

The Elite

IN

ENGLISH



Prep. 1

Unit. 7

*Reviving the spirit
of Civilization*



MR. EHMAB ALY

My best wishes L.A.

Revive	إحياء	Soldiers جر	حنود
Spirit	روح	Resore	يستعيد - يرمم
civilization شن	الحضارة	Honor	شرف
Parade	موكب	Glory	مجد
Glorious	مجيد - عظيم	Royal	ملكي
Mummuy (ies)	موميאות	Kings	ملوك
Queens	ملكات	Heritage	ميراث - تراث
Ceremony	مراسم - احتفالات	Strict	صارم - صلب - شديد
Bury	يدفن	Witness	يشهد
Archaeology ك	علم الآثار	Vehicle	مركبة - عربة
Archaeologist ك	عالم آثار	Duty	واجب - مهمة
Costumes	ملابس تنكرية - حفلة	Treasure جر	كنز
Preserve	يحفظ	Monuments	آثار
Grand	كبير	Egyptian شن	مصري
Museum z	متحف	Crowd	جمهور - حشود
Expert	خبير	Scientist	عالم
Gather z	يجمع	Together z	معا
Ancestors	جدود	Pharaohs F	فراعنة
Square	ميدان	Route	طريق - مسار
Street	شارع	Road	طريق كبير
Price	ثمن	Priceless	لا يقدر بثمن
Traditional ش	تقليدي	Golden	ذهبي

"THE PHARAOHS' GOLDEN PARADE"

On Saturday, April 3, 2021, Egypt amazed the world with a once-in-a-lifetime event—the move of 22 royal mummies from the Egyptian Museum in Tahrir Square to the National Museum of Egyptian Civilization. The streets of Cairo shone with golden lights as crowds gathered to witness history come alive. The mummies of great pharaohs such as Ramses II and Queen Hatshepsut began their journey through the city in a grand parade called “The Pharaohs’ Golden Parade.” Each mummy was carefully placed in a specially designed vehicle decorated with ancient symbols and protected by security teams. Along the route, soldiers, musicians, and performers in traditional costumes honored Egypt’s glorious past with performances inspired by ancient ceremonies. People across the world watched the event live on television and online. The parade was not just a ceremony—it was a message to the world.

Read the text again and answer the following questions.

1. When and where did the parade take place?

*

2. What was special about the vehicles carrying the mummies?

*

3. Name two of the famous Pharaohs mentioned in the text.

*

4. What does the parade show about Egypt's respect for its history?

*

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

1. The main purpose of the parade was to move to their new home.

a. theaters b. museum c. restaurants d. royal mummies

2. How many royal mummies took part in the parade? =

a. 20 b. 21 c. 22 d. 25

3. The performers wore during the event.

a. modern uniforms b. traditional costumes c. tourist clothes d. sports outfits

Match the two columns

1. royal mummies		clothes worn for a special event or tradition
2. witness		a set of actions done in the same way for a long time
3. parade		to see something happen with your own eyes
4. vehicle		a line of people or things moving together for celebration
5. costumes		generation to another
6. ceremony		car, bus, or machine used to travel from place to place
7. heritage		the preserved bodies of ancient kings and queens

Fill in the blanks with the correct word from the box.

parade - costumes - mummies - witness - ceremonies

1. In the museum, students can..... the beauty of Egypt's history.

2. The..... Were moved to the new museum in a great event in Cairo.

3. During the celebration, people wore traditional from Ancient Egypt.

4. The whole world watched the Pharaohs' Golden on TV.

Meaning = synonym = المعنى → impact = influence تأثير تأثير * waste = destroy يدمر يفقد

Opposite = Antonym = العكس → responsible مسؤول x careless مهمل

* **Noun** اسم → Courage الشجاعة * **Verb** فعل → encourage يشجع = support يساند

* **Adjective** صفة → Careful حريص * **Adverb** حال → Carefully بحرص = **ly**

Prefix حروف زائدة قبل → Courage شجاعة → **en**courage يشجع (**Noun** → **Verb**)

Suffix حروف زائدة بعد → Careful حريص → Carefully بحرص (**Adjective** → **Adverb**)

Choose the correct answer:

