

Unit 10: science and scientists العلم و العلماء

**Idiomatic Expressions:**

keep up with	يساير / يجاري / يواكب	let's make sure	دعنا نتأكد
do well in the test	يؤدي أداء حسناً في الامتحان	gain weight	يزداد وزنا
do experiments	يجري تجارب معملية	lose weight	يخس وزنا
do more revision	يراجع كثيراً	at the end of the process	في نهاية العملية
do research on (into)diseases	يجري بحث على الأمراض	prove a theory	يثبت نظرية
do better	تتحسن في الأداء	find a cure for illness	يجد علاج للأمراض
do something useful	يقوم بعمل شيء مفيد	look on the internet	يبحث على الانترنت
check ideas	يراجع (يفحص) الأفكار	I hope so	أتمنى ذلك
pass down through	تنتقل من خلال	make a discovery	يقوم باكتشاف

Unit 11: The count of Monte Cristo

**Idiomatic Expressions:**

take revenge	ينتقم من شخص	on his wedding day	في يوم زفافه
in revenge for	انتقاماً من	be sent to prison for his life	يرسل إلى السجن مدى الحياة
desire for revenge	رغبة للانتقام	make money	يكون نقوداً
fall asleep	يغلبه النعاس	take care of	يعتني بـ
reach an agreement	يصل لاتفاق	write in his style	يكتب بأسلوبه
be / get married to	يتزوج من	keep at home	يبقى بالمنزل
write under different names	يكتب تحت أسماء مختلفة	show no sign of recognition	تجاهلني وكأنه لم يراني
catch up with	يلحق بـ / يساير / يواكب	miss the school work	يفوته العمل المدرسي
get the credit	ينال الثقة	look with envy	ينظر نظرة حسد

Unit 12: Festivals and folk music المهرجانات و الموسيقى الشعبية

**Idiomatic Expressions:**

have your own style	لديك أسلوبك	in the same way	بنفس الطريقة
have a special purpose	لدية غرض خاص	in the open air	في الهواء الطلق
with this in mind	مع اخذ هذا في الاعتبار	in relation to	بالنسبة لـ
It's our responsibility to	إنها مسئوليتنا / واجبنا أن	keep the music alive	يبقى الموسيقى حية
play on an instrument	يعزف على آلة موسيقية	be increasingly used	تستخدم بشكل متزايد

make sculptures	يقوم بأعمال النحت	sing babies to sleep	تغني للأطفال ليناموا
make a model of	يصمم نموذج لـ		

### Unit 13: Women in history نساء في التاريخ

#### Idiomatic Expressions:

(be) awarded degree	منح درجة علمية	break the record	يحطم الرقم القياسي
(be) better known to...(as)	معروفة جيدا لدي	do a job	يقوم بمهمة
(be) born into wealthy family	ثري النشء	for the love of flying	من أجل حب الطيران
(be) in charge of	مسئول عن	get a good education	يحصل علي تعليم جيد
(make) solo flight	يقوم برحلة جوية فردية	give an example of	يعطي مثالا لـ
at a time	في وقت ما في الماضي	have access to	يكون علي اتصال بـ
at the age of	في سن	miss the record	يفقد الرقم القياسي
the person in charge	المسئول / المشرف	well-trained nursing staff	هيئة تمرريض مدربة جيدا

### Unit 14: Travels with my aunt السفر مع عمتي

#### Idiomatic Expressions:

be careful = watch out	احترس	give up his job	يقطع عن وظيفته
change people for the better	تغيير الناس إلى الأفضل	have an effect on	له تأثير علي
earn/ make money	يكسب مالا	make decisions	يتخذ قرارات
enjoy company	يستمتع بصحبة شخص ما	miss(sb) very much	يشفق...إلى
get on well with	ينسجم مع	behave in a different way	يتصرف بطريقة مختلفة
give advice to	يعطي نصيحة لـ	for this reason	لهذا السبب

### Unit 15: The future of books مستقبل الكتب

#### Idiomatic Expressions:

(be) on the move	يتحرك / ينتقل من مكان إلى مكان	I can't afford	لا أقدر علي
a range of books	سلسلة من الكتب	on the other hand	علي الجانب الآخر
at anytime	في أي وقت	(PTO) please turn over	من فضلك اقلب الصفحة
give access to	يعطي منخل لـ	reduce (go down)	يقلل
hold information	تستوعب معلومات	you'd better + inf	من الأفضل

**Unit 16: Finding work / وظيفه / ايجاد عمل**

**Idiomatic Expressions:**

awarded an honorary degree يمنح درجة علمية فخرية	a modular science degree يعمل درجة علمية على جزء معين
apply in writing يتقدم بطلب كتابي	do a course in ياخذ دورة في
get a well-salaried job يحصل على وظيفة ذات راتب مجزي	have a contact with على اتصال بـ
have a degree in يحصل على درجة علمية	have a good command of يجيد / يتقن
hold a driving licence يحمل رخصة قيادة	in honour of تكريما / تشريفا لـ
it doesn't matter لا يهم	the highest grade in أعلى درجة في

