



South Valley University
Qena Faculty of Arts
English Department

English Language Course

for Hebrew Students

Level II

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Part One

Basics of Essay Writing

Writing Tips:

We are offering you some tips, which can be very helpful to get started with any kind of writing and successfully complete an essay. Our tips can help you be concise and easily convey your thoughts and ideas to any kind of audience. They also can be helpful to choose the topic, organize paragraphs and ideas, and find supporting evidence and appropriate words.

The following tips can be used for any kind of academic writing.

- Choosing the Topic
- Narrowing Down the Topic
- Organizing the Essay
- Organizing the Paragraph
- Active Verbs
- Choosing the Topic

If you have not been assigned a topic, then the whole world lies before you. Sometimes that seems to make the task of starting even more intimidating. Actually, this means that you are free to choose a topic of interest to you, which will often make your essay a stronger one.

Define Your Purpose:

The first thing you must do is to think about the purpose of the essay you must write. Is your purpose to persuade people to believe as you do, to explain to people how to complete a particular task, to educate people about some person, place, thing or idea, or something else entirely? Whatever topic you choose must fit that purpose.

Brainstorm Subjects of Interest:

Once you have determined the purpose of your essay, write down some subjects that interest you. No matter what the purpose of your essay is, an endless number of topics will be suitable.

If you have trouble thinking of subjects, start by looking around you. Is there anything in your surroundings that interests you? Think about your life. What occupies most of your time? That might make for a good topic. Don't evaluate the subjects yet; just write down anything that springs to mind.

Evaluate Each Potential Topic:

If you can think of at least a few topics that would be appropriate, you must simply consider each one individually. Think about how you feel about that topic. If you must educate, be sure it is a subject about which you are particularly well informed. If you must persuade, be sure it is a subject about which you are at least moderately passionate. Of course, the most important factor in choosing a topic is the number of ideas you have about that topic.

Even if none of the subjects you thought of seem particularly appealing, try just choosing one to work with. It may turn out to be a better topic than you at first thought.

Before you are ready to move on in the essay-writing process, look one more time at the topic you have selected. Think about the type of paper you are expected to produce. Should it be a general overview, or a specific analysis of the topic? If it should be an overview, then you are probably ready to move to the next step. If it should be a specific analysis, make sure your topic is

fairly specific. If it is too general, you must choose a narrower subtopic to discuss.

For example, the topic "KENYA" is a general one. If your objective is to write an overview, this topic is suitable. If your objective is to write a specific analysis, this topic is too general. You must narrow it to something like "Politics in Kenya" or "Kenya's Culture."

Once you have determined that your topic will be suitable, you can move on.

Here are a few guidelines to help you through the process:

1. Pick a topic that you are interested in. You will express yourself with more clarity and insight if you are interested in the topic that you are writing about.
2. You should pick a topic based on the assigned texts that you understood. While writing your essay, the majority of your energy will be focused on explaining and supporting your individual perspective and thesis, so it is important that you understand and feel comfortable talking about the primary (and possibly secondary) material that will form the basis of your essay.

3. Select a topic that is challenging and thought provoking. You want to write about a topic that is interesting to you. Your essay should reflect your own individual and unique perspective on your chosen topic. It should not be a mere restatement of the already existing academic ideas on the topic. So, you should choose a topic that challenges you and allows you room to express yourself in relation to the primary source text, and the secondary sources (if they are applicable to your assignment).
4. Your topic should be specific enough that you can form an opinion about it, but general enough that you can find enough information to support your perspective and write a comprehensive and substantial essay.

Narrowing Down the Topic:

In narrowing down your topic, you should consider the following ideas:

1. Identify and define the main elements of the topic that you have chosen and look at the different ways that they can be applied to the primary material of your essay.

2. Pay attention to the length that the professor has assigned for the essay. The length can dictate the amount of information that you will be able to fit into your paper. The length will also dictate the number of body parts that you will be able to use to support your thesis. As a general rule, the shorter the essay, the more limited and precise the topic will be. The longer the essay, the more space you will have to explore your topic and its implications and complexity.
3. In narrowing down your topic, pay attention to the specific aspects of the topic that are addressed within the primary text(s) for your essay and within class discussion. This will give you an indication of the specific ways that you can write about your source material. Professors are usually looking for a specific topic that addresses one of the central ideas of the material that you are studying. Choose the specific aspect that you feel runs through as much of the text as possible. This will afford you a topic that can be developed through the course of the primary source(s) to present your reading audience with a clearer view of the text or the ideas that dominate the material.

4. If you have any doubts about how you can find a specific aspect to address within the assigned topics, or if you are unsure as to which aspect you should focus on, do not hesitate to contact your professor for guidance. Often, this can save you a great deal of wasted effort and can help to focus your attention on a specific avenue for researching your topic.

Organizing the Essay:

1. Introductory Paragraph

Introductory paragraph consists of general points or attention grabbing details leading to the main idea. For instance, there are several means that effective writers use to "hook" their readers: beginning with an amusing or interesting anecdote, beginning with a question, beginning with a quotation, and beginning with a startling or paradoxical statement. The main idea is often written at the end of this paragraph in a thesis statement, which may also contain three or more reasons (written very succinctly) for supporting this main idea. Each of these reasons should be elaborated on in the body paragraphs that follow. Note: A thesis statement does not always

come at the end of the introductory paragraph--some essays have the very first sentence as the thesis statement.

2. Body Paragraph #1

Body Paragraph #1 often begins with a transition word or words like "First" or "The first of these reasons" and gives examples and/or details relating to the first supporting reason.

3. Body Paragraph #2

Body Paragraph #2 often begins with a transition word or words like "Next" or "Second" or "Another reason" or "The second of these reasons" and gives examples and/or details relating to the second supporting reason.

4. Body Paragraph #3

This often begins with a transition word or words like "Finally" or "Last" or "The final reason" and gives examples and/or details relating to the third supporting reason (which is often the strongest of the three supporting reasons).

5. Concluding Paragraph

This paragraph may begin with "In conclusion" or "To conclude" (although some markers find these somewhat mundane) or "Clearly" and often restates the thesis statement in different words. It may move from there to a general comment about life, or to a final important point, or to a suggestion about future action that may be needed. Some writers like to end with a relevant quotation, or end with a question, or end with a prediction or warning.

Another concluding technique is to end with some idea or detail from the beginning of the essay (thus bringing this idea full circle). Yet another means of concluding is to end with an allusion to a historical or mythological figure or event.

Organizing the Paragraph:

Make sure that each sentence flows logically. The traditional way to do this when writing an essay is to use connecting words or phrases, often conjunctions (linking words) such as "although", "because", "so", "moreover", or "therefore". In this way, you build your logic and

arguments. These connections come in simple and complex forms.

Simple connections

(also, although, and, as, because, but, despite, first, however, if, next, now, second, then, therefore, third, until)

Although we sometimes need words to show the logic and connection between sentences and paragraphs, many connecting words make your style more complex and academic than necessary.

Complex connections

(accordingly, as you are aware, consequently, for this reason, furthermore, hence, in addition, in as much as, likewise, more specifically, moreover, nevertheless, nonetheless)

Use the connections to make sure your reader can follow the flow of information, ideas and arguments within sentences, from sentence to sentence and between paragraphs. But don't let too many connections creep into your writing and keep to the simple ones recommended.

