

# Unit 4 : Women in History

## Key Vocabulary

argue for	يجادل لصالح / يدافع عن	impressive	مؤثر / مبهر / مثير للاعجاب
degree	درجة / شهادة علمية	flight	رحلة طيران
inspector	مفتش	licence	رخصة
personal	شخصي	nursing	التمريض
positive	ايجابي	be in charge of	مسئول عن
solo	منفرد / عمل منفرد	suitable	مناسب
role	دور	employ	يوظف / يشغل
appreciate	يقدر	career	الحياة المهنية
award	يمنح / مكافأة	director	مدير / مخرج
respected	محترم مهنيا / متميز	government	حكومة

## Vocabulary

a solo flight	رحلة طيران منفردة	license	يرخص / يمنح رخصة
fly solo	يسافر وحده	social	اجتماعي
flying school	مدرسة طيران	society	المجتمع
flying = aviation	الطيران	effect	تأثير
fly a plane	يقود طائرة	effective	فعال / مؤثر
personality	شخصية	effectiveness	فاعلية
personally	شخصيا	qualifications	مؤهلات
positively	ايجابيا / بصورة ايجابية	qualities	صفات
rule	يحكم / قاعدة	physical fitness	اللياقة البدنية
standard	مستوي	determination	تصميم / عزيمة
bravery	شجاعة	assist = help	يساعد
admire / admiration	يُعجب بـ / إعجاب	a research assistant	باحث مساعد
inspect (or)	يفتش (مفتش)	wounded soldiers	جنود جرحي
inspection	تفتيش	nurse	ممرضة / ترعى شخص / تمرض
like this	مثل هذا / هكذا	nursing staff	هيئة التمريض
obey	يطيع	School of Nursing	مدرسة للتمريض
social worker	أخصائي اجتماعي	found –ed –ed	يؤسس
women's rights	حقوق المرأة	foundation	مؤسسة
Arab World	العالم العربي	religious matters	مسائل دينية
alternative	بديل	impress	يؤثر في
appreciative	مقدر للشيء	impressed	متأثر
appreciatively	بامتنان	impressively	بشكل مؤثر
appreciation	تقدير	impression	انطباع

## Prepositions and Expressions

on his own = alone	بمفرده	take on	يتولى مسئولية
be associated with	مرتبط بـ	take up	يشغل حيز/ وقت - يعمل بوظيفة
care for	يعتنى بـ ( شخص )	To sum up, ....	باختصار
care about	يهتم بـ ( شئ / موضوع )	be determined to	مصمم علي
popular with	مشهور لدي / محبوب من	have access to	يكون على اتصال بـ
make flights	يقوم برحلات جوية	suitable for	مناسب لـ / صالح لـ
mark an event	يميز حدث	successful at	ناجح في
do all jobs	يقوم بكل المهام	give an example of	يعطي مثالاً لـ
look after = take care of	يعتنى بـ	have an effect on	له تأثير على
have a degree in	لديه درجة علمية في	do with his life	له علاقة بحياته
in detail	بالتفصيل	Be licensed to	مُرخص له أن
as a result,	ونتيجة لذلك	introduce new ideas	يقدم افكار جديدة
appeal to	يروق لـ - يُعجب	hold / have a licence	يحمل رخصة
be awarded / won / got	يتم منحه ...	decide on + ( اسم )	يقرر / يختار
grow up	يكبر / ينشأ	the first of this kind	الاولى من نوعها
play a positive role in	يلعب دور ايجابي في	was born into a wealthy family	وُلد في أسرة ثرية

## Antonyms

personal	شخصي	public	عام
argue for	يجادل لصالح	argue against	يجادل / يقف ضد
brave	شجاع	cowardly	جبان
well-known	مشهور / معروف	unknown	غير معروف
constructive	بناء	destructive	هدام

## Derivatives

Verb	Noun	Adjective
argue	جدل / خلاف	مثير للجدل
argue	argument	مجادل
encourage (to)	تشجيع	مُشجِع
encourage (to)	encouragement	ملائم / مناسب
suit	ملائمة	suitable
suit	suitability	حكومي
govern	حاكم / محافظ	governmental
govern	governor	شجاع
brave	الشجاعة	brave
brave	bravery	عملي
practise	ممارسة	practical
practise	practice	مؤهل
qualify	مؤهل	qualified
qualify	qualification	مناسب للعمل
employ	توظيف	employable
employ	employment	

## Words go together

break a record	يحطم رقم قياسي	self-sufficiency	الاكتفاء الذاتي
miss a record	يضيع رقم قياسي	obey the rules	يُطيع القواعد
a positive attitude	موقف ايجابي	nursing home	دار المسنين
a constructive dialogue	حوار بناء	a vital role	دور حيوي أو أساسي
strength of character	قوة الشخصية	under a pen name	بأسم مستعار

## Read the following carefully

### Listening

**Narrator:** Dr Aisha Abd El-Rahman, who is known as Bint El-Shatei, is one of the most famous people in Egyptian and Arab culture. As well as writing books on society and culture, she also wrote poems and for fifty years wrote for the newspaper: Al Ahram. During her life, she helped to improve women's position in Egyptian society.