**Unit 17: The pearl / اللؤلؤة A story of greed / قصة طمع**

**Idiomatic Expressions:**

a relative on my father's side قريب من ناحية والدي	seek / avoid publicity يسعون / يتجنبوا إلى الشهرة
break out of the prison يهرب من السجن	well paid jobs وظائف ذو عائد مجزي
careful with money حريص على المال	do business with يتاجر مع
make(sb) blind to reality تجعل الإنسان أعمى عن الحقيقة	keep children away from mischief أبعد الأطفال عن الشر
intrude into يتطفل	kill by mistake يقتل بالخطأ
play tricks on يخدع	go diving يذهب للغطس
badly paid jobs وظائف ذو عائد ضعيف	take pride in يتباهي بـ

**Unit 18: Lifelong learning / التعلم مدى الحياة**

**Idiomatic Expressions:**

(do) an evening course يقوم بدورة مسائية	(on) the internet على الانترنت
at any age في أي سن	become out of date تصبح موضة قديمة
do a job يقوم بمهمة	do most of the work يقوم بمعظم الأعمال
do the homework يعمل الواجب	enroll on يسجل اسمه في
highly qualified staff هيئة موظفين مؤهلين عاليا	highly skilled jobs وظائف ذو مهارة عالية
it's a deal for me انه حاسم الذي أريه	all over the world في كل أنحاء العالم

**Important notes on grammar**

**1) Verbs followed immediately by full infinitive: أفعال تتبع مباشرة بمصدر كامل**

agree يوافق	demand يطلب	arrange يرتب	intend ينوي
hope يأمل	deserve يستحق	learn يتعلم	expect يتوقع
refuse يرفض	promise يوعد	attempt يحاول	mean يعني

## ليلة الامتحان (٢) في مادة اللغة الانجليزية للثانوية العامة ٢٠١٧

wish	يتمنى	tend	يميل	threaten	يهدد	pretend	يتظاهر
want	يريد	dare	يجرؤ	cause	يسبب	seek	يسعى
manage	يفتح في	afford	يقدر علي	decide	يقرر	resolve	يصمم
long	يشاق	hesitate	يتردد	force	يجبر	seem	يبدو
help	يساعد	swear	يقسم	offer	يعرض / يقدم	intend	ينوي

### 2) Verbs followed by object + to + inf.

### أفعال تتبع بالمفعول و اسم الفاعل

allow	يسمح	invite	يدعو	warn	يحذر	tell	يخبر
forbid	يحرم	encourage	يشجع	teach	يدرس / يعلم	oblige / compel	يلزم
ask	يسأل	advise	ينصح	urge	يحث	permit	يأذن / يسمح
instruct	يرشد / يعلم	remind	يذكر	request	يطلب	tempt	يغوي / يغري

### 3) Verbs followed by ing- form

### أفعال تتبع ب (اسم فاعل)

avoid	يتجنب	mention	يذكر	consider	يفكر / يعتبر	mind	يمانع
prevent	يمنع	detest	يكره	miss	يفتقد	entail	يستلزم / يتضمن
resent	يشتمز	appreciate	يقدر	carry on	يستمر / يواصل	adore	يعشق
enjoy	يستمتع	cease	يتوقف / يوقف	give up	يقطع عن	quit	يتوقف عن / يكف
suggest	يقترح	involve	يتورط في	propose	يعتزم / ينوي	confess	يعترف
recommend	يوصي بـ	anticipate	يتوقع	spend	يقضي	deny	ينكر
admit	يعترف	postpone	يرجي / يؤجل	dislike	يكره	keep on	يواصل
delay	يؤجل	tolerate	يتسامح	practise	يمارس	resist	يقاوم
risk	يخاطر	finish	ينهي				

### 4) Verbs followed by (to + inf) or (verb + ing)

### والمعنى لا يختلف

start / begin	يبدأ	continue	يستمر	like	يحب
hate	يكره	prefer	يفضل	love	يحب

Ex: I prefer to drink coffee. (now)

I prefer drinking coffee. (general)

### 5) Verbs followed by (to +inf) or (v.+ing)

### مع وجود فرق بسيط في المعنى

see	يري	notice	يلحظ	smell	يشم	observe	يراقب
look at	ينظر إلى	hear	يسمع	feel	يشعر	watch	يشاهد

### 6) Verbs followed by bare infinitive without to

### مصدر بدون لكي

\* let make - يدع / يسمح

help - يرغم

### 7) Verbs take (to +inf) or (v.+ ing)

### مع وجود فرق كبير في المعنى

\* remember / forget / regret / try / stop + to + inf. ( for necessary actions)

للأحداث الضرورية التي يجب أن تتم (الحدث لم يتم)

\* remember / forget +verb + ing ( for past memories)

لذكريات الماضي التي قد تمت وتذكرها الآن . (الحدث قد تم)

\* regret + to + inf.