1. Ali is an ----- in computer science .
a. experience b. expert c. export d. expose
- 2 – The treasure was ----- in the sand .
a. won b. meant c. buried d. built
- 3 – The museum is a ----- place .
a. historical b. story c. sever d. small
- 4 -The new museum has a ----- entrance .
a. tiny b. grand c. cheap d. small
- 5- This treasure is ----- because it is very old .
a. priceless b. price c. cheap d. small
- 6 – Ancient Egyptian ----- was very great
a. book b. civilization c. river d. civil
- 7 – In ancient Egypt , people had ----- ceremony for the king .
a. total b. royal c. mad d. sad
- 8 -The parade took ----- in the streets to the museum .
a. peace b. place c. pick d. cake
- 9- The ----- is the person who works in the hot desert every day .
a. archaeologist b. doctor c. teacher d. vet
- 10- A ----- means a train , a car or any machine you use to travel to any pace .
a. vehicle b. boat c. plane d. flat
- 11- They are ----- in the army.
a. soldiers b. students c. babies d. books
- 12 – Our ----- were the pharaohs .
a. soldiers b. ancestors c. mothers d. fathers
- 13 – The adjective from the “ gold “ is -----
a. Golder b. golden c. godets d. gold
- 14 – To get the noun from the adjective “ civilized “ we add the suffix -----
a. -er b. -ation c. en d. al
- 15 – The synonym of the word” grand “ is -----
a. simple b. yellow c. small d. big
- 16 – There are a lot of ----- in the museum .
a. monuments b. cars c. pens d. houses
- 17 - The parade started at the Egyptian Museum in Tahrir -----
a. shape b. space c. square d. place
- 18 – people wore ----- during the parade .
a. clothes b. costumes c. pants d. crowns
- 19 – we must protect the ----- form our ancestors.
a. clean b. heritage c. destroy d. break
- 20 – During the parade there were a lot of -----
a. crowds b. cowards c. covers d. cuts

Grammar

عصابة 27 (27 بلطجي) 1)

أحظهم في الجملة الإنجليزي بالغي كل قواعد الإنجليزي → **To** حرف الجر / إخوانها **Do / Can**

Do / does / did / don't / doesn't / didn't / can / could / will / would / Shall / should

May / must / might / ought to **عليك** = must ونفيهم

He **can** plays tennis.

He **should** washed the car yesterday.

يجب عليك { **Should** → يجب عليك - **Shouldn't** لا يجب عليك ---- نصيحة فقط ----
Must → يجب عليك - **Mustn't** لا يجب عليك ----- غصب عنك -----
Have to → = must غصب عنك
Has to → = must غصب عنك
 للعلم فقط (طلاب فائقين)

الماضي → **Had to** → **كان** يجب عليك ----- He had to visit Ali **yesterday**.

المستقبل → **will have to** → **سوف** يجب عليك ----- I will have to travel **tomorrow**

 You **should** study.

You **shouldn't** smoke.

بعدهم كلهم فعل بفتيك (مصدر)

 You **must** pray تصلي.

You **mustn't** steal تسرق.

بدون أي إضافات

Must = have to إجبار (ما هو الفارق)

I **must** work. من نفسي داخلي ضميره صاحي = I **have to** work. غصب عنه مديره شافه خارجي

He / She / It → Has to

I / You / We / They → Have to

لا يجب عليك { You **shouldn't**
 You **mustn't**
don't have to / **doesn't** have to

كلمات لها نفس المعنى

➤ It's necessary to أنه ضروري

➤ You are allowed to من المسموح

➤ It's important to أنه مهم

كل ما عليك أنك تحط بعدهم الفعل في المصدر و تستمر في الاتجاه لليمين (أوعى تروح شمال)

في حد نخطه في الأول مفيش نخط **You**

➤ It's a necessary for Ali **to** wash the car. (**must**)

➤ Ali must wash the car.

☞ He can't play here. It's forbidden. (**mustn't**)

☞ He mustn't play here.

☞ He has to study hard. (**should**)

☞

Choose the correct answer:

- 1- What did you do before you came to school this morning?
 a) **must** b) **have** c) **have to** d) **had to**
- 2- He..... wash his hands before he eats.
 a) **mustn't** b) **must** c) **have to** c) **hasn't**
- 3- I.....wear glasses because I can't see very well.
 a) **mustn't** b) **don't have to** c) **have to** d) **shouldn't**
- 4- You take things which don't belong to you .This is theft
 a) **must** b) **have to** c) **mustn't** d) **don't have to**
- 5-Long ago, tennis players wear special shoes on tennis court
 a) **mustn't** b) **doesn't have to** c) **didn't have to** c) **don't have to**

Correct the word:

- 1- At our school we..... (**haven't to**) wear a uniform. (.....)
- 2- Students must(**arrives**) at school on time (.....)
- 3- You(**doesn't**) have to shout. I can hear you. (.....)
- 4- We(**has to**) leave now or we ll miss the plane. (.....)
- 5- You..... (**have to**) go to school today. It's Friday. (.....)
- 6- We.....(**not have**) to go to school because it's a holiday. (.....)
7. Have(**you to**) wear special clothes for your sports class(.....)
8. She(**have to**) show her mother her homework. (.....)
- 9 Students and teachers must.....(**are**) polite to each other. (.....)
10. We must.....(**to go**) to the laboratory for our science lessons. (.....)