Dr Aisha was born in 1913. Her father was an important man and Dr Aisha used to go with him to meetings, at which she learned to read and write. At a time when many girls didn't go to school. Aisha's mother encouraged her daughter to get a good education and, as a result, Aisha started school at the age of five.

Dr Aisha was successful at school and went to Cairo University, where she studied Arabic language and literature. She was awarded her degree in 1939 and then joined the university staff as a research assistant. In 1942, she was employed as a government inspector for the teaching of Arabic literature.

Using the name Bint El Shatei, Dr Aisha wrote many books and articles in which she argued for a more positive role for women in the modern world.

Dr Aisha was a respected teacher and taught at many universities across the Arab world. With her husband, Professor Amin El-Kholy, Dr Aisha spent holidays visiting European museums, universities and libraries.

Dr Aisha died in 1998 at the age of eighty five .Her work, which had taken up much of her personal life, is still appreciated today.

### Reading

### Florence Nightingale

Florence Nightingale was born in 1820 into a wealthy family in Italy, but grew up and went to school in England. When she was 17, she decided that she wanted to be a nurse, although her family did not think that this was a suitable job for their young daughter. However, Florence's work in a London hospital was so effective that the British government asked her to be in charge of the nursing of wounded soldiers abroad. After working in Europe, she returned to England and opened the Nightingale School of Nursing in London, the first school of this kind.

## **Lotfia El Nadi**

In 1932, Lotfia El Nadi was **the first** and only woman **to join** a new school for pilots **at Almaza airport**. Her parents didn't want her to be a pilot, so El Nadi **worked as** a secretary at the airport to pay for her lessons. When she was only 26, El Nadi became the first woman in Egypt to have a pilot's **licence**. In December 1933, she became famous when she flew **solo** in an international race, which went from Cairo to Alexandria. *She was only the second woman ever to fly like this.* El Nadi, who had to **stop flying** after an accident, died in 2002 **aged 94**. However, her achievements encouraged other women to have a **career** in flying. For example, in 1944, Linda Masoud became the first woman teacher at the flying school and Aziza Moharam later became a **director** there.

## **Definitions**

<b>argue for</b>	to clearly explain why I think something is true or should be done
<b>award</b>	to officially give someone a prize or money
<b>appreciate</b>	to understand and enjoy the good qualities or value of something
<b>government</b>	a group of people who govern a country or state
<b>respected</b>	admired by many people because of achievements, skills, etc
<b>role</b>	the position that someone has in a situation or activity
<b>positive</b>	having a good or useful effect
<b>in charge</b>	to be the person who controls or is responsible for someone/thing
<b>suitable</b>	right or acceptable for a particular purpose or situation
<b>licence</b>	an official document that gives you permission to do something
<b>nursing</b>	the job of looking after people who are ill, injured or very poor
<b>solo</b>	done alone, without anyone else helping you
<b>career</b>	a job or profession that you have been trained for and intend to do for a long time
<b>impressive</b>	making you admire something
<b>director</b>	someone who controls or manages a company, organization or activity

## **Language Notes**

<b>Get</b> : Have	You can <b>get</b> very good meals in this restaurant.
<b>Get</b> : Receive	I <b>got</b> a very important message on my mobile last night.
<b>Get</b> : Buy	You can <b>get</b> a good TV from this shop.
<b>Get</b> : Reach	How are you <b>getting</b> home today?
<b>Get</b> : Become	It is <b>getting</b> very hot these days.
<b>Get</b> : Obtain	I <b>got</b> a good mark for my essay.
<b>Get</b> : Persuade	I <b>got</b> him to give me a pay rise.