يؤسفني أن ابلغ شخص بخبر سيء

\* regret + ing

ندم علي شيء تم في الماضي

\* try + to + inf

يحاول / يبذل قصارى جهده

\* Try + ing

يجرب شيء ما ربما قد يحل المشكلة

\* stop + to + inf

يتوقف لغرض ما

\* stop + ing

يتوقف عن فعل شيء ما

(8) أفعال و تعبيرات تنتهي ب (to) وتتبع ب (inf + ing)

contribute to	يسهم في	object to	يعترض علي	oppose to	يعترض علي
look forward to	يتطلع ل	(be) used to	معتاد علي	(be) accustomed to	معتاد علي
expose to	يتعرض ل	admit (to)	يعترف بـ	prefer...to	يفضل...عن
devote...to	يكرس لـ	thanks to	بفضل	in addition to	بالإضافة إلي
own up to	يعترف بـ / لـ	take to	يذمن / يحب بشدة		

**Note:**

1) need / require / want+ ing

ضروري أن نفعل شيء أو أن نحسن شيء

2) need to + be + ing

تحتاج إلي الشيء بشدة

### CONJUNCTION الروابط

1) **and= besides= as well as= not only = in addition to = in addition:**

a) Ali **and** I are friends.

واو للعطف

b) **Besides** going to the market, we went to the zoo.

بالإضافة إلي

c) He spoke English **as well as** French.

مثل (الفعل يكون حسب الفاعل الأول)

d) She not only succeeded **but also** got high marks.

ليس فقط...بل أيضا

@ يلاحظ في حالة البدء ب "not only" يكون ما بعدها في صيغة سؤال.

2) **because= since= as= due to= owing to = because of = on account of:**

a) I stayed in bed **because** I was exhausted.

لأن (بعدها جملة خبرية)

b) We lost the match **since** we played badly.

لأن (بعدها جملة خبرية)

c) **As** he had no money, he couldn't buy his needs.

لأن

d) **Owing to** his bravery, he defeated his rival.

بسبب (يأتي بعدها اسم)

e) He lost the game **due to** his bad play.

بسبب (يأتي بعدها اسم)

f) She watched the film **through** it is interesting.

لأن (بعدها جملة خبرية)

3) **to = in order to = so as to = so that:**

a) We switched on the radio **to** listen to music.

لكي (بعدها مصدر)

b) She went to the market **so as to/ in order to** buy her needs.

لكي (مصدر)

c) He travels to Europe **so that** he may find a job.

لكي

d) They went to the stadium **so that** they could see the match.

لكي

**NOTE:**

1) Present tense>>>>>**so that**>>>>>subject+ may/ can+ infinitive

2) Past tense>>>>>**so that**>>>>>subject+ might/ could + inf.

4) **But= although= even though= however= though = even if= despite = in spite of = regardless of:**

a) Sayed is tall **but** Hani is short.

لكن (جملة خبرية)

b) **Although** he studied hard, he got low marks.

علي الرغم من (جملة خبرية)

c) **Even though** she was wealthy, she felt miserable.

علي الرغم من (جملة)

d) The dress was expensive; **however** she bought it.

مع ذلك (جملة)

**5) Unless = if not:**

a) If you don't work hard, you will get low marks.

>>> Unless you work hard, you will get low marks.

6) So = therefore = consequently = thus = that's why = accordingly وهذا / ونتيجة لذلك

Ex: I missed the train so I was late for the interview.

**1) present necessity:**

الضرورة / الإلزام في المضارع

\* must ( It is necessary for (sb) to + inf)

**Usage of "must":**

1) A warm invitation:

دعوة حارة

2) Strong advice:

نصيحة قوية (الزام)

3) A strong reminder to ourselves:

تذكرة قوية لأنفسنا

4) strong internal feelings of obligation:

ضرورة قوية داخلية

5) must have+ PP

للدلالة على الاستنتاج في الماضي

6) have to +inf

ليس لديك اختيار بناء على التعليمات الخارجية / لإعطاء نصيحة و الأوامر

**2) Lack of present necessity:**

عدم وجود ضرورة في المضارع (لا داعي)

Don't / doesn't have to

Don't / doesn't need to

Needn't + inf.

= It is unnecessary

ليس من الضروري

**3) past necessity**

الضرورة في الماضي

Had to + inf. = It was necessary for (sb) to + inf.

**4) Lack of past necessity:**

عدم وجود ضرورة في الماضي

Didn't have to / didn't need to = It was not necessary for (sb) to + inf.

**5) Future necessity:**

الضرورة في المستقبل

Will have to +inf = it will be necessary

**6) Warning (prohibition):**

التحذير و التحريم

Mustn't + inf

It's a rule

It's against the law

It's forbidden / prohibited / banned

**Can / could for ability / possibility / and permission**

**1) Can ('t)**

a) Present ability:

القدرة في المضارع

b) Possibility:

احتمال حدوث شيء

c) Informal permission:

إنن / تصريح غير رسمي

d) Informal polite request:

طلب بأدب غير رسمي

e) Offers:

عروض

f) Impossibility: (can't)

الاستحالة (في النفي فقط)

ملاحظات هامة Important Remarks

- 1) تستخدم ( can ) مع أفعال تدل على الشعور و التفكير مثل:  
(feel / smell / remember / taste / believe)  
2) تستخدم مع التعبير الآتي (ليس بوسعي ماليا أن ( I can't afford to + inf  
3) يفضل استخدامها في (passive) إذا أشارت إلى (possibility)  
\* Many plants can be grown easily indoors.  
4) يعد استخدام ( can ) أكر شيوعا من ( be able to ) والتي تعني صعوبة خاصة في إتمام الحدث.  
5) يعد استخدام ( may ) أكثر أدبا وبصفة رسمية من ( can )

2) couldn't

a) General past ability:

b) future possibility:

c) Past permission:

d) Future permission :

e) Polite request:

f) Suggestion:

g) could have +PP

\* Mustafa went to school on foot, he could have gone by car.

