





**B. Complete the following statements from the text :**  
 1. The writer of the text is certain about today's young people are the connected generation.  
 2. Dr. Amy Lehane has inside knowledge about the subject because she has studied exactly how young people are using technology.  
 3. The evidence and details given in the text are based on study in the US and research.

**C. Decide if the statements are True or False according to the text :**  
 1. A quarter = 25% = One-fourth = 1/4 of teenagers use social media sites at least ten times a day. ( T )  
 2. Young people communicate by sending short messages nowadays. ( True )  
 3. The figures about using technology are roughly the same between countries. ( False )  
 4. Older people had more fear reaction of the growth of social media than parents today. ( False )  
 5. According to Dr. Amy Lehane , parents shouldn't be afraid about their children. ( True )  
 6. Fears of the rise of figures in using social media are justified according to Lehane. ( False )

**D. Which text**  
 1. the writer believes that I feel as if changes are happening too fast for me?  
 2. the writer believes that things were different when I was young?  
 3. is about a personal feeling?  
 4. includes a list of concern?  
 5. suggests that we shouldn't worry about young people's use of technology?  
 6. gives evidence to show how young people communicate?  
 7. the writer believes that we should trust young people more?  
 8. the writer believes that there are reasons to be positive about the future?

**E. What do the highlighted pronouns and numbers in the text refer to :**

Son	5-4-3	he / his	.1
Dr Amy Lehane	16-14	who / she	.2
young people's	7	they	.3
Figures	12	they	.4
older people	16	they	.5
young people	20	they	.6
Fears of parents, teachers and other adults for the rise of figures in using social media	13	these	.7
Homework	4	it	.8
panic reaction	17	it	.9
texting or chatting online, or updating his social media page	4	this	10
using technology by young people	13	this	11
The percentage of teenagers use social media sites at least ten times a day	10	25 %	12
The percentage of teenagers in US use own mobile phones	10	75%	13

**TEXT A : a newspaper or magazine article / Unit 7**

**Case study : Milton Secondary School / دراسة حالة : مدرسة ميلتون الثانوية ...**

1 Most schools claim to prepare students for the world of work, but Milton Secondary School takes the claim very seriously. Before they even join the school, future pupils get an informal interview at their primary school to discuss their hopes and preferences for the future.  
 2 The emphasis on employment continues during the first two years at Milton,  
 3 and then in the third year all pupils spend a day doing work experience at a local company.  
 4 Two years later, this becomes a whole week spent with a company, usually arranged by the students themselves.  
 5 Throughout their secondary education, students have professional careers advice, which costs the school over £30,000 a year. Head teacher Harriet Downs believes it's worth it, though: 'Teachers aren't trained as careers advisers.' She says, 'so we bring in professional help.  
 6 It's part of a coordinated programme that aims to make students aware of the employment options available, and how to make the most of them.  
 7 It's too late to start talking about work in their final year.

**A. Read the text and find answers to the questions below :-**  
 1. What claim does Milton Secondary School take seriously?  
 2. Why do future students get an informal interview at their primary school?  
 3. Why aren't teachers at Milton School expected to give students professional careers?  
 4. What is the purpose of the co-ordinated programme?  
 5. How to make the most of them.

**B. Complete the table with the missing information :**  
 What happens during the following years at Milton School ?

In the first years	4	The emphasis on employment
In the third years	5	all pupils spend a day doing work experience at a local company
In the fifth years	6	becomes a whole week spent with a company

**C. Decide whether each of the following sentences is True or False:**  
 1. Students have professional careers advice in their final year of secondary school. ( False )  
 2. The professional careers advice programme usually costs Milton School £ 30,000 . ( True )  
 3. The text is about the connection between education 8 and work 13. ( True )

**D. Choose the correct answer :-**  
 1. A whole week spent with a company is usually arranged by  
 a. The students themselves  
 b. The primary school  
 c. Milton Secondary School  
 d. the professional advisers

**E. What do the following refer to ?**  
 1. their ( L.3 ) : pupils  
 2. this ( L.6 ) : doing work experience at a local company  
 3. she ( L.10 ) : Head teacher Harriet Downs.  
 4. them ( L.12 ) : the employment options available

**TEXT B : a news story on the Education Minister talks job prospects (أدي وشريعي)**

1 In a speech yesterday, the Education Minister advised students to avoid arts subjects and choose science or maths if they want to improve their job prospects. In the past, he said, arts subjects like languages and history were chosen by students who didn't have a clear idea of what they wanted to do in the future. He explained that this was because of a feeling that they involved skills that were useful for many different jobs, but he questioned whether this was still true: 'Nowadays, we know differently, don't we?'  
 2 The best subjects for keeping your options open are ones like science, technology and engineering  
 3 It quickly became clear that the Minister's words were controversial, with teachers and university heads reacting strongly to his advice. 'Of course science and technology are important,' said one, 'but it would be completely wrong to neglect the arts. They provide important skills and an understanding of the world and people in general. Also, the economy depends as much on creativity as on technical knowledge.'

**A. Answer the following questions :**  
 1. How could students improve their job possibilities in the future according to the minister?  
 2. Why did students in the past without a clear idea of their future career tend to choose arts subjects?  
 3. Why does the university head believe that arts and technical subjects are equally important?  
 4. They provide important skills and an understanding of the world and people in general.  
 5. Also, the economy depends as much on creativity as on technical knowledge.

**B. Circle the correct answer:**  
 1. It's supposed that art subjects were chosen by students who  
 a. had no idea what to do later  
 b. were aware of what to do in the future  
 2. One of the best subjects for keeping open chances is  
 a. history  
 b. technology  
 c. arts  
 3. "It would be wrong to neglect the arts" this was  
 a. ministers'  
 b. students'  
 c. one of the teachers' and university heads'

**C. Decide whether the sentences are True or False according to the text.**  
 1. The ministers' words caused a lot of arguments. ( True )  
 2. According to the ministers' speech, whatever a student studies, all chances will be open for him in the future. ( False )  
 3. Job prospects nowadays are the same as in the past. ( False )

**D. What do the following pronouns refer to :**  
 1. "they- their" (line 2-3-4) : students  
 2. "he" (line 2-4-5) : Education Minister  
 3. "ones" (line 8) : The best subjects / المواد  
 4. "this" (line 4) : the idea of choosing arts subjects by students  
 5. "this" (line 5) : the idea that arts subjects involved that were useful for many different job

**Unit 8 / جميع الفروع + أدي**

1 Information and Communications Technology businesses could be the best hope for the economic future of Palestine, according to experts inside and outside the country. A recent report said that the ICT sector makes up over 5% of the Palestinian economy. Why ICT? For Mustafa Jawad, the 23-year-old head of an online graphic design company, the answer is simple: 'For an ICT start-up, all you need is a computer and a connection. You can distribute your final product by exporting it to the Internet cloud. There are still problems, though. The main one is a lack of 3G networks in Palestine, because access to the necessary wavebands is not available yet.  
 2 Mustafa was always good at art and languages and when he finished school everyone advised him to study English at the university. Instead, he taught himself how to programme and started making his own software programmes. His first attempt was a game, which was so popular with his fellow students that he decided starting his own company might be a real possibility.  
 3 His big breakthrough came when he attended a 'start-up weekend' in Ramallah. He managed to get a small amount of financial support, which gave him time to develop more ideas. Perhaps more importantly, he met other business people, both Palestinian and from other countries. He learnt a lot about the practical side of running a business and about how to get his products noticed.  
 4 Like a lot of other young Palestinian business people, he wants to do something positive to help his country, but he stresses that his company isn't a humanitarian operation. 'It's a business,' he says, 'and the aim is to get good returns on the investment.'  
 5 On way he believes he can help is to pass on what he's learnt to others even younger than he is. 'I learnt a lot from that start-up weekend.  
 6 When I go to the next one, I hope I'll learn more, but I'll also be able to advise others.'