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

1. It's necessary for us to respect historical sites. (**must**)
 *
 2. It's advisable to read about Egypt's museums. (**should**)
 *
 3. I advise you to brush your teeth. (**should**)
 *
 4. It is very important to follow the school rules. (**have to**)
 *
 5. It is not allowed to touch the museum artifacts. (**mustn't**)
 *
 6. It is necessary for us to help the poor. (**must**)
 *
 7. It is not necessary to bring your own water. (**don't have to**)
 *
 8. Don't touch the statues in the museum; it's forbidden. (**mustn't**)
 *
 9. I advise you to help your mom at home. (**should**)
 *
 10. I advise you not to talk loudly during class time. (**shouldn't**)
 *

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

1. It is necessary for you to wear a seatbelt حزام الأمان while driving. (must)
▶
2. It is forbidden to smoke in hospitals. (mustn't)
▶
3. It isn't necessary for her to buy a new dress. (doesn't have to)
▶
4. It's a good idea to study hard for the exam. (should)
▶
5. If I were you, I'd make a study plan. (should)
▶
6. It is necessary for children to brush their teeth twice a day. (must)
▶
7. It is forbidden to park your car here. (mustn't)
▶
8. It is against the rules to use your phone in class. (mustn't)
▶
9. It is forbidden to use mobile phones during the lesson. (mustn't)
▶
10. It is a good idea for you to sleep early before the exam. (should)
▶
11. It isn't necessary for us to buy milk; we already have some. (don't have to)
▶
12. Tomorrow is a holiday, so there's no need to wake up early. (don't have to)
▶
13. It is against the rules to talk in the library. (mustn't)
▶
14. I advise you to study harder. (should)
▶
15. It is necessary for drivers to stop when the light is red. (must)
▶
16. It's a good idea to drink plenty of water every day. (should)
▶
17. It is a good idea to eat vegetables every day. (should)
▶
18. I advise you not to eat too much fast food. (shouldn't)
▶
19. If I were you, I would study harder for the final exam. (should)
▶
20. It's necessary to wear a helmet while riding a bike. (must)
▶
21. It isn't necessary for you to bring your own laptop. (don't have to)
▶
22. There's no need to pay for the tickets; they are free. (don't have to)
▶

A: VOCABULARY

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exhibition	معرض	promising	واعد	breathtaking	يأخذ الانفاس	serve	يقدم / يخدم
blend	يخلط	fronts	واجهات	historians	مؤرخ	local	محلي
symbol	رمز	visitors	زوار	wisdom	حكمة	elderly	كبير السن
magnificent	رائع	conversation	محادثة	volunteering	تطوع	faculty	كلية
interactive	يتفاعل	heritage	ميراث	masterpiece	قطعة اساسية	corridor	مر داخل
artifact	قطعة اثرية	heart	قلب	advice	نصيحة	tourism	سياحة
cultural	ثقافي	while	بينما	disturb	يقاطع	shopping	تسوق
archaeological	اثرى	wonder	عجيبة	experience	خبرة	area	منطقة
digital guide	مرشد رقمي	locate	يقع	lines	خطوط	opening	افتتاح
explore	يستكشف	national	قوى	highlight	يبرز	book	يحجز
unique	فريد	pride	فخر	excited	منفعل	act with	يتصرف مع
tourism	سياحة	include	يشمل	tour guide	مرشد سياحي	on time	في الوقت المحدد

B-: SYNONYMS & ANTONYMS

B-: SYNONYMS & ANTONYMS

magnificent	wonderful	ugly	رائع	breathtaking	magnificent	ordinary	أخذ للانفاس
modern	new	traditional	تقليدي	powerful	strong	weak	قوى
unique	special	ordinary	عادي	alive	living	dead	حي
combine	blend	separate	يفصل	noisy	loud	quiet	مزعج
respectful	polite	rude	محترم	preserve	protect	damage	يحفظ

