

Prep.2

The first Term.



Preparatory Two

Explanation

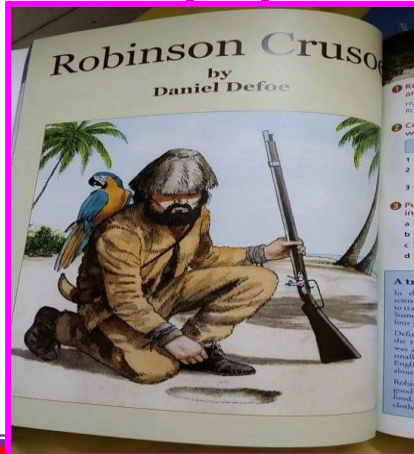
Vocabulary

Structures

Functions
Exercises

Prepared

By



Mr. Ahmed Eid.

Unit 1

Where we learn

Vocabulary

subjects	مواد دراسية	downstairs	دور ارضي	allow to	يسمح ل
Arabic	عربي	upstairs	دور علوي	do a quiz	يجري مسابقة
English	انجليزي	playground	ملعب	school rules	قواعد مدرسية
maths	رياضيات	gate	بوابة	sports school	مدرسة رياضية
science	علوم	gym	جيم	pack	يعبئ
religion	دين	office	مكتب	important	مهم
social studies	دراسات اجتماعية	location	موقع	unimportant	غير مهم
history	تاريخ	library	مكتبة	get ready	يستعد
geography	جغرافيا	changingroom	حجرة تغير ملابس	countries	دول
chemistry	كيمياء	practise	يمارس	put on	يرتدي
lesson	درس / حصة	practice	ممارسة	at the bottom	في الاسفل
Student	طالب	ability	قدرة	at the end of	في نهاية
At break	في الفسحة / يكسر	obligation	الزام	at the top of the	في الاعلى
P. E.	تربية بدنية	necessity	ضرورة	in the middle	في وسط
laboratory	معمل	necessary	ضروري	on the first floor	في الدور الأول
stairs	سلالم	should	يجب ان	opposite the lab	أمام المعمل
floor	طابق / ارضية	must	يجب ان	next to the library	بجوار المكتبة
corridor	طريقة	have to	يجب ان	partner	شريك

Language Functions

- 1- **It's + adj. + to + inf. المصدر** انه من ان
It's important to study hard.
- 2- **It's time to +** حان الوقت ل
It's time to go home
- 3- **The best time to inf. is** افضل وقت ل هو
The best time to play is on Friday.
- 4- **The most polite way to + inf. المصدر is**

Important questions

The most polite way to ask a question in class is to put your hand up.

1-What subjects do you study at school ? ماهي المواد الدراسية التي تدرسها في المدرسة؟

I study English , Arabic , math , social studies , science and music .

2-Where do you have your science lessons ?

We have our science lessons in the laboratory . (lab) في المعمل

3-Where is the headmaster's office ? أين مكتب المدير ؟

It is on the second floor. It is next to the library.

4-Can you show me the way to the laboratory ?

Yes , of course. Walk up to the end of this corridor . It is on your left.

Early to bed and early to rise makes a man healthy, wealthy, and wise.

النوم باكراً والنهوض باكراً يكسبان المرء صحة وثراء وحكمة

Structures

القدرة Ability

Sub. + **can** + **inf.** مصدر الفعل

Sub. + **can't** + **inf.** لا يستطيع ان

Sub. + **am , is, are** + **able to** **inf.** قادر على

Mustafa can drive a car.

Mona can't cook well.

She is able to swim

Necessity and obligation

الضرورة والالزام

1- **Must + inf.** مصدر

You **must** look right and left before you cross the road.

You **must** speak English very well to be an English teacher.

2- **Mustn't**

لا يجب ان

You **mustn't** talk in the library

You **must not** tell lies . يجب ألا تكذب .

3- **it's necessary to + inf** انه من الضروري ان

It's necessary to wear your school uniform.

Rules for life

1- When is the best time to pack your bag for school?

The night before school.

2- What is the best time to arrive at school ?

Before lessons start .

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

Put your hand up.

4- When is the best time to talk to your friends?

When you are in the playground.

5- What is the best thing to do when another teacher walks into your classroom?

You must stand up

Reading

Read the website about students in different countries.

How many lessons do you have each day?

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.

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

listening

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 is 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.

General Exercises on Unit 1

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

1- Where is Mrs Warda?

- a) in a clothes shop b) in a florist c) in a bakery

2 -What does she want to buy?

- a) a dress b) a jacket c) a blouse

3- What size is she?

- a) small b) medium c) large

2- listen and answer the following questions

1- What is Sara going to do at the weekend?.....

2- Where is Hala going to go at the weekend?.....

3- When will Hala come back home?.....

3- Finish the following dialogue:

Teacher: Hello, Ali. This is Ahmed. He's a new boy in our class.

can you (1)..... him where to go for his lessons?

Ali: of cours! I'll (2)you a tour of our school.

Ahmed: Thank you.

Ali: Let's start on the ground floor. This is the office here at the bottom of the stairs on the(3)..... The toilets are next to it. And that's the door to the playground at the end of the(4).....

4 - Supply the missing parts in the following mini-dialogues:

a) Mr Ahmed: Who has some useful advice about the ways to study?

Menna:.....

Mr Ahmed: Yes, that's a great suggestion, Maya.

b) Shopkeeper:.....?

Customer: Yes, I'm looking for a new computer, please.

5) Read the following then answer the questions :)

I go to a large school in Cairo. We have 50 classrooms for our lessons. We also have a laboratory where we study science. This is on the first floor at the end of the corridor My favourite room is the gym. This is where we do PE. I love PE . We have it every Thursday. At the bottom of the stairs is the door to the playground. I can talk to my friends here at break. Sometimes we play games, too. There are two big gates into our school. We use them when it is time to go home.

A) Answer the following questions :

1 – Where does the writer live?

.....

2- What does the underlined word " here " refer to?

.....

3- When do the students use gates?

.....

B) Choose the correct answer :

4- The laboratory is on thefloor

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

5- They have PE on

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

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

1- I am Haneen and I'm -----Egypt.

a) of b) at c) from d) on

2-I ----- got English , maths , social studies and Arabic today.

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

3-We have our science lessons in the -----

a) toilets b) stairs c) gym d) laboratory

4-We must be ----- in the science lab.

a) careless b) careful c) necessary d) important

5-We play and eat during the -----

a) lesson b) class c) break d) sleep

6 - ----- we play football , we wash ourselves.

a) Before a) After c) During d) In

7-The teachers' room is ----- the end of the corridor .

a) at b) in c) on d) between

8-My classroom is on the first -----

a) flower b) flour c) four d) floor

9- I always walk ----- the stairs.

a) in b) up c) of d) off

10 – Where is the lab ? It is ----- the playground.

a) between b) top c) bottom d) opposite

11- you can write the date at the ----- of the blackboard.

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- a) top b) bottom c) next to d) beside
- 12-You must be ----- at sports to go to sports school.
- a) bad b) worse c) good d) not good
- 13-We have our ----- at two o'clock after we come back home.
- a) breakfast b) dinner c) supper d) lunch
- 14-You must get ----- for P.E
- a) on b) ready c) read d) red
- 15- Do you go to school ----- bus or on foot.
- a) by b) on c) in d) off
- 16- I must practise ----- to help me fight bad people.
- a) chess b) tennis c) cards d) karate.
- 17- We can play football in our school -----
- a) playground b) toilets c) lab d) music room
- 18- The student comes late ----- the teacher doesn't allow him to enter the class.
- a) because b) but c) so d) as
- 19-How ----- lessons do you have each day?
- a) much b) many c) long d) often
- 20-You can put on your sports clothes in the ----- room
- a) music b) playground c) teacher d) changing
- 21-Our bus can't go into the playground so it stops-----the school.
- a) inside b) on c) outside d) top of
- 22- The doorman must close the ----- of the school after we leave it.
- a) class b) playground c) music d) gates
- 23- Your mobile is cheap .It is made in -----
- a) China b) Chinese c) Egyptian d) American
- 24-My classroom is at the ground floor. It is at the ----- of the stairs.
- a) top b) bottom c) up d) over
- 25- Can you ----- this quiz?
- a) doing b) do c) make d) making
- 26-When is the ----- time to pack your bag to school?
- a) good b) better c) best d) pest
- 27-We always arrive ----- early.
- a) in b) at c) of d) to
- 28- What is the ----- polite way to ask a question in class?
- a) best b) fast c) good d) most
- 29- The best time to talk to your friends when you are in the -----
- a) playground b) class c) lab d) lesson
- 30-When the teacher enters the class all the ----- stand up
- a) teachers b) nurses c) doctors d) students
- 31-You ----- run in the corridor.
- a) must b) can c) mustn't d) are
- 32- You must ----- to your teacher carefully.
- a) listening b) listen c) to listen d) listens
- 33- You ----- go to the zoo with your friends but don't be late.
- a) can b) must c) can't d) mustn't
- 34- You ----- look right and left before you cross the road.
- a) can b) must c) can't d) mustn't
- 35-You ----- stay in the library after six o'clock because it closes then.
- a) can b) must c) can't d) mustn't

ربنا اتنا في الدنيا حسنة وفي الآخرة حسنة وقتنا عذاب النار

7-Read and correct the underlined word:

- 1- You mustn't to drink water from the river .It isn't clean.
- 2-We can't stayed after six o'clock.
- 3-We must talk in the lessons.
- 4-We can talk at break in the playroom.
- 5- My class is at the second floor.
- 6- You can put on your sports clothes in the charging room.
- 7- I must practice karate for five hours every week.
- 8- I am good in doing quizzes.
- 9-1 -We can't stayed after six o'clock.
- 10- I bought some flowers from the bakery.

8- write a paragraph of six sentences on your school:

I'm very pleased to write a paragraph about my school. First of all, I go to school on foot. My school is big and clean. There are 20 classrooms in it. There is a big library. I play with my friends in the playground. My teachers are helpful متعاونين I like Arabic and English I want to be a teacher in the future. that's all for now.

write a paragraph of six sentences on your favourite subject

I'm very happy to write about my favourite subject. I like science so much. I have 3 science lessons a week. I go to science lab. Every week. I do experiments تجارب there . I love my science teacher. He is helpful. I study science to be a doctor.

Unit 2**Around the city****Vocabulary**

around	حول	restaurant	مطعم	stones	حجارة
city	مدينة كبيرة	lighthouse	منارة	visitor	زائر
town	مدينة صغيرة	building	مبنى	once	ذات مرة
village	قرية	island	جزيرة	date	تاريخ
country	بلد/ قطر /دولة	leaflet	كتيب /نشرة	fact	حقيقة
state	دولة - ولاية	palace	قصر	protect	يحمي
continent	قارة	tourists	سياح	research	بحث
bridge	كوبرى	several	عديد	transport	النقل / المواصلات
castle=citadel	قلعه	view	منظر	traveller	مسافر/رحاله
fort	حصن	scene	مشهد مسرحي	reporter	مراسل
pavement	رصيف	sight	منظر غير عتاد	popular	محبوب /شعبي
tower	برج	describe	يصف	late for	متأخر عن
statue	تمثال	interrupt	يقاطع	by the sea	بجوار البحر
museum	متحف	continue	يستمر	at night	في الليل
monuments	اثار	earthquake	زلازل	don't worry	لا تقلق
mosque	مسجد	dangerous	خطير	I'm sorry	انا اسف
church	كنيسة	danger	خطر	decide to	يقرر ان

وظائف لغوية Language Functions

1- **However** ومع ذلك Ali is poor. However, he is happy.

2- **Make + object** يجعل + المصدر = يجعل
This joke makes me laugh.

3- **Feel + adj.** الصفة I feel ill.

4- **Open (v.)** يفتح king Fouad opened Qasr El Nile Bridge.

5- **Open (adj. صفة)** مفتوح Don't worry The bank is still open

6- **Interrupting someone** مقاطعة شخص ما اثناء الحديث

Interrupting someone مقاطعة شخص	After people interrupt you بعد مقاطعة الناس لك
Excuse me. Can I ask a question? Can I just ask...? I'm sorry to interrupt, but	Now, where was I? OK, I was talking about

13- **at the time of:**

في عصر

☆ My grandfather lived at the time of El Sadat.

Important questions

Which places are famous in Cairo?	The citadel , the museums and Cairo tower
Why is Qasr al-Nil Bridge popular ?	There are wonderful views of the river from it.
Who built the citadel ?	Salah al-Din al-Ayouby.
Why did he build the citadel?	To protect Egypt.
How long is Qasr al-Nil bridge?	It is 382 metre long
How long did the citadel take to build?	It took eight years .

Structures

The past simple tense

Usage

1 } It's used to describe actions that happened in the past.

Ex. The ancient Egyptians built the pyramids.

2 } To describe actions in a story.

Ex. On my way home yesterday, I saw an accident.

3 } To express habits in the past.

Ex. In the past people used to travel on horseback.

Formation

🔑 The second form of the verb التصريف الثاني للفعل

Subject → Verb+ (d / ed / ied)
Subject → Irregular verb فعل شاذ

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Like → liked
Visit → visited
Study → studied

Read → read
See → saw
Teach → taught

Key words

1 yesterday

2 last

3 ago

4 once / once upon a time

5 formerly سابقا

6 In olden (ancient) times

7 in the past في العصور السابقة

Examples

1 We **visited** our uncle three days ago. 2—She **was** ill last night.

Note

(used to + infinitive = كان معتاد ان ← للتعبير عن عادة كان معتاد حدوثها في الماضي)

Ex.

Mustafa **used to** ride a bike when he was ten.

Bakiza **didn't use** to be good at science when she was young.

*He used to smoke 20 cigarettes a day. = He { **no longer** } smokes 20 cigarettes. لم يعد

Negative

= Negation

النفي

Subject + didn't = لم + infinitive

Amira bought a new dress last week.

Amira **didn't buy** a new dress last week.

Making Question

Did? هل Did you win the prize ? Yes, I did.

Wh. + did? Where did you go last Friday ? I went to Cairo.

When did

When did you finish your homework ?

= How long ago

How long ago did you finish your homework?

Beautiful Cairo

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.



With my best wishes Mr. Ahmed Eid { 01009228881 }

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.

listening

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 1971. 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.

The Lighthouse of Alexandria stood on a small island near Alexandria to help boats at night. It was built at the time عصر في of King Ptolemy. He started building it in about 290 BCE. He finished building it in about 283 BCE. Many earthquakes damaged the lighthouse. When the famous traveller Ibn Battuta visited Alexandria in 1349, he could not enter the lighthouse. It was too dangerous. By 1480, there was no lighthouse. The Sultan of Egypt built a fort where the lighthouse once stood. He used some of the stones from the old lighthouse to build it. Today, visitors can see Fort Qaitbey when they visit Alexandria.

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.



Write a paragraph about a place you like

I'm very glad سعيد to write about a place I like. As for me بالنسبة لي **Cairo** is the best city. It's the capital of Egypt. It's the biggest city in Africa. A lot of tourists like to visit it. It's famous for many interesting places such as على سبيل المثال the Egyptian Museum, the Cairo Tower and the castle. By the way, بالمنااسبة the weather is nice in Cairo.

My dear student you can write about many places as the pyramids, Alex. Library,.....

General Exercises on Unit 1

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

1- What subject does Warda like most?

a)maths

b) history

c) English

d) Arabic

2- What do they do in the library?

a) ask questions

b) speak Arabic

c) read their favourite books

d) use the computer

3- When do they have English in the library?

a) on Monday

b) on Tuesday

c) on Thursday

d) on Sunday

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- Who is Ms Donia speaking to?

3-complete the following dialogue :

A tourist : Excuse me : What is this building

A guide : It is called the citadel .

A tourist : built it ?

A guide : It was built Salah al-Din al-Ayouby.

A tourist : Why he build it?

A guide : He built it to Cairo from enemies. الأعداء

4- Supply the missing parts in the following mini-dialogues:

1- Alaa : Where was the lighthouse built?

The teacher:

1- Aya:?