\* If I fail my driving test, I'll have to take it again.

\* should (n't) } + inf → advice للنصيحة  
Ought to }  
'd better }

\* should have + PP / ought to have +PP → كان ينبغي عليك أن تفعل كذا و لكنك لم تفعل

\* may / might have + PP → تعبر عن احتمال حدوث شيء في الماضي

قدرة عامة في الماضي

احتمال مستقبلي

إذن / تصريح ماضي

تصريح مستقبلي

طلب بأدب

اقتراح

فرصة لم تتغتم في الماضي

Exercise on Units 10-18

Choose the correct answer: Vocabulary

- At school, students learn many subjects, but when they get to university, they usually.....  
a) **specialize** b) socialize c) industrialize d) computerize
- People who have .....must be very careful about what they eat.  
a) headaches b) sore throat c) **diabetes** d) smallpox
- Britain has .....the highest rate of economic growth in Europe this year.  
a) relieved b) deceived c) received d) **achieved**
- Plants oxygen and take in carbon dioxide.  
a) realise b) **release** c) sneeze d) computerize
- He is doing some for an article about artist life.  
a) result b) discovery c) invention d) **research**
- I didn't attend the party last night. I wish I been there.  
a) **had** b) have c) can d) could
- Rasha regretted buying such an old car . She wishes she , a new one.  
a) bought b) would buy c) buys d) **had bought**

8. Ahmed won the third prize. He wishes he the first one .  
a) **had won** b) wins c) would win d) has won
9. Our neighbours are from hell. They are always.....of us.  
a) afraid b) fond c) proud d) **envious**
10. He was accused of.....as he took part in a plot against his country.  
a) **treason** b) leisure c) pressure d) treasure
11. I couldn't.....him because he grew old and changed a lot.  
a) remind b) realize c) **recognize** d) socialize
12. This is my.....Hala. We got engaged a few weeks ago.  
a) fiancé b) **fiancée** c) niece d) companion
13. My father.....me of disturbing my brother while he was studying.  
a) deprived b) charged c) approved d) **accused**
14. By the time she finished writing her report, she.....six cups of tea.  
a) **had drunk** b) has drunk c) drank d) had been drinking
15. She was tired because she.....late to bed the night before .  
a) has been b) **had been** c) was d) were
16. The little children's clothes were dirty because they .....in the park all day  
a) played b) playing c) have played d) **had been playing**
17. He will have overall.....for sales and marketing.  
a) **responsibility** b) response c) responsible d) responsive
18. Efficient teachers are able to .....new ways of teaching.  
a) revolve b) evoke c) **evolve** d) evade
19. Good visuals and diagrams are the magazine's most.....features.  
a) distilled b) distinctly c) distinction d) **distinctive**
20. Sham El-Nassim.....the beginning of spring.  
a) **remarks** b) marks c) makes d) markets
21. The samples.....in quality but are generally acceptable.  
a) value b) vote c) **vary** d) vow
22. When I was a child, I used to imagine .....a pilot  
a) becoming b) **to become** c) becomes d) become
23. John mailed the letter and remembered .....it later.  
a) **mailing** b) to mail c) to mailing d) mails
24. Ahmed doesn't smoke any more. This means he stopped ..... .  
a) to smoke b) to smoking c) **smoking** d) smoke
25. I don't mind cooking but I hate..... .  
a) iron b) to ironing c) ironed d) **ironing**
26. The flat needs ..... .  
a) decorate b) **to be decorated** c) decorated d) to decorate
27. My parents have always .....me to work hard at school.  
a) discouraged b) **encouraged** c) prevented d) hindered
28. Nurses have an important .....in looking after patients in a hospital.  
a. **role** b. date c. step d. appointment



29. A 14-year-old Japanese boy has become the youngest person to complete a .....voyage across the Pacific Ocean.  
a. lonely, b. alone c. single d. **solo**
30. My older brother has a .....in Maths from Cairo university.  
a. mark b. prize c. **degree** d. grade
31. 15- Dr Aisha's work had taken.....much of her personal life.  
a. in b. down c. off d. **up**
32. 16- Dr Aisha wrote many books and articles in which she argued ..... women's role in the modern world.  
a. on b. **for** c. against d. with
33. Yesterday, I played a long game of tennis with my brother, .....made me very tired.  
a. who b. **which** c. whom d. where
34. The nurse,.....responsibility is to look after young children, has worked at the hospital for ten years.  
a. when b. who c. whom d. **whose**
35. Dr Aisha wrote many books and articles.....she argued for women's positive role in the modern world.  
a. **in which** b. at which c. by which d. to which
36. Amy Johnson became very popular with the British people, .....called her the Queen of the Air.  
a. which b. **Who** c. whom d. whose
37. They said something very cruel, .I think they should apologies.  
a. at which b. by which c. in which d. **for which**
38. When little children get too much..... they can't sleep or even sit quietly.  
a) **excitement** b) influence c) lifestyle d) regard
39. That writer's books' were regarded .....great literature.  
a) like b) such as c) such d) **as**
40. The wedding was very .....The bride wore a long white dress and the groom wore a suit.  
a) spontaneous b) influential c) adventurous d) **conventional**
41. Children who.....other children at school should be sent home as a sort of punishment.  
a. **bully** b. accompany c. feed d. reward
42. ....I enjoy reading, I don't read much these days.  
a. But b. However c. **Although** d. As well as
43. He was very unhappy at school.....he was regularly bullied .  
a. **because** b. even though c. though d. however
44. ....having plenty of room, the flat is quiet.  
a. Despite b. **In addition to** c. But d. In addition
45. There's no balcony,.....there's a view.  
a. **however** b. though c. as d. in spite of
46. ....the hotel was expensive, we enjoyed staying there.  
a. But b. **Even if** c. Because d. Besides
47. In addition to .....lots of buses, the city has a good subway system.  
a. have b. has c. had d. **having**

