

THE LEGEND

Series
For English

New Hello - 2nd prep

Unit-1-2-3-chapter 1

الترم الأول

Prepared by

 MR. Mahmoud El sharkawy

مع أطيب التمنيات
محمود الشرقاوى

011 22 175 175 - 0120 36 21 854

الصف الثانى الإعدادي



Your Target



GRAMMAR:- Ability : can can't necessity \ obligation must – mustn't.

READING:- Read about school around the world.

LISTENING:- To a tour of school building .

SPEAKING :- Giving locations of places in building .

WRITING:- Writing about your school for a web site.

1-Vocabularies

library	مكتبة	English	إنجليزي
toilet	دورة مياه	P E	تربية بدنية
playground	ملعب	subject	مادة دراسية
classroom	فصل	school rules	قواعد مدرسية
corridor	طريقة	location	موقع
floor	طابق	karate	كاراتيه
stairs	سلالم	hour	ساعة
lessons	دروس - حصص	countries	دول
important	هام	Egypt	مصر
office	مكتب	China	الصين
laboratory	معمل	get ready	يستعد
quiz	اختبار قصير	then	بعد ذلك
music	موسيقي	social	اجتماعي
maths	رياضيات	different	مختلف
science	علوم	side	جانب
sports	رياضة	test	اختبار
Arabic	عربي	each	كل
polite	مهدب	fridge	ثلاجة
careful	حريص	engineer	مهندس
windy	كثير الرياح	only	فقط
river	نهر	break	فسحة
text	نص	student	طالب



exercise	تمرين	end	نهاية
words	كلمات	first	الأول
How long	كم مدة	website	موقع انترنت
ability	قدرة	tour	جولة
necessity	ضرورة	ground	ارض
obligation	إلزام	bottom	قاع
partner	شريك	top	قمة
in pairs	في ثنائيات	above	فوق
helpful	متعاون	which	أي
another	آخر	before	قبل
tools	أدوات	after	بعد
downstairs	دور سفلى	at the bottom of the stairs	أسفل السلم
upstairs	دور علوي	at the end of the corridor	نهاية الطرقة
ground floor	الدور الأرضي	at the top of the stairs	أعلى السلم
first floor	الدور الأول	in the middle	في وسط
opposite the lab	أمام المعمل	between	بين
Next to the library	بجوار المكتبة	behind	خلف

تصريفات أفعال 2- irregular verbs

talk	يتكلم	talked	talked
travel	يسافر	traveled	traveled
change	يغير	changed	changed
speak	يتحدث	spoke	spoken
practise	يمارس	practised	practised
study	يدرس	studied	studied
arrive	يصل	arrived	arrived
hurt	يؤلم - يؤذي	hurt	hurt
discuss	يناقش	discussed	discussed
learn	يتعلم	learned	learned
pack	يحزم خقائبه - يعبئ	packed	packed
put on	يرتدي	put	put
compare	يقارن	compared	compared
ask	يسأل	asked	asked
choose	- يختار	chose	chosen
say	يقول	said	said
fall	يقع	fell	fallen
stand up	يقف	stood	stood
need	يحتاج	needed	needed
think	يعتقد	thought	thought
walk into	يمشى	walked	walked



3-Reading and Listenig

- Read the website about students in different countries. How many lessons do they have each day?

1

I'm Salma and I'm from Egypt. Today, We got English, maths, social studies, Arabic, science and music. We have our science lessons in the laboratory. We must be careful in it! It's next to the library and opposite the toilets. We mustn't talk in the lessons, but we can talk at break in the playground. After break we have music. The music room is at the end of the corridor. It is on the first floor so I walk up the stairs.

2

My name's Jin Zhang. I'm a student at a sports school in China. You must be good at sports to go to this school. Today, I've got English, maths and science.

The English classroom is on the first floor. After lunch. We can go downstairs to the changing room to get ready for PE. Then I must practise karate for five hours in the gym. I like karate. I travel to school by bus. The bus can't go into the playground, so it stops just outside the school gates.



-Tapescript



Teacher : Hello, Salma. This is Amal. She's a new girl in our class. Can you show her where to go for her lessons?

Salma : Of course! I'll give you a tour of our school!

Amal : Thank you!

Salma : Let's start on the ground floor ... This is the office here at the bottom of the stairs on the right. The toilets are next to it. And that's the door to the playground at the end of the corridor. We go there at break.

Now let's go upstairs. Right, here we are at the top of the stairs on the first floor. The room on the right is the library. That's where we read books and use the computers. And next to the library is the laboratory, where we have our science lessons.

Amal : Which classroom is ours?

Salma : It's opposite the laboratory. There are three classrooms there, and ours is number 6 in the middle. Now let's go downstairs. Come and meet my friends. It's break, so they are in the playground.



4-Language notes

1- give a tour : يأخذ في جولة - يعطى جولة

2- at break فى الفسحة

3- start on the ground floor يبدأ من الدور الأرضى

4- talk in يتحدث أثناء

5- Do the quiz: يقوم باختبار قصير

6- at the end of : فى نهاية

7- The best time to: أفضل وقت لـ

8-get ready for يستعد لـ - يتجهز لـ

9- pack your bag for حزم حقائبك من أجل

10- put your hand up ارفع يديك

11- opposite the

12- in the middle of

13- at the top of

14-at the bottom of

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

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5-Grammar

NECESSITY AND OBLIGATION الضرورة والإلزام

can, can't, must, mustn't for permission and obligation

can can't

تستخدم للتعبير عن القدرة ... والأذن

must mustn't

تستخدم للتعبير عن الضرورة والإلزام والتحريم

تستخدم (can) للتعبير عن القدرة

- 1- I can speak English .
- 2-She can swim fast .
- 3- He can play football.

يمكن استخدام (Can) للتعبير عن الأذن

- 1-You can go out now .
- 2-Can I go to the cinema , dad ?
- 3-Can I open the window , please ?

تستخدم (must) للتعبير عن الضرورة . important or necessity

- 1-You must do your homework every day .
- 2-You must wash your hands before you eat or cook.
- 3-You must wash fruit and vegetables before you eat them.

تستخدم (mustn't) للتعبير عن الإلزام أو التحريم Obligation .

- 1-You mustn't be late for school.
- 2-You mustn't leave the cooker on all night.
- 3-We must not talk in class when the teacher is talking. We must listen.



6-Practise

1-Supply the missing parts in the following dialogue:

Teacher: Hello, Sama. This is Shimaa. She's a new girl in our class. can you show her where to go for her lessons?

Sama: Of course! I 'll give you aof our school.

Shimaa: Thank you.

Sama: Let's start on the ground floor . This is the office here at the bottom of theon the right. The toilets are next to it. And that 's the door to the playground at the end of the We go there at

2 Supply the missing in the following mini-dialogues :

1.MR.Sharkawy :

Ahmed : He lives in Ein Shams.

2-Gana :

Mohaned : I go to school by bus.

