

THE LEGEND

Series
For English

New Hello - 1st prep - 2nd Term

Unit -10-11-12-13 -

Theme of story -chapter -1- 2

الترم الثانى

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الصف الأول الإعدادى



UNIT 10 FACTS AND FIGURES حقائق ورموز

Your Target



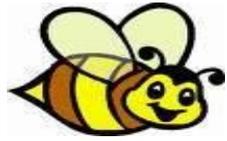
GRAMMAR:- The Adverbs.

READING:- Reading about facts and figures.

LISTENING:- Listening to conversations about measurements.

SPEAKING :- Talking about measurements.

WRITING:- Writing about a famous building.



1-Vocabularies



Egyptian	مصري	fact	حقيقة
ancient	قديم	figure	شكل / رقم
papyrus	ورق بردي	lighthouse	منارة
toothpaste	معجون أسنان	tall	طويل
skyscraper	ناطحة سحاب	structure	تركيب - بناء
invention	اختراع	BC	قبل الميلاد
probably	من المحتمل	ink	حبر
immediately	فورا	dress	يرتدي
beautifully	بجمال	stars	نجوم
beads	خرز / عقد	carefully	بحرص
accurately	بدقة	salt	ملح
stopwatch	ساعة إيقاف	plants	نباتات
measurement	قياس	calendar	تقويم
centimetre	سنتيمتر	useful	مفيد
kilogram	كيلو جرام	history	تاريخ
tennis	تنس	internet	انترنت
another	آخر	language	لغة



earth	الأرض	seconds	ثواني
How tall	كم طول	quiet	هادي
ruler	مسطرة	difficult	صعب
scales	ميزان	world	العالم
clock	ساعة	safely	بأمان
hard	بجد	rules	قواعد
early	مبكراً	an hour	ساعة
else	أيضاً	wife	زوجة
idea	فكرة	a plane	طائرة
website	موقع	a present	هدية
tape	شريط	a camel	جمل
irregular	شاذ	point	نقطة
regular	منتظم	surmise	يظن - يتخيل

2- irregular verbs تصرفات أفعال

measure	يقيس	measured	measured
invent	يخترع	invented	invented
follow	يتبع	followed	followed
find out	يكتشف	found out	found out
swim	يسبح	swam	swum
count	يعد	counted	counted
end	ينتهي	ended	ended
fly	يطير	flew	flown
check	يفحص	checked	checked
go	يذهب	went	gone
take	يأخذ	took	taken
forget	ينسى	forgot	forgotten
get	يحصل على	got	got
think	يعتقد - يفكر	thought	thought
thank	يشكر	thanked	thanked
keep	يحفظ	kept	kept
work	يعمل	worked	worked
study	يدرس	studied	studied
teach	يدرس	taught	taught
make	يصنع	made	made
build	يبني	built	built
allow	يسمح	allowed	allowed





3-Reading



THE ANCIENT EGYPTIANS WERE THE FIRST TO DO MANY THINGS.

▶ The Lighthouse of Alexandria was probably the world's first lighthouse. It was about 130 m tall and was one of the tallest structures on earth . People worked hard to build the lighthouse. It opened in about 283 BCE.

▶ The ancient Egyptians liked to dress beautifully and they made the earliest glass beads in around 1500 BCE.

▶ Toothpaste was another Egyptian invention. The ancient Egyptians cleaned their teeth very well, using a toothpaste which they made from salt and plants.

▶ They also studied the sun and the stars carefully to measure the days in a year. Then they invented the calendar and they taught us to tell the time accurately with a water clock.

▶ The Chinese invented paper in 140 BCE, but many years earlier, Egyptians used papyrus for writing. They also invented two of the other most useful things in history: pens and ink!



-Listenig -Tapescript

Listen and answer the questions:-

Clerk: Good morning. Are you flying to Aswan at 11 o'clock?

Father: Yes, we are. Here are our tickets.

Clerk: Thank you. How many bags have you got?

Father: We've got a suitcase each, and my daughter's got a school bag, too.

Amal: Can I keep my school bag with me on the plane?

Father: Well, there isn't a lot of space where we're sitting for big bags, but I think we can take small bags with us.

Clerk: We allow bags that are smaller than 55 centimetres long and 40 centimetres wide. How long is your school bag?

Amal: I measured it this morning! It's 50 centimetres long!



Clerk: How wide is it?

Amal: It's 35.5 centimetres wide.

Clerk: Good, you can take a small bag that is not heavier than 10 kilograms. How heavy is your school bag? Can you put it on the scales so we can weigh it? Ah, it's 5.25 kilograms, so that's fine.

Father: Right. So you can take your school bag with you, Amal. Oh, I almost forgot. I've got a present for my brother. It's a poster. Can I take it with me on the plane?

Clerk: Let's see. How long is it?

Father: It's 53 centimetres.

Clerk: Yes, that's not too long. You can take it with you on the plane.

Father: So, let's go.

Amal: The plane is very big. How tall is it?

Father: It's about 19 metres tall.

Amal: How fast does a plane go, Dad?

Father: A plane goes at about 560 kilometres an hour.

Amal: Oh! That's very fast! We'll get to Aswan quite quickly then!

- 1 How wide is Amal's bag?
- 2 How heavy is Amal's bag?
- 3 What is the present?
- 4 How long is the present?
- 5 How fast does a plane go?



MR.

4-Language notes

1- paper الورق a paper جريدة - pepper فلفل papyrus ورق بردي

- The Chinese invented paper in 140 BCE.
- I like pepper.
- AL Akhbar is a good paper.
- The ancient Egyptians wrote on papyrus.

2- discover يكتشف (شيئاً موجوداً سابقاً)
invent يخترع (شيئاً جديداً لم يكن موجوداً كالأجهزة)

- Columbus discovered America.
- The Ancient Egyptians invented the calendar.

3- made of مصنوع من مادة (قد تغيرت) - made from مصنوع من مادة (لم تتغير)
made by مصنوع في بلد - made in مصنوع بواسطة

- This desk is made of wood.
- This car is made by the Japanese.
- We make paper from wood.
- This watch is made in China.

4- teach يعلم - learn يتعلم

- He teaches us English every year.
- Students should learn different languages.

5- plane طائرة - plan خطة

- I'll go to London by plane.
- What's your plan for the future?

6- BCE - AD

- **BCE** (Before Christ Era)
 - The Lighthouse opened in about 283 BCE.
- **AD** (Anno Domini)
 - Shakespeare was born in 1564 AD.

قبل ميلاد السيد المسيح

بعد الميلاد

*Good Luck,
Have a nice time
And enjoy yourself
Mr. Sharkawy*

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5-Grammar

الحال او الظرف Adverb الحال يصف الفعل - اما الصفة فتصف الفاعل

الصفة تصف الاسم وتوضع قبله	الظرف يصف الفعل وياتي بعده أو قبله
- He is a <u>fast</u> runner.	- He runs <u>fast</u> .
- He is a <u>good</u> musician .	- He plays music <u>well</u> .
- She is a <u>careful</u> driver.	- She drives <u>carefully</u> .
- She is a <u>quiet</u> musician .	- She played the cello <u>quietly</u> .

- ▶ People worked hard to build the lighthouse.
- ▶ The ancient Egyptians cleaned their teeth very well.
- ▶ The ancient Egyptians studied the sun and the stars carefully
- ▶ I swim well, but I play tennis badly.
- ▶ The ancient Egyptians liked to dress beautifully.

● تتكون معظم الظروف (الحال) بإضافة (ly) إلى نهاية الصفة

Careful → carefully
quiet → quietly
quick → quickly
happy → happily

bad → badly
loud → loudly
slow → slowly
sad → sadly

● لاحظ أن الصفة التي تنتهي بـ (l) يضاف لها أيضاً (ly) عند تحويلها لظروف

Beautiful → beautifully

● الصفات المنتهية بحرف (y) وقبلها حرف ساكن تقلب إلى (ily) عند تحويلها لظرف

Happy → happily



Irregular adjectives بعض الظروف الشاذة

good جيد	hard جاد	fast سريع	late متأخر	Early
well جيد	hard بجد	fast بسرعة	late يتأخر	Early
daily	weekly	month		
daily	weekly	monthly		

Adjectives

الصفات

1- الصفة هي كلمة تصف اسماً , ولها نفس الشكل (التكوين) في المفرد والجمع , والصفة تسبق الاسم أو تأتي بعده وبينهما { to Be }
Verb

↪ The new book . → The book is new.

↪ The new dress. → The dress is new .

↪ Strong boys. → They are strong.

2- لا تتغير الصفة سواء أكان الموصوف مفرداً أو جمعاً / مذكراً أو مؤنثاً.

↪ Sameha is tall. ↪ Amira and Doha are tall.

↪ Omar is tall. ↪ Hisham and Ali are tall.

❖ لاحظ أن الصفات المنتهية بـ **ed** تصف العاقل و الصفات المنتهية بـ **ing** تصف غير العاقل.

-ed adjectives	-ing adjectives	-ed adjectives	-ing adjectives
bored شاعر بالملل	boring مُمل	interested مهتم	interesting شيق
excited فرحان/منفعل	exciting مُثير	tired مُتعب	tiring مُتعب

↪ The match was exciting.

↪ When I saw the match, I was excited.

❖ وهناك نوعان من الصفات كالاتي :

1) Short adjectives (one syllable) صفات قصيرة

[short , long , big , tall , cheap , near , old , young]

2) Longer adjectives (with two or more syllables) صفات طويلة

[expensive , comfortable , interesting , beautiful , wonderful]



Similarity التشبيه (1)

☆- عند تساوى الصفات أو وجود الصفة بنفس الدرجة نستخدم

as صفة as

- ☆ ▶ He is as tall as Ali
- ☆ ▶ Cow is as big as horse.
- ☆ ▶ The red car is as new as blue .
- ☆ ▶ The computer is as expensive as T.V.