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

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

1- Cairo is famous ----- its historical places. أماكن تاريخية

a) in

b) for

c) at

d) of

2- Qasr al-Nil ----- helps people to cross over the Nile.

a) bridge

b) tower

c) lions

d) cars

3- The bridge is 382 metres -----

a) width

b) length

c) height

d) high

4-The bridge has two ----- statues at each end.

a) lion

b) lion's

c) lions

d) lions'

5- The cat shook ----- tail.

a) it

b) it's

c) its

d) it is

6- Once , there ----- a bridge here , Gezira Bridge.

a) was

b) is

c) were

d) are

7-I am ----- busy to meet you.

a) to

b) too

c) two

d) so

8- She is lazy. ----- , she can pass the test.

a) So

b) To

c) As

d) However

- 9- Gezira bridge became too busy so Cairo needed a ----- one.
a) big b) so big c) bigger d) biggest
- 10- The sun rises in the -----
a) east b) west c) south d) north
- 11- There is a beautiful ----- from the top of the mountain.
a) window b) view c) houses d) castles
- 12-Tourists need a tourist ----- to have an idea about our monuments.
a) hotel b) leaf c) notebook d) leaflet
- 13- The citadel in Cairo is one of the ----- important monuments in Egypt.
a) best b) most c) more d) much
- 14-Some people call the citadel Salah al-Din's -----
a) castle b) glass c) home d) house
- 15- Salah al-Din built the citadel to ----- Cairo.
a) prevent b) decorate c) protect d) protecting
- 16-Tourists visit Egypt to enjoy its fine weather and to see its wonderful -----
a) monuments b) books c) cars d) trains
- 17 - The citadel ----- eight years to complete.
a) spend b) stay c) take d) took
- 18-Building the citadel began in 1176 and ----- in 1184.
a) finish b) finished c) finishing d) finishes
- 19-Muslims always go to ----- to pray. يصلي
a) museum b) bridges c) stations d) mosques
- 20-You can see the citadel ----- from a long way away.
a) monuments b) towers c) walls d) doors
- 21- King Fuad ----- Qasr al-Nil Bridge in 1933.
a) opened b) open c) opening d) opens
- 22-Salah al-Din al-Ayouby ----- the citadel to protect Cairo.
a) build b) building c) built d) builds
- 23- Where did you ----- your new T-shirt last week?
a) bought b) buy c) buying d) buys
- 24- Did you watch the film last night ? No , I -----
a) don't b) did c) didn't d) doesn't
- 25- A year ago . my father ----- me with him to visit our farm.
a) takes b) took c) take d) will take
- 26- Yesterday , Omar ----- to school by bus?
a) go b) goes c) going d) went
- 27 - An ----- is when the ground suddenly moves.
a) earthquake b) earth c) excuse d) office
- 28-We had lunch at the restaurant and the food ----- delicious.
a) is b) are c) were d) was
- 29- Tourists need a tour ----- to show them the wonderful places.
a) teacher b) conductor c) guide d) driver
- 30-My son loves the sea and the boats. He wants to be a -----
a) visitor b) teacher c) sailor d) doctor
- 31- Many ----- destroyed دمر the lighthouse.
a) earthquakes b) volcanoes c) floods d) buses

32-Thousands of ----- come to Egypt every year

a) tourists

b) places

c) palaces

d) flats

6- Read and correct the underlined words:

- 1- I didn't met you yesterday.
- 2- The Muntazah palace was built buy the sea.
- 3- Can you read this tourist leafbook for me..
- 4 - Farmers live in palaces.
- 5- Sara always remembers her kind English teach
- 6- You have a visited. She is your friend Nahla.
- 7- My cousin loves boats and wants to be a sail
- 8- Thousands of tour come to Egypt every year.
- 9-Fort Qaitbey stands with a small island in Alexandria.
- 10-There is also a small museum far the fort.



workbook

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

- 1 A / Anis when the ground suddenly moves.
a- earthquake b- earth c -island d- volcano
- 2- You must knock on the door before you.....
a- damage b- enter c- leave d- walk
- 3- The Lighthouse of Alexandria..... on a small island near Alexandria to help boats at night.
a- walked b- stood c- moved d- stayed
- 4- A..... is a strong building like a small castle.
a- fort b- feld c- garden d- park
- 5- People usually buildaround gardens or between the rooms of a building.
a -statues b- stairs c- walls d- corridors
- 6- A king usually lives in a
a- class b- lighthouse c- museum d- palace

8-) 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

Unit 3

At the weekend

Vocabulary

journey	رحله طويله	countryside	الريف	desert	الصحراء
trip	رحله قصيرة	definitely	حتما / قطعاً	coast	ساحل
flight	رحله طيران	of course	طبعاً	area	منطقة
voyage	رحله بحريه	sure	متأكد	world	العالم
picnic	نزهه	whale	حوت	temple	معبد
weekend	عطلة نهاية الاسبوع	fossil	حفريه	around	حول
parents	الوالدين	bone	عظمة	rock	صخرة
relatives	الاقارب	skeleton	هيكل عظمي	mountains	جبال
an ancient site	موقع اثري	excited	مثار - منفعل	until= till	حتى
project	مشروع / بحث	exciting	مثير	make arrangements	يعد ترتيبات
clouds	سحاب	look after	يعتني بـ	feel better soon	يشعر بتحسن
activities	انشطة	call back	يعاود الإتصال	for example	على سبيل المثال
show	عرض / يبين / يدل	arrange	يرتب	do a project	يقوم بمشروع
sweatshirt	قميص قطني	plans	خطط	do activities	يؤدي انشطة
conversation	محادثة / حوار	waiter	النادل	The Olympic Games	الالعاب الميمية

وظائف لغوية
Language Functions

How to write an e-mail

To	Dina@yahoo.com
from	Amira@yahoo.com
subject	Next weekend
<p>Hi Dina,</p> <p>We're going to visit the museum next weekend. Please come with us! We're going to drive there in my uncle's car. It'll be fun! I'll Phone you tonight and we can talk about it.</p> <p>with my best wishes.</p> <p>Amira</p>	

نكتب to ثم اسم الشخص المرسل إليه
نكتب from ثم اسم الشخص الراسل
نكتب subject ثم الموضوع
نستخدم اللغة الدارجة في كتابة الايميل فنبدأ Hello او Hi
نستخدم الاختصارات مثلاً: We are نكتبها We're
يمكن ان نبدأ الايميل بمقدمه مثل
I'm very pleased to write this e-mail to tell you about my news.
ونختم بعبارة مثل With my best wishes

Making arrangements on the phone

لعمل ترتيبات أو حوارات على الهاتف يمكن أن نستخدم التعبيرات الآتية

Hello. (Aya) speaking.	Yes , just a moment , please.
Is (Nourhan) there, please?	No , I am sorry , Nourhan isn't here at the moment
Who is speaking , please?	Can I take a message?
May I speak to (Asmaa) please?	شكرا على اتصالك. Thank you for calling back.

- 1- What are you going to do **at the weekend**? ماذا ستفعل في عطلة نهاية الاسبوع
- 2- We are going to go **on a long journey**. سأذهب في رحلة طويله
- 3- Drive + person شخص (يوصل شخص)
My dad **drives me to** school every day. والدى يوصلنى للمدرسة كل يوم

Structures

The future simple tense

Formation

Subject {فاعل} will = 'سوف' + inf. مصدر الفعل

I , we → shall

We **will = shall** buy this car

Usage

We use (will) to express

- نستخدم المستقبل البسيط لنعبر عن
- 1- **Future facts** حقائق مستقبلية Mustafa will be 14 years old next year.
 - 2- **Quick decisions** قرارات سريعة I'm hungry. I'll have a sandwich.
 - 3- **Prediction (without evidence)** التنبؤ بدون دليل I think it will rain tomorrow.
 - 4- **Offer** العرض Don't worry, I'll help with your homework.
 - 5- **Request** الطلب will you open the door ,please?
 - 6- **Promise** الوعد I will give you a present when you come first in the test.
 - 7- **Threat** التهديد I will call the police if you do this again.
 - 8- **Hope** التمني I hope Amr will be a doctor in the future.
 - 9- **Warning** التحذير Take your umbrella or you **will** get wet.
 - 10- **Suggestion** الاقتراح Shall we go swimming?

Shall

لاحظ عند الاقتراح استخدمنا

نستخدم will بعد أفعال أو ظروف أو تعبيرات مثل :

{Think يعتقد , believe يصدق , hope يأمل , expect يتوقع , perhaps , probably , I'm sure ,}

I hope my son will be a doctor.

Perhaps our uncle will visit us tomorrow.

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

Key words

- 1- Tomorrow غدا
 - 2- next..... التالى / القادم
 - 3- soon قريباً
 - 4- In the future فى المستقبل
 - 5- God willing ان شاء الله
 - 6- In...(2028) بحلول عام
 - 7- by 2030
- I'll see you next week.

Negative

Subject + will not = won't لن مصدر
 Subject + shall not = shan't + infinitive
 Ali won't tell lies again.

Making questions

Will + subject + inf. ? هل سوف ؟

Will you travel to cairo next Friday?

Yes, I will. Or No, I won't.

Wh. + will + subhct + inf. ?

What will you do to night?

I'll watch the film.

The future near- or- the future with going to المستقبل القريب

Formation التكوين

Subject + am , is , are +going to + infinitive المصدر

They are going to travel to Aswan.

Usage الاستخدام

1- It's used to express plans and intentions

يستخدم ليعبر عن الخطط و النوايا

Rehab is going to buy a mobile

رحلب ستشترى موبايل

(want – decide – intend ينوى – plan يخطط)

نستخدم (going to) عند وجود هذه الكلمات في الجملة

I have decided to build a new house. I am going to build a new house.

I want to buy a car. I am going to save money.

2- It's used to express prediction with evidence

يستخدم ليعبر عن التنبؤ بدليل

-He is playing really well .He is going to win the game.

-Look at the sky ! It is full of dark clouds. It is going to rain.

-Watch out= look out احترس = Be careful .You are going to crash.

Negative النفي

Subject + am , is , are + not + going to + inf. المصدر

★ I'm not going to go to school today because it's the weekend.

Making Questions

Are you going to visit me tonight

هل أنت ستزورنى الليلة

Where are you going to go?

I'm going to go to the cinema.

Reading

Read the emails. Which of the activities in exercise 1 are Tarek and Hassan going to do?

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 plan?

Tarek.

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. لأول مرة

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.

listening

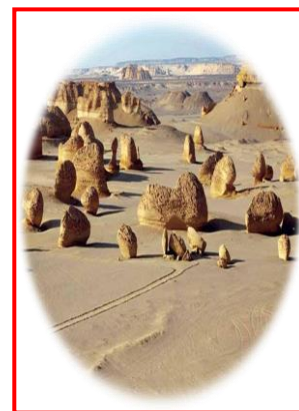
to a telephone conversation. What are Huda and her family going to do?

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, I'd like that! 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!**

- ★ **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.



General Exercises on Unit 3

1-Complete the following dialogue :

Sara : Hello . Is Leila there , please?
Mrs Eman : No,I'm sorry , she isn't here at the ----- Who is speaking , please?
Sara: It's Sara . ----- time will Leila be home ?
Mrs Eman : She will be home at six. Can I take a -----?
Sara : Yes , please. Can you ----- Leila to phone me tonight?
Mrs Eman: Ok , I will do that .good bye!

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

1-Haneen: Hello , can I speak to Nada , please?

Mother: Yes,-----

Nada : Hello , Hassan .Thank you for calling back!

2-Mona: What are you going to do at the weekend?

Marwa: -----

Mona : The Egyptian Museum is very nice

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

1- What are you going to do the weekend.

a- in b- on c- at d- of

2- I am going to goa long journey to the countryside .

a-in b- on c-at d- of

3- I am veryabout next weekend.

a- excited b- excite c- exciting d- excitement

4- We are going towith our grandparents.

a-spend b- take c- make d- stay

5- I am going to stay a week on my uncle's.....

a-farming b- farm c- desk d- farmer

6- have you gotplans for your holiday?

a- some b- no c- much d- any

7- What are youto do next weekend?

a- go b- going c- goes d- went

8- I hope you enjoyon the farm .

a-myself b- himself c- herself d- yourself

9- Will youme some photos?

a-send b- sending c- to send d- sends

10-Next Friday is going to be an day for us.

a- excite b- excited c-exciting d- excitement

1- I am sure she (will – may – can - is going to) visit us tomorrow.

2- The chair is broken .You (will – may – can – is going) to fall

3- Someone is knocking on the door. I will (to open – opened – opens – open) it .

4-The girls (were – have – are – will) going to visit the temple next week.

5- We saw a (temple – tower – fossil – fountain) of a big fish in the museum last week.

6- The students counted the bones of in the (body – skeleton – skills – eyes) of a sheep

7- There is a (message – massage – mess – miss) from Ali. He would like to call him

8- The (wall – wool – skeleton – whale) is the world's largest animal.

9-I am hungry .I think I (going to – will – am going to – go to) have a sandwich.

10-I intend to visit my relatives. I (am going to – going to – will – would) visit them soon.

11- The sky is clear . It (will – would – isn't going to – won't) rain.

12- If you make mistakes , you (will – are going to – would – is going to) fail the test.

13- Be careful .you are going (fall – falling – to fall – fell)

14- How (often – many – long – old) do you meet your friends at the weekend? Once

15-Listen to this telephone (dialogue – speak – conversation – letter)

16- Who answers the phone when Huda asks (in – on – at – for) Salma?

17- (May – Would – Must – Should) I talk to Salma , Please ?

18- No, I am sorry , Salma isn't here at the (monument – moment – mummy – minute)

19- The killer (whale – while – walls – whole) is the most dangerous sea animal .

20- UNESCO (takes – makes – looks – picks) after the world's most important places.

Don't talk
unless you
can improve
the silence.

لا تتكلم إلا إذا كان بإمكانك
أن تقدم ما هو أفضل من الصمت.

5-Read the following , then answer the questions:

Today , we are going to visit Tihna el- Jebel .It will be hot today,so you must take lots of water .On our tour you are going to find out about the ancient site .In the past, this was a very important place. People walked up the hill to see the statues at the top.We will visit the statues today. You mustn't touch the statues , but I think you will enjoy visiting them.

Tihna el-Jebel is only 13 kilometres from Minya. The bus leaves at eight o'clock , so you must be in front of the hotel at 7.55.Are there any questions?

- 1- Who do you think is talking ?
- 2- Why is it a good idea to take lots of water?
- 3- Where are the statues ?
- 4- It is important ----- the statues .

a) to touch b) to enjoy c) not to touch d) not to visit

5- They must be in front of the hotel -----8.00 .

a) at exactly b) five minutes before c) five minutes after d) 55 minutes before.

6- Correct the underlined words

- 1- Do you have any planes for the weekend?
- 2- How often do you stay on relatives
- 3 We are going to go a picnic this weekend.
- 4 My grandparents often visits ancient sites.
- 5 How often do you have a long journey?
- 6-We will take the train to Luxor next week. We already have our tickets..
- 7- I am not very hungry .I think I am going to have a salad.
- 8- I am sure you well feel better soon.
- 9- Hassan is gone t to play football soon .The game starts in ten minutes.
- 10-Can I leave a massage for John , please?
- 11- Where are you going to spend your monthend?
- 12- Abu Simbel is an important modern site.

7- Write an e-mail of six sentences on

To your friend Menna telling her about the job you want to do in the future.
Your name is Mariam

Workbook4 Complete the following dialogue

- Youssef:** Hello. Is Hazem 1 there please?
- Mother:** I'm sorry, Hazem isn't here at the2 .Who's 3, please?
- Youssef:** It's Youssef.
- Mother:** Hello, Youssef. Can I ...4..... a message?
- Youssef:** Yes, can you ask Hazem to ...5.....me, please?
- Mother:** Of course. I think he..... 6..... home at about four o'clock.
- Youssef:** Thank you. Goodbye.

Mini-dialogue

- Hala:** Sara, what are you going to do this weekend?
- Sara:** I'm going to study. What about you, Hala?
- Hala:** I'm travelling to Aswan until Sunday

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

- 2-Listen and answer the following questions

- ### 3- Complete the following dialogue

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

- *****Reader

5- Put the events into the correct order

6. Answer the following questions

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

- With my best wishes Mr. Ahmed Eid { 01009228881 }**

Prep.2

The first Term.