48. The machine automatically .....the required information to his fax.  
a) **downloads** b) carries c) holds d) bears
49. My brother has wonderful.....of stamps.  
a) rollers b) **collections** c) buttons d) chemicals
50. The government should .....the price of necessary items that all people can't do without.  
a) cost b) **reduce** c) increase d) produce
51. To make potatoes tasty, housewives.....them in salted water for two hours before frying.  
a) **soak** b) dissolve c) melt d) grill
52. By 2020 three schools.....in our town.  
a) will be built b) will build c) **will have been built** d) will have built
53. I.....Ali tomorrow morning.  
a) will have been met b) **will meet** c) will be met d) will have met
54. In the future, every new book.....as an e-book.  
a) will probably publish b) will have been published  
c) **will probably be published** d) will have published
55. In four years' time, most of the old buildings.....by modern offices.  
a) will replace b) **will have been replaced** c) will be replaced d) will have replaced
56. My daughter has the right.....for a job.  
a. imagination b. accommodation c. kinds d. **qualifications**
57. Medical.....are needed for multi-national company in all governorate  
a. documents b. **representatives** c. Co hosts d. guides
58. Which qualifications and personal.....are necessary for this job?  
a. **qualities** b. quantities c. duties d. interests
59. He speaks English easily and smoothly. He is.....  
a. caring b. friendly c. **fluent** d. affluent
60. Mary.....me that she was moving to Cornwall the following year  
a) said b) **told** c) asked d) advised
61. The teacher.....the pupils to do the homework.  
a) threatened b) offered c) promised d) **reminded**
62. My father asked me where he.....the newspaper.  
a) can buy b) **could buy** c) buys d) will buy
63. Farid said that he couldn't accompany me as he.....work to do.  
a) has b) will c) would d) **had**
64. People lost their jobs and businesses closed during that year's terrible.....  
a. boost b. depressed c. **depression** d. depressing
65. I.....away the newspaper this morning. I didn't know you hadn't read it.  
a. drove b. got c. **threw** d. kept
66. What's the best .....for a headache?  
a. measurement b. **treatment** c. agreement d. amendment
67. Steinbeck is a famous novelist but his first three novels were not a.....  
a. **success** b. failure c. fall d. drop

68. Being.....by an insect is very painful.  
a. eaten      b. drunk      c. **stung**      d. swallowed
69. Hoda.....me to have dinner with her.  
a. insisted      b. suggested      c. **invited**      d. recommended
70. The teacher warned George.....late again.  
a. to be      b. **not to be**      c. don't be      d. to being
71. A back injury.....her to withdraw from the race.  
a. **forced**      b. suggested      c. expected      d. invited
72. John .....Tom to phone him the next day.  
a. said      b. suggested      c. **told**      d. helped
73. The teacher.....her students to read "The Pearl "before the next lesson.  
a. **wanted**      b. said      c. helped      d. required
74. The gas factory has six hundred.....  
a) employs      b) **employees**      c) employable      d) employers
75. Nasser is.....an evening course in English.  
a) making      b) playing      c) **inventing**      d) doing
76. She has worked very hard this year, so she is hoping for.....at work next year.  
a) **promotion**      b) punishment      c) dismissal      d) escape
77. I'm surprised. Nobody told you that the road was very dangerous. You .....have been warned.  
a) must      b) **should**      c) needn't      d) may
78. You.....do over 90 kilometers an hour. It is the maximum speed limit.  
a) **mustn't**      b) needn't      c) shouldn't      d) may not
79. I've told you again and again, "You.....be late for work."  
a) oughtn't      b) needn't      c) couldn't      d) **mustn't**
80. I'll give you a lift, so you.....walk to the station.  
a) must      b) had to      c) **don't have to**      d) mustn't

Find the mistakes and write the sentences correctly:

- 1) Mother is **eating** her baby. **feeding**
- 2) Scientists spend a lot of time **making** experiments. **doing**
- 3) Your mobile is exactly the **similar** as mine. **same**
- 4) I wish you hadn't **done** that mistake. **made**
- 5) He is trying hard to achieve his **ambitious** in life. **ambition**
- 6) I advise you not to **waist** your time. **waste**
- 7) I wish I **met** him yesterday. **had met**
- 8) I wish I **got** that job but I didn't. **had got/gotten**
- 9) If only it **will** rain and water the fields soon. **would**
- 10) His last novel was **established** two years before his death. **published**
- 11) She started to **learning** cooking a week ago. **learn**
- 12) After his parents' death he was **bred** up by his uncle. **brought**