❖ عند نفي صفة التساوى نستخدم (not as /so ... as)

- ☆ Dina isn't as old as Heba.
- ☆ Cow isn't so big as elephant.

Comparatives المقارنة (2)

صفة + er + than

☆ وعند المقارنة بين اثنين ، نستخدم

slow	→	slower than	Fast	→	faster than
cold	→	colder than	nice	→	nicer than
hot	→	hotter than	small	→	smaller than
fat	→	fatter than	big	→	bigger than

- 1 ▶ Aswan is hotter than Cairo.
- 2 ▶ Noha is taller than Tamer .
- 3 ▶ The whale is bigger than the dolphin.



Superlatives (3) التفضيل

the + صفة + est

☆- عند المقارنة بين أكثر من اثنين - واحد والكل نستخدم

tall → tallest الأطول

short → shortest الأقصر

fat → fattest

thin → thinnest

fast → fastest

slow → slowest

big → biggest الأكبر

small → smallest

old → oldest الأكبر سنا

1★ Ali is the tallest boy in the class.

الأطول

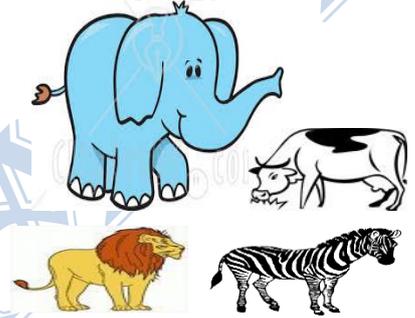
2★ Mona is the cleverest girl.

الأكفأ

3★ The elephant is the biggest animal.

الأكبر

4★ The giraffe is the tallest animal.



المقارنة مع الصفات الطويلة

more + صفة + than

★ The lion is more dangerous than the elephant .

★ My shirt is more expensive than your shirt .

التفضيل مع - الصفات الطويلة

The most + الصفة

★ The lion is the most dangerous animal in the forest .

★ This is the most expensive dress in the shop .

الصفات الشاذة

: هذه الصفات شاذة لا تتبع القواعد السابقة و لذلك تحفظ

good	جيد	better than	the best
bad	سي	worse than	the worst
many / much	كثير	more than	the most



(What + noun) كم
(How + adjective) كم

How much	كم ثمن	What price
How old	كم عمر	What age
How fast	كم سرعة	What speed
How big	كم حجم / مقاس	What size
How high	كم ارتفاع	What height
How heavy	كم وزن	What weight
How wide	كم اتساع	What width
How deep	كم عمق	What depth
How tall	كم طول	What height
How long	كم طول المدة / المسافة	What length

- 1-How fast does a plane go? - What speed of the plane ?
❖ A plane goes at about 560 kilometres an hour
- 2- How heavy is your bag? -What weight of your bag ?
❖ It's 5.25kg (five point two five kilograms)
- 3-How wide is your flat? - What width of your flat ?
❖ My flat is twelve metres wide.
- 4-How tall are you? -..... ?
❖ I am 1.75 metres tall .
- 5-How long is your street? -..... ?
❖ It's 200 metres long.
- 6- How high is your school? -..... ?
❖ It's fifteen metres high.



6-Practise

1-Correct the underlined words:-

- 1- How high can a train go? It can go at 200 kilometres an hour.
- 2- Ahmed is old than Sara.
- 3- The ancient Egyptian discovered the glass beads.

2-Choose the correct answer :

- 1- Maha swims in the sea -----
a) slows b) slower c) slowly d) slowest
- 2- It rained ----- yesterday.
a) heavier b) heaviest c) heavy d) heavily
- 3- Merna studies ----- to succeed.
a) harden b) hardly c) hard d) hardy
- 4- Omar landed ----- on the ground.
a) save b) safely c) safe d) safety
- 5- He played tennis -----.
a) well b) bad c) worse d) good
- 6- The ancient Egyptians were the first ----- many things.
a) invent b) to invent c) invented d) inventing
- 7- The lighthouse of Alexandria was ----- the first lighthouse in the world
a) probably b) probable c) probability d) improbable.
- 8- The lighthouse was about 130 metres -----
a) long b) high c) tall d) short
- 9- The lighthouse was one of the structures on earth.
a) longest b) highest c) tallest d) shortest
- 10- People worked ----- to build the lighthouse.
a) hard b) hardly c) more hardly d) harden
- 11- The lighthouse ----- in about 283 BCE.
a) open b) opens c) opening d) opened
- 12- The ancient Egyptians liked to ----- beautifully.
a) put on b) wear c) dress d) dressing
- 13- They ----- the earliest glass beads in around 1500 BCE.
a) made b) making c) make d) to make
- 14- Toothpaste was another Egyptian -----
a) discovery b) invention c) invent d) discover
- 15- We should train our children to use to clean their teeth
a) beads b) cream c) toothpaste d) soap



- 16- The ancient Egyptian used ----- and plants to make toothpaste.
 a) sugar b) glass c) water d) salt
- 17- We add salt to most of our -----
 a) tea b) coffee c) food d) juice
- 18- The sky at night is full of many
 a) stars b) sun c) moon d) cloud
- 19- My friends like to dress
 a) beauty b) beautiful c) beautifully d) nice
- 20- How did the ancient Egyptian use to ----- the days in a year?
 a) measure b) measurement c) measuring d) measures
- 21- They invented the ----- and taught us to tell the time.
 a) days b) time c) calendar d) years
- 22- They taught us to tell the time -----
 a) accurate b) accurately c) accuracy d) correct

7-Dictation

معجون أسنان	طويل
ناطحة سحاب	تركيب - بناء
اختراع	قبل الميلاد
خرز / عقد	بحرص
بدقة	ملح
ساعة إيقاف	نباتات
قياس	تقويم
سنتيمتر	مفيد
كيلو جرام	تاريخ
تنس	انترنت
مسطرة	صعب
ميزان	العالم
ساعة	بأمان
فكرة	طائرة
موقع	هدية
شريط	جمل
شاذ	نقطة
منتظم	خطير



5-Choose the correct answer from a , b or c :

- 1- Nabil can't write the letter. His pen is out of (paper - salt - ink - papyrus)
- 2- (How - Where - When - Who) heavy is the bag ?
- 3- The ancient Egyptians built the (pyramids - lighthouse - palaces - flats) in Alexandria.
- 4-My grandfather lives (much - many - most - more) comfortably in our village than in Cairo.
- 5- How often (you go - you will go - you went - do you go) to the club?
- 6- Cairo is ninety (kilograms - centimetres - kilometres - grams) from our town.
- 7- Ayman came back (safety - safe - safely - a safe) from Syria.
- 8- The ancient Egyptians invented ink and (papyrus - TVs - computers - internet)

6-Read and Correct the underline words:

- 1- I was very ill last week, but I fall much better now.
- 2- What invented paper ?
- 3- Our grandpa always walks more slow than our father.

7-Write a paragraph of five (5) sentences about (The Ancient Egyptians).:-

(invented - ink - papyrus - built - lighthouse)

.....

.....

.....

.....

8-Choose the correct answer from a , b or c :

- 1-What did the birds find on the beach?
.....
- 2-Who saw the Iron man first?
.....
- 3-The farmers drive (cars - bikes - tractors - buses) and use them on a farm.
- 4-A (tractor - deep - cliff - trap) is a very high ground near the sea.



Your Target

GRAMMAR:- (If) zero conditional.

READING:- Reading about science experiment.

LISTENING:- To a conversation of science experiment .

SPEAKING :- sequencing time .

WRITING:- Writing a diary.



1-Vocabularies



action	حدث	dictionary	قاموس
else	آخر	vinegar	خل
without	بدون	ice	ثلج
a can	علبة	hot	ساخن/حار
add	يضيف	a present	هدية
soft	ناعم	birth	الميلاد
teapot	براد	date	تاريخ
experiment	تجربة	warm	دافئ
scientist	عالم	university	جامعة
peel	قشر/يقشر	glass	زجاج
then	بعد ذلك	bottle	زجاجة
bottom	قاع	balloon	بالون
enough	كافي	space	فراغ
air	هواء	number	رقم
similar	متشابه	ordinal	ترتيبي
oil	زيت/بتترول	result	نتيجة
lighter	اخف	order	ترتيب



screen	شاشة	events	أحداث
outside	خارج	object	شيء
fruit	فاكهة	bell	جرس
vegetable	خضار	abbreviate	يختصر
liquid	سائل	science	علوم
certain	معين	New York	نيويورك

2- irregular verbs تصرفات أفعال

lie	يقع - يرقط	lay	lain
lie	يكذب	lied	lied
learn	يتعلم	Learned - learnt	Learned - learnt
mix	يخلط	mixed	mixed
ring	يرن	rang	rung
remove	يزيل	removed	removed
push	يدفع	pushed	pushed
pour	يصب	poured	poured
heat	يسخن	heated	heated
need	يحتاج	needed	needed
know	يعرف	knew	known
float	يطفو	floated	floated
sink	يغرق	sank	sunk
happen	يحدث	happened	happened
fill	يملأ	filled	filled
become	يصبح	became	become
stir	يقلب - يمزج	stirred	stirred
melt	يذوب	melted	melted

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And enjoy yourself
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3-Reading

Does it float or sink?

Do this experiment with an orange.

