic book) is a book which tells stories with pictures.
- 7) A/An (leaflet – audio book – e-book – comic book) is a small book or piece of paper advertising something or giving information on a particular subject.
- 8) Agony is a synonym for (happiness – sadness – pain – ugly).
- 9) Cars have better alarms and security (advices – devices – novices – crevices) today.
- 10) Ecstasy is a synonym for (attractive – develop – search – happiness).
- 11) Flourish is a synonym for (ugly – pain – search – develop).
- 12) Grandpa always tells us a (yawn – yen – yarn – yin) about life in the forest.
- 13) He gave a (company – ballad – recital – gig) of his favourite poems at the party.
- 14) He gave an interesting (discount – account – miscount – recount) of what had just happened to him at the airport.
- 15) He was just an (acceptance – acquaintance – assistance – admittance) of my family. He wasn't a close friend.
- 16) He worked with him along with some other (colleagues – catalogues – dialogues – analogues).
- 17) Her latest poem is a (recital – gig – company – ballad) about a knight and a princess.
- 18) I don't want to read “*Oliver Twist*” as a/an (e-book – audio book – leaflet – comic book). I'd prefer a paper copy.
- 19) I found my favorite novel was available on (audio book – textbook – leaflet – scroll) too.
- 20) I found the fork in the (basils – tonsils – utensils – fossils) drawer.
- 21) I was glad because I had made her (acquaintance – admittance – acceptance – assistance).
- 22) I'm not sure the (anecdote – antidote – keynote – banknote) is as accurate as he made it out.
- 23) Large (tablets – goblets – doublets – sublets) of stone were discovered with early writing on them.
- 24) My (harbor – neighbour – arbour – labour) looks after my cat when I go out.
- 25) My little brother loves reading (e-books – audio books – leaflets – comic books) like Super Mickey.
- 26) Not many ancient (tablets – textbooks – leaflets – scroll) have survived because paper doesn't last as long as other materials.



- 27) She has a clever (budget - gadget - fidget - widget) which you can use to cut vegetables into attractive shapes.
- 28) She is a (analogue - catalogue - dialogue - colleague) of mine from the bank.
- 29) Sitting in a sunny spot and reading a book was ecstasy for me.
- 30) The (comic book - e-book - audio book - leaflet) is a book that you can read on a computer screen and that's not printed on paper.
- 31) The (doublet - sublet - goblet - tablet) is a thin flat square piece of hard material such as wood or stone which is used for writing.
- 32) The band is playing a (recital - gig - company - ballad) next month.
- 33) The book is full of amazing (antidote - banknote - anecdote - keynote) about his life in Japan.
- 34) The hero was in agony as his arm was broken in three places.
- 35) The newspaper printed a detailed (recount - discount - miscount - account) of the accident.
- 36) The play will be performed by a theatre (company - ballad - recital - gig).
- 37) The scissors are a very useful (utensil - tonsil - basil - fossil) in kitchen.
- 38) The store sells household (appliances - compliance - alliance - brilliance) such as fridges.
- 39) We are flat (mates - colleagues - acquaintance - neighbours) as we share the same flat.
- 40) The main (character - event - genre - theme) of the book is the importance of honesty.
- 41) The peaceful demonstrations rapidly (incinerated - degenerated - regenerated - generated) into violence.
- 42) The poem was easy to (minimize - memorize - mesmerize - materialize) because of its repeated phrases.
- 43) The poet (complimented - experimented - documented - fermented) with the idea of chanting his poem to music.
- 44) The remains of the Roman fort are well (conserved - preserved - reserved - observed).
- 45) The school is (experimenting - documenting - fermenting - complimenting) with new teaching methods.
- 46) The scientists have been (affording - recording - rewording - affording) level of pollution in the area for the last 15 years.
- 47) The security features on the new ID card includes a (analogue - manual - digital - automatic) identification photo.
- 48) The story is about a woman who is offered the elixir of (external - internal - eternal - fraternal) youth as she never gets old.
- 49) The students freely (complimented - experimented - documented - fermented) with paints.
- 50) The successful applicant for the position will have excellent certification - communication - complication - classification) skills.
- 51) The teacher left the children to (experiment - document - ferment - compliment) with different materials.
- 52) The team will continue its (quilt - quest - quart - quiet) for Olympic gold this afternoon.