Using Active Verbs:

Using active verbs is essential if you want to write with a direct authoritative style. Instead of using the impersonal passive verbs and third person viewpoint, you should write with strong, active verbs.

Almost every authority on writing encourages you to use active verbs. Here's some typical advice to authors publishing research papers for The American Society for Testing Materials.

"As most everyone has agreed for some time now, use the third person in a paper not only adds nothing to scientific objectivity, it renders the paper gutless and lifeless ... Scientists of the 19th century such as Darwin and Huxley wrote sensibly and clearly in the first person and turned out some very respectable prose. Let us begin anew ... use active verbs."

Look at these examples:

Passive:

An improvement in quality has been made leading to the decision being taken to raise the standard test so a higher mark means the same success rate being accepted. (29 words)

Active:

As quality improved, the standard test rose, leading to a higher standard mark to gain the same acceptable success rate. (20 words)

Notice the passive example sounds academic but takes extra nine words to say the same information. It is no more objective than the alternative with active verbs. Although we naturally speak with active verbs, even when discussing academic subjects, the traditional academic writing style litters writing with unnecessary passive verbs. Any sentence can be either active or passive. It is your choice as the author.

Whatever the subject of the essay, you can write with active verbs to make your writing style more direct, clear and forceful. If there's one piece of advice on writing style you should follow, it's to use active verbs throughout your essays.

Style Guide:

In our free online style guide we are trying to address all the questions concerning abbreviations, addresses, capitalization, English grammar, Internet terminology, numbers, plurals, possessives, punctuation, spelling, and word usage.

Elements of Essay Writing

Essay marking criteria can be broadly summarized as follows:

1. Introduction (topic thesis)
2. Each paragraph should have a topic sentence
3. All ideas should be related to the topic sentence and all topic sentences should relate to the topic thesis (unity and coherence)
4. Details should be clear
5. Conclusion (a summary, an opinion, an advice, etc...)
6. Structure and word usage
7. Punctuation and Spelling
8. Knowledge and depth of reading
9. Relevance (the essay answers all parts of the topic Questions)
10. Lay out and organization

Some English Transitional Expressions

Here are some of the most common transitional expressions in English, grouped according to the type of relationship shown by each.

1. Addition Transitions

and

also

besides

first, second, third

in addition

in the first place, in the second place, in the third place

furthermore

moreover

to begin with, next, finally

2. Cause-Effect Transitions

Accordingly

and so

as a result

consequently

for this reason

hence

so

then

therefore

thus

So that

3. Comparison Transitions

by the same token
in like manner
in the same way
in similar fashion
likewise
similarly
in other words

4. Contrast Transitions

but
however
in contrast
instead
nevertheless
on the contrary
on the other hand
still
yet

5. Conclusion and Summary Transitions

and so
after all
at last
finally
in brief
in closing
in conclusion
on the whole

to conclude
to summarize

6. Example Transitions

as an example
for example
for instance
specifically
thus
to illustrate

7. Insistence Transitions

in fact
indeed
no
yes

8. Place Transitions

above
alongside
beneath
beyond
farther along
in back
in front
nearby
on top of
to the left
to the right

under

upon

9. Restatement Transitions

in other words

in short

in simpler terms

that is

to put it differently

to repeat

10. Time Transitions

Afterward

at the same time

currently

earlier

formerly

immediately

in the future

in the meantime

in the past

later

meanwhile

previously

simultaneously

subsequently

then

until now

Part Two
Practice Reading

(1)

Back to School

There goes the alarm again. I guess I should get up, but I am dreading this day. I always hate going back to school after a holiday break. I am not sure why. I am anxious to see my friends, I don't have any overdue school assignments, but I still get that funny feeling in the pit of my stomach. Has something changed? Do all my friends still feel the same way? What clothes should I wear today? Everyone will wear something new, I am sure of that.

My biggest conflict is in my head. Part of me says, "Be your own person!" Another part of me just wants to fit into the crowd. My mom says that high school is like this, but college will be the opposite. She says I'll meet many people with different interests, and find groups that I want to be with. I am looking forward to that freedom, but I have one more year of high school and this is my reality right now.

As much as my friends and I like to think we are above all the peer pressures and social "rules" of our school, we all know we are very much controlled by it.

We wear our hair the same way, wear the same brand clothes, and even have to use the same perfume. We basically clone ourselves because we don't want to be different. Yet, deep down we would like to shout, "Look at me! This is who I am!"

Sigh, there goes the alarm again. What should I wear today? I think I will call Clara and see what she is wearing.

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

1. How does the author describe how her body is reacting to her uneasiness about returning to school?
 - a. She has a horrible headache.
 - b. Her eyes are burning.
 - c. She has a funny feeling in the pit of her stomach.
 - d. She has an awful earache.
2. Which of the following is true?
 - a. The author is dreading studying for finals.
 - b. The author is anxious to see her friends.
 - c. The author feels college and high school will be the same.
 - d. None of these

3. Which of the following did the author state would be for sure when she returns to school?
 - a. She will meet new and interesting people in high school.
 - b. Everyone feels strange now.
 - c. Everyone will be wearing something new.
 - d. She wants to make sure she is different from everyone else.

4. Which of the following is NOT true?
 - a. Most high school students want to be exactly like their peers.
 - b. High school students have more freedom than college students do.
 - c. The author has one more year of high school.
 - d. Most high school students are controlled by peer pressure.

5. The narrator of this passage believes her greatest conflict is in her
 - a. closet
 - b. friends
 - c. school
 - d. head

6. The narrator feels that to be accepted by her peers she must
- a. take a holiday break in Bermuda.
 - b. be a clone of her classmates.
 - c. make exceptional grades.
 - d. none of these
7. Even though the narrator decides to call Clara to find out what she is wearing, she still desires to
- a. take an early admission to college
 - b. be her own person
 - c. make exceptional grades
 - d. none of these
8. What would a good title for this story be?

.....

(2)

Football

The American type of football was developed in the 19th century from soccer and rugby football. Played by professionals, amateurs, college, high school, or young children, football in America is one of the most popular sports. It attracts millions of fans each fall and people are very supportive of their favorite teams. The origin or beginning of football may have been a game played by the ancient Greeks called Harpaston. In this game, there was no limit to the number of players. The ball was kicked, thrown, or run by the players and the object was to move a ball across a goal by kicking. The football playing field of today is rectangular in shape and measures 100 yards long and 53.5 yards wide. White lines are painted on the playing field to mark off the distances to the end zone.

The game is divided into four quarters, each fifteen minutes long. The first two quarters are known as the first half. There is a rest period between the two halves which usually lasts about fifteen minutes. Each team has eleven players. Each team has offensive players (play when the

team has possession of the ball) and defensive players (play when the other team has possession of the ball). Players are required to wear protective equipment to help keep the body safe during the game. Helmets are worn to protect the head and face area. Pads are worn to protect the shoulders, arms, and legs. Protective equipment must be worn because of the body contact players have during the game. Officials supervise the game and are considered to be very important to the game of football. They carry whistles and flags and make certain that the rules of the game are followed during the game.