C- PREFIX & SUFFIX

C- PREFIX & SUFFIX

ment	noun	achievement	انجاز	-ian	noun	historian	مؤرخ
al	adjective	cultural	ثقافي	ist	noun	artist	فنان
ive	adjective	interactive	يتفاعل	dom	noun	wisdom	حكمة
cal	adjective	archaeological	اثرى	or	noun	visitor	زائر

المحادثة Dialogue

محادثة بين اثنين سؤال محتاج إجابة أو إجابة محتاجة سؤال
قبل أي شرح حفظ صم لأدوات الاستفهام بدون نسيان أو لخبطة

- الإجابة بشيء (طعام – لعبة – مادة دراسية) → **What** ماذا
- الإجابة بزمن أو ساعة (tomorrow – yesterday – next week) → **When** متى
- الإجابة بمكان (at home – London – in Aswan) → **Where** أين
- الإجابة بإنسان (My father – Teacher – my family) → **Who** من للعاقل
- الإجابة ملكية (It's **my** car – **her** dress – Ahmed's farm) → **Whose** من يملك
- الإجابة بسبب (Because **لأن** they – to **لكي** play) → **Why** لماذا
- الإجابة من لغير العاقل (Which food – which subject – which sport) → **Which** من لغير العاقل

مجموعة (كم) How

How many عدد	3 – Five – 7	How old عمر	3 years old
How much ثمن	3 pounds جنيهه	How far بعد	3 km
How long مدة	3 days (since منذ / for لمدة)	How fast سرعة	3 km per hour
How often تكرار	3 times (once مرة twice مرتين)	How good إجابة	Good very good

بعض الأسئلة و الإجابات الثابتة

- * How are you? كيف حالك
- * How much is this? كمن الثمن
- * What about(ing)? ما رأيك
- * What happened? ماذا حدث
- * Can Iممكن.....?
- Sure – of course بالتأكيد
- Can I help you? داخل محل → I want ماذا تريد أن تشتري

المحادثة wh أو yes – no و الفعل المساعد أو عوا تنسوه في أول مكان أنتيلوه خطوه لو لقيت Wh على
المكان الثاني يله زقوه: مين اللي متنسوه إشموه بأموه: كان أم هاف دو Can – am – have – do

- Can أخواتها → could – will – would – shall – should – may – might – must
- Am أخواتها → is – are – was – were / Have أخواتها → has – had
- Do → Do (play – eat) does (plays – eats) did (played – ate)

في Yes – No مفيش إداة استفهام – مفيش Yes – No في إداة استفهام

واحدة تظهر الثانية تختفي ... ليه .. لأن مفيش إداة استفهام إجابتها بنعم أو لا أبدا إزاي؟؟؟ نشوف ..

مينفعش نعم أو لا / الإجابة إنسان → Who / الإجابة زمان → When / الإجابة زمان → Where

إجابة غير منطقية No, in Cairo. أو Yes, in Cairo. أين تعيش Where do you live?

- ❖Can he play football now.....?
- ❖ Yes, he can play football now. بوجود كلمة نعم أو كلمة لا لا نضع إي أداة استفهام
- ❖When can he play football.....?
- ❖ He can play football now. لا توجد كلمة نعم أو كلمة لا لا بد أن نضع أداة استفهام
- ❖Has he played for 3 hours..... ?
- ❖ Yes, he has played for 3 hours. بوجود كلمة نعم أو كلمة لا لا نضع إي أداة استفهام
- ❖How long has he played..... ?
- ❖ He has played for 3 hours. لا توجد كلمة نعم أو كلمة لا لا بد أن نضع أداة استفهام

noun	اسم
adjective	صفة

verb	فعل
adverb	ظرف (حال)

synonym	مرادف
antonym	مضاد

٢ قبل حل هذا السؤال، قم عزيزي الطالب بمراجعة الكلمات والتعريفات وحروف الجر الخاصة بالدرس.