- 53) The war brought death and (construction – destruction – instruction – obstruction) to the country.
- 54) The whole world witnessed 25th January (Revolution – Evolution – Devolution – Convolution) in Egypt.
- 55) The writer hasn't included any (Bibliographies – Glossaries – Acknowledgements – Blurbs) to thank his editor or the illustrators.
- 56) Their names are (braved – depraved – engraved – raved) on a stone by a famous sculptor.
- 57) There was a (reacted – renewed – reapplied – rebooted) interest in the works of the Greeks.
- 58) They checked the (Acknowledgements – Blurb – glossary – bibliography) of his science book to find the page on gases.
- 59) They encourage the planting of new trees to (conserve – preserve – reserve – observe) our forests.
- 60) They flicked (on – off – through – out) the fashion magazine to find a new design.
- 61) They must (conserved – preserved – reserved – observed) the scrolls of literature in a museum.
- 62) They pored (over – for – in – on) the letter searching for clues about the writer.
- 63) They promised (intermediate – immediate – associate – collegiate) action to help the homeless.
- 64) They showed great (holism – hedonism – heroism – humanism) in going back into the burning building.
- 65) This book is (essential – existential – exponential – experiential) reading for all nature lovers.
- 66) Three (playwright – novelist – screenwriters – author) work on that show to write the best script.
- 67) Unemployment is likely to reach the highest total that has ever been (recorded – reworded – afforded – accorded).
- 68) Viewer can get more than 100 channels of sharp pictures with (digital – manual – automatic – analogue) cable or satellite.
- 69) We aren't one of the (wealthy – healthy – earthy – breathy) nations of the world.
- 70) We carried out an (invitation – investigation – invalidation – invocation) into the habits of teenagers.
- 71) We don't always the supplement. I just flick (on – off – through – out) it to see if there's an interesting article.
- 72) We have (formulated – simulated – emulated – accumulated) so much rubbish over the years.
- 73) We have to (renew – reboot – react – rewrite) our efforts to attract young players.
- 74) We should consider the major (impacts – compacts – abstracts – artifacts) of air pollution.
- 75) We studied a/an (mythology – anthology – pathology – ornithology) of American literature.
- 76) We use lots of (novices – crevices – advices – devices) for testing children's creativity.



- 77) When I was at school, we were required to (minimize – memorize – mesmerize – materialize) a poem every week.
- 78) When she stopped studied, she felt her mind began to go into (progress – advance – development – stagnation).
- 79) While I was (taking out – browsing – looking up – poring over) the bestseller section, I didn't find the book you told me about.
- 80) You are always the (external – internal – eternal – fraternal) optimist. You never worry about anything.
- 81) You can use the (appendix – glossary – index – bibliography) to follow up the references.
- 82) You can't take (out – in – off – on) six books at a time.
- 83) You need lots of (reference books – travel guides – textbooks – novels) for your research like dictionaries.
- 84) You should read (library – arbitrary – contrary – literary) criticism to help you understand great literary works.
- 85) Your life changes (diplomatically – domestically – didactically – dramatically) when you have a baby.





## Model Test Unit Nine

### ◆ First Paper:

#### A- Writing: (7 Marks)

1) Write two paragraphs of not less than 18 lines on ONE only of the following:

a- Parental gap

b- a biography of your favourite author.

#### B- Language Functions: (6 Marks)

2) Write a dialogue of at least six exchanges on the following situation:

A bride is at her hairdresser's on her wedding day.

#### C- Reading Comprehension: (8 Marks)

3) Read the following passage and answer the questions:

Every country has its own beliefs and traditions when it comes to health. These are very different from country to country, but are all interesting.

Probably the most famous health-related saying is 'an apple a day keeps the doctor away' – in other words, eating healthy foods keep you healthy. But in Russia, it's more likely to be an onion that does the job. The Russians say 'the onion treats seven ailments'. For other nationalities, it's garlic that seems to be the magic ingredient. In Italy, some people suck raw garlic cloves if they have a sore throat, and they say it always works. In Greece, the older villagers will head up the mountain if they have a sick family member. They'll search for the specific herbs or plants that their ancestors have used for generations, take them home, and give them to the patient, either as a drink or made into a cream. The other tradition in Greece is to drink the local Ouzo, a type of drink. They say it helps everything from toothache to stomach problems. The Irish have a similar remedy for the common cold. They created the hot toddy – a drink of hot water, lemon juice, and a few drops of Irish whiskey. Again, it seems to work.