The football is made of leather and is brown in color. It is shaped much like an oval and has white rings near each end of the football. These rings help the players see the ball when it is thrown or someone is running with it. The eight stitches on the top of the football help players to grip or hold the ball when throwing or passing.

The most famous football game of the year is the Super Bowl that is played in January or February. It is televised around the world and is watched by millions of people each year.

ANSWER EACH OF THE FOLLOWING:

1. What is the most famous football game each year?
 - a. the Georgia-Florida game
 - b. the Super Bowl
 - c. the Alabama-Auburn game
 - d. the Army-Navy game
2. What shape is the football?
 - a. rectangular
 - b. circle
 - c. triangle
 - d. oval
3. Why are there white rings on each end of the football?
 - a. to help players see the ball
 - b. to make it look nice
 - c. to help players score
 - d. to help players run
4. Players need protective equipment during the game to ...
 - a. to make their uniforms fit
 - b. to keep the body safe
 - c. to see the ball
 - d. to make touchdowns

5. Who plays American football?
 - a. professional players
 - b. college players
 - c. high school players
 - d. all of these
6. What do officials do during the game of football?
 - a. watch the game
 - b. take up tickets
 - c. make sure the rules are followed
 - d. kick the ball
7. Which of the following is NOT true?
 - a. The football field is rectangular in shape.
 - b. The field measures 100 yards long and 53.5 yards wide.
 - c. The white lines are used to keep players safe.
 - d. The rest period between at the half lasts about 15 minutes.
8. The word grip means to
 - a. hold tightly
 - b. score during the game
 - c. end zone
 - d. supervise the game

(3)

The Water Cycle

The water cycle is an exciting and continuous process. The water cycle is the movement of water in the environment by evaporation, condensation, and precipitation. The warm sun causes water on the Earth to evaporate (to change a liquid into a gas) and rise up into the sky. The water vapors that formed are cool during evaporation. This is what forms clouds that float in the sky. Clouds can be a mass of water droplets and/or ice particles. When the clouds get heavy enough, the water falls back to the earth. Condensation is the change of a gas, such as water vapors, into a liquid or solid. The water vapors must turn into a liquid or solid before it can fall to the earth. When the water falls back to the earth it is called precipitation. The water may fall as rain, snow, or hail. Plants in our environment also release water vapor into the atmosphere. When plants do this it is called transpiration.

ANSWER EACH OF THE FOLLOWING:

1. What causes the water on the earth to evaporate and rise?
 - a) the earth
 - b) the sun
 - c) umbrellas
 - d) none of the above
2. Clouds are formed by
 - a) water vapors
 - b) rainbow
 - c) summer
 - d) helium
3. Which one is NOT part of the water cycle's movement of water?
 - a) precipitation
 - b) transpiration
 - c) transportation
 - d) condensation
4. What would be a good title for this story?
 - a) Rain Clouds
 - b) Water Vapor
 - c) Why It Rains
 - d) Our Water's Stages

5. The author wrote this to
- a) inform
 - b) persuade
 - c) entertain
 - d) compare/contrast
6. Which is true about clouds?
- a) They are made out of ice.
 - b) They are made of water droplets.
 - c) When they get heavy enough water falls back to the earth.
 - d) all of the above
7. Precipitation is
- a) rain that falls to the earth
 - b) snow that falls to the earth
 - c) hail that falls to the earth
 - d) all of the above
8. Condensation is
- a) the change of a gas into a liquid or solid
 - b) any form of water that falls to the earth
 - c) the change of a liquid to a gas
 - d) used for making pies

9. In the passage, vapors most likely mean

- a) ghosts
- b) gases
- c) drops
- d) none of the above

10. The process by which plants transfer vapor into the atmosphere is called

- a) condensation
- b) evaporation
- c) transpiration
- d) precipitation

(4)

Christopher Columbus

Not much is known for certain about the early life of Christopher Columbus. According to most accounts, he was born in 1451 in Genoa, Italy. His brother Bartholomew was a chart maker in Lisbon, Portugal. Columbus probably studied chart making with his brother.

Columbus believed that the world could be circumnavigated (traveled around), and he wanted to travel the seas to prove it. He was very interested in exploration. Although most people of Columbus' time knew that Earth was round, not many believed that it was possible to get all the way around it by boat. Among other things, it was believed that a ship would run out of supplies before it reached land again.

At that time, spice merchants were looking for a new route to Asia. Asia was a large trading area, but it was very difficult to reach by traveling east across land. Columbus believed that it would be possible to reach Asia by traveling west across the sea. Columbus requested support from many people to help him travel the seas.

Finally, Queen Isabella and King Ferdinand of Spain granted his request, and gave him the money he needed for his voyage.

On August 3, 1492, Columbus and ninety men set sail on the Santa Maria along with two other ships, the Niña and the Pinta. The voyage was hard and many men were sick and tired. On October 11, at ten o'clock at night, they finally saw land. Since Columbus thought they had reached the Indies (in Asia), he and his crew expected to see people that were Indian. Even when they found out that they were not in Asia, they were happy to have found a new place that they could trade with.

Columbus named the area where they landed San Salvador, and claimed the area for Spain. Columbus continued to explore the New World and made several other voyages.

Today Columbus Day is observed in the United States on the second Monday in October. Banks and government offices are closed to honor the explorer who is believed by many to be the first European to have discovered the New World of the Americas.

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

1. Columbus went on his famous voyage because
 - a. he wanted to be a sailor.
 - b. he believed the world could be traveled all the way around.
 - c. he liked Queen Isabella and King Ferdinand of Spain.
 - d. he wanted to discover America.
2. Which of the following is NOT true?
 - a. Columbus was Italian.
 - b. Columbus was a Spanish prince.
 - c. Columbus thought he had arrived in Asia.
 - d. none of these
3. Which ship did Columbus sail on?
 - a. the Niña
 - b. the Santa Maria
 - c. the Mayflower
 - d. none of these
4. About how long did it take Columbus to reach the new land?

a. three years	b. three months
c. two months	d. none of these

5. Which of the following IS true?
- a. Columbus discovered a new route to Asia for the spice merchants.
 - b. Columbus was a sailor and explorer.
 - c. Columbus believed the world was flat.
 - d. both b and c
6. Who probably most influenced Columbus' interest in sailing and exploring?
- a. the King and Queen of Spain
 - b. his father
 - c. his brother
 - d. none of these
7. Columbus Day is observed in the United States on
- a. the third week of October
 - b. October 31st
 - c. the second Monday in October
 - d. none of these

(5)

Spiders

Spiders are not insects as many people believe. They belong to a class of animals called arachnids. Spiders have eight eyes, four pairs of segmented legs, and can grow a new leg if they lose one. They do not have antenna or wings. A spider's body can be divided into two sections. The sections are the abdomen and the cephalothoraxes. The legs, eyes, and mouthparts are in the cephalothoraxes section. Most spiders have poison glands and fangs in their jaws, which they use to inject poison into insects. This poison is called venom. Venom can paralyze an insect allowing the spider to eat the insect as food.

Spiders can live almost anywhere in the world. Some like very humid or hot temperatures and some like places that are very dry. Some spiders prefer to live under ground and others live in trees. We have all seen spiders that prefer to live in our houses.