**Get** : Understand Do you **get** what I'm saying.

**Get** : Catch He **got** a flu and had to stay at home.

**respected** يحظى بالاحترام و الاعجاب بسبب عمله أو انجازاته (نوع الوظيفة)

**respectable** محترم (يتصرف بطريقة مقبولة اجتماعيا و أخلاقيا) (العائلة والافراد والمهن)

**respectful** يظهر الاحترام لـ / تجاه / مع ( to / towards / with )

**Ex:** Dr Magdi Yacoub is a **respected** heart surgeon.

She is a **respectable** young woman from a good family

We should be **respectful** towards elderly people.

**special** خاص (يتميز عن غيره) | **private** خاص (يملكه أو يستخدمه شخص أو مجموعة)

**Ex:** **special** occasion مناسبة / train / clothes / care رعاية / friend

**private** car / school / letter / life / hospital / visit

**in time** = not late, early enough في الوقت المناسب

**on time** = punctual في الوقت المحدد في الميعاد

**Ex:** I got home just **in time** - it's starting to rain.

Despite the bad weather, our plane left **on time**.

**on his own** وحيد / بمفرده | **of his own** ملكه

**Ex:** He's been living **on his own** for four years now.

He had a car **of his own**.

**staff** هيئة العاملين | **crew** طاقم (سفينة / طائرة)

**Ex:** When the ship sank, the **crew** were saved by a passing ship.

She joined the university **staff** as a research assistant.

**wounded** جريح / مجروح ( باستخدام سلاح في حرب مثلا )

**injured** مصاب / مجروح ( في حادث )

**Ex:** Two officers were badly **wounded**.

One passenger was killed and four were **injured**.

**next** لا تستخدم the قبل كلمة next إذا جاءت بعدها كلمات تدل علي الزمن

**next** تستخدم the قبل كلمة next إذا جاءت بعدها اسم

**Ex:** She's travelling to London **next Monday**.

Read **the next two chapters** before Friday.

**at the age of** في عمر | **in the age of** في عصر

**Ex:** She died **at the age of** 85.

**In the age of** Mohamed Ali, a lot of schools were built.

**persuade** + مصدر + to + مفعول ..... بأن ..... يقنع

**Ex:** He **persuaded me to join** a sports club.

هناك ظروف معينة يمكن أن يبدأ بها الكلام و يأتي بعدها جملة كاملة مثل  
**personally** / بلا شك **undoubtedly** / من المثير للاهتمام **Interestingly**

Ex: **Personally**, I believe that everyone should study science at school.

إذا جاء فعل بعد الاعداد الترتيبية مثل first – second – last نضعه : to + inf.

Ex: Amani was **the last to know** about her father's accident.

learn – teach + ( to + inf ) أو ( how to + inf )	■ يتعلم - يعلم
know – show + ( how to + inf )	■ يعرف - يوضح

Ex: She **learns to cook / how to cook**. She **knows how to cook**.

terrible	فظيع / سي جدا	terrific	رائع
affect	يؤثر على	effect	تأثير
staff	هيئة عاملين	stuff	يحنط / يحشو
nursing	التمريض	nursery	حضانة
find found	يجد	found founded	يؤسس
personal	شخصي	personnel	شئون العاملين
position	مكانة / موضع	rank	رتبة (ترقية لأعلى)
join	يلتحق بـ / يصبح جزءا من	enter	يدخل (الى مكان / مسابقة)
licence	رخصة لمزاولة شئ دائم	permit	تصريح لعمل شئ مؤقت

## Language Functions

### Expressing enthusiasm

Hey, that's terrific.	I can't wait (to start).
That's really great news, isn't it?	I'm really enthusiastic about it.
I can't tell you how happy that makes me.	I'm really looking forward to it.
That's fantastic!	Wow! That's brilliant!
I'm over the moon. ( I am very happy )	What a great idea!

### Choose the correct answer:

- 1- My older brother has been ( **won – awarded – rewarded – got** ) a maths prize from Cairo University.
- 2- Exercise can have a ( **positive – negative – position – positively** ) effect on your health and fitness.
- 3- Nurses have an important ( **goal – rule – role – rank** ) in looking after patients in a hospital.
- 4- My parents always ( **disappoint – depress – appreciate – discourage** ) it when I work hard at school.
- 5- This new hospital was built with money from the ( **government – govern – government – environment** ).
- 6- Mrs Nagwa is a ( **respectful – respectable – respect – respected** ) teacher at the school. Her students usually do very well in their exams.

