

Mr. Adel Magdi





Vocabulary Review

daily	يوميّ	interview	مقابلة شخصية	large	كبير
routine	روتين (نظام متكرر)	way	طريق	terrible	فظيع - بشع
sofa	أريكة (كنبة)	poor	فقير	railway line	خط سكة حديد
typical	نموذجي (معتاد)	prison	سجن	near	قريب (من)
village	قرية	armchair	كرسي بمسندين	nature reserve	محمية طبيعية
tap	صنبور (حنفية)	bookshelf	رف للكتب	curtains	ستائر
lamp	أباجورة / مصباح	chest of drawers	خزانة ذات أدراج	cushion	وسادة (مخدة)
block of flats	عمارة سكنية	basin	حوض	share (d)	يتقاسم - يشارك
mirror	مرآة	carpet	سجادة	feed (fed / fed)	يُطعم
wardrobe	دولاب (الملابس)	attractive	جذاب / جميل	text (ed) (n)	يرسل رسالة / رسالة

Activities

have lunch at school	يتناول الغداء في المدرسة	do sports	يمارس الرياضة
help to make dinner	يساعد في إعداد العشاء	read on the sofa	يقرأ على الأريكة
listen to music	يستمتع إلى الموسيقى	text friends	يرسل رسائل للأصدقاء

Adverbs of frequency

always	دائمًا	often	غالبًا	never	أبداً
usually	عادة	sometimes	أحيانًا		

Prepositions of place

next to	بجوار	in front of	أمام	opposite	أمام - في مقابل
behind	خلف	under	تحت	on	على
in	في - داخل				



Grammar Review

1- The present simple tense

- يتكون زمن المضارع البسيط من الفعل في المصدر ويضاف له (s / es / ies) مع المفرد الغائب:

ex. We go to school early.

ex. He comes home at 7.

- يستخدم المضارع البسيط للتعبير عن عادات / حقائق / روتين:

ex. Hamdi always smokes at home.

ex. Nada is a dentist.

- من الكلمات الدالة على زمن المضارع البسيط:

always - often - usually - sometimes - every - never

- نفى الفعل من زمن المضارع البسيط باستخدام (don't / doesn't / never).

• I **don't / never** play tennis.

- للسؤال عن فعل في زمن المضارع البسيط تستخدم:

...? فعل + فاعل + do / does + (كلمة استفهام)

• **Do** you live in Tanta?

2- Adverbs of frequency

- تستخدم ظروف التكرار للتعبير عن عدد مرات حدوث الفعل:

always → usually → often → sometimes → never
(100%) (80%) (70%) (50%) (0%)

- تأتي ظروف التكرار قبل الفعل الأساسي / بعد فعل (be).

ex. Habiba **always** sleeps in the afternoons.

ex. Ahmed **is never** late for school.

- تستخدم (How often ...?) للسؤال عن عدد مرات حدوث فعل.

ex. **How often** do you study in the evenings?

3- Questions with (Can) / (Shall) & (Have got)

- تذكر أن السؤال بـ (هل...?) يبدأ بفعل مساعد أو ناقص:

ex. **Does** Heba listen to music?

Can...?

◀ تستخدم (Can) للسؤال بمعنى (هل من الممكن أن...? / هل تستطيع أن...?):

ex. **Can** you climb that tree?

Shall I / we.....?

◀ نستخدم (Shall) للسؤال لتقديم العروض / للاقتراح / لطلب النصيحة:

ex. **Shall** I carry your bag?

(Offer)

ex. **Shall** we go to the zoo?

(Suggestion)

ex. What **shall** I do when dad arrives?

(Asking for advice)

- تذكر أن (Shall) تستخدم غالباً مع الضمائر (I / we) فقط.

Have / Has.... got...?

◀ تستخدم (Have / Has.... got) للسؤال بمعنى (هل... يملك...?):

ex. **Have** you got a good camera?