These amazing animals usually have six fingerlike silk glands called spinnerets located beneath their abdomen. The silk comes from inside the spider's body as a liquid that is thicker than water. A spider uses this silk to make a web by squeezing the silk out of two small holes at the back of its body. These small holes are called spinnerets. At the time the silk hits the air, the silk dries into a line that looks like a long string of hair. Spiders use this silk as draglines to hang onto as the wind blows it through the air. The spider can crawl up or down on this dragline if the wind takes it somewhere it doesn't want to be. Young spiders and adult male spiders like ballooning and can release long silken threads that float or ride in the wind to new areas.

There are about 30,000 different types of spiders known to scientists. Most of them are very tiny animals that help us by eating insects. The next time you are out in the yard and see a spider, take a few minutes to watch this most interesting animal.

ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS ABOUT SPIDERS:

1. Where are the poison glands located on the spider's body?
 - a. cephalothoraxes
 - b. eyes
 - c. jaws
 - d. none of these
2. Spiders prefer to live in
 - a. hot temperatures
 - b. dry places
 - c. trees
 - d. all of these
3. Which of the following is true?
 - a. Spinnerets are used by the spider to see things.
 - b. Spiders belong to a class of animals called arachnids.
 - c. The silk spiders make is thinner than water.
 - d. Spiders have antenna and wings.
4. How is venom used by the spider?
 - a. to paralyze insects
 - b. for ballooning
 - c. as a dragline
 - d. none of these

5. Which of the following is NOT true?

- a. The legs, eyes, and mouthparts of the spider are located in the abdomen section.
- b. Spiders have eight eyes and four pairs of segmented legs.
- c. Spiders can live almost anywhere in the world.
- d. Most spiders have fangs and poison glands located in their jaws.

6. How do spiders help us?

- a. by making webs and draglines
- b. by growing new legs
- c. by eating insects
- d. none of these

(6)

Jada and Jessie

Jada and Jessie are twins. They were born on August 5, 1992. They are ten now and in the fourth grade. Jada and Jessie do everything together. They are in the same class. They dress alike. They look the same. People always get them confused. This really makes Jada and Jessie laugh. Teachers always get them mixed up at school. Even their father has trouble telling them apart.

Their mother doesn't, though. She always knows which twin is which. Jada and Jessie often try to confuse her, but it has never happened. Their older brother, Jared, is fifteen. He never knows which one is which. He doesn't even try. Jada and Jessie have the same friends. Their friends always mix them up. It doesn't matter to Jada and Jessie.

One day, their father told their mother to get one of them a different haircut, so that he could tell them apart. Jada and Jessie were horrified. They didn't want to look different. They liked looking the same. Their mother came to the rescue, and refused to make them cut their

hair. The girls were happy just the way they were and didn't want to change. Their dad just shook his head. He would have to stay confused. Jada and Jessie didn't care. They knew which one was which, and that was all that mattered.

ANSWER THE QUESTIONS:

1. How old are Jada and Jessie in this story?
 - a. ten
 - b. twelve
 - c. eight
 - d. fifteen
2. Who in their family could tell them apart?
 - a. their brother
 - b. their dad
 - c. their mom
 - d. no one
3. Who in the family wanted them to look different?
 - a. their mom
 - b. Jared
 - c. their dad
 - d. Jada and Jessie

4. Who came to their rescue when they were supposed to get different haircuts?
 - a. their dad
 - b. Jared
 - c. their friends
 - d. their mom

5. Jada and Jessie don't care if people can't tell them apart. Why do you think they feel this way?
 - a. Jada and Jessie are in the fourth grade.
 - b. Jada and Jessie know their differences.
 - c. Jada and Jessie like wearing blue dresses.
 - d. Jada and Jessie like making Jared mad.

(7)

John Kennedy

(1917-1963)

John Fitzgerald Kennedy was America's 35th President. He was born on May 29, 1917 in Brookline, Massachusetts to Rose Fitzgerald Kennedy and Joseph Patrick Kennedy. John was one of nine children born to Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy. John was called Jack by his family. As a child he suffered frequent illnesses, including whooping cough and measles. He had scarlet fever when he was only two years old. Jack attended boarding school at Choate in Connecticut. He graduated from high school in 1938 and entered Harvard University. He joined his brother Joe on the football team and injured his back while playing in a game. He never fully recovered from this injury.

Jack Kennedy joined the Navy upon graduation from college and was assigned as commander of the PT-109. He was hailed as a hero in an attack by a Japanese warship rammed into the PT-109 and was able to help his men to safety during this attack. Jack was elected to the

United States House of Representatives and served three terms before being elected to the United States Senate.

Jack married Jacqueline Bouvier soon after he was elected to the Senate. They became the parents of two children; Caroline and John, Jr. Jack Kennedy ran for President of the United States in 1960 and became President at the young age of forty-three. He was the youngest person to ever be elected President of the United States and the first Catholic president.

President Kennedy created the Peace Corps, which is a program where Americans can volunteer where help is needed. This program still exists in America today. President Kennedy is remembered for his work in space exploration and in the Civil Rights Movement in America.

President Kennedy and his wife were in Dallas, Texas on November 22, 1963 when President Kennedy was shot and killed in a motorcade. His death caused much sadness in America and around the world. President Kennedy is buried in Arlington National Cemetery in Washington, D.C. He is remembered for his excellent speeches, aid to the poor and his love for the American people.

ANSWER THE QUESTIONS:

1. Which of the following would be the BEST title for this writing?
 - a. John Kennedy, A War Hero
 - b. John Kennedy, Our 35th President
 - c. The Kennedy Family
 - d. Our Friends in Washington
2. Kennedy received his back injury
 - a. playing football with his family
 - b. on the PT-109
 - c. while he was President
 - d. none of these
3. The Peace Corp was created
 - a. after Kennedy's death
 - b. while he was in the Senate
 - c. during Kennedy's presidency
 - d. by Kennedy's mother
4. Which of the following is NOT true?
 - a. Kennedy was the only child of his parents.
 - b. Kennedy attended Harvard University.
 - c. Kennedy married Jacqueline Bouvier.
 - d. Kennedy had two children.

5. What was Kennedy's first political office?
 - a. The United States Senate
 - b. The Presidency
 - c. The United States House of Representatives
 - d. Commander of the Army
6. Where was Kennedy when he was shot?
 - a. in Washington
 - b. in Houston
 - c. in Atlanta
 - d. in Dallas
7. What illness did Kennedy have at the age of two?
 - a. chicken pox
 - b. scarlet fever
 - c. polio
 - d. a spine injury
8. Kennedy is remembered for
 - a. his love of the American people.
 - b. his aid to the poor
 - c. his excellent speeches
 - d. all of these

(8)

Abraham Lincoln

Abraham Lincoln was born in Kentucky on February 12th, 1809. His family moved to Indiana when he was eight years old. His mother died when he was ten. Abraham Lincoln loved to read. He only went to school for a few months. He had to study and learn on his own.

From his childhood, Abraham Lincoln was known as a hard worker. He worked on a farm and in a store and on a boat. He studied law and practiced for many years in Illinois. He married Mary Todd Lincoln. Together they had four sons.

Abraham Lincoln was elected as the 16th President of the United States in 1860. He did many things as President. Many people think he was the best American President of all time. He is most remembered for freeing the slaves. He was President of the United States during the time the Civil War was fought. The Civil War was fought between the Northern and Southern states.

