

مكتبة
الدراسة والتأهيل والاصادية
بجامعة القاهرة

في اللغة الإنجليزية

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UNIT

1

الوحدة
الاولى

Where we learn

Vocabulary

| | | | |
|------------|--------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| subjects | مواد دراسية | Changing room | حجرة تغيير الملابس |
| study | يدرس-دراسة | allowed | مسموح |
| How many | كم للعدد | necessity | ضرورة |
| lesson | درس | obligation | الزام |
| different | مختلف | engineers | مهندس |
| country | قطر-دولة | only | فقط |
| laboratory | معمل | tour | جولة |
| careful | حريص | ground floor | الدور الارضى |
| library | معمل | office | مكتب |
| opposite | مقابل | pack | شحن- وضع |
| toilets | مراحيض | the most | الاكثر |
| at break | اثناء الفسحة | polite | مؤدب |
| first | اول | polite way | طريقة مهذبة |
| floor | الدور | Put your hand up. | ارفع يدك |
| put on | يرتدى | school rules | قوانين المدرسة |
| China | الصين | helpful | مفيد |
| good at | جيد في | important | مهم |
| a test | اختبار | fall | يسقط |
| practise | يمارس | hurt | يؤذى |
| karate | كاراتيه | others | الآخرون |
| playground | ملعب | each side | كلا الجانبين |
| outside | خارج | sports school | مدرسة رياضية |
| stairs | سلام | downstairs | الطابق الأسفل |
| gym | نادي للجم | fridge | ثلاجة |
| gate | بوابة | windy | عاصف |
| corridor | ممر - رواق | alphabetical order | الترتيب الهجائي |
| timetable | جدول | each day | كل يوم |
| location | موقع | sports clothes | ملابس رياضية |

| School subjects | | المواد الدراسية | |
|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|--------------|
| English | انجليزي | Arabic | عربي |
| maths | رياضيات | music | موسيقى |
| social studies | دراسات اجتماعية | art | رسم |
| science | علوم | PE | تربية رياضية |
| religion | دين | Computer studies | حاسب الي |

احفظ المحادثات الآتية

- A: What subjects do you study at school?
 B: English, maths, social studies, Arabic, science and music.
- A: How many lessons do you have at school a day?
 B: I have five lessons
- A: How long do you practise sports every day?
 B: I practise sports for three hours.
- A: What's your favourite school subject?
 B: English is my favourite subject
- A: What are you good at?
 B: I'm good at English
- A: Where do you have your science lessons?
 B: We have our science lessons in the laboratory



بعض حروف الجر و التعبيرات

| | | | |
|------------|------------|------------------|-----------|
| ready for | جاهز لـ | talk to | يتحدث الى |
| at break | في الفسحة | put on | يرتدى |
| at school. | في المدرسة | stand up | يقف |
| good at | جيد في | Put your hand up | ارفع يدك |

It is time to + مصدر * It's time to sleep. حان ميعاد

good at + فعل + ing / اسم * You must be good at drawing

We can talk at break.

You must be good at sports

Language Functions

Giving locations

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> at the bottom of the stairs | <input type="checkbox"/> opposite the (laborator) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> at the end of the corridor | <input type="checkbox"/> next to the (library) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> at the top of the stairs | <input type="checkbox"/> upstairs |
| <input type="checkbox"/> in the middle | <input type="checkbox"/> downstairs |
| <input type="checkbox"/> on the ground floor | <input type="checkbox"/> on the first/second floor |

احفظ المحادثات الآتية

- A: Where is the library?
 B: It is in the second floor
 A: Is classroom 3 upstairs or downstairs?
 B: It is upstairs.
 A: Is the laboratory on the ground floor or the first floor?
 B: It is on the first floor
 A: Do you go upstairs or downstairs to classroom 7?
 B: We go upstairs to classroom 7

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

1 - Why does the boy not know where to go?

- a- He can't remember. b- It is his first day at school.
 c- He doesn't have a map. d- He is young.

2-On which floor is the library?

- a- the first floor b- the second floor
 c- the third floor d- the ground floor

3-Hassan is going to give the boy a.....

- a- map. b- take the boy to the library,
 c- ask the boy questions. d- show the boy his class.

2- Complete the following dialogue with one word each

Hamdi is talking with a new student at the school.

Hamdi: Hello. My name is Hamdi1..... is your name?

Fareed: I'm Fareed. I'm new here. Where is the 2..... ?

Hamdi: It's the big room at the end of this 3..... Do you have P.E. today?

Fareed: Yes, at 10 o'clock.

Hamdi: You're in my P.E. class. Come with me.

Fareed: We..... 4..... hurry. It's almost 10 o'clock now.

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

1- Tamer: Excuse me. Where is the office, please?

Teacher:.....

Tamer: Thank you

2- A new student:?

A teacher : It is on the first floor

A new student: Thank you for helping.

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

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

a- gate b- corridor c- upstairs d- floor

2-On my new..... I can see that we have English at 8 a.m.

a- corridor b- timetable c- map d- location

3-Classroom 5 is on thefloor .

a- one b- ground c- sky d- land

4-There is a large gym at the.....of the corridor.

a- downstairs b- middle c- bottom d- end

5-The changing room is to the gym.

a- next b- opposite c- under d- on

6-We should be readyfacing our future.

a- in b- at c- for d- with

7- We go to the to read.

a- gym b- library c- playground d- office

8- Students shouldEnglish inside and outside school.

a- put on b- make c- practise d- sleep

Grammar Study



Talking about Ability

can - can't



□□ استخدام can للتعبير عن القدرة

Usage

الاستخدام

- * We use can to say what you are allowed to do.
- * We use can't to say what you are not allowed to do.

Formation:

التكوين

Can □



في الاثبات

مصدر + can + فاعل

- * I can speak English.
- * She can drive a car.

Can't



في النفي

مصدر + can't + فاعل

- * I can't come to the park this afternoon.
- * I can't stay after four o'clock.

Can



في السؤال

مصدر + فاعل + Can

- * can you come to the park this afternoon?
- * can you stay after four o'clock?
- * What can you do?
- * What can't you do?



Talking about necessity and obligation



must - mustn't



استخدام must للتعبير عن الضرورة والالزام

Usage

الاستخدام

- * We use must to talk about necessity and obligation:
- * We use mustn't to say that it is important not to do something

Formation:

التكوين

must □



في الاثبات

مصدر + can + فاعل

- * You must look right and left before you cross the road.
- * You must wash before you eat it.

must



في السؤال

مصدر + فاعل + Must

- * Must you wash before you eat it.?
- * Must you smoke?
- * What must you do?
- * What mustn't you do?



Mustn't



تستخدم للمنع والحظر

مصدر + mustn't + فاعل

- * You mustn't talk in the library.
- * You mustn't smoke.



ملحوظة □□

لاحظ التعبير الآتي

The+ **شبه جملة** او **مصدر** + is+ to+ **مصدر** + to+ **اسم** + **صفة تقضيل**

* The best time to pack your bag is the night before school.

* The best time to arrive at school is before lessons start.

احفظ المحادثات الآتية

A: When is the best time to pack your bag for school?

B: It is the night before school

A: What is the best time to arrive at school?

B: The best time to arrive at school is before lessons start.

A: What is the most polite way to ask a question in class?

B: It is to put my hand up first

A: When is the best time to talk to your friends?

B: When I'm in the playground at break

A: What is the best thing to do when another teacher walks into your classroom?

B: I must stand up.

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

1- Mayar's school has classrooms.

a- ten b- twenty c- twenty two d- one

2 There are two in her school.

a- computer rooms b- corridors. c- laboratories. d- classes

3 At the end of the corridor, there is a

a- playground b- library c- office d- laboratory

4- The is next to the computer room .

a- library b- first floor c- playground d- corridor

2- Listen and answer the following questions

1- When is the best time to arrive at school?

2- What is the most polite way to ask a question in class?

3- What must you do at school?

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

1 - Tourist:Excuse me. Can you speak English?

Waleed :

Tamer: Where is the metro station.

2 - Sara:..... ?

Mona: The best thing to do when another teacher walks into my classroom is that L must stand up.

Tamer: You are very polite.

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

1-Youlook right and left before you cross the road.

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

2-Children play with matches. It's dangerous.

a- must b- mustn't c- have to d- can't

3- He is late for school. He..... take a taxi.

a- need b- must c- mustn't d- have to

4- You..... look at the sun..

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

5-You stop when the traffic is red.

a- can b-mustn't c- must d- could

6- Children play with matches. It's dangerous.

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

7-I tidy my room.

a- must b- can't c- couldn't d-mustn't

8-He buy a pen. He has got enough money.

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

9- You swim in the sea on a windy day.

a- must b- mustn't c- can d- could

10- We use that classroom today because it is Friday.

a- must b- could c- can d- can't

11- Wewatch television after we finish our homework.

a- haven't b- mustn't c- can d- wasn't

12- You put hot food fruit in the fridge.

- a- must b- mustn't c- can d- could

13- Youspeak English very well to be an English teacher.

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

14- You drink water from the river. It's not clean

- a- must b- mustn't c- can d- could

15- A bus took us on a guided..... of the city.

- a- tour b- fall c- door d- fridge

16- The told us how to use the machine.

- a- doctor b- butcher c- engineer d- florist

17- We must follow our school.....

- a- doors b- roles c- roads d- rules

18- Yesterday was a very day so we stayed at home.

- a- sunny b- windy c- nice d- warm

19- Don't play with sharp knives or you're going to yourself.

- a- hurt b- eat c- drink d- sweep

20- Shehelped him..... his things in the car.

- a- back b- book c- pack d- packet

5- Read and correct the underlined words

1 We must to goto the laboratory for our science lessons.

2 Ali can speaksEnglish in Mrs Mona's classroom.

3 You must eat notin the changing room.

4 You can to open the window if you ask the teacher.

5 We mustuse the playground when it is raining.

6- You mustn'teat in the classroom.

6- Write a paragraph of five sentences about

Your school

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....