Unit 1



Language Functions Review

Types of questions

• يوجد في اللغة الإنجليزية نوعان من الأسئلة:

1 ➤ Yes /No Questions

• هي الأسئلة التي تبدأ بفعل مساعد أو ناقص مثل: (be / do / can / have / will) ونجيب عنها بـ (Yes) أو (No)

ex. **Did** you go to the park? Yes, I **did**. / No, I **didn't**.

2 ➤ Wh- Questions

• هي الأسئلة التي تبدأ بكلمة استفهام ويتم تكوين السؤال بها كما يلي:

1 2 3 4
...? (كلمة استفهام) + فعل مساعد ناقص + فاعل + فعل رئيسي + تكملة

When do you get up?



Writing Skills

فقرات إنشائية عن موضوعات وردت بالوحدة:

1 Your daily routine

I'm thirteen years old. My daily routine is the same every day. I like getting up early, so I always get up at 6 in the morning. My mum always makes my breakfast. I always help her make it. Then I have a shower and put on my school uniform.

I always go to school by bus with my friends Ali and Ahmed. Sometimes we listen to music. My parents work at the nearby hospital. They get home late, so I often help to make dinner. In the evening, I do my homework, read on the sofa, watch TV and text my friends. I always go to bed at 9.

2 What you and your family usually do in the holidays

There are five people in my family: me, mum, dad and my two brothers. We don't usually have a routine in the holidays. I get up at 11. My mum is a housewife. I always help her make breakfast. My brothers help, too. My dad is a dentist. He usually takes us to a nearby park.

We always play and have fun when we go there. We have lunch and take a lot of selfies there. We go home at about four o'clock. In the evenings, I often listen to music. My dad and I sometimes play chess. My brothers always watch TV and my mum usually reads.

3 A description of your bedroom

We have a big family house. I like it so much. I really like my bedroom. There is always lots of sunshine when I open the curtains. I like seeing the sunshine when I get up. My bed is under the windows. I have a big wardrobe in front of the bed. I put my clothes in it.

There is also a sofa next to the window. I always read my favourite books on it. I put my things in a big chest of drawers. This is next to the door. I don't have a basin in my bedroom because the bathroom is next to my room. I have a big mirror. I always like to look at myself in it!

Unit 2

Review

“Key Vocabulary Review”

call-centre worker	عامل مركز اتصالات	ward	عنبر (فى مستشفى)
computer engineer	مهندس كمبيوتر	make sure	يتأكد
nurse	ممرضة	park	يركن (مركبة)
police officer	ضابط شرطة	food stall	كشك لبيع الطعام
airport	مطار	lazy	كسول
wedding	حفل زفاف	guest	ضيف
suitcase	حقيبة سفر	striped	مخطط
grateful	ممتن - شاكر	alone	بمفرده
normal	طبيعى / معتاد	desert	صحراء
teenager	شخص مراهق	look (ed) forward to	يتطلع إلى
shop worker	عامل فى محل	repair (ed)	يُصلح
street-food seller	بائع طعام متجول	communicate (d)	يتواصل

Skills

calligraphy	فن خط اليد	painting the kitchen	دهان المطبخ
sign language	لغة الإشارة	sewing	الخطاطة

Important Expressions

in the background	فى الخلفية	in the middle of	فى وسط
in the foreground	فى المقدمة	on the right / left	على اليمين / اليسار
towards the right / left	ناحية اليمين / اليسار		

Useful phrases

Go outside	إذهب للخارج	Be grateful	كن ممتناً (شاكراً)
Help someone	ساعد شخص	Be friendly	كن ودوداً

Mr. Adel Magdi
English Teacher



Grammar Review

1 The present continuous tense

زمن المضارع المستمر

- يتكون زمن المضارع المستمر من:

am, is, are + V-ing.

ex. Dina **is watching** TV now.

ex. He **is playing** football.

- يستخدم زمن المضارع المستمر للتعبير عن:

١- فعل يحدث الآن (في وقت الكلام)

ex. Listen! The boys **are singing**.

٢- أحداث لم تنتهي بعد (ولا يشترط ان تحدث وقت الكلام):

ex. My brother **is learning** to speak English.