**A. Answer the following questions:**  
 1. Who says that ICT companies are important for the future of Palestine?  
 2. What is the main / biggest problem for ICT companies in Palestine?  
 3. Why did people encourage Mustafa to study English at the university?  
 4. How did Mustafa learn to make computer software?  
 5. What benefits did Mustafa get from meeting business people in Ramallah?  
 6. What did Mustafa find most useful about the start-up weekend in Ramallah?  
 7. How did the 'start-up weekend' help Mustafa in his work?  
 8. How did Mustafa learn to make computer software?  
 9. How did Mustafa learn to make computer software?

benefits	positives	advantages	useful	help	importantly
What did Mustafa find most useful about the start-up weekend in Ramallah?	14-15	What did Mustafa find most useful about the start-up weekend in Ramallah?	14-15	What did Mustafa find most useful about the start-up weekend in Ramallah?	14-15
How did the 'start-up weekend' help Mustafa in his work?	14-15	How did the 'start-up weekend' help Mustafa in his work?	14-15	How did the 'start-up weekend' help Mustafa in his work?	14-15
What benefits did Mustafa get from meeting business people in Ramallah?	14-15	What benefits did Mustafa get from meeting business people in Ramallah?	14-15	What benefits did Mustafa get from meeting business people in Ramallah?	14-15

**6. What are Mustafa's two aims-goals-objectives in business?**  
 a. to get good returns on the investment.  
 b. to do something positive to help his country .

**7. What does Mustafa hope to do at the next start-up weekend?**  
 a. learn more  
 b. be able to advise others

**B. Complete the table with brief notes about Mustafa Jawad.**

Current Position (job)	4	الوظيفة الحالية	head of an online graphic design company
First attempt	10	المحاولة الأولى	was a game, which was so popular
Breakthrough	12	اختراق	when he attended a 'start-up weekend' in Ramallah
Business aims	18	أهداف العمل	a. to get good returns on the investment' b. to do something positive to help his country

**C. Decide if the statements are True or False according to the text:**  
 1. Mustafa began thinking of starting his own company after his fellow students liked his game. ( T )  
 2. Nobody helped Jawad make computer software. ( T )  
 3. Mustafa works as an employee at an online graphic company. ( F )  
 4. Though he was good at languages, Mustafa preferred to study programming at university. ( F )  
 5. Mustafa got huge financial support which helped him to develop more ideas. ( F )  
 6. Mustafa's company is mainly humanitarian operation to help his country. ( F )  
 7. Mustafa's company is a humanitarian one. ( F )

**D. Complete the sentences:**  
 a. According to experts inside and outside Palestine, ICT business might be the best hope for the economic future of Palestine  
 b. Starting-up online companies requires a computer and a connection

**E. Write what following pronouns refer to :**  
 1. He-his-him ( Mustafa )  
 2. It ( line 6 ) : final product  
 3. one ( line 6 ) : problem  
 4. His country ( line 17 ) : Palestine  
 5. It ( line 17 ) : the company  
 6. one ( line 21 ) : a start-up weekend

**F. Replace the underlined parts of these sentences with words and phrases form the text:**  
 1. Don't forget that managing a day-to-day business is not an easy task running  
 2. Farmers are seeking to improve their profits from their crops returns

**Read the salaries of top sports players are too high nowadays . Unit 9**

1 Are today's young sports stars overpaid? It's an opinion you'll often hear repeated, especially in the world of football. The figures are astonishing. When the Welsh player Gareth Bale joined Real Madrid in 2013, his reported salary was around £250,000 a week or, if you prefer, £13 million a year. So every week he earns as much as the average Real supporter makes in ten years. This may be an extreme example, but there are a lot more footballers around the world earning almost as much.  
 2 It's a situation that makes some people very angry, but those who are infuriated by it often forget what players have to do to get to the top, and the risks involved. A new book by Wayne Barton tells the story of some of those who fell on the way up. These are young men who achieved the dream of playing for the famous club Manchester United, but only had short careers, often because of injuries.  
 3 Take young Tony Gill, for example, who was on his way to becoming a regular first team player when he hurt his leg and was never able to recover, or the young forward Deiniol Graham, who broke his arm and never played professionally again.  
 4 The list of these tragedies goes on, but the story that stands out is that of Giuliano Maiorana. At the age of 19, he was playing for an amateur team in Cambridge shire, England when he was noticed by one of Manchester United's many scouts, who was searching the lower levels of football for promising young players. At first Giuliano thought, the offer of a trial for the world-famous Manchester club was a joke. It wasn't – only months later, he played his first match at United's home ground, Old Trafford. He still remembers the mixture of excitement and terror he felt.  
 5 Unfortunately, he didn't get on well with the manager, and was soon playing in the reserve team. It was in a reserve match two years later that his knee was badly damaged. Soon, at the age of 24, his career was finished. For seven years after that, he couldn't even watch football. He now works for his family's business back in Cambridge, moving furniture, and says that he now wishes he hadn't been so good at football when he was young.

**A. Which person :**  
 How did the career of each of these footballers finish, according to the text? (4.5 point)  
 1. Tony Gill : hurt his leg and was never able to recover. 11  
 2. Deiniol Graham : broke his arm and never played professionally again . 12  
 3. Giuliano Maiorana : his knee was badly damaged. 20

**B. Answer all the following questions :**  
 1. What infuriates people about the world of football?  
 2. What nationality is Gareth Bale?  
 3. What stories does Wayne Barton's new book tell?  
 4. According to the text, what is the main risk that most footballers face?  
 5. What did Giuliano Maiorana think when he was first asked to play for Manchester United?  
 6. How did Giuliano Maiorana feel the first time he played for Manchester United?  
 7. How did the story of Giuliano Maiorana end tragically?  
 8. How did Giuliano Maiorana feel the first time he played for Manchester United?  
 9. What did Giuliano Maiorana think when he was first asked to play for Manchester United?  
 10. How did the story of Giuliano Maiorana end tragically?  
 11. How did the story of Giuliano Maiorana end tragically?  
 12. How did the story of Giuliano Maiorana end tragically?

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C. Decide whether the following sentences are True or False. Write the sentence or the phrase from the text that helped you decide. 1. The annual earning of Gareth Bale is equal to that of average Real supporter. (False) ... 2. The writer realizes that being a professional footballer is not an easy life. (True) ... 3. Tony Gill was a regular first team player with Manchester United. (False) ... 4. Giuliano Maiorana regrets being a talented football player. (True)

D. Complete the following sentences with words and phrases from the above passage. 1. One of Manchester United's many scouts observed - noticed Giuliano while he was playing for an amateur team in Cambridge shire. ... 2. The initial impression of Giuliano about the effect of Manchester United was a joke.

E. Choose : 1. How does Giuliano feel now when he looks back on his football career? A. He is sorry that he was ever successful. B. He is happier now, working for his family. C. He feels proud of what he achieved. ... 2. Does the writer feel angry about football stars' salaries? A. He is a little bit angry that they are paid so much. B. He realises that being a professional footballer is not an easy life. C. He thinks other professions should be paid as much.

D: What do the following pronouns refer to ? (4 points) Table with 4 columns: Pronoun, Line number, Referent, Score. Includes Gareth Bale, Tony Gill, Deiniol Graham, Giuliano Maiorana, Giuliano career as footballer, a situation that young sports are overpaid, The offer of a trial for the world-famous Manchester club, wasn't a joke, Players.

Unit 11 Read the text and complete the tasks below : 1. Almost everything in New York was different. We were used to living in an area where everyone knew everyone else's business, but here no one seemed to take any notice even of their neighbours. ... 2. I was born in 1942, so I must have been about six or seven when the 1948 catastrophe (Nakba) happened. ... 3. I saw our new life mostly as an adventure, even though I missed my friends and our old home. ... 4. At the time, I remember feeling annoyed with her stubborn attitude, but now, looking back, I know I should have realized what it was: a sign of her deep feeling of loss.

A: Select the correct answers. 1. The best title for the above passage is : a) Communication across cultures b) Clinging to culture c) The advantages of living abroad. ... 2. The text is probably : a) a letter to an academic journal b) a letter to a colleague c) an article in a magazine. ... 3. The information given in the text was based on : a) the writer's own experience b) a story of someone else's life c) an objective historical study. ... 4. What period is the text about? a) The post-Nakba period b) The pre-Nakba period c) in recent years.