UNIT

2

الوحدة الثانية

Vocabulary

Around the city

| | | | |
|-----------|-------------|------------------|-----------------|
| around | حول | test | اختبار |
| city | مدينة كبيرة | answer | اجابة |
| town | مدينة صغيرة | correct | يصحح - صحيح |
| village | قرية | dress | فستان - يرتدى |
| country | دولة | restaurant | مطعم |
| place | مكان | north Castle | القلعة الشمالية |
| famous | مشهور | number of floors | عدد الطوابق |
| visit | يزور | built by | مبنية بواسطة |
| bridge | كوبرى | weather | جو |
| castle | قلعة | interrupt | يقاطع |
| citadel | قلعة | continue | يستمر |
| pavement | رصيف | politely | بطريقة مهذبة |
| tower | برج | fort | حصن |
| statue | تمثال | Lighthouse | منارة |
| each end | كل نهاية | damage | يتلف - تلف |
| cross | يعبر | earthquake | زلزال |
| island | جزيرة | traveller | رحالة - مسافر |
| wonderful | رائع | stones | حجارة |
| views | منظر | leaflet | نشرة - كتيب |
| monuments | اثار | date | تاريخ - بلح |
| protect | يحمى | facts | حقائق |
| Palace | قصر | look like | يشبه |
| begin | يبدأ | researches | ابحاث |
| museum | متحف | complete | يكمل |
| several | متعدد | face | يواجه - وجه |
| mosque | جامع | garden | حديقة - جنيبة |
| too | ايضا - جدا | wall | حائط |
| child | طفل | dinner | عشاء |
| king | ملك | Roman time | العصر الروماني |
| large | ضخم | ruler | حاكم |
| building | مبنى | pleased | سعيد |
| parts | اجزاء | happy | سعيد |

| | | | |
|--------|-------|----------|---------|
| road | طريق | stand on | يقف على |
| report | تقرير | move | يتحرك |
| below | اسفل | change | يتغير |

نصريفات افعال

| الفعل | معناه | التصريف الثاني | التصريف الثالث | الفعل | معناه | التصريف الثاني | التصريف الثالث |
|-------|-------|----------------|----------------|--------|--------|----------------|----------------|
| buy | يشترى | bought | bought | see | يرى | saw | seen |
| do | يفعل | did | done | study | يدرس | studied | studied |
| eat | ياكل | ate | eaten | build | يبني | built | built |
| go | يذهب | went | gone | can | يستطيع | could | |
| have | يمتلك | had | had | damage | يتلف | damaged | damaged |
| like | يحب | liked | liked | finish | ينتهي | finished | finished |
| live | يعيش | lived | lived | stand | يقف | stood | stood |
| play | يلعب | played | played | visit | يزور | visited | visited |

Study the following

Too - To - Two

Too



جدا

*The bridge became too busy.

نستخدم بعدها الصفة

Too

ايضا

*You can visit several mosques, too. نستخدمها في اخر الجملة المثبتة.

*I can visit several mosques, too

*He speaks French, too

To

لكي - الى - ان

* Salah al-Din built The Citadel to protect Cairo

* Many people like to walk along the pavements of the bridge.

* Omar went to school by bus.

Two

اثنان

I have got two eyes

Language Functions

| | |
|---|---|
| How to interrupt someone: عند مقاطعة شخصا ما نقول | After people interrupt you بعد مقاطعة شخصا ما لحديثك نقول |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Excuse me. <input type="checkbox"/> Can I ask a question? <input type="checkbox"/> Can I just ask...? <input type="checkbox"/> I'm sorry to interrupt, but... | <input type="checkbox"/> Now, where was I? <input type="checkbox"/> OK, I was talking about. |

احفظ المحادثات الآتية عن The Muntazah Palace

- A: Who built it?
 B: King Abbas I I built it
 A: When did they build it?
 B: He built it in 1392
 A: Why did they build it?
 B: He built it as a home for himself
 A: What can you see and do there today?
 B: You can visit the beautiful gardens.



ملحوظة

* ممكن اضافة هذه النهايات (er- or- ist) الى الافعال لتعطي الاسم من الكلمة
 لاحظ الجدول الآتي

| فعل + er | فعل + or | فعل + ist |
|--------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| travel → traveller | visit → visitor | tour → tourist |
| farm → farmer | sail → sailor | |
| Report → reporter | | |
| teach → teacher | | |

1- Read and correct the underlined word

- 1- Mona always remembers her kind English teach
- 2- You have a visiter. It is your friend Nahla.
- 3- My cousin loves boats and wants to be a sail
- 4- Thousands of tour come to Egypt every year.

Exercises

1- Listen and answer the following questions

- 1- When did they build it?
- 2- Why did they build it?
- 3- How long did it take to build?

2- Complete the following dialogue with one word each

A tourist interrupts a guide politely

Guide: This building was a library in Roman times.

Tourist: Excuse me, 1... a question? When did the Romans live here?

Guide: It was around 30 BCE. Now, where2?

Tourist: You 3..... that this was once a library.

Guide: Yes. People came here to read and to study.

Tourist: Can4 what they liked doing?

Guide: They liked reading, music, sports and many things.

Tourist: I'm sorry5 , but what sports did they play?

Guide: They liked ball games, like we do

3- Read the following, then answer the questions

Fort Qaitbey stands on a small island near Alexandria. It was built by Sultan Qaitbey in 1480. Tourists can go into the fort. From its walls, you get a beautiful view of the sea. There is also a small museum in the fort.

A: Answer the following questions

1-What's the building called?

.....

2-Where is it?

.....

3-What can you see if you go there?

.....

B: Choose the correct answer:

4- It was built by Sultan Qaitbey in.....

a-1995 b-1844 c-1480 d-1408

5-..... come from all over the world to go into the fort

a- Tourists b- Farmers c- Carpenters d- Sailors

4- 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- Please, write a touristabout a place you know in Egypt.
a- leaf b- leaves c- leaflet d- loaf
- 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- A the 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- A what 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- We visited a Salah al-Din in Cairo.
a- Stairs b- Palace c- Citadel d- Tower
- 12- You can visit several mosques,
a- two b- to c- toe d- too
- 13- They took a tour The city.
a- around b- sound c- hotel d- beach
- 14- A.....is a strong building like a small castle.
a -fort b- field c- garden d- park
- 15- A/An.....is a place surrounded by water.
a -lighthouse b- island c- beach d- sand

5-Read and correct the underlined word

- 1-Salah al-Din was the queen of Egypt in the twelfth century
- 2-There is a beautiful few from the top of the mountain.
- 3- I love this book. It is a horrible story!
- 4-The road through the town has a wide payment for people to walk on.

6-Write a paragraph about an important place

.....

.....

.....

Grammar Study

The Past Simple

الماضي البسيط

Usage

الاستخدام

* يستخدم الماضي البسيط للتعبير عن حدث وقع في الماضي وانتهى.

* I visited him yesterday.

From

التكوين

يتكون من التصريف الثاني للفعل مع كل الضمائر .

* هناك أفعال منتظمة نضيف لها (ed) مثل :

- play → played - watch → watched

* هناك أفعال منتظمة تنتهي بـ (e) نضيف لها (d) مثل :

- arrive → arrived - use → used

* الأفعال التي تنتهي بـ (y) وقبلها حرف ساكن نضع (ied) بدلاً من حرف (y) :

- study → studied - cry → cried

* وهناك أفعال شاذة وهي ثلاث أنواع مثل :

No changes

One change

Two changes

بدون تغييرات

تغيير واحد

تغييران

cut cut cut

sell sold sold

eat ate eaten

hit hit hit

buy bought bought

drink drank drunk

put put put

sleep slept slept

See saw seen

key words

الكلمات الدالة

yesterday بالأمس

last! اماضى

in the past! فى اماضى

ago فى الوقت الحالى

سنة فى اماضى

معظم الروابط الزمنية

Just now من لحظة

once ذات مرة

in ancient times قديما

Examples:

- * I went to school by car yesterday.
- * They played a football match yesterday.

* ينفى زمن الماضى البسيط باستخدام

المصدر + didn't + فاعل

- * I did not arrive late for school.
- * You didn't buy a new notebook.



* فى حالة الاستفهام نستخدم :

? مصدر الفعل + فاعل + did + كلمة استفهام

- * What did you do yesterday?
- * Where did you go last Friday? * تكون Did اما اذا بدأ السؤال بـ

Yes / No الاجابة بـ

- * Did you play football yesterday?
- Yes, I did. ----- No, I didn't.



* واحيانا فى حالة الاستفهام نستخدم was / were بمعنى كان

- * Where was Mohamed yesterday?
- * He was at the market.

* لاحظ الماضى من الأفعال الآتية

| Be | يكون | Have | يمتلك | Do | يفعل |
|-----|------|------|-------|------|------|
| | ماضى | | ماضى | | ماضى |
| am | | has | | does | |
| is | was | | had | | did |
| are | were | have | | do | |

-I was tired yesterday.

-I had a camera.

احفظ المحادثات الآتية

- A:** What time did you go to bed?
B: I went to bed at nine o'clock
- A:** Where did you go last week end?
B: I went to the sea
- A:** What did you eat for breakfast this morning?
B: I ate beans and eggs
- A:** Where did you live when you were a child?
B: I lived in a small town.
- A:** Did you watch the film?
B: Yes, I did. The film on TV last night was very good

Exercises

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

1-What was the building called?

a-The Cairo Tower

b- Fort Qaitbey

c- Qasr al-Nil Bridge

d-The Citadel in Cairo

2- It took -----Years to build

A-two

b- three

c- four

d-five

3-There is a ----- which moves, so you can see the entire city below you.

A-club

b- library

c- cinema

d-restaurant

4- It is -----metres tall

A-178

b- 187

c- 781

d-817

2- Listen and answer the following questions

1- When did you last see your cousins?

2- Where did you/live/when you/ were a child?

3-When did you/do/your homework/yesterday?

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

1 - Ahmed: Did you do your homework?

Ali. : -----

Ahmed: That's good

2- Guide: This pyramid is very old

Tourist: Excuse e me. -----?

Guide: It was built about 3,000 years ago.

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

- 1- I -----my dinner at eight o' clock yesterday .
a- eats b- ate c - eat d- eaten
- 2- I -----my aunt a week ago.
a- visited b- visit c - visiting d- visits
- 3- We -----an interesting film last night.
a- watch b-watched c -watched d- watches
- 4- When I was on holiday, I -----tennis everyday.
a- play b-playing c - played d- plays
- 6- They -----attend the conference last month.
a- won't b- didn't c - wasn't d- don't
- 7- He -----very quickly so we didn't understand.
a- spoken b-speaks c - spoke d- speak
- 8- When -----you go to bed last night?
a- did b-will c - do d- was
- 9- He came to my house and -----some tea with me.
a- have b- has c - had d- having
- 10- There-----a bridge here, Gezira Bridge, in 1872.
a- is b- were c - was d- be
- 11- King Fuad -----Qasral-Nil Bridge in 1933.
a- open b- opened c - opens d- opening
- 12- Salah al-Din al-Ayoub-----it to protect Cairo.
a- built b- build c - builds d- building
- 13- It ----- eight years to complete.
a- takes b- take c - taking d- took
- 14- Work ----- in 1176 and finished in 1184.
a- began b- beginning c - begins d- begin
- 15- We -----a test last week
a- doing b - did c - do d- does
- 16- Yesterday, O mar didn't-----to school by bus.
a- went b- goes c - going d- go
- 17 - I -----see your sister yesterday
a- don't b - didn't c - wasn't d- doesn't

18 - she make that dress herself?

a- Have b - Did c - Do d- Does

19- -----The food very good?

a- Was b - Did c - Do d- Does

20- ----- you meet them last week?

a- Did b - Have c - Do d- Does

21- An -----is when the ground suddenly moves.

a-earth quake b - earth c - excuse d- office

22- If you -----a building, you go into it.

a- damage b - enter c - leave d- walk

23- A----- is a person who goes to many places.

a- tablet b - truck c - tower d- traveller

24- A -----is a strong building like a small castle.

a- fort b - field c - garden d- park

25-People usually build ----- around gardens or between the rooms of building

a - walls b - statues c - stairs d- corridors

26- A king usually lives in a -----

a- class b - lighthouse c - room d- palace

5-Read and correct the underlined word

1-How long did it took to complete the palace?