- Put an orange in some water.
What happens?
 - If you put an orange into water, it floats on the water.
 - Peel the orange and do the experiment again. Now what happens?
 - If you peel the orange and then put it into the water, the orange sinks to the bottom.
- This science experiment tells us that the orange peel has air in it. If some thing has enough air in it, it doesn't sink.
- Now do a similar experiment with oil. Watch what happens.
 - When you add oil to some water, the oil floats because it is lighter than water.

Match the words and their meanings

add float peel (v) peel (n) sink

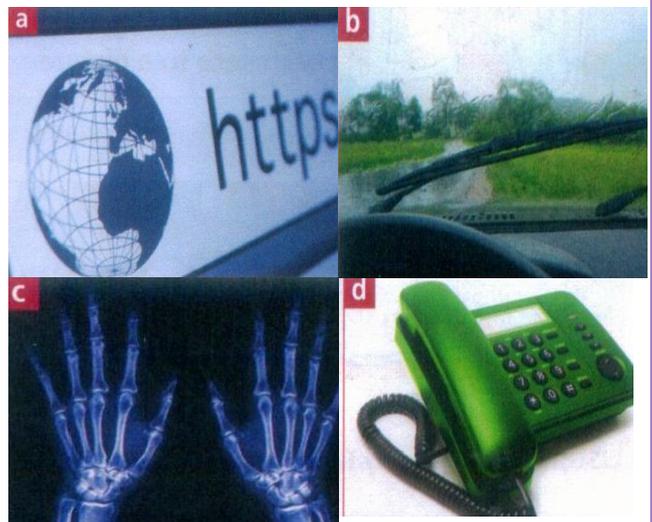
- 1 to remove the outside of a fruit or vegetable
peel (v)
- 2 the outside of a fruit or vegetable
- 3 to move to the bottom of a liquid
- 4 to lie on top of a liquid
- 5 to put something with something else



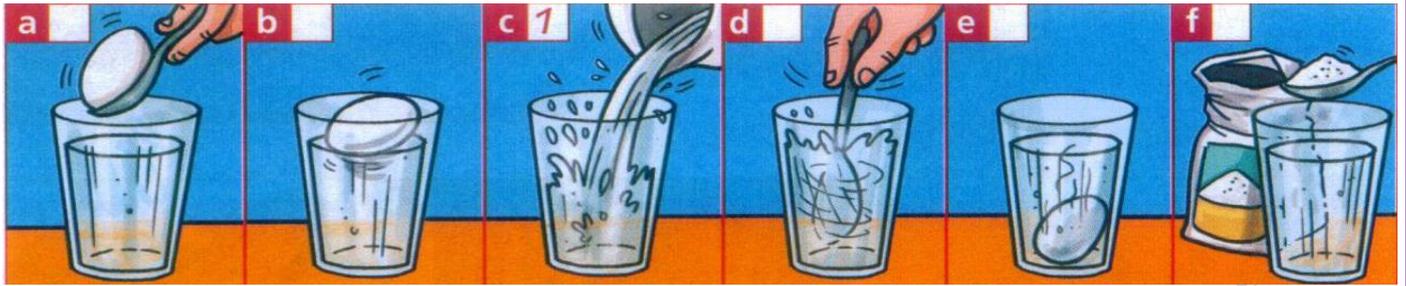
-Listenig -Tapescript - 1-

Narrator: Wilhelm Conrad Rontgen invented the X-ray in 1895. Mary Anderson invented a way to clean car windows in 1903. Alexander Graham Bell invented the telephone in 1876. Tim Berners Lee invented the internet in 1989.

- 1 c Wilhelm Conrad Rontgen (1845–1923)
- 2 Mary Anderson (1866–1953)
- 3 Alexander Graham Bell (1857–1922)
- 4 Tim Berners Lee (1955–)



Tapescript - 2-



Teacher: Now, class. Let's do this experiment with eggs and some water.

Girl 1: OK. What do I do first?

Teacher: First, pour some water into a glass. Now put an egg into the glass of water. Watch what happens to the egg.

Girl 1: The egg sinks!

Teacher: That's right! Next, fill another glass half-full with water.

Girl 2: OK. What do we do next?

Teacher: Next, add four large spoons of salt to the water, then stir it.

Teacher: Now you've got salty water. After that, fill the rest of the glass with water, almost to the top. That's it.

Girl 2: What happens next?

Teacher: Finally, you put an egg into the glass of salty water. What happens now?

Girl 2: The egg floats!

Teacher: That's right.

Girl 1: Why does this happen?

Teacher: It happens because usually an egg is heavier than water. That's why it sinks. But when you add salt to water, the water becomes heavier than the egg. The egg doesn't sink. It floats.

*Good Luck
Have a nice time
And enjoy yourself
Mr. Sharkawy*

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c 1 - a 2 - b 6 - d 5 - e 3 - f 4



4-Language notes

1. do a science experiment

يجرى تجربة علمية

- In science lessons, students do experiments.

2. sink - drown

• sink (v)

يغوص (للأشياء)

- Plastic balls don't sink in water.
- Metal objects always sink in water.

• sink (n)

حوض

- We have got a large sink in the kitchen.

• drown (v)

يغرق (للأشخاص)

- He drowned in the river because he couldn't swim well.

3. float - flood

• float (v)

يطفو

- Plastic balls float on the water.

• flood (n)

فيضان

- Before Aswan Dam was built, there were dangerous floods.

4. can

• can + inf.

يستطيع

- Mohammed can swim well.

• can (n)

علبة

- Rahma drank a can of cola.

5. add ... and ...

يجمع ... و ...

- If you add two and two, you get four.

6- a dress

فسطان

-

address

عنوان

• She is wearing a nice dress.

• What's your address?

7- float

يطفو

-

fly

يطير

• Wood floats on water.

• I can fly a kite.

8- sink

يغوص

-

drown

يغرق - للأشخاص

-

think

يعتقد, يفكر

• Iron sinks to the bottom of a liquid.

• A lot of people drowned near Al Warrak area last month.

• What do you think of New Gem exercises?

9- lie to

يكذب على

-

lie on

يبقى على

• He lied to me and didn't tell the truth.

• Float means to lie on top of water.



5-Grammar

Conditional Sentence

الجملة الشرطية If

0-Zero conditional [If + مضارع بسيط, ... مضارع بسيط + If]

الحالة الصفرية: تعبر عن حقيقة أو مواقف معتادة

IF I DO , I DO..... .

-If you boil water, it turns into steam.

1-First conditional: -[If + فاعل + مضارع بسيط + فاعل + will + مصدر]

الحالة الأولى تعبر عن حدث محتمل حدوثه

IF I DO , I WILL DO

-If he arrives tomorrow, I'll meet him.

2-Second conditional: -[If+ فاعل + ماضى بسيط + فاعل + would + مصدر]

الحالة الثانية تعبر عن حدث غير محتمل حدوثه

IF I DID , I WOULD DO

-If Samah were a doctor , she would help you.

3-Third conditional :-[If + فاعل + had + pp..., فاعل + would + have + pp.]

الحالة الثالثة تعبر عن حدث مستحيل حدوثه لان عكسة قد حدث فى الماضى

IF I HAD DID , I WOULD HAVE DID

-If you had put your hand up , the bus would have stopped.



1-Zero conditional [مضارع بسيط....مضارع بسيط + If]

الحالة الصفريّة: تعبر عن حقيقة أو مواقف معتادة و يكون جواب الشرط و فعل الشرط مضارع بسيط.
(If = When) في هذه الحالة يمكن إستخدام

1-If you put an orange into water, it floats on the water.

2-If you peel the orange and put it into the water, it sinks .

3-If something has enough air in it, it doesn't sink.

4-When you add oil to some water, the oil floats.

5-When I meet my friend , I say hello .

6- I say hello if I meet my friend.

7-When we mix blue and yellow , we get green.

8-If we don't water plants , they die.

9-If I am tired , I go to bed

10-If it is cold , I wear my jacket.

سرد الاحداث نستخدم :

First	Next	Then/now	After that	Finally
أولا	بعد ذلك مباشرة	ثم	بعد ذلك	أخيرا

Ordinal Numbers الأعداد الترتيبية

First	1 st	Eleventh	11 th	Twenty- first	21 st
Second	2 nd	Twelfth	12 th	Twenty- second	22 nd
Third	3 rd	Thirteenth	13 th	Twenty- third	23 rd
Fourth	4 th	Fourteenth	14 th	Twenty- fourth	24 th
Fifth	5 th	Fifteenth	15 th	Twenty- fifth	25 th
Sixth	6 th	Sixteenth	16 th	Twenty- sixth	26 th
Seventh	7 th	Seventeenth	17 th	Twenty- seventh	27 th
Eighth	8 th	Eighteenth	18 th	Twenty- eighth	28 th
Ninth	9 th	Nineteenth	19 th	Twenty- ninth	29 th
Tenth	10 th	Twentieth	20 th	Thirtieth	30 th



6-Practise

1- Supply the following mini - dialogue:

Ahmed : What do you do when you are hot?

Amr :

Sara :

Mariam: If I mix red and green , I get brown.

2-Choose the correct answer

1-If you ----- two and two you get four.

- a) peel b) stir c) add d) divide

2-If you throw a stone in water , it ----- to the bottom.

- a) floats b) sinks c) dives d) stays

3- ----- I am tired , I go to bed .

- a) If b) Of c) Off d) By

4-Students go to the science lab to do -----.

- a) games b) experience c) expert d) experiment

5-You should ----- your shoes before praying.

- a) move b) remove c) wear d) peel

6-Would you like to have -----juice or coca cola?

- a) meat b) fish c) orange d) sugar

7-The balloon which is filled with hot ----- rises

- a) air b) oil c) water d) petrol

8-What happens if you -----the orange and put it in water?