- 7- The people I help at the charity are always very ( **appreciate – appreciative – appreciation – appreciatively** ) of my work.
- 8- Young children are usually very ( **respectful – respectable – respect – respected** ) towards their teachers.
- 9- They are well behaved children who come from a ( **respectful – respectable – respect – respected** ) family.
- 10- How long has the King ( **government – governed – governorate – govern** ) that country?
- 11- It was a great football match. Both teams played very ( **negatively – positively – badly – passively** ).
- 12- The ( **forward – backward – award – coward** ) for winning the swimming race is a gold cup.
- 13- The whole class clapped ( **appreciate – appreciative – appreciation – appreciatively** ) at the end of the interesting speech. They had learned a lot.
- 14- A 14-year old Japanese boy has become the youngest person to complete a ( **lonely – solo – alone – single** ) voyage across the Pacific Ocean.
- 15- Before you can fly alone, you need to have a pilot's ( **qualification – degree – agreement – licence** ).
- 16- My father spent all his ( **career – job – position – carer** ) working in a bank.
- 17- Some films are not ( **right – kind – sure – suitable** ) for young children.
- 18- That film was made by a famous ( **direction – director – dirhea – direct** )
- 19- My uncle is ( **of charge – in charge – with control – by charge** ) of the Science Department in a secondary school.
- 20- The ( **office – nursing – nurse – teaching** ) staff at the hospital work very hard to look after the patients.
- 21- Your grades are ( **impress – impressive – impression – impressed** ), Jena.
- 22- Florence Nightingale was a nurse who ( **produced – directed – stretched – introduced** ) new ways of nursing.
- 23- Queen Victoria ( **stayed – took – ruled – involved** ) Britain for 63 years.
- 24- My older brother has a ( **decree – degree – licence – flight** ) in Maths from Cairo University.
- 25- My parents have always ( **stopped – prevented – discouraged – encouraged** ) me to work hard at school.
- 26- I'd prefer not to talk about that. It's something very ( **personal – personnel – in person – personally** ).
- 27- I found university work very difficult, but my friends were always very ( **negative – discouraging – encouraging – passive** ).
- 28- Some students need much more ( **encouragement – discouragement – disappointment – depression** ) than others at school.
- 29- ( **Person – Personal – Personally – Personality** ), I believe that everyone should study science at school.

- 30- She would be a good nurse. She has a very kind ( **person – personal – personally – personality** ).
- 31- The ( **flying – flight – swimming – walking** ) from London to Cairo takes about 4 hours.
- 32- Doctors are always trying to find ( **effective – negative – useless – affective** ) treatments for diseases.
- 33- A / An ( **collector – inspector – conductor – investigator** ) checks that something is of a good enough standard and that rules are being obeyed.
- 34- A ( **licence – degree – bill – receipt** ) is a document that gives permission to do something.
- 35- ( **Accounting – Teaching – Nursing – Training** ) is a job of looking after people who are ill.
- 36- ( **Polio – Folio – Polo – Solo** ) means done on your own, without help from another person.
- 37- A ( **cruise – tour – voyage – flight** ) is a journey by air.
- 38- The radiation leak has had a disastrous ( **affect – affection – effect – effective** ) on the environment.
- 39- There's no doubt about Sara's ( **suit – suitable – suitability – suiting** ) for the job. She is very efficient.
- 40- There's no doubt that Sara's ( **suit – suitable – suitability – suiting** ) for the job. She is very efficient.
- 41- A ( **duty – responsibility – role – charge** ) is the position that someone has in a situation or activity
- 42- Her great work is still ( **appeared – applied – appreciated – appointed** ) today.
- 43- She ( **spent – left – went – did** ) her life doing the things she was interested in.
- 44- ( **Public – General – Universal – Personal** ) means involving someone's private life, their feelings, health and relationships
- 45- As well as writing books on ( **social – sociable – society – variety** ) and culture, she also wrote poems.
- 46- Aisha Abd El-Rahman helped to improve women's ( **site – disposition – post – position** ) in society.
- 47- He joined the university ( **stiff – staff – stuff – crew** ) as a research assistant.
- 48- She was employed as a government ( **actor – ambassador – inspector – ancestor** ) for the teaching of Arabic literature.
- 49- Dr Aisha Abd El-Rahman is better known to some people ( **for – by – as – of** ) Bint El-Shatei.
- 50- On your first day in a new job, you should make a good ( **expression – impression – depression – tradition** ).
- 51- Her work took ( **up – off – down – to** ) much of her personal life.