2-The king builed the walls to protect the city

3- A famous reportist wrote about the news.



UNIT

3

الوحدة الثالثة

Vocabulary At the weekend

| | | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|----------------|-------------|
| weekend | نهاية الاسبوع | dark clouds | سحب سوداء |
| a journey | رحلة | rain | مطر |
| a picnic | نزهة | soon | قريبا |
| a flight | رحلة طيران | sure | متأكد |
| a voyage | رحلة بحرية | interests | اهتمامات |
| a walk | تمشية | interested | مغرم ب |
| trip | رحلة | interesting | شيق |
| drive | يقود | How often | كم مرة |
| relatives | اقارب | message | رسالة |
| ancient | قديم | just a moment | لحظة فقط |
| site | موقع | future | مستقبل |
| ancient site | موقع قديم | Telephone line | خط التليفون |
| activity | نشاط | play a game | يلعب لعبة |
| e-mails | بريد الكتروني | area | منطقه |
| telephone | تليفون | natural | طبيعي |
| conversations | محادثة | bones | عظام |
| arrangements | ترتيبات | whale | حوت |
| at the moment | في هذه اللحظة | excited | مثير |
| plans | خطط | exciting | مثار |
| desert roads | الطرق الصحراوية | fossil | حفريه |
| skeleton | الهيكل العظمي | UNESCO | اليونوسكو |
| the countryside | الريف | protect | يحمي |
| stay | يقيم | coast | ساحل |
| grandparents | اجداد | oldest | اكبر |
| party | حفلة | contractions | اختصارات |
| fun | متعة | ticket | تذكرة |
| temple | معبد | wear | يرتدى |
| project | مشروع | sweatshirt | قميص قطن |
| Olympic Games | الالعاب الاولمبية | photos | صور |
| crash | اصطدام | count | يحسب |
| blue whale | الحوت الازرق | full | ملئى |

Review A

| | | | |
|------------------|-----------|-------------|--------------|
| ideas | افكار | Lake Qaroun | بحيرة قارون |
| in the middle of | في منتصف | quiet | هادئ |
| definitely | بالتحديد | upstairs | الدور العلوى |
| waiter | جرسون | downstairs | الدور السفلى |
| climb | يتسلق | knee | الركبة |
| lamb | خروف | scissors | مقص |
| listen to | يستمع الى | science | علوم |

تصريفات افعال

| الفعل | معناه | التصريف الثانى | التصريف الثالث |
|-------|-------|----------------|----------------|
| read | يحتاج | read | read |
| see | يرى | saw | seen |
| write | يكتب | wrote | written |
| speak | يتكلم | spoke | spoken |
| give | يعطى | gave | given |
| meet | يقابل | met | met |
| ride | يركب | rode | ridden |

بعض حروف الجر

| | | | |
|--------------------|------------------|-------------|--------------|
| go on a journey | يخرج فى رحلة | stay with | يقيم مع |
| excited about | مثاربـ | on a farm | فى مزرعة |
| for the first time | لاول مرة | on Thursday | يوم الثلاثاء |
| at the weekend | فى نهاية الاسبوع | Full off | ملئ بـ |

المصدر to + صفة + too

جدا لدرجة انه لا

و تفيد النفي

* There were not many visitors to the area because the desert roads were **too difficult to drive** on.

Language Functions

Making arrangements on the phone

عمل ترتيبات بالتليفون

- Hello. (Huda) speaking.
- Is (Salma) there, please?
- Who's speaking, please?
- . May I speak to (Salma), please?
- Yes, just a moment, please.
- No, I'm sorry; (Salma) isn't here at the moment.
- Can I take a message?
- Can you ask (Salma) to phone me, please?
- Thank you for calling back!



كيفية كتابة الايميل

* نكتب to ثم اسم الشخص المرسل اليه

* نكتب from ثم اسم الشخص الراسل

* نكتب subject ثم الموضوع

* نستخدم اللغة الدارجة في كتابة الايميل فنبداً Hi او Hello

* نستخدم الاختصارات مثلاً: I am نكتبها I'm

| | |
|----------|--------------|
| To : | Dina |
| From : | Amira |
| Subject: | Next weekend |

Hi Dina,

We're going to visit the museum next weekend. Please come with us! We're going to drive there in my unde's car. It'll be fun! I'll Phone you tonight and we can talk about it.

Amina

Exercises

1 - Complete the following dialogue

Sara is calling Leila at home.

Sara : Hello. Is Leila there, please?

Mrs Eman: No, I'm sorry, she isn't here at the..... 1..... Who's speaking, please?

Sara : It's Sara. 2 time will Leila be home?

Mrs Eman: She'll be home at six. Can I take3.....?

Sara : Yes, please. Can you 4 Leila to phone me tonight?

Mrs Eman: OK, I'll do that. Goodbye

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

1- Hassan : Hello, can I speak to Ali please??

Mother ; Yes,.....

Ali : Hello, Hassan. Thank you for calling back

2-Mother: I'm sorry; Hazem isn't here at the moment. Who's speaking, please?

Youssef:

Mother:

Hello, Youssef

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

1-We saw a -----of a big fish in the museum last week.

a- tower b - fossil c - fuel d- site

2- In the science lesson today, the children counted the bones in the -----of a sheep.

a- skeleton b - fossil c - message d- whale

3- The blue -----is the largest animal in the world.

a- elephant b - lion c - tiger d- whale

Grammar Study

Future forms

اشكال المستقبل البسيط

will □□ □ □ □ □

going to □

□ يتكون المستقبل البسيط من:

1 المصدر + will + فاعل

2 المصدر + am/is/are going to + فاعل

□ يستخدم المستقبل البسيط مع كلمات مثل:

Tomorrow -next (year/month/week...) -in the future -
soon -in a year, in a month, in a week

- * I'll meet him tomorrow morning.
- * She will visit us soon.
- * Where will you be this time next year?



□ استخدام will للتعبير عن المستقبل □

□ To predict events

□ مع التنبؤ

* I think it will be hot tomorrow.

□ To ask for something about the future

□ طلب عمل شيء من شخص

* Will you send us some photos?

□ To give information about the future:

□ عندما نعطي معلومات عن المستقبل

* The party will start at two o'clock.

□ When we decide to do something at the moment of speaking

□ اتخاذ قرار سريع

* I'm tired. I think I'll go to bed now

□ لاحظ استخدام الكلمات الآتية غالباً مع: will

I expect - I'm sure ... I think - I don't think - I wonder - probably - possibly - I suppose - I hope - I believe - I feel sure - Perhaps..

- * I expect she will pass the test.
- * I don't think he will leave the country.
- * I wonder what will happen.
- * I'll probably be home late this evening.



□ ويستخدم الحالة الأولى مع: will If

- * If I know his address, I'll write him a letter

□ النفي

المصدر + will not/ won't + فاعل

I won't go with them.

□ السؤال

المصدر + فاعل + will

Will you go to the zoo with them?

□ استخدام going to للتعبير عن المستقبل □

□ للتعبير عن نية أو عمل مخطط له أو قرار قبل لحظة الحديث:

- We are saving up because we are going to buy a car.
- I'm going to make some coffee. Do you want some?

□ للتنبؤ بحدث في المستقبل يوجد ما يدل عليه في الحاضر:

- I m going to fail this exam. (I haven't done much work)
- I think it's going to rain. The sky's looking very dark.
- Watch out! The baby is going to fall.
- She's very ill. I'm afraid she's going to die.

□ النفي

المصدر + am-is- are + not going to + فاعل

- I m not going to go with them.

□ السؤال

المصدر + فاعل + will

- Will you go to the zoo with them?

3- Complete the following dialogue

Mr. Badrawi: Who's speaking?

Adel: Hello.1..... May I speak to Imad, please?

Mr. Badrawi: I'm sorry, Imad3.....at the moment.

Adel: Can I3.....?

Mr. Badrawi: Yes, of course.

Adel: Can you4..... when he comes home?

Mr. Badrawi:Of course.

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

1-I'm hungry. I think..... a sandwich.

a- I have b- I'm going to have c- I'll have d- I have

2- It's near the end and it's 3-0 to Egypt. We...the game.

a- are going to win b- win c- will win d- mustn't win

3- Wethe museum tomorrow. Do you want to come with us?

a- can't visit b- are going to visit c- visit d- must visit

4- I can't ride a bike very well. Oh no, I.....crash!

a-'m going to crash! b- will crash. c- crash. d- crashed

5- I.....to the park/with my parents at the weekend. Do you want to come?

a- can't go b- are going to go c- go d- must go

6- "Can anyone help me carry this heavy box?" "Yes, of course. I.....you."

a- can't help b- am going to help c- will help d- helps

7- Look at the sky! It's full of dark clouds. It..... soon.

a- can't rain b- is going to rain c- will rain d- rain

8- Do you think there.....flying cars in the future?

a- is b- am going to be c- will be d- was

9- I'm not very hungry. I think I a salad.

a- had b- will have c- am having d- has

10- Will your friend in Englandyou an email next week?

a- send b- will send c- sent d- sends

11- It's six a.m. and it's already 25°C. It very hot today.

a- would be b- is going to be c- is d- will be

12- We to take the train to Luxor next week. We already have our tickets.

a- will go b- is going c- went d- has

13-It's not very hot today. I think I my sweatshirt.

a- wear b- will ear c- am going to wear d- wears

14- Hamdi is very fast. I think he.....in the Olympic Games one day!

a- would be b- is going to be c- is d- will be

15-What is Ali visit next time he is in the area?

a- would b- going c- going to d- will go

16-'m going to the, so I will buy some milk.

a- park b-cinema. c- café d- supermarket

17- The is carrying too many glasses.

a- waiter b- teacher. c- doctor d- farmer

18-He is clever at mountains.

a- swimming b- climbing c- eating d- drinking

19- he used to cut cloth.

a- cups b- pens c- glasses d- scissors

20- Hassan's all live in Egypt.

a- mosques b- supermarkets c- bicycles d- relatives

21- We're going to go on a long journey to the

a- moon b- sun c- countryside d- sky

22- juice is good for our health.

a- old b- natural c- bad d- unnatural

23-Sinai is a big in Egypt.

a- area b- desert c- river d- Sea

24- Have you ever broken a?

a- water b- oil c- bone d- tea

25-looks after the world's most important places.

a- UNESCO b- NATO c- FAW d- UNICEF

5-Read and correct the underlined word

1- I'm not very hungry. I think I have a salad.