1. Why was the writer amazed about the people who live in New York? 2. What was the main difference the writer noticed between Palestine and New York? 3. What did the writer find especially surprising? 4. Why did the family move to another country? 5. What examples of the aunt's stubborn attitude did the writer give? 6. What did the writer think about her aunt's attitude at the time? 7. How has the writer's feelings now changed? 8. Why was the aunt behaving in that way according to the writer? 9. Why did her aunt refuse to learn English? 10. How did these people react to the new situation?

C: Decide whether the following statements are True or False. Write the phrase that helped you to decide. (4 points) 1. People living in New York show much more interest in neighbours' lives than theirs (False) 2. The writer's brother was completely satisfied with the new lifestyle in America. (False) 3. The writer was infuriated with her aunt's attitude (True) 4. The writer regrets not being able to understand the aunt's motives. (True)

D: Replace the underlined parts of the sentences with words or phrases from the text. 1. The reason for her decision is still a hard thing to explain. 2. She is able to express herself easily in several languages. 3. I don't know why you're being so unwilling to change your mind. 4. He spent two hours holding on tightly to the rock before he was saved. 5. When you live in another country, there are many things you have to get used to. 6. He has a strong belief that what he is doing is the right thing.

E : What do the underlined pronouns and phrases refer to :- Table with 4 columns: Pronoun/Phrase, Line number, Referent, Score. Includes New York, American's lifestyle, American's in New York, The writer's family, Parents, Brother, Uncle, Aunt, Her aunt never got used to life in America, Palestine, apartment, The writer, fridge, Attitude.

مرادفات الوحدات المقررة لامتحان توجيبي 2021 الوحدة 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 7 + 8 + 9 + 11 Table with 2 columns: Word, Definition. Includes accent, amateur, astonishing, attack, attempt, bald, borders, challenge, charity, citizens, clinging, colleague, combination, committed, confident, convinced, controversial, conviction, co-ordinated, creative, criteria, currently, disappointed, damage, defend, distribute, employment, equalizer, error, essential, exam revision, expatriates, excuse, fellow, countrymen, factor, fantasy, fees, field, fluent, fluent, getting debt, graphic, hub, humanitarian, impatient, inevitable, infuriated, judging.

Table with 2 columns: Word, Definition. Includes good at making artistic things, reasons or qualifications, at the moment, sad because of an unexpected result, how you feel when something isn't as good as expected, harm, try to stop the other team from scoring, send to other places, having or getting a job/ paid work, goal that makes the scores level, mistake, very necessary, studying before an exam, people who live permanently in another country, untrue reason, those who come / born from the same country, part of the reason / the cause, unreality, money you pay for a service, area of interest, able to speak a language easily, able to express herself easily, borrowing money, relating to pictures, central point, concerned with helping people, not wanting / unable to wait, impossible to avoid, made very angry, deciding which is acceptable.

Table with 2 columns: Word, Definition. Includes excuse, untrue reason, those who come / born from the same country, part of the reason / the cause, unreality, money you pay for a service, area of interest, able to speak a language easily, able to express herself easily, borrowing money, relating to pictures, central point, concerned with helping people, not wanting / unable to wait, impossible to avoid, made very angry, deciding which is acceptable.

Table with 2 columns: Word, Definition. Includes knowledge, that she knows, like-minded, with similar attitudes, opinions or interests, motivated, caused or encouraged, neglect, ignore, not pay attention to, network, system of connections, nowadays, around the present time, object, think or say something is wrong / don't like, objective, not based on personal opinions, optional, not compulsory, outweighs, is more important than, priority, are the most important, participate, take part (in), patting, hitting gently, persevere, keep trying / don't give up, personal, connected with yourself, point, purpose, potential, possibilities for the future, promising, showing good possibilities for the future, prospects, possibilities for the future, protect, to keep somebody/ something safe, puzzle, hard thing to explain, referee, person who controls the game, reluctant, not wanting to do something / not willing, remote, difficult to get to, long or far away, reserve, second choice, restrictions, limits, result, final score, returns, profits, revealed, shown, reward, give something good, running, managing, sector, part of a country's / section of economy, set, complete group, show the red card, send a player off the pitch, shrink, becoming small, stage fright, feeling nervous before appearing in public, stubborn, not willing to change opinions, unwilling to change your mind, straight, immediately / instant, stranger, someone you don't know, striker, player whose main job is scoring goals, stuck, unable to move, terror, great fear, the latter, the last one I mentioned, throughout, from beginning to end of, tragedies, sad stories, trend, movement / fashion / change, trial, test, unconsciously, without thinking about it, worth, giving good value, motivated, caused or encouraged, neglect, ignore, not pay attention to.

Table with 2 columns: Word, Definition. Includes job application, letter or form to try and get a job, job description, list of duties involved in his job, job opportunities, chances to get work, job prospects, possibility of getting a job in future, job satisfaction, feeling happy about what she does, job security, being sure that you won't lose your job, guarantee that my work will continue.

Table with 2 columns: Word, Definition. Includes accustomed to, get used to, kept in touch, stayed in contact, fitting in, being accepted in your social group, get on well, have a good relationship, hand over, give responsibility to someone else, take over, give control, take off, leave the ground, give up, stop, brought up, raised to adulthood, catch up, talk about, put up, let stay, worry about, be anxious about, capable of, aware of, lack of, left out, ruled out, turned out, left out, cuts back, ready if needed / second possibility, stand by, break down, break through, come across, in danger, run into, meeting by chance, having the ability, starting to notice, not having (enough), dropped, say it's impossible to include, discovered, dropped, reduce spending, stop working properly, event that made a big difference / solution, Both express the idea of getting through a barrier, find ... by chance, meet ... by chance.

Table with 2 columns: Word, Definition. Includes in business, working in business, on business, for business reasons, on time, at the right time, in time, with enough time, in writing, with a letter not phone, in debt, owing people money, in advance, before, aware of, protect from, suitable for, warned against, participate in, expert in, satisfied with, interested in, choose between, insisted on.

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Complete the sentences using the appropriate prepositions in the box: (6 points)

- 1. The school brought in an expert careers advice.
2. Some films are not suitable children.
3. Cyclists should wear helmets to protect them injury.
4. My friend is not satisfied his new job. He complains a lot.
5. His teacher warned him giving up.
6. You must choose honour and death.

- 1. Luckily, the bus was late leaving, so we were time to catch it.
2. I was surprised when I ran an old friend of mine yesterday.
3. There are lots of good paintings show at the museum this week.
4. There are various things that young people worry.
5. This job isn't really suitable old people.

- 1. You must choose between/ choose from honor and death.
2. Everybody should be made aware the risks involved (for / of).

Table with 2 columns: English phrase and Arabic translation. Includes 'in danger', 'in debt', 'in writing', 'in advance', 'on show', 'on market', 'on duty', 'on purpose', 'on receipt'.

Table with 2 columns: English phrase and Arabic translation. Includes 'on arrival', 'on the way home', 'on demand', 'on request', 'on order', 'in business', 'on business', 'in time', 'on time'.

Choose the correct answer:

- 1. My friend's life could be (in danger / in advance)
2. Please remind me to buy some sugar (home / on the way / on time)
3. More details will be sent (on demand / on request)
4. Ali has travelled to Turkey for two weeks (on arrival / on business)
5. I'm afraid the manager is away (in business / on business)
6. We are late and the train always arrived (on duty / on time)

Table with 2 columns: English phrase and Arabic translation. Includes 'foundation course', 'stage fright', 'high priority', 'application form', 'like-minded people', 'financial problems/sector', 'comfort zone', 'unintended meanings'.

- 1. Making lots of money is not a very high for him. (priority/minded)
2. The safety of the country is a over any other matters. (high priority/comfort zone)
3. Most people feel that education needs to be given (high priority / like-minded)
4. The badly wounded people take (high priority / high rigidity) for medical attention than those only slightly hurt.

- 1. After months of work, the police had a (breakthrough / break through)
2. The (break down/breakdown) of communication caused all this misunderstanding.
3. The plane crashed five minutes after (takeoff / take off)

- 1. The prisoners were able to defense and escaped. (breakthrough / break through)
2. Our dishwasher just a month after the guarantee had expired (cutback / cut back)
3. The government (cut backs / cuts back) its spending to improve the economic situation.