- a) eat b) peel c) drink d) heat

9-If something has enough air in it , it ----- sink.

- a) does b) don't c) doesn't d)didn't

10-Throw the ----- of the oranges in the litter bin.

- a) peel b) juice c) taste d) smell

11-Which is ----- , oil or water?

- a) heavy b) light c) lighter d) lighting

12-Why does oil ----- on water?

- a) floats b) float c) floating d) floated

13-You should write your name at the ----- of the letter.

- a) top b) center c) bottom d) middle

14-Does plastic objects sink or ----- in water?

- a) dive b) think c) float d) hide

15-We will give prizes to the first , the second and the

- a) three b) five c) third d) four



7-Dictation

	يضيف		هدية
	ناعم		الميلاد
	براد		تاريخ
	يقلب - يمزج		زجاجة
	زيت/بتروول		نتيجة
	اخف		ترتيب
	شاشة		أحداث
	خارج		شيء
	فاكهة		جرس
	خضار		يختصر
	سائل		علوم
	يرن		يغرق
	يزيل		يحدث
	يدفع		يصبح
	يصب		زجاج
	يعرف		يكتب
	يطفو		بالون
	يغرق		فراغ
	يحدث		رقم

Good Luck
Have a nice time
And enjoy yourself
Mr. Sharkawy

011 22 175 175 - 0120 36 21 854



8- Test

1-Listen and choose the correct answer from a, b or c:-

1. What did Wilhelm Conrad Rontgen invent ?
a. The X-ray b. TV c. Telephone
2. When did Mary Anderson invent a way to clean car windows ?
a. In 1904 b. In 1903 c. In 1905
3. Who invented the telephone in 1876 ?
a. Edson b. Graham Bell c. Wilhelm Conrad
4. What is the text about ?
a. Famous actors b. Famous scientists c. Famous teachers

2 - Finish the following dialogue :

Teacher : Today , we are going to a science experiment?

Student: Are we going to the science

Teacher: Yes , everyone will do the experiment himself.

Student: Ok , I like doing

3-Supply the missing parts in the following two mini dialogues :

1- Ali: What do you know about Dr El-Baz?

Amr.....

2- Donia..... ?

Rowan: Put the oranges peel in the litter bin.

4-Read the following, then answer the questions:-

A week ago, my uncle was at a wedding with his children Sally, Heba and Hany. There was a band. Sally and Heba were clapping while a man was singing. Hany was listening to music. A lot of people came to the wedding. They brought presents and sweets with them. My uncle himself brought a camera to take photographs. When they went home, his children said "It is a happy day".

A- Answer the following questions:

1- How many children has your uncle got?

.....

2- Who was listening to music?

.....

3- When did they go to the wedding?

.....

B- Choose the correct answer from a, b or c:

1 - My uncle brought.....

a) a camera b) a band c) a present

2 - My uncle's children were

a) angry b) happy c) unhappy



5-Choose the correct answer from a , b or c :

- 1-Metals (sink – think – float – swim) in water.
- 2-(Eat – Stir – fill – Fill) the bottle with water.
- 3-(Of – Unless - If – Off) I am tired , I go to bed.
- 4-Japanese writing is from top to (top – bottom – left – right)
- 5-Why does an orange (floats – float – sinks – thinks) in water ?
- 6-What colour is your shirt ? It is (purple – pupil – bulb – empty)
- 7-The great (teachers – doctors – scientists – engineers) invent many things.
- 8-If you put water in the freezer , it (become – will become – becoming – becomes) ice

6-Read and Correct the underline words:

- 1- If you peel the orange , does it floats in water?
- 2- Water is the solid form of ice.
- 3- The science teacher makes a new experiment.

7-Write a paragraph of five (5) sentences about a famous scientist:-

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

8-Choose the correct answer from a , b or c :

- 1-Where did the farmers go to look for the iron man?
.....
- 2-How did the farmers make a trap for the Iron Man?
.....
- 3-The Iron Man's head was as big as
a) a chair b) a bedroom c) a ball d) a car.
- 4-The farmers put an old next to the hole.
a) bike b) van c) bus d) car



UNIT 12 - TRANSPORT OF THE FUTURE التنقل الى المستقبل

Your Target



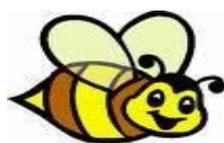
GRAMMAR:- will and won't for future predictions; talking about ability and possibility.

READING:- Reading about transport.

LISTENING:- Listening to people making predictions.

SPEAKING :- Making predictions.

WRITING:- Writing predictions about the future.



1-Vocabularies



impossible	مستحيل	definitely	بالتأكيد
technology	تكنولوجيا	affairs	شئون-
around	حول	such as	مثل
airport	مطار	perhaps	ربما
traffic	المرور	ticket	تذكرة
environment	البيئة	main	أساسي
questionnaire	استبيان	electricity	كهرباء
important	هام	instead of	بدلاً من
transport	النقل	prediction	تنبؤ
change	يغير /تغير	subject	فاعل
over time	بمرور الزمن	ability	قدرة
long ago	منذ مدة طويلة	possibility	إمكانية
a boat	مركب	across	عبر
bicycle	دراجة	international	دولي
later	فيما بعد	stadium	استاد
desert	صحراء	certain	مؤكد
dictionary	قاموس	billion	بليون
easy	سهل	dollar	دولار



coach	مدرب	business	عمل
ferry	معدية	system	نظام
project	السويس مشروع	line	خط
less	اقل	ministry	وزارة
plan	يخطط	electric	كهربائي
able to	قادر علي	list	قائمة
tablet	تابلت	passenger	ركاب
pollution	التلوث	plane	طائرة
sure	متأكد	until	حتي
		Percent	في المائة %

2- irregular verbs تصرفات أفعال

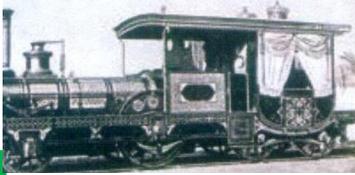
travel	يسافر	traveled	traveled
waste	يضيع	wasted	wasted
plan	يخطط	planned	planned
book	يحجز	booked	booked
drive	يقود سيارة	drove	driven
take	يأخذ	took	taken
use	يستخدم	used	used
bring	يحضر	brought	brought
open	يفتح	opened	opened
build	يبنى	built	built
help	يساعد	helped	helped
walk	يمشي	walked	walked
move	يحرك	moved	moved
invent	يخترع	invented	invented
live	يعيش	lived	lived
think	يعتقد	thought	thought

*Good Luck
Have a nice time
And enjoy yourself
Mr. Sharkawy*

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3-Reading



How we travel

How people travel changes over time. Long ago, people could only walk or travel on boats, horses or camels. Then people invented bicycles and later trains, cars and planes. But we couldn't move around the world as quickly as we can today. How will technology help us to travel in the future?

In the future, we will have small electric cars. They will be easy to drive in traffic. These cars won't use petrol. They will use electricity, so they will be better for the environment. Now, a lot of cities have too many cars. These cities will build more metro lines so people will be able to get around the cities quickly.

Today, you can go from Cairo to Alexandria by train in less than three hours. In the future, trains will be able to go even faster. The fastest train in the world is in China. It can travel at 430 km/h. Engineers in America are planning a new kind of train. This will be able to travel at more than 1,000 km/h!

1-Complete the sentences with these words from the text:

- 1-.Most cars and buses use which we make from oil.
- 2-.....cars don't use petrol .
- 3-Mobile phones and tablet computers are examples of new..... .
- 4-Pollution is bad for the
- 5-Don't waste Turn off the lights when you leave a room .

2-Answer the questions:-

- 1 What forms of transport did people use before there were cars?
.....
- 2 What will electric cars use instead of petrol?
.....
- 3 How long does it take to travel from Cairo to Alexandria on the fastest trains?
.....
- 4 How will trains change in the future?
.....



Reading -2



TRANSPORT IN EGYPT

-Egypt is a large country, so transport is very important.

► People in Egypt used boats and ferries thousands of years ago. You can still travel by ferry or boat today on more than 3,000 km of rivers and canals.

► In 1904, Prince Azia Hassan drove one of the first cars in Egypt, from Cairo to Alexandria. It took ten hours! Today, the journey takes less than three hours Egypt now has more than 21,000 km of roads. Many people travel by coach.

► The Suez Canal is one of the world's most famous canals. In 2015, the canal became 72 kilometres longer. After a project that took just one year, many more ships can now use the Suez Canal. The ships will bring about \$13 billion dollars of business into Egypt by 2023.

► Egypt was the first country in Africa to have a railway system. Its first railway line, from Alexandria to Kafr El Zayat, opened in 1854.

Today, Egypt's railway system is more than 7,000 km long.

► Cairo International Airport opened in 1963. Today planes fly to more than 25 airports around the country.

① Are these sentences true (T) or false (F)?

- 1 The rivers and canals in Egypt are longer than the railway system.
- 2 The Suez Canal is now 72 kilometres long.
- 3 Egypt was the first country in the world to have a railway system.
- 4 Cars could travel much faster in 1904.
- 5 You can fly to many places in Egypt.





-Listenig -Tapescript

Salma: What do you think will happen to cities in the future? Do you think we will have underground cities?

Dina: No, I don't think we will live underground.

Salma: I agree. It's too dark! I don't think people will live in skyscrapers, either.

Dina: I disagree. That will definitely happen, because cities are full now. There won't be enough space to build smaller houses. So I think skyscrapers will get higher and higher. Do you think our clothes will contain small computers?