He was known as a great speaker. Some of his most famous speeches include the Emancipation Proclamation -

in which he freed the slaves-- and the Gettysburg Address, which starts “Four score and seven years ago...”

While attending a play on April 14th, 1865, Abraham Lincoln was shot by John Wilkes Booth. Lincoln died the next morning.

Lincoln’s birthday is celebrated in February of each year.

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

1. Where was Abraham Lincoln born?
 - a. Indiana
 - b. Illinois
 - c. Kentucky
 - d. Georgia
2. When was he elected as President of the United States?
 - a. 1809
 - b. 1924
 - c. 1832
 - d. 1860
3. Which of the following jobs did Abraham Lincoln hold?
 - a. farmhand, grocery clerk, lawyer, president
 - b. teacher, doctor, lawyer, president
 - c. doctor, president, waiter, farmhand
 - d. actor, grocery clerk, lawyer, doctor

4. What is unusual about Lincoln's education?
 - a. He studied in Italy.
 - b. He taught himself.
 - c. He wrote lengthy letters.
 - d. He wrote books for teachers.
5. How did Lincoln die?
 - a. He fell off the White House porch.
 - b. He was riding a horse.
 - c. He was shot.
 - d. He got the flu.
6. What war was fought during the time Lincoln was President?
 - a. The American Revolution
 - b. The Civil War
 - c. World War I
 - d. None of these
7. Lincoln is known for
 - a. being a good president
 - b. being a great speaker
 - c. freeing the slaves
 - d. all of these

(9)

The Princess Easter

Once upon a time, on a faraway island, there lived a little princess. Her name was Princess Easter. She was named Easter because she was born on Easter Day. Princess Easter loved the spring. She was so excited when the flowers began to bloom. She liked watching the baby birds hatch and learn to fly. The beautiful butterflies always made her smile. Of course, the thing she loved most about the spring was Easter.

Princess Easter worked very hard every year to get ready for Easter. There was an Easter party at the castle on Easter Day. Everyone on the island would come to the castle to spend the day celebrating Princess Easter's birthday. They would have an Easter Egg hunt and a birthday party for Princess Easter.

One year, Princess Easter went to see the royal chickens to make sure they were laying eggs for the egg hunt. She was surprised to see that all of the royal chickens had been stolen from the chicken coop. Princess Easter was very upset. She ran all the way back to the castle to tell her father, King Lewis. King Lewis called his

royal army. The royal army went all over the island, but they could not find the royal chickens. Princess Easter sat on her mother's lap and cried. The royal chickens had been taken from the island and could not be found. King Lewis sent out his royal army again, to tell all the people living on the island about the problem.

A young boy that lived on the island told the royal army to take his three chickens to Princess Easter. The royal army did not think that this would help, but they took the three chickens back to the castle, anyway. Princess Easter wanted thousands of eggs, enough to feed everyone on the island. She usually needed all of her one hundred chickens to lay the eggs for the egg hunt. Still, Princess Easter was very happy to see the three chickens. At least there would be some eggs. Princess Easter took the chickens to the chicken coop. The next morning, Princess Easter went out to the chicken coop. There were one thousand eggs in the chicken coop! Princess Easter ran all the way back to the castle to get help to bring all the eggs to the kitchen. Princess Easter and the cooks boiled and dyed all of the eggs for the egg hunt.

The young boy who had shared his magical chickens was the guest of honor on Easter Day at the castle. Princess Easter and the young boy had a wonderful Easter Day. They would be friends forever.

ANSWER THE QUESTIONS

1. Who did Princess Easter tell about the stolen chickens?
 - a. the royal army
 - b. her mother
 - c. her father
 - d. the young boy
2. The young boy solved the problem by giving Princess Easter
 - a. a diamond ring
 - b. a golden Easter Egg
 - c. a golden bird
 - d. three chickens
3. Why was Princess Easter surprised when she went to the chicken coop to see the three chickens?
 - a. They had laid one thousand eggs.
 - b. They had laid one hundred eggs.
 - c. The eggs were all blue.
 - d. The chickens did not lay any eggs.

4. Who sent the royal army to look for Princess Easter's stolen chickens?
 - a. King Lewis
 - b. The young boy
 - c. Princess Easter
 - d. the Princess' mother
5. Who helped Princess Easter boil and dye the eggs for the egg hunt?
 - a. the young boy
 - b. the cooks
 - c. Queen Leah
 - d. The royal army
6. Why did the royal army think the three chickens would not help Princess Easter?
 - a. They were all very old chickens.
 - b. They needed at least one hundred chickens.
 - c. The chickens were sick.
 - d. The royal army did not like chickens.
7. What did the Princess like most about the spring?
 - a. the butterflies
 - b. the birds
 - c. the flowers
 - d. Easter

8. What did King Lewis send the royal army to do first?
 - a. to tell everyone about Princess Easter's problem
 - b. to look for the royal chickens
 - c. to boil and dye the eggs
 - d. to buy more chickens
9. The princess was named Easter because
 - a. She loved spring.
 - b. She liked to hunt eggs.
 - c. She was born on Easter.
 - d. King Lewis and Queen Leah liked spring.
10. The Princess Easter lived
 - a. on a mountain
 - b. on a river
 - c. in a valley
 - d. on an island

(10)

Owls

An owl is a bird. There are two basic types of owls: typical owls and barn owls. Owls live in almost every country of the world.

Owls are mostly *nocturnal*, meaning they are awake at night. Owls are *predators*- they hunt the food that they eat. Owls hunt for mice and other small mammals, insects, and even fish. Owls are well adapted for hunting. Their soft, fluffy feathers make their flight nearly silent. They have very good hearing, which helps them to hunt well in the darkness. The sharp hooked beaks and claws of the owl make it very easy to tear apart prey quickly, although owls also eat some prey whole.

Owl eyes are unusual. Like most predators, both of the owl's eyes face front. The owl cannot move its eyes. Owls are far-sighted, which means they can see very well far away, but they can't see up close very well at all. Fortunately, their distant vision is what they use for hunting, and they can see far away even in low light.

Owls have facial disks around their eyes, tufts of feathers in a circle around each eye. These facial disks are thought to help with the owl's hearing. Owls can turn their heads 180 degrees. This makes it look like they might be able to turn their heads all the way around, but 180 degrees is all the owl needs to see what's going on all around him.

Perhaps because of the owl's mysterious appearance, especially its round eyes and flexible neck, there are a lot of myths and superstitions about owls. Many cultures believe that owls are unusually wise.

Because owls are nocturnal, some cultures associate owls with bad omens. The screech of the barn owl is considered by many to sound eerily human, like a person screaming. However, owls probably do not interact with the fates of humans at all. In fact, some owl species may become extinct because of humans.