- 2- When did Ali..... that book?
 a- buy b- bought c- buys d- brought
- 3- Mona..... to school yesterday because she was ill.
 a- not come b- doesn't come c- don't come d- didn't come
- 4- I'm hungry. I think..... a sandwich.
 a- I have b- I'm going to have c- I'll have d- I had
- 5- Go up the stairs. The laboratory is on the first
 a- gate b- door c- flour d- floor
- 6- It is best to..... your school bag the night before you go to school.
 a- pack b- place c- put d- plan
- 7- On my new..... I can see that we have English in the morning.
 a- corridor b- timetable c- map d- location
- 8- Sunglasses can..... your eyes from the sun.
 a- pour b- peel c- protect d- put

8 Read and correct the underlined words

- 1 You mustn't to drink water from the river. It's not clean.
 2 How long did it took to complete the palace?
 3 Qasr al-Nil Bridge has two status on each end.
 4 We mustn't take in the library.

9 -Write a paragraph of six (6) sentences on an interesting place

Unit 4

Sports

Vocabulary

international	عالمي /دولي	practise	يمارس/يتمرن	olympic sport	رياضة اولمبية
local	محلي	football	كرة قدم	swimming pool	حمام سباحة
include	يشتمل على	handball	كرة يد	horse-riding	ركوب الخيل
nearly	تقريبا فراغات	volleyball	كرة طائرة	sports day	يوم رياضي
spaces	فراغات	basketball	كرة السلة	distance	مسافة
show	عرض/يبين/يوضح	hockey	هوكي	all over	في كل أنحاء
seats	مقاعد	tennis	تنس	recent	حديث
team	فريق	squash	اسكواش	university	جامعة
competition	منافسة	diving	الغوص	get tired	يتعب
matches	مباريات	karate	كاراتية	go for a run	يذهب للجري
stadium	استاد	encourage	يشجع	do sport	يمارس رياضة
world cup	كأس العالم	activities	انشطة	the number one	الصف الاول
final	نهائي	without	بدون	the home of	موطن ل
club	نادي	traveller	مسافر	in many ways	بطرق كثيرة
excluding	مستبعدا	skeleton	هيكل عظمي	for the first time	لأول مرة

وظائف لغوية Language Functions

تشجيع Encourage someone to do something	الموافقة على شيء Agreeing to do something
Don't worry , it's not difficult. Oh,come on ,it will be fun. Oh , go on // You can do it.	All right ! I will play Ok.I will do it هيا / تعالى / نرحل Come on

Structures

Relative clauses / pronouns

الضمائر / الاسماء الموصولة

تبدأ العبارات الموصولة بإحدى ضمائر الوصل

(who / whom / which / that / whose / where / when)

① Who = that (الذي - التي) --- ((للعاقل)) تحل محل الفاعل العاقل ويأتي بعدها الفعل

◆- That is the doctor. He cured your father.

That is the doctor who cured your father.

② Who - whom - that (الذي - التي) تحل محل المفعول العاقل ويأتي بعدها الفاعل

She married the man. She loved him.

She married the man whom \ who \ that she loved.

③ Which = that (الذي - التي)

وتحل محل الفاعل والمفعول غير العاقل ويأتي بعدها الفاعل أو الفعل وتحل محل (it/they)

◆- He works for a company. It manufactures computers.

He works for a company which \ that manufactures computers

The lesson is easy. I understood it quickly. (which)

The lesson which I understood quickly is easy.

④ Whose (لـ/مالك) تحل محل (my/his/her/your/our/their/اسم's) في الجملة الثانية

◆- The plane had to land. Its engine was out of order.

مملوك + whose + مالك

The plane whose engine was out of order had to land.

Did you see Sarah ? Her father is a tour guide. (whose)

Did you see Sarah whose father is a tour guide ?

⑤ Where = which.....in/at/on حيث وتحل محل المكان ويأتي قبلها المكان مباشرة

◆- This is my school. I study in it.

This is my school where I study.

This is my school which I study in.

⑥ When حيث وتحل محل الزمان ويأتي قبلها مباشرة الزمان

◆- They visit me on Friday. I am at home at that day.

They visit me on Friday when I am at home.

◆- June is the month. We go on holiday in it.

June is the month when we go on holiday

⑦ That's why ولهذا تستخدم بعد الأسماء التي تبين سبب حدوث الشيء

Amira couldn't go to school because she was ill

= Amira was ill that's why she couldn't go to school.

Summary:

Who	الذي - التي (العاقل)	Whose	الذي له (الملكية)
Whom	الذي - التي (المفعول العاقل)	Where	حيث (المكان)
That	الذي - التي (للعاقل وغير العاقل)	When	حيث (للزمان)
which	الذي - التي (غير العاقل)	what	ما (لغير العاقل)

Finish the sentences :

- 1- This is the man ----- invited me to play tennis.
- 2- July is the month ----- we take our exams.
- 3- This is the man ----- car was stolen.
- 4- This is the house ----- I was born.
- 5- I read the newspaper ----- was on the table.
- 6- Mr Smith is my neighbour ----- I meet every morning.
- 7- The laboratory is the place ----- we do experiments at school.
- 8- Luxor is the city ----- I work in.
- 9- This the shop I always buy sweets.

Reading

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.



Listening

Listen to Huda encouraging her friend Lama to do some sports. Which two things does Lama agree to do?

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! هيا/تعالى

Lama: OK. I'll do it.

Huda: Great! One, two, three – let's run!

What is the same about these three people?

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.



Workbook

Complete the mini dialogues from ((can- come- difficult- on- worry))

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

Salem: Don't 1....., it's not 2.....

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

Riham: Oh, go 3! Read it to me! I like your stories.

Nader: This maths homework is very difficult.

Magdi: 4 on, you 5 do it! I'll help you

General Exercises on Unit 4

1-Complete the following dialogues:

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

Baher: Will you play, too?

Lamia: Yes! Come on, it will be fun.

Baher:4.... right! I'll play.

Nada : Where did you go last Friday?

Mona : I (1)..... to visit my uncle's farm.

Nada : How did you(2).....?

Mona : I went there by car.

Nada : What did (3) do?

Mona : They (4)..... mangoes and apples.

Supply the missing parts in the following two mini-dialogues

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

Belal : Don't -----

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

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

4-Read the following , then answer the questions:

Football is the most popular game in the world . Football was played in England for many years , but there were no rules . In 1863, the first rules for football were written to make the game safer . The most famous player in history is Pele . He is a Brazilian player .When he was a boy , he used to play for hours in the street with his friends . When he was 17 , he played for his country in the world cup . In 1961, he scored one of the best goals.

A) Answer the following questions :

- 1- Why were rules written for football ?
- 2- What is Pele's nationality?

B) Choose and write the correct answer :

- 3- The first rules for football were written in
a) 1961 b) 1798 c) 1967 d) 1863
- 4- Pele was a player .
a) lazy b) bad c) clever d) well
- 5- is the most popular game in the world .
a) Football b) Basketball c) Volleyball d) Handball

5- Choose the correct answer

- 1- I am Egyptian . I come from (**Morocco – Tunisia – Egypt – Kenya**).
- 2- (**Morocco – Kenya – Ivory coast – Suoth 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**) in 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.

Prep.2

The first Term.

- 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.
- 36- Hany is the tour guide (**who – when – whose – whom**) will take you around the museum.
- 37- These are the exams (**who – that – when – where**) we will take in summer.
- 38- Alexandria is the city (**who – where – when – that**) there is a famous library.
- 39-I admire the cat (**whose – where – which – that**) hair is soft.
- 40-The weekend is the time (**where – when – whose – that**) we play and have a picnic.

6-- Read and correct the underlined words:

- 1- That's the man which bought our old car.
- 2- Football is my favourite maths.
- 3- Cairo stadium is the place when the most important matches are played.
- 4-Do you think you can play Karate very well?
- 5- Tennis is a game who many people enjoy.
- 6- That's the sports club that my brother plays tennis.
- 7- There is a 20-metres swimming pool there.
- 8- Football is my favourite maths.

7- write a paragraph of six sentences on a sport you really like.

Football

I'm very pleased to write about my favourite sport. First of all, I like football. Football is the most popular sport in the world. I play it in the club. I play it on Fridays. I play it with my friends. This sport (makes /keeps) me fit and healthy. By the way my favourite team is Al Ahly, and my favourite player is Mohamed Salah. I like standing on the ball as Ramadan Sobhy.

8- write a paragraph of six sentences about Famous people.

Unit 5

People who we admire

Vocabulary

admire	يعجب ب	opinion	رأى	Find out	يكتشف
hero	بطل	thief/thieves	لص/لصوص	Make mistakes	يرتكب خطأ
sports people	رياضيون	succeed	ينجح	Professor	استاذ جامعي
competition	منافسة	successful	ناجح	Place of birth	محل الميلاد
graduate	خريج / يتخرج	fail	يفشل	Date of birth	تاريخ الميلاد
degree	درجة علمية	introduce	يقدم	Take turns	يتناوب الادوار
prize	جائزة	neighbour	جار	At the age of	عندما يبلغ سن
both	كلاهما / كلاهما..	language	لغة	To the age of	يعيش حتى سن
however	ومع ذلك	interested in	مهتم ب	Do well	يؤدي جيدا / ينجح
events	احداث	interests	اهتمامات	Have an accident	يحدث له حادث
life	حياه	interesting	شيق	It's difficult to	انه من الصعب ان
swimmer	سباح	lectures	محاضرات	Get married	يتزوج
newspaper	جريدة	examine	يفحص	Sail on the Nile	يسبح في النيل
charities	جمعيات خيرية	unusual	غير معتاد	Science degree	شهادة في العلوم

وظائف لغوية Language Functions

Introducing people and greeting them تقديم الناس و تحيتهم

To introduce someone, we use

لتقديم شخص ما نستخدم

This is(my friend Adel) اقدم لكم

الردود The replies

1-How do you do?

تشرفنا

2- pleased to meet you

مسرور بمقابلتك

3-It's nice to meet you

من اللطيف ان اقابلك

Structures

The Present Perfect Tense

المضارع التام

Formation

Subject + $\begin{cases} \text{Have} = 've \\ \text{Has} = 's \end{cases}$ } + p. p. التصريف الثالث

Wafaa **has** passed the final exam.

Tense Marks or Key words

Since	منذ	Already	بالفعل	Up till now	حتى الآن
For	منذ	Just	حالا	Ever	سبق أبدا
Lately	حديثا	Yet	ليس بعد	Never	أبدا (لا)
recently	مؤخرا	So far	حتى الآن		

Usage

① It's used to describe actions which began in the past and which may be continuing in the present and future.

*He has just arrived.

*** I **have** lost my key. (I can't open the door)

We **have** lived in Alex. For ten years.

② To describe action in the past which has recently happened. **{just// already}**

I **have already** phoned the doctor. **** She **has just done** her homework.

لاحظ استخدام ago نحول المضارع التام الى ماضى بسيط

She has just finished the washing up. { ago }

= She finished the washing up a short time ago.

Have / has + just + p.p.

=subject+verb+d/ed/ied { a minute/a moment/a short time }+ ago

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③ To describe actions that haven't happened

{ yet // never }

I haven't phoned the doctor **yet**. **** I **'ve never** been to London .

④ To ask questions about someone's experience

{ ever }

Have you ever **been** to London ? هل سبق ان سافرت الى لندن

Notes

Has / have + been to = went and returned

Has / have + gone to = went and still there

لاحظ تحويل { never ever } لكي تعطى نفس المعنى (حتى الان)

① I've **never** seen such a fat man = This is the **fattest** man I've **ever** seen.

② I've **never** read such a good book. = This is **the best** book I've **ever** read.

يمكن حذف ever واستخدام (the first // the only) كما يلي :

*** **This is the first time** I've read such a good book.

Since

إذا جاء فعل واحد مع **since** يوضع في زمن المضارع التام

Hala **has studied** English **since** 2 o'clock.

إذا ربطت **since** بين جملتين يليها ماضى بسيط والفعل الآخر مضارع تام

I **haven't seen** Mr. Alaa **since** I **was** in Alexandria.

Present perfect \Rightarrow since \Rightarrow past simple
= Sub+last+past simple+when+past simple

I have'nt eaten fish since I was in Matrouh { last }

= *I last ate fish when I was in Matrouh.*

لاحظ الجدول الاتي

Since	For
Since 2009	For 9 years
Since April	For 3 months
Since yesterday	For a day - one day
Since last night	For a night - the last night
Since 7 o'clock	For 2 hours
Since Friday	For five days
Since then	For ages , along time
Since spring	For a season
Since his arrival	For years – a while

- ♦ He has worked as a teacher for 5 years.
- ♦ He has worked as a teacher since 2004.
- ♦ Its 5 years since he worked as a teacher

Reading

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. Has life been easy for Yasser? No, it hasn't. Yasser hasn't won prizes and people haven't written about him in the newspaper. But **he has taught me** that with hard work, you can be successful.

Tarek

Rania Elwani is one of the world's fastest swimmers. She started swimming when she was 13 and won 77 medals in **swimming competitions**. She has stopped swimming and has become a university graduate, with a degree in medicine . Now she has a busy life as a doctor. She also works hard to help sports in Egypt. In 2005, she opened **a swimming school** for young swimmers who want to be in the Olympics. Elwani **has taught** us that you can **do well at lots of things** if you want to .

Salma



listening

Listen to Tarek's father introducing his friend Mr Banks to a neighbour

Mr Ibrahim : Good morning, Mr Sabri. How are you?

Mr sabri : I'm fine, thanks, Mr Ibrahim, and you?

Mr Ibrahim: I'm fine, too. **Have you met my friend, Mr Barks**, from England? Mr Banks, **this is my neighbour, Mr Sabri** .

Mr Banks : **How do you do?** تشرفنا

Mr Sabri : **Pleased to meet you**, Mr Banks. **Have you visited Cairo before?**

Mr Banks : No, I haven't. This is my first visit. Cairo is an amazing city مدهلة مدینه.

Mr Sabri : Have you come here for a holiday?

Mr Banks : No, I've come here to work! I take photos for a newspaper.

Mr Sabri : Do you travel a lot **in your job?**

Mr Banks : Yes, I've been to many countries .

Mr Sabri : Have you seen any famous places in Egypt? Have you **sailed on the Nile?**

Mr Banks : I've been to the Pyramids, but I haven't sailed on the Nile .

Mr Sabri : Have you done a lot of other exciting things in other countries?

Mr Banks: Yes, I've eaten some very unusual food, and I've met some interesting people.

Mr Sabri : Tell me about some of the things you've done.

Mr Banks :Well. I've ridden an elephant in India .

Mr Sabri : Have you studied any languages?

Mr Banks :Yes, I have. I've studied Japanese.

Mr Sabri : Well, **have a good time in Egypt**, Mr Banks. **It was nice to meet you !**

Prep.2**The first Term.**

Mr Banks : It was nice to meet you, too, Mr Sabri. Goodbye!

Mr Ibrahim : See you later, Mr Sabri!

Bill Gates is one of the most famous people in the world. He went to Harvard University to study law, but he did not finish his degree and soon left to start a computer business. It was very successful and soon it had offices all over the world. After he got married, Bill Gates decided that he wanted to help poor people and he now spends most of his time helping charities.

**Workbook**

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- hero c- king 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- successful c- easy d- similar
- 5- "Have you my brother Mohy yet?"
 a- met b- meet c- meeting d- meets

General Exercises on Unit 5**1- Complete the following dialogue :**

Soha : ----- is the person you admire ?

Ahmed : I admire -----.

Soha : ----- do you admire your father ?

Ahmed : I admire him ----- he works hard to bring us up well.

2-Supply the missing parts in the following mini-dialogue :

1-Amr : Which famous places have you visited?

Omar :-----

Amr : How did you find the pyramids?

2- Omnia : This is my friend Nada.

Nada : -----?

Omnia : I am pleased to meet you .

3-Merna: Have you been to Cairo before?

Eman: -----

4- Fares :-----?

Fahd : My hero is my grandfather.

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

1- A..... is Something you can get for doing well in work.

a-gift b- prize c- statue d- competition

2- Hassan has..... an engineer.

a- become b- becomes c- became d- becomed

Prep.2**The first Term.**

- 3- My aunta busy life as a doctor.
 a- is b- are c- have d- has
- 4- She opened a swimming schoolyoung swimmers.
 a- to b- with c- for d- at
- 5- He had a car accident and hewalk again
 a- couldn't b- can c- must d- can't
- 6- She has become a university
 a- graduated b- graduates c- graduate d- graduation
- 7 - My father hasto Tanta, He is still there.
 a- been b- be c - gone d- goes
- 8- Careless drivers havea lot of road accidents.
 a-done b - do c- make d- made
- 9- Who hasthis beautiful picture ?
 a- paint b- painted c - paints d- painting
- 10-Myof birth is on 10th june.
 a- place b- date c- flat d- house
- 11- My father diedthe age of 70.
 a- in b-on c- at d- of
- 11- My father diedthe age of 70.
 a- in b-on c- at d- of
- 12- Life was difficult for Yasserfirst
 a- for b-on c- at d- of

- 13 - My father has (**been - be - gone - goes**) to Tanta, He is still there.
- 14- Careless drivers have (**done - do - make - made**) a lot of road accidents.
- 15- Who has (**paint - painted - paints - painting**) this beautiful picture ?
- 16- How do you (**do - doing - does - be**) ? I am pleased to meet you.
- 17- it is (**nicely - nice - well - bad**) to see you , too.
- 18- Find out (**of - at - about - on**) the life of someone you admire .
- 19-my (**place - date - flat - house**) of birth is on 10th june.
- 20- My father died (**in - on - at - of**) the age of 70.