- 52- Dr Aisha wrote articles in which she argued powerfully ( **for – against – out – with** ) women's rights.
- 53- Dalia was very successful ( **in – into – about – at** ) school and entered Assiut University.
- 54- Dr Aisha wrote many books and articles ( **on – of – for – in** ) cultural and religious matters.
- 55- Dr Aisha wrote many books and articles on matters related to ( **cultured – culturally – cultural – culture** ) and religion.
- 56- Yusuf's ability to speak French is very ( **impression – impressed – impressive – impressing** ). Many companies will want to hire him.
- 57- The company denies that it has ( **praised – placed – rose – practiced** ) discrimination against any of its employees.
- 58- Several companies have been ( **prevented – collapsed – licensed – banned** ) to sell these products.
- 59- He didn't decide to work as a doctor until he had grown ( **out – down – of – up** ).
- 60- The ambulance took the ( **wounded – wound – winding – wounding** ) to the nearest hospital.
- 61- Kasim Ameen argued strongly for ( **proving – intruding – improving – inducing** ) women's position.
- 62- She taught at many universities across the Arab ( **village – town – city – world** ).
- 63- Marrie Curie was the first and the ( **alone – only – lonely – lone** ) woman to travel to space.
- 64- He decided to ( **arrange – jump – join – enter** ) a driving school to learn how to drive.
- 65- It is almost impossible for a manager to work without a ( **secretary – pilot – scientist – director** ).
- 66- Lotfia was the second woman to fly ( **as – such as – like – similar** ) this.
- 67- One of this player's ( **ambitious – achievements – encouragement – career** ) is to be the captain when he is still very young.
- 68- The highlight of the ( **job – work – occupation – career** ) of any athlete is to take part in the Olympics.
- 69- The ( **manager – produce – director – secretary** ) of the film didn't like the previous shot so he decided to retake it.
- 70- The weather is ( **coming – getting – going – having** ) colder and colder. Let's go home.
- 71- Several companies have been ( **ruled – collapsed – licensed – broken** ) to sell these products.
- 72- A good director is the one who ( **neglects – degrades – communicates – appreciates** ) his employees' efforts.

# Language Focus

## عبارات الوصل Relative Clauses

يستخدم ضمير الوصل لربط جملتين و يحل محل اسم أو ضمير مكرر في الجملة الثانية

🔗 **Who / that:** تحل محل فاعل عاقل و يأتي بعدها فاعل أو فعل

**..... فاعل / فعل + who / that + اسم موصول عاقل**

The woman **who / that** was injured in the accident is in hospital.

🔗 **Whom / who / that:** تحل محل مفعول عاقل و يأتي بعدها فاعل فقط

**..... فاعل + who / whom / that + اسم موصول عاقل**

The boy **whom / who / that** I wanted to talk to was not at home.

🔗 **Which/ that:** تحل محل فاعل غير عاقل أو مفعول غير عاقل و يأتي بعدها فاعل أو فعل

**..... فاعل / فعل + which / that + اسم موصول غير عاقل**

Hala works for a company **which / that** manufactures computers.

The shoes **which / that** Nadia bought don't fit very well.

🔗 **Whose:** تستخدم للملكية وتحل محل اسم 's أو صفات الملكية و يأتي بعدها أسم مملوك

**..... أسم مملوك + whose + اسم موصول عاقل / غير عاقل**

We met a lady **whose** daughter has just got married.

🔗 **Where = which** ..... حرف جر / حرف جر

تحل محل ظرف مكان (جار و مجرور / there)

**..... جملة بها ما حدث في المكان و بدون حرف جر + where + مكان**

This is the school **which** I learned in. = This is the school **where** I learned.

🔗 **When = which** ..... حرف جر / حرف جر

تحل محل ظرف زمان (جار و مجرور / there)

**..... جملة بها ما حدث في الزمان و بدون حرف جر + when + زمان**

June is the month **when** I go on holiday. = ..... **in which** I go on holiday.

🔗 ملاحظات:

1- تحل that محل who / whom / which و لكن لا تستخدم مع أسم العلم أو بعد حروف

الجر أو بعد ال (,) Comma :

- Mr Wong, **who** has just arrived, is the chief buyer for a Chinese company.
- The company, **which** is in Beijing, employs 1,000 people.

2- لاحظ استخدام that فقط بعد صفات التفضيل للإشارة إلى غير العاقل و استخدام that أو

who للإشارة إلى العاقل:

- This is **the most interesting story that** I have ever read.
- He was **the best player that / who** ever played football.

3- عادة تستخدم that بعد :all / much / little / the thing / any / some / the only:

- That was **all that** he had said. = That was **what** he had said.

4- تستخدم what بدلا من the thing that/which وتعد ضمير وصل بدون اسم موصول:

- We'd better decide **what** we need to buy.