Some slightly more unusual ideas include the Portuguese belief that wine and watermelons give you pneumonia, and, in some parts of Italy, the belief that if you eat peas, you get hard feet. In some countries, people with a swollen, painful eye are advised to rub the area with a gold ring. It is also said that eating cheese affects your short-term memory, and eating potatoes makes you sleepy.

The strange thing is, a lot of these ideas, no matter how weird they sound, often work. But that might be more to do with the power of positive thought than anything else. If you believe something is going to help you, it probably will.

#### A. Answer the following question:

1. Define 'Ouzo'.
2. What do they do in Greece to treat people?
3. What's the strange thing among those traditions?
4. Find from the passage above word(s) that mean

a- lung illness

b- sections of



B. Choose the correct answer:

5- hot toddy is used to treat .....

- a flu.
- b cold.
- c toothache.
- d stomachache.

6- potatoes help you to be.....

- a intelligent.
- b awake.
- c sleepy.
- d healthy.

7- ailment is an illness which is.....

- a very serious.
- b not very serious.
- c incurable.
- d fatal.

## D- Literature:

Poetry: (4 Marks)

4) Answer the following questions:

Like Kings we lose the Conquests gain'd before,  
By vain Ambition still to make them more:  
Each might his sev'ral Province well command,  
Wou'd all but stoop to what they understand.

1- Paraphrase the above stanza.

2- Find out two figures of speech.





## Second paper:

### A- Vocabulary & Structure:

#### Choose the correct word(s) in brackets: (8 Marks):

- I used to be a (bookmark – bookcase – bookworm – bestseller) when I was younger.
- I was flicking (through – on – out – off) a magazine at the dentists and I saw a picture of Diane's dad.
- I'm studying the American (lecture – literature – ligature – legislature) at university.
- I've been asked to (limit – admit – permit – omit) my speech to 10 minutes maximum.
- The magazine (which – it – which it – in which) serialized *Geogry Zeiden's* historical novels was *al-hilal*.
- What was the name of the writer (who – which you – you – on which) write your essay about?
- The bookshop (which – that – that I – where) always go to is closing down.
- The character (who he – who – which – which he) goes abroad to look for work is based on the author.
- A building site is a place (which – whose – where – that) houses are built.
- Supermarkets are using RIFD tags (whose – that – who – where) can be read at a distance.
- A zebra crossing is a place (in which – that – when – in where) we cross the road.
- A widower is a man (which – who – whom – whose) wife is dead.
- A/An (comic book – e-book – audio book – leaflet) is a book which is recorded on a CD, so you can listen to it instead of reading.
- A/An (leaflet – audio book – e-book – comic book) is a book which tells stories with pictures.
- A/An (leaflet – audio book – e-book – comic book) is a small book or piece of paper advertising something or giving information on a particular subject.
- Agony is a synonym for (happiness – sadness – pain – ugly).

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

- The students speaking in class were sent to see the headmaster. (who)  
.....
- There were a lot of people waiting to buy tickets. (who)  
.....
- The e-books in the library last week have already been borrowed. (which)  
.....
- Barcelona, the host city for the 1992 Olympic Games, is home to some great artists. (which)  
.....
- Spain, the centre of the Islamic Renaissance in the past, is the most famous monumental place. (which)  
.....



**B- Literature: (12 Marks):****The play: (6 Marks):****A-Answer TWO quotations only:**

1. "These cold winds which blow upon my body are true friends; they tell me my condition truly; and though they bite sharply their tooth is nothing like so keen as that of the unkind and unthankful." Comment.
2. "I am sorry to deny such beautiful ladies anything. But let your fair eyes and gentle wishes go with me to my trial."
3. "Sir, wear this for me. I wish I could give you a more valuable present."

**B-Answer THREE questions only:**

1. What was Oliver's first plan to get rid of his brother, Orlando?
2. What was Oliver's reaction when Orlando had defeated the other wrestler? What did he swear to do?
3. Who was Adam? How did he save Orlando's life?
4. How much money had Adam saved?