٣- أحداث مؤقتة:

ex. Hassan **is taking** a course at university.

Keywords الكلمات الدالة

Look!	انظر!	at the moment	في هذه اللحظة	still	ما زال
Listen!	استمع!	at present	في الوقت الحاضر	Watch out!	احترس!
now	الآن	Look out!	احترس!		

◀ لنفي فعل في زمن المضارع المستمر نستخدم (not) بعد (am / is / are) كما يلي:

Subject + am / is / are + not + V-ing.

ex. He **isn't watching** TV at the moment.

◀ نسأل عن فعل في زمن المضارع المستمر بالصيغة الآتية:

V-ing + فاعل + am, is, are + (كلمة استفهام) ...?

ex. **Is** Ahmed **studying** English?

ex. What **is** Mariam **doing**?

2 Adverbs of manner

ظروف الطريقة

يصف ظرف الطريقة كيفية حدوث الفعل:

ex. Mohamed always speaks **quietly**.

يكون ظرف الطريقة غالباً بإضافة (y / ia / y) إلى الصفة:

quick	سريع	→	quickly	بسرعة	excited	متشوق	→	excitedly	بشوق
careful	حريص	→	carefully	بحرص	beautiful	جميل	→	beautifully	بجمال
probable	محتمل	→	probably	بشكل محتمل	possible	ممکن	→	possibly	بشكل ممكن
happy	سعيد	→	happily	بسعادة	hungry	جوعان	→	hungrily	بنهم

Unit 2

هناك ظروف غير منتظمة مثل:

good	جيد	→	well	بشكل جيد	fast	سريع	→	fast	بسرعة
hard	جاد-شديد	→	hard	بجد - بشدة	late	متأخر	→	late	متأخرًا
early	مبكر	→	early	مبكرًا					



Language Functions Review

1 ➤ Responding to good news

الاستجابة عند سماع أخبار سارة

• عند سماع أخبار سارة يمكنك أن تقول:

Well done, That's great news!
Congratulations! I'm so happy for you.

2 ➤ Responding to bad news

الاستجابة عند سماع أخبار غير سارة

• عند سماع خبر أخبار غير سارة يمكنك أن تقول:

I'm sorry to hear that.
It's a pity that....
That must be difficult. But don't worry.
I'm sure things will get better with time.



Writing Skills

فقرات إنشائية عن موضوعات وردت بالوحدة:

1 People and jobs

People have different jobs. Everyone should do the job they like. Some people are police officers. They are important. A police officer drives around the city and makes sure that people are safe in streets. He/She catches thieves and helps make traffic better. Some people are nurses. They are very important, too. A nurse helps look after patients in hospitals.

Some people are street-food sellers. A street-food seller always works in streets. That's why their job is hard. He/She prepares food for people to eat. Some people are call-centre workers. A call-centre worker speaks to people on the phone. He/She helps them with their problems.

2 What you do at the weekend

Hi, I'm Omar. I'm a prep-school student. I'm twelve years old. I live with my mum and dad in a small flat in Minya. At the weekend, I'm usually quite lazy. I usually spend a nice time with my family. My parents and I go and visit my grandparents at their house.

We usually have a big dinner with them and we sometimes stay at their house until it is late. Their house is bigger than our flat. On Saturday morning, I often stay in bed and then I have a late breakfast with grandmother - she's a fantastic cook! In the afternoon, I do my homework.

3 A trip to Al Azhar Park

My name is Salma. I live with my family in Cairo. My family and I always go on trips around Egypt. Once we went on a trip to Al Azhar Park. We left home early in the morning. It was sunny and we all felt active. We arrived at Al Azhar Park at 9 am.

My mother and father sat under a tree. We had a delicious breakfast there. We visited the Umm Sultan Shaban Mosque. It was really amazing. We took wonderful photos there. My middle sister took selfies as usual. We got home at 6. It was a fantastic day and all of us felt happy.