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

1- You..... look right and left before you cross the road.

a) can b) must c) mustn't d) can't

2- Go up the stairs. The laboratory is on the first.....

a) gate. b) corridor c) upstairs d) floor.

3- You..... stay in the library after six o'clock because it closes then.

a) must b) can't c) can d) did

4-Classroom 5 is on the..... floor.

a) first b) two c) fifty d) three

5- The changing room is..... the gym.

a) next b) above c) opposite d) under

6- Shimaa has after break.

a) Arabic b) English c) maths d) music

7- Sara walks the stairs to study music.

a) of b) down c) up d) for

8- The laboratory is on thefloor

a) first b) second c) third d) fourth

9- They have PE on

a) sunday b) Monday c) Tuesday d) Thursday

10- You must be careful when you are in the.....

a) laboratory b) music room c) art class d) corridor

11- When I finish my homework, I can watch.....

a) out b) the dishes c) a bike d) television.

12- You mustn't put youron the chair.



- a) ears b) eyes c) feet d) hair
- 13- The most polite way to ask a question is to put your hand
- a) in b) at c) of d) up
- 14- After English, it's..... .After that, we've got maths.
- a) gate b) break c) lab d) corridor
- 15- There is a bus stop outside the school.....
- a) door b) stairs. c) ground. d) gates
- 16- Go up the stairs. The laboratory is on the first.....
- a) gate. b) corridor. c) upstairs. d) floor.
- 17- 6 It is best toyour school bag the night before you go to school.
- a) pack b) place c) put d) plan

4-Read the following , then answer the questions :

I'm Nancy and I'm from Lebanon . Today, We got Arabic, maths, science and music. We have our science lessons in the laboratory. We must be careful in it! It's opposite the toilets and next to the library. We have break in the playground. At break, we can talk and have sandwiches. After break, we have music. The music room is at the end of the corridor. It is on the first floor so I walk up the stairs.

A) Answer the following questions :

- 1 - What does Nancy do at break?
.....
- 2- Where is Nancy from?
.....
- 3- How many subjects has she got today?
.....

5- Read and correct the underlined words:

- 1 You can eat in the classroom.
- 2- We must to go to the laboratory for our science lessons.
- 3- We must use the playground when it is raining.
- 4- You must eat not in the changing room.
- 5 -We can't stayed after six o'clock.
- 6- I bought some flowers from the bakery.
- 4- You must be careless in the lab.

6- Write a paragraph more five sentences about your school :-

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....



7-Dictation



	طريقة		جولة
	طابق		أعلى السلم
	سلام		بين
	دروس - حصص		أدوات
	هام		قاع
	يسافر		يؤلم - يؤذى
	يغير		يناقش
	اجتماعي		مختلف
	اختبار		جانب
	يسأل		يقف
	- يختار		يحتاج
	الدور الأرضي		يمارس
	الدور الأول		دروس - حصص
	طريقة		هام

8- Test



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Unit 2 Around the city حول المدينة



Your Target



GRAMMAR:- The past simple tense.

READING:- Read a tourist leaflet about places in a city.

LISTENING:- To a tour guide giving a talk .

SPEAKING :- Talking about historical places....Interrupting someone politely.

WRITING:- Writing a paragraph about an important place .

1-Vocabularies

country	دولة	lighthouse	منارة
city	مدينة كبيرة	fort	حصن
Town	مدينة صغيرة	garden	حديقة
village	قرية	restaurant	مطعم
island	جزيرة	museum	متحف
end	طرف - نهاية	bridge	كوبري
however	مع ذلك	palace	قصر
busy	مشغول	citadel	قلعة
too	جداً - ايضاً	pavement	رصيف
visitor	زائر	mosque	مسجد
leaflet	كتيب	high	عالي
across	عبر	outside	خارج
east	الشرق	inside	داخل
side	جانب	stones	حجارة
face	وجه - يواجه	wall	حائط
each	كل	other	اخر
danger	خطر	cousin	ابن عم
dangerous	خطير	tourists	سياح
himself	نفسه	guide	مرشد
research	يبحث	weather	طقس
date	تاريخ	traveler	مسافر - رحاله
fact	حقيقة	building	مبنى



enter	يدخل	Romans	الرومان
reporter	مراسل	sailor	بحار
several	عديد	monuments	اثار
popular	محبوب	tower	برج
		around	حول
politely	بأدب	famous for	مشهور بـ
describe	يصف	view	منظر - مشهد
once	ذات مرة	tour guide	مرشد سياحي
Beautiful - handsome	جميلة	Sultan	سلطان
earthquake	زلزال	Wonderful	رائع
very often	غالبا	answer	يجيب

تصريفات أفعال 2- irregular verbs

interrupt	يقاطع	interrupted	interrupted
continue	يستمر	continued	continued
protect	يحمي	protected	protected
complete	يكمل	completed	completed
bring	يحضر	brought	brought
read	يقرأ	read	read
become	يصبح	became	become
buy	يشترى	bought	bought
take	يأخذ	took	taken
make	يصنع	made	made
know	يعرف	knew	known
build	يبني	built	built
teach	يعلم	taught	taught
write	يكتب	wrote	written
see	يرى	saw	seen
go	يذهب	went	gone
sit	يجلس	sat	sat
get	يحصل على	got	got

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3-Reading and Listenig

BEAUTIFUL CAIRO



1

The 382-metre-long Qasr al-Nil Bridge, with its two lion statues at each end, crosses over the Nile. There was a bridge here, Gezira Bridge, in 1872. However, the bridge became too busy, so Cairo needed a bigger one. King Fuad opened Qasr al-Nil Bridge in 1933. Many people like to walk along the pavements of the bridge in the evenings. You can walk across it from the east side to Gezira Island. There are wonderful views of the river from the bridge.



2

The Citadel in Cairo is one of the most important monuments in Egypt. You can see its towers from a long way away, Some people call it Salah al-Din's Castle. This is because Salah al-Din-Ayouby, the famous king, built it to protect Cairo. It took eight years to complete. Work began in 1176 and finished in 1184. There are also four museums in the Citadel You can visit several mosques, too.



3

The Muntazah palace is by the sea in Alexandria. King Abbas the 2nd built this as a home for himself in 1892. It has two towers and high walls around it on three sides. The other side faces the sea. You can't go inside the building now, but you can visit the beautiful gardens.





-Tapescript

Tour guide: North Castle was once very beautiful. The tower on the left was higher than it is today. There were three floors and on each floor, there was one large room.

Tourist 1: Excuse me. Can I ask you a question? Was there a river around the castle?

Tour guide: Yes, there was. That's why there is a bridge here. There were lots of fish in the river. But the river is dry now.

Tourist 2: That's interesting.

Tour guide: Yes, the weather was very different here four hundred years ago.

Tourist 1: Can I just ask who built the castle?

Tour guide: The king built it. He started building it in 1666 and finished it five years later in 1671. Now, where was I ?

Tourist 2: You were talking about the weather.

Tour guide: Yes, it was very green here then. It rained a lot. Now, it doesn't rain very often. Now, I'll tell you about the rooms.

tourist 1: You I'm sorry to interrupt, but did the king live in the castle?