2 -Next weekend, we stay with our relatives in Port Said.

3 -I'm sorry you are ill. I'm sure you feel better soon.

4- Goodbye, Nadia. I phone you this evening.



UNIT

4

الوحدة الرابعة

Vocabulary

Sports

| | | | |
|------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|
| sport | رياضة | next door | مجاور |
| diving | غوص | friendly | ودود |
| hockey | الهوكي | show | يعرض |
| horse riding | ركوب الاحصنا | remember | يتذكر |
| squash | الاسكواش | tired | متعب |
| table tennis | تنس الطاولة | decide | يقرر |
| stadium | استاد | end | ينتهي |
| encourage | يشجع | road | طريق |
| cousin | ابن العم | street | شارع |
| northeast | الشمال الشرقي | Let's | هيا |
| seat | مقعد | number one | رقم واحد |
| football team | فريق الكرة | sorry | اسف |
| flat | شقة | work hard | يعمل بجد |
| competition | منافسة | change | يغير |
| final | نهائي | accident | قديم |
| Ivory Coast | ساحل العاج | American | امريكي |
| space | فراغ | once | ذات مرة |
| tennis | التنس | best | احسن |
| basketball | كرة السلة | in the world | في العالم |
| horse | حصان | worried about | قلق غلى |
| swimming pool | حمام السباحة | grade | مرحلة |
| diving pool | حمام الغوص | How far | ما بعد |
| a few minutes ago | مذ دقائق قليلة | tour guide | مرشد سياحي |
| airport | مطار | museum | متحف |
| recent | الأخيرة | stairs | يلالن |
| win | يفوز | slowly | بيبطى |
| Don't worry | لا يهمك | exam | امتحان |
| invent | يخترع | ice | ثلج |
| African Cup of Nations | كأس الأمم الأفريقية | Cairo International Stadium | استاد القاهرة الدولي |

Study The following

Is - are + **used for** + **الفعل** + ing

is - are + **used to** + **مصدر**



* The knife **is used for cutting** things.

* The knife **is used to cut** things.

Like

go

+

الفعل + ing

* I **like swimming**

* I **go swimming**.

استخدام play و go

* نستخدم play مع الرياضات التي يكون بها (كرة)

* نستخدم go مع الرياضات التي تنتهي ب ing

| play | | go | |
|------------|------------|----------|--------------|
| football | volleyball | swimming | horse riding |
| basketball | rugby | diving | riding |
| tennis | hockey | running | sailing |
| golf | water ball | fishing | hiking |

stop + v + ing

stop + **المصدر**

* I stopped **eating**.

معناها توقفت عن الاكل اي انتهيت منه (نهاية الحدث)

* I stopped to **eat**.

معناها توقفت لكي اكل اي سابدأ الاكل (بداية الحدث)

Sorry for + v + ing

Sorry that + **جملة**



* He is **sorry that it is not an Olympic sport**.

* He is **sorry for coming** late.

Language Functions

Making suggestions

عمل اقتراحات

- Let's + مصدر?
- Why don't you + مصدر?
- Would you like to + مصدر?

* **Let's try a new sport!**

* **Why don't you read this book?**

* **Would you like to go to the museum with me?**

Encouraging someone to do something

تشجيع شخص على عمل شيئاً ما

- 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

الموافقة على فعل شيئ

- All right! I'll (play).**
- OK. I'll do it**

احفظ المحادثات الآتية

- A: **What's your favourite sport?**
 B: It's football. (tennis)
 A: **Where do you play it?**
 B: I play it in the playground. (at the club)
 A: **How often do you play it?**
 B: I play it twice a week. (everyday)
 A: **When do you practise it?**
 B: I practise it after school.
 A: **Why do you practise it?**
 B: It makes me fit.



Exercises

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

1- Lina can't remember how to play

a- football b- volleyball c- basketball d- handball

2- Diana is trying to Lina to play a sport.

a- encourage b- agree c- describe d- teach

3 Lina tells Diana that she is not

a- fit b- afraid. c- tired. d- good at sport.

2- Listen and answer the following questions

1- What sport does Mahmoud Youssef play?

2- How old was Mahmoud when he had an accident?

3- Which part of his body can't Mahmoud move?

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

1- Munir: Let's play squash.

Hatem: I'm tired. I'd like to go home.

Munir:

Hatem: All right! I'll play!

2- Samir: I must practise every day to be in a sports team, but I am too tired to practise today.

Taher:

Samir: OK. I'll do it

4- Complete the dialogue

Baher: My older sister wants me to play volleyball with her, but I don't want to play with her.

Lamia: Oh, ... 1.... , you like playing volleyball with your sister.

Baher: Yes, I do, but all the people in her team are much older than me.

Lamia: You..... 2..... it! You're really good at volleyball.

Baher: It's in the new sports club. I don't know how to get there.

Lamia: 3..... worry, it's not difficult. I can go with you.

Baher: Will you play, too?

Lamia: Yes! Come on! 4..... fun.

Baher: 5..... right! I'll play.

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

- 1-is a sport which you play with a racket and a ball
a- tennis b- volleyball c- basketball d- handball
- 2- People who play this game are usually very tall. It is
a- tennis b- diving c- basketball d- racket
- 3- People who do this sport usually like animals. It is
a- tennis b- horse riding c- football d- running
- 4- People who do this sport like high places and water. It is ...
a- chess b- diving c- basketball d- rugby
- 5-..... is a very popular sport. We play it anywhere with a ball.
a- Football b- Sailing c- Running d- swimming
- 6- Arabic is a which is spoken in many countries.
a- game b- sport c- religion d- language
- 7- Hany is a He will take you around the museum
a- tour guide b- footballer c- doctor d- tourist
- 8- I swam for the first time in the
a- ball b- pool c- pole d- pale
- 9- Which do you like watching on TV? Tennis.
a- subject b- table c- sport d- room
- 10- Cairo Stadium is the home of Egyptian football
a- National b- International c- Nationality d- Nation
- 11- The World Cup is a football between countries
from all around the world.
a- country b- final c- stadium d- competition
- 12 -There are usually six people in a volleyball.....
a- stadium b- captain c- guide d- team
- 13- Let's go to the swimming..... I love swimming!
a- ball b- pool c- pole d- pale
- 14- 120,000 people can watch sports at a
a- playground b- clinic c- stadium d- pale
- 15-Hassan is playing in the tennis.....at the sports club today.
a- final b- pool c- stadium d- team
- 16- Why don't you this book?
a- will read b- reading c- reads d- read
- 17- 5 Let's to the park
a- went b- going c- goes d- go

Grammar Study

Defining relative clauses/pronouns



الاسماء الموصولة
ضمائر الوصل



who □

which=that

where □

□ Who

مع العاقل

* Miss Amal is the teacher who teaches us science.

□ Which = that (الاشياء - الحيوانات) مع غير العاقل

* That's the horse which/that won the competition.

□ Where

مع الاماكن

* This is the house where father lived when he was a child.

Exercises

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

1- Mr. Hamed has a sonis a doctor.

a- who b- which c- where d- what

2- We bought a flat..... is near the school.

a- who b- which c- where d- what

3- What's the name of the book.....you are reading?

a- who b- which c- where d- what

4- The people..... live next door are very friendly.

a- who b- which c- where d- what

5- This is the village.....my father was born.

a- who b- which c- where d- what

6- Please show me the photos.....you took on Sports Day.

a- who b- which c- where d- what

7- This is the cafe.....we had lunch

a- who b- which c- where d- what

8- This is the new book..... I bought yesterday

a- who b- which c- where d- what



UNIT

5

الوحدة
الخامسة

Vocabulary

People who we admire

| | | | |
|--------------|--------------|----------------|-----------------|
| admire | يعجب | building | مبنى |
| degree | درجة | unusual food | طعام غير عادي |
| graduate | تخرج - يتخرج | Date of birth | تاريخ ميلاد |
| medal | ميدالية | Place of birth | محل ميلاد |
| prize | جائزة | At the age of | في عمر |
| introduce | يقدم - يعرف | Science degree | درجة علمية |
| Greeting | تحية | school life | الحياة المدرسية |
| experience | خبرة | interests | اهتمامات |
| conversation | محادثة | children | اطفال |
| similar | متشابه | student | طالب |
| university | جامعة | complete | يكمل |
| swimmer | سباح | flower | زهرة |
| start | يبدأ | Pleased | سعيد |
| become | يصبح | compound | مركب |
| Busy life | حياة مشغولة | nouns | اسماء |
| engineer | مهندس | cousin | ابن العم |
| however | مع ذلك | vegetables | خضروات |
| accident | حادث | grand mother | جدة |
| newspaper | جريدة | nice | لطيف |
| successful | ناجح | gold | ذهب |
| writer | كاتب | Chinese food | طعام صيني |
| paint | يدهن | earth | ارض |
| highest | الاعلى | foot | قدم |
| neighbour | جار | feet | اقدام |

نصريفات افعال

| الفعل | معناه | التصريف الثاني | التصريف الثالث |
|-------|------------|----------------|----------------|
| be | يكون | Was-were | been |
| buy | يشترى | bought | bought |
| go | يذهب | went | gone |
| grow | يزرع- ينمو | grew | grown |

| | | | |
|--------|-------|--------|---------|
| make | يصنع | made | made |
| speak | يتحدث | spoke | spoken |
| take | ياخذ | took | taken |
| win | يفوز | won | won |
| write | يكتب | wrote | written |
| become | يصبح | became | become |

Study the following

compound nouns
الاسماء المركبة



1- **noun + noun**
أسم + أسم
news paper

newspaper

2- **adj + noun**
صفة + أسم
mobile phone

mobile phone

3- **verb + noun**
فعل + أسم
post office

post office

Language Functions

introducing someone

تقديم شخصا لشخص آخر

- Have you met (my friend)? هل قابلت
- This is (my neighbour, Mr. Sabri).. اعرفك على
- This is Omar and Hany.. اعرفك على

Greeting people for the first time

تحية الناس عند مقابلتهم لأول مرة

- How do you do? اهلا وسهلا
- Pleased to meet you. سعيد لمقابلتك
- It's nice to meet you جميل ان اقابلك.