- The suffix "....." forms the adverb of the adjective "quiet".
 (a) -ly (b) -ment (c) -er (d) -ness
- We add the suffix "....." to form the adjective from the noun "culture".
 (a) -ment (b) -ness (c) -ir (d) -al
- The synonym of the word "near" is ".....".
 (a) smart (b) far (c) distant (d) close
- To change the word "achieve" into a noun, we add the suffix ".....".
 (a) -ness (b) -ment (c) -less (d) -ir
- The prefix "dis-" in "disagree" gives the meaning.
 (a) same (b) similar (c) opposite (d) noun
- The word "magnificent" is a synonym for ".....".
 (a) beautiful (b) bad (c) ugly (d) terrible
- The antonym of the word "large" is ".....".
 (a) big (b) enormous (c) giant (d) small
- Ahmed is a kind boy. The synonym of "kind" is ".....".
 (a) friendly (b) sad (c) bad (d) mad
- The word "modern" is the opposite of ".....".
 (a) small (b) thin (c) old (d) fat
- The words "unique" and "special" are
 (a) nouns (b) synonyms (c) antonyms (d) verbs
- The suffix "-ion" in "education" turns a verb into a/an
 (a) noun (b) adjective (c) adverb (d) preposition
- The suffix "-ful" turns the noun "beauty" into a/an
 (a) noun (b) adjective (c) adverb (d) preposition
- A/ An is a piece of art or tool made by humans long ago.
 (a) star (b) artifact (c) hospital (d) school
- means people's way of life, culture, and achievements.
 (a) Civilization (b) Artifact (c) Heart (d) Human
- is a public display of objects or artworks.
 (a) Business (b) Artifact (c) Ceremony (d) Exhibition
- A is a picture or sign that shows something.
 (a) business (b) symbol (c) ceremony (d) exhibition
- means not thinking about other people's needs or feelings.
 (a) Smart (b) Kind (c) Selfish (d) Good
- means to slide out of your hand (or lose balance).
 (a) Appeared (b) Slipped (c) Discouraged (d) Helped
- A/ An is a tool used to cut wood.
 (a) axe (b) gun (c) stick (d) brush
- means hurt or wounded.
 (a) Stupid (b) Clever (c) Injured (d) Smart

Unit Test

1 – a. Listen and write true or false “

- 1 – Nabil visited the Grand Egyptian Museum .
2 – They arrived in the evening .

1 – b. Listen again and complete “

- 1 – They met a lot of ----- there .
2 – They saw a lot of ----- there .
3 – This museum is ----- .

2 – Choose the correct answer :

- 1- The words “breathtaking” and “wonderful” are
a. antonyms b. synonyms c. prefixes d. verbs
- 2 - ----- is a piece of art made by people a long time ago .
a. art b. anticraft c. exhibition d. private
- 3 – Grand Egyptian museum will ----- 100,000 anticrafts .
a. locate b. design c. touch d. welcome
- 4 – To get the noun from the adjective “ civilized “ we add the suffix -----
a. -er b. -ation c. en d. al

3 – Read and complete the text :

welcome – unique – modern – ancient – museum

Egypt has a very special place for history lovers . The Grand Egyptian (1)----- is near the famous pyramids . It is a very big building . The new museum (2)----- many people from every country . Visitors can see old things from (3)----- Egypt inside the halls . The building looks very (4) ----- And beautiful to see .

4 – Read and answer the questions

We should all visit the museums because they are not places to show old monuments buy they are centers where we can learn and study old civilizations and know about the lives in old ages there . Not all of us realize the importance of keeping them clean and amazing . We all should do our best to help clean them and present them as a civilized places in front of the visitors ,so we should follow some rules and not to touch them while watching and not to sit on them at all .

a – Choose the correct answer :

- 1 - The underlined word “ they “ is the antonym of the word -----
a. tourists b. people c. carpets d. museums
- 2 – Museums are centers for learning ,too.
a. playing b. learning c. meetings d. running

b – answer the following questions :

3 – Who visit the museums ?

4 – why should we keep museums clean and tidy ?

5 – Should we follow the rules there ? why ?

Rewrite the following sentences :

1 - It 's against the law to drive fast . (mustn't)

*

2 – we have to attend the meeting . (necessary)

*

3 – it's necessary to be respectful . (must)

*

4 – It's important for Ali to come on time . (has to)

*

Complete the following dialogue :

Ali is in the museum

Samy : (1) ----- will you go in the mid-year holiday ?

Ali : I will go to the (2)----- .

Samy : (3)----- ?

Ali : Because it's a great place to see the Egyptian monuments .

Samy : (4)----- will you go ?

Ali : By car .

Samy : Can I go with you ?

Ali : of ----- .

Write a paragraph os (90) words about :**THE GREAT GRAND EGYPTIAN MUSEUM**

*

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

مع خالص تمنياتي بالنجاح والتفوق

Ehab Aly Maher