Salma: No, that's impossible.

Dina: I disagree with you! I'm sure we will have very small computers in our clothes. We have the technology now, so I think it will also be in our clothes! Now, let's talk about school. Do you think computers will be our teachers?

Salma: No, I'm sure that won't happen. We will use computers, but they won't be our teachers.

Dina: I agree with you. I'm certain we will always have teachers.

Salma: And that's a good thing! But I'm not a hundred percent sure that every student will go to university.

Dina: I disagree. I'm certain that we will all go to university! Now, here's a science question. Do you predict that we'll all be able to see in the dark?

Salma: No, I don't think we will be able to do that.

Dina: Perhaps we will. It will be fun!

1-Read the questionnaire. Circle Yes or No

- 1 -There'll be underground cities. YES / NO
- 2 -Most people will live in skyscrapers. YES / NO
- 3- In the future, our clothes will have small computers in them. YES / NO
- 4 -There won't be any teachers. Computers will be our teachers. YES / NO
- 5 -Every student will go to university. YES / NO
- 6 -We'll be able to see in the dark. YES / NO



4-Language notes

1 - born in مولود في - born on تاريخ +

• I was born in Cairo.

• I was born on 5th May 1999.

2 - petrol بنزين - oil زيت - بتروول

• Most cars run on petrol.

• We make petrol from oil.

3 - electric كهربى - electricity الكهرباء - electrician كهربائى (وظيفة)
electrical كهربى (يعمل فى مجال الكهرباء)

• Electric cars are good for the environment.

• Don't waste electricity, turn off the light when you go to bed.

• We need an electrician in our company.

• My uncle is an electrical engineer.

4 - able to قادر - enable to يُمكن من

• I'm able to fix this watch.

• Computers enable us to store a lot of information.

5 - miss يفتقد (شخصاً / قطار - أتوبيس) - lose يفقد / يضيع

• I miss my friend very much.

• She lost her gold ring.

• He missed the train because he got up late.

6 - What will the weather be like tomorrow? السؤال والإجابة عن حالة الطقس
- It will be + (صفة)

• sunny	شمس	hot	حار	cold	بارد	rainy	مطر
warm	دافئ	stormy	عاصف	fine	رائع	windy	كثير الريح
cloudy	كثير السحب			snowy			مطر بالثلج

7 - national وطنى - local محلى - international دولى

• Al Ahram is a national paper. جريدة وطنية

• Channel 5 is a local one. قناة محلية

• We have many international airports. مطارات عالمية

8 - form - from

• form (v)

- Eleven footballers form a football team.

• form (n)

- The metro is one form of transport in Cairo.

• from (prep)

- Jack is from England.

يُكوّن - يشكل

شكل

من



5-Grammar

-Future المستقبل

1- will + inf. مصدر الفعل

Form التكوين	Negative النفى	Interrogative الإستفهام	Usage الإستخدام	Key words الكلمات الدالة
I He She It You We They	I He She It You We They	I he she it you we they	1- اتخاذ قرار سريع. 2- تنبؤات في المستقبل بدون دليل. 3- حقائق مستقبلية. 4- عرض خدمة. 5- طلب خدمة. 6- الوعد. 7- التهديد.	- in a week - in the future - next week - tomorrow - soon

1 - There is no sugar. I'll buy some.

☞ quick decisions

2 - Man will live under the sea.

☞ future predictions

3 - Next year, I will be 17 years old

☞ future facts

4 - I'll make dinner tonight.

☞ offers

5 - Will you open the door?

☞ requests

6 - I'll buy you a computer if you succeed.

☞ promises

7 - If you do that again, I'll phone the police.

☞ threats

لاحظ أن (shall) والتي نفيها (shan't) تُستخدم فقط مع (I و we) ولكنها الآن غير شائعة الاستخدام و (I'll) هي اختصار لـ (will) و (shall)

2- going to+ inf مصدر الفعل

am going to
is going to
are going to } مصدر الفعل +

1- الخطط المستقبلية
2- أحداث مؤكدة الحدوث في المستقبل
3- الآمال والتمنيات

1-It is going to be windy tomorrow.

2-I hope someone is going to fix the television soon.

3-Mom and Dad are going to buy a new computer.



Will and won't for future prediction

- 1-Will we all use computers at school in the future?
- 2-I think that my father will buy a car.
- 3-My sister won't come late today.
- 4-Do you think that cars will fly one day?
- 5-Will it be warm when we visit England in November?
- 6-There 'll be underground cities.

Can / can't to talk about possibility المقدرة في المضارع

- 1-We can travel to Alexandria from Cairo by train.
- 2- I can play football.
- 3-My little sister can't cook.
- 4-I can't swim in the Suez Canal .

Could / couldn't للتحدث عن القدرة في الماضي

- 1-People couldn't travel by plane in the past.
- 2-My brother could talk English when he was five years old.
- 3-When I was young I couldn't ride a bike .

Will be able to / won't be able to للتحدث عن القدرة في المستقبل نستخدم

- 1- My brother is learning to drive. Next year, he will be able to drive.
- 2-He won't be able to buy a car because they are expensive.



6-Practise

1-Supply the missing word in this dialogue:

Hala : Did you go to the Suez Canal last week?

Mai : Yes , I

Hala : ----- did you go with?

Mai : I there with my family.

Hala : Did you the canal by ferry.

Mai : Yes , I did .It was very nice.

2-Complete the missing parts in the following mini - dialogues :

Hatim : How do you go to school?

Amr :

Samir :?

Magdy : I can travel to Alex by bus or by train.

3-Choose the correct answer:

1- new can help people get better in hospitals.

- a) technology b) TV c) radio d) ferry

2- Most cars use for energy.

- a) sugar b) salt c) butter d) petrol

3- Computers use for energy.

- a) electric b) electrical c) electricity d) petrol

4- we should look ----- our environment because we all live in it.

- a) for b) after c) up d) at

5- Most metro trains are

- a) electric b) electrical c) electricity d) petrol

6- I go to the to take the train.

- a) bus station b) airport c) port d) railway station

7- I go to the to take the plane.

- a) bus station b) airport c) port d) railway station

8- I go to the to take the bus.

- a) bus station b) airport c) port d) railway station

9- I go to the to take a ferry.

- a) bus station b) airport c) port d) railway station

10- The is faster than the train.

- a) camel b) plane c) bus d) taxi

11- We can cross the river by boat or by

- a) ferry b) bus c) train d) car



7- Dictation

حول	مثل
مطار	ربما
المرور	تذكرة
بمرور الزمن	قدرة
منذ مدة طويلة	إمكانية
مركب	عبر
دراجة	دولي
فيما بعد	استاد
صحراء	مؤكد
قاموس	بليون
سهل	دولار
مدرب	عمل
تايلت	ركاب
التلوث	طائرة
يحجز	يساعد
يقود سيارة	يمشى
يأخذ	يحرك
يستخدم	يخترع
يحضر	يعيش
يفتح	يعتقد

8- Test

1-Listen and choose the correct answer from a, b or c:-:-

1. What is the world's most famous canal ?

- a, Suez Canal b, panama Canal c, English Canal

2. How long is the canal now ?

- a, 70 km b, 90 km c, 72 km

3. How much money will the ships bring by 2023 ?

- a, 13 billion dollars b, 13 dollars c, 13 million dollars

4. Where is the Suez Canal ? In

- a, America b, Egypt c, France



2 - Finish the following dialogue :

A: Have you seen the Suez before?

B: Yes the Suez canal is the most in the world.

A: I heard that Egypt built a canal ..

B: Yes ,The Egyptian built a new canal in

3-Supply the missing parts in the following two mini dialogues :

1- Ahmed Which is faster the train or the plane?

Dalia

2- Mai :.....?

Sally : I visited the Suez Canal last week.

4-Read the following, then answer the questions:-

Camels are very useful animals .They can live in very hot deserts for a long time .They are tall and heavy .They are used for riding and carrying things in some countries.We can also get milk, meat ,wool and skin .It is usually brown in colour.It's sometimes used for racing , which is great fun.

a) Answer the following questions:

1-What is a camel used for in some countries ?

2-How many useful things can we get from camels?

b) Choose the correct answer from a , b , or c :

3- Camels are (Tall and heavy - light -Short -heavy) animals

4-The Arabian camels is (yellow - orange - brown . pink) in colour.

5-The underlined word which refer to the(camel-racing-colour - sometimes)

5-Choose the correct answer from a , b or c :

1- We can cross the river by boat or by

a) ferry b) bus c) train d) car

2- Do you think cars fly in the future.

a) well b) are c) able to d) will

3- Will you be to swim in the Suez Canal?

a) can b) able c) able to d) will

4- Perhaps she won't to travel tomorrow morning.

a) be b) being c) are d) is



5- When I was young , I speak English.

- a) can b) could c) will d) won't

6- Do you people will live on the moon in the future?

- a) sink b) thank c) think d) thinking

7- I go to the to take the plane.

- a) bus station b) airport c) port d) railway station

8- Computers use for energy.

- a) electric b) electrical c) electricity d) petrol

6-Read and Correct the underline words:

1 - Ahmed would visit you tomorrow.

2 - Mai and Marwa are travelling to Sharm on plane.

3 - He travelled by train on the River Nile.

7-Write a paragraph of five (5) sentences about about how people travel today:-

(bus – car – underground – plane)

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

8-Choose the correct answer from a , b or c :

1 - Hogarth was

- a) a farmer b) the Iron Man c) a farmer's son d) a bird

2 - The farmer wanted to make for the Iron Man.

- a) a van b) a trap c) a tractor d) a meal

Read and answer the following questions:

1 - Where did the Iron Man break?