- 13) Dr Rady is a professor in French **literary** at Ain Shams University. **literature**
- 14) Having **eating** all the salads, the waiter brought the meal. **eaten**
- 15) He found work as a secretary to someone who **has** been a friend of his father's in the army. **had**
- 16) They discovered that Dumas **has** been employing other people to write for him. **had**
- 17) Before he **Writes** the count of Monte Cristo, he had become famous as a playwright. **wrote**
- 18) Are you clever at making **for** good stories? **up**
- 19) The flute is a musical **equipment**. **instrument**
- 20) I usually visit my **relationships** on feast days. **relatives**
- 21) Samer is a big **van** of Al Ahly football team. **fan**
- 22) The boys are playing in the **bark**. **park**
- 23) Leila isn't used to **eat** late at night. **eating**
- 24) Essam forgot **doing** his homework, so he felt sorry. **To do**
- 25) I'm afraid you forgot **signing** the cheque. **To sign**
- 26) Fady agreed **giving** me a lift . **to give**
- 27) Noha **was** applied as a nurse in a hospital. **has**
- 28) The president's speech was **impressed**. **impressive**
- 29) Dr Aisha died **in** the age of 85 years. **at**
- 30) Our new car, **that** is a BMW, is better than our old one. **which**
- 31) It's a problem **who** has taxed many brains. **which**
- 32) The man that you wanted to see him is on the phone. ....
- 33) The car **where** she wanted has been sold. **Which/ that**
- 34) Don't **do** decisions without thinking. **make**
- 35) Egypt is **regretted** as the gift of the Nile. **regarded**
- 36) After years of disagreement, I **got** up very well with my wife. **made**
- 37) He wrote a travel book about his **experiments**. **experiences**
- 38) What's the normal **retired** age of people in Egypt? **retirement**
- 39) **Because** the traffic jam , I arrived at the office late. **Because of**
- 40) **Due to** the children are staying at their grandmother's, let's go out for the evening. **because**
- 41) **In spite** going on a diet, she put on five kilos. **In spite of/ despite**
- 42) When I went to buy a famous book; it wasn't **availability**. **available**
- 43) My mother has a special **budget** for cutting vegetables. **gadget**
- 44) He didn't show any **enthusiastic** for any sport of any kind. **enthusiasm**

- 45) He passed the button to switch on the light. pressed
- 46) An article is a large book that contains facts about many subjects. Encyclopedia
- 47) I think Huda will have gone home soon. go
- 48) I'm sure you'll have had a wonderful holiday next summer. have
- 49) Social people enjoy meeting and talking to other people. sociable
- 50) Reham gives her work a lot of care and attention. She is a conscious worker .  
ambitious
- 51) I wish I were as organiser as you are. organised
- 52) What qualities which do you a good leader? make
- 53) The pilot of the ship drowned during a storm. captain
- 54) The manager asked me what salary I will hope to receive. .....
- 55) Ahmed told me he is writing his autobiography then. was
- 56) She told him that she'll phone him at 6 o'clock that night. She would/ she'd
- 57) The teacher asked us that a lot of English words are borrowed from other languages. told
- 58) Do you know where the post office was? is
- 59) Could you tell me if that train will stop at Leeds? stops
- 60) The doctor refused to heal the sick boy for being poor. treat
- 61) The man was killed with mistake not deliberately. by
- 62) He insisted on paying off the meal. for
- 63) Don't play tricky on me. tricks
- 64) Thieves planned to rob the pearl. steal
- 65) I'd like seeing the manager. To see

### The Prisoner of Zenda [Questions]

#### CHAPTER FIVE

1. Rassendyll has never liked responsibilities. Now he has many. What responsibilities does he have?
2. Why does Rassendyll become good at pretending he has forgotten rules or people he has met? How does that prevent people from noticing that he is not the real King? What else do you think helps him not to be discovered?
3. Sapt brings news of the real King. What is it?
4. Why does Rassendyll want to go to Zenda? What does Sapt mean when he says "You'll probably stay there forever if you do"?
5. Why does Sapt have Rassendyll followed everywhere? What does he mean by "If you disappear, the game's over"?

6. Who writes a letter to Rassendyll and what does it say? Who does he suspect really wrote it?
7. When Rassendyll talks to Detchard at the summer house, what does Detchard offer him? Why doesn't Rassendyll accept it?
8. How does Rassendyll come out of the summer house alive?
9. Why have they prepared a ball for the Princess?
10. Rassendyll tells the Princess that when he was younger, he thought he didn't need to worry about society. Why does he say this? How does the Princess react? Why is it a mistake for him to say this?
11. The day after the ball, the Princess receives two letters. What are they and who are they from?
12. What does Rassendyll do when he hears of these letters? Who does he go to?
13. What does Rassendyll tell Marshal Strakencz to do?