Replying

الرد على التحية

- How do you do?
- Pleased to meet you.
- It's nice to meet you.

□ Why do you admire someone (your grandfather)?

□ Choose someone (your grandfather) to be your hero:

My grandfather

My grandfather is my hero. He was born in a village to a poor family in January 1952. He worked hard at school and he went to university. He was always interested in helping people and he became a doctor.

I admire him because he has stopped working as a doctor, but he hasn't stopped helping people. He teaches in the village school. He has taught many children who are now at university.

My hero

My hero, Yasser, is 22. He always wanted to be an engineer. However, when he was twelve, he had a car accident and he couldn't walk again. Life was difficult for Yasser at first, but he worked hard and became the best student in his class. When he finished school, he went to university and got a degree. Now Yasser has become an engineer.

Exercises

1- Complete the dialogue

Lamia is introducing Nabila to her teacher

Lamia: Good evening, Miss Dina....1 my sister, Nabila?

Nabila, 2my teacher, Miss Dina.

Nabila: 3..... you do?

Miss Dina: 4 to meet you, Nabila.

2- Supply the missing parts in the following two mini-dialogues

1- Dina: Hello, Riham.

Riham: Nice to meet you, Nadia.

Nadia: How do you do?

2- Ashraf: Have you my friend Tamer?

Kamal:?

Tamer: How do you do?

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

1- After completing university, a student gets a..... .

a- prize b- degree c- competition d- medal

2- Ahmed is a university..... He has a degree in engineering.

a- graduate b- engine c- hero d- student

3- Everyone knows who Amgad is. He is very.....!

a- new b- pleased c- well d- famous

4- Natalie has always been very.....at her job. She is the best!

a- hero b- easy c- successful d- similar

5- Ais something that you can get for doing well in work, sport, etc

a- prize b- rice c- slice d- price

6- are people who you like because they are very good at something

a- Pilots b- Carpenters c- Farmers d- Heroes

7- To be is to do very well.

a- failure b- successful c- unsuccessful d- lazy

8- Which people do you? Why?

a- eat b- admire c- drink d- sleep

9- Rania Eiwani is one of the world's fastest

a- killer b- cooker c- dinner d- swimmer

10- Rania Eiwani has become a university,
with a degree in medicine.

a- graduate b- degree c- pupil d- failure

11- My favourite is Nageib Mahfouz,

a- player b- actor c- writer d- singer

12- Imad and his brother have won a lot of sports

a- games b- subjects c- competitions d- graduates

13- Maher's father climbed the world's highest

a- river b- mountain c- sea d- lake

14- Our teacher has himself to us.

a- introduced b- produced c- deduced d- reduced

15- are people who live next door.

A- Teachers b- Neighbours c- Sailors d- Waiters

4- Read and correct the underlined words

1- I want to be like my teacher one day. He is my successful

2- My mother has a prize in medicine

3- Salma has just won a gold graduate in her competition!

4- This are my friends Ali and Ahmed.

5- What is his date of berth?

5- Write an email to a friend. about

A person you admire most

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Grammar Study

The Present Perfect

المضارع التام

Usage

الاستخدام

- * يستخدم المضارع التام لتعبر عن حدث انتهى من وقت قصير
- * و يستخدم مع حدث بدأ في الماضي وربما يستمر في الحاضر والمستقبل.

* I have just finished my homework.

* My uncle and aunt have written me an email.

From

التكوين

I – You – We -They + have

He – She- it – الاسم المفرد + has

+ التصريف الثالث pp

* She has played tennis

* They have lived in Giza



key words

الكلمات الدالة

just فورا

already! قريبا

Yet حتى الآن

ever دوما

never ابدا

Since منذ

for مدة

Lately مؤخرا

recently حديثا

النفي

I – You – We -They + have

He – She- it – الاسم المفرد + has

not التصريف الثالث pp

* She has not played tennis

* They have not lived in Giza.



السؤال

Have - Has + فاعل + pp?

أداة الاستفهام + have - has + فاعل + pp?



* **Have** you **finished** your homework?

* **Yes, I have.** / **No, I haven't.**

* **What have** you **done**?

احفظ المحادثات الآتية

A: Have you visited England before?

B: Yes, I have,

B: No, I haven't.

A: What have you done?

B: I have played football.

B: I have had my lunch.

Study the following

Has/ have **been to** ذهب الى مكان و عاد

= came back

* He **has been to** China. (= He visited China at some time in the past, and has now returned.)

Has/ have **gone to** ذهب الى مكان و لم يعد

= didn't come back / still there / stayed there

* Hassan **has gone to** England.

(= He is in England now.)

* Hassan **has been to** England.

(= He visited England at some time in the past, and has now returned.)



Exercises

1- Complete the dialogue

Tamer introduces his cousin to Karim

Tamer : Hi, Karim. This is my cousin, Samir.

Samir : It's nice to1 you, Karim.

Karim : Pleased to meet you. ...2 ...you visited Cairo before?

Samir : No, I3, but I've been to Siwa.

Karim : Do you mean you've been to Siwa but not to Cairo?

Samir : That's right! I4there with my university

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

1-His father is there now. His father has.....there to work.

a-gone b- been c-be d- go

2- Hanan hasthese beautiful pictures.

a-draw b- drew c-draws d- drawn

3- you met our new English teacher?.

a-Have b- Has c-Having d- Do

4- Imad and his brother have.....a lot of sports competitions .

a-win b- won c-wins d- winning

5- Maher's father..... climbed the world's highest mountains.

a-have b- has c-is d- was

6-.....Huda bought her mother some flowers?

a-Have b- Has c-Having d- Do

7- I've..... to my father on the phone.

a-talk b- talks c-talked d- talking

8-Has the thief that man's phone?

a-taken b- took c-take d- takes

9- Mona has to the shops. She will be back soon.

a-been b- gone c-go d- be

10- Ali has not to this city before.

a-was b- been c-be d- being

6-My grand mother has all the vegetables that we are eating.

a-wash b- washing c- washes d- washed

11- How much lamb have they..... from the supermarket?

a-buy b- bought c- buys d- buying

- 12- After completing university, a student gets a
 a- prize b- degree c- competition d- medal
- 13- Ahmed is a university..... He has a degree in engineering.
 a- graduate b- engine c- hero d- student
- 14- Everyone knows who Amgad is. He is very !
 a- new b- pleased c- well d- famous.
- 15- Natalie has always been very.....at her job. She is the best!
 a- hero b- successful c- easy d- similar
- 16- Have youmy brother Mohy, yet?
 a- met b- meet c- meeting d- will meet
- 17- Mr. Tamer is the man lives next to me.
 a- which b- where c- who d- he
- 18- Hamdi has.....to England. He'll be home next week.
 a- gone b- been c- go d- went
- 19- That woman is ! Her photo is in all the newspapers.
 a- hero b- graduate c- famous d- good!
- 20- There was anoutside the school, but no one was hurt.
 a- island b- accident c- invention d- ankle
- 21-you finished your homework, Warda?
 a -Has b- Did c- Had d- Have
- 22- I've been to Cairo but I..... been to Luxor.
 a- not b- haven't c- never d- have
- 23- The final..... of the tennis is on Saturday.
 a- competition b- match c- stadium d- lesson
- 24- The students are..... They come from many different countries.
 a- travellers b- towers c- international d - ancient
- 25- Did you win a..... when you won the competition?
 a- tribe b- prize c- degree d- picnic
- 26- This key is one of many historicalin the museum .
 a- objects b- buildings c - sites d- pavements

3-Read and correct the underlined words

- 1-John has been to England. He is coming back tomorrow,
 2-Ali's friend has wrote him an email
 3-That's the man which bought our old car.
 4- Have you go to the desert?
 5-Which famous places have you visit?



UNIT

6

الوحدة السادسة

Vocabulary

Important places

| | | | |
|------------------|------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Antarctica | انتركتكا | the driest | الأكثر جفافاً |
| rainforest | غابة مطيرة | bottom | قاع |
| tribe | قبيلة | more than | أكثر من |
| Sculpture Park | حديقة المنحوتات | Aswan Dam | سد اسوان |
| object | شيء - موضوع | statue | تمثال |
| true ≠ false | صحيح ≠ خطأ | conversation | محادثة |
| Atacama Desert | صحراء اتكاما | dive-ed | يغوص |
| bad weather | طقس سيء | camping | التخييم |
| the Red Sea | البحر الأحمر | hotel | فندق |
| melt-ed | ينوب | historical | تاريخي |
| a friend of mine | صديق لي | antiquities | تحف |
| somewhere | مكان ما | clarification | توضيح |
| still | ما زال | contain-ed | يحتوي على |
| Tutankhamen | توت عنخ أمون | objects | أشياء |
| Amazon | غابة الأمازون | jewellery | مجوهرات |
| sightseeing | زيارة الأماكن السياحية | coins | عملات معدنية |
| dry-ied | جاف / يجف | notebook | مذكرة |
| the driest | الأكثر جفافاً | check-ed | يفحص |
| more than | أكثر من | outdoor | بالخارج |
| less than | أقل من | The Earth | الأرض |
| Aswan Dam | سد اسوان | article | مقال / أداة |
| parts | أجزاء | battery | بطارية |
| Nubian | نوبي | expensive | غالي |
| experience | خبرة | gold | ذهب |
| modern | حديث | piece | قطعة |
| metal | معدن | chocolate | شيكولاتة |
| money | نقود | medicine | نواء / طب |
| what kind | ما نوع | vegetable | خضار |
| forest | غابة | repeat-ed | يكرر |
| Japanese | ياباني | star | نجمة |
| snow-ed | ثلج / يثلج | hiking | التنزه |

Review B

| | | | |
|----------|-------|-----------------|-----------------|
| sand | رمل | hurt himself | يؤذى نفسه |
| presents | هدايا | Egypt's markets | الاسواق المصرية |
| include | يتضمن | wonderful | رائع |

نصريفات افعال

| الفعل | معناه | التصريف الثاني | التصريف الثالث |
|--------|-------------|------------------|------------------|
| leave | يرحل - يترك | left | left |
| mean | يعني - يقصد | meant | meant |
| choose | يختار | chose | chosen |
| keep | يحفظ | kept | kept |
| learn | يتعلم | learned - learnt | Learned - learnt |
| read | يقرا | read | read |
| pay | يدفع | paid | paid |