Unit 3

Review

Key Vocabulary Review

scientist	عالم	emergency	حالة طوارئ
surgeon	طبيب جراح	natural disaster	كارثة طبيعية
charity worker	فاعل خير (من يقوم بعمل الخير)	proud	فخور
sports coach	مدرب رياضي	volunteer	متطوع
handball	لعبة كرة اليد	great grandfather	الجد الأكبر
hero (pl. heroes)	بطل	great grandmother	الجدة الكبرى
junior	ناشئ / مبتدئ	body	جسم
junior team	فريق الناشئين	manager	مديرة
senior	كبير في السن / راشد	scared	مرعوب
senior team	الفريق الأول	sure	متأكد
competition	مسابقة	heroic	بطولي
the final	المباراة النهائية	street cleaners	عمال نظافة الشوارع
win (won, won)	يفوز	rubbish collectors	عمال جمع القمامة
charity	جمعية خيرية / أعمال خيرية	enjoy (ed)	يستمتع بـ
the countryside	الريف	start (ed)	يبدأ



Grammar Review

1- The past simple tense

زمن الماضي البسيط

- يتكون زمن الماضي البسيط من التصريف الثاني للفعل. تنقسم الأفعال إلى أفعال منتظمة يضاف لها (d / ed / ied) وأفعال غير منتظمة (شاذة) والتي تحفظ كما هي:

walk → walked

see → saw

- يستخدم زمن الماضي البسيط للتعبير عن فعل حدث في الماضي وانتهى ولسرد أحداث قصة.
- تستخدم الكلمات الآتية مع زمن الماضي البسيط.

yesterday أمس / last (week - month - year - night - weekend)

(الأسبوع - الشهر - العام) الماضي / (الليلة - عطلة نهاية الأسبوع) الماضية.

in + ماضية / منذ ago / مرة once

- ننفي الفعل في زمن الماضي البسيط باستخدام (did not = didn't) قبل مصدر الفعل:

فاعل + did not = didn't + inf.

ex. I did not (didn't) watch the film yesterday.

- للسؤال عن الماضي البسيط بـ «هل...؟» نستخدم:

Did + فاعل + inf...?

ex. Did you travel to Alexandria last night?

- Yes, I travelled to Alexandria last night.

- ويمكن أن نجيب بإجابة مختصرة كالآتي:

- Yes, I did. الإجابة في الإثبات

- No, I didn't. الإجابة في النفي

- للسؤال بـ «كلمة استفهام» في زمن الماضي البسيط نتبع الصيغة الآتية:

did + فاعل + inf...? + كلمة استفهام

ex. Where did you buy this laptop?

2- used to اعتاد أن

١. نستخدم **used to + inf.** للحديث عن عادات أو أفعال كانت متكررة في الماضي ولا تحدث الآن.

ex. I used to visit my uncle's farm when I was young.

٢. ننفي (**used to**) كالآتي:

did not (didn't) + use to + inf.

ex. I didn't use to sleep early when I was in Alexandria.

٣. نسأل بـ (هل) عن (**used to**) كالآتي:

Did + فاعل + use to + inf ...?

ex. Did you use to read stories when you were younger?

- Yes, I did.

- No, I didn't.

٤. نسأل بـ (كلمة استفهام) عن (**used to**) كما يلي:

did + فاعل + use to + inf...? + كلمة استفهام

ex. How did you use to go to school?

- I used to take the school bus.



Language Functions Review

Checking you understand

التأكد من فهمك

عندما نتأكد من فهمنا لموضوع نستخدم العبارات الآتية:

- What do you mean?
- I'm (not) sure what you mean.
- Sorry, I don't understand.

عند توضيح معلومة خاصة بموضوع، نستخدم العبارات الآتية:

- I mean...
- In other words, ...

للموافقة / لرفض على رأى تستخدم:

- I (don't) agree!



Writing Skills

فقرات إنشائية عن موضوعات وردت بالوحدة:

1 What is a hero?

A hero is someone who can be brave when they face a problem. A hero is a person who is able to help others. A person can become a hero by saving someone who is in danger. A hero is someone who puts people first. A hero thinks about other people before they think about themselves.