.....

2 - Why did the boy run home fast when he saw the Iron Man?

.....



UNIT 13 - Stay fit and healthy الصحة واللياقة البدنية الدائمة

Your Target



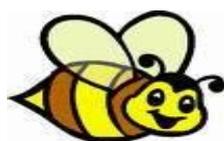
GRAMMAR:- Question tags.

READING:- Reading about how to stay fit and healthy.

LISTENING:- Listening to people asking for advice.

SPEAKING :- Asking for and giving advice.

WRITING:- Writing a dialogue.



1-Vocabularies



health	الصحة	friendly	ودود
healthy	صحي	favourite	مفضل
unhealthy	غير صحي	sport	رياضة
fit	لائق	tennis	تنس
instead of	بدلا من	table	طاولة
at least	علي الأقل	bad	سيء
nuts	اللوز	good for	جيد في
tobacco	التبغ	advice	نصيحة
cigarette	سيجارة	tired	مرهق
chemistry	كيمياء	basketball	كرة سلة
smoke	دخان	team	فريق
lentil	عدس	chemical	كيمياوي
smoking	تدخين	lungs	الرئتين
dairy	منتجات ألبان	exercise	تمرين
diary	يوميات	meals	وجبات
sweets	حلوي	do better	يتحسن
adults	الكبار	fine	رائع
group	مجموعة	energy	طاقة
diet	نظام غذائي	ability	قدرة
contain	يحتوي علي	sugar	سكر



fats	الدهون	olives	زيتون
proteins	البروتين	calcium	كالسيوم
vitamins	فيتامين	natural	طبيعي
carbohydrates	كربوهيدرات		

2- irregular verbs تصرفات أفعال

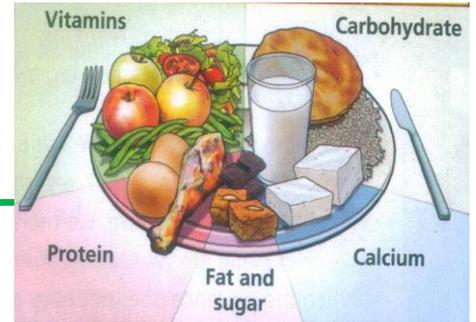
relax	يسترخي	relaxed	relaxed
damage	يتلف	damaged	damaged
breathe	يتنفس	breathed	breathed
smell	يشم	smelled	smelled
explain	يشرح	explained	explained
read	يقرأ	read	read
get	يحصل	got	got
want	يريد	wanted	wanted
exercise	يتدرب	exercised	exercised
increase	يزيد	increased	increased
feel	يشعر	felt	felt
eat	يأكل	ate	eaten
contain	يحتوي	contained	contained
still	يمكث	stilled	stilled
sleep	ينام	slept	slept
start	يبدأ	started	started
give	يعطي	gave	given

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3-Reading



ASK DOCTOR SABRIN ABOUT HEALTH

Hamdi: The food groups in the picture are good for us, aren't they?

Dr Sabrin: Yes, a healthy diet contains food from each group. We should eat a lot of the carbohydrate in bread, pasta or rice to give us energy. We should eat a lot of fruit and vegetables, too. These contain vitamins. Eat some protein and dairy products. Protein from meat, eggs, fish, beans, lentils and nuts helps our bodies to grow strong. The calcium in milk and cheese gives us strong bones and teeth. Don't have too much food that contains fat, but some kinds of fat are better than others. Fat in olive oil gives us energy and contains important vitamins. Too many sweets, cakes and biscuits aren't healthy, are they? We should try not to eat these foods very often. But the natural sugar in fruit and vegetables is fine.

Mona: We should always eat healthy meals, shouldn't we?

Dr Sabrin: Yes, it's very important to eat healthy meals every day. Breakfast is the most important meal, because after sleep, the body needs energy.

Sara: Exercise can help us do better at school, can't it?

Dr Sabrin: Yes, it can. Exercise helps you to study. It's good for the body and for the brain! But the body needs sleep too, doesn't it? Try to get at least eight hours of sleep every night.

Answer the questions:-

1 -Why is it important to eat some protein?

.....

2 -Which kinds of food gives us strong bones?

.....

3 -Which kind of sugar isn't bad for us?

.....

4 -Why is it good to eat a healthy breakfast?

.....

5 -What is exercise good for?

.....

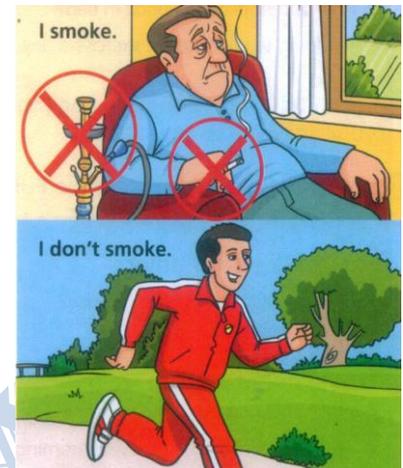


Reading -2

Complete the text about why you should not smoke using words from exercise 1

1 **Tobacco** in cigarettes 2 a dangerous chemical. This is very bad for your health and can make you ill. Some people who smoke cannot run or do exercise, because the chemical in the cigarettes damages their 3 and they can't 4 very well. Smoking can make people's fingers and teeth yellow, too.

People who start smoking find it very difficult to stop, because their bodies need the 5 Cigarettes are very expensive, too.



Answer the following:-

1 -Why is it bad to smoke if you like doing sport?

.....

2 -What health problems do many smokers have?

.....

3 -Do you think it is dangerous for people to smoke when children are near?

.....

4 -What do you think happens when we breathe other people's smoke?

.....

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-Listenig -Tapescript

Presenter: Welcome to today's programme. Our topic this week is health and fitness. Phone us with your questions and Doctor Sabrin will give you advice. Our first question comes from Magdy.

Magdy: Hello. I want to be in my school's sports team. How can I get fit quickly?

Dr Sabrin: Well, Magdy, exercise is the best and quickest way to get fit! It's hard to start, though, isn't it? Why don't you do some exercise every day. Try doing ten minutes of exercise a day and increase the time as the weeks go on. That way you'll get fitter.

Magdy: Thank you, Doctor. **Presenter:** Now, Hana has a question about diet.

Hana: Yes, hello. I know sweets are bad for me, but I often feel hungry. What can I do?

Dr Sabrin: What about eating some fruit when you're hungry, instead of sweets? Fruit contains sugar, too, so you'll get energy, but you will also get vitamins. You could eat nuts or dates instead of sweets, too. They're better for you than sweets, but they still taste delicious.

Hana: Thank you, Doctor.

Presenter: And now our final question. Your name's Ahmed, isn't it?

Ahmed: Yes, it is. My problem is this: I find it difficult to go to sleep at night, and I'm often tired in the morning. What can I do?

Dr Sabrin: It's a good idea to relax completely before you go to bed at night. How about reading a book in bed? You'll start feeling tired and then you'll fall asleep easily.

Presenter: Thank you, Doctor, for your good advice.

1-Listen and write (true) or (false) :-

- 1 What about eating some fruit when you're hungry?
- 2 How about reading a book in bed?
- 3 Try doing ten minutes of exercise a day this week. Do more next week.

2-Listen again and complete the Functions box:-

Giving advice

- 1 Why don't you *do some exercise* every day?
- 2 Try doing every morning.
- 3 What about when you're hungry?
- 4 You could instead of sweets.
- 5 It's a good idea to relax completely go to bed.
- 6 How about in bed?



4-Language notes

1 fit لائق - يناسب - fat سمين - دهن - fitness لياقة

- These shoes fit me.
- We shouldn't eat too much fat.
- Physical fitness helps us play well.
- Exercise helps us to keep fit.
- He isn't fat because he takes exercise.

2 dairy - diary

- **dairy (n)** ألبان
 - Calcium is found in dairy products.
- **diary (n)** يوميات / مذكرات يومية
 - Do you keep a diary ?
 - Yes, I write my notes in it.

3 every - each

- **every = all** كل / جميع
 - It's important to eat healthy meals every day.
 - **each = one by one** كل على حدة
 - A healthy diet contains food from each group.
- إنه من الضروري أن نتناول وجبات صحية كل يوم
نظام غذائي يحتوى على طعام من كل مجموعة غذائية على حدة.

4 favourite - favourable

- **favourite (adj.)** مفضل
 - What's your favourite colour ?
- **favourable (adj.)** مُبشِّر - مُرضٍ - ملائم
 - The weather is not favourable for a picnic today.

5 good for - good at

- **good for** مفيد لـ
 - Vegetables are good for your health.
- **good at** جيد فى
 - He is good at English. (speaking English).

6 do better - get better

- **do better** يؤدي بطريقة أفضل
 - Exercises help us do better at school.
- **get better** يشعر بتحسّن
 - Ahmed got better after a long period of illness.

7 try يحاول (جاهدًا) - يجرب

- Try to get at least eight hours of sleep every night.
- Try this piece of cake. It's delicious.
- Try doing ten minutes of exercise a day this week.

8 contain - include

- **contain (v)** يحتوى على (شئ داخل شئ)
 - Bread contains a lot of carbohydrates.
- **include (v)** يتضمن / يشمل (جزء من الكل)
 - The team includes two new players.

9 brain - mind

- **brain (n)** مخ (عضو)
 - He suffered from a serious brain damage in an accident.
- **mind (n)** عقل (طريقة التفكير)
 - Ahmed has a brilliant mind.