4-Read the following and answer the questions:

My grandfather is my hero. He was born in a village قريه to a poor family in January in 1952. But 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.

a) Answer the following questions:

- 1- Who is your hero ? 2- How old is your grandfather ? 3- why do you admire him?

b) Choose the correct answer:

- 4- My grandfather worked as a (doctor - nurse - engineer - baker)
- 5- He teaches in the (town - city - Tanta - village) school.

5-Read and correct the underlined words:

- 1- Ali's friend has wrote him an e- mail. 2- Have you got a grade in medicine.
- 3- She has being to Aswan. 4- How can I be a success player ?

6-Write a paragraph about (A person you admire)

Unit 6

Important Places

Vocabulary

antarctica	القارة القطبية	experience	خبرة	amazing	مذهل - مدهش
rainforest	غابة استوائية	false	خطأ	conversation	محادثة
tribe	قبيلة	long ago	منذ مدة	island	جزيرة
beach	شاطئ	coin	عملة معدنية	fishing	الصيد
desert	صحراء	notebook	مذكرة	historical	تاريخي
area	منطقة / مساحة	ancient	قديم	sculptures	تماثيل منحوتة
earth	الأرض	modern	حديث	rubber	مطاط
group	مجموعة	outdoor	بالخارج	antiquities	تحف / آثار قديمة
ice	ثلج	indoor	بالداخل	famous objects	أشياء مشهورة
snow	جليد	gold	ذهب	keep...safe	يجعله آمناً
melt	يذوب	piece	قطعة	clarification	توضيح
warm	دافئ	metal	معدن	popular	شعبي - مشهور
mild	معتدل	medicine	دواء	tyres	إطارات
wet	رطب / مبتل	battery	بطارية	bad weather	طقس سيئ

وظائف لغوية
Language Functions

Asking for clarification طلب توضيح شيء

Asking for clarification طلب توضيح أمر	Expressing clarification & understanding التعبير عن الفهم
Sorry. Could you say that again? Sorry, can you repeat that, please? Is that what you mean? هل هذا ماتقصد ؟ What do you mean? ماذا تعني؟ Do you mean...? هل تعني؟	That's right. هذا صحيح. I see أتفهم ذلك

ترتيب الصفات في الجملة

Opinion الرأي	amazing, exciting, famous, fun, enjoyable, expensive, cheap.
Size الحجم	long, low, medium-size, small, tall, big.
Age العمر	historical, modern, ancient, new, old, young.
Colour اللون	red, white, blue, green, pink, black.
Nationality الجنسية	Egyptian, British, Italian, American, french.
Material المادة	leather, metal, brick, paper, plastic, wood, cotton, rubber.

Examples:

1. It's a beautiful Chinese cotton shirt.
2. Aswan is a popular small Egyptian city.
3. The Pyramids are amazing large historical buildings in the desert.
4. It's a fun new English book.
5. Burj Khalifa and Shanghai Tower are exciting tall modern buildings

structures

زمن المضارع التام و قد سبق شرحه بالتفصيل في الوحدة السابقة

- 1- for the first time I met my uncle for the first time yesterday. لأول مرة
- 2- on earth We live on earth. على الأرض
- 3- One 95-year-old man Ali saw One 95-year-old man. -رجل يبلغ من العمر 95 سنة



Reading

Our amazing world

What's the driest place in the world?

The Atacama Desert in Chile is one of the driest places in the world. In some parts of the desert, it has never rained.

Have people ever lived there?

yes, they have. More than a million people still live there. Many tourists also visit the town of San Pedro de Atacama. They say that they've never seen more stars in the sky in any other place on earth.

Do people live in the Amazon rainforest?

Yes, they do. Some tribes live far from any city and have never left the rainforest. Some of these tribes have never met people from outside the forest.

Has it ever snowed in Cairo?

Yes, it has! In 2014, for the first time in many years, it snowed in Cairo. One 95-year-old man said, "I've never seen snow in my life before!"

Is there always ice in Antarctica?

Yes, there is. In Antarctica, some of the ice has never melted. There is more than 4,500 metres of ice in some places. The bottom of this ice is more than 100,000 years old.

Tarek and his father have met some tourists in Cairo.

Tarek's father : Hello. welcome to Egypt! Are you having a good time here?

Man : Yes. we love your beautiful country. We all want to do different things. so we don't know what to do next.

Tarek's father : What would you like to do?

Woman : Well. we want to see some famous buildings. We're going to visit Luxor next week.

Tarek's father : Well. if you go to Luxor. visit the Temple of Karnak. It's very interesting.

Woman : My son wants to sail.

Tarek : You can sail around Elephantine Island.

Woman : Sorry. could you say that again, please.

Tarek : Elephantine Island. It's near Aswan. It's very beautiful and quite.

Man : Great. Is it a good place for fish?

Tarek's father : Do you mean you want to go fishing?

Man : That's right. I like fishing.

Tarek's father : Elephantine Island is a popular place for people who like fishing. Have you thought about going to the desert?

Man : What do you mean?

Tarek's father : Well. you can go to the White Desert. It's very exciting. The best place to visit is Farafra.

Woman : Sorry. can you repeat the name of the place, please?

Tarek's father : Farafra. It's a place in the White Desert.

Woman : I see. I'll write that down.

Boy : I don't want to stay in a hotel. I want to be outside, under the stars.

Tarek's father : You want to go camping, is that what you mean?

Boy : That's right. I love camping.

Tarek : I've been camping there. It's great.

Tarek's father : Why don't you join us for some tea?

Egypt has some very interesting museums.

- ★ Many people have visited the famous Egyptian Museum in Cairo. It's Egypt's biggest museum and it contains على some very famous objects. There are about 136,000 historical objects in the museum. Most people want to see Tutankhamun and his jewellery. جواهره
- ★ In the Kharga Museum of Antiquities تحف, you can learn about life in the Western Desert long ago. You can see lots of statues تماثيل, coins and other objects that people have found there. The museum contains some famous 'notebooks' made of wood. These are some of the first books ever written from 360 CE.
- ★ When engineers started building the first Aswan Dam in 1902, many important objects from very old Nubian buildings were moved to keep them safe. The Nubia Museum in Aswan opened in 1998. It contains more than 5,000 of these objects which can teach us a lot about the history and life of the Nubian people. There is an outdoor museum too, where you can look at statues in beautiful gardens.

General Exercises on Unit 6

1- Complete the following dialogues:

Amir : Have you read Dickens , Hazem?

Hazem: What ----- you mean?

Amir :Have you----- read a book by Charles Dickens ?

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

Amir : He ----- Oliver Twist .

Teacher: One of the windiest places on earth is Cape Denison.

Mona: (1)....., can you (2)..... that. please?

Teacher: Yes, Cape Denison. It's in Antarctica. In 1913, scientists measured the (3)..... at 153 kilometres an hour.

Mona: Do you (4)that the wind is that strong all the time?

Teacher: No, but it was that strong for an hour.

Mona: That's very interesting.

Tourist :Where can I find the Egyptian ----- , please ?

Ahmed : The Egyptian Museum is In Tahrir Square.You can ----- a taxi.

Tourist : Does it contain statues and -----?

Ahmed : Yes , You can enjoy ----- Tutankhamun jewellery.

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

1. Adel: Let's play squash.

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

Adel:.....

Hatem: All right! I'll play!

2. Amal: Ferial, have you met my teacher, Miss Amira?

Ferial: How do you do?

Miss Amira:.....

3-Nora : What famous places can we visit in Cairo ?

Mona: -----

Nora: But , I visited the Egyptian Museum last year.

4-Amir:-----?

Mohammed : Tourists usually stay in hotels.

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

- 1- In some parts of the desert, it has rained.
a) always b) ever c) never d) usually
- 2- Have people lived there?
a) sometimes b) never c) ever d) usually
- 3- Some tribes have never the rainforest.
a) left b) leave c) leaves d) lift
- 4- Has it ever in Cairo?
a) snowed b) visited c) melted d) lifted
- 5- I've seen snow in my life before!
a) already b) never c) ever d) just
- 6- In, the ice has never melted.
a) Amazon b) Egypt c) Antarctica d) Luxor
- 7- What are some of the places in the world?
a) dry b) drier c) driest d) so dry
- 8- The Atacama Desert in is one of the driest places.
a) Egypt b) Chile c) England d) USA
- 9- It has rained in the Atacama desert.
a) ever b) always c) often d) never
- 10- tourists visit the pyramids .
a) A lot b) A little c) Many d) Much
- 11- visit historical places and stay in hotels.
a) Tourists b) Farmers c) teachers d) doctors
- 12- Tourists enjoy seeing a lot of in the sky of Atacama.
a) sun b) moon c) stars d) horses
- 13- Some live in the Amazon rainforest.
a) villages b) tribes c) things d) places
- 14- It rains a lot in the Amazon where animals live.
a) village b) town c) city d) rainforests
- 15- I have never seen snow in my life
a) after b) ago c) ever d) before
- 16- If you leave in the sun , it melts.
a) bread b) ice c) glass d) tea
- 17- She has eaten meatballs before.
a) ever b) never c) usually d) sometimes
- 18- Have you seen a lion in your village ?
a) ever b) never c) often d) every
- 19- In Antarctica , the ice has never
a) melt b) melting c) melted d) melts
- 20- Some tribes never left the rainforest.
a) are b) were c) have d) has
- 21- you ever met a famous person?
a) Has b) Have c) Are d) Can
- 22- Have you ever fishing ?
a) be b) being c) bee d) been
- 23- Have you ever been?
a) camp b) camping c) camps d) came
- 24- Tourists always visit places.
a) historical b) history c) geography d) historian
- 25- The film was so

a) excite

b) excited

c) exciting

d) excitement

4: - Choose the underlined words

1. That's the man which bought our old car.
2. Have you ever go to the desert?
3. It's a black big Italian horse.
4. In the past, gold camps were used for money.
- 5- Ali saw One 95-years-old man.
- 6- Some tribes live far of the city.
- 7- Ali's friend has wrote him an email?
- 8- I enjoy sitting on the island in Alexandria and watching the sea.
9. The teacher which teaches us maths is very friendly.

5- Read the following and answer the questions:

One of the most famous stadiums in the world is the Maracana Stadium in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. The stadium takes its name from the Maracana River. It opened in 1950 for the football World Cup. Brazil won the final, which nearly 200,000 people watched in the stadium. That is the most people who have ever watched a World Cup final! The stadium was changed for the 2014 World Cup finals and now has seats for about 78,000 people. You can watch many of Brazil's important football games here. Many other sports are also played in the stadium. This was the place where the 2016 Olympic Games began and finished.

a) Answer:

1. What was unusual about the 1950 World Cup final?

2. What happened in the stadium in 2016?

3. What does the underlined *its* refer to?b) Choose:

4. Today, the stadium is..... than it was in 1950.

- a. smaller b. larger c. more important d. less famous

5. You can watchat the Maracana Stadium.

- a. only football b. many sports
c. only the Olympic Games d. only important football matches

6- Write a paragraph about a visit to the Egyptian Museum.

29 Present Perfect (المضارع التام) (1) zero best

له عدة استخدامات وأهمها التعبير عن فعل حصل في الماضي ولا زال أثره موجودا فمثلا تدعو شخصا للطعام فيعترف قائلا "لقد أكلت" فهنا للفعل أثر وهو أنه مازال شبعانا. قاعدة المضارع التام كما يلي:

He has eaten 2 burgers هو قد أكل 2 برجر

التصريف الثالث للفعل (غالبًا بإضافة "ed" للفعل عدا الأفعال الشاذة)

He, she, it + has
I, You, we, they + have

لكن لو قلنا أنه أكل 2 برجر أمس فهنا الفعل لا أثر له ويهمنا وقت حدوثه (أمس) ولذا نستخدم الماضي البسيط. (راجع درس 19): **He ate 2 burgers yesterday**

في الحالة الأولى استخدم المضارع التام ليخبر الشرطي أنه قد فقد ابنه (والأثر أن ابنه الآن مفقود) لكن في الحالة الثانية بعد عدة أيام حين يخبر الناس عن قصة فقد ابنه فإنه يستخدم الماضي البسيط لأنه لا أثر للفعل (لأنه وجد ابنه) والمهم وقت الحدث

I lost my son yesterday فقدت ولدي أمس

I have lost my son لقد فقدت ولدي

Unit 7

What's on TV.?

Vocabulary

university	جامعة	forest	غابة	Quiz show	عرض مسابقه
competition	منافسة	dam	سد	Animal world	عالم الحيوان
professor	استاذ جامعى	change	يغير	Nature programme	برامج الطبيعة
interesting	شيق	transport	النقل	Take turns	يتناوب الادوار
stadium	استاد	traffic	حركة المرور	What kind of	ما نوع
episode	حلقة بمسلسل	skill	مهارة	What type of	ما نوع
listings	جدول قوائم	complete	يكمل	What's on Tv.?	ماذا يعرض فى
tv.channel	قناة تلفزيونية	accept	يقبل	profusely	بغزارة
show	عرض / يبين / يدل	refuse	يرفض	refer to	يشير إلى
irrigate	يروي	sound	يبدو/صوت	finals	النهائيات
documentary	وثائقي	order	امر/طلب/..	crops	محاصيل
recommend	يوصى	disorder	فوضى	save	ينقذ
opinion	رأى	minute	دقيقة	mention	يذكر
laugh at	يضحك على	suggest	يقترح	almost	تقريبا

وظائف لغوية
Language Functions

- 1) *I'd rather + inf.* = المصدر = *I'd better + inf.* أفضل.....
I'd rather drink tea. = I'd rather tea.
- 2) *I'd prefer to + inf.* المصدر I'd prefer to watch comic films.
- 3) *on = shown* يعرض There is comedy on now. There is a good film on later, at 10 pm.
- 4) *It sounds + adj.* (fine / interesting / good / bad / exciting / easy /) هذا يبدو.....
- 5) *I wouldn't recommend it* لم اوصى به.

Giving and asking for recommendations إعطاء و طلب التوصيات	Responding to recommendations الرد على التوصيات
Let's watch the film. Shall we watch (the comedy)? I recommend (that) we watch (a quiz Show). Would you recommend it? Why? Why not?	I'd rather watch (a film). أفضل مشاهدة فيلم. I would/wouldn't recommend it. I (don't) like the sound of that. أحب / لا أحب ذلك It sounds (interesting/great/boring).

Structures

The use of just, already and yet in the present perfect tense

Reading
Tv listings

1. Tonight's Who knows more? is at Alexandria University, where the competition started last night. The competition is between students studying science and students studying history. The science students are winning **at the moment**. They've got 20 right answers **already**. The competition **isn't** finished **yet**. Watch tonight's programme to see who wins.

B. Have you started watching Schools around the world yet? Every week, it's about a school in a different country. We've seen schools in Brazil and China already, but we haven't seen one in Egypt yet. They've just shown a school in Dubai. This was very interesting.

C. At nine o'clock there is a programme called Animal world.

A university professor from Kenya will tell us why it is so important to look after animals. The programme is about a baby elephant. Its parents have just died. It is amazing to see how it is looked after باعتنى بـ by the other elephants

Dialogue

Boy: Let's watch TV. What's on tonight, Hassan?

Hassan: The news is at quarter past seven. After that, there is a nature programme about animals that live in Brazil.

Boy: That sounds interesting. What time is it?

Hassan: It starts at seven forty-five. I recommend that we watch the quiz show at eight o'clock. It's very good.

Boy: OK, I like quiz shows. What's on after the quiz show?

Hassan: At half past eight, there's a documentary. It's about how farmers irrigate their fields today.