Tour guide: Yes, he did. OK, I was talking about the rooms. The room at the top of the tower was the dining room. on the second floor was the bed room. Now , let's go up these stairs to see the walls.

2 Read about the buildings and check your answers to exercise 1.
Then complete the text with the past simple form of these verbs

build can damage finish stand ~~start~~ use visit

The Lighthouse of Alexandria stood on a small island near Alexandria to help boats at night. It was built at the time of King Ptolemy. He **1** started building it in about 290 BCE. He **2** building it in about 283 BCE.

Many earthquakes **3** the lighthouse. When the famous traveller Ibn Battuta **4** Alexandria in 1349, he **5** not enter the lighthouse. It was too dangerous.

By 1480, there was no lighthouse. The Sultan of Egypt **6** a fort where the lighthouse once **7** He **8** some of the stones from the old lighthouse to build it. Today, visitors can see Fort Qaitbey when they visit Alexandria.



4-Language notes

1- at the time of فى عصر

2- talk about يتحدث عن talk to (شخص) يتحدث إلى

3- cross over يسير عبر - يمتد

4- walk along the يمشى عبر walk across: يمشى على طول

6- from to..... من إلى

8- one of the most واحد من أكثر

13- at the time of فى عصر

14- By 1480 بحلول عام

15- by the قريبا من...

5-Grammar

THE PRESENT SIMPLE

الماضى البسيط

Past simple (I did)

التصريف الثاني للفعل أو الفعل فى الماضى

1- *تكوينه : <<

1-Last week He gave a party.

2-I visited my uncle a week ago.

3-I finished my work.

4-She won the cup yesterday.

5-I didn't finish my work.

6-She didn't win the cup yesterday.

فعل حدث فى الماضى وانتهى

2- *يعبر عن : <<



yesterday – ago – once – in the past
in ancient times – one day

3- * بعض الكلمات تدل عليه : <<

4 - * يتم تكوين الفعل في زمن الماضي لسيط بحالتين :

1 << في حالة الأفعال المنتظمة بإضافة (d - ed -ied)

Add.....d

Like → liked

Smile → smiled

use → used

bake → baked

Added

Clean → cleaned

Help → helped

cook → cooked

wash → washed

Addied

Study → studied

Cry → cried

hurry → hurried

bury → buried

Add-ed

Stop → stopped

Hop → hopped

travel → travelled

control → controlled



2 << في حالة الأفعال الغير منتظمة (تحفظ التصريفات)

Present	مضارع	Past	ماضي
see	يرى	saw	
eat	يأكل	ate	
take	يأخذ	took	
buy	يشترى	bought	
go	يذهب	went	
send	يرسل	sent	
Write	يكتب	Wrote	



5- السؤال عن زمن الماضي البسيط بمعنى هل

؟ باقى الجملة + مصدر الفعل + الفاعل + Did

1 >>> - Did Ali like school ?

>> Yes, he did

2 >>> - Did you wash the dish ?

>> No, I didn't . I cleaned the table

*6 السؤال بأداة استفهام

؟ باقى الجملة + مصدر الفعل + الفاعل + did + أداة الاستفهام

>> What did Amal and Tamer do yesterday ?

>>> They cooked food .

المصدر + Didn't

*7 النفى فى زمن الماضي البسيط

1- Ahmed played football yesterday.

2- Ahmed didn't play football yesterday

3- We went to Luxor last week.

4- We didn't go to Luxor last week.

Exercise

Fill in the blanks with the correct simple past tense .

1- She home alone. (go)

2- The wind throughout the night. (blow)

3- An apple on his head. (drop)

4 -The Princess's ball into the well. (roll)

5 -A frog into the well and it back to her. (jump/bring)

6- Jack the highest grade in his English class. (get)

7- The party at 8:00 P.M. (begin)

8 -He his old car and a new one. (sell/buy)



6-Practise

1-Supply the missing parts in the following dialogue:

Hala: Where is fort

Ghada: It is in

Hala: Who built it?

Ghada: It was built by Sultan Qaitbey.

Hala: When was it built?

Ghada: It was in 1480.

Hala: What ca you see there?

Ghada: A beautiful view the sea.

2 Supply the missing in the following mini-dialogues :

1-Amir :-Where is The Muntazah palace ?

Bahaa:

2- Maha:

Alia : Qasr el-Nil Bridge is 382 metres long.

5-Read the following , then answer the questions :

The 382-metre-long Qasr al-Nil Bridge, with its two lion statues at each end, crosses over the Nile. There was a bridge here, Gezira Bridge, in 1872. However, the bridge became too busy, so Cairo needed a bigger one. King Fuad opened Qasr al-Nil Bridge in 1933. Many people like to walk along the pavements of the bridge in the evenings. You can walk across it from the east side to Gezira Island. There are wonderful views of the river from the bridge..

A) Answer the following questions :

1- When did open?

.....

2 -Why is the bridge a popular place for many people?

.....

3- How long is Qasral-Nil Bridge?

.....

B) Choose the correct answer :

3- Qasral-Nil Bridge crosses the Nile.

a) at b) in c) over d) of

5- The underlined word "it" refers to..... Bridge

a) Alqobba b) River Nile c) Qasral-Nil d) Gezira



6- Choose the correct answer from a, b , c or d

- 1- Sunglasses can..... your eyes from the sun
a- pour b- peel c- protect d- put
- 2- We can enter the through those metal gates.
a- king b- beach c- voyage d- palace
- 3- A king usually lives in a
a- class b- lighthouse c- room d- palace
- 4- It's a beautifulwith a lot of flowers and trees.
a- garden b- car c- carpet d- fridge
- 5- A a large building for important people
a- cattle b- castle c- button d- bottle
- 6- Athe ruler of a country
a- wife b- teacher c- kite d- king
- 7- A a place to walk on next to a road.
a- pavement b- chair c- road d- castle
- 8- Awhat you can see from a high place.
a- saw b- statue c- museum d- view -
- 9- It's.....It is something that makes you feel happy or pleased.
a- sad b- wonderful c- terrible d- useless
- 10- The castle had four, one on each corner.
a- towers b- power c- towels d- bowls
- 11- King FuadQasr al-Nil Bridge in 1933.
a) opened b) open c) opening d) opens
- 12- Salah al-Din al-Ayoubythe citadel to protect Cairo.
a) build b) building c) built d) builds
- 13- Where did you.....your new T-shirt last week?
a) bought b) buy c) buying d) buys
- 14- Did you watch the film last night ? No , I.....
a) don't b) did c) didn't d) doesn't
- 15- An..... is when the ground suddenly moves.
a)- earthquake b)-earth c- excuse d- office
- 16- Ais a strong building like a small castle.
a)- fort b-field c- garden d- park

7- Read and correct the underlined words:

- 1- I didn't met you yesterday.
- 2- Can you read this tourist leafbook for me.
- 3- Salah al-Din was the queen of Egypt in the twelfth century.
- 4- There is a beautiful few from the top of the mountain.
- 5- 1- Mona always remembers her kind English teach.
- 6- The road through the town has a wide payment for people to walk on.
- 7- The king builled the walls to protect the city.