Fire fighters are heroes. They think about saving people. Sometimes a hero can be a teacher. He/She can teach you to read and write. That will make a difference to your life. We have a lot of heroes in Egypt who we're proud of.

2 How life used to be different in ancient Egypt

Life in Ancient Egypt was different to today. Poor children didn't use to go to school. Children from rich families used to start school when they were about seven. Children used to enjoy playing games. When older parents died, they used to leave their houses to the sons.

The Ancient Egyptians used to leave jewellery and furniture inside their houses to the daughters. They lived around the Nile River where they could grow crops. They built pyramids. You can still see these pyramids today. They knew a lot about maths, medicine and farming.

3 A person that you are proud of (your hero)

My mother is a person I am very proud of. When she was younger, she used to study very hard. She wanted to be a doctor. She used to work to help pay for her studies.

In 2020, there was a health emergency. Many people were in hospital. I became ill, too. I was in hospital for two weeks. She helped me and other people in the hospital. She was always very kind. She is one of the most important doctors in Cairo. I am very proud of her!

Key Vocabulary Review

arch	قنطرة	interesting	شيق	ring	خاتم
castle	قلعة	object	شيء	necklace	عُقد
mosque	مسجد	keep away	يبعد	coin	عملة معدنية
museum	متحف	clay	صلصال	tourism	السياحة
pyramid	هرم	insect	حشرة	tourist	سائح
ruins	أطلال (بقايا)	wood	خشب	historic places	أماكن تاريخية
stadium	استاد	mirror	مرآة	pollution	التلوث
statue	تمثال	company	شركة	environment	البيئة
temple	معبد	square	مربع	holiday companies	شركات تنظيم الإجازات
theatre	مسرح	tool	أداة	maybe	ربما
amazing	مذهل	vase	قازة	damage (d)	يتلف
ancient	أثري (قديم جداً)	pot	وعاء / قدر	agree (d)	يوافق
guide	مرشد	bowl	سلطانية	weigh (ed)	يزن
view	منظر	papyrus	ورق البردي	design (n) (ed)	تصميم - يصمم
awesome	مذهل	mask	قناع	open (adj) (ed)	مفتوح - يفتح
historic	تاريخي	figure (لشخص)	تمثال / نموذج (لشخص)	drop (ped)	يلقى / يرمى



Grammar Review

1 must / mustn't

١. تستخدم (must) بمعنى (يجب أن) للتعبير عن الضرورة والإلزام بفعل شيء ما (في المضارع).

ex. You **must be** careful when you cross the road.

٢. تستخدم (mustn't) بمعنى (يجب ألا) للتعبير عن النهي / التحريم (في المضارع).

ex. You **mustn't come** to school late.

2 The past continuous tense

زمن الماضي المستمر

فاعل	إثبات	نفي	استفهام
			(كلمة الاستفهام) +
I	was	was	was
He / She / It / اسم مفرد	+ v-ing	not + v-ing	+ فاعل + v-ing?
We / You / They / اسم جمع	were	were	were

Unit 4

Keywords

كلمات دالة

when / while / as

Usage

استخدام

- يعبر عن حدث استمر في وقت محدد في الماضي / حدث استمر في الماضي عندما قطعه حدث آخر.

ex. I **was reading** a book when someone **phoned** me.

ex. Hani **wasn't sleeping** when I **visited** him.



Language Functions Review

1 Asking for information on the telephone

طلب معلومات عبر الهاتف

A: How can I help you?

B: Hello, can you tell me ...?

A: Certainly. / Of course. It's.....

B: I'd like to know what time

A: Can I buy?

B: Thank you for your help.

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2 Responding to an opinion

الرد على الرأي

- I don't agree.

- I don't think so.

- I think it is.....

- I see what you mean.

- Maybe,



Writing Skills

فقرات إنشائية عن موضوعات وردت بالوحدة:

1 An object in your home

I'd like to describe my favourite object in my home. It's a vase. My friend Samy bought the vase from Aswan in 2000. It is made of clay and it was made in Egypt. The vase is fantastic. It is coloured beautifully. I put fresh flowers in this vase every morning. At present, this vase is kept on my desk. It makes my desk more wonderful.