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

1. Which of the following is NOT true about owls?
 - a. Owls eat small animals.
 - b. Owls are able to fly silently.
 - c. Owls have the best hearing of all birds.
 - d. Owls have poor vision
2. What is the eyesight of the owl used for?
 - a. flying
 - b. hunting
 - c. sleeping
 - d. none of these
3. What is the purpose of this story?
 - a. to entertain
 - b. to inform
 - c. to persuade
 - d. none of these
4. What would be a good title for this story?
 - a. Owls Hunt At Night
 - b. Owls Can Fly Silently
 - c. Owls Are Interesting Animals
 - d. Owls Have Flexible Necks

5. What is a predator?
 - a. a small feather
 - b. an animal that hunts other animals
 - c. a small mouse
 - d. none of these
6. Which of the following IS true?
 - a. The facial disks of the owl help them to see.
 - b. Owls have a strong, bent beak.
 - c. Most owls hunt for food during the day.
 - d. Owls are dangerous to humans.
7. Why does it look like an owl can turn its head completely around?
 - a. They are able to turn their heads very quickly.
 - b. They have ears located on the sides of their head.
 - c. They can turn their heads 1/2 of the way around.
 - d. both a and c

(11)

The Pianist

My name is Mia Lynne Lindstrom. I am a pianist. I began studying the piano when I was three years old. I am ten years old now. I play the piano in the junior orchestra at the community college. We give a concert twice a year. I am always practicing new music for the next concert.

During the school year, I take four piano lessons every week from my piano teacher, Mrs. Taylor. Mrs. Taylor teaches piano lessons at the college. In the summer, I take two lessons every week. I practice playing the piano about ten hours every week. I practice very hard because I want to learn everything about playing the piano.

The piano is a very interesting instrument to play. I like reading the notes, moving my fingers on the keys, and hearing the beautiful music. It is sometimes difficult, but I always practice until I can play the music perfectly.

I am not sure what I want to be when I grow up. I do know that playing the piano will always be a major part of my life. It is very special to me.

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

1. Where does Mia take her piano lessons every week?
 - a. at her elementary school
 - b. at home
 - c. at the community college
 - d. none of these
2. How long has Mia been taking piano lessons?
 - a. 5 years
 - b. 10 years
 - c. 8 years
 - d. 7 years
3. How many hours a week does Mia practice the piano?
 - a. two hours
 - b. five hours
 - c. ten hours
 - d. twelve hours
4. Mia practices the piano because
 - a. her parents require her to practice
 - b. Mia wants to learn everything about the piano
 - c. Mrs. Taylor requires her to practice
 - d. she wants to be a piano teacher one day
5. The music Mia practices for the orchestra concerts
 - a. is probably difficult
 - b. is very easy to learn
 - c. is not interesting to Mia
 - d. is boring
6. Mia feels that the piano
 - a. is an interesting instrument to play
 - b. will always be a part of her life
 - c. requires hours of regular practice
 - d. all of the above

(12)

Making the Team

It has been my lifelong dream to play on the middle school softball team. I began playing softball when I was in the second grade. My older brother taught me to play. He is three years older than I am. He practices with me every afternoon and always attends my games with my parents.

This year, I started sixth grade. The middle school softball team tryouts were announced last month. Every day since the announcement, my brother has helped me prepare for the team tryouts. The tryouts were held last Saturday morning. Twenty-three students from my grade tried out for the team. The team only has spaces for five sixth grade students. I know I worked as hard as I could to prepare for the tryouts. I felt like I had done a good job at the tryouts, but I was still nervous on Saturday night and Sunday morning, waiting for the team list to be posted. On Sunday afternoon, my parents took me to the school to see who had made the team. I was so happy when I saw my name on the list. It is so exciting to be a part of the team.

When we left the school, my parents said we should go out for pizza. It would just be a little family celebration in my honor. They called my brother, and he met us at the restaurant. He walked in with a big smile on his face. He was really proud of me. My parents were very proud too, although they warned me about keeping my grades up and making sure I did all my homework every day. They do not need to worry about those things. I'll work very hard to stay on the team.

ANSWER THE QUESTIONS:

1. This student is in the grade.
 - a. seventh
 - b. fourth
 - c. sixth
 - d. eighth
2. The first paragraph mainly discusses
 - a. eating pizza
 - b. playing softball
 - c. doing homework
 - d. finding her name on the list
3. Which of the following best describes how the girl felt when she saw her name on the list?
 - a. nervous
 - b. happy
 - c. angry
 - d. sad

4. Which of the following is true?
- a. Her father taught her to play softball.
 - b. She has played softball since she was two.
 - c. Her older brother taught her to play softball.
 - d. Her brother took her to the school to check the team list.
5. The girl learned to play softball
- a. in the sixth grade
 - b. in the second grade
 - c. in the fifth grade
 - d. at the age of two
6. The word *warned* means
- a. to notify in advance
 - b. shouted
 - c. celebrated
 - d. to join a team
7. The girl is in the sixth grade. What grade is her brother probably in?
- a. second grade
 - b. middle school
 - c. third grade
 - d. ninth grade

End of Part Two

Part Three

Grammar Exercises

UNIT ONE

▪ **Choose the correct word or phrase:**

1. Rhonda to finish her homework tomorrow morning because the deadline is tomorrow noon.

- a. have
- b. must
- c. need
- d. is going

2. You two have to finish that work

- a. themselves
- b. yourselves
- c. yourself
- d. himself

3. My boss is old as Mr. Miller.

- a. as
- b. different
- c. the same
- d. not

4. This type of machine in 1950.

- a. invented
- b. has been invented
- c. had invented

d. was invented

5. my friends like to sing.

a. The most

b. Most

c. The most of

d. most of

6. Our president has many problems that he doesn't know what to do.

a. very

b. such

b. so

c. such a

7. Mr. Ahmed Abdel Razek is a lawyer, ?

a. is he

b. is it

c. isn't he

d. isn't it

8. I have two brothers. One is very smart, but isn't.

a. another

b. the other

c. some other

d. the another

9. Bahaa went in the river the day before yesterday.

- a. swim
- b. swam
- c. swimming
- d. swims

10. Our president never lets his secretary off from the office

- a. to take
- b. take
- c. taking
- d. takes

11. Sorry, I couldn't hear you

- a. because it noised
- b. because of the noise
- c. despite the noise
- d. because it noisy

12. How oranges would you like to have?

- a. many
- b. number
- c. much
- d. size

13. Our workers

- a. come always to the office on time
- b. come to the office always on time
- c. always come to the office on time
- d. come to the office on time always

14. Spanish is different Portuguese.

- a. to
- b. from
- c. that
- d. than

15. We have someone our apartment once a week.

- a. clean
- b. cleaned
- c. cleans
- d. to clean

16. Mohammed is nice person that everyone likes him.

- a. so
- b. such
- c. such a
- d. very

17. My uncle

- a. has fifty years
- b. has fifty years old
- c. is fifty age
- d. is fifty years old

18. That lady is one in this club.

- a. prettier
- b. most pretty
- c. more pretty
- d. the prettiest

19. Mary found a pair of old shoes and

- a. put on it
- b. put on them
- c. put it on
- d. put them on

20. My brother said when he had time.

- a. he would have gone
- b. he will go
- c. he would go
- d. he had go

21. Madeha took out of the closet.

- a. the old blue dress of her
- b. her dress blue and old
- c. her old blue dress
- d. her blue old dress