8- Write a paragraph more five sentences about an old place :-

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

7- Dictation

يرى	قرية	
يذهب	جزيرة	
يجلس	طرف- نهاية	
يحصل على	مع ذلك	
عالي	يعلم	
خارج	يكتب	
داخل	يرى	
حجارة	منارة	
حائط	حصن	
ابن عم	حديقة	
سياح	مطعم	
مرشد	يقاطع	
طقس	يستمر	
مسافر	يحمي	

8- Test

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And enjoy yourself
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Unit 3 At th weekend في نهاية الأسبوع



Your Target



- **Grammar** Future forms: *going to* and *will*
- **Reading** Reading emails about weekend plans
- **Listening** Listening to telephone conversations
- **Speaking** Making arrangements on the phone
- **Writing** Writing an email about future plans

1-Vocabularies

trip	رحلة	activities	أنشطة
journey	رحلة	plans	خطط
party	حفلة	relatives	أقارب
park	حديقة	definitely	حتما / قطعاً
area	منطقة	yourself	نفسك
desert	الصحراء	for example	على سبيل المثال
weekend	نهاية الأسبوع	of course	طبعاً
natural	طبيعي	dark clouds	سحب داكنة
ancient site	موقع قديم	what time	ما الوقت
coast	ساحل	flying cars	سيارات طائرة
whale	حوت	western	غربية
fossil	حفريّة	decide to	يقرر أن
skeleton	هيكل عظمي	relatives	أقارب
bone	عظمة	definitely	حتما / قطعاً
around	حول	yourself	نفسك
England	انجلترا	for example	على سبيل المثال
world	العالم	of course	طبعاً
country	دولة	dark clouds	سحب داكنة
city	مدينة كبيرة	what time	ما الوقت
town	مدينة صغيره	flying cars	سيارات طائرة
village	قرية	western	غربية
countryside	الريف	decide to	يقرر أن
good for	مفيد لـ	fun	مرح



going to	سوف	excited	مسرور
future	المستقبل	exciting	مثير
waiter	النادل	UNESCO	اليونسكو
glass	زجاج	far	بعيد
favourite	مفضل	road	طريق
temple	معبد	easily	بسهولة
parent	والد / أب	through	خلال
grandparent	الجد	million	مليون
any	أي	project	مشروع
anyone	أي أحد	lake	بحيرة
idea	فكرة	space	فضاء
soon	قريبا	sky	سماء

تصريفات أفعال 2- irregular verbs

come back	يعود	came	come
call	يتصل	called	called
look after	يعتني بـ	looked	looked
thank	يشكر	thanked	thanked
think		thought	thought
send	يرسل	sent	sent
phone	يتصل	phoned	phoned
want	يريد	wanted	wanted
carry	يحمل	carried	carried
crash	يتحطم	crashed	crashed
hope	يأمل	hoped	hoped
enjoy	يستمتع	enjoyed	enjoyed
arrange	يرتب	arranged	arranged
ride	يركب	rode	ridden
drive	يقود	drove	driven
feel better	يشعر بتحسن	felt better	felt better
speak	يتحدث	spoke	spoken
find	يجد	found	found
give	يعطي	gave	given
stay	يبقى	stayed	stayed



3-Reading and Listenig

1

Hi Hassan,

I'm very excited about next weekend. We're going to go on a long journey to the countryside. We're going to stay with my grandparents on their farm! My dad's going to drive us there after school on Thursday. What are you going to do at the weekend? Have you got any plans?

Tarek



2

Hello Tarek,

I hope you enjoy yourself on the farm. Will you send me some photos?

Next Friday is going to be an exciting day for our family. We're all going to go to a big party at my uncle's house. My relatives from England are going to come. It will be fun to meet them for the first time.

On Saturday, we're going to visit an ancient site, the temples at Abu Simbel. I'm doing a project about them. Then we're going to have a picnic, too. Enjoy your weekend!

Hassan



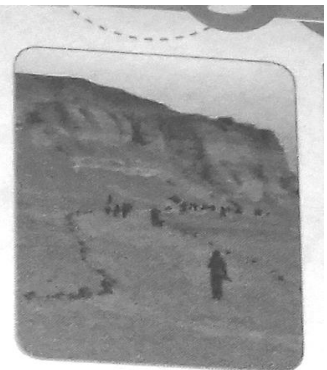
3

WADI AL-HITAN

Wadi al-Hitan is a large area in the Western Desert. It is a very important natural site because there are many whale bones, skeletons and fossils there. The fossils are 40-50 million years old.



People first found the bones and fossils in 1902. At that time, there were not many visitors to the area because the desert roads were too difficult to drive on. By the 1980s, people could drive more easily through the desert and more visitors started arriving.



In 2005, UNESCO* decided that Wadi al-Hitan should be protected.

There are other famous places like Wadi al-Hitan that UNESCO protects around the world. For example, the Jurassic Coast is an area in the south of England where some of the fossils are over 100 million years old.





-Tapescript

2. Listen to a telephone conversation. What are Huda and her family going to do?

Mrs Sabri : Hello.

Huda : Hello, Mrs Sabri . Is Salma there, please?

Mrs Sabri : Who's speaking, please?

Huda : This is Huda.

Mrs Sabri : No, I'm sorry, Salma isn't here at the moment, Huda. She's visiting her aunt.

Huda : When will she be home?

Mrs Sabri : I think she 'll be home at about half past five. Can I take a message?

Huda : Yes, can you ask her to phone me, please?

Mrs Sabri : Yes, of course.

Huda : Thank you very much. Goodbye, Mrs Sabri.

Mrs Sabri : Goodbye, Huda.
(sound of phone ringing and being answered)

Ali : Hello, Ali speaking.

Salma : Hello, Ali this is Salma . May I speak to your sister, please?

Ali : Yes, just a moment, please.
(calling) Huda ! Salma wants to talk to you. (pause)

Huda : Hi, Salma! Thank you for calling back! What are you going to do on Saturday?

Salma : I'll probably stay at home and read my book. Why? Are you going to do anything?

Huda : Yes, we're going to have a picnic in the park. Do you want to come?

Salma : Oh, yes, that sounds fun! Thank you. What time shall I come to your house?

Huda : We're going to leave at about twelve o'clock.

Salma : OK . I'll be there at quarter to twelve.

Huda : See you then!

4-Language notes

1- exciting (صفة + ing تستخدم مع غير العاقل) مثير excited (صفة + ed تستخدم مع العاقل) مسرور

2- site موقع sight مشهد - بصر - رؤية

3- dessert حلوى desert صحراء

4- sound صوت sound يبدو



5-Grammar

-Future المستقبل

Will+ inf ----- (be + going to) + inf

1- will + inf. مصدر الفعل

Form التكوين	Negative النفى	Interrogative الاستفهام	Usage الاستخدام	Key words الكلمات الدالة
I He She It You We They will + المصدر	I He She It You We They won't + المصدر	I he she it you we they Will (الفعل)	1- اتخاذ قرار سريع. 2- تنبؤات في المستقبل بدون دليل. 3- حقائق مستقبلية. 4- عرض خدمة. 5- طلب خدمة. 6- الوعد. 7- التهديد.	- in <u>a week</u> - in the future - next <u>week</u> - 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)				

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

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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.