تمارين على سؤال أكمل الفراغ من أسئلة الرزم

A. Complete the following sentences with words from the box:

on the market routine fees convinced stuck excuse

- 1. Doing the same is not always an advantage. It can make you get bored.
2. The manager didn't accept my for being late.
3. The driver was in his car after the accident and he couldn't get out.
4. Hiba hasn't prepared well for the exam. I'm not really she will pass it.
5. Many students are complaining about rising university.
6. There are many Chinese products nowadays.

B. Complete the following sentences with words from the box:

fear patted fantasy remote revealed strangers

- 1. The teacher the boy on his back to encourage him.
2. Rania feels shy when she meets.
3. She lives in a village, far away from our town.
4. Although she prepared well for the exam, she still has a of failing.
5. The young man lives in his world of. He dreams of being a king.
6. The survey that top earners in the country tended to be men.

C. Complete the sentences with words from the box:

amateur distribute sector combination conviction expatriates

- 1. In the financial, banks and insurance companies have both lost a lot of money.
2. Please the examination papers round the class.
3. Pink is a of red and white.
4. He was an singer until the age of 40, when he turned professional.
5. I was in Spain for over a year, but most of my friends were.
6. He has a that what he is doing is the right thing.

القسم الثالث / (القواعد)

Complete the sentences with the correct tense of the verbs in brackets:

Table for Present Simple tense with English and Arabic examples and translations.

Table for Present Continuous tense with English and Arabic examples and translations.

Table for Present Perfect tense with English and Arabic examples and translations.

- 1. Heba can't speak to you at the moment because she her homework. (do)
2. Freshers (gather) in the hall right now.
3. The population of the world (increase) very fast.
4. I don't enjoy parties normally, but I (enjoy) this one.

Table for Present Perfect Continuous tense with English and Arabic examples and translations.

- 1. Please be quiet. I (think).
2. I (think) of buying a new phone.
3. Don't interrupt me! I (think) about my exam now.
4. Many people (think) they can't change their lives.
5. The teacher (not/think) the exam is complicated.

Table for Present Perfect tense with English and Arabic examples and translations.

Table for Present Perfect Continuous tense with English and Arabic examples and translations.

Table for Present Perfect tense with English and Arabic examples and translations.

- 1. I five cups of coffee so far this morning. (drink)
2. We (finish) our history project yet. The deadline is set for Monday.
3. The floor is clean now. I (just/wash) it.
4. I only started this book yesterday and I already (read) 150 pages.
5. I've talked to him on the phone, but we never (meet)
6. How many tests you (have) so far this week?

Table for Present Perfect Continuous tense with English and Arabic examples and translations.

- 1. Emad (work) in this company for a long time and he is still there.
2. I this book on psychology for hours and I'm still on page 6. (read)
3. You should go to bed. You on the computer for over two hours. (play)

6 Write the full questions

Table for Present Simple tense with English and Arabic examples and translations.

- 1. How often / you / go to the dentist?
2. What time / you / usually / go to bed?\*

Table for Present Continuous tense with English and Arabic examples and translations.

- 1. What / your parents / do / at the moment?\*

Table for Present Perfect tense with English and Arabic examples and translations.

- 1. How many times / Brazil / win / the World Cup?\*

Table for Present Perfect Continuous tense with English and Arabic examples and translations.

- 1. How long / you / study English?
2. How long / you / work / in this company?\*

Table for Present Perfect Continuous tense with English and Arabic examples and translations.

- 1. How long / you / study English?
2. How long / you / work / in this company?\*

His new apartment cost 60,000 dollars. (Complete the question)

Table for Present Perfect Continuous tense with English and Arabic examples and translations.

- 1. How many times / Brazil / win / the World Cup?\*

Table for Present Perfect Continuous tense with English and Arabic examples and translations.

- 1. How long / you / study English?
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His new apartment cost 60,000 dollars. (Complete the question)

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Table for Present Perfect Continuous tense with English and Arabic examples and translations.

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2. How long / you / work / in this company?\*

His new apartment cost 60,000 dollars. (Complete the question)

Table for Present Perfect Continuous tense with English and Arabic examples and translations.

- 1. How many times / Brazil / win / the World Cup?\*

Complete the sentences with the suitable phrasal verbs form the box:

Table with 2 columns: English phrase and Arabic translation. Includes 'worry about', 'give up', 'put up', 'run into', 'come across', 'catch up with', 'keep in touch with', 'turn out', 'capable of', 'choose between', 'lack of', 'aware of', 'protect from', 'suitable for', 'satisfied with', 'expert in', 'take-off', 'take over', 'handover', 'cutback', 'stand by', 'break down', 'break through', 'leave out', 'rule out', 'get on'.

- 1. Mr. Ali made a big dinner so that his grandsons might with each other.
2. The house they promised us to be a tiny flat.
3. I was surprised to one of my old teachers when I was in the park.
4. We our cousin in our flat when he came to visit Nablus.
5. I this book in our school library. It's wonderful.

Table with 2 columns: English phrase and Arabic translation. Includes 'Coincidences', 'co-writers', 'co-founders', 'co-workers', 'co-operation', 'co-ordinated', 'co-pilot', 'misbehave', 'misheard', 'mislead', 'misuse', 'misunderstanding', 'mistake'.

Table with 2 columns: English phrase and Arabic translation. Includes 'overwork', 'overcharge', 'overcook', 'overconfident', 'overpaid', 'overrated'.

Match the prefixes (co- / mis-) with the words in the box, then use the new words to complete the sentences below

- 1. Schools work in close with parents to improve standards.
2. It annoys me when my children in front of others.
3. There are many advertisements on T.V.
4. He wrote the book alone, without.
5. I the instructions and answered three questions instead of four.

Complete the sentences using the words in the box with (co- mis-, over-, under-): (4 points)

- 1. Please keep phone conversations quiet to avoid disturbing your.
2. I thought he said he was from Australia, but I think because he's actually Austrian.
3. I think football players are.
4. I don't think they're as good as people say. They're

Circle the correct answer:

- 1. Fortunately, there was enough oxygen for the pilot and (co-pilot / co-author) to make safe landing.
2. Dr. Samuel Holiday was one of the (co founders / co authors) who wrote the report.
3. I'm sure I didn't say that! You must have me. (misused / misheard)
4. I am not saying what he did was good, don't (misunderstand / misbehave) me.
5. I am sure it was only by accident that he obviously ( misuse / misheard) my reply.
6. Measures must be taken to prevent confidential data from being ( misused / misheard).
7. He was accused of ( misusing / misbehaving) public money.
8. I was always getting in trouble for (misbehaving / misusing) at school.
9. I ( misbehaved / mistook) your signature and thought the letter was from someone else.

Table with 2 columns: English phrase and Arabic translation. Includes 'job opportunities', 'job application', 'job description', 'job satisfaction', 'job prospects', 'job security'.

- 1. Part of his is helping his employees get to work and get home. (job satisfaction / job description)
2. Many people are more interested in than earning large amount of money. (job satisfaction / job description)
3. Your job (prospects / application) will be better if you get more training courses.
4. Job is the chances to get work. (description / opportunities)
5. Because of economic problems, there aren't as many job (description / opportunities).

Table with 2 columns: English phrase and Arabic translation. Includes 'market research', 'market share', 'market value', 'financial market', 'upmarket', 'marketing'.