This painting always reminds me of my grandfather because it is the best present I got from him. I like it very much. Paintings make walls look beautiful. So I put it on the wall of my room. I feel happy when I look at it. My grandfather bought it when I succeeded in my exams.

2 What you think we can do to protect the environment

We can help protect the environment in our everyday life. The most important way to protect the environment is to plant trees. Trees may take long to grow, but they are good for our children. We must also stop cutting down trees. We mustn't destroy gardens and forests. We must use less water when we wash or brush our teeth.

To protect the environment, we can walk, use bikes or public transports instead of our cars. Cars cause a lot of air pollution. We can collect rubbish and recycle it. This helps keep the environment clean. We should search for another type of fuel to use. We can use the wind or the sun instead of oil. Our environment needs our efforts to protect it. In this way we'll live a better life.

3 A description of a historic place you visited

It was our family's first trip to Luxor and Aswan. We flew to Luxor first. We began our tour with our guide named Ola. She made us feel happy and we visited all the places there. Ola was a clever guide. She gave us information about the ancient Egyptian culture.

In Luxor, we visited the Luxor Temple and the Karnak Temple. We bought tickets for the Sound and Light Show at the Karnak at night. It was amazing. In Aswan, we visited many wonderful places. We visited the High Dam, the Philae Temple and the Aswan Museum. I recommend this trip for my friends.

Key Vocabulary Review

random	عشوائي	first	أولاً	community (صغير)	مجتمع محلي
stranger (s)	غريب (غرباء)	secondly	ثانياً	feed (fed) (fed)	يُطعم
fantastic	رائع	after that	بعد ذلك	behave (d)	يتصرف / يسلك
kindness	طيبة / عطف	then	ثم / بعد ذلك	share (d)	يتقاسم / يشارك
lift	مصعد (أسانسير)	finally	أخيراً	donate (d)	يتبرع
messy	فوضوي (غير منظم)	disabled	معاق	smile (n) (d)	ابتسامة / يبتسم
donation	تبرع	cruel	قاسي	pick up (ed)	يلتقط / يوصل (شخص)
blog	مدونة على الانترنت	servant	خادم / خادمة	help (ed)	يساعد
take out the rubbish	يخرج القمامة	princess	أميرة	cook (ed)	يطبخ / يطبخ
put away the clothes	يضع الملابس في مكانها المعتاد	beggar	متسول	look after (ed)	يعتني بـ
		boarding school	مدرسة داخلية	tidy up (ied)	يرتب
				wash up (ed)	يفسل الاواني



Grammar Review

Obligation and lack of obligation

الإلزام وعدم الإلزام

1 have to / don't have to, has to / doesn't have to

للتعبير عن الإلزام / الضرورة في المضارع (أى قواعد معينة من الضروري أن نتبعها ولا خيار أمامنا) نستخدم:

I / We / You / They + اسم جمع / have to } + inf.
He / She / It / اسم مفرد + has to }

ex. I have to be quiet at the library.

للتعبير عن عدم الإلزام في المضارع (أشياء ليس من الضروري أن نفعلها) نستخدم:

I / We / You / They + اسم جمع / don't have to } + inf.
He / She / It / اسم مفرد + doesn't have to }

ex. Tamer doesn't have to walk to school. He has got a bike.

لعمل سؤال عن الإلزام / الضرورة في المضارع نستخدم:

do / does + فاعل + have to + inf...?

ex. Do you have to clean the streets? Yes, I do. / No, I don't.

ex. Why does she have to find a new job?

2 should / shouldn't (for advice)

Form

التكوين

• للنصيحة بفعل شيء نستخدم (should)

ex. We **should always do** acts of kindness.

• للنصيحة بعدم فعل شيء نستخدم should not (shouldn't)

ex. We **shouldn't watch** TV all day.

• للسؤال عن النصيحة نستخدم:

... مصدر الفعل + inf. + فاعل + should + (كلمة استفهام)

ex. **Should I make** my bed?

- Yes, you should.