Grammar Practise

- 1 I can't ride a bike very well. Oh no, I/crash! *Oh no, I'm going to crash!*
- 2 I/go/the park/with my parents at the weekend. Do you want to come?
- 3 "Can anyone help me carry this heavy box?" "Yes, of course. I/help/you.
- 4 Look at the sky! It's full of dark clouds. It/rain/soon.
- 5 Do you think/there/be/flying cars/in the future?
- 6 We/visit a museum tomorrow. I'm sure it/be/interesting.

1-

2-

3-

4-

5-

6-



6-Practise



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

- 1- Hassan : Hello , can I speak to Ali , please?
Mother : Yes,-----
- 2- Mona : What are you going to do at the weekend?
Marwa : -----

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

- 1- What are you going to do (in - on - at - of) the weekend.
- 2- I am going to go (in - - on - at - of) a long journey to the countryside .
- 3- I am very (excited – excite – exciting – excitement) about next weekend.
- 4- We are going to (spend – take – make – stay) with our grandparents.
- 5- I am going to stay a week on my uncle's (farming – farm – desk – farmer)
- 6- have you got (some – no – much – any) plans for your holiday?
- 7- What are you (go – going – goes – went) to do next weekend?
- 8- I hope you enjoy (myself – himself - herself – yourself) on the farm .
- 9- Will you (send - sending – to send – sends) me some photos?
- 10-Next Friday is going to be an (excite – excited –exciting – excitement) day for us.
- 11- I will give a big (part – party – weekend – journey) on my birthday .
- 12- My uncles and my aunts are my (relatives – brothers – sisters – sons)
- 13- London is the capital of (France - Egypt – America - England)
- 14- (On – In – At – Of) Saturday , we are going to decorate our flat.
- 15- Are you going to (make – do – play – have) a project about the ancient sites.
- 16-I hope you will (make – do – play – enjoy) your weekend!
- 17-Tourists would like to (spend – take – have – stay) in comfortable hotels.
- 18-I am hungry .I think I (going to – will – am going to – go to) have a sandwich.
- 19- The sky is clear . It (will – would – isn't going to – won't) rain.
- 20- If you make mistakes , you (will – are going to – would – is going to) fail the test.
- 21- Be careful .you are going (fall – falling – to fall – fell)
- 22-Listen to this telephone (dialogue – speak – conversation – letter)
- 23- Who answers the phone when Huda asks (in – on – at – for) Salma?
- 24- (May – Would – Must – Should) I talk to Salma , Please ?
- 25-Wadi al-Hitan is a large area in the (West – East _ North _ Western) Desert .
- 26-The (faucet – face – fossils – facet) are 40 – 50 million years old.



- 27-There were many (visitors – visit – tourism – tourist) in the museum yesterday
 28-The sharks ate the whole fish and left only its (body – skeleton – meat – flesh)
 29- Dogs can eat the (poles – boons – bones – bars) of dead animals .
 30- The killer (whale – while – walls – whole) is the most dangerous sea animal .
 31- UNESCO protects the Jurassic (cost – cast – casting – coast)
 32- How can we help to protect Egypt's ancient (cinema – sites – sits – seats)

3-Correct the mistake in the following sentences:

- 1- I am not very hungry .I think I am going to have a salad .
 2- I am sure you well feel better soon.
 3- Hassan is gone to play football soon .The game starts in ten minutes.
 4-Can I leave a massage for John , please?
 5- Where are you going to spend your monthend?
 6- Abu Simbel is an important modern site.

7- Dictation

نفسك	يركب	
على سبيل المثال	يقود	
طبعاً	يشعر بتحسن	
سحب داكنة	يتحدث	
ما الوقت	يجد	
سيارات طائرة	يعطي	
غربية	حديقة	
يشكر	منطقة	
يبقى	الصحراء	
يرسل	نهاية الأسبوع	
يتصل	طبيعي	
أنشطة	موقع قديم	
خطط	ساحل	
أقارب	حوت	

8- Test





Unit 4 Sports

الالعاب الرياضيه



Your Target

Grammar

Defining relative clauses/pronouns

Reading

Reading a web page about a sports stadium

Listening

Listening to someone trying to encourage a friend to do something

Speaking

Encouraging someone to do something

Writing

Writing descriptions of sports and objects



1-Vocabularies

occroM	المغرب	northeast	شمال شرقي
tsaoc yrovl	ساحل العاج	international	دولي
aisinuT	تونس	seat	مقعد
aireglA	الجزائر	worried	قلق
nodnoL	لندن	recent	حديث
ayneK	كينيا	new	جديد
Stadium	استاد	modern	حديث
Olympic	اوليمبية	team	فريق
Wimbledon	ويمبلدون	nearly	تقريباً
competition	مسابقة	once	ذات مرة
hockey	الهوكي	pool	حمام
horse riding	ركوب الخيل	someone	شخص ما
table tennis	تنس الطاولة	subject	مادة
diving	الغطس	fit	مناسب
squash	اسكواش	tired	مرهق
basketball	كرة السلة	quickly	بسرعة
tennis	تنس	between	بين
African cup	كأس افريقيا	accident	حادث
nation	دولة - امة	young	صغير
all over	في كل أنحاء	about	حوالي
		amazing	مدهش



silver	فضة	final	نهائي
other	اخر	magazine	مجلة
university	جامعة	few	قليل
airport	مطار	story	قصة
grade	صف	distance	مسافة
café	مقهى	habit	عادة
life	حياة	poem	قصيدة
racket	مضرب	toy	لعبة
boring	ممل	simple	بسيط

تصريفات أفعال 2- irregular verbs

include	يتضمن	included	included
encourage	يشجع	encouraged	encouraged
remember	يتذكر	remembered	remembered
love	يحب	loved	loved
change	يغير	changed	changed
invent	يخترع	invented	invented
try	يحاول	tried	tried
dance	يرقص	danced	danced
take turns	يتناوب	took turns	taken turns
become	يصبح	became	become
Say	يقول	said	said
go on	يستمر	went on	gone on
show	يعرض	showed	shown
win	يفوز	won	Won

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

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Cairo International Stadium

Cairo International Stadium is in Nasr City, which is in the northeast of Cairo and about ten kilometres from the airport. The stadium has 75,000 seats for people who want to watch sports. In 2006, this was the place where football teams played in the African Cup of Nations. Sixteen teams from countries all over Africa played in this competition, including Kenya, Morocco and Tunisia. The final was between Egypt and the Ivory Coast. Egypt won the competition, for the fifth time!