5-Grammar

- QUESTION TAG السؤال المذيل

- الفعل المساعد + الفاعل ؟

-السؤال المذيل معناه أليس كذلك يتكون من:-

- 1- الفعل المساعد في نفس زمن الجملة.
- 2- نفس الفعل المساعد أو الناقص الموجود في الجملة .
- 3- أن لم يوجد فعل مساعد نستخدم (do – does – did) .

الأفعال المساعدة

am / is / are / was / were / do / does / did
have / has / had / can / shall / will / could
may / must / might / should / would

-Mona bought sugar , didn't she?

إذا كانت الجملة إثبات يكون السؤال نفي

-My father won't go out tonight ,will he?

إذا كانت الجملة نفي يكون السؤال مثبت

- 1- He doesn't come yet , does he ?
- 2- I'm not going to school, am I ?
- 3- He won't listen to you , will he ?
- 4- Sama usually studies hard , does she ?
- 5- No one is here , are they ?
- 6- I believe she is nice , isn't she?
- 7- We are not late , are we?
- 8- She is late , isn't she ?
- 9- I'm late , aren't I ? حالة شاذة
- 10- I've seen him , haven't I ?
- 11- I could go out , couldn't I?
- 12- Everyone has a new bag , don't they ?
- 13- Our teachers are very helpful , aren't we?

4 Complete these sentences with question tags

1 Smoking is bad for you, *isn't it?*

4 It doesn't smell nice,

2 Tobacco contains a dangerous chemical,

5 We shouldn't smoke,

3 Smoking can make you ill,

6 Cigarettes aren't cheap,



Giving advice إعطاء النصيحة

- ▶ How about eating some fruit when you are hungry?
- ▶ What about reading a book in bed?
- ▶ Why don't you do some exercise every day?
- ▶ You should eat fruit and vegetables . They are healthy food.
- ▶ We should always healthy meals , shouldn't we?
- ▶ You should get , at least eight hours of sleep every night.

6-Practise

1-Choose the correct answer:

- 1- There (are – is – has -was) some orange juice in the fridge now .
- 2-We usually start our lunch with green (salad – water – rice – meat) .
- 3- Have you got (some – an – any - many) meat in the fridge ?
- 4-You can eat a cheese (sandwich – picture – dessert- egg) .
- 5- (Have – Are – Is - Were) there any sweet thing to eat ?
- 6-There are four (apples – water – bread - books) on the table to eat .
- 7- We've got lots (of – off – on – in) vegetables .
- 8-Tea coffee and lemonade are (drinks – food – vegetables - feed) .
- 9-Put the cooking (water – oil – milk -petrol) in a pan and heat it .
- 10 – There (is – isn't – aren't – weren't) any salt in the salad .
- 11 – How much (salt – apples – bananas- oranges) do you need ?
- 12 – We've got (any – some – an – a lot) spaghetti
- 13 – I'd like to drink (coffee – cake – café - sugar) .
- 14 – How (old – many – much- long) onions are there ?
- 15 – She (isn't – doesn't – don't – hasn't) like fish
- 16 – I don't (mind – drink – think – find) eating vegetables .
- 17 – What would you like (eat -drink – to drink – drinks) ?
- 18– I'd like some orange (soup -picture – juice – piece) , please .
- 19 – There (are – is – isn't – hasn't) four onions on the table .
- 20 – I can't drink the tea now. It's very (heat -nice – good – hot) .

2- Correct the underlined words :

- 1 – There are some orange juice in the fridge
- 2 – Which vegetables does Ahmed talking about ?
- 3 – We've got any salad to start with



7-Dictation

علي الأقل	سيء
اللوز	جيد في
التبغ	نصيحة
سيجارة	مرهق
كيميااء	كرة سلة
دخان	فريق
عدس	كيماوي
تدخين	الرتنين
منتجات ألبان	تمرين
يوميات	وجبات
حلوي	يتحسن
الكبار	رائع
مجموعة	طاقة
نظام غذائي	يقراً
يسترخي	يحصل
يتألف	يريد
يتنفس	يتدرب
يشم	يزيد

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8- Test

1-Listen and choose the correct answer from a, b or c:-

1. Which kind of food gives us strong bones and teeth ?
a. Milk b. Cheese c. Milk and cheese
2. What do fruit and vegetables contain ?
a. Carbohydrates b. Vitamins c. Fats
3. What is an example of a healthy fat ?
a. Olive oil b. Sweet c. Cake
4. Where is the natural sugar found in ?
a. Vegetables only b. Fruit only c. Vegetable and fruits

2 - Finish the following dialogue :

- Waiter :** What would you like to ----- , sir?
Man : I 'd like fish with rice .
Waiter : - - - - - you want any vegetables ?
Man : Yes , I of ----- .
Waiter : What would you like to ----- ?
Man : I'd like to drink some tea .

3-Supply the missing parts in the following two mini dialogues :

- A) Hany : I gain weight .What should I do ?
Ramy ; - - - - -
- B) Nada : - - - - - ?
Maha : Vitamins protect us from illness .

4-Read the following, then answer the questions:-

To be healthy, you should have a balanced quantity of food. Your food should include at least The four main elements. You should eat proteins , vitamins , carbohydrates and fats. You should also practise some kind of exercise to keep fit and to lose weight. Being fat is a big problem for most people so everyone should be careful about their food.

Answer the following questions:

- 1-What should you do to be healthy?
.....
- 2-Why should we do exercise?
.....
- 3-Our food should include (two – three – four – only one) elements,
- 4-Being fat is a (good – better – best – bad) thing in life.
- 5-I should have a balanced food to keep (fat – fit – unhealthy – fate)



5-Choose the correct answer from a , b or c :

- 1- If you want to have vitamins eat a lot of ----- .
a) fruit b) jam c) eggs d) rice
- 2- You should keep -----
a) fat b) unhealthy c) fit d) old
- 3- ----- much water is there in the glass ?
a) How b) What c) Where d) When
- 4- You haven't got any money, -----you ? .
a) aren't b) haven't c) weren't d) aren't
- 5- ----- is rich with proteins ?
a) Meat b) oil c) apples d) carrots
- 6- She is going to the market , -----?
a) is she b) isn't she c) hasn't she d) doesn't she
- 7- Ahmed read the story carefully , -----?
a) didn't he b) isn't he c) hasn't he d) doesn't she
- 8- I am late , -----?
a) am I b) am not I c) aren't I d) don't I

6-Read and Correct the underline words:

- 1- I haven't got some money .
2- Vitamins are found in meat.
3- What about have lunch at a restaurant ?

7-Write a paragraph of five (5) sentences about about Healthy food :-

(Fruit – vegetables – proteins – carbohydrates)

8-Choose the correct answer from a , b or c :

1-Why did the Iron Man fall into the trap?

2-Why do you think the Iron Man's eyes looked like red lamps?

3-The Iron man fell into the (river – ground – soil – trap)

4-The Iron Man came oiut of the (hall – hole – deep – whole)



The Iron Man

A small Note about the writer (Ted Hughes)

نبذة مختصرة عن الكاتب

Ted Hughes (1930-1998)

Ted Hughes was from the north of England. He started writing when he was at school. He wrote **poems** for the school magazine. Hughes studied at Cambridge University, then from 1957-1959 he taught English in the USA. When he returned to England, he stopped teaching and worked as a writer.



Hughes loved nature and it often **influenced** his writing. He wrote about the beautiful animals and birds of England. Hughes was one of the best **poets** of the 1900s, but he also wrote successful children's books. In 1970, he bought a farm in the southwest of England and **enjoyed** writing and farming there. He died aged 68.

The theme of the story

-Who is the Iron Man?

Ted Hughes wrote *The Iron Man* as a story for his two children. In the story, the **adults** want to **destroy** the Iron Man, but a young boy called Hogarth tries to understand him and help him.

It is a story about how we learn to understand each other and be kind. In 1999, a film company made an **animated** film of the story.



Vocabulary _____ أهم المفردات

poem	قصيدة	successful	ناجح
poet	شاعر	adults	الكبار
nature	الطبيعة	destroy	يدمر
influence	يؤثر	animated	متحرك



Characters

The Iron Man

- He was taller than a house and his head was as big as a bedroom.
- He likes eating the metal objects.
- He helped the young boy and found an idea to defeat **يهزم** the dragon.
- He became kind to people.



Hogarth

- He was a farmer's son.
- He was intelligent **ذكي** to make the Iron Man stop eating the farmers' objects.
- He tried to understand and help the Iron Man.

Dragon

- It was an unusual animal.
- It had two large wings and a long tail. It was huge and it flew as fast as a space rocket.
- It landed on Australia and covered it from the desert to the sea.
- It wanted to eat people, forests and animals.
- It became kind and sang to make people happy.



Questions & answers

1-Where was Ted Hughes From?

-Ted Hughes was from the north of England.

2-Where did he study?

-He studied at Cambridge University?

3-What did he write first ?

-He wrote poems for his school magazine.

4-What did Hughes do in the USA?

-He taught English from 1957 to 1959.

5-Why did he stop teaching?

-He stopped teaching to work as a writer.

6-How did nature influence Hughes's writing?

-He wrote about the beautiful animals and birds of England.

7-How was Hughes famous ?

-He was one of the best poets and he also wrote successful children's books.

8-What did he enjoy in the southwest of England

-He enjoyed farming and writing there .

9-How old was he when he died ?

-He died aged 68.

10-Why did he write The Iron Man?

-Hughes wrote the Iron Man for his two children.

11-What did the adults want in the story?

-They wanted to destroy the Iron Man.

12-What did Hogarth want to do with the Iron man?

-Hogarth wanted to understand him and help him.

13-What did this story teach us?

-It taught us to understand each other and to be kind.

14-What happened in 1999?