- No, you shouldn't.

ex. **When should I start** to revise for the exam?

- Three days before the exam.

3 Defining relative clauses / pronouns (المحددة) عبارات / ضمائر الوصل

◀ نستخدم عبارات / ضمائر الوصل لتخبرنا عن الاسم الذي نتكلم عنه، وقد يكون هذا الاسم (شخص / شيء / حيوان / مكان / زمان).

1 who (that)

used for people

ex. **Omar** is an architect. **He** designs buildings.

ex. **Omar** is the architect **who / that** designs buildings.

2 which (that)

used for things / animals

ex. That's a **schoolbag**. **It** has many books.

ex. That's the **schoolbag which / that** has many books.

3 where

used for places

ex. This is a **cinema**. I always see movies **there**.

ex. This is the cinema **where** I always see movie.

4 when

used for time

ex. This month is **July**. I was born in **July**.

ex. July is the month **when** I was born.

Mr. Adel Magdi
English Teacher



Writing Skills

فقرات إنشائية عن موضوعات وردت بالوحدة:

1 Random Acts of Kindness

Our class decided to do one act of kindness every day for three days. This is what I did: on the first day, I bought my mother flowers. On the second day, I gave my seat to an old man on the bus. On the third day, I donated money and clothes to a charity which helps disabled people.

My friend Hossam did some acts of kindness, too. On the first day, he gave money to a beggar. On the second day, he gave directions to a stranger. On the third day, he helped an old woman cross a street.

2 School rules

There are some school rules that I have to follow. At school, I have to arrive on time. I have to listen to my teacher. I don't have to answer all the questions. I have to wear the school uniform. I don't have to play at break. I have to behave well.

In the library, I have to keep quiet. I have to give the books back on time. I have to put away the books after I read them. I mustn't eat at the library.

3 How you could help people in your community

I can do many acts of kindness to people in my community. I can work as a volunteer in a charity or hospital. I can pick up rubbish and put it in bins. I can help my neighbours by doing the shopping. I can donate things and money to a charity.

I have to help my old neighbours. I have to keep the street clean. This helps the street cleaners so much. I have to help beggars who are hungry. I have to be helpful in my community.

Key Vocabulary Review

air pollution	تلوث الهواء	climate change	تغير المناخ	the world	العالم
water pollution	تلوث المياه	canal	قناة مائية	recycling	إعادة التدوير
polluted	مُلوث	cotton	القطن	billion	مليار
drought	جفاف	mosque	مسجد	idea	فكرة
flood	فيضان	ship	سفينة	problem	مشكلة
rubbish	قمامة	sweets	حلوى	souvenirs	هدايا تذكارية
line graph	رسم بياني خطي	(be) located	واقع في مكان ما	riverbank	ضفة النهر
x-axis	محور السينات	camel	جمل	melt (ed)	يذوب / ينصهر
y-axis	محور الصادات	desert	صحراء	damage (d)	يتلف / يدمر
green	صديق البيئة	tourism	السياحة	remind (ed)	يُذكر
environment	البيئة	pet	حيوان اليف	recycle (d)	يعيد تدوير
bar chart	رسم بياني بالأعمدة				



Grammar Review

A Comparative and Superlative adjectives صفات المقارنة والتفضيل

- تنقسم الصفات الى قصيرة وطويلة.

من أمثلة الصفات القصيرة

long	طويل	hot	ساخن	high	عالي
------	------	-----	------	------	------

من أمثلة الصفات الطويلة

beautiful	جميل	famous	مشهور	valuable	قيم
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- نستخدم صيغة المقارنة **Comparative** للمقارنة بين شيئين أو شخصين.
- نستخدم صيغة التفضيل **Superlative** للتفضيل بين واحد ومجموعة.
- تختلف صيغ المقارنة والتفضيل حسب الصفة ما إذا كانت قصيرة أو طويلة كما يلي:

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
short adjective "high"	صفة + er + than ex. Mount Kilimanjaro is higher than that mountain.	the + صفة + est ex. Mount Everest is the highest mountain.
long adjective "modern"	أقل أكثر more / less + صفة + than ex. London is more modern than Cairo.	الأقل الأكثر The most / least + صفة ex. New York is the most modern city.