Cairo International Stadium is the home of Egyptian football. You can watch nearly all of the most important football matches there. But there are lots of spaces which are used for other sports: tennis, basketball, hockey, table tennis, squash and karate. There is a 50-metre swimming pool and diving pool. There is also a stadium where you can watch horse riding.

• Ramy Ashour is an Egyptian *who* is the number one international squash player. Squash is the sport *which* he loves, so he is sorry that it is not an Olympic sport. He is working hard to change this.

• Ibrahim Hamato is an amazing man *who* plays table tennis for Egypt. When he was ten, he had an accident *which* changed his life. Now he has no arms, but he plays table tennis very well.

• Michael Jordan is an American basketball player *who* once didn't get into the school basketball team, but he didn't stop trying, and he became one of the best players in the world.



-Tapescript

- Huda: Hi, Lama. Let's go to the sports centre and play squash.*
- Lama: I last played squash two years ago. I can't remember how to play it.*
- Huda: Don't worry, it's not difficult. You play tennis, don't you? Squash is similar to tennis.*
- Lama: I like tennis, but I'm not very good at squash!*
- Huda: Oh, come on, it'll be fun!*
- Lama: I'll get tired very quickly. I'm not very fit.*
- Huda: Oh, go on! You can do it!*
- Lama: All right! I'll play.*
- Huda: Let's do some exercises first. When you get fitter, you'll be good at squash. Let's run to the end of the road.*
- Lama: That's a long way.*
- Huda: Come on, you can do it!*
- Lama: OK. I'll do it.*
- Huda: Great! One, two, three – let's run!*

4-Language notes

Encouraging someone to do something

Don't worry, it's not difficult.

Oh, come on, it'll be fun!

Oh, go on!

You can do it!

Agreeing to do something

All right! I'll (play).

OK. I'll (do it).



5-Grammar

Relative clauses (Relative pronoun)

العبارات الموصولة \ ضمائر الوصل (الذي ، التي)

ضمائر الوصل هي مجموعة من الكلمات توصف شيئاً ما أو شخصاً ما أو مكان ما ، كما أنها تأتي بعد الاسم الذي يُوصَف.

- This is the bag which I bought last week.
- The man who lives next door is very rich.

- وتُستخدم ضمائر الوصل الآتية في كالتالي:-

Who (that)	→	for people	للعاقل (فاعل أو مفعول)
Which (that)	→	for things or animals	للأشياء أو الحيوانات (فاعل أو مفعول)
Where	→	for places	للأماكن
When	→	a period of time	فترة أو مدة زمنية

- 1 This is the place
- 2 Football is a sport
- 3 A good friend is someone
- 4 Cairo is the city
- 5 English is a subject

Who \ that

(1) تحل محل الفاعل العاقل ويأتي بعدها الفعل.

- 1) That is the scientist. He won the Noble Prize.
- That is the scientist who / that won the Noble Prize.
- 2) The girl is my daughter. She got the medal.
- The girl who \ that got the medal is my daughter.

(2) تحل محل المفعول العاقل ويأتي بعدها الفاعل.

- 3) The man is my uncle. You met him yesterday.
- The man who \ that \ you met yesterday is my uncle.



Which \ that

(1) محل الفاعل غير العاقل ويأتي بعدها الفعل.

- 1) We bought a new car. It is very expensive.
- We bought a new car which \ that is very expensive.

- 2) The books are mine. They are on the shelf.
- The books which \ that are on the shelf are mine.

(2) محل المفعول العاقل ويأتي بعدها الفاعل.

- 3) The train left at ten o'clock. We caught the train.
- The train which \ that we caught left at ten o'clock.
- The train we caught left at ten o'clock.

Where

(1) حيث وتحل محل المكان ويأتي قبلها المكان مباشرةً.

- 1) This is my school. I study in it.
- This is my school where I study.
- This is my school which I study in.
- This is my school in which I study.

When

(1) حيث وتحل محل الزمان ويأتي قبلها مباشرة الزمان

- 1) June is a month. Students take exams in June.
- June is a month when students take exams.
- 2) I usually visit my uncles on Friday.
- Friday is the day when I usually visit my uncles.

نراعى في استخدام which ما يلي

1- نستخدم which مع المكان إذا استخدمنا حرف الجر:-

- 1) This is the house. I live in it.
- This is the house which I live in.
- This is the house in which I live.

2- نستخدم which مع المكان إذا لم يُذكر حدث يتم داخل المكان:-

- 2) This is the house. I built it last year.
- This is the house which I built last year.

3- نستخدم which مع المكان إذا جاء فعل بعد المكان مباشرة بدون فاعل:-

- 3) Ali went to the clinic. It was a kilometer from the hospital.
- Ali went to the clinic which was a kilometer from the hospital.



6-Practise

1-Complete mini- dialogues:

1- Mazin : I want to learn to play table tennis , but I don't think I will be good at it .

Salem : Don't -----

2- Ola : I wrote a story but I am worried that people won't like it.

Riham: Oh, go -----! Read it to me I like your stories .

2- Choose the correct answer

1- I am Egyptian . I come from (Morocco – Tunisia – Egypt – Kenya.

2- (Morocco – Kenya – Ivory coast – Soth Africa) is an Arab country .

3- (Morocco – Kenya – Tunisia – Egypt) lies between Libya and Algeria.

4-Ivory (cost – coast – cast – casting) is an African country .

5- How many players are in the volleyball (team – teens – room – ball)

6- Will you watch the match on TV or on (desk – play – stadium – station)

7- You should be tall to be a good (basketball – tennis – judo – football) player.

8- I'd like to go (dancing – diving – riding – playing) n the Red Sea .

9- You hit the ball with a stick in the (basketball – volleyball – football – hockey) game.

10-Do you like horse (eating – swimming – squash – riding) ?

11- (Squash – Basketball – Volleyball – Hockey) is a sport played by only two players.

12-I am good at (tablet – desk – chair – table) tennis.

13- Cairo international (bookshop – Stadium – Football – pool) is in Nasr city.

14- I will go to the (café – station – railway – airport) to travel by plane.

15- Can you book me a (chair – desk – stool – seat) at the stadium?

16-How many time did Egypt win the African (Cup – Car – Class – Computer)?

17-Sixteen teams from all over Africa play in the (compete – cup – competition – cinema)

18-The final was between Egypt and the Ivory (coast – coast – costume – coastal)

19-You can watch all of the (films – plays – animals – matches) on the stadium.

20-Huda encourages her friend lama (do – to do – doing – did) some sports.

21-Why don't you (read – to read – reading – reads) this book?

22- Let's (play – do – go – visit) swimming.

23- Would you like (going – g – to go – goes) to the museum with me?

24-Ramy Ashour is an international (football – tennis- hockey – squash) player.

25- A rat is an animal (who – which – where – when) doesn't like cats .

26-This is the man (who – which – where – when) lives next door .

27- This is the school (that – who – which – where) I learn .

28- It is the room (who – which – where – when) Mai works .