Boy: I like the sound of that. The documentary will help me with my school work. Let's watch that, too

listening

Salma : What shall watch on TV? Have you seen Schools around the world yet?

Jana : Yes, I watched it last night. There's a comedy on now. Let's watch that. It'll make you laugh!

Dina : What's it about?

Jana : It's about a family in Cairo. Lots of funny things happen to them all the time. طوال الوقت.

Salma : But it started at seven fifteen - that was half an hour ago. So it's almost finished!

Dina : I'd rather watch a film.

Salma : There's a film on later, at nine forty-five. The film's called Lost in the forest. It sounds exciting.

Jana : I've seen it already.

Dina : Would you recommend it? هل توصي ان اراه

Jana : No, I wouldn't recommend it.

Salma : Why not? What didn't you like about it? ماذا لم يعجبك / تحبة فى الفيلم

Jana : It wasn't exciting. I thought that was boring. ممل. Anyway, I'm not interested in films. I recommend that we watch a quiz show. There's one on at eight fifteen, so in half an hour. There are two teams –parents and children. They have to answer lots of different questions.

Salma : It sounds interesting. But what about Tribe? It's a nature programme. It's about the rainforest and the tribes القبائل that live there.

Dina : I like the sound of that. ماوقت عرضة. What time is it on?

Salma : It's on at quarter to eight. Yes, let's watch that. اانة سيعرض

Dina : At quarter to eight? So it's just started.

Good friends are like stars. You don't always see them, but you know they are always there.

الأصدقاء الحقيقيون كالنجوم، لا تراها دوماً؛ لكنك تعلم أنها موجودة فى السماء

1) Finish the following dialogues:

- Sara : Have you -----1----- watched programs about animals ?
 Mona : I saw an exciting programme about the ----2----- yesterday.
 Sara : The lion ! It is my favourite -----3-----.
 Mona : I like the lion because it is a -----4----- animal . It can fight many animals.
 Noha: Did I tell you about what(1).....to me yesterday?
 I found some jewellery in the street!
 Dina: I (2)..... know that! What did you do with(3).....?
 Noha: I gave it to the police. They say that it (4)..... to Mrs Nevine.
 Aya : Did you see yesterday's -----1-----?
 Haneen: No , I didn't see it . Was it a -----2-----film?
 Aya: Yes , it was a comedy film .I -----3----- a lot.
 Haneen: When did it -----4-----?
 Aya: It ended after midnight . بعد منتصف الليل

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

- 1- Omar : Let's watch something on TV.
 Amr: Ok -----
 Omar: No , I wouldn't recommend the comedy .It's not very funny.
 2- Manar :-----?
 menna: The film starts at ten o'clock
 3-Amal : What's your favourite TV programme?
 Rewan :-----
 Amal : I watch it, too.
 4- Somaia:-----?
 Yasmeen: The match starts at ten o'clock.

3-Choose the correct answer:

- 1- Who knows more ? is a (**quiz – quarter – play – cinema**) show.
 2- After I finish school , I will join Alexandria (**school – temple – university – station**)
 3- I learn a lot about famous people when I study (**maths – history – geography – art**)
 4- If you want to be a doctor . you must study (**music – P E – philosophy – science**).
 5- We were very excited when we (**win – won – will win – are winning**) the competition.
 6- what are you doing (**in – on – at – of**) the moment .
 7-They have got 20 right answers (**yet – just – ago – already**)
 8-Watch tonight's programme to see (**what – who – when – where**) wins the competition.
 9- have you started watching Schools around (**a – an – the – some**) world yet?
 10- (**In – At – On – About**) nine o'clock there is a programme called Animal world.
 11- A university (**professor – nurse – doctor – teacher**) will tell us about animals.
 12- doctors and nurses look (**at – on – of – after**) patients in hospitals.
 13-This (**baby – man – boy – girl**) elephant is very small.
 14 – You should listen to your (**parent – parents' – parents's – parents**) advice .
 15- (**A – An – No article – The**) university professor from Kenya will tell us about animals.
 16-It is (**amazed – surprised – interested –amazing**) to see how it is looked after by others.
 17-What kind of animals is tonight's (**nature – mature – matter – natural**) programme about?
 18- yesterday I watched a (**document – documents – documentary – comment**) film on TV.
 19- Have you (**already – yet – still – since**) milked the cow ?
 20- The teacher (**just has – just have – has just – already has**) written the lesson.
 21- Ahmed hasn't finished his study(**already – yet – just – ago**).
 22-They have visited the citadel (**yet – just – still – already**).
 23-My little sister has just (**write – wrote – writing – written**) the e-mail to her pen friend.
 24-I have (**has – had – have – having**) two English lessons already ?

Prep.2

The first Term.

- 25- What (**canal – canals – channel – river**) are the programmes on?
- 26- How many (**films – plays – episodes – books**) of this series did you watch?
- 27- Which show will make you (**laughing – to laugh – laugh – laughed**)?
- 28- Which programme did they decide (**to watch – watch – watched – watching**)?
- 29- Funny cartoons make me (**cry – sad – unhappy – laugh**)
- 30- My friend was (**losing – lost – last – lasted**) in the forest but the police found him.
- 31- Funny stories in this (**comedy – tragedy program – match**) make us laugh.
- 32- I (**advice – tell – recommend – comment**) watching the nature programme.
- 33- I'd rather (**watching – watches – to watch – watch**) a film .
- 34- I like this comedy .It sounds (**boring – not nice – interesting – interested**) .
- 35- What time will it be in half (**an – a – the – one**) hour ?
- 36- You are watching your favourite film (**in – on – at – to**) TV.
- 37- Do you and your friends like the (**some – similar – same – small**) programme?
- 38- Do you (**accept – expectation – except – exception**) each other's opinions ?
- 39- Yes , I laughed a lot .It's about a very (**fun – funny – bad – sad**) man.
- 40- Let's (**watch – watching – to watch – watched**) the match on Nile channel.

4-correct the underlined words:

1. I've yet seen that movie, so I don't want to see it again.
2. I don't need any more juice since Ahmed has only bought some.
3. I haven't done my homework then. so I can't go out now.
4. They've just showed an amazing animal programme on TV.
- 5- I have just seen a document film on TV.
- 6- Has she cooking our lunch yet?
- 7- I'd bother do my homework now.
- 8- My father has gist left the house.
- 9- Have you never seen a programme about wild animals?
- 10- Many girls like watching cartoons in TV.
- 11- I'd rather played music when I am free.
- 12- Let's watched the news on TV.
- 13- Our TV has a lot new canals .
- 14 – The tourists find the pyramids amazed.
- 15- Science is a very interested subject
- 16- My friend has ready visited Cairo.
- 17- Have Ahmed met his new teacher yet?
- 18- I'd like to watch a programme about mature .

5-Read the following and answer the questions

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 is another toy that can fly, but they haven't shown this one yet.

A-Questions:

- 1- What kind of 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 word 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

6- Write a paragraph of six sentences on (Your favourite Programme)

Unit 8

In the news

Vocabulary

brave	شجاع	burn	يحترق	starting point	نقطة البداية
coward	جبان	discuss	يناقش	news report	تقرير اخباري
firefighter	رجل المطافئ	discussion	مناقشة	earthquake	زلزال
rescue	ينقذ	truly	حقا/فعلا	belong to	ينتمي لـ
save	ينقذ / يدخر / يوفر	flood	فيضان	how often	كم مرة
storm	عاصفة	ladder	سلم متنقل	messenger	رسول
suddenly	فجأة	leader	زعيم / قائد	bad for	ضار بـ
believe	يعتقد / يصدق	last	يستمر / يدوم	realize	يدرك
during	اثناء / خلال	invite	يدعو	century	قرن
empty	فارغ	ankle	كاحل القدم	pigeon	حمامة
full	ملىء	put out	يطفئ نار	text message	رسالة نصية
recent	حديث	put off	يؤجل	envelope	مظروف
neighbour	جار	put on	يرتدى	telegram	تلغراف
fire	حريق / نار	Put in	يقدم طلب	airmail	بريد جوي

وظائف لغوية
Language Functions

التحدث عن الأخبار Talking about the news

Talking about the news التحدث عن الأخبار	Replies ردود
Have you heard what happened (to my brother)? هل سمعت عن (ما حدث لعملي)؟	I didn't know that.
Did I tell you about (what happened last week)? هل أخبرتك ان (ما حدث اثناء الاسبوع الماضي)؟	I heard about that.
I believe (he gave prizes). انا اعتقد ان (انه اعطى جوائز).	Tell me more.
Is it true that (Omar won a prize)? هل حقا ان (عمرام فاز بجائزة)؟	
They say (there's going to be a storm). Would you recommend it? Why? Why not? انهم يقولون (انه من المفترض ان يكون هناك عاصفة). هل انت موافق على ذلك؟ لماذا؟ لماذا لا؟	

- 1) **On fire** مشتعلة في النيران - The house is on fire
- 2) **A fire at** حريق في - There has been a fire at a house in this small village
- 3) **Put out the fire** يطفئ الحريق - we put out the fire yesterday

Structures

Remember The use of **since** and **for** in the present perfect tense

Since كلمات مع	For كلمات مع
yesterday – last (week – month – year) 2007 – 6 o'clock – Monday – January – morning – Winter - then – the party	a second – a minute – an hour – a day – a night – a week – a month – ages – short time -long time – a while – a moment - the last week – 3 years

- 1- We lived here **for 7 years**.
- 2- Have you been at this school **for a long time**?
- 3- No, I've only been here **for a month**.
- 4- I've studied English **since I was eight years old**.
- 5- Has your uncle worked at the hospital **since he moved to Cairo**?
- 6- Yes, he has. He's worked there **since 2008**:

- ♣ How long has our teacher taught at this school ?
- ♣ She has taught at this school for four years.



Reading In The News

- ★ **There has been** a fire at a house in this small village near Aswan. We don't know how the fire started. A neighbour saw smoke coming from a window, so he phoned 180 for help.
- ★ **The good news is** that the building has been empty **since May**, so nobody was in it. Firefighters have been at the building **for** more than four hours, but they haven't been able to **put out** the fire yet.
- ★ Earlier today, two young men were fishing in a small boat when the weather suddenly changed. The sky turned grey and it became very windy. **During** this bad storm, the two men fell into the water.
- ★ A man, Mr Badrawi, was walking **by the sea** at the time. He was very brave, He jumped into the sea and rescued the man. Mr. Badrawi has lived in the area **for 30** years. He told me, "I **haven't seen** such a bad storm **since I was** a little boy."

Narrator : One.

Tarek : **Have you heard what happened to my brother on Saturday?**

He found a lot of money in the street!

Adel : **I didn't know that. Tell me more.**

Tarek : Well, he was waiting for a bus when he saw a bag on the seat next to him. Inside the bag, there was a lot of money. There was no name on the bag, so my brother didn't know whose bag it was.

Adel : What did he do

Tarek : He took it to the police. of course! They are trying to find who the bag **belongs to.**

Narrator : Two.

Adel : **I tell you about what happened at the sports club last weekend?**

A famous swimmer was there.

Tarek : Yes. I heard about that. **I believe** he gave prizes to some young swimmers.

Adel : **Is it true that Omar won a prize.** too?

Tarek : Yes. **he come first in a competition.** He's a very good swimmer!

Narrator : Three.

Tarek : They say there's going to be a storm in the south next weekend.

Adel : **Really?** It hasn't rained there **for a long time.**

Tarek : No. it hasn't rained there **since last year.**

*A brave **13-year-old** boy, Karim, has got a medal for rescuing **a four year-old** child from drowning in 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.*

1- Complete the following dialogues:

Ali : How -----1----- have you lived here ?

Belal: I have lived here ----2----- ten years.

Ali : Have you heard about the ----3----- here?

Belal: Yes , my father -----4----- me that it was a big fire.

Dina : Have you seen the football -----1----- on TV?

Amira : I don't like football matches. I like -2----- films.

Dina: What -----3--- kind of films do you like watching?

Amira : I'd -----4----- to watch comedy.

Mum : You look worried. What (1)?

Fatma :I haven't (2)..... my new watch.

Mum : The one Dad (3)..... for your birthday?

Fatma : Yes, Mum. I can't find it any where.

Mum : I think I've just seen it in the bathroom.

Fatma : Oh, I remember. (4)you very much, Mum.

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

1 - Rehab : Have you heard the news on TV?

Doaa : -----

2- Mai : -----?

Nada : My sister has studied English since 2014.

3-Ahmed : How long have you lived in this house?

Khaled : -----

Ahmed : Thirteen years? That's a long time.

4- Habeba : Is it true that Sara is in hospital?

Asmaa: Yes , ----- She broke her leg.

3-Choose the correct answer:

1-Ali has worked..... two hours.

a) since

b) for

c) yet

d) every

2- She has lived in her houseshe was born.

a) since

b) for

c) ago

d) just

3- I haven't seen him..... the last week.

a) ago

b) already

c) for

d) since

4- There..... been two thousand pupils in my school.

a) have

b) has

c) are

d) were

5- The teacher came into the room and.....all the children were quiet.

a)

b) carefully

c) quick

d) truly

6-The boy..... the tree to get his football.

a) climbed

b) rescued

c) went

d) ate

7-There are two books here. Which one..... to you?

a) is

b) belongs

c) gives

d) goes

8-That chair only has three legs. Don't sit on it or it will

a) go down

b) go over

c) get up

d) fall over.

9-The..... little girl did not cry when she hurt her arm.

a) bored

b) ancient

c) brave

d) dangerous

10-The teacher came into the room andall the children were quiet.

a) suddenly

b) carefully

c) quick

d) truly

11-It rained for two hours during the.....

a) cloud

b) sink

c) storm

d) earthquake

12-The house is tall, so you need a..... to clean the windows.

a) ladder

b)river

c) lake

d) fire

- 1- There has been a (**train - fire - plane - trees**) at a house in this small village.
- 2- We don't know (**how - who - which - whose**) the fire started .
- 3- Mr Hatim lives next to us. He is our (**father - son - neighbour - boy**)
- 4- I don't like smelling (**flowers - smoke - roses - perfume**) as it affects my health badly.
- 5- (**Is - Are - Have - Were**) the news good?
- 6- The bottle is (**full - fill - fully - empty**) ? You must drink all the milk in it .
- 7- Did you see any body in the building? No,(**something - nobody - body - boy**)was there.
- 8- Have you put (**out - off - of - down**) a fire before ?
- 9- My sister is (**can - able - ability - capable**) to answer all the teacher's questions.
- 10-Two young men were fishing in a (**car - taxi - train - boat**) yesterday.
- 11- What is the (**weather - leather - feather - whether**) like today?
- 12-The weather changed and the sky turned (**around - near - grey - green**).
- 13- The weather became very (**wind - windy - window - widow**).
- 14- During the storm , the men fell (**on - off - out - into**) the water.
- 15- The brave man was walking (**by - in - on - into**) the sea and jumped into the water .
- 16- The man was very (**bad - badly - brave - not good**) as he saved the two men.
- 17- (**firefighters - fires - forests - fairy**) are brave people .
- 18- I haven't seen such a bad storm since I (**am - were - was - is**) a child.
- 19- Mr Hesham has lived here (**for - since - just - already**) more than twenty years.
- 20- How (**many - far - much - long**) have you lived here?
- 21- It's two weeks (**sin - for - since - sense**) i visited my uncle.
- 22-My daughter (**married - has married - marry - marries**) three years ago.
- 23- I haven't seen my friend (**since - four - in - for**) a long time.
- 24- She has studied English (**since - for - four - sense**) six o'clock.
- 25- I have done my homework (**since - ago - for - yet**) an hour.
- 26- (**Has - Is - Have - Was**) Ahmed been to Tanta ?
- 27- Since it (**rains - raining - rained - has rained**) , I haven't gone out .
- 28- How long has our teacher (**teach - teaching - taught - teaches**) at this school?
- 29-We haven't heard from you (**since - at - in - for**) ages .
- 30- My uncle moved here ten years (**ago - for - yet - already**)
- 31-The building has been empty (**for - sense - since - four**) may.
- 32-I saw a bag on a seat (**why - when - how - what**) I was waiting for a bus.
- 33- The police (**doesn't - isn't - aren't - don't**) know who the bag belongs to?
- 34- A famous swimmer (**gave - get - got - give**) prizes at the sports centre.
- 35- Who does this bag belong (**for - at - in - to**)?
- 36- Have you (**heared - heard - hear - hearing**) what happened to my brother?
- 37- Have you heard (**about - on - from - off**) the fire?
- 38- Karim has got a (**medium - medal - media - madam**) for rescuing a child from fire .
- 39- Let's go to the swimming (**puddle - pot - pool - bowl**) to swim .
- 40- The family have (**invented - invite - invent - invited**) us to have dinner with them.