### CHAPTER SIX

1. "King" Rassendyll went to Marshal Strakencz and asked him to do something. What was it?
2. Rassendyll's writing is different from the King's. What reason does Rassendyll give? Why might this difference be a problem for Marshal Strakencz?
3. What reason does Rassendyll give Princess Flavia for leaving Strelsau? What does he ask her to do if he doesn't come back?
4. Where do Rassendyll and his men stay for their hunting trip? Where is it and who does it belong to?
5. What reason does Duke Michael give for not visiting "King" Rassendyll or inviting him to his castle?
6. Why do Rassendyll and Fritz go to the inn at Zenda? Who do they talk to there and what do they say?
7. What happens to Bernenstein while Fritz and Rassendyll are out?
8. What message does Rupert Hentzau bring the next day? How does Rassendyll reply? What happens when Rupert is leaving?
9. What do they learn from Johann?
10. Describe the room and the pipe where the real King is being kept.
11. What is the plan if they are attacked? How will they kill the King and what will they do with the body?
12. Why do they send Johann back to the castle?

### CHAPTER SEVEN

- 1- What did Rupert Hentzau offer to Rassendyll , and what did Rupert do to him?
- 2- What three pieces of news arrive at Tarlenheim the next day?
- 3- Why do Rassendyll and the others go to the castle at night?
- 4- Why does Rassendyll kill Max Holf?

- 5- Why do the seven gentlemen go with Rassendyll, Sapt and Fritz to the castle? What do they do?
- 6- Who gets killed in the fight in the woods? Who gets away?
- 7- Why were Rassendyll's bags found at a train station near Zenda? Why is the Chief of Police looking for Mr Rassendyll?
- 8- Rassendyll meets Rupert the next day while they are out riding. What plan does Rupert offer to Rassendyll?
- 9- Why is Antoinette de Mauban being kept as a prisoner of the Duke?
- 10- A doctor has been brought to see the real King in his prison. Why doesn't Duke Michael let the doctor leave?
- 11- Why does Rassendyll ask Antoinette de Mauban to cry out for help at two o'clock in the morning?
- 12- Why does Rupert Hentzau swim across the moat to go back to the mansion? Why doesn't he use the drawbridge?

### CHAPTER EIGHT

- 1- Recall Rassendyll's plan.
- 2- Where does Rassendyll wait for it to be two o'clock?
- 3- Rassendyll has asked Antoinette to cry for help at two o'clock. Why does she do it earlier?
- 4- Why does Rassendyll kill De Gautet with a sword and not with a gun?
- 5- How does Rassendyll get the keys to the King's prison?
- 6- Who gets killed in the first room of the King's prison? Who gets killed in the room where the King is? Who gets wounded?
- 7- Why doesn't the King fight Detchard directly? How does he help Rassendyll?
- 8- Who kills the Duke?
- 9- Why does Rupert ride away instead of fighting Rassendyll?
- 10- How does the boy make a problem for Sapt, Fritz and Rassendyll?
- 11- Why does Sapt have the real King taken from his prison with his face covered? What do Sapt's men and the servants think happened to the King and to the prisoner? Why does Rassendyll wait in the forest until dark to go to the castle?
- 12- How does Rassendyll teach the King how to be a real king?
- 13- What does Rassendyll mean when he writes "Nobody knew where Rupert had disappeared to, and the thought of the man who had almost beaten me still makes my heart beat louder in my chest"?

### The Prisoner of Zenda [answers]

### CHAPTER FIVE

1. He has to act like the King. He has to run the country. He has to try to rescue the real King from Michael.

2. When he makes a mistake in pretending to be the King he has to cover it up by pretending that he has forgotten something or someone. In this way, people don't notice that he's not the real King. Other things that might help him are these: people don't expect that there is a pretend King, so they don't look for one; they see what they expect to see. He looks nearly identical to the King, so this helps. Also Sapt stays close to him to tell him what to say or do.
3. The King is at the Castle of Zenda.
4. He wants to go to rescue the real King. Sapt means that Rassendyll will either be imprisoned in Zenda or killed there if he goes.
5. He has him followed to protect him from Michael's men. If they can kill or kidnap Rassendyll, they will kill the real King and make Michael the King. Rassendyll's game of pretending to be King would be over.
6. Antoinette de Mauban writes a letter. It tells him to come to a certain place in a summer house in a garden late at night. He suspects that Michael wrote the letter (or at least dictated it to her).
7. Detchard offers to give Rassendyll 50,000 English pounds and a safe journey to the door and knocks the three men down. He runs quickly away.
8. He holds the iron table in front of him to protect him (like a shield) and he rushes out
9. They want to make the people happy and make them think that the King wants to marry the Princess. They want Rassendyll to ask the Princess to marry him. Some people think that if the King doesn't marry her soon, she should marry Duke Michael.
10. He says it because he is forgetting to act like the King. He is thinking that he is himself, Rassendyll. The Princess is surprised because the King must have always known that he was going to become the King one day. This is a mistake by Rassendyll because he almost uncovers the truth about who he is.
11. One is an invitation from Michael for her to visit him in Zenda. The other is a warning not to accept any invitations from Michael and not to go anywhere without many guards. It is from Antoinette de Mauban.
12. He orders a guard for the Princess. He goes to Marshal Strakencz and gives him some orders.
13. He tells him to guard the Princess and not allow Michael or his men see her. He also tells the Marshal that he is leaving Strelsau for a few days and he will send a message to him every evening. If he doesn't get a message for three days, he has the authority to say that he is now the head of Strelsau. He must then ask the Duke to allow him to see the King. If he doesn't see the King in twenty-four hours, he must say that the King's dead. Then he must tell the people of Ruritania that their new ruler will be Princess Flavia.