5- يمكن حذف ضمير الوصل دون تغيير في الجملة طالما بعده فاعل وغير مسبوق ب comma:

- I need to talk to someone (who / that) I can trust.

6- يمكن حذف ضمير الوصل في الحالات الآتية (مع ضرورة حذف verb to be أيضا):

• إذا كان بعده مبنى للمجهول :

- The man **who was injured** in the accident was taken to hospital.

The man **injured** in the accident was taken to hospital.

• إذا كان بعده مبنى للمعلوم و نضيف للفعل v.+ ing :

- Students **who arrived** late missed the start of the experiment.

Students **arriving** late missed the start of the experiment.

7- لاحظ حرف الجر لا يسبق who / that ولكن يسبق whom / which :

- This is Ali **who / whom** I told you **about**.

- The train **by which** I came arrived late. - The train **that** I came **by** arrived late.

8- لاحظ ان which تستخدم مع المكان أو الزمان في الحالات الآتية :

1- إذا كان هناك حرف جر قبل النقط. 2- إذا كان هناك فعل بعد النقط مباشرة.

3- إذا كان هناك حرف جر مكان أو زمان في الجملة التي بعد النقط.

4- إذا وصفت الجملة الثانية المكان أو ما يحدث له.

9- لاحظ استخدام which لتشير إلى معنى جملة كاملة قبلها :

- **He got very bad marks in the test, which** made his parents very sad.

- **One of the boys kept laughing, which** annoyed the teacher very much.

10- ولكن كيف نختار حرف الجر قبل which : نفترض ان الاسم الموصول في آخر الجملة

الثانية و نحدد حرف الجر الذي يحتاجه أو حسب فعل الجملة الثانية أو حسب المعنى :

- I finished a novel **in which** the main character is an 80-year-old man.

- They said something very cruel, **for which** I think they should apologize.

- She asked me where I had been, **to which** I replied "It's a secret."

- He says he's busy, **by which** he really means he doesn't want to go out with us.

11- يمكن أن تسبق ( whom – which ) بكلمة دالة على الكمية متبوعة ب of :

- I saw three girls but none of whom I admired .

- I bought many books but a few of which are interesting.

21- لاحظ أن هناك نوعان من جملة الوصل :

1- نوع يعطي معلومة أساسية عن الشيء أو الشخص أو المكان الذي نتحدث عنه، ونستخدم

في هذا النوع who / which / whom ولا نستخدم comma قبل أو بعد عبارة الوصل،

ويمكن استخدام that بدلا من ضمائر الوصل :

- The woman **who / that** stole the ring was soon arrested.

- The noise **which / that** he made woke everybody up.

2- نوع لا يقدم معلومة هامة عن الشيء أو الشخص أو المكان الذي نتحدث عنه ولا بد من

استخدام comma قبل وبعد عبارة الوصل و لا تستخدم that في هذا النوع :

- Sara's mother, **who** works for the national bank, always comes home late.

- The computer, **which** Hani bought yesterday, is expensive.

**Choose the correct answer:**

- 1- Yesterday, I played a long game of tennis with my brother, ( **when – then – which – for which** ) made me very tired.
- 2- They said something very cruel, ( **at which – by which – in which – for which** ) I think they should apologize.
- 3- The person ( **which – where – when – who** ) does most of the cooking in our family is my mother.
- 4- 1837 was the year ( **where – which – when – who** ) Victoria became queen.
- 5- Alexandria, ( **where – who – which – when** ) my mother was born, is in northern Egypt.
- 6- Cleopatra, ( **who – whom – whose – that** ) was very beautiful, was the last pharaoh of Egypt.
- 7- I've just read a newspaper article in ( **which – whom – who – that** ) the life of a famous woman is described in detail.
- 8- Lord of the Flies is a story ( **which – whom – in which – whose** ) a group of school boys are shipwrecked on an island.
- 9- She asked me where I had been, ( **at which – at whom – to which – to that** ) I replied, "It's a secret".
- 10- Tomorrow, I'm going to a meeting ( **which – at which – whose – at when** ) we are going to discuss women's role in society.
- 11- The nurse, ( **whose – whom – who – that** ) must look after young children, has worked at the hospital for ten years.
- 12- My sister went to London University, ( **which – where – when – that** ) she studied history.
- 13- I spoke to the worker ( **was cleaning – who cleaning – cleaning – cleaned** ) my office.
- 14- Did you like the room ( **that we stayed – that we stayed in it – we stayed - we stayed in** )?
- 15- Wael did something wrong, ( **for which – by which – at which – to which** ) he apologized.
- 16- I always like to buy cotton ( **that from – is from – which from – from** ) Egypt.
- 17- Abdel-Tawab Youssef ( **who – whom – whose – that** ) books have been translated into many languages is a famous children's writer.
- 18- Adel is my friend ( **who – whom – whose – that** ) brother won the poetry competition.
- 19- Have you seen ( **which – what – whose – that** ) I bought from London?
- 20- Alexandria, ( **where – which – whose – that** ) is Egypt's second biggest city, is a wonderful place for a holiday.
- 21- Dr Aisha wrote many articles ( **in which – by which – at which – which** ) she discussed women's rights in.