4-Correct the underlined words

- 1- There have been a party in our neighbour's house.
- 2-I haven't seen him for he was 10 years old.
- 3- The firefighters could put down the fire.
- 4- Two young men were fishing when the weather sudden changed.
- 5- I have seen such a bad storm since I was a boy.
- 6- A brave 13- years - old boy rescued a child from a swimming pool.
- 7- The child was playing next to the water when sudden he fell in

Prep.2

The first Term.

- 8- Ali has had his phone for the beginning of this year.
9- Have you lived in the village since a long time?
10- I haven't saw Hassan since last Tuesday.
11- Sara has wanted to be a doctor since she is seven years old.
12- For then , I haven't seen her.
13- She has decorates her flat by herself.

5) Read the following then answer the questions :

They have already shown an episode about children living on two small islands. Some people have collected money to buy more boats so that they can take all of the children to school. It was much more dangerous in the past. Many brave children used to swim to school because there weren't enough boats. It used to take them about half an hour to swim across the water. The children always arrived for their lessons, although when there were storms, they used to arrive late! Next week, the programme is about children who go to school on elephants in India. I would recommend it!

A) Answer the following questions :

- 1-Why did the children use to swim to school?
2-What have some people collect?
3. How long did it take to swim across the water?

B) Choose the correct answer :

- 4- The children always arrived for their lessons.....
a) early b) late c) at noon d) at night
5- Some children in..... go to school on elephants.
a) Aswan b) China c) Egypt d) Sudan

6- Write a paragraph on ((Things that firefighters can do))

31

Present
Perfect

المضارع التام (2)

zero 2 best

كما ذكرنا يستخدم المضارع التام لفعل حصل في الماضي ولكن الفعل مازال أثره موجود وله ارتباط بالحاضر ولذا سمي (مضارع تام). مثلا خالد أخذ كرة أخيه محمد. غضب محمد وذهب ليخبر أبيه، فإنه يستخدم المضارع التام لأن أخذ الكرة مرتبط بالحاضر وجعله بدون كرة:



Khalid has taken my ball



Khalid took my ball yesterday



أما لو مر الوقت ورجعت الكرة لمحمد ثم روى القصة وقال مثلا : "خالد أخذ كرتي أمس" فهنا يستخدم الماضي البسيط:

وهناك استخدام ثاني للمضارع التام للإبلاغ بخبر جديد حدث قبل قليل. ولذا يكثر استخدامه في نشرة الأخبار عند إذاعة أخبار جديدة



The Police have arrested 5 criminals
الشرطة قد اعتقلوا 5 مجرمين

هنا عندما أذيع الخبر كان خبرا جديدا طبعا ولذا استخدم المضارع التام . ولكن لو كان ما يعرض في التلفزيون مثلا فيلم وثائقي يروي أشياء تاريخية فهنا يستخدم الماضي البسيط . مثال :



Hitler attacked Russia in 1941
هتلر هاجم روسيا في 1941

معاني الكلمات: شرطة Police يعتقل arrest مجرم criminal يهاجم attack

Unit 9

communications

Vocabulary

communication	اتصال	century	قرن	pigeon=dove	حمامة
communicate with	يتصل ب	send	يرسل	airmail letters	البريد الجوي
connect to	يتصل ب	receive	يتسلم	text message	رساله نصيه
contact	اتصال	forms	اشكال	animal skins	جلود الحيوانات
electronic	الكثروني	population	تعداد سكان	remote control	التحكم عن بعد
electricity	كهرباء	regular	منتظم	tourist attractions	اماكن جذب
invent	يخترع	irregular	غيرمنتظم	free time	وقت الفراغ
invention	اختراع	survey	احصائيه/دراسة	spare time	وقت الفراغ
messengers	رسل/مبعوثون	reasons	اسباب	government	الحكومة
envelope	ظرف خطاب	routine	روتين	architect	مهندس معماري
provide	يمد/يزود	advantages	مميزات	On line	متصل بالنت
realize	يدرك	disadvantages	عيوب	research	بحث
danger	خطر	include	يشتمل على	Pay for	يدفع ل
dangerous	خطير	consists of	يتكون من	opening hours	ساعات العمل

Social networking sites مواقع التواصل الاجتماعي

Structures

Sub. + used to + inf ((كان معتاد ان))

- He used to play in the street when he was young.
- He used to be naughty. now he isn't.
- He used to swim in the canal, now he doesn't ..

didn't use to + inf.

-النفى (- لم يعتاد على

- He didn't use to be naughty.

:السؤال

- Did Ali use to get up early ? هل كان علي معتاد ان

- Yes , he used to . - No, he didn't use to .

- Mohamed used to go to bed at eight o'clock . (what)

- What time did Mohamed use to go to bed?

- I used to play with a child living next door. (who)

Who did you use to play with?

Reading

The history of communication

In the past, people used to send a lot of letters because it was the best way to communicate with friends who were far away. They didn't use to send emails, like many people do today. How did they use to send these-letters?

People began to write letters after the Chinese invented paper in around 100 BCE. The first envelopes were made of animal skins. Messengers used to carry the envelopes to people on foot. In the ninth century, Egypt was one of the first places to send letters to other countries using messengers on horses.

📖 In Iraq, when people took pigeons to a place. they knew they would fly home again. In the 1100s, people realised that this was a good way to send messages, so **it used to be popular to** send letters **by pigeon**. The birds carried the letters **around their necks**.

📖 Communication did not get much quicker until 1832, when people began to use the post office to send letters. Trains then began to carry letters in the USA. In the 1850s, telegrams (short electronic letters) made international communication easier and quicker, and in 1917, planes started taking airmail letters **all over the world**. في كل انحاء العالم

📖 In 1972, American Ray Tomlinson invented email. After that, anyone with a computer and the internet could send and get messages quickly. Now people send more than 182 billion emails around the world every day.

listening

The history of Tv.

★ It's difficult to believe that people **didn't use to watch** TV! But in the early 1900s. there were no televisions in Egypt or any other country. When people were not working. they **used to read**. talk or play games.

★ In some countries. people first had televisions about 90 years ago. but televisions were very different from today. Before 1935. the picture on a TV screen was smaller that a postcard! Most TV programmes **were in black and white**.

★ In the 1940s. TV companies in the USA began to make programmes. However. colour TVs were very expensive. so most people who had television watched in black and white. Although Egypt had TV s in the 1960s. the country made its first colourTV programme in 1973.

★ Televisions were different in those days. People used to have to walk to the TV to change channels or turn the TV on and off. Now. we usually use a remote control to do that.

★ The first remote controls were made in 1948. the early remote controls couldn't change the channels, though. They could only make the pictures on the screen bigger or smaller. About ten years later. in 1955. the first remote control was made that is **similar to** the one we can use today.

The history of the internet.

📖 Fifteen years ago, only a very small number of people in Egypt were able **to go online**. This has now changed. About a quarter of Egypt's population use the internet regularly, and this number is growing all the time.

📖 Using the internet isn't **as expensive in Egypt as** in some other countries. This is because the government wants people to use it.

📖 Websites can provide useful information about train timetables, post office prices, etc.

📖 In a survey, 23% of internet users in Egypt said they use their mobile phones to go online.

📖 **Around 30% of internet users** were secondary school and university students.

📖 Social networking sites are the most popular reason for people to go online. Many people use these sites to **communicate with** their friends.

📖 Many museums and tourist attractions put **opening hours**, directions and other information **on social networking sites**. في مواقع التواصل الاجتماعي

📖 Other popular activities **on the internet** include watching films and videos, reading news and researching information.

General Exercises on Unit 9

1-Finish the following dialogues:

Kamal: Have you heard what (1)..... in the city today?

Ali: Yes, there was a fire in the new hotel.

Kamal: That's right. Is it (2)..... that some people were in rooms on the second floor?

Ali: Yes, they couldn't use the stairs. Firefighters used ladders to help them.

Kamal: I (3)..... about that.

Ali: They (4)..... that the firefighters were very brave.

Haneen : What did you -----1----- to do to spend your free time , mum?

Mum : We used to listen ---2----- the radio.

Haneen : Didn't you use to use the -----3-----?

Mum : No , in the past , there ----4----- any internet

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

1) Amr : What was the first kind of electronic letter called?

Omar : :.....

1- Ahmed: How did people send letters by pigeons ?

Father :-----

Ahmed : It was a good idea.

2- Dina : -----?

Amira: No , we didn't have computers in our houses in the past?

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

1-How can you communicate ----- tourists ?

a) with

b) in

c) to

d) about

2- In the past people used to send letters by -----

a) an eagle

b) dragon

c) camels

d) pigeons

3- Students use their mobiles to go -----

a) to Cairo

b) on ships

c) online

d) on boats

4-Schools ----- students with books.

a) give

b) provide

c) take

d) bring

5- Did Sara ----- to do her homework regularly ?

a) used

b) not used

c) use

d) used to

6- My father used to ----- hard to bring us up.

a) work

b) working

c) works

d) have worked

7- My friend used to smoke heavily ? But now ,he -----

a) does

b) did

c) didn't

d) doesn't

8- Sami used to get up early , -----he?

a) did

b) didn't

c) used

d) doesn't

1- An e-mail is a form of (**action – communication – formation-transport**)

2- We send airmail letters to people (**abroad – broad – board –a board**).

3- We can send e-mails to our friends (**in – at – on – of**) the internet.

4- In the past , people sent letters by (**hens – ducks – geese – pigeons**)

5- Is your neck above or (**on – below – up – at**) your mouth?

6- An e-mail main an / a (**cartoon – ordinary – electronic – envelope**) letter.

7- (**Electricity – electric – electrons – electrician**) has made it easy to use technology.

Prep.2

The first Term.

- 8- The (**Egyptian – European – American – Chinese**) invented paper in 100BCE.
- 9- The first envelopes were made of animal (**teeth – mouth - skins – tails**)
- 10- We put the letter inside an (**e-mail – envelope – pigeon – animal**).
- 11-The (**passenger – massage – messenger – officer**) used to carry our letters.
- 12-Egypt sent letters to other countries using messengers (**on – at – in – of**) horses,
- 13- It used to be (**pop – not good – not nice - popular**) to send letters by pigeons .
- 14- (**Pigeons – horses – cows –cats**) would fly home again.
- 15- Pigeons carried (**e-mails – messengers – litter – letters**) around their necks.
- 16- We use the post (**office – officer – desk – computers**) to send letters.
- 17- (**Trams – trains – trainers – cars**) began to carry letters in the USA.
- 18- Telegrams are (**long – short – tall – high**) electronic letters.
- 19-Telegrams made international (**communication – trade – TV – internet**) easier.
- 20- (**Trains – Trams – Plans – Planes**) started taking airmail letters all over the world.
- 21-In 1972 . American Ray Tomlinson (**invented – invited – made – did**) e-mail .
- 22- In this lesson I read about the (**maths – art – geography – history**) of communication.
- 23- My friend (**used – used to - didn't use to – use**) to swim fast.
- 24- I used to (**playing – played – play – plays**) football when I was younger.
- 25- He didn't (**used to – uses to – using – use to**) smoke. Now , he does.
- 26 – Did you (**use – use to - using – used to**) to annoy your friends at school?
- 27- We used to (**use – using – to use – not to use**) pigeons to send our letters.
- 28- Did you use to walk to school when you (**are – were – is – was**) younger.
- 29- Hw (**many – often – heavy – high**) do you watch TV?
- 30-How big were the first pictures on TV (**radio – desk – screens – scream**)?
- 31- When did people start using a (**far – near - farther – remote**) control ?
- 32- I play football in during my (**free – busy – not free – work**) time.
- 33- About a quarter of Egypt's (**pollution – population – pollen – ball**) use the internet.
- 34- Websites can (**provide – providing – provided – to provide**) useful information .
- 35-In a (**safe – serve – survey – secondary**) 43% of internet users are women
- 36- (**logical – social- society – student**) networking sites are the most popular thing .
- 37- We use these sites to communicate (**to – in – of – with**) friends .
- 38- We can watch films on the (**world – internet – desk – office**)
- 39- My illness is the main (**reason – sick – member – class**) for my absence غياب
- 40- You can use the internet to (**search – answer – ask – research**) information
- 41- (**Prices – spices –onions – lentils**) are the amount of money you have to pay for things.

4- Read and correct the underlined word:

- 1-The children are very exciting about going to the museum
- 2-Our teacher invented us with all the information we need to do our project?
- 3- We use to play football when we were younger.
- 4- The internet helps us to search information.
- 5- Science is a very interested subject.
- 6-. Our teacher has been at this school since ten years.
- 7- I want to encourage dinosaurs on the internet because I want to know more about them.
- 8- That shirt is too expensive! Can you lower the reason, please?
- 9- I'm hungry. I haven't had lunch already.
- 10- Menna got a rescue for winning the race.

6) Write an e-mail to your cousin on What you have already done today.

Your name is Belal 10 and your friend is Mazin 11

With my best wishes Mr. Ahmed Eid { 01009228881 }

1)Communication. الاتصال *There are many forms of communication. These forms were different مختلفة in the past, people used messengers رسل on horses to send letters. Then ,they used pigeons to send their messages. After that trains began to carry letters. Finally, people used mobiles and the internet to communicate.*

2)The importance of the internet اهمية الانترنت *I think the internet is the most important invention. اختراع It made communication fast and easy. you can send e-mails all over the world. It helps us to make many friends. It helps students to study. We can read the news on the internet. we can watch many films on it. In short , باختصار the internet made جعل the world a small village. قرية صغيرة*

3) My Hero. بطلى *My father is my hero. He is 45 years old. He is a doctor. He works in a famous hospital. He examines the patients يفحص المرضى and give them medicine علاج. He is kind and helpful, so all the patients like him . Some nurses help him. i want to be a doctor as my father.*

4) A famous person / Egyptian football player شخص مشهور او لاعب كرة مصري *Mohamed Salah is a famous person in the world. He is my favourite football player. I admire محب him so much. He is 23 years old . he played for El Mekawlen and our national team المنتخب القومى . Then He played for Rome and scored many goals احرز اهداف كثيرة After that he travelled to England to play for Liverpool . He respects يحترم all people. He is modest متواضع so we encourage تشجعه him*

5) My favourite programme برنامجى المفضل *Animal world is my favourite programme. It starts at 2pm. On Fridays. I see it with my family at home. it gives me a lot of information معلومات . I like watching wild animals حيوانات متوحشة for example lions, wolves الذئاب and tigers. Snakes are dangerous animals. I advise انصحكم you to watch this programme. It's useful. مفيد*

6) An accident you saw on your way home حادث رأيت في طريقك للبيت *Yesterday, on my home, I saw a bad accident in the street. A bus hit a small car. Three people were injured مصابين . I used my mobile to call for help. An ambulance اسعاف came and took them to hospital . I was sorry for them . After that the police came and asked people what happened.*

7)Write an e-mail on A visit to The Egyptian Museum زيارة للمتحف المصرى

Your name is Amr 100 and your friend is Mustafa Eid

To	Mustafa Eid @yahoo.com
From	Amr 100@yahoo.com
Subject / About	A visit to The Egyptian Museum

Dear Mustafa,

I'm very pleased مسرور to write this e-mail to tell you about my news. First of all, how are you?

Last Friday, I went to the Egyptian Museum. I went there by bus . I went with my family . we took a camera and some sandwiches. we saw a lot of monuments الاثار . we met many tourists. We took a lot of photos. It was a nice visit. Best wishes.