- 1. People aren't used to the concept of, so it's really hard to collect data. (market value / market research)
2. You need to do market to find out if people will buy your product. (value / research)
3. It's important to do lots of market to see who might buy the new product. (value / research)
4. Knowing you will help you to figure out how much profit you are due to make. (market share / market value)
5. Your tells you how much of the market you have compared with your competitors. (market share / market value)



Complete the sentences with the past form of the modal in the box + the verb in brackets :-  
**could must should might**

- This jacket doesn't suite you , you **should have chosen** (choose) another brand .  
 هذه السترة لا تناسبك ، كان عليك اختيار (اختيار) ماركة أخرى .
- He felt too ill , he **shouldn't have eaten** (eat) much food at the party .  
 شعر بمرض شديد ، فلا يجب أن يأكل (ياكل) الكثير من الطعام في الحفلة .
- She **could have got** (get) the highest grade , but she missed one question .  
 كان بإمكانها (الحصول) على أعلى درجة ، لكنها فاتها سؤال واحد .
- The flood **might have detroyed** (detroy) the fields , but fortunatley it didn't .  
 قد يكون الفيضان قد دمر (دمر) الحقول ، لكن لحسن الحظ لم يفعل ذلك .
- You **mustn't have told** (not / tell) her about the problem , it was a secret .  
 لا يجب أن تخبرها (لا تخبرها) بالمشكلة ، لقد كان سرا .
- The Striker **could have scored** (score) a wonderful goal but the goalkepr managed to catch the ball .  
 كان بإمكان المهاجم أن يسجل هدفا رائعا لكن حارس المرمى تمكن من التقاط الكرة .

## القسم الخامس / الكتابة... WRITING... لجميع الفروع ما عدا (العلمي)

1. Write an application form to apply for a foundation course in Environmental Science.  
 Do the following:  
 Explain the reasons for choosing this course.  
 Write about your experience in this field.  
 Write about how you expect your interest in the subject to develop.

**U.1**

1 I am applying for this course because I have been interested in the subject of the environment for many years, and I would like to work in this field as a career in the future.  
 2 I have been reading books about environmental science since I was nine years old, so I know quite a lot about the basic ideas, but I need to extend what I already know.  
 3 At the moment, I am studying biology, geography and English as my main subjects at school, and I believe these subjects will all be useful in the career I have chosen.  
 4 Since I started secondary school, I have been a member of the school Environment Society, and have been President of the society for the last two years.  
 5 After finishing my final exams June, I plan to spend a year doing this course, and I will then apply to university to study Environmental Science.  
 6 My general aim is to study Environmental Science, and I believe this is one of the most important things that we deal with in the 21st century.  
 7 I hope my application is successful, and I am looking forward to studying at your college.

2. You are going to study Agriculture when you get into university. Write a personal statement using good opening and closing. Make use of the following points:  
 Paragraph one: Why are you applying? Reasons for choosing the course / interests / ambitions .  
 Paragraph two: Your experience/ subjects related to the course / and activities.  
 Paragraph three : Why are you suitable? evidence/ skills (academic and non-academic)

**U.2**

1 There are several reasons why I am applying for a course in Agriculture . First, it is one of the most exciting and challenging subjects that I would like to study . Secondly , it has a great impact on our daily lives . I am really interested in this field since it represents my only career in the future .My interest in this field appeared when I was 10 years when my parants asked me what I would like to be .  
 2 Therefore, I decided to fulfill my ambition and be a professional agriculture engineer .  
 3 I am now studying some relevant subjects such as biology and chemistry . In addition , I have read some extra books that give general ideas about this subject. Moreover , I did several visits to some institutions that deal with this subject to know more about my future career. I worked in some institution.  
 4 Why me ? Studying this subject has been controlling my imagination since a long time to the extent that it has become part of my personality . Moreover , my extra studies and activities have already expanded my basic knowledge that this subject needs.  
 5 I am looking forward to the experience of university life and the challenges of studying at this level.

3. Write your own story about a strange coincidence or a misunderstanding. (It can be a true story about something that happened to you or someone you know, or a made-up story.) Before writing, think about these points:  
 Who are the people in the story?  
 What happened, where and when?  
 How will you join the story together and what tenses will you use?

**U.3**

Some time ago, I was working at a school in the North of England. I met another teacher there called Martin and we became good friends. So I invited him to stay with my family one summer. My brother Tom was staying there too. One day at breakfast, Martin got a watch out of his pocket. Tom saw it and asked if he could have a closer look. We were all amazed when he said it used to be his. To prove this, he pointed to his initials on the back and told us he'd lost it on a beach the year before. Martin then told us that he'd found the watch on the same beach.

منذ بعض الوقت ، كنت أعمل في مدرسة في شمال إنجلترا . قابلت مدرسا آخر هناك يدعى مارتين وأصبحتنا أصدقاء حميمين . لذلك دعوتني للبقاء مع عائلتي صيف واحد . كان أخي توم يقيم هناك أيضا . ذات يوم على الإفطار ، خرج مارتين من جيبه . رآها توم وسأل عما إذا كان بإمكانه التماس نظرة فاحصة . لقد اندمنا جميعا عندما قال إنه كان ملكا له . أشار إلى الأجراف الأولى من اسمه على ظهره وأخبرنا أنه فقدتها على الشاطئ في العام السابق . ثم أخبرنا مارتين أنه عثر على الساعة على نفس الشاطئ .

4. Write a letter to your friend who intends to start a new business . Tell him what qualifications and personal qualities that are required to be a successful business person and give him some useful tips for starting a new business.

**U.4**

To Emad El Shafie  
 From Jehad Ali  
 Subject starting a new business  
 Best regards  
 Jehad Ali

Dear Emad ,  
 How are you, I hope that you are in a good health and enjoying yourself.  
 I am writing to start a new business.  
 To be a successful business person , you should have leadership skills , a good intellect, ambition and physical appearance.  
 To start a new business , you should have an idea , take advice, do your research , get financial support, develop your product , market the product and look to the future .  
 If you need any further information, please contact me .  
 I look forward to hearing from you.  
 Yours sincerely ,  
 Jehad Ali

## الوحدة السابعة

1. Write a short email to Jawwal Company asking if it is possible to do work experience in their company.  
 2. Write a letter to the head of IT company at Al-Quds, to arrange work experince week.  
 3. Write a general enquiry letter to the manager of a local company asking him about possible jobs with his company.

These notes may help you :  
 A. Explain why you are writing.  
 B. Introduce yourself.  
 C. Give the dates you are interested in.  
 D. Say what you are studying / tell him about your qualifications  
 E. Say that you might accept any kind of work/ jobs.  
 F. Offer to provide more details if necessary.

الشرح لماذا تكتب  
 عرف نفسك  
 اكتب التاريخ التي تريد بها .  
 قل ما تدرسه / أخبره عن مؤهلاتك  
 قل أنك قد تقبل أي نوع من العمل / الوظائف  
 اعرض تقديم مزيد من التفاصيل إذا لزم الأمر .

Dear Sir / Madam ,  
 I am writing to ask if it would be possible for me to do work experience with your company .  
 I am a 16-year-old student at Milton Secondary School and I am trying to arrange a week of work experience at a local company for the week beginning Monday April 20th.  
 I enclose my CV , I am perfect in my main subjects language and IT skills , which I hope it would help.  
 However, I would be grateful for any opportunity you are able to offer.  
 If you need any further information, please contact me.  
 I look forward to hearing from you.  
 Yours faithfully,  
 A. Khaled  
 Ali Khaled

## الوحدة الثامنة

Business letter رسائل الأعمال ...  
 1 Dear Sir / Madam ,  
 I would be grateful if you could send us a list of your products , including prices , as we are interested in making a purchase .  
 2 Dear Mr. Andretti ,  
 Thank you for your enquiry . I have pleasure in enclosing a full list of our products , as requested .  
 3 Our ref: ES001  
 Re: electronic switches enquiry  
 Dear Mr. Allen,  
 Thank you for the product list you sent recently . We are interested in purchasing quite a large number of your electronic switches ( item reference number 154/056).  
 Before placing an order , we would need to know if there is a guarantee on these parts , and how long it is . We would also require delivery within four weeks of placing the order . Could send confirm that this is possible ?  
 We would be grateful if you could send details of methods of payment and whether the prices can be reduced for a large order .  
 Yours sincerely ,  
 C. Andretti  
 Mr Carlo Andretti  
 Purchasing Manager  
 Kino Machine Tools

Write a short business letter to a company asking for a copy of their product list, with prices, and asking about the possible price reductions for large orders. Use the structure below.  
 Dear sir/Madam ,  
 I am writing to send us a list of your products, including prices.  
 We are interested in making a purchase for a number of electrical parts for our heating system.  
 This would be a large order, so we ask if the prices can be reduced. We would be grateful if you could send details of a guarantee on these parts, and how long it is, the delivery period and methods of payment.  
 I look forward to hearing from you.  
 Yours faithfully,

Read the email and write a reply.  
 In your reply: Apologize for the problem / give an explanation/ say what you have done to solve the problem. End with (Yours sincerely) Emad El Shafie

Dear Sir / Madam,  
 I am writing in connection with your recent order. The order was delivered ten weeks ago, with a request for payment within a month. Could you please contact me as soon as possible to make the situation clear?  
 Yours faithfully  
 J. Bridges James Bridges  
 Accounts Department

Dear Mr Bridges ,  
 Thank you for the recent order you sent recently. But, I apologize for not receiving the payment and this id due some technical problem with the banks where I deal with.  
 However, within 2 hours the transfer will be sent to you by Western Union .  
 Yours sincerely,  
 K ward  
 Khalil Ward

You are a financial expert. Write an email for your friend who intends to start a new business . Say what you think about his news , tell him what qualifications and personal qualities that are required to be a successful business person and give him some useful tips for starting a new business.