Study the following

More than one adjective in one sentence

ترتيب الصفات في الجملة

عندما نصف شخصا او شيئا بأكثر من صفة ننبغ الترتيب التالي في الجملة:

| opinion | size | age | colour | Nationality | material | object |
|-----------|-------|-------|--------|-------------|----------|--------|
| الرأي | الحجم | العمر | اللون | الجنسية | الخامة | الاسم |
| beautiful | | | | Egyptian | cotton | shirt |
| expensive | | new | | German | | car |
| | big | | black | | rubber | tyres |

لاحظ الصفات الأتية و حاول ان تكتب جملا مماثلة للجملا الموجودة بالجدول السا

| الصفة | معناها | الصفة | معناها | الصفة | معناها |
|------------|---------|--------|--------|---------|---------|
| amazing | مدهش | famous | مشهور | young | صغير |
| Egyptian | مصرى | metal | معدن | plastic | بلاستيك |
| English | انجليزى | modern | حديث | small | صغير |
| exciting | مثير | tall | طويل | old | قديم |
| historical | تاريخى | pink | وردي | low | منخفض |
| leather | جلد | long | طويل | new | جديد |
| medium | متوسط | white | ابيض | useful | نافع |

Language Functions

Asking for clarification

عندما يتكلم شخصا و نريده ان يوضح كلامه نقول
 (طلب توضيح أمر)

- | | |
|---|------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Sorry, could you say that again, please? | ممكن تكرر كلامك؟ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Sorry, can you repeat that, please? | ممكن تكرر كلامك؟ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> What do you mean? | ماذا تقصد؟ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Do you mean (you want to ...)? | هل تقصد؟ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Is that what you mean? | هل هذا ما تقصد؟ |

Expressing clarification and understanding

توضيح أمر وإظهار الفهم

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|----------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> That's right | هذا صحيح |
| <input type="checkbox"/> I see! | افهم ذلك |

امثلة توضيحية

A: Why don't you sail on the Nile on a felucca?

B: Sorry, can you repeat that, please?

احفظ المحادثات الآتية

A: Which places do you think are beautiful?

B: I think El Ain El Soghna is a beautiful place.

A: Which sport do you think is most exciting?

B: I think football is the most exciting.

A: What do you do every week that is fun?

B: I go shopping

Exercises

1- Listen and answer the following questions

- 1 What does Jason want to do next week?
- 2 What does Mr. Salah tell Jason to visit?
- 3 How long is Jason's holiday?

2- Complete the dialogue

Amir : Have you read Dickens, Hazem?

Hazem : What 1 you mean?

Amir : Have you ever read a book by Charles Dickens? He's an English writer.

Hazem : I don't know. What did he write?

Amir : He wrote Oliver Twist.

Hazem : Sorry, could you2 , please?

Amir : Oliver Twist. It's a film, too.

Hazem : Do you3 the story has been a book and a film?

Amir : That's4 It's a great story

Hazem : I don't know it, but I want to read it now!

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

1- Most tourists want to see Tutankhamun's.....

a dams b- jewellery c- coins d-history

2- A long time ago, people used gold for money.

a- walls b- rivers c- museums d- coins

3- There are some beautiful.....in the museum's gardens.

a- statues b- clothes c- tourists d- fish

4- The boys really enjoyed.....in the desert.

a- sightseeing b- diving c -camping d- swimming

5-You need some to get a drink from that machine.

a- camping b- coins c -fun d- historical

6- There are many beautiful..... in that museum.

a- jewellery b- fun c - quiet d- coins

7-The building in the town centre is a museum.

a- camping b- tour c - historical d- statue

8-It is important to be in a library to help people study.

a- quite b- quiet c - quit d-kick

9-Some of the in that shop is made of gold.

a- objects b- projects c - fun d- camping

10- Most children think it is to go camping in the desert. They love seeing the stars at night.

a- sun b- run c - bun d-fun

11-..... is a place in the far south of the world that is always very cold.

a- Europe b- Asia c-Antarctica d-America

12- A is a group of people with the same language, who live in the same area

a- tripe b- tribe c-trip d-trap

13-Ais a warm place with a lot of trees, where it rains a lot

a- rainforest b- playground c-stadium d- airport

14- A is a place by the sea where you can sit or play games

a- river b- sea c-canal d- beach

15-A place is a place or thing that has no water is it.

a- calm b- dry c-sad d- quiet

4- Read and correct the underlined words:

1- It's a Chinese beautiful cotton shirt.

2- Have you do your homework?

3- It's a black big Italian horse.

4- In the past, gold camps were used for money.

5- Read the following, then answer the questions

Have you ever been to a place where it rained profusely? Mawsynram in India is the rainiest place on earth. It has nearly 12 metres of rain a year! Mawsynram has many trees and plants, but there is too much water to grow crops. Nearly all the people who live here carry umbrellas. However, in 1861, another town had even more rain than Mawsynram. Cherrapunji had more than 26 metres of rain! The town is about 13 kilometres east of Mawsynram. No town has had more rain than that in one year.

A: Answer the following questions

1- What is unusual about Mawsynram?

2- Why can't farmers grow crops?

3- What is Cherrapunji?

B- Choose the correct answer

4- People who live here usually.....

a- grow food b- carry umbrellas

c-. travel by bus d- become farmers

5 The underlined word "profusely" means:

a-never b- a lot c- not often d- not always.

Grammar Study

The Present Perfect



من كلمات المضارع التام

ever



never

Ever

من قبل

تستخدم في السؤال

Have + you - we - they

ever pp?

Has + he - she - it - الاسم المفرد

* Have you ever seen a lion?

▶ Yes, I have (once - twice - many times)

▶ No, I haven't seen a lion.



Never

أبد - مطلقاً

تستخدم في النفي

فاعل + have / has + never + pp.

* I have never been to London.

* He has never driven a car before.

نستخدم never للإجابة على السؤال الذي به ever

* Have you ever seen a lion?

No, I have never seen a lion before.

No, never.



ملحوظة

نستخدم never مع زمن الضارع البسيط ونستخدم بعدها مصدر او مصدر + s

* It never snows in Cairo.

* There is always ice in Antarctica. It never melts.

Exercises

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

1- Taher: Have you ever met a famous person?

Omar :

Taher: That's wonderful!

2- Ramy:?

Taha : No, he has never played football before today.

Ramy: What a bitty.

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

1- Some people have..... seen snow.

a -ever b- can't c- no d- never

2- In some parts of the desert, it has rained.

a-never b- ever c- always d- usually

3- Some tribes have..... left the rainforest

a- always b- usually c- never d- ever

4- It has never in Cairo.

a- snow b- snowed c- snows d- snowing

5- I'veseen snow in my life before!

a-never b- ever c- always d- usually

6- In Antarctica, the ice never melted.

a-have b- is c- can d- has

7-Has Mona written an email to someone in England?

a-never b- ever c- yesterday d- soon

8-The children been to a museum before.

a-have b- is c- can d- has

9- Have you been fishing?

a-never b- ever c- always d- usually

10- Have you ever in the sea?

a-dive b- dived c- dives d- diving

11- you ever been camping?

a-have b- is c- can d- has

12- Have you ever a famous building?

a-see b- saw c- seen d- sees

3- Read and correct the underlined words:

1- Have you never swum in the sea?

2- Has you ever watched a comic film?

3- I have ever written a story.

4- It never snow in Cairo.

What's
on TV?

UNIT

7

الوحدة
السابعة

Vocabulary

Whats on TV?

| | | | |
|------------------|------------------|---------------|---------------|
| documentary | وثائقي | something | شيئا ما |
| nature | طبيعة | recommend | يوصى |
| programme | برنامج | boring | ممل |
| quiz show | برنامج للمسابقات | interesting | شيق |
| which type | اي نوع | It sounds | يبدو عليها |
| a short time ago | منذ وقت قصير | What time | متى |
| recommendations | توصيات | quarter | ربع |
| channel | قناة | half | نصف |
| least | الاقل | opinion | راى |
| correctly | بشكل صحيح | situation | موقف |
| favourite | مفضل | take turns | ياخذ دوره |
| listing | قائمة | at all | على الاطلاق |
| tonight | الليلة | What kind | ما نوع |
| competition | منافسة | accept | يقبل |
| at the moment | في هذه الحظة | each other | البعض الاخر |
| Animal world | عالم الحيوانات | types | انواع |
| tell the time | يخبر الوقت | type | نوع - يطبع |
| look after | يعتنى بـ | magazine | مجلة |
| a baby elephant | فيل رضيع | find out | يكشف |
| parents | والدين | irrigate | يروى |
| die | يموت | field | حقل |
| able to | قادر على | white horse | حصان ابيض |
| final part | جزء نهائى | over the wall | فوق الحائط |
| professor | استاذ جامعى | bus stop | موقف الاتوبيس |
| episode | مسلسل تلفزيونى | Metal | معدن |
| laugh | يضحك | finger | اصبع |
| decide | يقرر | stairs | سلالم |
| comedy | مضحك | stars | نجوم |
| Lost | يفقد | driest | الاجف |
| forest | غابة | leather | جلد مدبوغ |
| mention -ed | يذكر | pound | جنية |

تصريفات افعال

| الفعال | معناه | التصريف الثاني | التصريف الثالث |
|---------|-------------|----------------|----------------|
| wear | يلبس | wore | worn |
| burn | يحرق | burned - burnt | burned - burnt |
| tell | يخبر | told | told |
| put out | يطفىئ النار | put out | put out |
| write | يكتب | wrote | written |
| dry | يجفف | dried | dried |

Study the following

- I'd rather + المصدر**
* I'd rather live in the country.
- I (don't) like + فعل + ing / اسم**
* I like playing chess.
* I don't like drinking tea.
- Let's + مصدر**
- Shall we + مصدر**
* Let's go to the cinema
* Shall we go the cinema?



عند الاقتراح نستخدم

Telling the time

Woodward's

2:00 - It's two o'clock.

2:05 - It's five past two.

2:10 - It's ten past two.

2:15 - It's quarter past two.

2:20 - It's twenty past two.

2:25 - It's twenty-five past two.

2:30 - It's half past two.

2:35 - It's twenty-five to three.

2:40 - It's twenty to three.

2:45 - It's quarter to three.

2:50 - It's ten to three.

2:55 - It's five to three.