- 29- Tennis is a game (where – when – which – who) many people enjoy.
 30- That's the sports club (where – that – which – when) my brother plays basketball.
 31- hamdi is the boy (whose – when – who – whom) can swim very fast.
 32- This is the bird (that – who – where – when) lives in the desert.
 33- That is the shop (when – where – which – that) Magda bought her jumper.
 34-Arabic is a language(when – where – whose - which) is spoken in many countries.
 35-This is the pool (that – when – where – who) I swam for the first time.

7- Dictation

	مقعد		جامعة
	قلق		مطار
	حديث		صف
	جديد		مقهى
	حديث		حياة
	فريق		نهائي
	يغير		مجلة
	يخترع		قليل
	يحاول		قصة
	يرقص		مسافة
	يتناوب		عادة
	يصبح		يستمر
	يقول		يعرض
	مسابقة		يفوز

8- Test



Daniel Defoe ROBINSON CRUSOE

A small Note about the writer (Daniel Defoe)

نبذة مختصرة عن الكاتب



Daniel Defoe was born in London in 1660. He studied hard at school and had many interesting jobs. He was a business man who bought and sold things, he travelled to a lot of different countries. In the early 1770s, he worked as a **reporter** in London.

Defoe wrote his first book, **Robinson Crusoe**, in 1719 when he was 59. It was very successful. Many people think that this is the first novel in English. He also wrote other novels: **Moll Flanders**, **Colonel Jack** and his last novel **Roxana**, in 1724. Defoe died in London when he was 70 years old.

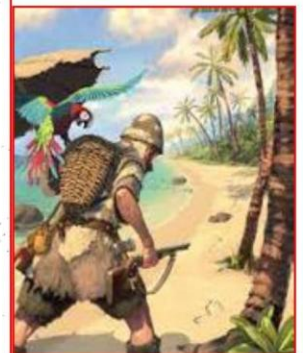
The theme of the story

A true story?

In the 1600s, people were interested in science and new inventions. Sailors wanted to travel to new countries and see new things. Sometimes sailors were at sea for three or four years.

Defoe took the idea for *Robinson Crusoe* from the true story of Alexander Selkirk. Selkirk was a sailor who spent four years alone on a small island near South America. In 1709, an English ship rescued him. Selkirk then wrote about his life and he became very famous.

Robinson Crusoe is like Selkirk. He made a good home on the island and grew his own food. He had animals and he made his own clothes. He learnt to live alone.



Vocabulary _____ أهم المفردات

interesting	ممتع - جيد	Travel - travelled	يسافر
countries	دول - بلدان	first book	أول كتاب
successful	ناجح	die - died	مات
business	اعمال	born	ولد
reporter	صحفي - مراسل	write - wrote	كتب
novel	رواية	different	مختلف

The characters

• Robinson Crusoe:

- He was an English man who was born in York in 1632.
- He wanted to go to sea and become a sailor.

• Friday:

- A prisoner who was rescued from the dangerous men by Crusoe.
- He wanted to be Crusoe's slave but Crusoe refused.
- Crusoe named him Friday because he rescued him that day.

Questions & answers

1. Who wrote *Robinson Crusoe*?

- Daniel Defoe.

2. Where was Daniel Defoe born? When?

- Daniel Defoe was born in London in 1660.

3. What was Defoe's first book?

- Robinson Crusoe.

4. How old was Daniel Defoe when he wrote *Robinson Crusoe*?

- When he was 59.

5. Mention four of Defoe's novels.

- *Robinson Crusoe*, *Moll Flanders*, *Colonel Jack*, and his last novel *Roxana*.



6 . What were people interested in the 1600s?

- They were interested in science and new inventions.

7 . What did sailors want to do in the 1600s?

- They wanted to travel to new countries and see new things.

8 . What did Defoe take the idea for Robinson Crusoe from?

- He took it from the true story of Alexander Selkirk's story.

9 . Who was Alexander Selkirk?

- He was a sailor who spent four years alone on a small island near South America.

10 . How did Crusoe get his own food on the island?

- He grew his own food.

11 Do you think life as a sailor in the 1600s was dangerous or safe?

12 Would you like to live alone on an island? Why/ Why not?

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

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CHAPTER ONE

The summary of chapter 1

ملخص القصة

Robinson Crusoe was born in 1632 in York in England. He worked hard at school. His parents wanted him to find a good job, but he wanted to go to sea and become a sailor.

When he was 18, He went to London and found a ship which was sailing to a country in West Africa Guinea. He bought some goods which he wanted to sell in Guinea and got on the ship. A short time later, the ship left London.

During a long voyage, Crusoe become a good sailor. When the ship arrived in Guinea, he sold his goods and went back to London with a lot of money. In London, Crusoe bought more goods to sell and he sailed towards Guinea again. When they were sailing to Africa, some pirates took the ship.

The pirates took Crusoe and the other sailors to Morocco and sold them as slaves. After two years, Crusoe was very unhappy and he wanted to escape. One day, he took a small fishing boat. He put some food and water in the boat and he sailed out to sea.

After some days in the small boat, a ship sailed by and the captain of the ship rescued Crusoe. The captain was a kind man and his ship took Crusoe to Brazil, where he became a farmer and lived happily. After a few years, Crusoe wanted to be a trader again and in 1659 he sailed with some friends to Guinea to sell more goods.



During their voyage, the ship sailed into a big storm. The storm became worse and finally the ship started to sink. All the sailors were thrown into the sea. The next morning, Crusoe wake up on a beach, but he couldn't see any of his friends, only the ship's two cats. There was nobody from the ship with him.

He looked around the beach and he found a small river where he could wash and drink some water. The first night, he slept in a big tree so that he was safe from dangerous animals or people.



Vocabulary _____ أهم المفردات

parents	الوالدين	slaves	عبد
become	اصبح	escape	يهرب
sailor	بحار	rescued	انقذ
found	وجد	captain	قبطان
goods	بضائع	trader	تاجر
got on	صعد (سفينه- سيارة)	storm	عاصفه
left	غادر	worse	أسوء
during	اثناء	started	بدأ
voyage	رحله قصيره	sink	يغرق
towards	باتجاه	safe	أمن
pirates	قراصنه	dangerous	خطير
thrown	القي - قذف	nobody	ولا واحد

1 Match the words and the definitions

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> h beach</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> captain</p> <p>3 <input type="checkbox"/> during</p> <p>4 <input type="checkbox"/> escape</p> <p>5 <input type="checkbox"/> goods</p> <p>6 <input type="checkbox"/> pirate</p> <p>7 <input type="checkbox"/> slave</p> <p>8 <input type="checkbox"/> throw</p> <p>9 <input type="checkbox"/> trader</p> <p>10 <input type="checkbox"/> voyage</p> | <p>a a person who has to work for another person for no money</p> <p>b a person who buys and sells things to make money</p> <p>c a long trip by boat or ship</p> <p>d the most important person on a boat or a ship</p> <p>e a dangerous thief who takes money and people from ships</p> <p>f things which you can buy or sell</p> <p>g run away from a bad situation</p> <p>h sand, etc. that is next to the sea</p> <p>i all through a period of time</p> <p>j make something fly through the air</p> |
|---|---|



Questions & answers

1. When was Robinson Crusoe born? When?

- Robinson Crusoe was born in 1632 in York in England.