To Emad El Shafie  
 From Jehad Ali  
 Subject starting a new business  
 Best regards  
 Jehad Ali

Dear Emad ,  
 How are you, I hope that you are in a good health and enjoying yourself.  
 I am writing to start a new business.  
 To be a successful business person , you should have leadership skills , a good intellect, ambition and physical appearance.  
 To start a new business , you should have an idea , take advice, do your research , get financial support, develop your product , market the product and look to the future .  
 If you need any further information, please contact me .  
 I look forward to hearing from you.  
 Yours sincerely ,  
 Jehad Ali

Write a similar story of a memorable holiday (or other experience) that you had. (It could be memorable for good or bad reasons.)

Unit 11  
 Use the following paragraph structure.  
 Paragraph 1: introduction and background  
 Paragraph 2: the beginning of the holiday / experience  
 Paragraph 3: the rest of the holiday / experience  
 Paragraph 4: conclusion (What do you think about it now?)

Memorable holiday  
 We tend to remember experiences that were either very good or very bad. Perhaps that's why I don't remember my first holiday, but I definitely do remember my first camping holiday in a tent. Previously, we'd always stayed in rented houses, but for some reason my parents decided that camping would be fun.  
 نميل إلى تذكر التجارب التي كانت إما جيدة جدا أو سيئة جدا. ربما لهذا السبب لا أتذكر عطلةتي الأولى ، لكنني أتذكر بالتأكيد أول عطلة تخيم لي في خيمة في السابق ، كما نقيم دائما في منازل مستأجرة ، ولكن لسبب ما قرر والدي أن التخييم سيكون ممتعا .  
 The weather forecast was good, so we were looking forward to playing outside in the woods. Unfortunately, though, it started raining as soon as we got to the camping place, and it hardly stopped for the whole week we were there.  
 كانت توقعات الطقس جيدة ، لذلك كنا نتطلع إلى اللعب في الخارج في الغابة . لسوء الحظ ، بدأت السماء تمطر بمجرد وصولنا إلى مكان التخييم ، وبلاذات توقفت طوال الأسبوع الذي كنا فيه هناك .  
 During the day, we had to find dry places to pass the time, and usually had to pay to go in. As a result , my parents spent more money than they should have done, which annoyed them. What annoyed me was having to share a tent with my brother, who turned out to be a very noisy sleeper. If it wasn't him keeping me awake, it was the insects that found their way in. I know camping is supposed to be about getting close to nature, but I didn't want to be that close.  
 خلال النهار ، كان علينا أن نجد أماكن جافة لتمضية الوقت ، وعادة ما كان يتعين علينا الدفع للدخول . ونتيجة لذلك ، تفق والدي أموالا أكثر مما كان ينبغي أن يفعل ، مما أزعجهم . مما أزعجهم ما أزعجني هو الاضطرار إلى مشاركة خيمة مع أخي ، الذي تبين أنه نائم صاحب الغلابة . إذا لم يكن هو الذي يبقيني مستيقظا ، فقد وجدت الحشرات طريقها . أعرف أن التخييم من المفترض أن يكون حول الاقتراب من الطبيعة ، لكنني لم أربح في أن أكون بهذا القرب .  
 By the end of the week, we were all glad to go home. It was certainly a memorable holiday, as well as being a good lesson for the future: I've never gone on another camping holiday since that first time.  
 بحلول نهاية الأسبوع ، كنا جميعا سعداء بالعودة إلى المنزل . لقد كانت بالتأكيد عطلة لا تنسى ، فضلا عن كونها درسا جيدا للمستقبل : لم أذهب مطلقا في عطلة تخيم أخرى منذ ذلك الحين مرة الأولى .

## Choose

### Act...1

- King Lear was the King of \_\_\_\_\_  
 a. France b. Britain c. Italy d. Germany
- King Lear had \_\_\_\_\_  
 a. one daughter b. two daughters c. three daughters d. four daughters
- King Lear's youngest daughter is \_\_\_\_\_  
 a. Cordelia b. Regan c. Goneril d. Kent
- King Lear's middle daughter is \_\_\_\_\_  
 a. Cordelia b. Regan c. Goneril d. Kent
- King Lear's eldest daughter is \_\_\_\_\_  
 a. Cordelia b. Regan c. Goneril d. Kent
- Lear decides to keep one hundred knights to \_\_\_\_\_  
 a. protect him b. protect his three daughters  
 c. prove that he is still strong d. rule his kingdom well
- Lear asks his three daughters to say how much they love him \_\_\_\_\_  
 a. To be sure of his love to him.  
 b. To decide how to share the country between them.  
 c. To decide if they love or hate him.  
 d. To find out if they deserve his kingdom.
- Lear is shocked because \_\_\_\_\_  
 a. Goneril and Regan show great love to him .  
 b. His advisers agree with him on his decisions  
 c. Kent encourages him to punish Cordelia  
 d. Cordelia doesn't express a lot of love to him
- King Lear wants to stay with each daughter for \_\_\_\_\_  
 a. a month in turn b. two months in turn  
 c. three months in turn d. four months in turn
- King Lear was old and tired and decided to share his kingdom among \_\_\_\_\_  
 a. his friends b. his sons c. his daughters d. his wives
- Lear doesn't know about Kent's return because \_\_\_\_\_  
 a. Nobody tells him about it b. Kent avoids to stay with him  
 c. Kent disguises himself as a poor man d. Kent becomes his servant
- Lear wished that if Goneril had a child to \_\_\_\_\_  
 a. support her b. help her c. torment her d. kill her
- Goneril's husband was the Duke of \_\_\_\_\_  
 a. Albany b. Cornwall c. Burgundy d. Gloucester
- After two weeks of staying Lear with Goneril, Goneril tried to \_\_\_\_\_  
 a. dismiss 30 of Lear's men b. dismiss 40 of Lear's men  
 c. dismiss 50 of Lear's men d. dismiss 60 of Lear's men
- Goneril asked her servants to be \_\_\_\_\_ with Lear's men.  
 a. funny b. cute c. rude d. polite
- Regan's husband was the Duke of \_\_\_\_\_  
 a. Albany b. Cornwall c. Burgundy d. Gloucester
- \_\_\_\_\_ speak of great love but they don't mean what they say.  
 a. Cornwall and Albany b. Kent and Gloucester  
 c. Goneril and Regan d. Lear and Cordelia
- Regan said that she loves king Lear \_\_\_\_\_  
 a. less than Goneril b. more than Goneril  
 c. as much as Goneril d. not at all
- Cordelia was punished by Lear as \_\_\_\_\_ as he expected.  
 a. she didn't respect him b. she didn't love her sisters  
 c. she was in love with the king of France d. she didn't express a lot of love to him
- Cordelia was asked to be married from \_\_\_\_\_  
 a. The king of France b. Duke of Burgundy  
 c. a and b d. none of them
- Cordelia's answer was \_\_\_\_\_  
 a. realistic b. honest c. not true d. a and b
- After Cordelia's answer Lear gave Regan \_\_\_\_\_  
 a. a third b. a half c. a quarter d. a fifth
- Kent was brave enough and asked Lear to \_\_\_\_\_  
 a. think again b. act more sensible c. go ahead d. a and b
- Kent disguised and returned to Lear as \_\_\_\_\_  
 a. adviser b. a knight c. a servant d. a minister
- Duke of Burgundy refused to marry Cordelia because \_\_\_\_\_  
 a. she didn't have dignity b. she didn't have power  
 c. she didn't have personality d. Lear didn't give her anything
- The King of France agreed to marry Cordelia because \_\_\_\_\_  
 a. she is honest b. she is realistic  
 c. she doesn't care about power d. all of them
- The legitimate son of Gloucester is \_\_\_\_\_  
 a. Edgar b. Albany c. Cornwall d. Edmund
- The illegitimate son of Gloucester is \_\_\_\_\_  
 a. Edgar b. Albany c. Cornwall d. Edmund
- Edmund turns his father against his brother Edgar \_\_\_\_\_  
 a. to take his place b. to destroy his father  
 c. to protect his brother d. to show that he is faithful