Language Functions

Giving and asking for recommendation

إعطاء وطلب توصية

- | | |
|--|------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Let's + مصدر | هيا بنا |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Shall we + مصدر | هل سوف |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Would you recommend ? | هل توصي بـ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> I recommend that we | أوصي بـ |

Responding to recommendation

الرد على لتوصية

- | | |
|--|--------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> I'd rather + مصدر | أنا أفضل |
| <input type="checkbox"/> I would / wouldn't recommend it.. | أوصي بذلك ... |
| <input type="checkbox"/> I don't like the sound of that.. | لا ارجب بذلك |
| <input type="checkbox"/> It sounds interesting/ great/ boring. | هذا يبدو |

احفظ المحادثات الآتية

- A: What time is it now? = What's the time?
 B: It's quarter past nine.
 A: Can you tell me the time?
 B: It's 3 o'clock
 A: What time will it be in 20 minutes?
 B: It is ten to twelve.
 A: What time will it be in half an hour?
 B: It is 7.10

Grammar Study

The Present Perfect

من كلمات المضارع التام

just □

already

yet □

Just

توا - في الحال

- تدل على أن الحدث انتهى منذ فترة قصيرة
- تستخدم just مع الجملة المثبتة

فاعل + have / has + just + pp.

* We had a great holiday. We've just arrived home

Already

بالفعل

- تستخدم already مع الجملة المثبتة لتدل أن الحدث تم قبل لحظة الحدث وأسرع مما هو متوقع وتأتي بعد have / has وقبل التصريف الثالث

فاعل + have / has + already + pp.

* I have already had lunch.

* Leila has finished her homework already.

Have / Has + فاعل + (already) + pp. ... (already)?

* Have you done your homework already?

You are clever - You are fast - You are wonderful.

* Ali : I have made the dress mum.

* Mum : Have you made the dress already? You are clever.

yet

حتى الآن - بعد

- تستخدم yet في نهاية الجملة المنفية وفي نهاية السؤال

فاعل + have / has + not + pp

yet.

* I haven't had breakfast yet.

Have / Has + فاعل + (already) + pp

yet?

* Have you done your homework yet?

- 7- The bus has left! I can see it over there
a- never b- just c- yet d- usually
- 8- I've just lunch.
a- have b- has c- having d- had
- 9- Munir has read/that book/three times
a- usually b- never c- already d- yet
- 10- We haven't finished Unit 23.....
a- never b- ever c- yet d- just
- 11- Magda.....watched/funny/programme
a- have just b- have just c- just has d- just have
- 12- The train has already.....
a- leave b- leaves c- leaving d- left
- 13- The black horse jumped over the wall yet.
a- haven't b- hasn't c- don't d- has
- 14- His sister Mona the house yet
a- didn't leave b- haven't left c- don't leave d- hasn't left
- 15- My favourite TVis nature world animals.
a- programme b- sport c- player d- game
- 16- Whatis the news on, is it 1 or 2?
a- channel b- television c- team d- dock
- 17- This programme is very.....I always laugh when I watch it!
a- ferry b- funny c- famous d- flood
- 18- The started last night.
a- transport b- competition c- traffic d- stick
- 19- At nine o'clock there is a called Animal world.
a- programme b- information c- tourist d- friend
- 20- Mothers look their children.
a- at b- in c- after d- up
- 21- We enjoyed the show on television last night.
a- quite b- wind c- blow d- quiz
- 22- Which will make you laugh?
a- show b- throw c- snow d- narrow
- 23- I can't wait till next week's
a- way b- mountain c- episode d- river

4- Read the following, then answer the questions

To: Sameer

From: Ali

Subject: TV programme

Hi Sameer,

I am watching an interesting documentary on TV about toys. In the past, children only used to play with simple toys. Now, toy makers have invented some exciting new toys. The programme has just shown the newest toys that you can buy in Japan. The girl on TV now is very excited, she has just bought an amazing doll with a computer inside, it can run, walk, carry things and dance. There's another toy that can fly, but they haven't shown this one yet. What are you doing now?

Ali

A: Answer the following questions

- 1- What kind of TV programme is Ali watching?
- 2- What was different in the past?
- 3- Why is the girl on TV excited?

B- Choose the correct answer

- 4- What does the underlined it refer to?
a- a TV b- a computer. c- a doll d- Japan
- 5- The programme.....the toy that can fly.
a- won't show b- has not yet shown
c- has already shown d- doesn't have

5- Writing Write an email to your cousin on

What you have already done today

- Your name is Sameer.
- Your cousin is Nabil.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....



UNIT

8

الوحدة الثامنة

Vocabulary In the news

| | | | |
|-----------------|------------------|--------------|-----------|
| news | اخبار | belong to | يخص |
| report | تقرير | swimmer | سباحة |
| contrasted with | بالمقارنة بـ | prize | جائزة |
| brave | شجاع | centre | مركز |
| firefighters | رجال المطافى | in the south | في الجنوب |
| rescue | ينقذ | believe | يعتقد |
| storm | عاصفة | newspaper | جريدة |
| suddenly | فجأة | internet | الانترنت |
| Earlier | في وقت سابق | grandparents | الوالدين |
| weather | الجو | child | طفل |
| sky | السماء | invite | يدعو |
| grey | رمادي | beginning | بداية |
| turned grey | تحول الى الرمادي | contrast | تباين |
| windy | عاصف | jewellery | جواهر |
| During | اثناء | earthquake | زلزال |
| fall into | يسقط | save | ينقذ |
| by the sea | بالقرب من البحر | area | منطقة |
| dangerous | خطير | air | هواء |
| a little boy | ولد صغير | burn | يحترق |
| village | قرية | nearest | اقرب |
| fire | نار | ankle | الكاحل |
| empty | فارغ | desert | صحراء |
| nobody | لا أحد | rear | |
| more than | اكثر من | headlines | العناوين |
| put out | يطفىئ | sweatshirt | فانلة |
| accident | حادثة | pigeon | حمامة |
| recent | حديث | messenger | رسول |

| | | | |
|-----------------|------------|-------------|------------|
| a swimming pool | حمام سباحة | such | مثل |
| a bag | شنطة | electronic | الالكترونى |
| a seat | مقعد | realize (d) | يدرك-يعرف |
| The police | الشرطة | gun | بندقية |

تصريفات افعال

| الفعل | معناه | التصريف الثانى | التصريف الثالث |
|-----------|----------|----------------|----------------|
| run | يجرى | ran | run |
| break | يكسر | broke | broken |
| drive | يقود | drove | drive |
| sew | يخيط | sewed | sewed/ sewn |
| fall into | يقع داخل | fell into | fallen into |
| hear | يسمع | heard | heard |
| fly | يطير | flew | flown |

بعض حروف الجر

| | | | |
|-------------|----------|-----------|-----------|
| belong to | يخص | work for | يعمل لاجل |
| put out | يطفىئ | live in | يعيش فى |
| jumped into | يقفز الى | go down | ينزل |
| heard about | يسمع عن | go over | يجتاز |
| get up | يستيقظ | fall over | سقط أرضا |

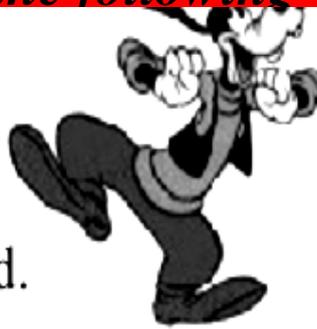
Study the following

The news

* The news I hear was good.

The police

* The police were looking for the thief.



الاخبار

تعامل معاملة المفرد

الشرطة

تعامل معاملة الجمع

Adjectives end in - ed or -ing

الصفات التي تنتهي بالـ (ed) و الصفات التي تنتهي بالـ (ing)

الصفات المنتهية بـ ed تصف مشاعرنا نحن البشر وعواطفنا تجاه

شخص ما أو شيء ما

الصفات المنتهية بـ ed تصف نتيجة الحدث

★ I was very bored in the maths lesson

★ Susan was annoyed by her neighbor's dog

الصفات المنتهية بـ ing تصف الشيء الذي يسبب تلك المشاعر

★ This is a confusing girl

وصفت الفتاة بصفة ing- مع أنها إنسان لأنها هي التي تثير هذا الشعور

بصفة عامة عن الأشياء والمواقف

★.He talks about the weather for hours. He's so boring.

الصفات المنتهية بـ ing تخبرنا عن شيء

★ My job is boring..

★ The football match was quite exciting.

Language Functions

Talking about the news

التحدث عن الاخبار

هل سمعت عما حدث لـ ؟ ..? Have you heard what happened to ..?

Did I tell you about (what happened last week)?

هل تخبرني عما حدث في الاسبوع الماضي ؟

هل فعلا عمر فاز بجائزة؟ Is it true that (Omar won a prize)?

انى اعتقد انه فاز بجائزة؟ I believe (he gave prizes).

يقولون ان هناك عاصفة They say (there's going to be a storm.

Responding to news

توضيح أمر وإظهار الفهم

I didn't know that.

لم اسمع عن هذا

I heard about that..

سمعت عن ذلك

Tell me more

اخبرنى المزيد

- 5- The children were very to play in the park.
a- excited b- excite c- exciting d- excitement
- 6- The boy the tree to get his football.
a- climbed b- rescued c- went d -ate
- 2- There are two books here. Which one to you?
a- is b- belongs c- gives d- goes
- 3- That chair only has three legs. Don't sit on it or it will
a- go down. b- go over c- get up d- failover.
- 4- The little girl did not cry when she hurt her arm.
a- bored b- ancient c- brave d- dangerous
- 5- The teacher came into the room and.....all the children were quiet.
a- suddenly b- carefully c- quick d-- truly
- 6- It rained for two hours during the
a- cloud b- sink c- storm d- earthquake
- 7- The house is tall, so you need a to clean the windows.
a- ladder b- river c- lake d- fire
- 8- A small brave man has a boy from flood.
a- climbed b- rescued c- went d -ate

5- Read the following, then answer the questions

A brave 13-year-old boy, Karim, has got a medal for rescuing a four-year-old child from a swimming pool. The child was playing next to the water when suddenly he fell in. He couldn't swim. The child was in the pool for about a minute when Karim saw him. Karim jumped into the water and rescued the child. The child was not hurt. His parents were very pleased to see him! They have invited Karim and his parents to visit them at their home.

A: Answer the following questions

- 1-How old is Karim?
2- Why did he get a medal?
3- How long was the child in the pool?

B- Choose the correct answer

- 4- Karim into the water and rescued the child.
a- climbed b- rescued c- jumped. d -ate
- 5- The underlined word 'His' refers to
a- the boy's parents b- Karim c- Karim' parents d -the boy

Grammar Study

The Present Perfect



من كلمات المضارع التام

for □ □ □

since □

for

لمدة

□ نستخدم (for) لفترة زمنية تمتد إلى الوقت الحاضر

فاعل + have / has + pp

for

+ فترة زمنية

★ I've lived here for 13 years.

since

منذ

□ نستخدم (since) مع توقيت زمني منذ ذلك الوقت وحتى وقت الكلام

فاعل + have / has pp

since

+ نقطة بداية الحدث

★ He's worked there since 2008.