• عند تساوي الصفة نستخدم:

اسم + **as** + صفة + **as** + (be) + اسم

ex. Hana is **as** clever **as** Falma.

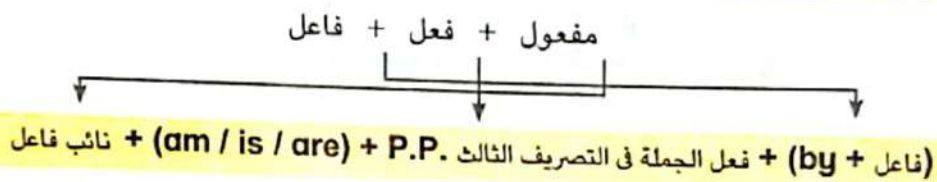
ملاحظات

١- هناك صفات شاذة تحفظ كما هي:

Adjective		Comparative	Superlative
good	جيد	better than	the best
bad	سئ	worse than	the worst
many	كثير (للعدد)	more than	the most
much	كثير (للكمية)	more than	the most
little	قليل (للكمية)	less than	the least
far	بعيد	farther / further than	the farthest / furthest

Present simple passive

المبنى للمجهول في زمن المضارع البسيط

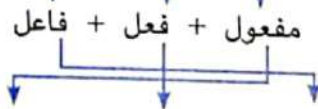


١- يأتي المفعول أول الجملة (أى يصبح نائب فاعل الجملة).

٢- نضع **(am / is / are)** قبل فعل الجملة الأساسي. ٣- يحول فعل الجملة الأساسي إلى التصريف الثالث.

٤- يمكن وضع الفاعل آخر الجملة مكان المفعول مسبوق بكلمة **(by)** ويمكن عدم ذكرهما.

Students **do** experiments. (active)



Experiments **are done** by students. (passive)

◀ لنفي الجملة في المبنى للمجهول في المضارع البسيط:

التصريف الثالث + **am - is - are + not** + نائب فاعل

ex. Experiments **aren't done** by farmers.

◀ للسؤال بمعنى (هل؟)

...? التصريف الثالث + نائب فاعل + **Am - Is - Are**

ex. **Is** Aswan **visited** by tourists? - Yes, it is. إثبات. - No, it isn't. نفى.

◀ للسؤال بكلمة استفهام:

...? التصريف الثالث + نائب فاعل + **am - is - are** + كلمة استفهام

ex. How **is** water polluted?

Mr. Adel Magdi
English Teacher



Writing Skills

فقرات إنشائية عن موضوعات وردت بالوحدة:

1 The place where you live

I live in Aswan. It is located in the south of Egypt. Its weather is warm all year round. It is known for its ancient monuments. Tourists come from all over the world to visit it. They visit Philea Temple in the Elephantine Island and the Aswan Museum. Many crops are grown in Aswan like sugar cane , wheat and dates.

In Aswan you can eat many kinds of fish. People in Aswan are very friendly. You can go there from Cairo by train or by plane. When you go by train, you can see beautiful views.

2 The importance of water

Water is very important. We cannot live without it. Water makes up more than half of our body weight. Water is necessary for drinking, bathing, cooking, cleaning, and washing and so on. We must save and recycle water.

People shouldn't waste water. Some people waste a lot of water by washing their cars. We should take a five-minute bath to save water. We should keep the lakes clean. People mustn't throw rubbish in rivers. They should help clean them all the time.

3 Helping the environment

Environment is the nature in which animals, plants and people live. It's very important to look after the environment. There are many ways to do that. We can plant trees. We can recycle rubbish. We mustn't throw waste in rivers. We should use green means of transport. We can live a happy life if we do these things.

We shouldn't throw plastic bottles or rubbish in rivers. We should use electric cars. Electric Cars are very useful to the environment. We should keep the environment clean to live a happy life.

English for us



أحلي
جروب
ضم
أصدقائك
للجروب