- 22- Raneem El Welily won a competition in 2015 ( **when – which – at which – where** ) made her the number one women's squash player in the world.
- 23- Dr Aisha Abd El-Rahman, ( **that – who – whose – which** ) work took up a lot of her personal life, is one of the most famous people in the Arab culture.
- 24- Dr Aisha used to go with her father to meetings ( **at which – of which – to which – for which** ) she learned to read and write.
- 25- She went to Cairo University, ( **when – which – what – where** ) she studied Arabic language and literature.
- 26- Her work, ( **that – which – what – whose** ) took up much of her personal life, is still appreciated today.
- 27- My penfriend, ( **who – that – where – when** ) lives in Sweden, is studying biology at university.
- 28- Aisha, ( **which – whom – whose – that** ) father is a well-known doctor, is my best friend at school.
- 29- My brother ( **whom – whose – where – that** ) stay is in New York is going to visit us soon.
- 30- Fruit ( **when – that – where – what** ) ripens on the tree tastes best.
- 31- Our flat, ( **which – that – whose – where** ) is on the fifth floor, overlooks the Nile.
- 32- Queen Victoria's husband, Prince Albert, died in 1861, ( **after which – with which – by which – from which** ) Victoria always wore black clothes.
- 33- I'm hoping to study science at university, ( **which – that – after which – of which** ) I'd like to work as a research assistant.
- 34- The city ( **that – in which – when – what** ) I was born is in the south of Egypt.
- 35- This is the bank ( **which – who – where – when** ) was robbed yesterday.
- 36- The man ( **who – which – whom – whose** ) robbed the bank had two pistols.
- 37- He wore a mask ( **who – which – where – whose** ) made him look like Mickey Mouse.
- 38- He came with a friend ( **who – which – whom – whose** ) waited outside.
- 39- The woman ( **whom – which – that – whose** ) gave him the money was young.
- 40- The bag ( **who – which – where – whose** ) contained the money was yellow.
- 41- The people ( **whom – which – that – whose** ) were in the bank were frightened.
- 42- The man ( **who – which – that – whose** ) mobile was ringing ran out quickly.
- 43- The car ( **who – where – which – when** ) the robbers escaped in was orange.
- 44- He didn't wait at the traffic lights ( **who – where – which – when** ) were red.
- 45- A police officer ( **who – which – that – whose** ) car was parked at the next corner stopped and arrested them.

- 46- Eighteen is the age ( **in which – with which – at which – by which** ) you can vote in elections.
- 47- Can you see the girl over there by the window? Isn't she the one ( **which – whom – that – what** ) won the race last week?
- 48- The man ( **who – whom – whose – from whom** ) the car was stolen, called the police.
- 49- Slippers are ( **where – when – which – what** ) people wear in the house.
- 50- I don't like people ( **whom – whose – when – who** ) talk all the time.
- 51- Have you ever been back to the town ( **where – that – when – which** ) you were born in?
- 52- A vegetarian is someone ( **which – who – what – whose** ) doesn't eat meat.
- 53- My colleague, ( **that – who – whom – whose** ) work is extremely fantastic, isn't very popular.
- 54- The camera has a cover ( **which made – made – making – is made** ) of leather.
- 55- Do you know ( **whom – who – whose – who's** ) that man standing near Tom is?
- 56- I managed to get all the books ( **who – whose – whom – that** ) you asked.
- 57- Her work, ( **which – who – what – whose** ) was not appreciated when she was young, made her famous when she was older.
- 58- Those are the things ( **whom – who – that – whose** ) are to be put on the shelf.
- 59- Sami went to the Sorbonne, ( **where – when – which – what** ) he studied political science.
- 60- He says he's busy, ( **which – for which – by which – by what** ) he really means he doesn't want to go out this evening.
- 61- Woman's Day, ( **where – when – which – what** ) marks an important event in 1919, is on March 16.
- 62- He showed me round the town, ( **where – when – which – what** ) was very kind of him.
- 63- Ahmed Zewail is the scientist ( **whose – who – that – what** ) discoveries benefit the world.
- 64- We called at a café ( **where – when – which – what** ) is said to be the oldest in England.
- 65- The man about ( **whom – when – who – that** ) you told me yesterday is here to see you.
- 66- That's the knife ( **by which – at which – which – with which** ) he was killed.
- 67- I'm sure I'll enjoy ( **whatever – whichever – whoever – whenever** ) you cook.
- 68- Alison Jones and her husband David, ( **when – where – who – whose** ) live in London, are celebrating their golden wedding anniversary.