22. This car Jan's, but is Elaine's.

- a. that
- b. it
- c. that one
- d. they

23. Bob worked hard, and

- a. Bahaa worked
- b. neither Bahaa did
- c. Bahaa did, too
- d. Bahaa not

24. Mr. Ahmed has already done that,?

- a. isn't he
- b. hadn't he
- c. doesn't he
- d. hasn't he

25. My mother asked me I had been offered a job.

- a. that if
- b. if
- c. that
- d. if that

26. Asmaa, do you know

- a. where are my keys
- b. where my keys are
- c. my keys are where
- d. where they are my keys

27. Mr. Brown one of the best salespersons we have in our company.

- a. always has considered been
- b. has been always considered
- c. has been considered always
- d. has always been considered

28. Has the for the last month's order been made yet?

- a. pay
- b. payment
- b. payable
- d. pays

29. One of the managers proposed that an outside consultant be in.

- a. will be brought
- b. bring
- c. brought
- d. will be bringing

30. This company requires all employees to have a physical examination

- a. rarely
- b. never
- c. near
- d. seldom

31. Files in the sales department need to be according to trading partner.

- a. organizing
- b. organize
- c. organization
- d. organized

32. The elevators are located the toy section.

- a. into
- b. across
- c. near
- d. between

33. The company policy states that when they
after five, employees must be paid at the overtime rate.

- a. working
- b. worker
- c. will work
- d. work

34. The director is that the fax, which just
arrived, will give her permission to start a new project.

- a. hoping
- b. hopeless
- c. hopelessness
- d. hope

35. The sign says the first parking space in each row of
the lot open for people with handicaps.

- a. left
- b. leave
- c. is left
- d. is leaving

36. When our boss retires, we are going to
a party for him.

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| a. do | b. get |
| c. make | d. have |

37. We hired a famous artist to the lounge.

- a. decorating
- b. décor
- c. decorate
- d. decoration

38. If we one more typist, we'd get these documents done quickly.

- a. have
- b. had
- c. will have
- d. have had

39. Our son in the suburbs.

- a. house
- b. inhabits
- c. lives
- d. resident

40. If Dr. Bahaa arrives before the meeting, we surprised.

- a. would be
- b. will be
- c. is
- d. was

41. A package for Ms. Williams was left the mail room yesterday.

- a. on
- b. in
- c. for
- d. of

42. According to the announcement, the next plane for London in one hour.

- a. depart
- b. departs
- c. departed
- d. departing

43. Mr. Brown is on the phone now, could you wait for a minute?

- a. Although
- b. During
- c. Before
- d. Because

44. Without glasses, that old man cannot see

- a. clearly
- b. carefully
- c. finely
- d. nearly

45. This package was damaged when it

- a. arrived
- b. has arrived
- c. was arriving
- d. had arrived

46. Mr. Sabry was when he received a telephone call meant for someone else.

- a. confuse
- b. confusing
- c. confused
- d. confuses

47. This question is of all.

- a. difficult
- b. more difficult
- c. most difficult
- d. the most difficult

48. My meal was than yours.

- a. big
- b. bigger
- c. biggest
- d. the biggest

49. Mohammed is twenty years than yours.

- a. old
- b. older
- c. oldest
- d. the oldest

50. I don't earn money, as I'd like.

- a. as many
- b. as much
- c. so most
- d. so many

51. I feel great improvement. I'm better than last year.

- a. a bit
- b. a little
- c. lot
- d. much

52. You should know that everyone in this office busily planning the dance for a week.

- a. is
- b. has been
- c. have been
- d. are

53. Doaa is a wonderful singer. Her mother tells me that she professionally since she was four.

- a. has been sung
- b. was singing
- c. is singing
- d. has been singing

54. Mary's grades have been really bad, but this semester, Jack's were undoubtedly

- a. more bad
- b. badder
- c. worse
- d. so worse

55. I can't find my wallet. it at home.

- a. I must leave
- b. Might I have left
- c. Maybe I leave
- d. I might have left

56. All the students went to the magic show, which we all thought was really, yesterday.

- a. amusingly
- b. amuse
- c. amusing
- d. amused

57. We were angry about the situation and insisted
by the president.

- a. to see
- b. on being seen
- c. on seeing
- d. to be seen

58. "I'm always willing to help you. Just tell me what
..... me to do."

- a. want
- b. you do want
- c. do you want
- d. you want

59. It is strange that for the past few days we haven't
heard news about that accident.

- a. many
- b. a lot
- c. much
- d. much of

60. Communication has always been important. Ancient
..... were simple.

- a. message systems
- b. messages systems
- c. message-systems
- d. messages-systems

61. The report concluded that man, woman, and child in the US should wear a seat belt when driving or riding in a car.

- a. all
- b. each of
- c. no
- d. every

62. In spite of the rain, some people in the village are planning to climb the mountain to rescue the injured people, but are staying home.

- a. most of people
- b. many of a number
- c. many of them
- d. a piece of wood

63. I need to finish a bench, and I'll go and look in a garage.

- a. one more wood
- b. much woods
- c. many woods
- d. a piece of wood

64. Fifty years ago, we needed than we do today.

- a. less mathematic
- b. less mathematics
- c. fewer mathematics
- d. fewer mathematic

65. All the food in the refrigerator eaten, and it is empty now.

- a. is been
- b. has been
- c. have been
- d. had been

66. Economics nearly as interesting to me as literature.

- a. doesn't
- b. haven't
- b. isn't
- d. aren't

67. There is some disagreement between my parents and about which job I should take.

- a. I
- b. we
- c. me
- d. us

68. A basket of apples, oranges, and bananas sent to my husband by his grandparents last Christmas.

- a. has been
- b. have been
- c. was
- d. were

69. That the committee members could not agree with each other about solving that problem caused a serious problem.

- a. their
- b. was
- c. has
- d. have

70. Every state in the United States makes own laws about education, marriage, divorce, and so on.

- a. their
- b. his/her
- c. its
- d. his

71. My husband and I went to Montreal last May and greedily many lobsters because they were very cheap.

- a. eat
- b. ate
- c. have eaten
- d. had eaten

72. Doaa and Asmaa lived in Sohag, but they to Qena.

- a. will just move
- b. are just moved
- c. have just moved
- d. had just moved

73. I was very sick, but I've been feeling better since I the doctor.

- a. have visited
- b. visit
- c. had visited
- d. visited

74. I for Quick Business Company for ten years in May.

- a. will have worked
- b. was working
- c. will work
- d. has worked

75. a lot before you took the exam which many people failed?

- a. Have you studied
- b. Will you have studied
- c. Had you studied
- d. Do you study

76. I eagerly to go to Yellowstone, but my wife got sick three days before the departure.

- a. have been planning
- b. had been planning
- c. have planned
- d. was planned

77. Those two pictures hanging on the gallery wall in France, and they are very well known.

- a. were painted
- b. were paint
- c. painted
- d. were painting

78. Since I did not feel good, I wanted very much the doctor, but it was not possible.

- a. to see
- b. to be seen
- c. seeing
- d. being seen

79. The former newspaper boy to a new neighborhood to work.

- a. has sent
- b. was send
- c. was sent
- d. sent

80. Madeha's dress is really beautiful. I hear that it especially for her by a French designer.

- a. made
- b. has made
- c. is made
- d. was made

81. This soup is very hot, but I always think the
better.

- a. hotter the
- b. hottest
- c. hotter
- d. hot the

82. Do you know that ice cream has about
calories as three glasses of milk?

- a. so many
- b. so much
- c. as many
- d. as much

83. I'm planning to go fishing this weekend, but I have
so much work to do that I stay home.

- a. may have
- b. will
- c. should
- d. can

84. "Do you like to play Ping-Pong?" "I , but
now I prefer tennis, because it is better exercise."