Yours,

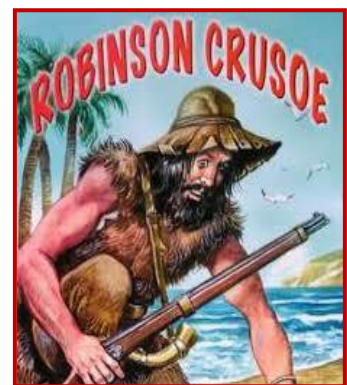
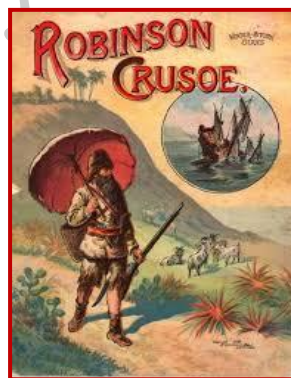
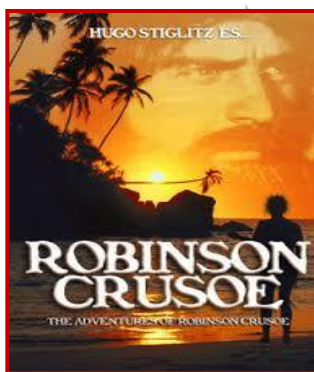
Amr

The Reader

Robinson Crusoe

By

Daniel Defoe



Prepared: Mr. Ahmed Mohamed Eid

Introduction

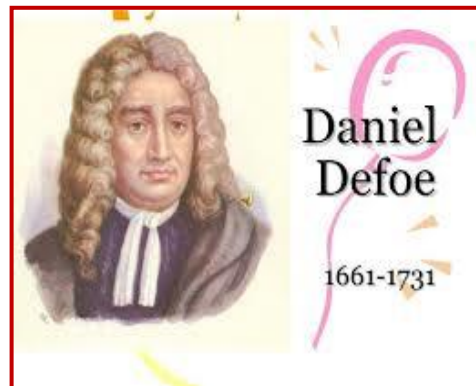
مقدمة

The author

المؤلف

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 باع things, he travelled to a lot of different countries بلاد مختلفة. In the early 1770s, he worked as a reporter in London. عمل كمراسل صحفي. Defoe wrote his first book, Robinson Crusoe, in 1719 when he was 59. It was very successful. ناجح. 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 توفي in London in **1731** when he was **70** years old.

**A true story?**

هل هي قصة حقيقية

In the 1600s, people were interested in **science** and new **inventions**. اختراعات. Sailors البحارة 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 جزيرة near South America. In 1709, an English ship rescued him انقذة. 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.

Put the events in Daniel Defoe's life in the correct order

- He wrote his first book *Robinson Crusoe*.
- Daniel Defoe was a good student.
- He wrote his last book *Roxana*.
- He travelled to lots of different countries.

The Theme

المغزى / العظة والعبرة or The moral of the story الفكرة الرئيسية / الموضوع

The main ideas are:

الافكار الرئيسية

- Self-reliance الاعتماد على النفس/الذات
- How to live alone كيف تعيش وحيدا
- How to make your own home, grow food and keep animals كيف تشيد منزلك وتزرع لطعامك وتربى الحيوانات
- To obey your parents ان تطيع والديك

Critical Thinking

التفكير النقدي

- Do you think life as a sailor in the 1600s was dangerous or safe?
- Would you like to live alone on an island? Why / Why not?

- When and where Daniel Defoe born? - in London in 1660
- What were people interested in the early 1600s? - science and inventions العلوم والاختراعات
- Where did Defoe take the idea of Robinson Crusoe from? - From the true story of Alexander Selkirk.

Chapter1

Robinson Crusoe

Vocabulary

parents	الوالدين	sell-sold	يبيع	sail towards	يسبح تجاة
sailor	بحار	pirates	قراصنة	fishing boat	قارب صيد
goods	بضائع	Morocco	المغرب	rescue=save	ينقذ
during	اثناء/ خلال	slave	عبد	trader	تاجر
voyage	رحلة بحرية	escape	يهرب	storm	عاصفة
beach	شاطيء	dangerous	خطير	sink-sank-sunk	يغوص

1-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.

ولد روبنسون كروزو عام 1632 في نيويورك بـ إنجلترا. كان مجتهد بـ المدرسة. أراد والديه أن يجد وظيفة جيدة، لكنه أراد أن يذهب إلى البحر ويصبح بحارا

2-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.

عندما كان عمره 18 عاما، ذهب إلى لندن ووجد سفينة ستبحر إلى بلد في غرب أفريقيا (غينيا)، فأشترى بعض السلع التي أراد بيعها في غينيا وصعد على متن السفينة وبعد وقت قصير غادرت السفينة لندن

3-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.

خلال رحلة طويلة، أصبح كروزو بحاراً جيداً. وعندما وصلت السفينة إلى غينيا، باع بضاعته وعاد إلى لندن بالكثير من المال

4- 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.

في لندن، اشترى كروزو المزيد من السلع لبيعها وأبحر نحو غينيا مرة أخرى. وعندما كانوا يبحرون إلى أفريقيا استولى بعض القراصنة على السفينة. وأخذ القراصنة كروزو والبحارة الآخرين إلى المغرب وبعوهم كعبيد

5- 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.

بعد عامين كان كروزو مستاءاً للغاية وكان يريد الهرب. وذات يوم، أخذ قارب صيد صغير ووضع بعض الطعام والماء في القارب وأبحر في البحر

6- 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.

بعد بضعة أيام في القارب الصغير أبحرت سفينة بالقرب منهم وقبطان السفينة انقذ كروزو. وكان القبطان رجلاً لطيفاً وأخذت السفينة كروزو إلى البرازيل حيث أصبح مزارعاً وعاش في سعادة. بعد بضع سنوات، أبحر مع بعض الأصدقاء إلى غينيا لبيع المزيد من السلع 1659 كروزو أراد أن يكون تاجراً مرة أخرى وفي عام

7-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

خلال رحلتهم، أبحرت السفينة في عاصفة كبيرة. ف أصبحت العاصفة أسوأ وفي النهاية بدأت السفينة في الغرق. فسقط جميع البحارة في البحر. في صباح اليوم التالي، كروزو أستيقظ على الشاطئ، لكنه لم يتمكن من رؤية أي من أصدقائه، إلا قطتين كانتا على السفينة. لم يكن هناك أحد من السفينة معه. فبحث على الشاطئ ووجد نهر صغير حيث تمكن من الاستحمام وشرب بعض الماء. في الليلة الأولى، كان ينام في شجرة كبيرة ولذلك انه كان في مأمن من الحيوانات الخطرة أو الناس.

Questions

- 1) Where and when was Crusoe born? **In York in England in 1632.**
- 2) What did Crusoe want to be when he was young? ماذا اراد كروزو ان يكون عندما كان صغيرا
He wanted to be a sailor. بحار
- 3) Where was Crusoe's first voyage? اين كانت اول رحله بحرية لكروزو؟
To Guinea غينيا
- 4) What did Crusoe do in Guinea? ماذا فعل كروزو فى غينيا
He sold goods from London, there باع بضائع من لندن هناك
- 5) What happened to Crusoe during the second voyage? ماذا حدث اثناء الرحلة الثانية
Some pirates took Crusoe and sailors to Morocco and they were sold as slaves. بعض القراصنة اخذوا كروزو وبجارة الى المغرب وتم بيعهم كعبيد
- 6) How was the voyage to Guinea useful to Crusoe? كيف كانت الرحلة لغينيا مفيدة لكروزو
He could earn much money. كسب كثير من المال
- 7) How did Crusoe escape from Morocco? كيف هرب كروزو من المغرب
By fishing boat بقارب صيد
- 8) Who rescued Crusoe from the small boat? من انقذ كروزو من القارب الصغير
A captain of a ship from Brazil. قائد سفينة من البرازيل
- 9) What did Crusoe do in Brazil? **He became a farmer.**
- 10) What did the storm do to Crusoe's ship? ماذا فعلت العاصفة بالسفينة؟
The ship sank in the sea. السفينة غرقت / غاصت فى البحر
- 11) Where did Crusoe find himself after sinking? اين وجد كروزو نفسه بعد الغرق؟
On a beach of an island.

Critical Thinking

التفكير النقدي

- 12) What's job Crusoe's favourite besides being a sailor? ما الوظيفة المفضلة له علاوة على كونه بحار؟
To be a trader تاجر
- 13) Do you think sleeping in a big tree was a good plan? هل تعتقد ان نومه على شجرة كبيرة كان خطة جيدة
Surely because he wanted to be safe from dangerous animals. بالتأكيد لانه اراد ان يكون امن من الحيوانات الخطرة.

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

Because he wanted to see the world.

2- What kind of goods do you think he bought to sell in Africa? *(foods, clothes, tools...)*

3- Why do you think he decided to leave Brazil and become a trader again? تاجر مرة اخرى؟
Because it was an exciting life and he loved the sea

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? *yes, because he escaped by a small boat*

Put the events in the correct order:

ضع الاحداث فى ترتيبها الصحيح

- a- The pirates took Crusoe to Morocco.
- b- Crusoe woke up on a beach.
- c- Crusoe bought some goods to sell in Guinea.
- d- The captain was kind and took Crusoe to Brazil.
- a- Crusoe sold his goods in Guinea and went back to London.
- b- In Brazil he became a farmer.
- c- When Crusoe was 18 he went to London.
- d- Crusoe escaped in a small boat and sailed out to the sea.

اللهم لا اله الا انت سبحانك انى كنت من الظالمين

Chapter2

Robinson Crusoe

Vocabulary

raft	قارب بدائي	compass	بوصلة	look for	يبحث عن
collect	يجمع	ink	حبر	strong fort	حصن قوى
gun	بندقية	diary	مفكرة	walk around	يتجول
rope	حبل	valley	وادي	cut down	يقطع
telescope	تلسكوب	parrot	بغاء	animal skins	جلود الحيوانات
pots	اواني	bones	عظام	footprint	أثر قدم

The Text

النص

1-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.**

1- في صباح اليوم التالي، قرر كروزو السباحة إلى السفينة قبل غرقها. فملئ بعض الصناديق بالأرز والجبن واللحم وبحث عن أصدقائه، ولكن لم يكن هناك أحد على متن السفينة. فقام ببناء زورق صغير وخلال الأيام القليلة المقبلة، عاد إلى السفينة عدة مرات لجمع الطعام والأدوات، والبنادق والسكاكين والحبال.

2- 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.

- في تلك الليلة، كان هناك عاصفة أخرى وغرقت السفينة. قضى كروزو الأشهر القليلة المقبلة في بناء حصن قوى حتى يتمكن من العيش. وصنع طاولة وكراسي وفي يوم من الأيام وجد بعض الماعز. وكان لديه الكثير من الأشياء من السفينة التي كانت مفيدة. كان لديه تلسكوب صغير، وبوصلة، وبعض الكتب والأقلام والحبر والورق. فقرر كتابة يومياته كل يوم.

3- 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.

عندما كان يتجول في الجزيرة، وجد وادي جميل. و في الوادي، كان هناك أشجار البرتقال و الليمون الشامام. فكان جميل وقرر أن يبني منزل ثان هناك.

4-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.

وفي يوم من الايام، اصطاد ببغاء. وعلمه أن يقول بعض الكلمات. جعله هذا في غاية السعادة. و في الأشهر القليلة المقبلة، صنع بعض الاواني للطهي وحفظ طعامه. وحصل على اللحم من الماعز و زرع بعض الارز لينتج المزيد

5- 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!**

بعد ثلاث سنوات على الجزيرة، قرر بناء قارب. فقطع شجرة كبيرة جدا وأمضى أربعة أشهر في بناء قارب كبير. لكنه لم يستطع دفع القارب إلى الشاطئ لأنه كان كبيراً جداً

6- 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.

في السنوات القليلة المقبلة، تعلم كروزو صنع الملابس من جلود الحيوانات وقام ببناء قارب أصغر الذي استخدمه للبحار حول الجزيرة. واصطاد المزيد من الماعز وصنع الجبن من حليبها. حياته أصبحت جيدة الآن

7-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.

ثم، في يوم من الأيام بينما كان يسير على طول الشاطئ، رأى آثار أقدام لرجل! أ فكان خائف جدا وركض إلى حصنه و مكث هناك لمدة ثلاثة أيام وجعل حصنه أقوى. وبعد بضعة أيام، رأى نارا على الشاطئ فى عظام بشرية. فالرجال الذين كانوا يزورون الجزيرة خطرون حقا

Questions

- 1) What did Crusoe find on the ship? **Some boxes of rice, cheese and meat.**
- 2) How did Crusoe go back to the ship many times? **By raft** كيف عاد كروزو للسفينة مرات
- 3) What did Crusoe take from the ship before it sank? **He took food, tools, guns, knives and ropes.** ماذا اخذ كروزو من السفينة قبل غرقها؟ هو اخذ طعام ادوات , بنادق, سكاكين وحبال.
- 4) What useful things did he save from the ship? **He had a small telescope, a compass, some books, pens, ink and paper.** ماهي الأشياء المفيدة التي أنقذها من السفينة ؟
- 5) Why did the ship sink in the end? **Because of another storm.** لماذا غرقت السفينة أخيرا ؟ بسبب عاصفه اخرى
- 5) How did Crusoe plan to live on the island? **He built a strong fort to live in and he made a table and chairs.** كيف خطط كروزو ليعيش على الجزيرة ؟
- 6) How was the valley that he found beautiful and useful? **There were oranges and lemon trees and melons.** كيف كان الوادي جميل ومفيد ؟
- 7) What did he decide to build in the valley? **He decided to build a second house.** ماذا قرر ان يبني في الوادي ؟
- 9) Why did he make some pots? **He made some pots for cooking and keeping food.** لماذا صنع بعض الأواني ؟ للطهي وحفظ طعامه
- 10) How did he make clothes? **He learnt to make clothes from animal skins.** كيف صنع الملابس ؟
- 11) – Why did he make a smaller boat ? **To sail around the island?** لماذا صنع مركب صغير ؟
- 12) how did Crusoe build a big boat? How long? **By cutting down a big tree. * It took about 4 months** كيف شيد كروزو قارب كبير وكم المدة 4 شهور * بقطع شجرة كبيرة
- 13) Why couldn't he push the boat to the beach? **Because it was too big.** لماذا لم يستطيع ان يدفع المركب الي الشاطئ ؟
- 14) What surprised him one day on the island? **He saw a man's footprint and he was afraid.** ما الشيء الذي أدهش كروزو على الجزيرة ؟ اثار اقدام وكان خائف
- 15) What did he do after seeing the footprints? **He went back to the fort and stayed for three days.** ماذا فعل بعد رؤية آثار الأقدام ؟

Critical

1- How did Crusoe's life as a farmer in Brazil help him on the island?

He was a farmer there, so he grew rice and got meat from the goats he found.

Thinking

2- Crusoe had a telescope, a compass and some tools. Which of these things do you think was the most useful? Why? *اي من هذه الأشياء أكثر فائدة ولماذا؟*

3- Why do you think Crusoe decided to build a second house?

4- Why was Crusoe afraid when he saw the man's footprint on the beach?

Put the events into the correct order

- a- He found some orange and lemon trees in a beautiful valley.
- b- He decided to start writing a diary.
- c- Crusoe built a small raft and collected things from the ship.
- d- He saw a man's footprint on the beach.
- e- He cut down a large tree and built a big boat.
- f- He caught some goats and made cheese with the milk.
- g- He built a strong fort where he could live.
- h- He caught a beautiful parrot and taught it to say some words

Chapter 3

Robinson Crusoe

Vocabulary

leave/left	يترك / يغادر	hill	تل	feel safe	يشعر بالأمان
prisoner	سجين	spanish	اسباني	worried about	قلق من / بشأن
plan	خطة	gold	ذهب	cooking pots	اواني الطهي
discover	يكشف	silver	فضة	teach / taught	
surprise	مفاجأة	coins	عملات	laugh	

The Text

النص

1-After Crusoe found the footprints on the beach, he didn't feel safe. He was worried about the dangerous men, but they didn't come back to the island. For the next few years, Crusoe lived quietly. He had a lot of food, he worked hard and **he wrote his diary at night.**

بعدما اكتشفت كروزو آثار أقدام على الشاطئ، لم يكن يشعر بالأمان. وكان قلقاً من الرجال الخطرون، لكنهم لم يعودوا إلى الجزيرة. فعلى مدى السنوات القليلة المقبلة، عاش كروزو بهدوء. وكان لديه الكثير من الطعام، وعمل بجد وكتب مذكراته في الليل.

2-One day, **22 years after he arrived on the island**, Crusoe found the dangerous men again. He was really afraid but the men quickly left the island. A year later, while he was walking on the hill, he heard some guns. He ran to the top of the hill. With his telescope, **he saw a large Spanish ship** which was slowly sinking into the sea.

وفى يوم من الأيام بعد مرور 22 سنة من مجيئة إلى الجزيرة، وجد كروزو الرجال الخطرون مرة أخرى، وكان خائف جداً، ولكن هم غادرو الجزيرة سريعاً وبعد عام، بينما كان يتسلق التل سمع بعض البنادق فصعد على قمة التل وشاهد بالتلسكوب سفينة إسبانية كبيرة كانت تغرق ببطء على الشاطئ.