## Act...2

- Edmund cuts his arm because \_\_\_\_\_  
 a. he wants his father to believe that Edgar has tried to kill him.  
 b. he wants his father to feel sorry for him.  
 c. he does not want to do any work that day.  
 d. he thinks it will make other people see he is a great fighter.
- Lear leaves Goneril and goes to see Regan because \_\_\_\_\_  
 a. he is angry with Goneril for sending fifty of his men.  
 b. he likes Regan's husband better than Goneril's .  
 c. Goneril has run out of food in her castle and cannot feed his men.  
 d. he is worried that Goneril wants to kill him.
- Edmund went to Edgar and told him that Gloucester's men \_\_\_\_\_  
 a. found out his place b. were coming to kill him  
 c. wanted to arrest him d. a and b
- Lear sent a letter with Kent to Regan asking her to \_\_\_\_\_  
 a. help him b. be ready to welcome him  
 c. kill Goneril d. kill Kent
- Goneril sent a letter to Regan complaining that Lear's men are \_\_\_\_\_  
 a. noisy b. expensive c. nice d. a and b
- Kent hit Oswald because he \_\_\_\_\_  
 a. talked politely to Lear b. talked impolitely to Lear  
 c. talked respectfully to Lear d. hit Lear
- Goneril agreed that Lear could get back with her but with only \_\_\_\_\_  
 a. 25 knights b. 40 knights c. 50 knights d. 60 knights
- Lear 40alized finally that he had lost his power because he \_\_\_\_\_  
 a. gave his daughters everything b. lost money  
 c. lost friends d. lost daughters
- Lear decided not to stay with Goneril and Regan and go out into \_\_\_\_\_  
 a. garden b. parks c. storm d. castle
- Edgar hid from his father's men by \_\_\_\_\_  
 a. pretending to be a mad homeless person b. staying in Regan's castle  
 c. living among Lear's knights d. staying in the castle

Act...3

40. Lear goes mad because he is so deeply unhappy at what he has suffered from Edgar, Cornwall and to end his unhappy life.
41. Gloucester decides to help King Lear because he feels sorry for him because he is out in the storm with no shelter.
42. Kent found out that the king of France plans to rescue Lear
43. Lear thought that Tom went mad because he he gave his daughters everything
44. King Lear went out in the storm because he couldn't bear his daughter's cruel treatment.
45. Gloucester was punished by Cornwall because he took Lear's side.
46. Gloucester persuaded Kent to take Lear to Dover
47. Cornwall and Regan decided to punish Gloucester by blinding his eyes
48. Edmund left the castle in order not to be blamed for protecting his father
49. One of the servants attacked Cornwall because he couldn't bear the cruelty of Cornwall
50. After blinding Gloucester, Cornwall told Gloucester that Edmund betrayed him

Act...4

51. Gloucester decides to jump off the cliff because he is so deeply unhappy at what he has suffered from Edgar, Cornwall and to end his unhappy life.
52. The Duke of Albany feels that his wife Goneril is evil because she has helped Regan and Cornwall to make Lear go mad and to blind Gloucester.
53. Gloucester wished if he had met Edgar to hold him in his arms
54. Gloucester asked Tom to take him to high cliff to throw himself
55. Goneril hated her husband Albany because he is a weak person

56. Regan died as a result of poison
57. After the death of Cornwall, Goneril got worried because her sister became widow
58. Lear arrived Dover and felt a shamed because he acted badly with Cordelia
59. Cordelia persuaded Lear that she still loves him and asked for his  blessings
60. Cordelia sent her doctor to treat her father
61. Goneril sent Oswald to kill Lear
62. Tom killed Oswald and took the letter
63. In the letter, Goneril asked Edmund to kill Albany to steal his money
64. Tom decided to give the letter to Albany
65. The war began and the British army gave up
66. Edmund gave a secret order to kill Edgar
67. Albany asked Edmund to give him Lear and Cordelia but Edmund refused
68. Edgar offered to fight Edmund
69. Before the war, Edgar hid his father under the tree
70. Gloucester was dead as a result of heart attack
71. Goneril poisoned Regan to prevent her to marry Edmund
72. Edgar ran fast but he was too late and Cordelia was already killed
73. Goneril escaped and killed herself by knife in heart
74. King Lear couldn't bear the death of Cordelia and died as a result of broken heart

Act...5

75. Goneril wants Edmund to murder her husband because she cannot marry Edmund while her husband was still alive
76. The Duke of Albany arrests Edmund because he wants to bring Edmund to justice for his treason.
77. Lear was happy to go to prison because he was with Cordelia
78. At the end of the play, Regan was killed in the battle
79. At the end Albany became the King of England

Wh-QUESTION

Act...1

1. Why does Lear ask how much his daughters love him? To share the country between them.
2. How is Cordelia's answer different from the answers her sisters give? It is honest and realistic.
3. What does Lear do as a result of this answer, and why is his action so shocking? He gives Cordelia's share to her sisters / He said she is no longer his daughter.
4. How does Edmund turn his father against his half-brother Edgar? He persuades his father that Edgar wants to kill him.
5. Why does Edmund turn his father against his half-brother Edgar? What was the Earl of Gloucester's illegitimate son Edmund planning? To take Edgar's place and be Gloucester's only son.
6. By the end of Act 1, what does Lear realize about Goneril? She does not love him.
7. What did the king Lear give Goneril for her love? He gave her half of his worth, land & power.
8. Why does the Duke of Burgundy refuse to marry Cordelia? Because she has nothing.
9. What was Kent's opinion of King Lear's behavior towards his daughter Cordelia? He asked the King to think again, and to act more sensibly.

10. What will happen when Lear gives his daughters the country? His daughters will rule instead of him.
11. Why didn't Cordelia say that she loves him more? Because she didn't want to compete with her sisters in boasting about her love for her father.
12. What did Lear ask Cordelia to do after her surprising reply? To think more and give a better answer.
13. What did the Earl of Kent tell Lear about Cordelia? He told Lear that Cordelia was his favourite daughter and she loved him very much.
14. Did Lear listen to Kent advise? If not, what did he do? No, he sent Kent away.
15. What was written in the letter Edmund showed to his father? The letter asked Edmund to help Edgar to kill their father.
16. What did Edmund tell his half-brother Edgar, What did he advise him to do? That their father was angry with him and advised him to hide from his father.
17. How does Goneril ask her servant to treat Lear's men? To be rude and quarrel with them.
18. Why did Kent hit Goneril's servant? Because he spoke disrespectfully to Lear.

Act...2

19. Decide which words you can use to describe (a) Lear and (b) Goneril and Regan
20. What was written in the letter Goneril sent to her sister Regan? That her father's men were noisy and expensive.
21. On whom does Regan blame Edgar's evil plan to kill his father? Regan blames Lear and his knights.
22. What did he tell her in that letter? To say that he is coming to stay with her.
23. What did Lear remind Regan and Goneril of? He gave them his kingdom.
24. Who went out in the storm with Lear? Kent and the Fool.
25. Why did Goneril come to Regan? To warn her that his cruel treatment of Lear to Cordelia shows that there is something with his mind.