-A film company made an animated film of The Iron Man.

ماذا كتب أولاً ؟



CHAPTER ONE

Vocabulary

أهم المفردات

a cliff	جرف/منحدر	unusual	غير عادي
beach	شاطيء	look up	ينظر لأعلي
stones	حجارة	destroy	يدمر
pick up	يلتقط	a trap	مصيدة
together	معاً	deep	عميق
a van	شاحنة	hole	حفرة
iron	حديد	cover	يغطي
a tractor	جرار	branches	فروع
angry	غاضب	plough	محراث
soil	تربة	branches	فروع

The summary of chapter 1 ملخص القصة

The One dark night, the Iron Man stood on a cliff. Nobody knew him or knew where he lived. He was taller than a house and his head was as big as a bedroom. He didn't speak. He waited and he looked at the sea. Then suddenly, he walked off the cliff and fell down to the beach! He broke on the stones.



The next morning, two birds flew to the beach. One bird found the Iron Man's eye and the second bird found his hand. Then the hand moved slowly. It picked up the eye, and then put the head, the arms, the legs and the body together! The Iron Man stood up again. Then he walked into the sea.

One evening, a farmer's son called Hogarth was fishing in a river near the sea. He looked up and saw the Iron Man. The Iron Man was climbing the cliff. The boy ran home very fast and told his parents. Hogarth's father got into his car and went to find help. When he was in the car, he saw some very unusual things: half a tractor, half a van and a quarter of a plough in the road! Was something eating them? He started to drive home, but suddenly he saw the Iron Man! A very big hand tried to pick up the car, but Hogarth's father drove away as fast as he could.



The next day, all the farmers were talking and shouting. What was destroying their tractors, cars and vans? The Iron Man was eating them! They went to the cliff, but the Iron Man wasn't there. He was in the sea again. The farmers were angry. They wanted to make a trap for the Iron Man. They made a big, deep hole and covered it with tree branches and soil. They put an old van next to the hole and waited for the Iron Man. They waited for many days, but the Iron Man didn't come.

Questions & answers

1-What was the Iron Man like?

-The Iron man was taller than a house and his head as big as a bedroom.

2-Why did the Iron Man break?

-Because he walked off the cliff and fell down to the beach! He broke on the stones.

3-What did the birds find on the beach?

-The birds found the eye and the hand of the Iron Man.

4-Who saw the Iron Man first?

-Hogarth , a farmer's son.

5-What was Hogarth doing when he saw the Iron Man?

-Hogarth was fishing in a river near the sea.

6-Why did Hogarth run back home?

-To tell his parents about the Iron Man.

7-What did Hogarth's father do ?

-He got into his car and went to ask for help.

8-What did Hogarth's father see while driving?

-He saw unusual things: half a tractor , half a van and a quarter of a plough.

9-Where was Hogarth's father driving when he saw the Iron Man ?

-He was driving home.

10-What did the Iron Man try to do with Hogarth's father's car?

-The Iron Man wanted to pick up the car but the father drove as fast as he could.



Your turn:- General exercises

1. The Iron Man was than a house.
a. taller b. bigger c. wider d. shorter
2. The Iron Man broke on the stones because he walked off the
a. sea b. field c. cliff d. bridge
3. The first bird found the Iron Man's
a. eye b. head c. arm d. hand
4. The second bird found the Iron Man's
a. finger b. eye c. hand d. body
5. Hogarth was when he saw the Iron Man.
a. washing b. playing c. fishing d. sleeping
6. Hogarth was so to see the Iron Man.
a. brave b. afraid c. tired d. happy

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

1. The Iron Man's hand moved slowly and put the head, the arms, the legs, and body
a. on the cliff b. far c. together d. in the sea
2. Hogarth was in the river near the sea.
a. walking b. swimming c. fishing d. sailing

b. Answer the following questions :

1. What things did the Iron Man eat ?
.....
2. Why do you think the Iron Man hid in the sea ?
.....

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

1. The farmers waited for the Iron Man for many to come.
a. weeks b. days c. months d. years
2. The Iron Man hid in the again.
a. cliff b. sea c. river d. field

b. Answer the following questions :

1. How did the farmers make a trap ?
.....
2. Do you think the Iron Man loved walking in the sea ? Why ?
Why not ?



CHAPTER TWO

Vocabulary _____ أهم المفردات

lamp	لمبة	nail	مسمار
fill	يملأ	laugh	يضحك
sorry	حزين	scrap	خردة
sound	صوت	a fox	ثعلب
frightened	خائف	hill	تل
follow	يتبع	fence	سور
trap	حفرة	metal	معدن
towards	باتجاه		

The summary of chapter 2

ملخص القصة

One night, Hogarth wanted to catch a fox in the same trap. While he was waiting, he heard the Iron Man walking down the hill. The Iron Man was eating a metal fence and he was walking fast. Hogarth had an idea. He picked up a metal nail and a knife, and he made a sound with them. Clink! Clink! Clink!

The Iron Man heard the sound and he turned towards the boy. Hogarth was frightened, but he started walking towards the trap and the Iron Man followed him. When they got to the trap, the Iron Man fell into the hole! Hogarth looked at the Iron Man in the deep, dark hole. Then he ran home shouting, "The Iron Man's in the trap!"

When the farmers saw the Iron Man in the trap, they laughed. The Iron Man couldn't climb out. His eyes looked like red lamps in the hole. The farmers drove their tractors to the hole and they filled it with soil and made a hill. They couldn't see the Iron Man now, so the farmers were very happy, but Hogarth was sorry.

A year later, a family was eating lunch on the hill that covered the Iron Man. While they were eating their sandwiches, they saw a big iron hand come out of the ground! "Run to the car," shouted the father.

The Iron Man came up out of the ground and he was very hungry. He ate three new tractors, two cars and a plough! The farmers were frightened, but Hogarth had an idea. He visited the Iron Man and stood in front of him.

"Mr Iron Man," shouted Hogarth. "We've got a lot of iron for you. You can have it all, but please stop eating the cars and tractors." The Iron Man stopped and turned to the boy. "We're sorry," said Hogarth.

Hogarth and the farmers drove down the hill and the Iron Man followed them. Then they came to a place full of old bikes, cookers, fridges, cars and vans. It was a scrap metal yard! "There," said Hogarth. "Eat all you can." The Iron Man was very happy. He sat down and he ate and he ate.



Questions & answers

1-What did Hogarth try to catch?

-He tried to catch a fox in the same trap.

2-What was the Iron Man eating?

The Iron Man was eating a metal fence.

3-How did Hogarth make a sound ?

He used a nail and a knife.

4-Why did Hogarth go towards the trap?

To make the Iron Man fall into the hole.

5-Why did the Iron Man fall into the trap?

Because he was following Hogarth and didn't see the trap.

6- What did Hogarth do when the Iron Man fall in the trap?

Hogarth ran to tell the farmers.

7-Why do you think the Iron man's eyes looked like lamps?

Because the hole was deep and dark. He was very angry.

8-Why did the farmers fill the hole with soil?

To make a hill and to stop the Iron man from going out of it. Hogarth was sorry.

9- Who saw the Iron Man's hand after a year ?

A family who were having lunch on the hill and the father asked the family to go to the car.

10-Why did the Iron Man eat a lot when he cam out of the ground?

Because he was too hungry so he ate three new tractors , two cars and a plough.

11-What does Hogarth ask the Iron Man to stop doing ?

To stop eating the tractors and the cars.

12-What did they offer the Iron Man?

They offered him a yard full of old bikes , cookers , fridges , cars and vans ."scrap metal."



Your turn:- General exercises

1-Hogarth was trying to catch in the same trap.

- a. a sheep b. a ewe c. deer d. a fox

2-There was a tall (—) round the field.

- a. tree b. car c. house d. fence

3. Hogarth picked up a to make sound.

- a. nail and a knife b. box and a nail
c. fork and a spoon d. nail and a fork

4. **SB** There was a tall around the field.

- a. tree b. flower c. house d. fence

5. **SB** The carpenter نجار used to make the table.

- a. scrap b. nails c. traps d. tractors

6. **SB** My uncle drove home and we him in our car.

- a. ran b. frightened c. followed d. saw

7. **SB** We put old cars in the yard.

- a. scrap metal b. trap c. scrap wood d. rubbish box

8. Hogarth and farmers wanted the Iron Man to stop eating their

- a. houses b. fields c. tractors d. hills

9. The Iron Man was very, so he ate the farmers' tractors, cars and a plough.

- a. happy b. sad c. angry d. hungry

10. The Iron Man's eyes looked like red lamps, because he was and frightened and the hole was dark.

- a. hungry b. angry c. thirsty d. happy

11. A family saw a big iron coming out of the hill.

- a. leg b. head c. hand d. body

12. The farmers were of the Iron Man after coming out of the hole.

- a. happy b. angry c. frightened d. sleepy



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

1. The hole was and dark.

a. long

b. tall

c. high

d. deep

2. Although Hogarth was, he walked towards the trap.

a. frightened

b. sad

c. happy

d. angry

b. Answer the following questions :

1. What was Hogarth's idea after the Iron Man came out of the hole ?

.....

2. Why do you think the Iron Man was happy in the scrap metal yard ?

.....

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

1. made a sound with a metal nail and a knife.

a. The Iron Man

b. Farmers

c. Hogarth

d. Hogarth's father

2. The farmers when they saw the Iron Man in the trap.

a. laughed

b. cried

c. shouted

d. worried

b. Answer the following questions :

1. What did Hogarth ask the Iron Man to stop doing ?

.....

2. Why do you think Hogarth especially خاصة used a nail and a knife ?

.....

MR.