3-Crusoe sailed to the ship in his small boat, but there was nobody on the ship. **He found some useful cooking pots, clothes and a bag of gold and silver coins**

ابحر كروزو للسفينة بالقارب الصغير، ولكن لم يكن هناك أحد على السفينة ووجد بعض الأدوات المفيدة كأواني الطبخ والملابس وحقيبة من العملات الذهبية والفضية.

4-A year and half later, Crusoe saw five small boats on the beach and some dangerous men. These men had a prisoner with them, but the prisoner escaped and ran up the beach. **Crusoe quickly rescued the man.** The man who Crusoe saved wanted to be his slave. But Crusoe didn't want a slave, **he wanted a friend.** He took the man to his house in the valley and **called him Friday** because that was the day when he rescued him.

وبعد عام ونصف رأى كروزو خمسة قوارب صغيرة على الشاطئ وبعض الرجال الخطرون، وكان معهم سجين، ولكن هرب السجين وجرى على الشاطئ وأنقذ كروزو الرجل بسرعة، الرجل الذي أنقذه كروزو أراد أن يكون خادماً له. ولكن كروزو لم يكن يريد خادماً فكان يريد صديق، فأخذ الرجل إلى من زله في الوادي وأطلق عليه فريدي لأنه كان اليوم الذي أنقذه فيه.

5- Crusoe was really happy to have a friend and **he taught Friday to speak English.** They spent the next three years very happily on the island. They told stories, talked and laughed a lot.

كروزو كان سعيداً حقاً أن يكون لديه صديق وعلم فريدي ان يتحدث الانجليزية، وقضوا الثلاث سنوات المقبلة بسعادة على الجزيرة وأخبره القصص وتحدثوا وضحكوا كثيراً.

6- One day, Friday ran back to the fort because he saw the dangerous men on the beach again. They had a prisoner with them, **so Crusoe and Friday thought of a plan and rescued the prisoner.** He was a Spanish sailor.

وذات يوم فريدي عاد مسرعاً إلى الحصن لأنه رأى الرجال الخطرون مرة أخرى على الشاطئ وكان معهم سجين، ولذلك فكر كروزو وفريدي في خطة وأنقذوا السجين، وكان بحارة أسباني.

7- Then Crusoe and Friday discovered a second prisoner on the beach. It was very big surprise **because the man was Friday's father!** Friday was really happy and he



danced and laughed loudly. The four men went back to Crusoe's fort where they ate some food and rested.

ثم أكتشف كروزو وفريدي سجين آخر على الشاطئ ولكنها كانت مفاجئة كبيرة لأن الرجل كان والد فريدي , فريدي كان سعيد حقاً ورقص وضحك بصوت صاخب , وعاد الأربعة رجال الى حصن كروزو حيث تناولوا بعض الطعام وأستراحوا

Questions

- 1 – Why didn't Crusoe feel safe?
Because of the footprints he found on the beach.
- 2 – Why was he worried ?
He was worried because of the dangerous men.
- 3 – For how long didn't the dangerous men go to the island?
For 22 years .
- 4 – When did Crusoe see the dangerous men again?
One day, 22 years after Crusoe arrived on the island.
- 5 – What did he hear and see while walking on the hill?
He heard some guns. With the telescope he saw a large Spanish ship
- 6 – What did Crusoe find on the sinking Spanish ship?
He found cooking pots, clothes and a bag of gold and silver coins.
- 7 – Where did the prisoner escape ?
He escaped and ran up the beach. Crusoe quickly rescued him.
- 8 – Why didn't Crusoe want the man to be his slave?
Because he wanted a friend.
- 9 – Why did Crusoe call him the prisoner Friday?
Because he met or saved him on Friday.
- 10 – How did Crusoe and Friday spend their time ?
He taught Friday to speak English. They told stories, talked and laughed a lot.
- 11 – Why did Friday run to the fort one day?
Because he saw the dangerous men on the beach and had a prisoner.
- 12 – Who saved the prisoner(a Spanish sailor).?
Crusoe and Friday saved the prisoner (a Spanish sailor).
- 13 – Why was the second prisoner a big surprise?
Because he was Friday's father.
- 14 – What was Friday's reaction ?
Friday was really happy and he danced and laughed loudly.

Critical Thinking

- 1- Why do you think Crusoe wrote in his diary every night? **To remember everything**
- 2- In what way was his telescope useful? **It helped him to see the Spanish ship**
- 3- Why did Crusoe teach Friday to speak English? **To speak together**
- 4- Do you think Crusoe found it easy or difficult to have three men on the island with him? **He was happy because they worked for him and helped him**

Put the events into the correct order

- a-Crusoe heard some guns while walking on the hill.
 - b-Crusoe was really happy to have a friend.
 - c-Crusoe sailed to the ship in his small boat.
 - d-Crusoe worked hard and wrote his diary at night.
-
- a-They discovered that he was Friday's father.
 - b- Friday saw the dangerous men on the beach.
 - c-Crusoe taught Friday to speak English.
 - d-Crusoe and Friday rescued the prisoner.

Chapter 4

Robinson Crusoe

Vocabulary

Become	يصبح	brave	شجاع	Bring- brought	يحضر
Surprised	مدهش	Capture	يأسر	Look around	ينظر حول
mutineers	متمردين	hurt	يؤذي	Special meal	وجبة خاصة
Experience	خبرة	married	متزوج	Thieves	لصوص
through	عبر / خلال	return	يعود	Work as	يعمل كـ

The text

النص

1-The four men became good friends and they lived happily on the island. One day, **Crusoe was surprised to see an English ship!** A small boat sailed to the island and some **sailors brought three prisoners from the ship**

أصبح الأربعة رجال اصدقاء جيدين وعاشوا بسعادة على الجزيرة , وفى يوم من الأيام أندھش كروزو عندما رأى وابتكر قارب صغير إلى الجزيرة وب عض البحارة الذين أحضروا ثلاثة مساجين من السفينة, سفينه إنجليزية

2-Crusoe watched the men and learned that the three prisoners were also sailors from the ship. One of the men was the ship's captain who was with his friends. The people who took them to the island were **mutineers** and now they were looking around the island.

كروزو شاهد الرجال وعلم ان الثلاث مساجين كانوا أيضاً بحارة على الجزيرة وواحد من الرجال كان قبطان السفينة , الذى كان مع اصدقائه والناس الذين أحضروهم على الجزيرة كانوا متمردين والان يتجولون فى الجزيرة.

3- Crusoe and Friday were brave and they rescued the English captain and his two friends. Then **they captured the mutineers** and they took back the English ship

كان كروزو وفريدى شجعان فأنقذوا القبطان الإنجليزي وأصدقائه الأثنين , ثم أسروا المتمردين وأستعادوا السفينة الإنجليزية

4- **The English captain wanted to thank Crusoe for his help. He made a special meal and then he gave Crusoe his ship!** Crusoe was really happy. He did not want to hurt the mutineers, so he let them stay on the island. On 19 December 1686, Crusoe left the island and sailed back to England with Friday and the ship's captain.

القبطان الإنجليزي أراد شكر كروزو على مساعدته فصنع له وجبه خاصة , ثم أعطى كروزو سفينته, وكان كروزو سعيداً للغاية , فلم غادر كروزو الجزيرة عائداً لم يكن يريد أن يؤذي المتمردين فدعاهم يقيمون على الجزيرة وفى التاسع عشر من ديسمبر عام إلى إنجلترا مع فريدى وقبطان السفينة 1686

5- When Crusoe returned to England, **he married and had three children.** Sadly, eight years later, **his wife died and he decided to visit his island again.** He stayed there for three weeks and he helped the people who were living there

عندما عاد كروزو لإنجلترا تزوج ورزق بثلاثة أطفال , لسؤ الحظ بعد مرور ثمانية أعوام توفت زوجته , فقرر العودة للجزيرة مرة أخرى , وأقام هناك لثلاثة أسابيع وساعد الناس الذين يعيشون هناك

7- **Crusoe felt sad when he left the island.** When he returned to England, he found it difficult to be happy, and after a few years, he decided to go to sea again and worked as a trader. He wanted to use his experience to help other sailors when they travelled through dangerous seas.

شعر كروزو بالحزن عندما غادر الجزيرة , وعاد إلى إنجلترا وجد انه من الصعب ان يصبح سعيداً وبعد عدة سنوات قرر الإبحار مرة أخرى وعمل كتاجر , فكان يريد إستخدام خبرته لمساعدة البحارة الأخرين عندما يعبرون البحار الخطرة

Questions

1-How were the prisoners brought from the ship?

By using a small boat

كيف تم احضار الاسرى من على السفينة

2-Who took the three prisoners to the island?

Some mutineers

من اخذ المساجين الى الجزيرة

بعض المتمردين

Prep.2

The first Term.

- 3 – How did the four people live on the island ? كيف عاش الأربعة أشخاص علي الجزيرة
The four men became good friends and they lived happily on the island .
- 4 – Who were the three prisoners? من هم السجناء؟
They were sailors from the ship .One of them was the ship's captain with two friends.
- 5- How were Crusoe and Friday brave? كيف كان كروزو فرايداي شجعان ؟
They rescued the English captain and his two friends .Then they captured the mutineers.
- 6 – How did The English captain thank Crusoe? كيف شكر القبطان الإنجليزي كروزو ؟
He made special meal and then he gave Crusoe his ship.
- 7- How was Crusoe kind to the mutineers? كيف كان كروزو طيب مع المتمردين؟
Crusoe didn't hurt them and let them stay on the island.
- 8– When did Crusoe leave the island to England? متى ترك كروزو الجزيرة واتجه إلي انجلترا؟
On 19th December 1686.
- 9 – Who sailed back to England with Crusoe? من أبحر إلي انجلترا مع كروزو ؟
Friday and the ship's captain.
- 10 – What did Crusoe do when he returned to England? ماذا فعل كروزو في انجلترا؟
He married and had three children.
- 11- How long did Crusoe stay in England? ما المدة التي قضاها كروزو في انجلترا ؟
He stayed there eight years.
- 12 – Why did Crusoe decide to visit his island again? لماذا قرر كروزو ان يزور الجزيرة مرة ثانية ؟
Because his wife died. He stayed there for three weeks.
- 13 – What did he decide to work in the end? ماذا قرر ان يفعل في النهاية ؟
He decided to work as a trader.
- 14 – How would Crusoe use his experience? كيف سيستخدم كروزو خبرته ؟
He wanted to use his experience to help other sailors..

Critical Thinking

- 1- How do you think Crusoe felt when he saw the English ship?
I think he felt happy.
- 2- Do you think Friday enjoyed living in England? Why / Why not?
Yes, he enjoyed because he was with his friend Crusoe.
- 3- Why did Crusoe feel sad when he left the island at the end?
Because he loved the island and his friends there.

Put the events into the correct order

- After his wife died, Crusoe decided to visit the island again.
- Crusoe left England and went to sea again.
- Crusoe married and had three children.
- The English captain gave Crusoe his ship.
- A small boat sailed to the island and brought three prisoners.
- Crusoe left the island and sailed back to England.
- Crusoe and Friday rescued the English captain and two sailors



Mr. Ahmed Eid

Put the events into the correct order

- The dangerous men came to the island again with a prisoner who escaped.
- With his telescope, Crusoe saw a large Spanish ship which was slowly sinking.
- After Crusoe found the footprint on the beach, he didn't feel safe
- Crusoe saw the dangerous men who quickly left the island.

لا تؤجل عمل اليوم إلى الغد. Don't put off until tomorrow what you can do today.

Irregular Verbs

present	past	p.p.	meaning	present	past	p.p.	meaning
read	read	read	يقراء	say	said	said	يقول
cut	cut	cut	يقطع/يقص	pay	paid	paid	يدفع
put	put	put	يضع	lay	laid	laid	تضع
cost	cost	cost	يكلف	lie	lay	lain	يرقد/يضع
let	let	let	يدع	lie	lied	lied	يكذب
set	set	set	تغرب/تضع	hear	heard	heard	يسمع
wet	wet	wet	يتبل	buy	bought	bought	يشترى
shut	shut	shut	يغلق	bring	brought	brought	يحضر
hurt	hurt	hurt	يؤذي	seek	sought	sought	يبحث/يحث
hit	hit	hit	يصد	fight	fought	fought	يقاثل
beat	beat	beat/beaten	يضرب	think	thought	thought	يفكر
split	split	split	يشق/يقسم	catch	caught	caught	يمسك
quit	quit	quit	يترك/يعتزل	teach	taught	taught	يعلم
make	made	made	يصنع	come	came	come	يأتي
build	built	built	يبنى	become	became	become	يصبح
tell	told	told	يخبر	run	ran	run	يجري
sell	sold	sold	يبيع	drink	drank	drunk	يشرب
hold	held	held	يمسك	sing	sang	sung	يغنى
behold	beheld	beheld	يسمع ويعي	sink	sank	sunk	يغوص
lead	led	led	يقود/يؤدى	begin	began	begun	يبدأ
win	won	won	يفوز	spin	span	spun	يدور
dig	dug	dug	يحفر	swim	swam	swum	يسبح
stick	stuck	stuck	يلصق	swing	swang	swung	يوأرجح
hang	hung	hung	يلق/يشق	go	went	gone	يذهب
find	found	found	يجد	do/does	did	done	يؤدى
wind	wound	wound	يلف/يدور	eat	ate	eaten	يأكل
meet	met	met	يقابل	give	gave	given	يعطى
feed	fed	fed	يغذى	drive	drove	driven	يقود
breed	bred	bred	يربى	ride	rode	ridden	يركب
speed	sped	sped	يعجل	hide	hid	hidden	يخفى
sleep	slept	slept	ينام	write	wrote	written	يكتب
sweep	swept	swept	يكنس	take	took	taken	يأخذ
weep	wept	wept	يبكى	see	saw	seen	يرى
keep	kept	kept	يحافظ	bear	bore	born	تلد
shoot	shot	shot	يطلق النار	speak	spoke	spoken	يتحدث
get	got	got	يحصل	wear	wore	worn	يرتدى
lose	lost	lost	يفقد/يخسر	break	broke	broken	يكسر
light	lit	lit	يضئ	know	knew	known	يعرف
lend	lent	lent	يقرض	freeze	froze	frozen	يجمد
leave	left	left	يغادر	choose	chose	chosen	يختار
feel	felt	felt	يشعر	forget	forgot	forgotten	ينسى
send	sent	sent	يرسل	forgive	forgave	forgiven	يسامح
spend	spent	spent	ينفق/يقضى	rise	rose	risen	تشرق/ينهض
mean	meant	meant	يعنى/يقصد	fly	flew	flown	يطير

(رَبَّنَا لَا تُؤَاخِذْنَا إِنْ نَسِينَا أَوْ أَخْطَأْنَا رَبَّنَا وَلَا تَحْمِلْ عَلَيْنَا إَصْرًا كَمَا
حَمَلْتَهُ عَلَى الَّذِينَ مِنْ قَبْلِنَا رَبَّنَا وَلَا تُحَمِّلْنَا مَا لَا طَاقَةَ لَنَا بِهِ وَاعْفُ
عَنَّا وَاعْفِرْ لَنَا وَارْحَمْنَا أَنْتَ مَوْلَانَا فَانصُرْنَا عَلَى الْقَوْمِ الْكَافِرِينَ)

تمت بحمد الله مذكرة الصف الثانى الاعدادى الفصل الدراسى الاول 2018/2017
ارجو ان ينتفع بها ابنائنا الطلاب وزملائى المدرسين فى كل مكان وكل ما نريده
منكم هو الدعاء لى ولوالدى ولأولادى***ولا تنسوا ان تدعوا الله ان يرحم المربي
الفاضل والمعلم القدوة الاستاذ /**علاء السيد** وان يسكنه الله الفردوس الاعلى مع
الانبياء والشهداء



**الشهادة الثانويه والجامعية
والماجستير والدكتوراة
كلها ستغدوا هباءاً
منثوراً فى أول ليلة بالقبر
ويبقى درس الصف الأول
الابتدائى**

**من ربك ؟
وما دينك ؟
ومن نبيك ؟
* لمن يستوعب ***

طريق الجنة

**Early to bed and early to rise makes a man
healthy, wealthy, and wise**

النوم باكراً والنهوض باكراً يكسبان المرء صحة وثراء وحكمة

prepared



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