2. What did Robinson Crusoe want to be?

- He wanted to be a sailor.

3. What did Crusoe do when he was 18?

- He went to London and found a ship which was sailing to Guinea.

4. What does Crusoe take to Guinea from London? Why?

- He took some goods to sell them in Guinea.

5. What does Crusoe bring back to London from Guinea?

- He went back to London with a lot of money.

6. What did the pirates do to Crusoe and the sailors?

- They took them to Morocco and sold them as slaves.

7. How did Crusoe escape?

- He took a small fishing boat. He put some food and water in the boat and he sailed out to sea.

8. Who saved Crusoe when he was on the small boat?

- The captain of the ship which sailed by.

9. Where did the ship take Crusoe? What did he do there?

- The ship took Crusoe to Brazil, where he became a farmer.

10. How did the ship sink in the sea?

- The ship sailed into a big storm.



Your turn:- General exercises

1. Why do you think Crusoe wanted to become a sailor?

.....

2. What kind of goods do you think he bought to sell in Africa?

.....

3. Why do you think he decided to leave Brazil and become a trader again?

.....

4. Do you think Crusoe was too young to leave home and sail to Guinea? Why/Why not?

.....

5. Do you think Crusoe was a brave man?

.....

6. "The first night, he slept in a big tree so that he was safe from dangerous animals or people"?

- What does this tell us about Crusoe?

.....

- Do you think that this was a good plan?

.....

1. Where did Crusoe sell his goods?

.....

2. What did Crusoe do in Brazil?

.....

3. What did Crusoe's parents want him to do?

.....

4. When did Crusoe go to London?

.....

5. Who took the ship to Morocco?

.....

6. How long did Crusoe stay in Morocco?

.....

7. What did Crusoe do to be safe from dangerous animals or people?

.....

8. When did Crusoe become a good sailor?

.....

.....



CHAPTER TWO

The summary of chapter 2 ملخص القصة

The next morning, Crusoe decided to swim back to the ship before it sank. He founded some boxes of rice, cheese and meat. He looked for his friends, but there was nobody on the ship. He built a small raft and during the next few days, he went back to the ship many times to collect food, tools, guns, knives and rope.

That night, there was another storm and the ship sank. Crusoe spent the next few months building a strong fort where he could live. He made a table and chairs and one day he found some goats. He had a lot of things from the ship which were useful. He had a small telescope, a compass, some books, pens, ink and paper. He decided to write a diary every day.



When he walked around the island, he found a beautiful valley. In the valley, there were oranges and lemon trees and melons. It was beautiful and he decided to build a second house there. One day, he caught a parrot. He taught it to say some words. This made very happy. In the next few months, he made some pots for cooking and keeping his food. He had meat from the goats and he used his rice to grow more rice.

After three years on the island, he decided to build a boat. He cut down a very large tree and he spent four months building a big boat. But he couldn't push the boat to the beach because it was too big! In the next few years, Crusoe learned to make clothes from animal skins and he built a smaller boat which he used to sail around the island. He caught some more goats and he made cheese from their milk. His life was good now. Then, one day while he was walking along the beach, he saw a man's footprint! He was very afraid and he ran back to his fort. He stayed there for three days and made his fort stronger. A few days later, he saw a fire on the beach a man's bones. The men who were visiting the island were really dangerous.



raft	مركب	footprint	آثار قدم
collect	يجمع	guns	مسدسات
goats	ماعز	knives	سكاكين
valley	وادي	rope	حبل
useful	مفيد	Parrot	ببغاء
Telescope	تليسكوب	fort	حصن
compass	بوصلة	melon	بطيخ شمام
Lemon	ليمون	diary	أجندة

Questions & answers

1 – What did Crusoe decide to swim back to the ship ?

He decided to swim back to the ship before it sank to look for his friends.

2 – What did Crusoe find n the ship?

He found some boxes of rice, cheese and meat.

3 – Did he find his friends on the ship?

No, he didn't find anyone on the ship.

4 – Why did he build a small raft?

To go back to the ship many times.

5 – Why did he go back to the ship many times?

To collect food, tools, guns, knives and ropes.

6 – Why did the ship sink in the end?

Because of another storm.

7 – How did Crusoe plan to live on the island?

He built a strong fort to live in and he made a table and chairs.

8 – What useful things did he save from the ship?

He had a small telescope, a compass, some books, pens, ink and paper.

9– Why did Crusoe take ink and paper from the ship?

To write a diary every day.

10 – How was the valley he found beautiful and useful?

There were oranges and lemon trees and melons.

11 – What did he decide to build in the valley?

He decided to build a second house.

12 – Why was Crusoe happy when he caught a parrot ?

Because he taught the parrot to say some words.



13 – Why did he make some pots?

He made some pots for cooking and keeping food.

14– How did Crusoe's life in Brazil help him on the island?

He grew rice and got meat from the goats he found.

20 – How long did he take to make the boat?

He spent four months building it.

21 – Why couldn't he push the boat to the beach?

Because it was too big.

22 – How did he make clothes?

He learnt to make clothes from animal skins.

23 – Why did he make a smaller boat ?

To sail around the island?

24 – What surprised him one day on the island?

He saw a man's footprint and he was afraid.

Your turn:- General exercises

B) Complete the following to make meaningful sentences:

1 – Crusoe decided to swim to the ship before it

2 – When Crusoe went to the ship he saw

3 – He went to the ship to collect food, tools, guns, knives and

4 – The ship sank because of the

5 – He built a where he could live.

6 – He could see for a distance with a

7 – He used pens and to write what happened every day.

8 – He used to write a every day.

9 – He found a beautiful..... when he walked around the island.

10 – In the valley , there were oranges and trees.

11 – He decided to build a second in the valley.

12 – He caught a and taught it to say some words.



- 1 . How did Crusoe's life as a farmer in Brazil help him on the island?
.....
- 2 . Crusoe had a telescope, a compass and some tools. Which of these things do you think was the most useful? Why?
.....
- 3 . Why do you think Crusoe decided to build a fort and not a house?
.....
- 4 What did Crusoe bring from the ship before it sank?
.....
- 5 Why couldn't Crusoe take his first boat to the beach?
.....
- 6 How could Crusoe sail around the island?
.....
- 7 Why did Crusoe go back to the ship many times?
.....
- 8 Why did Crusoe build a second house in the valley?
.....
- 9 When did Crusoe decide to build a boat?
.....
- 10 What did Crusoe catch?
.....
- 11 What did Crusoe use his rice for?
.....

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

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جدول متابعة التلميذ:-

رقم تليفون ولي الامر:- (يفضل رقم 011 لسهولة المتابعة إن وجد)

مدرس المادة :- محمود الشرقاوى 01122175175 - 01203621854

الحصة	التاريخ	الإنظام	المستوي

ملاحظات

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