Act...3

26. Complete the paragraph with words from the box.
- When Lear was out in the terrible (1) storm, he felt that the violence of the wind and the (2) rain, all around him was like the (3) violence of his own feeling. When he went into the little (4) hut, he found "poor Tom" there. Tom seemed very (5) different from the rich, (6) powerful People the king was normally spent time with. He appeared to be poor, powerless and (7) mad and the King felt very (8) sorry for him.
27. Why didn't Lear want to go to see Cordelia in Dover? Because he felt ashamed of the way he had behaved towards her.
28. Why did Gloucester warn Kent to take the king to Dover? Because the king would be safe with Cordelia and the king of France.
29. How does Edmund show that he is evil to his father? He betrayed his father and told Regan that his father tried to help Lear.
30. How was Gloucester punished? He was blinded by Cornwall.
31. What did Kent do when he found out that Cordelia and the king of France came to England? He sent Cordelia a letter to explain what had happened.
32. Why was Cordelia and her husband coming to England? what was the king of France and Cordelia's plan? To rescue Lear from his cruel daughters.
33. Where did Kent and Lear take shelter? Who did they find there? They took shelter in a small dirty hut. They found Edgar.
34. What did Lear feel for the first time when he saw "Poor Tom"? He felt sorry for people who had no houses and only old, thin clothes to wear.
35. What did Lear believe the reason for Tom's madness? He believed that Tom became mad because he had given everything to his daughters.
36. What did Gloucester tell Edmund about Albany and Cornwall? That they were quarrelling with each other.
37. Why does Gloucester take Lear's side against Regan, Goneril and their husbands? Because he didn't tolerate their cruel treatment to their father.
38. What did Gloucester do when he heard about Regan and Cornwall's plan to kill Lear? He warned Kent to take the king to Dover.
39. How does Edmund betray his father? He told Cornwall that his father took Lear's side.
40. How does Gloucester show that he is a good man? When he heard about Regan and Cornwall's plan to kill Lear He warned Kent to take the king to Dover.
41. What did Regan order to do with Gloucester after blinding him? To be thrown out of his own castle into the storm.
42. What did the Duke of Cornwall tell Gloucester about his two sons? He told him that it was his own son 'Edmund' who betrayed him and his brother.



Act...4

- 43. Why did Goneril get so worried after the death of Cornwall ?
لماذا غونريل أصيبت قلقاً بعد وفاة كورنول؟
لأنها أخبتها أصبحت أرملة وربما تتزوج إدموند.
Because her sister Regan became a widow and might marry Edmund

- 45. What news about Cornwall did the messenger bring ?
ما هي الأخبار التي أحضرها الرسول حول جونريل؟
That the Duke of Cornwall had died after the servant's attack during the blinding of Gloucester.
بان جونريل مات بعد هجوم الخادم خلال عمية جونستر.

Act...5

- 47. Why does Goneril poison her sister?
لماذا سممت غونريل أختها؟
She is jealous and she is afraid that Edmund will marry Regan.
لقد كانت غيرة وخيفة من أن تتزوج أختها من إدموند.

- 49. What happened to Lear and Cordelia during the battles ?
ماذا حدث مع لير و كوردليا في آخر المعارك؟
They were both arrested (captured).
كلتاهما اعتقلتا.

- 51. Why were Goneril and Regan jealous of each other?
لماذا كانت غونريل وريجان غويرين من بعضهن؟
Because each knew that the other wanted to marry Edmund, and each wanted to make sure that she herself would win him.
لأن كلا منهما يعلم أن الآخر يريد إدموند، وكلتا منهما تريد أن يتزوجوه.

- 53. What did Edgar do to revenge for his father?
كيف انتقم إدجار لوالده؟
By giving Goneril's message where she asks Edmund to kill Albany and marry her, to her husband Albany.
بإعطائه رسالة جونريل التي تطلب من إدموند بأن يقتل زوجها الباني للتزوجه، إلى الباني.

- 55. Why did Regan collapse?
لماذا وافت رجان؟
Because Goneril had poisoned her.
لأن غونريل سمنتها.

- 57. Why did Albany ask Edmund to let him look after Lear and Cordelia ?
لماذا الباني طلب من إدموند بأن يده من الاعتناء بليز وكوردليا؟
Because he understood the danger that Lear and Cordelia may be killed.
لأنه فهم الخطر بأن لير وكوردليا ربما يقتل.

- 59. Why did Regan collapse?
لماذا رجان سقطت؟
Because Goneril had poisoned her.
لأن غونريل سمنتها.

- 61. What did Goneril do when she realized her husband knew about Edmund and her?
ماذا فعلت غونريل عندما أدركت بأن زوجها عرف عنها وعن إدموند؟
She ran away and killed herself with a knife in the heart.
هربت وقاتلت نفسها بسكين في قلبها.

Complete

Act...1

- 1. Cordelia was punished by Lear as she didn't express a lot of love to him as he expected.
كوردليا عوقبت من لير لأنه لم تعبر عن الكثير من الحب له كما توقع.

Act...2

- 4. Lear says that Goneril must love him twice as much as Regan because she will allow him to keep twice as many men.
قال الملك لير لريجان يجب أن تحبه ضعف ضعف ريجان، لذلك يجب أن تسمح له بالاحتفاظ بضعف عدد الرجال.

Act...3

- 8. Edmund quickly leaves his father's castle after betraying him to Cornwall because he does not want to be blamed for not protecting his father.
لقد غادر إدموند قصر والده بسرعة لأنه أراد أن لا يوجه له اللوم لعدم تقيده الحماية لوالده.

Act...4

- 15. After falling in love with Edmund, Goneril now despised her husband as a weak person.
بعد أن وقعت في حب إدموند، غونريل الآن كرهت زوجها كإنسان ضعيف.

Act...5

- 18. Goneril hears that her sister's husband (Cornwall) has died as a result of his servant's attack during the blinding of Gloucester.
لقد سمعت غونريل بأن زوجها (كورنول) مات نتيجة هجوم خادمته أثناء عمية جونستر.

True/False

Table with 2 columns: Question/Statement and Answer. Contains 29 items regarding the play King Lear.

Table with 2 columns: Question/Statement and Answer. Contains 12 items regarding the play King Lear.

السؤال الثالث QUESTION

- 1. "I love you as much as a daughter should love her father, no more and no less"
أحبك كما يجب على الفتاة أن تحب والدها، لا أكثر ولا أقل

- 2. "O madam, my old heart is cracked, it's cracked"
أسيبتي... إن قلبي قد أصابه الضنى وأنه يتعثر أماً؟

- 3. "Blow wind and crack your cheeks!"
أعصف أيها الريح وعبري عن غضبك كما يحنو لك.

- 4. "You are not worth the dust which the rude wind blows in your face"
إنك لا تستحق الغبار الذي تصفبه الرياح الهوجاء على وجهك.

- 5. "He reminded me of my poor son Edgar"
قال الرجل العجوز: لقد تذكرتني يا بني المسكين إدغار.

- 6. "I can't bear to see my poor father like this. How could anyone have hurt him like this and treated him so cruelly?"
..... لا أستطيع تحمل رؤيتي لأبي المسكين على هذا النحو.

- 7. Am I finally going mad or am I just confused?
هل جننت فعلاً أم أنني متربكة؟

- 8. "What? I don't believe this! It means that the terrible woman is trying to get my brother to kill her husband. This really, really bad!"
ماذا؟ لا أصدق ذلك. فبماذا يعني بأن المرأة الشريرة سوف تطلب من أخي (إدموند) أن يقتل زوجها.

- 9. "At last! My father! But has he really gone completely mad? I'll ask my doctor to give him some medicine that may perhaps help him."
وأخيراً! أبي! ولكن هل جن والدي تماماً؟ سوف أطلب من الطبيب بأن يعطيني بعض الدواء لعل ذلك يساعد.

- 10. "I've got to think quickly. How am I going to stop her from getting him now that her husband is dead?"
يجب علي التفكير بسرعة. كيف سأمنعها (أختي) من الاستحواذ عليه (إدموند) بعد أن مات زوجها؟

- 11. "Come lets away to prison: we two will sing like birds in the cage"
هيا بنا نخرج إلى السجن، وسنغني معاً كصفاورين في القفص.

- 12. "I love you as much as a daughter should love her father, no more and no less"
أحبك كما يجب على الفتاة أن تحب والدها، لا أكثر ولا أقل