- a. used to do
- b. used to playing
- c. used playing
- d. used to

85. “Which do you prefer the blue dress or the red dress?”

“The blue dress is”

- a. definitely better
- b. better definitely
- c. definite better
- d. better definite

86. “Were you pleased with Asmaa’s typing?”

“Yes, the job was”

- a. surprising good
- b. surprisingly good
- c. surprising well
- d. surprisingly well

87. “What a nice fireplace you have.” “I like my house really during the winter.”

- a. warmly and comfortably
- b. warmly and comfortable.
- c. warm and comfortably
- d. warm and comfortable.

88. Many advertisements claim that new contact lenses made of soft plastic are, and easy to use.

- a. safe, comfortable
- b. safety, comfortably
- c. safely, comfortably
- d. unsafe, comfortably

89. That film entitled “Workers” deals with workers in China.

- a. document
- b. documentary
- c. documented
- d. documenting

90. students enrolled this year than last year at New York University.

- a. Less than
- b. Less of the
- c. A few of
- d. A few more

91. I can't eat out tonight, because I have to do.

- a. too many homework
- b. much too much homework
- c. too much homework
- d. much too many homework

92. I imagine that there is of money left to share.

- a. a small number
- b. a little number
- c. a small amount
- d. a few amount

93. Did you say that you there only three days ago?

- a. went
- b. had being
- c. have been
- d. had went

94. “Are we about to have dinner, Mom?” “Yes, it in the dinner room.”

- a. serves
- b. is serving
- c. is being served
- d. was served

95. that medical insurance is extremely high.

- a. It feels
- b. we are felt
- c. We feel that it is
- d. It is felt

96. “I couldn’t go to class yesterday, because my car broke down” “You mine I wasn’t using it”

- a. could borrow
- b. may borrow
- c. could have borrowed
- d. may have borrowed

97. He television when his father came.

- a. is watched
- b. is watching
- c. was watched
- d. was watching

98. By midnight my brother still

- a. didn't` come
- b. hasn`t come
- c. hadn`t come
- d. wasn`t coming

99. She booked a babysitter she could go out in the evening.

- a. so as to
- b. so that
- c. in order to
- d. to

100. The trick the magician was marvelous.

- a. made
- b. gave
- c. played
- d. set

UNIT TWO

- *Rewrite these sentences using the word/s in brackets to give the same meaning:*

1. Do you possess a green dress? (got)
.....
2. His telephone number is not in my notebook. (don't)
.....
3. Serious illness affected him greatly. (effect)
.....
4. I promised him not to speak about the secret. (word)
.....
5. I ate then I went to the cinema. (meal)
.....
6. If you don't read a lot, you won't gain knowledge. (without)
.....
7. She is not compelled to answer that question. (doesn't)
.....
8. Will you let me come with you tomorrow? (allow)
.....
9. Do you watch television for a long time? (spend)
.....

10. Young people should care for their old parents. (The)

.....

11. He returned to his house very tired. (home)

.....

12. He goes to sleep early in order to get up early. (bed)

.....

13. He was imprisoned for murder. (prison)

.....

14. He stayed at work during lunch hours. (office)

.....

15. We must give a hand to people who are sick. (the)

.....

16. We discussed the plan for our future. (discussion)

.....

17. He loved to trick his young brother. (play)

.....

18. His technique of photography is wonderful. (advise)

.....

19. While I was studying, Nourseen came. (during)

.....

20. I'd finished my work before I went home. (after)

.....

21. After he had heard the news, he phoned his friend. (before)

.....

22. The house hasn't got a garden. (doesn't)

.....

23. How much money have you got? (do)

.....

24. He doesn't own a house in Alexandria. (got)

.....

25. He revised the lesson then he answered the question. (after)

.....

26. The play began then he arrived at the theatre. (already)

.....

27. I drank a lot of water, as I was thirsty. (because)

.....

28. I ate my supper; before that I had a bath. (When)

.....

29. He waited for a long time then his friend came. (until)

.....

30. The firemen arrived but the fire went out. (By the time)

.....

31. That was the only journey he had made. (never)

.....

32. We must give a hand to those who are poor. (the)

.....

33. Do you possess any jewelry? (have)

.....

34. He drank a lot of coffee during his work. (while)

.....

35. I arrived at the club after he had left. (By the time)

.....

36. The house and the villa are the same price. (expensive)

.....

37. No man in the city is more courageous than Hassan. (most)

.....

38. This problem is the most difficult one in the test. (more)

.....

39. No mountain in the world is higher than Everest. (highest)

.....

40. Adel is more intelligent than his friends. (less)

.....

41. Cairo is the biggest city in Egypt. (than)

.....

42. New York is the most intelligent city in the world. (more)

.....

43. No liquid is cheaper than water. (Water)
.....
44. He is younger than his sister. (as)
.....
45. The driver is injured and the passengers are killed. (Not only)
.....
46. Amin has your book or Marawan has your book. (either)
.....
47. He doesn't like coffee; he doesn't like tea. (neither)
.....
48. We were late due to the heavy traffic. (Since)
.....
49. He did not go to school because he was ill. (illness)
.....
50. I could not sleep because of the noise. (As)
.....
51. He failed the test through his carelessness. (careless)
.....
52. I did not go out because it rained. (rain)
.....
53. I turned on the TV as I wanted to listen to the news. (so that)
.....

54. In case of trouble, call the police. (If)

.....

55. You can't travel abroad in case of not having a passport. (If)

.....

Part Four

English Proverbs

English Proverbs

A proverb is a short sentence, usually by many people, stating something commonly experienced or giving advice. Proverbs are also known as sayings. Every language and culture has its own proverbs.

• Give the Arabic equivalent of these English proverbs:

1. Hast makes waste
2. Like father like son
3. Forbidden fruit is sweet
4. Birds of a feather flock together.
5. One man's meat is another man's poison
6. East or west home is the best
7. A bird in the hand is worth than ten in the bush
8. When the cat is away the mice will play
9. A bad workman blames his tools
10. A burnt child dreads fire
11. A cat has nine lives
12. A friend in need is a friend indeed
13. A cock crows on his own dunghill
14. A drowning man will clutch a straw
15. Fine feathers make fine birds
16. A fox is not taken twice in the same snare
17. A jack-of-all trades master of none

18. A living dog is better than a dead lion
19. A penny saved is a penny gained
20. A tree is known by its fruit
21. Believe not all that you see nor half what you hear
22. Blood is thicker than water
23. Charity begins at home
24. Constant dropping wears away a stone
25. Deeds not words
26. Diamond cut diamond
27. Do as you would be done by
28. Do not cross the bridge before you get to it
29. Easy come easy go
30. Every cloud has a silver lining
31. Grasp all lose all
32. Half a loaf is better than no bread
33. Hunger is the best sauce
34. Out of sight out of mind
35. God helps them who help themselves

End of the Course