## CHAPTER SIX

1. He asked him to guard Princess Flavia and to keep Michael's men away from her. He also said that if Strakencz did not receive a message from him for three days, he must declare himself head of Strelsau and then demand that the Duke let him see the King. If Strakencz



did not see the King within twenty-four hours, he must tell the people that the King is dead and make Princess Flavia the head of Ruritania.

2. Rassendyll says it is because of his injured finger. It might be a problem for Strakencz because people might think the order from the King is not a real one.
3. . He tells her he is going to hunt a big animal — Michael. He tells her she must become Queen if he doesn't return.
4. They stay in a country house called Tarlenheim. It belongs to a relative of Fritz. It is on a hill on the opposite side of the town of Zenda from the castle.
5. He says that he and some servants have a serious sickness. (It is not true.)
6. They go to meet Johann (or someone who can contact him). They talk to the inn keeper's daughter and ask her to have Johann meet them the next night.
7. He is shot in the arm while he is out in the woods.
8. The Duke offers Rassendyll a safe journey to the border and a million gold pieces. Rassendyll refuses. As Rupert is leaving, he stabs Rassendyll in the shoulder with a knife.
9. They learn where the King is being kept in the castle and the Duke's plans.
10. There is an outer room with no windows. It is always guarded by three of the Six Men. The King is kept in chains in the next room. Its window has a large pipe that leads to the castle moat.
11. They will kill the King and then put him into the pipe. The chains will keep the body under the water of the moat. The guards can then go out the same pipe and swim across the moat to escape.
12. The Duke would look for him if he were missing. They also hope they can trust him and get more information from him.

## CHAPTER SEVEN

- 1-He offered him a safe journey to the border and one million gold pieces. He stabbed Rassendyll in the arm as he was leaving.
- 2-The people of Strelsau heard that the King was badly injured while hunting. The Duke thought he was badly injured. The Princess ordered Marshall Strakencz to take her to Tarlenheim to see the King.
- 3-They want to see it so that they can make plans to rescue the King.
- 4-He is guarding the King's prison. Rassendyll kills him because this is a war for the King's life and Max is working for the enemy.
- 5-They go to protect the horses and the others in case the Duke's men attack. They fight with the Duke's men (and three of them are killed).
- 6-Two of the Duke's Six Men get killed, Lauengram and Kafstein. Three of Rassendyll's men get killed also. Rupert Hentzau escapes.
- 7-Rassendyll had sent the bags ahead to the station on the morning of the day he met the King in the woods. He never went to the station to get them because he was pretending to be the King. The Chief of Police is looking for Rassendyll because he has disappeared. (His family has not heard from him.)

- 8- He offers to help him attack the castle. But Sapt, Fritz, Michael and the King must all die. Then Rassendyll can stay as King and Rupert will be given a reward (money).
- 9- He discovered that she helped Rassendyll in the summer house. He cannot trust her now.
- 10- Because the doctor would tell people that the King is a prisoner.
- 11- So the Duke will go to help her. At the same time Johann will open the front door to let in Sapt and Fritz with their men.
- 12- The drawbridge has been pulled up for the night. He is doing something secret, so he does not use the bridge.

## CHAPTER EIGHT

- 1- The plan is that Johann will open the front door of the mansion at 2 o'clock. Sapt and his men will go in and tie up any servants who do not want to help the King. At the same time, Antoinette de Mauban will cry out for Michael to help her. That will keep Michael busy while Sapt and his men deal with the servants.
- 2- He waits by the drawbridge gate next to the castle.
- 3- Because she is being attacked by Rupert. He wants to punish her for writing to Rassendyll.
- 4- Because he doesn't want to make any noise and attract other people.
- 5- He takes them from De Gautet's clothes after he kills him.
- 6- Bersonin gets killed in the first room. In the room where the King is, the doctor is killed by Detchard, and Detchard is killed by Rassendyll. The King and Rassendyll are both wounded.
- 7- The King is weak from illness and in chains. He can't move much because of the chains. He helps Rassendyll by pushing a chair into Detchard as he is fighting. (This makes him lose his balance and fall over the doctor's body. Then it is easy for Rassendyll to kill him.)
- 8- Rupert Hentzau.
- 9- Because Fritz comes with a gun and Rupert knows he can't fight both of them. (A gun can kill from a distance. Fritz can kill Rupert from a distance before Rupert can kill Rassendyll with a sword.)
- 10- The boy runs out and says the King is behind the tree, but Strakencz and the Princess think that the King is in the castle. Sapt has a problem to explain this. He asks the Princess to come alone because he doesn't want Marshal Strakencz to know about Rassendyll.
- 11- Sapt doesn't want his men or the servants to see who the prisoner really is. They think that the King was wounded in the fight to rescue the prisoner, and that the prisoner went after Rupert Hentzau. Rassendyll waits until he can go into the castle under the cover of dark. He doesn't want anyone to see him.
- 12- He takes his responsibilities as King seriously and tries to run the country well. He risks his own life to rescue the King, could have remained King.
- 13- It means when he thinks of Rupert he gets excited or angry. He wishes he could find him and fight him.