**A) Choose the correct answer:**

- 1- Which of the following did Hatshepsut not do to help ancient Egypt?  
a) sell goods to other countries                      b) win battles with other countries  
c) help to build    d) open new schools
- 2- How do you think that Wu Zetian's education helped her to be a good ruler?  
a) She learned how to help other people.        b) She knew about art.  
c) She could trade with other countries.        d) She could win wars.
- 3- How did Wu Zetian make sure that people had enough to eat? She .....  
a) helped people's education.                      b) improved farms.  
c) opened shops.    d) opened factories
- 4- What is the main idea of the text?  
a) Women should be rulers.                              b) Women can do great things.  
c) Women were usually successful in the past.      d) You can trust women.
- 5- What does the underlined word this refer to?  
a) Why archaeologists did not know very much about Hatshepsut.  
b) Why Hatshepsut died.  
c) Why people thought Hatshepsut was a man.  
d) Why people painted pictures of Hatshepsut.
- 6- What do you think the word Emperor refers to?  
a) someone's name    b) a part of China  
c) the name of a book    d) the title of a ruler

**B) Answer the following questions:**

- 7- Do you agree with the choice of these three women? Why / Why not?  
8- Which three women does the writer choose to write about?  
9- What were 3 of Hatshepsut's accomplishments?  
10- Give a suitable title for this passage.

**4- Finish the following dialogue :**

- Salesman** : 1) ..... ?  
**Nahla** : Yes, I am looking for a watch.  
**Salesman** : 2) ..... ?  
**Nahla** : The price doesn't matter, but it must be automatic.  
**Salesman** : What about this one?  
**Nahla** : 3) .....  
**Salesman** : It is made in Switzerland.  
**Nahla** : Is it fully automatic?  
**Salesman** : 4) .....  
**Nahla** : That's great. 5) ..... ?  
**Salesman** : Only two thousand pounds.  
**Nahla** : Ok. I'll take it. 6) .....

#### **4- Finish the following dialogue :**

Fady is with Amir and his friends and wants to buy a ticket at a railway station.

- Fady** : I haven't used the machine in the railway station before. Does anyone know how to buy a ticket?
- Amir** : 1)..... You touch the screen to buy a ticket.
- Fady** : OK, I see now. I tell it where I want to go. Where do I put the money?
- Amir** : 2).....
- Fady** : No, the money won't go in there.
- Amir** : Maybe the machine is broken. 3).....
- Fady** : From the ticket office? Perhaps you're right.
- Amir** : I'm giving a talk about machines tomorrow.
- Fady** : 4).....
- Amir** : Good idea. I'll start the talk by telling them about what happened to you.
- Fady** : How will you finish?
- Amir** : 5).....
- Fady** : You're right ! Machines do not always work I
- Amir** : I wish you good luck.
- Fady** : 6).....

#### **5- Write a paragraph of about (120) words on ONE (1) of the following:**

- a) job that you would like to do, and why
- b) famous woman that you respect

#### **6- A) Translate into Arabic:**

- 1- Egyptian women have always played a vital role in development projects.
- 2- It is important for people to separate their work from their home life.
- 3- Dr. Magdi Yacoub is considered one of the best six surgeons in the world and the 2nd doctor that performed heart transplant after Christian Bernard.

#### **B) Translate into English:**

- 1- نفخر بأن التعليم هو المشروع القومي الأول في مصر.
- 2- الأمية مشكلة اجتماعية خطيرة ولا بد أن نبذل المزيد من الجهود لحلها.
- 3- تلعب المرأة دورا هاما في بناء المجتمع.
- 4- تتعرض كثير من الحيوانات والطيور النادرة للانقراض بسبب سوء استغلال الانسان للبيئة.
- 5- عليك أن تظهر الاحترام والتقدير لوالديك ومعلميك بشكل دائم.
- 6- تذكر دائما ان العمل الجاد هو السبيل الى حياة ناجحة في كل المجالات.