احفظ الاتي

since

→

اسم الشهر April - اسم اليوم Saturday - السنة 2014
Yesterday - o'clock - last

for

→

years - months - weeks - days - the last
ages - a long time - over + مدة - more than + مدة

لاحظ الاتي

مضارع تام

+

since

+

ماضي بسيط

★ I've studied English since I was eight years old.

★ She has been in bed since she arrived home.



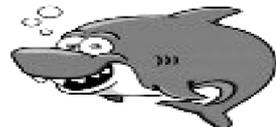
لاحظ

□ نستخدم الماضي البسيط عندما نتكلم عن حدث تم و انتهى في وقت محدد في الماضي

فترة زمنية + ماضي بسيط + فاعل

ago

★ He moved there ten years ago.



احفظ المحادثات الآتية

- A: **Have** you been at this school **for a long time**?
 B: **No**, I've only been here **for a month**.
 A: **How long** has our teacher taught at this school?
 B: She's taught at this school **for four years**
 B: She's taught at this school **since 2010**
 A: **When did** you **move** to this flat?
 B: We **moved** here **two years ago**

Exercises

1- Supply the missing parts in the following two minidiialogues:

1- Yehya : How long have you lived in this house?

Khaled:

Yehya : Thirteen years? That's a long time!

2- Zeinab: Is it true that Sara is in hospital?

Randa: Yes..... She broke her leg.

Zeinab: Poor Sara

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

1- Ali has had his phone the beginning of this year.

a- for b- since c- ago d- just

2- Have you lived in this village..... a long time?

a- for b- since c- ago d- just

3 I haven't seen Hassanlast Tuesday.

a- for b- since c- ago d- just

4- Sara has wanted to be a doctorshe was seven years old.

a- for b- since c- ago d- just

5-I've been at this school two years/since I was eleven.

a- for b- since c- ago d- just

6- We've been in this lesson8 o'clock.

a- for b- since c- ago d- just

7-I've studied English 2010

a- for b- since c- ago d- just

8-My family has lived here Three years.

a- for b- since c- ago d- just

9- Imy grandparents for four years.

a- visited b- visits c- will visit d- have visited

10- How long our teacher taught at this school?

a- have b- do c- has d- will

11-When..... school start today?

a- have b- has c- is d- did1

2- Tarek's brother his bag on a seat when he was waiting for a bus.

a- killed b- rescued c- put d- ate

13- The police know who the bag belongs to.

a- isn't b- hasn't c- don't d- wasn't

14- A famous swimmer prizes at the sports centre.

a- got b- played c- drank d- ran

15- It..... very dry in the south for a long time.

a- was b- has been c- is d- have been

16- It is ten past eight. The eight o'clock train left ten minutes.....

a- past b - to c- ago d- since

17- Don't use water to put..... an electric fire.

a- on b - off c- out d- in

18- He..... in hospital since he was ill.

a- stayed b- is stayed c- has stayed d- stays

19- I have been learning English..... 10 years now.

a- for b- ago c- since d-yet

20- Mona hasn't seen her motherlast Friday morning.

a- for b- since c- ago d- from

3- Read and correct the underlined words

1- Science is a very interested subject

2-he children are very exciting about going to the museum.

3- Our teacher has been at this school since ten year.



UNIT

9

الوحدة
التاسعة

Vocabulary COMMUNICATIONS

| | | | |
|-----------------|------------------|------------|-------------|
| communications | اتصالات | invent | يخترع |
| send emails | يرسل اميل | paper | ورقة |
| text messages | رسائل نصية | envelope | ظرف خطاب |
| airmail | بريد جوى | made of | مصنوع من |
| letters | خطابات | neck | رقبة |
| messengers | رسل | on foot | على الاقدام |
| pigeons | حمام | century | قرن |
| animal skins | جلود حيوانات | realise | يدرك |
| international | دولى | until | حتى |
| national | قومى | billion | بليون |
| remote control | تحكم عن بعد | bakery | مخبز |
| similar to | متشابه لـ | popular | محبوب |
| go online | يدخل على النت | activities | انشطة |
| change | يغير | include | يتضمن |
| a quarter of | ربع من | videos | فيديوهات |
| population | سكان | researches | ابحاث |
| regularly | بانتظام | reason | سبب |
| expensive | غالى | amount | كمية |
| government | حكومة | find out | يكشف |
| advantages | مزايا | website | موقع |
| disadvantages | عيوب | provide | يوفر - يمنح |
| useful | نافع | horses | احصنة |
| information | معلومات | transport | نقل |
| train timetable | جدول المواعيد | conclusion | خاتمة |
| post office | مكتب البريد | instead | بدلا |
| prices | اسعار | survey | دراسة |
| internet users | مستخدمى الانترنت | around | حول |

| | | | |
|--------------------|---------------|-------------|----------|
| electronic letter | خطاب الكتروني | by air | جوا |
| secondary | ثانوى | What kind | ما نوع |
| university | جامعة | carry | يحمل |
| student | طالب | sew | يخيط |
| museum | متحف | draw | يرسم |
| tourist | سائح - سياحى | read | يقرأ |
| attractions | جذب | Remember | يتذكر |
| opening hours | | electricity | كهرباء |
| directions | اتجاهات | consists of | يتكون من |
| social | اجتماعى | concluding | يتضمن |
| networking sites | مواقع انترنت | topic | موضوع |
| phrase | شبه جملة | distance | مسافة |
| an architect | معمارى | longer | اطول |
| shorter | اقصر | slower | اقصر |
| harder | اصعب | boat | مركب |
| Panama Canal | قناة بنما | regular | منتظم |
| describe | يصف | routine | روتينى |
| habits | عادات | date | تاريخ |
| examples | امثلة | slave | عبد |
| Colossus of Rhodes | تمثال رودس | racket | مضرب |

Review C

| | | | |
|----------|---------|--------------------|-----------|
| call | يتصل | calendar | تقويم |
| Hurghada | الغردقة | container | وعاء |
| cooker | بوتجاز | tourist attraction | جذب سياحى |
| cover | يغطى | vapour | بخار |
| empty | فارغ | dry | جاف |
| fire | نار | storm | عاصفة |

تصريفات افعال

| التصريف الثالث | التصريف الثانى | معناه | الفعل |
|----------------|----------------|-------|-------|
| drawn | drew | يرسم | draw |
| slept | slept | ينام | sleep |

Study the following

reason

سبب

The reason

for
why
(that)
to

+ جملة
+ مصدر



- ★ The **reason for** the disaster was engine failure, not human error.
- ★ The **reason why** grass is green was a mystery to the little boy.
- ★ The **reason (that)** I'm calling is to ask a favour.
- ★ The police have good **reason to** believe that he is guilty.

cause

سبب

The cause + of



- ★ The police are still trying to know the **cause of** the fire.

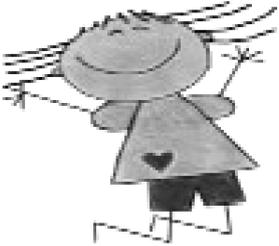
Language Functions

Saying dates and times

التحدث عن التواريخ والأوقات

- | | |
|---|---------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> In the 1900s | في التسعينات |
| <input type="checkbox"/> before / after 1973 | قبل / بعد عام ----- |
| <input type="checkbox"/> about 90 years ago | منذ حوالي ٩٠ عاماً |
| <input type="checkbox"/> (about) ten years later, ... | بعد حوالي ١٠ سنوات |

Grammar Study



Used to

اعتاد ان



الجملة المثبتة:

مصدر + used to + الفاعل

★ He used to play football when he was young.

مصدر + didn't + use to + الفاعل

★ I didn't use to eat burger when I was young.



النفي:

★ I didn't use to eat burger when I was young.

مصدر + use to + الفاعل + Did?

مصدر + use to + did + اداة الاستفهام



السؤال:

★ Did he use to read books when he was child? ★ What did he use to play ten years ago?

احفظ المحادثات الاتية

A: Did he use to read books when he was child?

B: Yes, he did.

B: No, he didn't.

A: What did he use to do when he was young?

B: He used to play football.

Exercises

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

1- When was the first telephone invented?

- a- in the 1780s b- in the 1790s
c- in the 1870s d- in the 1980s

2- Who invented it?

- a- Alexandar Graham Bell b- Alexander the Great
c- Joseph Campbell d- Graham Watts

3- Before telephones, how did people use to communicate?

- a- By letters b- By telegrams
c- By messengers d- All of these

2- Supply the missing parts in the following two minialogues:

1- Salma: Did you use to walk to school when you were six?

Fatten:

Salma: I think walking was useful for you.

2- Mando:

Salah: I used to run in the past.

3- Choose the correct answer from af b, c or d

1- In the past, people to send a lot of letters.

- a- use b- uses c- using d- used

2- They didn't to send emails, like many people do today.

- a- use b- uses c- using d- used

3- How they use to send these letters?

- a- do b- did c- does d- will

4- Messengers used to the envelopes to people on foot.

- a- carry b- carried c- carries d- carrying

5- It to be popular to send letters by pigeon.

- a- used b- uses c- using d- is used

6- What kind of TV programme did you to watch?

- a- use b- uses c- using d- used

7- What did people usein their free time before television?

a- do b- to do c- did d- to doing

8- When did TV companies in the USA first start making programmes?

a- white b- colour c- black d- grey

9- What couldn't early controls do?

a- air b- sound c- mote d- remote

10- is to find out information about something

a- remove b- research c- replay d- retire

11- The amount of money you have to pay for things is

a- price b- rice c- ice d- slice

12- To is to give something that people need

a- ride b- drive c- provide d- avoid

13- Car exhaust is the main for the city's pollution.

a- cause b- reason c- because d- season

14- The internet used to be more today than in the past

a- greedy b- lazy c- popular d- unfamiliar

15- The Egyptian would like people to use the internet.

a- day b- police c- government d- farm

16- Almost a quarter of internet go online using their mobile phones.

a- users b- eaters c- sleepers d- runners

17- The most popular to go online is to watch films and videos.

a- season b- reason c- food d- country

18- were the first kind of electronic letters.

a- Airmails b- E-mails c- Letters d- Telegrams

19- Before planes people sent letters by

a- cats b- lions c- pigeons d- flies

20-are kinds of letters planes carried from one country to another.

a- E-mails b- Letters c- Telegrams d- Airmail letters

